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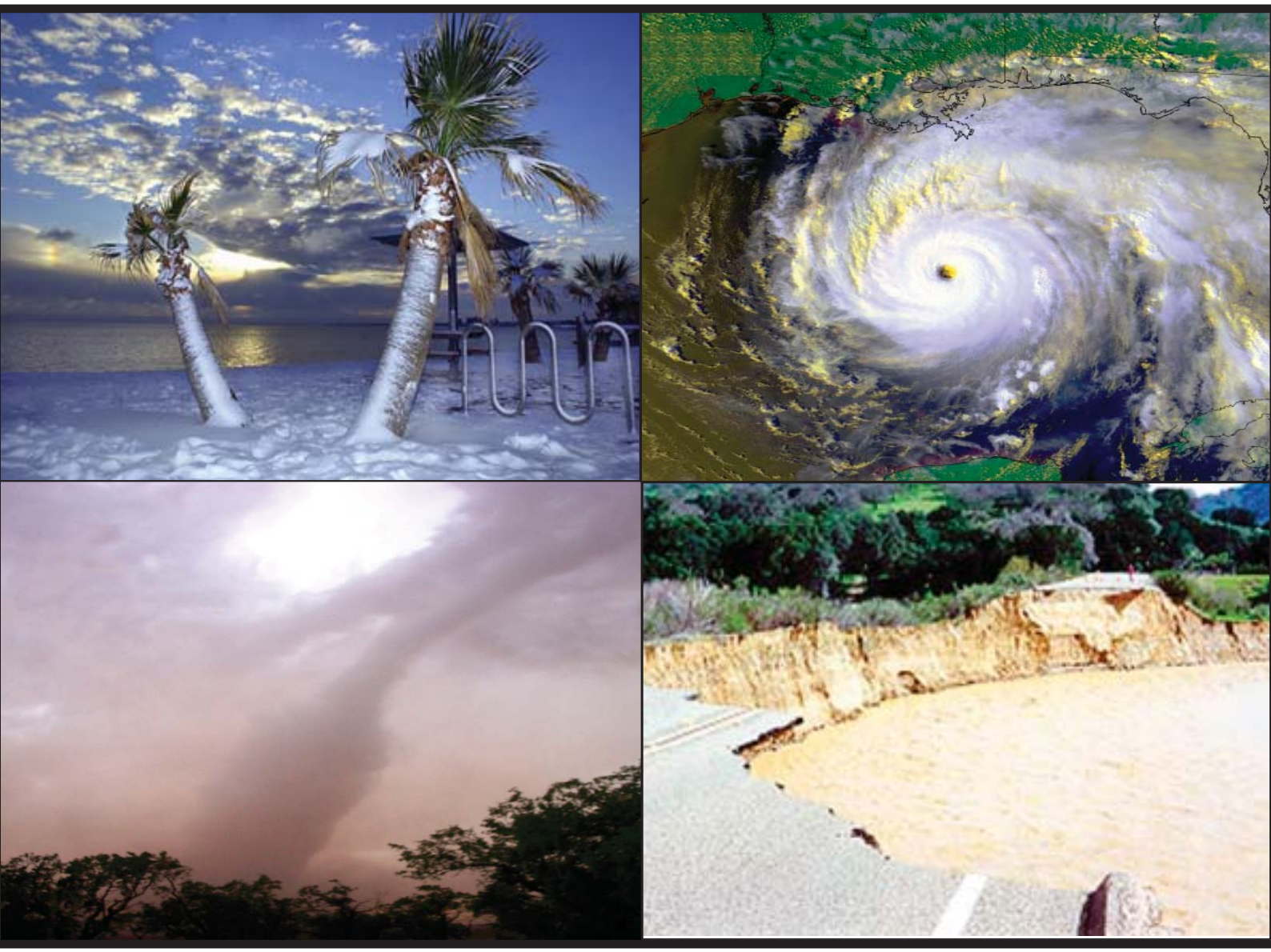
STORM DATA



AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA WITH LATE REPORTS AND CORRECTIONS

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Cover: This cover represents a few weather conditions such as snow, hurricanes, tornadoes, heavy rain and flooding that may occur in any given location any month of the year. *(Photos courtesy of NCEI)*

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Editor: Rhonda Herndon

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STORM DATA contains all confirmed information on storms available to our staff at the time of publication. Late reports and corrections will be printed in each edition.

Except for limited editing to correct grammatical errors, the data in Storm Data are published as received.

Note: "None Reported" means that no severe weather occurred and "Not Received" means that no reports were received for this region at the time of printing.

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Thomas R. Karl
Director,
National Centers For Environmental Information

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ALABAMA, Central

ALZ011>015-017>024-026 — **Blount - Calhoun - Cherokee - Cleburne - Etowah - Fayette - Jefferson - Lamar - Marion - Pickens - St. Clair - Tuscaloosa - Walker - Winston**

25	1100CST						
	2200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

On Wednesday, February 25, 2015, many Alabamians across the northern one-third of Alabama experienced a significant snowstorm. Much of northern half of the state experienced snow during the afternoon and evening hours of the 25th, with totals of 1 - 2 inches along the Interstate 20 corridor, increasing to 5 - 12 inches across the far northern tier of central Alabama counties. The highest snowfall measurement came from Guin, Alabama, with 12.7 inches.

ALABAMA, North

ALZ001 — **Lauderdale**

16	0900CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

ALZ002-005 — **Colbert - Franklin - Limestone**

16	0900CST						
	1800CST	0	0			Winter Weather	

A low pressure system moved east through the deep South producing areas of freezing rain and some sleet across northwest Alabama into southern middle Tennessee. Although far worse conditions occurred just north of Alabama, up to 1/4 inch of ice accumulation occurred in northwest Lauderdale County, and around 1/10 inch of ice accumulation was reported in Franklin, Colbert and Limestone Counties. The freezing rain fell on the 16th during the morning and afternoon hours. Precipitation ended during the early evening after a brief mix of very light snow.

ALZ004>010-016 — **Cullman - Dekalb - Jackson - Lawrence - Limestone - Madison - Marshall - Morgan**

19	0200CST						
	0900CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Very cold air overspread the region on the 18th behind an Arctic cold front. Temperatures dropped into the teens. Northwest winds diminished to 10 mph or less during the evening hours resulting in wind chills that briefly dipped to around zero.

ALZ001-004>009 — **Colbert - Jackson - Lauderdale - Lawrence - Limestone - Madison - Marshall - Morgan**

20	1000CST						
	1440CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	
20	1320CST						
	2315CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

ALZ002>005 — **Colbert - Franklin - Lawrence - Limestone**

20	1320CST						
	2330CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

ALZ010 — **Dekalb**

20	1415CST						
21	2215CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ALZ006>010 — **Dekalb - Jackson - Madison - Marshall - Morgan**

20	1513CST						
21	0400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ALABAMA, North

A winter storm paralyzed travel across many parts of north Alabama and southern Tennessee on the afternoon and evening of the 20th. Snow and some sleet began during the late morning and early afternoon depositing one half to one and one half inches of snowfall. Freezing rain would then accumulate a light glaze atop the snowfall during the late afternoon and early evening hours. This created impassible roadways. Numerous motorists were stranded on area roads and many cars slid off roads into ditches. Local area emergencies were declared in many counties because of the severe travel conditions. Temperatures were slow to warm during the night of the 20th. Eventually temperatures warmed above freezing during the early morning hours of the 21st in northwest and north central Alabama, but road conditions remained treacherous to impassible until after sunrise on the 21st. Conditions were slower to improve in northeast Alabama and the higher elevations of the Cumberland Plateau until late morning on the 21st. Ironically, temperatures warmed to afternoon highs in the lower to upper 50s on the 21st, melting any remaining snow, ice and slush rapidly.

ALZ001>010-016 **Colbert - Cullman - Dekalb - Franklin - Jackson - Lauderdale - Lawrence - Limestone - Madison - Marshall - Morgan**

23	0000CST						
	0500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A wave of low pressure moving across Alabama into Georgia produced light freezing rain during the early morning hours of the 23rd. The precipitation produced a very light glazing of ice in parts of northeast Alabama and southern middle Tennessee.

ALZ001>010-016 **Colbert - Cullman - Dekalb - Franklin - Jackson - Lauderdale - Lawrence - Limestone - Madison - Marshall - Morgan**

25	1300CST						
26	0100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A snow storm impacted the Tennessee Valley during the afternoon and evening of the 25th and into early morning on the 26th. Snow spread northeast during this period producing rapidly deteriorating conditions due to snow falling heavily in a short period of time. Snowfall rates of 1 to 3 inches per hour were reported at times. The heaviest snow totals were located along and southeast of a Red Bay to Athens to Bridgeport line where 6 to 11 inches were reported. A sharp gradient to much less snowfall was observed from far northwest Alabama into southern middle Tennessee where 1 to 5 inches were observed.

ALABAMA, Southeast

ALZ066 **Dale**

02	0230EST	0	0	3.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Strong wind gusts in association with a passing cold front caused minor damage at 112 Elkwood Dr off of County Road 56 near Midland City. Damage to a metal shed and wooden fences occurred.

ALASKA, Northern

AKZ204 **Eastern Beaufort Sea Coast**

03	0944AKS						
	2100AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

A Low near Banks Island on the 3rd coupled with a strong 1032 mb high pressure center over Eastern Russia created a strong pressure gradient, providing strong winds and blizzard conditions along the eastern north slope through the day of the 3rd of February.

Zone 204: Blizzard conditions were observed at Barter Island through the afternoon hours of the 3rd of February. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow. There was a peak wind gust of 43 kt (49 mph) at the Barter Island AWOS.

07	0709AKS						
08	0544AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

A 1006 mb Low near Banks Island on the 7th of February coupled with a strong 1038 mb high pressure center over Eastern Russia created a strong pressure gradient, providing strong winds and blizzard conditions along the eastern north slope from the morning of the 7th into the morning hours of the 8th.

Zone 204: Blizzard conditions were observed at Barter Island through most of the day of the 7th of February and lingering into the 8th. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow. There was a peak wind gust of 46 kt (53 mph) at the Barter Island AWOS.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ALASKA, Northern

AKZ225 **Denali**

	16	0220AKS							
	17	0000AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A 968 Mb low pressure center in the northern Gulf of Alaska moved northward on the 15th of February. The associated weather front moved across the eastern Interior on the night of the 15th through the 16th. The resulting strong Chinook flow over the Alaska Range produced high winds in the Alaska Range.
Zone 225: There was a peak wind gust to 61 kt (70 mph) at Antler Creek DOT site at MP 244 along the Parks Highway.
Zone 226: The strongest wind at the Texas Condo US Army Mesonet site gusted to 61 kts (70 mph).

AKZ201 **Western Arctic Coast**

	17	1116AKS							
		1416AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard

A 986 mb low pressure system near Nunivak Island along with the associated occluded front pushed northeast towards Saint Lawrence Island during the morning hours of the 17th of February 2015. This low produced strong northeast winds along with snow and blowing snow creating blizzard conditions for the Bering Strait and Saint Lawrence Island during the afternoon of the 17th of February.
Zone 213: Blizzard conditions were observed at the Gamble AWOS. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow. There was a peak wind gust of 35 kt (40 mph) at the Gamble AWOS.

	22	2320AKS							
	23	0300AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard

A 991 mb low over the Chukotsk Peninsula and a strong 1039 mb high pressure center west of Banks Island created strong winds and local blizzard conditions for the western Arctic slope mainly west of Barrow on the 23rd of February 2015.
Zone 203: Blizzard conditions were observed at the Wainwright ASOS. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow. There was a peak wind gust of 46 kt (53 mph) at the Wainwright ASOS.

ALASKA, Southeast

AKZ018 **Taiya Inlet and Klondike Highway**

	05	0300AKS							
	06	1600AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard

AKZ025 **Juneau Borough and Northern Admiralty Island**

	05	0600AKS							
	06	1600AKS			0	0	150.0K	0.00K	High Wind

AKZ026>029 **Dixon Entrance to Cape Decision Coastal Area - Inner Channels from Kupreanof Island to Etolin Island - Misty Fjords - Southern Inner Channels**

	05	0900AKS							
	06	1800AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A second major wind storm hit Southeast Alaska beginning on the evening of Wednesday February 4th. Strong arctic high pressure built over the Yukon Territory as a significant gale force low developed off the WA/OR coast. By the evening of Thursday February 5th the high had built to 1038 MB while the low had deepened to storm force 966 MB over Haida Gwaii. This caused extreme surface pressure gradients in the channels over the entire Panhandle and an arctic front from Cape Spencer to Petersburg. Classical Taku wind conditions persisted for Downtown Juneau and Douglas through Thursday night into Friday.
There were many wind speed observations in excess of 100 MPH, and damage was reported. Also, heavy snow developed over the arctic front and winter storm watches and warnings were issued well in advance. Brief Blizzard conditions occurred over the Klondike Highway, and a number of high wind warnings were issued well in advance of this storm.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ALASKA, Southeast

Extensive decision support services were conducted by the Juneau Forecast Office. All concerned emergency managers across the region were directly contacted either in person of by phone for briefings. The Alaska Department of Transportation was directly contacted about the hazardous white-out conditions at White Pass and the potential for snow removal in the central Panhandle. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferries) were briefed two days in advance of this event and some routes were cancelled due to the hurricane force winds, giant wind waves - one report to 20 FT on Inside waters! - and heavy freezing spray.
There was significant damage to windows and windshields and power outages during this storm. As previously stated, ferry service was canceled and also airline schedules were disrupted. Freezing spray iced over some marine observations which were out of service for a few days until there was a thaw. Snow removal was easier than usual due to the snow being fluff.

AKZ020-025 **Eastern Chichagof Island - Glacier Bay - Juneau Borough and Northern Admiralty Island**

07	1556AKS						
08	1600AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Storm

AKZ019 **Haines Borough and Lynn Canal**

08	0600AKS						
	1600AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Storm

The arctic front stalled over the central Panhandle on Feb 7th as warmer moist air aloft moved over the area. Six inches to a foot of new snow fell over the area, but no damage was reported. There was some lower wind chills and strong wind with this snow which made visibility poor at times.

AKZ018-019 **Haines Borough and Lynn Canal - Taiya Inlet and Klondike Highway**

10	2100AKS						
11	1600AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Storm

Arctic high pressure had built into the Northeastern Yukon Territory up to 1044 MB on the evening of Feb 10th as a major storm dominated the entire Gulf of Alaska. This caused arm moist air to move over top of the arctic front which was over Lynn Canal at the time. The result was heavy snow for the Haines and Skagway areas on 2/11. No damage was reported but the heavy wet snow caused some snow removal challenges.

ALASKA, Southern

AKZ111-131 **Matanuska Valley - Northeastern Prince William Sound**

05	1215AKS						
	0100AKS	0	0				High Wind

On February 5 and 6, an Arctic high pressure ridge extended from the Alaska Interior into the Canadian Yukon at around 1040 millibars. This ridge, combined with a low pressure system around 966 millibars located in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska created a strong pressure gradient over Prince William Sound and the northern extent of Cook Inlet.
Gap winds developed and damaged vessels in harbor and buildings in the region.

AKZ171 **Kodiak Peninsula**

07	2200AKS						
08	1000AKS	0	0				Blizzard

On February 7, blizzard conditions developed on Kodiak Island as a 978 millibar low moved westward toward the island from the eastern Gulf of Alaska.

AKZ141 **Copper River Basin**

21	0700AKS						
	2100AKS	0	0				Ice Storm

A low pressure system in the Gulf of Alaska pushed warm, wet air in from the Pacific Ocean over a dry, Arctic airmass extending from Western Canada to the Alaska Interior. This created several hours of freezing rain and lowered visibility along the Richardson and Edgerton highways.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ARIZONA, Central and Northeast

AZZ004-009>010-012-015-039>040 — **Black Mesa Area - Chinle Valley - Kaibab Plateau - Little Colorado River Valley in Coconino County - Marble Canyon and Glen Canyon - Northeast Plateaus and Mesas South of Highway 264 - Northeast Plateaus and Mesas from Highway 264 North - Western Mogollon Rim**

22	0500MST						
24	1330MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Yavapai County

40 SW (PRC)Prescott Arpt	22	2200MST					
Oak Creek Canyon Arp	23	1400MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Heavy rain fell across Yavapai County. The Prescott airport ASOS reported 1.36 inches of rain. The Sedona ASOS reported 1.70 inches of rain. Some other rainfall totals include: Prescott Valley 0.80, Cherry 1.33 inches, Crown King 1.58 inches, and Dewey-Humbult 0.75 inches.

A cold front moved from north to south across northern Arizona and stalled for over a day. This brought areas of heavy snow and lower elevation rain to northern portions of the state.

Gila County

Rye	27	1300MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
15 NE Payson	28						

Between 1.50 and 1.55 inches of rain fell over portions of Northern Gila County northeast of Payson. Pine received 1.26 inches of rain. East Verde River was running high...but not flooding.

AZZ010-039 — **Black Mesa Area - Chinle Valley**

27	1600MST						
	1200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A strong and moist Pacific storm system moved across northern Arizona for four days. This produced heavy to very heavy rain and snow across the area. Snow and rain started falling on February 27 and continued through March 2. Snow from this storm system went on to trigger several avalanches in the mountain peaks above 11,500 feet just north of Flagstaff in March.

ARIZONA, Northwest

AZZ001 — **Northwest Plateau**

22	2200MST						
23	0800MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

AZZ003 — **Northwest Deserts**

23	0900MST						
	1100MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

A cold storm system brought snow to lower elevations of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin.

ARIZONA, South

AZZ506-509-511 — **Galiuro And Pinaleno Mountains - Southeast Pinal County - Upper Gila River And Aravaipa Valleys**

01	0000MST						
28	2359MST	0	0	0.00K		Drought	

Extreme drought (D3) conditions continued across far northeast Pinal County and a portion of west central Graham County during February.

AZZ513 — **Dragoon/mule/huachuca And Santa Rita Mountains**

11	2200MST						
12	1530MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ARIZONA, South

A back door cold front moved through southeast Arizona on February 11th. A tight pressure gradient caused strong east winds to funnel through high elevation passes in parts of the Huachuca and Santa Rita Mountains. Wind gusts over 65 mph were measured for several hours.

ARIZONA, Southwest

AZZ023-027>028 **Central Deserts - Greater Phoenix Area - Southern Gila/Tonto Nf Foothills - Southwest Maricopa County**

01	0355MST						
	1200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

A very wet Pacific weather system brought significant precipitation to Arizona on Friday January 31st and then moved off to the east. Ample lingering surface based moisture combined with clearing skies and light winds to produce widespread dense fog across south central Arizona. Many locations from Globe westward to Gila Bend reported visibilities at or below one quarter of a mile; in many cases visibility dropped to near zero miles for several hours. Many airports in the greater Phoenix area, including Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport, were negatively impacted by dense fog and low visibility. Dense Fog Advisories were issued for south central and southwest Arizona starting early in the morning and continuing through noon.

ARKANSAS, Central and North Central

ARZ003>007-012>013-015>016-021>025-033 **Baxter - Boone - Cleburne - Fulton - Independence - Izard - Jackson - Johnson - Marion - Newton - Pope - Searcy - Sharp - Van Buren - White**

15	2000CST						
16	1200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ038 **Yell**

15	2200CST						
16	1100CST	0	0	50.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

ARZ031-034-039 **Conway - Faulkner - Perry - Woodruff**

15	2200CST						
16	1200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ030 **Logan**

15	2200CST						
16	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ARZ042 **Garland**

15	2300CST						
16	1200CST	0	0	100.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

ARZ044>046 **Lonoke - Prairie - Pulaski**

15	2300CST						
16	1300CST	0	0	240.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ037-040 **Polk - Scott**

15	2300CST						
16	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ARZ041-052-053 **Clark - Montgomery - Pike**

16	0000CST						
	1200CST	0	0	325.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
ARKANSAS, Central and North Central									
ARZ043-047	**Monroe - Saline**								
	16	0000CST							
		1400CST			0	0	120.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm
ARZ054>057-062>064	**Arkansas - Cleveland - Dallas - Grant - Hot Spring - Jefferson - Lincoln**								
	16	0100CST							
		1400CST			0	0	575.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm
ARZ065>069	**Bradley - Calhoun - Desha - Drew - Ouachita**								
	16	0400CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

After a mild and quiet start to the month and much of the year, a quick change in seasons was provided by Arctic high pressure in the Ohio Valley. Meanwhile, a storm system approached from the southern Plains, with moisture building into the state from the Gulf of Mexico during the evening hours of the 15th. Snow and sleet developed across the northern third of the state into southern Missouri that evening. Freezing rain and sleet developed across the central third of the state, with just a cold rain across the south. The cold rain gradually transitioned into a freezing rain and sleet mix as temperatures dropped across the south during the overnight and early morning hours on the 16th. Accumulations of 2 to 4 inches of snow and sleet were seen across the northern third of the state, with some higher amounts across the far northwest. Central sections of the state saw freezing rain amounts of one tenth to one quarter inch, with 1 to 2 inches of sleet and snow on top of the ice. The southern third of the state saw mostly just freezing rain, with amounts of a tenth across the far south, to one quarter to over one half inch of ice from around Mt. Ida, Hot Springs and Arkadelphia, eastward to Pine Bluff and De Witt. Many roads across the area became treacherous, with numerous traffic accidents as a result. Significant ice accumulations also caused power outages across southern sections of the state, some of which lasted several hours and even days in some rural locations.

ARZ003>007-012>014-016-023>025-032>034-039-044>045	**Baxter - Boone - Cleburne - Faulkner - Fulton - Independence - Jackson - Lonoke - Marion - Newton - Perry - Pulaski - Searcy - Sharp - Stone - Van Buren - White - Woodruff**								
	20	0600CST							
		1400CST			0	0	780.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Arctic high pressure brought in a cold air mass to the state. At the same time, a storm system approached from the southwest. Moisture ahead of the system flowed into subfreezing air, resulting in patchy light wintry precipitation during the morning hours on the 20th. While ice accumulations were minor (a few hundredths of an inch), it was enough to create travel issues and many accidents across the area.

ARZ021-030>032-037>044	**Conway - Faulkner - Garland - Johnson - Logan - Montgomery - Perry - Polk - Pope - Pulaski - Saline - Scott - Yell**								
	23	1000CST							
		2000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Another winter storm system arrived from Oklahoma and Texas during the morning hours on the 23rd, and spread across the area. Intermittent light snow fell over the western and central counties, with sleet and a few snowflakes toward the Louisiana border. This was not a huge event, but up to four inches of snow and some sleet were observed. Problems on area roads were a given with well below normal temperatures. Temperatures failed to warm above freezing at most locations.

ARZ052-062-065>068	**Bradley - Calhoun - Dallas - Desha - Ouachita - Pike**								
	25	0700CST							
		2000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
ARZ040	**Polk**								
	25	0800CST							
		1300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ARKANSAS, Central and North Central

ARZ041-053-056-063>064 — **Clark - Cleveland - Hot Spring - Jefferson - Lincoln - Montgomery**

	25	0900CST						
		1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ042-043 — **Garland - Saline**

	25	1000CST						
		1600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ARZ045-057 — **Arkansas - Lonoke - Prairie**

	25	1100CST						
		1900CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ044 — **Pulaski**

	25	1100CST						
		1600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ARZ047 — **Monroe**

	25	1200CST						
		1900CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Winter was in high gear on February 25th as an intense storm system aloft threw moisture into cold conditions over central and southern Arkansas. That led to widespread snow. Precipitation started as a brief wintry mix (rain, freezing rain and sleet) given a warm layer aloft. Eventually, as temperatures cooled aloft, snow was the dominant precipitation type. Snow totals of five to more than six inches were reported at many locations across the southern half of the state. Snow tapered off in southwest Arkansas by mid afternoon, and ended in central sections of the state by late afternoon. Snow pushed east across the Mississippi River shortly after sunset.

ARZ003>007-012>015-021>023-030-037>040 — **Baxter - Boone - Fulton - Izard - Johnson - Logan - Marion - Newton - Perry - Polk - Pope - Scott - Searcy - Sharp - Stone - Van Buren - Yell**

	27	1400CST						
	28	2300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

With cold arctic high pressure in place on the 27th, a weak upper level system moved towards the region, with more wintry weather developing during the afternoon and evening hours on the 27th. Mainly light snow fell across portions of the western and northwest Arkansas into the morning hours on the 28th. A brief lull was seen on the 28th, then some light freezing rain developed during the rest of the 28th. Snowfall amounts of 2 to 4 inches were observed, with an additional tenth to two tenths of an inch of freezing rain accumulating on top of the snowfall.

ARKANSAS, East

ARZ008-017>018-026>028-035 — **Clay - Craighead - Cross - Greene - Lawrence - Mississippi - Poinsett - Randolph**

	15	2100CST						
	16	1400CST	0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ036-048-058 — **Crittenden - Lee - Phillips - St. Francis**

	16	0000CST						
		1400CST	0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ARKANSAS, East

A low pressure system tracked across North Mississippi during the overnight hours of February 15th, 2015. Arctic air was already in place across much of the Mid-South. As a result, precipitation fell as a either freezing rain, sleet, or snow. Initially, precipitation began as freezing rain or sleet during the evening hours of February 15th into the early morning hours of February 16th. However, by mid-morning on the 16th, freezing rain or sleet transitioned to snow, mainly north of the Interstate 40 corridor. Total sleet and snow amounts ranged from an inch to as much as five inches across Northeast Arkansas while locations across East-Central Arkansas saw amounts around an inch. Anywhere from a tenth of an inch up to a half inch of ice fell from Interstate 40 southward into Northern Phillips County. Roads became hazardous resulting in numerous accidents. The precipitation tapered off by the early evening hours of February 16th.

ARZ049-058	**Lee - Phillips**								
	20	0600CST							
		2000CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather
ARZ008-017>018-026>028-035>036-048	**Clay - Craighead - Crittenden - Cross - Greene - Lawrence - Mississippi - Poinsett - Randolph - St. Francis**								
	20	0800CST							
		0000CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm

A warm front was located across Southern Arkansas and Central Mississippi during the day on February 20th, 2015. Overrunning precipitation spread north of the front beginning in the morning. Since arctic air was already in place, the precipitation first fell in the form of sleet and snow. However, the sleet and snow quickly changed over to freezing rain. The freezing rain continued for the majority of the day into the evening before changing to rain during the early morning hours of February 21st, 2015. A quarter of an inch of ice fell north of Interstate 40 while areas south received around a tenth of an inch or less. Less than an inch of snow and sleet fell north of Interstate 40 as well. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred as a result. Some trees and power lines also fell producing power outages.

ARZ049-058	**Lee - Phillips**								
	25	1200CST							
		2000CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm

A low pressure system tracked from the Gulf of Mexico into Northern Florida on February 25th, 2015. Precipitation with the system spread northward into North Mississippi, East-Central Arkansas and Southwest Tennessee. Due to arctic air already in place, the precipitation fell in the form of snow. Total snow amounts ranged from trace amounts to six inches across East-Central Arkansas. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred. The snow tapered off during the evening hours.

ARZ008	**Randolph**								
	28	0400CST							
		1200CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper level disturbance moved across portions of Northeast Arkansas during the morning of February 28th, 2015. Snow fell in association with the disturbance. Total snow accumulations were around an inch.

ARKANSAS, Northwest

ARZ001-010>011-019>020-029	**Benton - Carroll - Crawford - Franklin - Madison - Sebastian - Washington**								
	15	1800CST							
	16	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An arctic cold front moved through northwestern Arkansas late on the 14th and early on the 15th. A strong upper level disturbance moved into the Southern Plains late on the 15th, resulting in widespread precipitation developing across the region as warm and moist air was lifted over the low level cold air.

A brief period of light rain quickly changed to freezing rain and sleet over much of northwestern Arkansas. Some convection embedded in the precipitation resulted in rapid accumulations of sleet over a light accumulation of glaze. Some areas received between half an inch and an inch of sleet before precipitation changed over to snow during the early morning hours of the 16th. Much of the region received between three and six inches of sleet and snow.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ARKANSAS, Northwest

The rain gradually changed over to sleet over west central Arkansas during the late evening of the 15th. Sleet accumulations across this region were also in the half inch to nearly two inch amounts, with some embedded convection responsible for rapid accumulations.

ARZ001-010 **Benton - Washington**

27	1400CST						
28	1700CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A series of upper level disturbances moved through the Southern Plains on the 27th and 28th, ahead of a strong low pressure system located over the southwestern United States. Arctic air was already in place ahead of these disturbances, resulting in widespread snow across the region. A swath of snow in the four to five inch category occurred across far northwestern Arkansas.

ARKANSAS, Southeast

ARZ074-075 **Ashley - Chicot**

25	1100CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Multiple rounds of wintry weather had occurred prior to this snowfall event. A cold front had moved through the region four days earlier on February 21st with a cold airmass in its wake. Several waves of upper level disturbances moved through Mid-South, over the course of the next three days. The first, on the night of the 22nd, brought mostly rain to the region but some light icing occurred in the far northern Delta early on the 23rd. A second, more potent disturbance, moved through Central Mississippi during the afternoon and evening hours on the 23rd. This brought a more significant icing event to locations generally along and north of I-20, causing some power outages and accidents.
With the cold remaining in place, the final round of wintry weather moved in on the morning of the 25th. A strong upper level disturbance moved across the region, which induced a low pressure system to move east across the northern Gulf of Mexico. With the cold air already entrenched over the region, this brought the moisture and atmospheric lift needed to generate precipitation. At first, the precipitation started as rain and freezing rain, with some light icing reported across the ArkLaMiss. As the atmosphere cooled through the late morning, the rain began to change to snow in the early afternoon across southeast Arkansas, northeast Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. The changeover line from rain to snow slowly progressed from northwest to southeast across northern portions of the ArkLaMiss region. By the time the changeover occurred near the I-20 corridor, the precipitation was moving off to the east into Alabama.
Those who got snow north of I-20 saw several heavier bursts, which led to some high snowfall totals. The highest totals were generally along and north of the Highway 82 corridor. Locations from Grenada to northern Lowndes County saw the highest amounts in our county warning area, with totals ranging from six to eight inches. Those who saw the higher totals also dealt with trees being weighed down by the heavy snow. This led to snapping trees and numerous power outages.

ARKANSAS, Southwest

ARZ050-059>061-070>073 **Columbia - Hempstead - Howard - Lafayette - Little River - Miller - Nevada - Sevier - Union**

23	0800CST						
	2100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Freezing Rain accumulations were mainly less than one quarter of an inch with sleet accumulations less than one half inch across most of Southwest Arkansas.

25	0100CST						
	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ARZ051-059>061-070>073 **Columbia - Hempstead - Howard - Lafayette - Little River - Miller - Nevada - Union**

25	0100CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ARKANSAS, Southwest

Cold arctic air remained in place across the region and there was already ice on the ground across some locations that observed a Winter Storm from sleet accumulation on Monday, February 23rd. An upper level trough exited the Four Corners region of the country and moved into the Texas Hill Country during the predawn hours of Wednesday, February 25th. Widespread precipitation developed ahead of the trough across Texas and moved into the region shortly after midnight on the 25th. The precipitation began as a mixture of light rain or freezing rain after midnight towards the predawn hours on Wednesday. As the trough moved closer into the region from the west, the precipitation quickly transitioned over to sleet and eventually moderate to heavy snow across a good portion of the region after sunrise on the 25th. The mixed winter precipitation moved out of the region during the late afternoon or early evening hours of the 25th. Snow totals across Southwest Arkansas ranged from one inch to near 7 inches. Some of the highest accumulations were found at the following locations: Prescott: 6.2 inches, Ashdown: 6 inches, 6 N Lewisville: 6 inches, 5 SW Hope: 5.6 inches, DeQueen: 5 inches, Magnolia: 5 inches, Nashville: 5 inches, Texarkana: 4.5 inches.

CALIFORNIA, North Central

CAZ069 — **West Slope Northern Sierra Nevada**

01 28	0000PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought	

After an extremely dry January for most areas, February had below normal precipitation, with a few exceptions. Extreme drought was detected by the U.S. Drought Monitor across most the region, with exceptional drought for the northern San Joaquin Valley, the central and southern Sacramento Valley, the Burney Basin and the Sierra south of Interstate 80. Some temporary improvement to Severe drought was seen over the Coastal Range due to a wet system early in the month. Governor Jerry Brown declared a drought emergency for the entire state of California January 17, 2014 and this continued to be in effect.

Shasta County

3 NW Sims	05 06	1700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Storm total about 5 inches February 5th through 6th.

CAZ014-068 — **Burney Basin/Eastern Shasta County - Mt Shasta/Western Plumas County**

	06	0200PST					
		1600PST	0	0		0.00K	High Wind

Placer County

1 SE Loomis	06 09	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

There were 1.15 inches of rain measured over 24 hours, with a storm total of 2.70 inches.

Nevada County

4 W Soda Spgs	06 09	0900PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

There was 7.77 inches of rain measured over 3 days, with a trace of snow.

CAZ014 — **Burney Basin/Eastern Shasta County**

	06	0900PST					
		1100PST	0	0	500.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

Glenn County

1 NNE Willows	06	1500PST					
		2000PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

CHP reported flooding at the intersection of Highway 99 west and Road 48.

El Dorado County

4 E Kyburz	08 09	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

There was 3.31 inches of rain measured over a period of 24 hours.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, North Central

El Dorado County

1 S Pacific	08 09	0700PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

There was 7.87 inches of rain (storm total) which was measured over a period of 3 days.

El Dorado County

4 E Kyburz	08	1800PST 2000PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Very heavy rain fell over 1.5 hours.

A storm system brought heavy rain across the areas, with local flooding. A brief period of strong winds were reported, gusting to 50 to 80 miles an hour over the mountains of eastern Shasta and Plumas counties. These winds brought down trees, causing damage to homes, vehicles, and creating power outages. In Plumas county, approximately 67 buildings suffered wind damage; State Strike Teams of Hand Crews were tasked to assist in emergency debris/tree removal. Three schools and six public buildings were damaged as well. Major tree damage was reported in western Lassen County into Lassen National Park.

CAZ069 **West Slope Northern Sierra Nevada**

	27 28	0700PST			0	0			Winter Weather

A period of heavy snow caused travel problems in the Sierra. The heaviest snow was mainly over Interstate 80, where heavy convective snow showers occurred. Snow amounts of 4 to 10 inches were measured above 4500 feet. Thunderstorms locally brought large amounts of small hail, covering roads in Glenn and Nevada counties.

CALIFORNIA, Northeast

CAZ070>073 **Greater Lake Tahoe Area - Lassen/Eastern Plumas/Eastern Sierra - Mono - Surprise Valley**

	06	0100PST 1700PST			0	0		0.00K	High Wind

CAZ073 **Mono**

	06 12	1407PST 0735PST			0	0		0.00K	Wildfire

A strong front pushed into the West on the 6th, bringing widespread high winds along with areas of enhanced downslope winds in the lee of the Sierra.

CAZ072 **Greater Lake Tahoe Area**

	27 28	1700PST 2300PST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure over the Pacific Northwest on the 27th dropped south through California on the 28th, bringing heavy snow to the Lake Tahoe area.

CALIFORNIA, Northwest

CAZ001-003 **North Coast Interior - Redwood Coast**

	06 07	2300PST 0500PST			0	0			High Wind

CAZ002-076 **Mendocino Coast - Mendocino Interior - North Coast Interior**

	08	2100PST 2300PST			0	0			High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, Northwest

CAZ001 **Redwood Coast**

09	0100PST						
	0300PST	0	0				High Wind

A strong storm system brought several cold fronts to Northwest California over a few days in early February. Each cold front brought high winds to parts of Northwest California. This resulted in numerous power outages and trees blown down.

CALIFORNIA, South Central

CAZ089>099 **East Central San Joaquin Valley - Indian Wells Valley - Kern County Mountains - South Sierra Foothills - South Sierra Mountains - Southeast Kern County Desert - Southeast San Joaquin Valley - Southwest San Joaquin Valley - Tulare County Foothills - Tulare County Mountains - West Central San Joaquin Valley**

01	0000PST						
28	2359PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Drought

The California drought continued in full force during the month of February, 2015. Precipitation continued to be below normal for the month with well above normal temperatures. Snowfall in the Sierra Nevada was limited to the highest elevations until the end of the month when a storm on February 28 brought snow levels down to about 5000 feet.
The U.S. Drought Monitor continued to report exceptional drought conditions across the entire Central California region. This extent of exceptional drought is extremely unusual for California. The 2013-2014 water year (July 1 - June 30) concluded with Fresno setting its second driest on record (4.81 inches) and Bakersfield setting its third driest (2.41 inches). For the calendar year, 2014 was the warmest year on record for Fresno and Bakersfield. The trend of below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures has continued into 2015.
There continues to be significant media coverage on the on-going drought conditions. These reports include discussion of significant re-allocation of water resources from the east to west side of the San Joaquin Valley, farmers forgoing planting of some crops, a decrease in the snow-related tourism activity in the Southern Sierra Nevada, reduction in air quality due to persistent stagnant air, loss or reduction of ground water, wells drying up in several communities leaving them with no water, and an unprecedented increase in fire danger across the Southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi Mountains.

CAZ091 **Southwest San Joaquin Valley**

06	1330PST						
	1600PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Dust Storm

Madera County

Coarsegold

06	2300PST						
07	0200PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Heavy Rain

Rainfall of 1 to 1.5 inches resulted in roadway flooding along Highway 41 near Coarsegold and a small mudslide 7 miles SSE of Coarsegold.

CAZ089 **West Central San Joaquin Valley**

08	1500PST						
09	0300PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		High Wind

An atmospheric river event, with several embedded short waves, impacted much of California from Thursday 5 February 2015 through Monday 9 February 2015. Due to the subtropical nature of the storm, snow levels remained very high (8000'+) throughout the storm with only a few inches reported. Precipitation across the San Joaquin Valley ranged from a few hundredths near Bakersfield to around three-quarters of an inch near Merced. In the Sierra Nevada and foothills, rainfall amounts were generally 2 to 4 inches with the highest amount observed being 5.16 at Nature Point (west of Oakhurst). Fresno received a storm total rain amount of 0.47 and Bakersfield 0.07.

At 1130 PM on Friday 6 February 2015, a mudslide was reported by CHP east of Coarsegold resulting in a one-car accident (no injuries). Law enforcement also reported flooding on Highway 41 near Coarsegold at the same time.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, South Central

This system also brought gusty winds to the west side of the San Joaquin Valley where gusts were generally 35 to 45 mph on February 6. These winds resulted in blowing dust that severely reduced visibility along Highway 41 in Kings County, closing part of the road for several hours. Wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph also occurred on February 8 into the early morning of February 9, 2015 with a few gusts to near 60 mph through the Pacheco Pass and at the Panoche Road RAWS. Winds were also gusty across the Kern County mountains and over the high elevations of the Sierra in Tulare County with gusts 40 to 50 mph.

CAZ090-091 **East Central San Joaquin Valley - Southwest San Joaquin Valley**

11	0140PST						
	0930PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

CAZ089>092 **East Central San Joaquin Valley - Southeast San Joaquin Valley - Southwest San Joaquin Valley - West Central San Joaquin Valley**

12	0353PST						
	0903PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	
13	0450PST						
	0855PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

CAZ089-092 **East Central San Joaquin Valley - Southeast San Joaquin Valley - West Central San Joaquin Valley**

13	0450PST						
	0715PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

CAZ090 **East Central San Joaquin Valley**

14	0300PST						
	0945PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

After the rain that occurred in the San Joaquin Valley on February 5-8, 2015, stable conditions developed under a ridge of high pressure resulting in dense fog development. The fog developed after 1 am on February 11, 2015 and became dense with visibility less than 1000 feet, especially along parts of Highway 41 and Highway 99 in Kings and Fresno counties. The fog lifted after 10 am on February 11, but redeveloped shortly after midnight in February 12. The densest fog occurred around sunrise, and impacted the areas from Corcoran to Fresno, along Highways 41, 43, and 99, with numerous schools reporting bus delays due to the fog. There was also dense fog in the Merced area on the morning of February 12. As stable conditions continued, dense fog once again developed during the early morning hours of Friday, February 13, 2015. On this morning, the dense fog was more widespread, but was farther west than previous nights, generally staying west of Highway 99, but extending from west of Merced southward through the center of the San Joaquin Valley to Hanford and Corcoran. The densest fog occurred west of Fresno with several traffic accidents with unknown injuries reported. This fog pattern repeated on the morning of Saturday, February 14, 2015.

CAZ091-092 **Southeast San Joaquin Valley - Southwest San Joaquin Valley**

18	2155PST						
19	1030PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

CAZ089>091 **East Central San Joaquin Valley - Southwest San Joaquin Valley - West Central San Joaquin Valley**

19	0015PST						
	0856PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	
20	0053PST						
	0753PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, South Central

CAZ092 **Southeast San Joaquin Valley**

	20	0451PST							
		0856PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog

High pressure over the west coast brought stable conditions and areas of dense fog over the San Joaquin Valley on February 19-20, 2015. Dense fog began developing around midnight on February 19, becoming widespread by early morning particularly in from Merced to Madera and in the Hanford, Lemoore, and Visalia areas along Highway 198. Several school districts reported bus delays. Several injury traffic accidents were also reported. There was also one fatality as a car collided with a pole in Visalia. The dense fog lifted around 1030 PST. Areas of dense fog redeveloped after 2300 PST on February 19 and persisted through 0900 PST on February 20. The fog was particularly dense in the Fresno and Lemoore areas where visibility was less than 1/8 mile, as well as in Kern county along Highway 99 where visibility less than 200 feet resulted in CHP pacing traffic along Highway 99 through and just north of Bakersfield. By mid morning of February 20, the dense fog lifted into a low stratus deck which persisted over the San Joaquin Valley through day and into the Saturday, February 21, 2015.

Kern County

11 NNW Mc Kittrick	22	1400PST							
		1500PST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Rain

Heavy rain estimated between 0.3 to 0.6 inches resulted in water flowing across State Route 33 near Twisselman Road in the vicinity of Belridge. Water was estimated to be 6 inches deep.

Kern County

4 WNW Kecks Corner	22	1630PST							
		1900PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Heavy rain resulted in flooding of Highway 46 between Annette Road and Kecks Road.

Kern County

Bakersfield	22	1645PST							
		2300PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Rainfall amounts of 0.4 to 0.85 inches reported across the City of Bakersfield, including 0.52 inches at Meadows Field Airport. Rainfall resulted in ponding of water on roadways.

Kern County

Ridgecrest	22	1712PST							
		2300PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Rainfall amounts of 0.75 to 1 inch in the Ridgecrest area with public reports of ponding of water on streets.

Kern County

11 SSE Blackwells Corner	23	1140PST							
		1150PST	0.5	50	0	0			Tornado (EF0)

Tornado spotted and photographed by the public. Estimated width 50 Yards with an estimated length of 1/2 mile. The duration of the tornado was estimated at 10 minutes.

The persistent high pressure over region began to break down on February 21, 2015, allowing a low pressure system to drop south into Central California on Sunday, February 22, directly over the San Joaquin Valley. The storm system lingered over the area through Monday, February 23. The storm brought showers and thunderstorms to the San Joaquin Valley and Sierra Foothills. The showers and thunderstorms produced heavy rainfall across parts of Kern County where flood advisories were issued due to ponding of water on roadways. These advisories included the south end of the San Joaquin Valley as well as the Kern County mountain and desert areas.

The upper level-low persisted until the 23rd, and wrap-around moisture flowed from the northeast into the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. Snow levels were fairly constant around 5000 feet over Kern and Tulare Counties during the 22nd-23rd. Around 5 to 10 inches of snow fell over the mountains of Kern and Tulare Counties, mainly during the afternoon of the 22nd and into the morning of the 23rd, and mainly above 6000 feet. A few snow showers persisted over the Sierra Nevada into the afternoon of the 23rd with a few locations in the high Sierra receiving 12 to 20 inches of snow over the two days. In addition, some instability showers and isolated thunderstorms developed in western Kern County around midday on the 23rd. One of the thunderstorms produced a brief weak tornado to the southwest of Belridge, or northwest of Taft, in the hills of the Temblor Range facing the southwestern San Joaquin Valley. There were reports of small hail about 0.25 inch in diameter reported with these thunderstorms.

Storm total rainfall amounts during the 22nd-23rd were around 0.5 to one inch over the San Joaquin Valley from Fresno southward, up to one inch of rain fell in the desert areas, and around 1 to 1.5 inches (with some locally higher amounts) fell over the southern Sierra Nevada and adjacent foothills mainly below 5000 feet. The Tehachapi Mountains received around one quarter to one-half inch of rain, including a few inches of snow above 5000 feet.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm
CALIFORNIA, Southeast									
CAZ520	**Owens Valley**								
	06	1427PST			0	0	1.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
	A Pacific storm system and strong jet stream brought gusty winds to the Owens Valley. Isolated damage occurred west-northwest of Bishop.								
CAZ519	**Eastern Sierra slopes of Inyo County**								
	22	1200PST							
	23	0800PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
CAZ524	**Eastern Mojave Desert**								
	22	1700PST							
	23	0700PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A cold storm system brought snow to lower elevations of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin.								
CALIFORNIA, Southwest									
CAZ043	**San Diego County Coasts**								
	02	2030PST							
	03	0700PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
CAZ042-043	**Orange County Coastal Plain - San Diego County Coasts**								
	03	0100PST							
		0830PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
CAZ043-050	**San Diego County Coasts - San Diego County Valleys**								
	04	0200PST							
		0900PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
CAZ552-554	**ORANGE COUNTY COASTAL - ORANGE COUNTY INLAND**								
	05	0300PST							
		0500PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
	A shallow marine layer brought 3 periods of dense fog the the Southwest California coast from the evening of February 2nd through morning hours on February 5th.								
CAZ043-552	**Orange County Coastal - San Diego County Coasts**								
	08	1000PST							
	10	2000PST			1	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf
	An elevated long period swell brought high surf to the beaches of Southwest California from the 8th to the 10th of February. There was 1 fatality reported near Laguna Beach. M18IW								
CAZ048-058	**San Bernardino County Valley/The Inland Empire - San Diego County Mountains**								
	11	0900PST							
		1500PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
CAZ043-048-050-057	**San Bernardino County Valley/The Inland Empire - San Diego County Coasts - San Diego County Valleys - Santa Ana Mountains and Foothills**								
	12	0700PST							
		0830PST			0	0	3.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, Southwest

A surface high over the Great Basin brought strong winds during the morning hours on the 11th and 12 of February. Strongest winds occurred in San Diego County on the 12th.

CAZ043-048-050 **San Bernardino County Valley/The Inland Empire - San Diego County Coasts - San Diego County Valleys**

19	0030PST						
	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

Dense Fog with visibilities down to 1/4 mile occurred along the coast and over portions of the Inland Valleys.

CAZ065 **NAPA COUNTY**

22	2150PST						
23	0250PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

CAZ055 **San Bernardino County Mountains**

22	2200PST						
23	0900PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	
22	2200PST						
23	0900PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	
22	2200PST						
23	0900PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

CAZ056 **Riverside County Mountains**

22	2200PST						
23	0800PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An upper-level trough developed over northern California and deepened along the West Coast with an overland trajectory, eventually moving inland through southern California. The system contained enough moisture, aided by orographic lift, to result in moderate to locally heavy rainfall over and west of the mountains, as well as significant snowfall above 5500 feet. Locally gusty west winds also occurred along the deserts slopes and thorough the mountain passes.

CALIFORNIA, Upper

CAZ083 **North Central & Southeast Siskiyou County**

04	2203PST						
05	0331PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

Low pressure moving through brought high winds to the Cascades and points east over Northern California.

CAZ080-083 **Central Siskiyou County - North Central & Southeast Siskiyou County - Western Siskiyou County**

05	1643PST						
06	2331PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

CAZ084-085 **Modoc County - Northeast Siskiyou and Northwest Modoc Counties**

06	0003PST						
	1132PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

The first in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Northern California.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, Upper

Siskiyou County

Callahan 06 0900PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Flood
08

Flooding was reported along the Scott River near Callahan and near Kidder Creek. There were also reports of farmland flooding along the Shasta River.

Heavy rains brought flooding to streams and some urban areas in Siskiyou County.

CAZ085 **Modoc County**

06 2303PST
07 0703PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K High Wind

The second in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Northern California.

Siskiyou County

2 NE Hamburg 07 0100PST
6 SSE Scott Bar 08 0045PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Flood

The Scott River at Fort Jones exceeded the flood stage of 15.0 feet at 07/0100 PST. The stream crested at 17.25 feet at 07/1100 PST. The stream dropped below flood stage at 08/0045 PST.

Heavy rains caused flooding along the Scott River.

CAZ083 **North Central & Southeast Siskiyou County**

07 0203PST
0303PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K High Wind

The second in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Northern California.

Siskiyou County

2 NE Clear Creek 07 0700PST
6 NNE Happy Camp 2100PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Flood

The Klamath River at Seiad Valley exceeded the flood stage of 15.0 feet at 07/0700 PST. The stream crested at 16.29 feet at 07/1515 PST. The stream dropped below flood stage at 07/2115 PST.

Heavy rains caused flooding along the Klamath River.

Siskiyou County

2 S Weed Arpt 08 2200PST
3 ENE Edgewood 09 0930PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Flood

Heavy showers and isolated thunderstorms dropped an estimated 1-4 inches of rain in 12-18 hours from Dunsmuir north to the Weed area. An underground culvert was overwhelmed and water backed up into several buildings and over roads in Weed. An emergency manager reported that the Sacramento River was beginning to overrun its banks near Dunsmuir. Some flooding was also reported near burn scars in Weed.

A line of heavy showers and isolated thunderstorms dropped an estimated 1-4 inches of rain in south central Siskiyou county from Dunsmuir north to the Weed area. There was some flooding as a result of this.

CAZ083 **North Central & Southeast Siskiyou County**

08 2231PST
09 0001PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K High Wind

CAZ085 **Modoc County**

09 0103PST
0503PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K High Wind

The third in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Northern California.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
CALIFORNIA, Western									
CAZ508-510-512	**East Bay Interior Valleys - San Francisco Bay Shoreline - Santa Cruz Mountains**								
	06	0923PST							
		1024PST			0	0	1.6K	0.00K	Strong Wind
CAZ507	**North Bay Mountains**								
	06	1029PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
CAZ006-506-508-510-513	**East Bay Interior Valleys - North Bay Interior Valleys - San Francisco - San Francisco Bay Shoreline - Santa Clara Valley Including San Jose**								
	06	1030PST							
		1051PST			0	0	10.7K	0.00K	Strong Wind
CAZ508-511	**East Bay Hills and the Diablo Range - San Francisco Bay Shoreline**								
	06	1110PST							
		1118PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
CAZ506	**North Bay Interior Valleys**								
	06	1136PST			0	0	1.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Sonoma County									
2 NW Larkfield	06	1140PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Law enforecement reports a flooded roadway along Chalk Hill Road.									
CAZ006-506-508>510	**East Bay Interior Valleys - North Bay Interior Valleys - San Francisco - San Francisco Bay Shoreline - San Francisco Peninsula Coast**								
	06	1140PST							
		1152PST			0	0	22.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind
San Mateo County									
2 N Atherton	06	1231PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Heavy rain resulted in flooding of Southbound US 101 offramp.									
CAZ506-513	**North Bay Interior Valleys - Santa Clara Valley Including San Jose**								
	06	1231PST			0	0	2.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind
CAZ507-511	**East Bay Hills and the Diablo Range - North Bay Mountains**								
	06	1251PST							
		1300PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
CAZ506-510	**East Bay Interior Valleys - North Bay Interior Valleys**								
	06	1309PST							
		1312PST			0	0	17.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Sonoma County									
3 WSW Geyserville	06	1315PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Lanes flooded on Dry Creek Road.									
CAZ509	**San Francisco Peninsula Coast**								
	06	1318PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
CALIFORNIA, Western									
CAZ509-510	**East Bay Interior Valleys - San Francisco Peninsula Coast**								
	06	1320PST							
		1321PST			0	0	17.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Alameda County									
2 NNW Alameda	06	1331PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Roadway flooding on Westbound Interstate 980 at Southbound Interstate 880.									
Napa County									
7 ENE Rutherford	06	1331PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Roadway flooding reported on highway 128.									
San Mateo County									
1 NW West Menio Park	06	1331PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Flooding of number 4 lane on Southbound Interstate 280 at Canada Road.									
Sonoma County									
1 E Valley Ford	06	1331PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Roadway flooding reported by law enforcement.									
CAZ006-510	**East Bay Interior Valleys - San Francisco**								
	06	1331PST			0	0	2.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
CAZ507	**North Bay Mountains**								
	06	1333PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
Santa Clara County									
1 NNW Campbell	06	1356PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Car accident on Southbound Interstate 280 at South Saratoga Ave onramp due to standing water on the interstate.									
Santa Clara County									
1 WSW San Jose	06	1405PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
Roadway flooding on Northbound Interstate 280 at the North Bird Ave off ramp.									
CAZ506	**North Bay Interior Valleys**								
	06	1405PST			0	0	3.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Santa Clara County									
2 E Campbell	06	1419PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
2 NNW Cambrian Park									
Number one lane of Northbound State Route 17 at the Hamilton Ave On ramp flooded.									
CAZ510	**East Bay Interior Valleys**								
	06	1419PST			0	0	1.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
CAZ511	**East Bay Hills and the Diablo Range**								
	06	1428PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
CAZ506-510	**East Bay Interior Valleys - North Bay Interior Valleys**								
	06	1442PST							
		1504PST			0	0	4.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Santa Clara County									
1 NNW Cupertino	06	1509PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood
2 NNW Campbell									
Multiple offramps from Interstate 280 reported flooded. Including Bird, Saratoga, 11th ave, and Northbound Highway 87.									

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, Western

CAZ506 — **North Bay Interior Valleys**

	06	1527PST			0	0	5.0K	0.00K	High Wind

CAZ507 — **North Bay Mountains**

	06	1719PST			0	0	1.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

CAZ512 — **Santa Cruz Mountains**

	06	2232PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Sonoma County

2 WNW Jenner	08	0830PST			0	0	25.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A fuel tanker crashed in heavy rain on Highway 1 North of Jenner in Sonoma County. The tanker leaked about 9,000 gallons of diesel into the ocean.

Santa Cruz County

4 NNE San Lorenzo	09	0340PST			0	0	10.00K	0.00K	Debris Flow

Heavy rains of the past several days triggered a large mudslide. The mudslide blocked Highway 9. The road was closed between its intersection with Highway 35 and Highway 236. The slide occurred about 3:40 AM on that Monday morning and the road remained closed through 5:00 PM that Monday evening. Rainfall in the Santa Cruz Mountains was 5-7 inches for the 72 hours preceding this mudslide.

Marin County

1 NE Mill Vly Afs	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A 72 Hour Rainfall Total of 4.80 inches was measured at elevation 2339 Feet on the Middle Peak RAWS.

Monterey County

7 E Gorda	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Monterey County ALERT gauge on Three Peaks at Elevation 3362 feet measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 10.40 inches.

Monterey County

8 N Gorda	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Monterey County ALERT gauge on Chalk Peak at Elevation 3432 feet measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 8.31 inches.

Monterey County

8 SSE Lucia	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Monterey County ALERT gauge on Mining Ridge at Elevation 3288 feet measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 9.53 inches.

Napa County

Angwin	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A 72 Hour Rainfall Total from Angwin at elevation 1714 feet of 7.24 was measured as the highest total in Napa County.

Napa County

1 SW St Helena	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A Napa County gauge at St. Helena on Sulphur Creek measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 5.51 inches.

San Benito County

2 ESE Hernandez	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A 72 hour rainfall total of 2.41 inches was measured at the Marquez RAWS at elevation 2570 feet as the highest total in San Benito County.

San Francisco County

30 WSW Crissy Aaf	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A 72 hour rainfall total of 2.46 inches was measured on the Farallon Islands at elevation 30 feet.

San Mateo County

Redwood City	09	0402PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A 72 hour rainfall total of 5.43 inches was measured from Emerald Lake Hills at elevation 472 feet. This was the highest storm total in San Mateo County.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CALIFORNIA, Western

Santa Clara County

4 E Holy City 09 0402PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A gauge on Mt. Umunhum at elevation 2492 measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 10.16 inches. This was the highest reported storm total in Santa Clara County.

Santa Clara County

6 S New Almaden 09 0402PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A gauge in Uvas Canyon County Park measured a 72 hour rainfall total of 8.74 inches.

Santa Cruz County

6 NE Mission Spgs 09 0402PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A 72 hour rainfall total from Schulties Road at elevation 1488 feet in the Santa Cruz Mountains was measured at 7.16 inches. This was the highest storm total reported from Santa Cruz County.

Sonoma County

6 S Skaggs Spgs 09 0402PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A guage near Venado measured 13.68 inches of rain for a 72 hour total. This was the highest storm total reported for Sonoma County and for the entire forecast area.

Contra Costa County

1 ESE Diablo 09 0411PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A 72 Hour Rainfall total of 3.93 inches from San Ramon at elevation 426 feet was the peak total for Contra Costa County.

Alameda County

1 N Hayward Highlands 09 0425PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Rain

A 72 Hour Rainfall total of 3.08 inches was the peak for Alameda County.

A strong winter storm finally impacted California following up on nearly a month and a half of no rain and the driest January on record. The storm brought heavy rain, gusty winds, and damage to trees and power lines along with some minor flooding of urban areas. Rainfall amounts were heaviest in the mountains with 5-10 inches or more occurring. Generally 1-3.5 inches fell in low elevation areas and urban spots, with less than an inch in Southern Monterey County. Winds gusted 50-70 MPH with the highest gusts in the mountains of the region. Several small mudslides were reported with the largest occurring in the Santa Cruz Mountains north of Boulder Creek on Highway 9.

CAZ530 **Southern Monterey Bay and Big Sur Coast**

28 1630PST 2 1 0.00K 0.00K Sneakerwave

Hazardous surf conditions claimed a life on a beach in Monterey County due to sneaker waves. F57IW

COLORADO, Central and Northeast

COZ039-040 **Boulder & Jefferson Counties below 6000 Feet/West Broomfield County - North Douglas County below 6000 Feet/Denver/West Adams & Arapahoe Counties/east Broomfield County**

01 0000MST

0400MST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

COZ035-041 **Elbert/Central & east Douglas Counties above 6000 Feet - Larimer & Boulder Counties between 6000 & 9000 Feet**

01 0000MST

0400MST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Weather

A narrow but intense band of heavy snow developed over part of the Urban Corridor. The band extended from northwest of Lyons, through northwest Denver and into Aurora, Parker and Elizabeth. Snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour were observed under the most intense part of the band. Storm totals included: 9.2 inches near Westminster; 9 inches, 5 miles east of Boulder; 8 inches in Federal Heights and 4 miles northwest of Parker; 7.5 inches near Aurora and 11 miles southeast of Estes Park; 7 inches near Elizabeth, Lafayette and Northglenn; 6.5 inches in southeast Denver; 6 inches, near Commerce City, Denver Stapleton and 4 miles northwest of Lyons. Storm totals elsewhere ranged from 3 to 5 inches.

15 1200MST

16 2000MST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

COLORADO, Central and Northeast

COZ036 — **Jefferson & West Douglas Counties above 6000 Feet/Gilpin/Clear Creek/Northeast Park Counties below 9000 Feet**

	15	1200MST						
	16	2000MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

COZ033-039>041 — **Boulder & Jefferson Counties below 6000 Feet/West Broomfield County - Elbert/Central & east Douglas Counties above 6000 Feet - North Douglas County below 6000 Feet/Denver/West Adams & Arapahoe Counties/east Broomfield County - South & East Jackson/Larimer/North & Northeast Grand/Northwest Boulder Counties above 9000 Feet - South & Southeast Grand/West Central & Southwest Boulder/Gilpin/Clear Creek/Summit/North & West Park Counties above 9000 Feet**

	15	1200MST						
	16	2000MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A winter storm brought heavy snow to areas in and near the Front Range Foothills. In the Front Range Mountains and Foothills, storm totals included: 20 inches, 3 miles south-southeast of Jamestown; 17 inches at Lake Eldora, 4 miles south-southeast of Pinecliffe and 3 miles southwest Ward; 15 inches at Nederland; 13.5 inches, 12 miles northwest of Golden; 12 inches near Allenspark, Aspen Springs, Genesee and Kittredge; 11.5 inches near Evergreen; 11 inches, 4 miles east-northeast of Conifer, Copeland Lake and Roach SNOTEL. Elsewhere, storm totals ranged from 5 to 10 inches.
Along the Urban Corridor, the heaviest snowfall occurred in those areas adjacent to the foothills and near the Palmer Divide. Storm totals included: 11.5 inches just south of Boulder; 9.5 inches near Highlands Ranch, Lakewood and Ken Caryl; 9 inches in Westminster; 8.5 inches near Castle Pines and Centenniel; with 8 inches near Broomfield; with 7.5 inches in Arvada. Lesser amounts of 3 to 7 inches were observed elsewhere.

COZ035-036 — **Jefferson & West Douglas Counties above 6000 Feet/Gilpin/Clear Creek/Northeast Park Counties below 9000 Feet - Larimer & Boulder Counties between 6000 & 9000 Feet**

	25	1300MST						
	26	0400MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

COZ033-040>041-043 — **Central & South Weld County - Elbert/Central & east Douglas Counties above 6000 Feet - North Douglas County below 6000 Feet/Denver/West Adams & Arapahoe Counties/east Broomfield County - South & East Jackson/Larimer/North & Northeast Grand/Northwest Boulder Counties above 9000 Feet - South & Southeast Grand/West Central & Southwest Boulder/Gilpin/Clear Creek/Summit/North & West Park Counties above 9000 Feet**

	25	1400MST						
	26	0400MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

COZ039 — **Boulder & Jefferson Counties below 6000 Feet/West Broomfield County**

	25	1800MST						
	26	0400MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A storm system brought heavy snow to areas in and near the Front Range Foothillls. Multiple accidents occurred as the onset of the storm occurred during the evening commute. A multi-car pileup occurred on eastbound I-70 which forced the closure of a four-mile stretch of the interstate in both directions from C-470 to Lookout Mountain. The Colorado State Patrol said at least 50 cars were involved, but not all crashed. Numerous vehicles became stuck when the slush turned to ice. About 60 flights were cancelled at Denver International Airport. Several cities from around Denver to Broomfield to Boulder were on accident alert.
Storm totals included: 18.5 inches at Eldorado Springs; 15 inches near Golden; 14.5 inches, 6 miles east of Nederland; 14 inches near Idledale and Jamestown; 13.5 inches near Pinecliffe; 12.5 inches, 12 miles northwest of Golden; 11 inches, 4 miles east-northeast of Conifer, the National Weather Service in Boulder and near Tiny Town; 10 inches at Gross Reservoir, Louisville; Ralston Reservoir, Stontia Springs Dam; 9.5 inches in Arvada; 9 inches near Lafayette; 8 inches near Erie, Westminster and Wheat Ridge. Elsewhere along the Urban Corridor, storm totals ranged from 3 to 7 inches.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

COLORADO, East Central

COZ092 **Cheyenne County**

	01	0000MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought

D2 Severe Drought continued for the southern portion of Cheyenne county south of Highway 40. Precipitation during the month ranged from 0.10 inches above normal at Kit Carson 9NNE, to 0.87 inches above normal at Kit Carson.

COZ091-092 **Cheyenne County - Kit Carson County**

	21	1430MST							
	22	0400MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Light rainfall transitioned to snow from north to south during the afternoon as cooler air filtered into the area with a cold front. Snowfall amounts ranged from around four to over eight inches over Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties, with the highest over the eastern part of the two counties. The highest snowfall amount reported wast 8.3 inches at Burlington.

COLORADO, South Central and Southeast

COZ072-079>080 **Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 8500 & 11000 Ft - Wet Mountains above 10000 Ft - Wet Mountains between 8500 and 10000 Ft**

	10	2200MST							
	11	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A storm system produced heavy snow accumulations across portions of southern Colorado. Some of the higher reported snow totals included: 6 to 10 inches near Walsenburg (Huerfano County)...Sargents (Saguache County)...Woodland Park and Cripple Creek (Teller County)...Salida...Maysville and Monarch Pass (Chaffee County). In the Winter Storm Warning areas 8 to 10 inches was noted near Rye (Pueblo County) and across the higher elevations of the northern Sangre de Cristo Mountains and Wet Mountains.

COZ074-079>082-087 **Pikes Peak above 11000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 7500 & 11000 Ft - Teller County/Rampart Range above 7500 Ft/Pikes Peak between 7500 & 11000 Ft - Walsenburg Vicinity/Upper Huerfano River Basin below 7500 Ft - Wet Mountains above 10000 Ft - Wet Mountains between 8500 and 10000 Ft**

	15	1600MST							
	16	2330MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A quick moving winter storm generated heavy snow accumulations over portions of southern Colorado. More than 8 inches of snow fell across the southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains and Wet Mountains. Six to 10 inches accumulated around Rye (Pueblo County...Woodland Park...Florissant...Cripple Creek (Teller County) and along the Rampart Range in western El Paso County.

COZ060>063-065>068-072>089-093-095>098 **Bent County - Canon City Vicinity/Eastern Fremont County - Central Chaffee County below 9000 Ft - Colorado Springs Vicinity/Southern El Paso County/Rampart Range below 7500 Ft - Crowley County - Eastern Chaffee County/Western Mosquito Range above 9000 Ft - Eastern Kiowa County - Eastern San Juan Mountains above 10000 Ft - Eastern Sawatch Mountains above 11000 Ft - La Garita Mountains above 10000 Ft - La Junta Vicinity/Otero County - Lamar Vicinity/Prowers County - Northern El Paso County/Monument Ridge/Rampart Range below 7500 Ft - Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 8500 & 11000 Ft - Northwest Fremont County above 8500 Ft - Pikes Peak above 11000 Ft - Pueblo Vicinity/Pueblo County below 6300 Ft - Saguache County East of Continental Divide below 10000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 7500 & 11000 Ft - Teller County/Rampart Range above 7500 Ft/Pikes Peak between 7500 & 11000 Ft - Trinidad Vicinity/Lower Huerfano River Basin & Western Las Animas County below 7500 Ft - Upper Rio Grande Valley/Eastern San Juan Mountains below 10000 Ft - Walsenburg Vicinity/Upper Huerfano River Basin below 7500 Ft - West/Central Fremont County below 8500 Ft - Westcliffe Vicinity/Wet Mountain Valley below 8500 Ft - Western Chaffee County between 9000 & 11000 Ft - Western Kiowa County - Wet Mountains above 10000 Ft - Wet Mountains between 8500 and 10000 Ft**

	21	0800MST							
	23	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

COLORADO, South Central and Southeast

A vigorous winter storm system impacted large portions of southern Colorado with significant snow and gusty winds. Some reported snow amounts included 6 to 10 inches at Colorado Springs (El Paso County)...Woodland Park (Teller County)...Pueblo and Pueblo West (Pueblo County)...Salida (Chaffee County)...Texas Creek (Fremont County)...Crestone (Saguache County) and Alamosa. Eleven to 15 inches graced Monument and the Air Force Academy (El Paso County)...Penrose (Fremont County)...Walsenburg (Huerfano County)...Poncha Springs (Chaffee County)...while 16 to 20 inches of snow was measured near Beulah and Colorado City (Pueblo County)...Rosita (Custer County) and Monarch Pass (Chaffee County). Twenty to 26 inches was noted near Westcliffe (Custer County)...Rye (Pueblo County) and Maysville (Chaffee County)...while 39 inches covered Wolf Creek Pass (Mineral County).

COZ072>075-079>080-087>088 **Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 8500 & 11000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains above 11000 Ft - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains between 7500 & 11000 Ft - Trinidad Vicinity/Lower Huerfano River Basin & Western Las Animas County below 7500 Ft - Walsenburg Vicinity/Upper Huerfano River Basin below 7500 Ft - Wet Mountains above 10000 Ft - Wet Mountains between 8500 and 10000 Ft**

25	1500MST						
27	0800MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Upper level storm systems generated snow over sections of southern Colorado. Snow totals over a prolonged period of time include 6 to 10 inches around Colorado Springs...Ellicott and Fountain (El Paso County)...Pueblo and Pueblo West (Pueblo County)...Canon City...Penrose and Texas Creek (Fremont County)...Walsenburg (Huerfano County) and Wolf Creek Pass (Mineral County). Twelve inches occurred across the higher elevations of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and Wet Mountains and around Westcliffe (Custer County). Around 15 inches graced Rye...Colorado City and Beulah (Pueblo County) and Monarch Pass (Chaffee County).

COLORADO, West

COZ004 **Elkhead and Park Mountains**

03	2100MST						
04	1900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

COZ013 **Flattop Mountains**

03	2300MST						
04	1600MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

COZ005-010 **Gore and Elk Mountains/Central Mountain Valleys - Upper Yampa River Basin**

04	0100MST						
	1500MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A moist northwest flow aloft with embedded disturbances produced significant to heavy snowfall amounts in portions of northwest Colorado.

COZ004 **Elkhead and Park Mountains**

20	0700MST						
22	1200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

COZ010-013 **Flattop Mountains - Gore and Elk Mountains/Central Mountain Valleys**

20	0700MST						
23	0100MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

COZ005 **Upper Yampa River Basin**

20	0900MST						
22	2300MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
COLORADO, West									
COZ012-021-022	**Animas River Basin - Four Corners/Upper Dolores River Basin - West Elk and Sawatch Mountains**								
	21	0900MST							
	23	2230MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ023	**San Juan River Basin**								
	22	0000MST							
	24	0800MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ018-019	**Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Southwestern San Juan Mountains**								
	22	0000MST							
	24	2300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ014-020	**Paradox Valley/Lower Dolores River Basin - Upper Gunnison River Valley**								
	22	0600MST							
	23	1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ009	**Grand and Battlement Mesas**								
	22	0700MST							
	23	1900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
COZ017	**Uncompahgre Plateau and Dallas Divide**								
	22	0800MST							
	23	1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ011	**Central Gunnison and Uncompahgre River Basin**								
	22	0900MST							
	23	1100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ006	**Grand Valley**								
	22	1300MST							
	23	1100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A broad upper trough over the western United States initially brought snow to northwest Colorado. As the trough deepened over the west, the main area of snowfall transitioned to southwest Colorado as the flow aloft became southwesterly.								
COZ010	**Gore and Elk Mountains/Central Mountain Valleys**								
	23	1500MST							
		1501MST			2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche
	An avalanche caught a skier on a mountain slope near Aspen, Colorado. M64OU								
COZ009-018-019	**Grand and Battlement Mesas - Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Southwestern San Juan Mountains**								
	27	0000MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
COLORADO, West									
COZ021-023	**Four Corners/Upper Dolores River Basin - San Juan River Basin**								
	27	1200MST							
	28	1600MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ003	**Roan and Tavaputs Plateaus**								
	27	1400MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ008	**Central Colorado River Basin**								
	27	1500MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
COZ010	**Gore and Elk Mountains/Central Mountain Valleys**								
	27	1600MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ022	**Animas River Basin**								
	27	1900MST							
	28	1100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ004-012-017	**Elkhead and Park Mountains - Flattop Mountains - Uncompahgre Plateau and Dallas Divide - West Elk and Sawatch Mountains**								
	28	0700MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ014	**Upper Gunnison River Valley**								
	28	1200MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
COZ005	**Upper Yampa River Basin**								
	28	1900MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A moist and strong southwest flow across the region preceded an upper trough which crossed over the area late on March 2nd through early on March 4th. This situation resulted in a prolonged and nearly continuous snowfall event for many mountain areas of eastern Utah and western Colorado.

CONNECTICUT, Northeast									
CTZ002>004	**Hartford - Tolland - Windham**								
	02	0100EST							
		2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure passed south of New England bringing snow and gusty winds to much of Southern New England.

CTZ003	**Tolland**								
	05	0400EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An arctic cold front associated with a clipper low pressure system moving through the northeast resulted in light snow across much of southern New England.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CONNECTICUT, Northeast

CTZ002>004 **Hartford - Tolland - Windham**

	08	0500EST							
	09	2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A clipper low moved across southern Quebec on February 7. This was followed by low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes on February 8. On February 9 & 10, low pressure moved off the mid-Atlantic coast becoming a noreaster as it approached southern New England. This all resulted in a long duration snow storm that dumped up to a foot and a half of snow across southern New England.

CTZ003-004 **Tolland - Windham**

	14	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	15								

CTZ002 **Hartford**

	14	1500EST							
	15	1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Low pressure off the Delmarva peninsula intensified rapidly as it moved northeastward. Its path just southeast of Nantucket brought heavy snow to all of southern New England and blizzard conditions and coastal flooding to coastal areas.

	21	1500EST							
	22	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

CTZ003 **Tolland**

	21	1500EST							
	22	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

CTZ004 **Windham**

	21	1600EST							
	22	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Low pressure moved up to southern New England from the southern plains bringing a mix of wintry precipitation to southern New England. This coincided with an arctic cold front moving through the region as well.

CONNECTICUT, Northwest

CTZ001-013 **Northern Litchfield - Southern Litchfield**

	01	2300EST							
	02	1800EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

A cold air mass was in place over the region on Sunday, February 1st. During the late evening hours, an area of low pressure over the Ohio Valley began moving eastward towards the mid-Atlantic states. With plenty of moisture streaming up from the south, precipitation spread across the region in the form of snow. This snowfall picked up intensity during the overnight hours and continued through much of the day on Monday, February 2nd, as the low pressure area passed to the south of Long Island, New York.
Snowfall tapered off to snow showers by the evening hours and ended. Most areas received 8 to 14 inches of snowfall.

	02	2000EST							
	03	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a departing snowstorm, Arctic air moved into the region between February 2nd and February 3rd. Overnight low temperatures dropped to around zero in many areas, with a few spots in the Litchfield Hills as low as 6 below zero. With gusty northwest winds in place, wind chill values dropped to 10 to 20 below zero across northern Litchfield County during the overnight hours. Winds became light during the morning hours and although temperatures remained frigid, wind chill values improved for during the day on February 3rd.

	07	1000EST							
	10	0031EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CONNECTICUT, Northwest

CTZ013 **Southern Litchfield**

	07	1000EST							
	10	0031EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A three day period of snowfall impacted all of northwestern Connecticut between February 7th and 9th, 2015.
The snowfall began on the late morning of Saturday, February 7th, as an Arctic cold front dropped south across the region. Light steady snow fell into the early afternoon hours before tapering off as the front drifted south of the area. Just a coating of snow fell in most areas.
With the frontal boundary stalled just south of the region for Saturday night, a weak disturbance moving along the boundary allowed for some additional snowfall between Saturday night into the early morning of Sunday, February 8th. An additional coating to an inch or two fell across the region.
After a lull in the snowfall for Sunday morning, a steadier and heavier snowfall developed for late Sunday afternoon into Sunday night, as a stronger wave of low pressure moved along the frontal boundary. This snowfall continued through the day Monday, February 9th as the wave of low pressure passed south of the region across the mid-Atlantic states. Snowfall tapered off between late Monday afternoon into Monday evening.
By the time all of the snow ended, amounts ranged between 6 and 13 inches across the area, with the heaviest amounts in the higher terrain of northern Litchfield County.

CTZ001-013 **Northern Litchfield - Southern Litchfield**

	13	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into northwestern Connecticut on the late evening of Thursday, February 12th into the early morning hours of Friday, February 13th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds of up to 35 mph.
During the late night hours, winds continued to be very gusty. With these strong winds and temperatures dropping between zero and -10 degrees, wind chill values were as low as 10 to 30 below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 13th. With the persistent cold weather in place, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open for residents. There were also some reports of frozen pipes and burst water mains, especially in the areas that contained older infrastructure.

	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

CTZ013 **Southern Litchfield**

	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a rapidly developing coastal storm, an extremely frigid Arctic air mass pour into the region from the north, beginning during the late morning hours on Sunday, February 15th. With the developing storm just east of the region, a strong pressure gradient allowed for very strong winds. Northwest winds frequently gusted over 30 MPH, with some gusts as high as 47 MPH through the evening hours.
Temperatures fell quickly through the day and dropped below zero for Sunday night into the morning of Monday, February 16th. Some temperatures were as cold as 18 degrees below zero. With winds continuing to be gusty during the overnight and morning hours, wind chill values dropped as low as 15 to 30 degrees below zero.
With much of the month experiencing cold temperatures, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open. There were many reports of bursts water mains and pipes due to the frigid temperatures penetrating deep into the ground. This was especially true in areas where the infrastructure was older.
By the afternoon hours on Monday, February 16th, wind chill values finally rose above dangerous levels, although it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CONNECTICUT, Northwest

CTZ001-013 **Northern Litchfield - Southern Litchfield**

	19	2200EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of a departing storm system, strong northwest winds brought yet another frigid Arctic air mass into the region during the evening on Thursday, February 19th. With winds gusting over 25 MPH and temperatures dropping below zero, wind chill values were as low as 10 to 25 degrees below zero during the overnight hours and into the morning on Friday, February 20th. With a nearly month long stretch of very cold weather, there were many reports of bursts pipes and water mains.
By the late morning hours on Friday, February 20th, diminishing winds and rising temperatures allowed wind chill values to improve. However, it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

	21	1300EST							
	22	0800EST			0	0			Winter Weather

CTZ013 **Southern Litchfield**

	21	1300EST							
	22	0800EST			0	0			Winter Weather

During the afternoon on Saturday, February 21st, a storm system began to approach the region from the Ohio Valley. As a warm front stretched towards northwestern Connecticut, a band of steady snowfall developed and moved northward across the area. The snowfall fell locally moderate at times through the late afternoon and into the evening hours.
As the storm lifted across the region, snowfall tapered off to snow showers and flurries during the overnight hours into the morning of Sunday, February 22nd. By sunrise on Sunday morning, about 5 to 8 inches of snow fell across Litchfield County, with the highest amounts across the high terrain areas.

CTZ001 **Northern Litchfield**

	23	1500EST							
	24	0600EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of another Arctic cold front, gusty northwest winds ushered in a frigid air mass into the region on Monday, February 23rd. Although winds started to diminish on Monday night, wind chill values continued to range between 10 and 24 degrees below zero into the early morning hours on Tuesday, February 24th.
Although it remained rather cold, wind chill values rose rose above dangerous levels during the day on Tuesday, February 24th.

CONNECTICUT, Southern

CTZ005>007-009>011 **Northern Fairfield - Northern Middlesex - Northern New Haven - Southern Fairfield - Southern Middlesex - Southern New Haven**

	01	2130EST							
	02	1830EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

CTZ008-012 **Northern New London - Southern New London**

	02	0000EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressure tracked east from the Ohio Valley the night of February 1 to just south of Long Island the afternoon of February 2. The close proximity of the low with arctic air to the north resulted in snow at the onset, which transitioned to a wintry mix during the morning hours before going back to snow by early afternoon. Some interior locations remained all snow. Much of southern Connecticut received 8 to 14 inches of snowfall along with up to two tenths of an inch of ice along the coast.

CTZ005-008 **Northern Fairfield - Northern New Haven - Northern New London**

	08	1130EST							
	09	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CONNECTICUT, Southern

Low pressure moving east from the Ohio Valley along a cold front passing slowly to the south brought a long duration winter weather event to interior southern Connecticut.

CTZ012 **Southern New London**

15	0700EST						
	1200EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in high winds.

CTZ010 **Southern New Haven**

15	0800EST						
	1200EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in strong winds.

CTZ009 **Southern Fairfield**

15	0900EST						
	1300EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in high winds.

CTZ006 **Northern New Haven**

15	1800EST						
16	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Strong northwest winds and frigid air in the wake of an intense storm over the Canadian Maritimes combined to produce dangerous wind chills across parts of interior southern Connecticut.

CTZ005-009>010 **Northern Fairfield - Northern New Haven - Southern Fairfield - Southern New Haven**

21	1400EST						
22	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Weak low pressure moving across from the southwest brought locally heavy snow and some ice to parts of southwest Connecticut.

DELAWARE

DEZ003-004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex**

01	1000EST						
	1500EST	0	0	1.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Strong north winds in the wake of a departing cold front and approaching arctic high pressure system occurred in Sussex County during the mid day hours on the 5th. Peak wind gusts along Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean averaged between 45 and 50 mph and tore down some weak tree limbs. Peak wind gusts included 47 mph in Lewes and 46 mph in Dewey Beach. As the high pressure system moved closer to Delaware later that afternoon, winds slowly diminished.

DEZ001>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent - New Castle**

02	1700EST						
	2100EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

DELAWARE

Strong, gusty northwest winds occurred in the wake of a departing and intensifying low pressure system during the late afternoon into the middle of the evening on the 2nd in Delaware. Peak wind gusts average 45 to 50 mph and knocked down weak trees, tree limbs and power lines and caused isolated power outages. Peak winds included 52 mph in Lewes (Sussex County), 50 mph in Harrington (Kent County), 47 mph at the New Castle County Airport, 47 mph at Rehoboth Beach (Sussex County), 46 mph at the Dover Air Force Base (Kent County) and Milton (Sussex County) and 40 mph in Georgetown (Sussex County). The strong winds occurred as a low pressure system south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts started to intensify more rapidly as it moved northeast on the evening of the 2nd. This increased the pressure gradient (difference) between it and an approaching high pressure system from the central Mississippi Valley. As the low pressure system approached the Canadian Maritimes during the second half of that evening, the pressure gradient weakened and winds started to slowly decrease.

09	1700EST						
10	0400EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

DEZ002>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent**

09	2000EST					
10	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A protracted in time freezing rain event along with some sleet caused traveling difficulties and accidents in Delaware from the late afternoon on the 9th through the morning of the 10th. While precipitation occurred intermittently and amounts were light, untreated roadways were treacherous and accidents occurred. Ice accumulations averaged around one tenth of an inch and any sleet accumulations were minimal.
Freezing rain spread from north to south across the state during the late afternoon and evening on the 9th. Sleet mixed in from time to time. In New Castle County, it changed briefly to snow before ending on the 10th. The precipitation ended from north to south between 3 a.m. EST and 10 a.m. EST on the 10th. Delaware State Police responded to nearly 100 accidents, 11 with injuries as well as 5 disabled vehicles. More than two-thirds of the accidents occurred in Kent County. In Sussex County, the South Rehoboth Boulevard/Coastal Highway was closed because of a jack-knifed tractor trailer. Representative ice accumulations included 0.20 inches in Frankford (Sussex County), 0.06 inches in Milton (Sussex County) and around 0.05 inches at the New Castle County Airport.
The wintry mix of precipitation was caused by the combination of waves of low pressure on a frontal boundary that supplied the moisture and precipitation and an arctic high pressure system to the north of the boundary that supplied the low level cold air. As this boundary sagged southward, the precipitation sagged southward with it. At 7 a.m. EST on the 8th, the high pressure system was centered over James Bay and the frontal boundary across the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania. By 7 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary moved into New Castle County. By 10 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary cleared all of Delaware. At 7 a.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was located over the lower Delmarva Peninsula with a wave of low pressure forming along it. At 7 p.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was approaching Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and at 7 a.m. EST on the 10th dropped into northern Florida. At 10 a.m. EST on the 10th, the boundary just passed through Miami, Florida and by then, waves of low pressure were finally too far offshore to affect Delaware.

DEZ001>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent - New Castle**

12	1900EST					
13	0300EST	0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

Strong gusty northwest winds occurred behind a secondary cold frontal passage in Delaware during the evening and overnight on the 12th. Peak wind gusts averaged 45 to 50 mph. Where the strongest winds occurred, some weak tree limbs and power lines were knocked down and isolated power outages occurred. Peak wind gusts included 52 mph in Glasgow (New Castle County), 48 mph at the New Castle County Airport and 48 mph in Lewes (Sussex County). The strong gusty winds were the result of a combination of an intensifying low pressure that developed on the cold front east of New Jersey and an approaching high pressure system from the Mississippi Valley. The pressure gradient (difference) was maximized during the evening and winds decreased once the high pressure system reached the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

13	0500EST					
	0700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Northwest winds that persisted into the morning of the 13th combined with an arctic air mass to produce below zero wind chill factors as far south as Kent County in Delaware and morning low temperatures of around 10 degrees in New Castle County and 10 to 15 degrees in Kent and Sussex Counties. Many counties and municipalities declared code purples. The lowest hourly wind chill factor at the New Castle County Airport was 10 degrees below zero and at the Dover Air Force Base 7 degrees below zero. Actual morning low temperatures included 9 degrees in Newark (New Castle County), 10 degrees at the New Castle County Airport, 12 degrees in Dover (Kent County) and 14 degrees in Georgetown and Rehoboth Beach (Sussex County). The arctic high pressure system moved southeast from North Dakota early on the 12th into the central Mississippi Valley on the evening of the 12th and into the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm
DELAWARE									
	14	1200EST							
	15	0100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
DEZ002-003	**Inland Sussex - Kent**								
	14	1300EST							
	15	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A vigorous cold front and a rapidly intensifying low pressure system east of the Delmarva Peninsula combined to drop 1 to 3 inches of snow across Kent and New Castle Counties and up to around one inch of snow in interior Sussex County during the second half of the day on the 14th. Snow fell moderately to heavy at times during the mid evening in the northern half of the state. Coupled with rapidly falling temperatures, the snow made for hazardous driving conditions on untreated roadways on Valentine's Day.

Precipitation started as snow in Kent and New Castle Counties during the early afternoon on the 14th. Precipitation fell in bands, so there were breaks in the snow heading into the evening. The heaviest band of snow preceded and accompanied the cold frontal passage itself during the middle of the evening. While not as heavy, snow in Sussex County only occurred with the cold frontal band. The snow then ended from south to north between 10 p.m. EST on the 14th and 1 a.m. EST on the 15th.

Representative snowfall included 2.5 inches in Woodside (Kent County), 2.0 inches in Hockessin (New Castle County) and Felton (Kent County), 1.5 inches in Dover (Kent County), 1.4 inches at the New Castle County Airport, 1.2 inches in Glasgow (New Castle County), 1.1 inches in Milford (Sussex County) and 0.7 inches in Ellendale (Sussex County).

The snow was caused by a strong cold front that moved from Lake Erie on the morning of the 14th rapidly southeast and crossed the Pennsylvania Allegheny Mountains during the middle of the afternoon on the 14th. A new low pressure system was forming on this front and at 7 p.m. EST as the front moved through the Susquehanna Valley and western Maryland, a 996 millibar low pressure system was intensifying near Washington, D.C. The cold front and the low pressure system then quickly crossed the state and at 10 p.m. EST that evening, the front and 994 millibar low pressure system were off the Delaware coast. At 7 a.m. EST the following morning, a 978 millibar low pressure system was occluding south of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

DEZ001>004	**Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent - New Castle**								
	15	0000EST							
		0600EST			0	0	100.0K	0.00K	High Wind

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused high damaging northwest winds to occur in Delaware during the pre-dawn hours on the 15th. Strong wind gusts started during the second half of the evening on the 14th, peaked overnight and continued into the early afternoon of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged 50 to 60 mph and knocked down or snapped numerous trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and power outages. About 10,000 homes and businesses lost power. The strong to high winds also hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into Delaware one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

About 10,000 homes and businesses lost power in Delaware, with the greatest concentration of outages in and around Odessa in New Castle County. All power was restored by the evening of the 15th. Church services were cancelled as was service on the Cape May-Lewes Ferry. The Brandywine Zoo (New Castle County) was closed.

Peak wind gusts included 68 mph in Lewes (Sussex County), 61 mph in Brandywine Hundred (New Castle County), 57 mph in Bellefont (New Castle County), 54 mph at the New Castle County Airport, 53 mph in Milton (Sussex County) and 51 mph in Dover (Kent County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Delaware (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

	15	0100EST							
		1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

DELAWARE

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as 10 to 20 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th in Delaware. Code Purples were in effect. Shelters were full. Actual morning low temperatures were in the above zero single numbers and included 7 degrees at the New Castle County Airport, 8 degrees in Dover (Kent County) and 9 degrees in Georgetown (Sussex County). Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 17 degrees below zero at the New Castle County Airport, 15 degrees below zero in Dover (Kent County) and 12 degrees below zero in Georgetown (Sussex County). The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

DEZ001-002 **Kent - New Castle**

15	0100EST						
	0500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide	

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the early morning of the 16th on the Delaware River and its tidal tributaries in New Castle County and during the early morning and afternoon low tide cycles in northern Kent County. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the afternoon and early evening on the 15th. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide reached 3.10 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.89 feet below mean lower low water. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.21 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions were not observed in lower Delaware Bay or on the ocean front. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions in all areas.

15	0300EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

DEZ003-004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex**

15	0700EST						
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as 10 to 20 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th in Delaware. Code Purples were in effect. Shelters were full. Actual morning low temperatures were in the above zero single numbers and included 7 degrees at the New Castle County Airport, 8 degrees in Dover (Kent County) and 9 degrees in Georgetown (Sussex County). Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 17 degrees below zero at the New Castle County Airport, 15 degrees below zero in Dover (Kent County) and 12 degrees below zero in Georgetown (Sussex County). The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

DEZ001>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent - New Castle**

16	0000EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The near arrival of the center of the arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills and temperatures of the winter season to Delaware on the 16th. While winds by the morning of the 16th were not as strong as they were on the morning of the 15th, air temperatures were lower. This produced wind chill factors as cold as 10 to 20 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were in the single numbers above zero. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 19 degrees below zero at the New Castle County Airport, 15 degrees below zero in Dover (Kent County) and 12 degrees below zero in Georgetown (Sussex County).
Outreach teams were dispatched to get homeless people to shelters. Code Purples remained in effect. The extreme cold weather continued to cause pipes to freeze and many dead batteries. AAA Mid-Atlantic responded to more than 1,600 jump start calls, a new daily response record was set for the state of Delaware.

Actual morning low temperatures were in the above zero single numbers and included 2 degrees at the New Castle County Airport, 4 degrees in Dover and Smyrna (Kent County), 5 degrees in Millsboro (Sussex County) and 9 degrees in Georgetown and Rehoboth Beach (Sussex County). The low temperature of 2 degrees at the New Castle County Airport not only tied the record daily low, but was the coldest low since January 2005 and the coldest February low since 1996. This tied February 20th for the coldest low temperature of the winter season.
The extremely unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the arrival of an arctic high pressure system to Delaware on the afternoon of the 16th. Prior to its arrival the pressure gradient between it and a departing intense low pressure system in the Canadian Maritimes kept northwest winds persisting through the night of the 15th and made it feel even colder.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
DELAWARE									
DEZ002-004	**Delaware Beaches - Kent**								
	16	1735EST							
	17	0830EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
DEZ001	**New Castle**								
	16	2055EST							
	17	0810EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system emerged east off the North Carolina coast and brought snow to New Castle County and heavy snow to Kent and Sussex Counties from the evening of the 16th into the morning of the 17th. Snowfall totals ranged from just under 3 inches in New Castle County to a little over 6 inches in Sussex County. The snow caused several traffic accidents and impacted the morning commute on the 17th.
On the 17th, all state offices as well as county offices and schools were closed. Most colleges and universities were also closed. Bus service was suspended in Sussex County. Speed reductions were in place on the Delaware Memorial Bridge. Many social and community activities as well as sports tournaments were canceled. The Code Purple because of the unseasonably cold weather was extended. Because most of the heaviest snow fell overnight and the many closures and cancellations on the 17th, the number of traffic accidents was relatively low. Delaware State Police responded to about 30 accidents, only two with injuries and assisted with 30 disabled vehicles.
Representative snowfall totals included 6.5 inches in Selbyville (Sussex County) and in Milton (Sussex County) and in Woodside (Kent County), 6.4 inches in Harbeson (Sussex County), 6.3 inches in Stockley (Sussex County) and in Lewes (Sussex County), 6.1 inches in Millsboro (Sussex County), 6.0 inches in Georgetown (Sussex County) and in Harrington (Kent County), 5.9 inches in Laurel (Sussex County) and in Ellendale (Sussex County), 5.5 inches in Milford (Kent County), 5.2 inches in Dover (Kent County), 5.1 inches in Frederica (Kent County) and in Harrington (Kent County), 4.5 inches in Bear (New Castle County), 4.4 inches in Wilmington (New Castle County), 3.8 inches in Newark (New Castle County), 3.6 inches in Odessa (New Castle County), and 3.3 inches at the New Castle County Airport (New Castle County).
The snow was caused by a low pressure system that organized over the Southern Plains on the evening of the 15th. It moved east-northeast across the Gulf Coast States during the day and evening of the 16th, before tracking more northeastward and passing east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina by 4 a.m. EST on the 17th. The low pressure system then raced northeast and out to sea during the daytime.

	19	2300EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
DEZ002>004	**Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent**								
	20	0000EST							
		0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills as well as the lowest temperatures of the winter season to Delaware on the 20th and 21st. As far as wind chill factors went, the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 10 to 20 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were in the single numbers above zero. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in more rural inland areas were lower, some were below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors (all occurred on the morning of the 20th) included 21 degrees below zero at the New Castle County Airport, 17 degrees below zero in Dover (Kent County) and 11 degrees below zero in Georgetown (Sussex County).

Lowest temperatures on either the morning of the 20th or 21st included: 4 degrees below zero in Georgetown and Ellendale (Sussex County), zero at Newark (New Castle County), 1 degree above zero in Smyrna (Kent County), 2 degrees above zero at the New Castle County Airport and Dover (Kent County) and 3 degrees above zero at Rehoboth Beach (Sussex County).

Daily record low temperatures were established on both the 20th and 21st at both the New Castle County Airport (2 degrees above zero and 3 degrees zero respectively) and Georgetown (3 degrees below zero and 4 degrees below zero respectively). The low temperature of 2 degrees above zero on the 20th at the New Castle County Airport not only tied February 16th for the lowest temperature of the season, but was also was the lowest temperature observed since January 2005 and the lowest February temperature observed since February of 1996.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

DELAWARE

The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in Delaware on the evening of the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st.

DEZ001-004 **Delaware Beaches - Kent - New Castle**

20	0200EST						
21	2100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide	

The combination of persistent northwest winds and spring tides following the new moon caused blowout tides on the tidal Delaware River and its tributaries and upper Delaware Bay with both low tide cycles on the 20th and in lower Delaware Bay and along the Atlantic coast with all four low tide cycles on the 20th and 21st. The lowest tide on the Delaware River and the upper Delaware Bay occurred during the morning low tide cycle on the 20th, while the lowest tide on lower Delaware Bay and along the ocean occurred during the late afternoon low tide cycle on the 20th. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.58 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.43 feet below mean lower low water. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.32 feet below mean lower low water. At Brandywine Shoal Light in lower Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.48 feet below mean lower low water and at Lewes (Sussex County), the lowest tide was 2.64 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. As the latest arctic high pressure system reached the coastal waters on the 21st, the offshore push of water ended and tides returned closer to the normal on the tidal Delaware River and upper Delaware Bay on the 21st and the lower Delaware Bay and the ocean side on the 22nd.

DEZ001 **New Castle**

21	1230EST						
22	0000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

DEZ002>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent**

21	1400EST						
22	2030EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A winter storm brought a wintry mix of snow (heavy in New Castle County), sleet and freezing rain to Delaware on the 21st. Snowfall averaged 3 to 7 inches in New Castle County, 1 to 3 inches in Kent County and less than an inch in Sussex County. Ice accumulations averaged one to two tenths of an inch statewide. The winter storm caused numerous accidents across the state.

Precipitation started as snow throughout Delaware on the afternoon of the 21st, beginning in New Castle County first in the early afternoon and then spreading south reaching Sussex County during the second half of the afternoon. In Sussex County, the snow changed to freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain during the middle of the evening. In Kent County, the snow changed to sleet and freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain toward Midnight. In New Castle County, the snow fell heavy at times during the afternoon. It changed to freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain toward Midnight. The rain ended on the morning of the 22nd.

Delaware State Police responded to approximately 115 accidents, 8 with injuries and nearly 100 disabled vehicles. Most of the accidents were in Kent and New Castle Counties. In New Castle County, northbound State Route 7 as well as Arundel Drive were closed west of Wilmington. In addition, the Cape May-Lewes Ferry suspended service. Representative snowfall included 6.8 inches in Hockessin (New Castle County), 6.4 inches in Pike Creek (New Castle County), 5.0 inches in Newark (New Castle County) and at the New Castle County Airport, 4.6 inches in Newport (New Castle County), 4.1 inches in Glasgow (New Castle County), 2.1 inches in Dover (Kent County), 1.8 inches in Smyrna (Kent County) and 1.0 inch in Felton (Kent County).

Representative ice accumulations included 0.2 inches in Milton (Sussex County) and Glasgow (New Castle County) and 0.15 inches in Felton (Kent County).

The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved northeast from the southern Mississippi River Valley on the morning of the 21st, to the Tennessee River Valley on the early evening of the 21st, into south central Pennsylvania early on the 22nd and then rapidly reached the Canadian Maritimes on the morning of the 22nd. In spite of the surface high pressure system being offshore (in an unfavorable position normally for snow and ice) at the onset of the event, the combination of extremely cold antecedent conditions and a relatively weak low pressure system (made it more difficult to remove cold air near the surface) still caused a winter weather event to occur in Delaware.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

DELAWARE

DEZ001>004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex - Kent - New Castle**

	24	0200EST						
		0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The high pressure system responsible for third and last arctic blast of the month of February arrived in Delaware on the morning of the 24th. Unlike the two previous arctic outbreaks earlier this month, this one was not accompanied by strong winds during the first half of the day. Consequently air and wind chill temperatures were nearly the same. Nevertheless, many low temperatures that morning were in the single numbers above zero in New Castle and Kent Counties and in the lower teens in Sussex County. These were approximately 20 degrees colder than normal. The cold also caused the cancellation of the first two departures of the Cape May-Lewes Ferry on the 25th after ice formed on the Ferry's bow thruster. Lowest temperatures included 5 degrees in Newark (New Castle County), 6 degrees at the New Castle County Airport, 7 degrees in Smyrna (Kent County), 9 degrees in Dover (Kent County), 11 degrees in Georgetown (Sussex County) and 14 degrees in Rehoboth Beach (Sussex County).
The low temperature of 6 degrees at the New Castle County Airport matched the daily record low temperature for the 24th last set in 1923. The low temperature of 11 degrees in Georgetown established a new daily low temperature record for the 24th.
The multiple arctic intrusions made this month one of the coldest Februaries on record. Since 1895, this February ranked as the 7th coldest February on record with an average statewide temperature of 26.4 degrees (10.1 degrees below average). At the New Castle County Airport, the February mean temperature of 24.8 degrees (10.3 degrees below average) was the 4th coldest February on record and the coldest since 1979 (22.1 degrees). In Georgetown (Sussex County), the February monthly mean temperature of 24.8 degrees was 10.3 degrees below average.

DEZ003-004 **Delaware Beaches - Inland Sussex**

	26	0400EST						
		1230EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

DEZ001-002 **Kent - New Castle**

	26	0500EST						
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system that moved off the South Carolina coast brought snow to New Castle and Kent Counties and heavy snow to Sussex County on the 26th. Snowfall averaged 3 to 6 inches in Sussex County, 2 to 4 inches in Kent County and around an inch or less in New Castle County. The snow caused accidents and impacted the morning commute.
Snow began on the morning of the 26th and spread from south to north between 4 a.m. EST and 6 a.m. EST. The snow fell at its heaviest during the morning commute in Sussex County. The snow then ended from south to north between 830 a.m. EST and 1230 p.m. EST that day. It lasted the longest in Sussex County and the least amount of time in New Castle County.
Delaware State Police responded to about 60 accidents (three with injuries) and 20 disable vehicles. Nearly all of the accidents occurred in Kent and Sussex Counties. Some schools were closed from southern New Castle County southward through Sussex County.
Representative snowfall included 6.6 inches in Frankford (Sussex County), 6.2 inches in Selbyville (Sussex County), 5.2 inches in Dagsboro and Seaford (Sussex County), 4.3 inches in Milton (Sussex County), 4.1 inches in Frederica (Kent County), 3.6 inches in Bethany Beach (Sussex County), 3.0 inches in Harrington (Kent County), 2.3 inches in Dover (Kent County), 1.4 inches in Blackbird (New Castle County). 1.0 inch in Odessa (New Castle County) and 0.5 inches at the New Castle County Airport.
The snow was caused by a low pressure system that formed in the western Gulf of Mexico on the morning of the 25th. It moved eastnortheast along the northern tier of the Gulf and then reached eastern Georgia early on the 26th. The low pressure system then moved northeast and passed east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina at 7 a.m. EST on the 26th. It continued to move northeast out to sea the rest of the day. The relatively southeast track coupled with its fast movement prevented heavier snow from getting farther northwest than Sussex County.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DCZ001 **District of Columbia**

	09	2000EST							
	10	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Low pressure tracked just south of the region during the overnight hours, bringing over running precipitation to areas east of the Blue Ridge. Northeast flow resulting in cold air damming kept temperatures hovering right below freezing, which resulted in light ice formation.

	15	0015EST			0	0			High Wind

Strong gradient winds formed as a resulting of a tight pressure gradient between low pressure near New England and high pressure building in from the Midwest.

	16	1600EST							
	17	0600EST			0	0			Winter Storm

A surface low formed over Texas, then quickly moved east during the day and overnight, pushing off the Carolina coast by the morning of the 17th. A very cold airmass in place from retreating Arctic high pressure resulted in higher than average snow ratios, between 12:1 and 15:1.

	26	0100EST							
		0900EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Low pressure passing to the south brought widespread snow.

FLORIDA, East Central

St. Lucie County

1 S White City	05	0553EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)

Strong winds in association with a line of thunderstorms moved across St. Lucie County early Thursday morning. Straight line winds embedded in part of the line produced minor damage on Ulrich Road (between Oleander Avenue and US-1). Estimated winds of 50 to 60 mph produced damage to several large trees and one home sustained minor roof and soffit damage.

Thunderstorms developed early in the morning as a cold front and weak low pressure crossed the peninsula. A strong thunderstorm produced wind damage in St. Lucie County. Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.

St. Lucie County

1 N Eldred	28	0800EST							
6 W White City		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

A combination of CoCoRaHS, ham radio, and public reports indicated 3 to 6 inches of rain fell across southeastern St. Lucie County, with most of the rain falling in a 6-hour or less period.
Flooding closed many primary and secondary roadways, stranding and submerging many vehicles. Drainage canals and creeks overflowed. While high water surrounded many subdivisions, businesses and homes, no water was reported to have entered any homes or businesses.

Martin County

2 ENE Jensen Beach	28	1000EST							
3 NW Lighthouse Pt		1500EST			0	0	105.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

A combination of CoCoRAaS, ham radio and public reports indicated 5 to 11 inches of rain fell across northeastern Martin County, with most of the rain falling in a 6-hour or less period. The highest totals occurred within the southwestern portion of Stuart and in Palm City.
Flooding closed many roadways, stranding over 100 vehicles. Drainage canals and creeks overflowed. While high water surrounded many subdivisions, businesses and homes, water was reported to have entered 7 homes in Palm City. Damage was estimated around $105,000 dollars.

Okeechobee County

19 NNW Basinger	28	1730EST							
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

FLORIDA, East Central

A slow moving strong storm across Okeechobee County produced 5 to 7 inches of rain across the northwest and central portions of the county during the afternoon and evening, primarily over the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve. The COOP observer at the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve reported 5.69 inches of rain in 24 hours while another range gauge at the park reported 6.92 inches. Most of this rainfall fell in less than 6 hours.
This heavy rainfall led to minor flooding of roadways across Central Okeechobee County. The Kissimmee Prairie observer reported several inches of standing water on local roadways, which remained passable.

Okeechobee County

10 N Basinger	28	1835EST							
		1845EST			0	0			Hail (0.88)

A SKYWARN spotter in The Vikings (also known at The Prairie) subdivision reported 10 to 15 minutes of small hail up to nickel sized associated with a strong storm moving over the area.

Heavy rain associated with the intersection of a stalled frontal boundary and a coastal trough along the Treasure Coast trained into the coasts of St. Lucie and Martin Counties during the morning and early afternoon hours. Additional slow moving storms developed in the afternoon producing heavy rain and small hail in Central Okeechobee County.
Twenty-four hour rainfall totals reached 8-11 inches in and around the Palm City and Stuart areas with 3-7 inch amounts around Port St. Lucie. Radar estimated rainfall totals were up to 7 inches across Central Okeechobee County. The majority of this rainfall occurred in a period of 6-hours or less.
Flooding of many roadways occurred, stranding many vehicles. Water entered several homes in Palm City. Drainage canals overflowed and standing water reached a foot in many locations and was slow to recede. Standing water was reported on roadways in Central Okeechobee County.

FLORIDA, Northeastern

FLZ124-125 **COASTAL DUVAL - COASTAL NASSAU**

	19	0218EST							
		0236EST			0	0			Astronomical Low Tide

Low blow-out tides occurred during the early morning hours under strong offshore flow and along with low astronomical tide.

Hamilton County

Jennings	25	2230EST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down along with large branches in Jennings.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Suwannee County

1 SW Live Oak	25	2330EST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

County dispatch and county EM reported trees and power lines down by strong wind gusts throughout the northern half of the county. Pea size hail was also observed near Interstate 10 and U.S. Highway 90.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Columbia County

3 NNW Ft White	26	0105EST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

County dispatch reported several trees downed throughout the county, including one that impacted the intersection of Elim Church Road and SW Centerville Avenue that caused a traffic accident.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Alachua County

1 WNW Dayville	26	0210EST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree fell on an apartment complex in the 1000 block of SW 62nd Blvd. This caused damage to 6 apartments including a water main break.

Strong vertical wind shear and weak instability combined ahead of a pre-frontal squall line during the late evening and overnight hours and produced a few severe thunderstorms across the area. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

FLORIDA, Northwest

Leon County

2 N Southwood 25 2030EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down onto power lines near the intersection of Old St. Augustine Road and Southwood Plantation Road.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Wakulla County

Crawfordville 25 2050EST 0 0 4.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Several trees and power lines were blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Jefferson County

Waukeenah 25 2100EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A large pine tree was blown down in the Waukeenah area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Jefferson County

Monticello 25 2100EST 0 0 5.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Several downed trees caused power outages in the Monticello area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Jefferson County

Lamont 25 2115EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were blown down near Lamont.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Madison County

3 E Greenville 25 2125EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down on Highway 90 east of Greenville.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Madison County

7 WSW Sirmans 25 2145EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down on Mt. Olive Road.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Madison County

4 E Lee 25 2205EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down on Highway 90 in the eastern part of the county.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Taylor County

Perry 25 2245EST 0 0 10.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (55EG)

Multiple trees and power lines were blown down causing numerous power outages.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 55 knots is equivalent to 63 mph.

Taylor County

Boyd 25 2300EST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were blown down on Highway 221 North.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Taylor County

1 N Hampton Springs 25 2315EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down onto power lines on Highway 98 West.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Lafayette County

Cooks Hammock 26 0020EST

Mayo 0030EST 0 0 5.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (55EG)

Several trees were blown down across Lafayette county.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 55 knots is equivalent to 63 mph.

Dixie County

Jena 26 0040EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were blown down in the Jena area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

FLORIDA, Northwest

Dixie County

Cross City 26 0100EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were blown down in the Cross City area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Dixie County

Old Town 26 0110EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were blown down in the Old Town area.

A strong cold front moved through the area with an unusually strong low-level jet. In fact, this was a record breaking event in terms of upper air. The 62 knot wind measured by the TAE balloon at 850 mb ties the record for the strongest 850 mb wind measured by a Tallahassee balloon for either a 00z or 12z launch. Although an inversion was present, the airmass modified quickly, and the southeast big bend (usually a severe weather report minimum in the area) had a lot of trees and power lines down. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

FLORIDA, Southern

Palm Beach County

5 WNW Boca Raton 05 0736EST

0737EST 0.3 70 0 0 5.00K 0.00K Tornado (EF1)

A tornado touched down in the Woodfield Hunt Club community of Boca Raton at 736 AM EST. Damage consisted of several uprooted trees, several large trees snapped halfway up and a tree felled into a house. Roofing was damaged from downed trees and limbs and strong winds also removed numerous Spanish tiles from many homes. Of note was a projectile in the form of a 6 -12 inch diameter tree limb which punctured a roof. The tree limb was likely carried by the tornado from an adjacent neighborhood.

The tornado lifted just west of Jog Road and touched down again on the east side of Jog Road. This segment of the tornado was rated an EF-1. Damage total is estimated.

Palm Beach County

5 WNW Boca Raton 05 0737EST

0738EST 1.1 50 0 0 8.00K 0.00K Tornado (EF0)

The tornado which had initially touched down at the Woodfield Hunt Club community in West Boca touched down again in The Colonnade community, then continued on a ENE track across St. Andrews Blvd and affecting the Les Jardins community, then lifting at Patch Reef Park south of Yamato Road and west of Military Trail.

Damage in this segment represented EF-0 magnitude and consisted mainly of roof damage, downed trees and branches and light poles (especially at Patch Reef Park). A light pole at the park fell on a city vehicle. Total damage to park was around $8,000 and included the light pole and the windshield of the city vehicle.

Broward County

15 NNW Deerfield Beach 05 0742EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Power lines were reported down at Boynton Beach Road and Hagen Ranch Road.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Broward County

3 S Margate 05 0930EST 0 1 0.00K 0.00K Lightning

A Broward County Sheriff's deputy who was directing traffic in Tamarac was injured after lightning struck a nearby utility box. The lightning struck an Florida Power & Light signal box at the corner of the intersection of University Drive and Southgate Boulevard and that transferred some residual electricity to the deputy.

The deputy felt a tingling and was transported to a nearby hospital for examination. Time is estimated.

A cold front moved across South Florida with showers and severe thunderstorms ahead of the front. One of these severe thunderstorms spawned a tornado in Boca Raton.

Palm Beach County

2 WSW Tequesta 28 1351EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (0.75)

A SKYWARN spotter reported hail to dime-size near the intersection of the Florida Turnpike and Donald Ross Road.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

FLORIDA, Southern

Miami-Dade County

1 WSW Lemon City 28 1400EST
1700EST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Flash Flood

Significant flooding occurred in the Omni, Edgewater and Midtown areas of the City of Miami, mainly along the Biscayne Boulevard and North Miami Avenue corridors. Multiple cars stalled and flowing water was up to a foot deep. Media reported minor inundation of businesses on the north edge of downtown. Multiple businesses in the Miami Midtown Shops closed as their ground floors were flooded. Survey of debris lines indicated that most businesses along the Biscayne Boulevard corridor between 195 and 395 had water above the base of their front doors.
Damage total is estimated.

Palm Beach County

6 WNW Palm Beach Gardens 28 1410EST
1412EST 0 0 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)

Social media reports estimated winds at the PGA National Golf Course reached 60 mph during the third round of the PGA Tour's Honda Classic. At least one large tree was uprooted on the course, with minor damage to tents and other outdoor items.

A quasi-stationary front was located across South Florida with a surface trough along the southeast coast of the peninsula causing a strong thunderstorms to form. Persistent rains also led to flooding in some areas. Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.

FLORIDA, West Central

Manatee County

Cedar Hammock 05 0226EST 0 0 50.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (40EG)
A broadcast media relayed pictures of wind damage to a building at a fruit farm in Bradenton. Damage included a section of the roof peeled off the building allowing rain to get inside, a metal awning knocked down, and a metal gate damaged was bent. Time was estimated based on radar.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 40 knots is equivalent to 46 mph.

Lee County

3 ESE Buckingham 05 0445EST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (43EG)
Broadcast media relayed pictures of trees down near Harns Marsh in Lehigh Acres. Most of the trees down were shallow rooted in a wet marsh area, and a nearby ASOS as Regional Southwest Airport recorded wind gusts of 45 mph.

A line of showers and thunderstorms moved through the Florida peninsula ahead of a cold front. A couple of these storms produced damaging downburst wind gusts. Note: The estimated wind gust of 43 knots is equivalent to 49 mph.

GEORGIA, Lower

Coffee County

3 ESE Mora 09 1920EST 0 0 Hail (0.75)
Penny size hail was reported near Mora Road and Victory Road. Witness may have also seen a gustnado in the field.

Short wave troughs merged across the deep south as a surface low crossed the local area from the Gulf coast region. Cold 500 mb temps of -17 to -19 deg C supported elevated instability in the hail growth zone.

GAZ154 **Coastal Glynn**

19 0215EST 0 0 Astronomical Low Tide
Low blow-out tides occurred during the early morning hours under strong offshore flow and along with low astronomical tide.

GEORGIA, North and Central

GAZ006-013-015> 016-021-023 **Cherokee - Fannin - Gilmer - Hall - Lumpkin - Pickens - White**

16 1100EST
17 0400EST 0 0 Ice Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
GEORGIA, North and Central									
GAZ003	**Catoosa**								
	16	1200EST							
		1600EST			0	0			Winter Weather
GAZ001-014-020-022-024-027-032>036-038	**Banks - Barrow - Bartow - Clarke - Cobb - Dade - Dawson - Forsyth - Gwinnett - Jackson - Madison - North Fulton - Oglethorpe**								
	16	1300EST							
	17	0700EST			0	0			Ice Storm
	A strong cold front pushed through the state on the 14th spreading cold and dry air across North Georgia. A surface low developed over the lower Mississippi Valley on the 15th sweeping abundant mid-level moisture over the state as it moved across the southeastern U.S. during the day on the 16th through the early morning hours of the 17th. Precipitation falling into the cold, dry air at the surface resulted in widespread freezing rain and drizzle across much of North Central and Northeast Georgia.								
GAZ011	**Chattooga**								
	20	1400EST							
	21	0400EST			0	0			Heavy Snow
GAZ001	**Dade**								
	20	1400EST							
	21	0800EST			0	0			Winter Storm
GAZ007	**Gilmer**								
	20	1400EST							
	21	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather
GAZ002-019	**Catoosa - Floyd - Walker**								
	20	1500EST							
	21	0200EST			0	0			Winter Storm
GAZ004-006-014-020>022-025-033>034	**Bartow - Cherokee - Dawson - Fannin - Forsyth - Gwinnett - Jackson - Lumpkin - North Fulton - Whitfield**								
	20	1500EST							
	21	2300EST			0	0			Winter Weather
GAZ008	**Union**								
	20	1800EST							
	21	0500EST			0	0			Heavy Snow
GAZ005-009-013-016-032-036-054	**Clarke - Cobb - Fayette - Murray - Pickens - Towns - White**								
	20	1800EST							
	21	0200EST			0	0			Winter Weather
	With very cold air in place across the southeastern U.S., a fast moving upper trough and associated surface low brought a round of snow to North Georgia beginning during the late afternoon on the 20th and continuing overnight, before ending as light freezing drizzle during the day on the 21st.								
GAZ001	**Dade**								
	24	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

GEORGIA, North and Central

GAZ006>009-013-015>016 — **Fannin - Gilmer - Lumpkin - Pickens - Towns - Union - White**

	24	0100EST							
		1400EST			0	0			Winter Storm

GAZ003-012>013-015-021>022-032>033-045 — **Catoosa - Cherokee - Cobb - De Kalb - Forsyth - Gordon - Lumpkin - North Fulton - Pickens - Whitfield**

	24	0100EST							
		1300EST			0	0			Winter Weather

GAZ024 — **Banks**

	24	0300EST							
		1400EST			0	0			Winter Storm
	24	0300EST							
		1400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

GAZ027-034-037-038 — **Gwinnett - Madison - Oconee - Oglethorpe**

	24	0300EST							
		1300EST			0	0			Winter Weather

GAZ001>009-011>016-019>020-030>031-033 — **Bartow - Catoosa - Chattooga - Dade - Dawson - Fannin - Floyd - Gilmer - Gordon - Lumpkin - Murray - North Fulton - Paulding - Pickens - Polk - Towns - Union - Walker - White - Whitfield**

	25	1300EST							
	26	2200EST			0	0			Winter Storm

GAZ055 — **Clayton**

	25	1400EST							
		1900EST			0	0			Winter Weather

GAZ021 — **Cherokee**

	25	1500EST							
	26	0100EST			0	0			Winter Storm

Continued cold temperatures combined with a series of upper-level troughs and associated surface low pressure systems to bring significant snow totals to portions of North Georgia. Although light wintry precipitation occurred on the 24th, the heaviest snowfall amounts occurred from the afternoon of the 25th into the early morning hours of the 26th.

GEORGIA, Northeast

GAZ010-017-018 — **Habersham - Rabun - Stephens**

	16	1300EST							
	17	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Sleet and snow overspread the mountains and foothills of northeast Georgia during the afternoon and began to accumulate. Precipitation changed quickly to sleet in most areas, before mixing with freezing rain from southwest to northeast during the late afternoon and early evening. Sleet and freezing caused deteriorating road conditions by early evening, when heavy accumulations of sleet and/or freezing rain were reported across much of the area. Most locations saw around a half inch to an inch of sleet, along with around a tenth of an inch of ice accretion. Roads became very treacherous and impassable in many areas until melting began on the afternoon of the 17th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

GEORGIA, Northeast

GAZ026-028-029 — Elbert - Franklin - Hart

16	1400EST							
17	0300EST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm

Precipitation that initially began as a mixture of rain and sleet transitioned to freezing rain as temperatures cooled to freezing and below across the Georgia Piedmont. Freezing rain continued through the afternoon and evening, with accumulations primarily confined to elevated surfaces, including trees and power lines. Damaging ice accumulations were reported by late evening. Widespread ice accretion of one quarter to one half inch was reported, resulting in many trees and power lines falling and numerous to widespread power outages.

GAZ010 — Rabun

18	1300EST							
	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow showers developed across the Southern Appalachians along and immediately behind a strong arctic cold front that swept across the region during the afternoon of the 18th. Snow tapered off in most areas through the evening. Total accumulations generally ranged from a dusting up to an inch. Very strong winds resulted in considerable blowing and drifting of snow and periods of blizzard-like conditions across the highest elevations.

18	2200EST							
20	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

GAZ017 — Habersham

18	2200EST							
20	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A strong arctic cold front blasted through the southern Appalachians during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and bitterly cold air to the region. By mid-evening, sustained winds of 10 to 25 mph combined with air temperatures in the single digits and teens to yield wind chill values in the 0 to -10 range. By daybreak on the 19th, air temperatures in the valleys were near 0 while the high elevations were well below 0. Wind chill values during this time ranged from -5 to -20. The low wind chills continued throughout the 19th, as air temperatures failed to warm above the mid-20s in even the lowest elevations. Wind chills remained no higher than the single digits across most of the area until late morning on the 20th.

GAZ018 — Stephens

19	0000EST							
20	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A strong arctic cold front blasted through northeast Georgia during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and very cold air to the region. Overnight, sustained winds of 5 to 15 mph combined with air temperatures in the teens to yield wind chill values around 0 by daybreak on the 19th. Although winds diminished, air temperatures failed to warm above the 20s throughout the 19th, while record lows between 0 and 10 above were recorded the morning of the 20th.

GAZ010-017 — Habersham - Rabun

20	1900EST							
21	0500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light snow developed across the southern Appalachians during the evening of the 20th in association with a warm front. The snow began to mix with or change to sleet in some areas during the overnight before a transition to rain occurred around daybreak on the 21st. Accumulations ranged from a half inch to an inch, with locally higher amounts of around 2 inches in areas that saw only snow.

23	1900EST							
24	0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Light snow associated with a wave of low pressure overspread the southern Appalachians by late evening of the 23rd, and continued into the overnight. Snow, heavy at times, continued into pre-dawn hours of the 24th, when heavy snow accumulations were reported across the area. Total accumulations were generally in the 3 to 5 inch range, with locally higher amounts reported in the high elevations. The snow tapered off shortly after sunrise.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

GEORGIA, Northeast

GAZ018-026 **Franklin - Stephens**

	23	2300EST							
	24	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light snow associated with a wave of low pressure overspread the foothills and Piedmont of northeast Georgia by late evening of the 23rd, and continued through the overnight before tapering off during the morning of the 24th. Accumulations ranged from a dusting to 2 inches, with the highest amounts generally occurring closer to the mountains. Temperatures right around freezing and warm roads resulted in minimal travel issues.

GAZ010-017-018 **Habersham - Rabun - Stephens**

	25	1700EST							
	26	0300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

After the significant snowfall that fell across the mountains on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the southern Appalachians and adjacent foothills during the evening of the 25th. The snow was heavy at times and quickly accumulated, with occasional mixed rain undercutting the totals a bit across the foothills. Heavy accumulations were reported in many areas by late evening. By the time the snow tapered off during the early morning of the 26th, total accumulations ranged from 2 to 6 inches, with locally higher amounts across the highest peaks.

HAWAII

Maui County

Kahakuloa	01	0054HST							
1 S Honokowai		0402HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

An area of trade wind showers brought small stream and drainage ditch flooding, and ponding on roadways to portions of West Maui. There were no reports of serious injuries or property damage.

HIZ001>003-007>009-012>013-017-019>020-025 **Big Island North and East - Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Olomana - Windward Haleakala**

	02	0800HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf
	04								

A swell from a low north of the Aloha State caused surf of 10 to 15 feet along the north-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

	05	0200HST							
	08	1200HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

HIZ002-006>008-012>013-017-019>020 **Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**

	05	0200HST							
	08	1200HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a strong low far northwest of the islands generated surf of 10 to 20 feet along the north-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 8 to 12 feet along the west-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai. There were no reports of serious injuries or property damage.

HIZ009-020 **Olomana - Windward Haleakala**

	09	1030HST							
		1349HST			0	0	13.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A front moving through the Aloha State brought windy weather and only limited amounts of rain. The strong wind at times caused power outages with downed lines and trees, roof damage, and the closure of roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available. There were no reports of serious injuries.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

HAWAII

HIZ001>003-006>008-012>013-017-019>020 **Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**

	09	1800HST							
	13	0900HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a powerful low far northwest of the Aloha State produced surf of 15 to 30 feet along the north- and west-facing shores of Niihau and Kauai, and along the north-facing shores of Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 10 to 20 feet along the west-facing shores of Oahu and Molokai. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

Maui County

1 S Paia	09	1938HST							
2 NNW Koali		2223HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A front moving through the Aloha State brought windy weather and only limited amounts of rain. The strong wind at times caused power outages with downed lines and trees, roof damage, and the closure of roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available. There were no reports of serious injuries.

HIZ009-025 **Big Island North and East - Olomana**

	13	1407HST							
		1830HST			0	1	12.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

HIZ010 **Central Oahu**

	14	0157HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Maui County

1 SW Hana	14	0200HST							
8 WSW Nuu		0716HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

HIZ002 **Kauai Windward**

	14	0224HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Kauai County

4 ESE Kilauea	14	0344HST							
1 NNW Waimea Kauai		0643HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

HIZ007-009-010 **Central Oahu - Oahu North Shore - Olomana**

	14	0401HST							
		0523HST			0	0	7.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A cold front with gusty winds, the second in a week, moved through the Aloha State. This system also brought more precipitation than the previous one. Two injuries during this episode were severe enough to send two individuals to the hospital. As was the case during the earlier frontal passage, the winds brought down power lines, power poles, and trees; damaged roofs, and closed roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available.

HIZ001>003-006>008-012>013-017-019>020-025 **Big Island North and East - Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**

	14	0800HST							
	16	1400HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a deep and powerful low far northwest of the islands generated surf of 20 to 35 feet along the north- and west-facing shores of Niihau and Kauai, and the north-facing shores of Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 10 to 18 feet along the west-facing shores of Oahu and the north-facing shores of the Big Island of Hawaii. A catamaran entering Haleiwa Boat Harbor on the North Shore of Oahu on the 15th was hit by 15- to 18-foot waves, with several people being thrown overboard. One woman was injured seriously enough to be transported in stable condition to a hospital. No other injuries were reported. There were no reports of significant property damage.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
HAWAII									
Honolulu County									
2 WSW Mokuleia	14	0804HST							
1 S Kamiloiki		1201HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
HIZ009	**Olomana**								
	14	0855HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
HIZ020-025	**Big Island North and East - Windward Haleakala**								
	14	1035HST							
		1111HST			0	0	16.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Maui County									
2 NW Maunaloa	14	1233HST							
2 S Halawa Valley		1421HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
7 W Shipwreck Beach	14	1351HST							
3 NE Manele Harbor		1503HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
Lahainaluna	14	1406HST							
1 N Kaupo		1704HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
3 S Halaula	14	1927HST							
2 NW Kealakekua		2215HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A cold front with gusty winds, the second in a week, moved through the Aloha State. This system also brought more precipitation than the previous one. Two injuries during this episode were severe enough to send two individuals to the hospital. As was the case during the earlier frontal passage, the winds brought down power lines, power poles, and trees; damaged roofs, and closed roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available.

Hawaii County									
1 SE Upolu Airport	20	1942HST							
3 SSE Paauhau		2155HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
2 N Papaikou	21	2014HST							
3 W Kapoho		2313HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A cold front approaching the Aloha State helped to initiate heavy showers over the Big Island. The rain caused ponding on roadways, and small stream and drainage ditch flooding. No serious injuries or property damage were reported.

HIZ001>003-023-026	**Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Kohala - Kona - Niihau**								
	24 26	1200HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a low far northwest of the Aloha State produced surf of 6 to 12 feet along the west-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, and the Big Island of Hawaii. There were no reports of significant injuries or property damage.

Honolulu County									
1 W Pearl City	27	1433HST							
1 SE Woodlawn		1545HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Honolulu County									
1 ENE Haleiwa	28	0606HST							
1 SE Punaluu		0954HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
HAWAII									
Maui County									
2 ESE Palaau State Park	28	0638HST							
2 SSE Halawa Valley		0920HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
1 SSE Honokohau	28	1133HST							
1 S Haiku		1616HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
4 NE Pahala	28	1700HST							
3 SW Naalehu		1912HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
1 S Honokowai	28	1902HST							
2 NNW Waihee		2146HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A slow-moving surface trough, along with an upper system, brought heavy rain to Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii. The showers produced small stream and drainage ditch flooding, and ponding on roadways. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

Maui County									
Kahakuloa	01	0054HST							
1 S Honokowai		0402HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

An area of trade wind showers brought small stream and drainage ditch flooding, and ponding on roadways to portions of West Maui. There were no reports of serious injuries or property damage.

HIZ001>003-007>009-012>013-017-019>020-025 **Big Island North and East - Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Olomana - Windward Haleakala**

02	0800HST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf	
04							

A swell from a low north of the Aloha State caused surf of 10 to 15 feet along the north-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

05	0200HST						
08	1200HST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf	

HIZ002-006>008-012>013-017-019>020 **Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**

05	0200HST						
08	1200HST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf	

A swell from a strong low far northwest of the islands generated surf of 10 to 20 feet along the north-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 8 to 12 feet along the west-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai. There were no reports of serious injuries or property damage.

HIZ009-020 **Olomana - Windward Haleakala**

09	1030HST						
	1349HST	0	0	13.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

A front moving through the Aloha State brought windy weather and only limited amounts of rain. The strong wind at times caused power outages with downed lines and trees, roof damage, and the closure of roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available. There were no reports of serious injuries.

HIZ001>003-006>008-012>013-017-019>020 **Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
HAWAII									
	09	1800HST							
	13	0900HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a powerful low far northwest of the Aloha State produced surf of 15 to 30 feet along the north- and west-facing shores of Niihau and Kauai, and along the north-facing shores of Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 10 to 20 feet along the west-facing shores of Oahu and Molokai. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

Maui County									
1 S Paia	09	1938HST							
2 NNW Koali		2223HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A front moving through the Aloha State brought windy weather and only limited amounts of rain. The strong wind at times caused power outages with downed lines and trees, roof damage, and the closure of roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available. There were no reports of serious injuries.

HIZ009-025	**Big Island North and East - Olomana**								
	13	1407HST							
		1830HST			0	1	12.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
HIZ010	**Central Oahu**								
	14	0157HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
Maui County									
1 SW Hana	14	0200HST							
8 WSW Nuu		0716HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
HIZ002	**Kauai Windward**								
	14	0224HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
Kauai County									
4 ESE Kilauea	14	0344HST							
1 NNW Waimea Kauai		0643HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
HIZ007-009-010	**Central Oahu - Oahu North Shore - Olomana**								
	14	0401HST							
		0523HST			0	0	7.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A cold front with gusty winds, the second in a week, moved through the Aloha State. This system also brought more precipitation than the previous one. Two injuries during this episode were severe enough to send two individuals to the hospital. As was the case during the earlier frontal passage, the winds brought down power lines, power poles, and trees; damaged roofs, and closed roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available.

HIZ001>003-006>008-012>013-017-019>020-025	**Big Island North and East - Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Maui Central Valley - Maui Windward West - Molokai Leeward - Molokai Windward - Niihau - Oahu Koolau - Oahu North Shore - Waianae Coast - Windward Haleakala**								
	14	0800HST							
	16	1400HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a deep and powerful low far northwest of the islands generated surf of 20 to 35 feet along the north- and west-facing shores of Niihau and Kauai, and the north-facing shores of Oahu, Molokai, and Maui; and 10 to 18 feet along the west-facing shores of Oahu and the north-facing shores of the Big Island of Hawaii. A catamaran entering Haleiwa Boat Harbor on the North Shore of Oahu on the 15th was hit by 15- to 18-foot waves, with several people being thrown overboard. One woman was injured seriously enough to be transported in stable condition to a hospital. No other injuries were reported. There were no reports of significant property damage.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
HAWAII									
Honolulu County									
2 WSW Mokuleia	14	0804HST							
1 S Kamiloiki		1201HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
HIZ009	**Olomana**								
	14	0855HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
HIZ020-025	**Big Island North and East - Windward Haleakala**								
	14	1035HST							
		1111HST			0	0	16.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
Maui County									
2 NW Maunaloa	14	1233HST							
2 S Halawa Valley		1421HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
7 W Shipwreck Beach	14	1351HST							
3 NE Manele Harbor		1503HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
Lahainaluna	14	1406HST							
1 N Kaupo		1704HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
3 S Halaula	14	1927HST							
2 NW Kealakekua		2215HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A cold front with gusty winds, the second in a week, moved through the Aloha State. This system also brought more precipitation than the previous one. Two injuries during this episode were severe enough to send two individuals to the hospital. As was the case during the earlier frontal passage, the winds brought down power lines, power poles, and trees; damaged roofs, and closed roadways because of debris on the surfaces. The total cost of damages was not available.

Hawaii County									
1 SE Upolu Airport	20	1942HST							
3 SSE Paauhau		2155HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
2 N Papaikou	21	2014HST							
3 W Kapoho		2313HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A cold front approaching the Aloha State helped to initiate heavy showers over the Big Island. The rain caused ponding on roadways, and small stream and drainage ditch flooding. No serious injuries or property damage were reported.

HIZ001>003-023-026	**Kauai Leeward - Kauai Windward - Kohala - Kona - Niihau**								
	24 26	1200HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Surf

A swell from a low far northwest of the Aloha State produced surf of 6 to 12 feet along the west-facing shores of Niihau, Kauai, and the Big Island of Hawaii. There were no reports of significant injuries or property damage.

Honolulu County									
1 W Pearl City	27	1433HST							
1 SE Woodlawn		1545HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Honolulu County									
1 ENE Haleiwa	28	0606HST							
1 SE Punaluu		0954HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
HAWAII									
Maui County									
2 ESE Palaau State Park	28	0638HST							
2 SSE Halawa Valley		0920HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
1 SSE Honokohau	28	1133HST							
1 S Haiku		1616HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Hawaii County									
4 NE Pahala	28	1700HST							
3 SW Naalehu		1912HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain
Maui County									
1 S Honokowai	28	1902HST							
2 NNW Waihee		2146HST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A slow-moving surface trough, along with an upper system, brought heavy rain to Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii. The showers produced small stream and drainage ditch flooding, and ponding on roadways. No significant property damage or injuries were reported.

IDAHO, North									
Lemhi County									
Salmon	06	1522MST							
	10	0630MST			0	0	40.00K	0.00K	Flood

Temperatures up to 48 F on February 6th, 2015 and above-freezing temperatures near 44 F overnight led to rapid snow melt which caused Salmon, ID area creeks and rivers to rise rapidly on February 7th. Temperatures reached up to 56 F that day, with rain runoff further complicating issues. The main flooding occurred near Kitz Creek and its confluence with the Salmon River. Four homes sustained minor flood damage in Salmon, ID. Additionally, the Salmon County Airport was shutdown for the day due to water on the runway.

An exceptionally strong atmospheric river brought up to 3 inches of precipitation and well-above normal temperatures to the region. Record-breaking temperatures into the 50s occurred in many valley locations. Salmon experienced flooding due to snowmelt and rain runoff.

IDAHO, Northwest									
IDZ001>004	**Central Panhandle Mountains - Idaho Palouse - Northern Panhandle - Southwest and West Kootenai**								
	01	1000PST							
		2345PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A weak warm front brought light snowfall to parts of North Idaho Sunday Feb 1st.

Boundary County									
1 SE Copeland	07	0855PST							
		0900PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Debris Flow

An Emergency Manager reported the debris flow on Highway 95 east of Mount Hall Elementary School 1 mile East Southeast of Copeland, Idaho.

Boundary County									
Bonners Ferry	07	0855PST							
		0900PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

The Boundary County Emergency Manager reported water ponding on or flowing across numerous roads due to heavy rain and melting snow. Ruby Creek and Deep Creek went over their banks into the flood plain. Water was over Highland Flats Road.

Shoshone County									
Kingston	08	1017PST							
	09	1000PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

IDAHO, Northwest

Law Enforcement reported minor flooding on Riverview Drive along Coeur d' Alene River between Cataldo and Pinehurst, Idaho near exit 43 on Interstate 90. Local citizens reported up to 18 inches of water over road in spots.

A four day interval in which a series of warm weather systems with very well maintained moisture feeds from the subtropics slowly moved through North Idaho. These systems brought considerable rainfall to the mountains and valleys and caused much of the mid-slope elevation snow to melt. The resulting runoff caused some streams and rivers to flood in addition to some debris flows, mudslides, and minor street flooding.

IDAHO, Southeast

IDZ019-022-025-031 — **Big and Little Wood River Region - Caribou Highlands - South Central Highlands - Upper Snake Highlands - Wasatch Mountains/Idaho Portion**

02	1500MST						
04	1000MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A few SNOTEL sites reported over 10 inches of snow from this event.

IDZ018-031 — **Big and Little Wood River Region - Sawtooth Mountains**

06	1100MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	
07							

Several SNOTEL sites received over 10 inches of snow during this event.

ILLINOIS, Central

ILZ027-029-036 — **Fulton - Knox - Peoria**

01	0200CST						
	2200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

ILZ040-047>048 — **Cass - Mason - Menard - Schuyler**

01	0200CST						
	2200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

ILZ028-030-037>038 — **Marshall - Mclean - Stark - Tazewell - Woodford**

01	0300CST						
	0000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

ILZ042>046 — **Champaign - De Witt - Logan - Piatt - Vermilion**

01	0400CST						
02	0000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Low pressure tracked from eastern Colorado during the evening of January 31st to central Indiana by the evening of February 1st. Snow developed in advance of this feature, with the heaviest snow falling along and north of its track across mainly north-central Illinois. Snowfall totals of 6 to 9 inches were common along and north of a Canton to Bloomington line, with lesser amounts of 2 to 5 inches along the I-72 corridor.

ILZ050 — **Morgan**

14	0000CST						
	2359CST	4	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Canadian high pressure brought a very cold airmass into central Illinois on February 14th. While temperatures hovered in the teens, strong northwesterly winds of 15 to 25mph produced wind-chill readings from 0 to -5F. Two people died in Morgan County as a result of prolonged exposure to the cold. F82OU, M92OU

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
ILLINOIS, Central									
ILZ066-071>072	**Clay - Effingham - Jasper - Richland**								
	15	2000CST							
	16	1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ068-073	**Crawford - Lawrence**								
	15	2100CST							
	16	1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	An area of low pressure tracking from the Central Plains eastward into the Tennessee River Valley brought a period of accumulating snow to southeast Illinois from the evening of February 15th through the afternoon of February 16th. The heaviest snow fell along and southwest of an Effingham...to Newton...to Olney line, where amounts of 8 to 9 inches were common.								
ILZ050	**Morgan**								
	20	2000CST							
	21	0600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ047-049	**Cass - Scott**								
	20	2000CST							
	21	0600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ051>053	**Christian - Macon - Sangamon**								
	20	2030CST							
	21	0830CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ042-048	**De Witt - Logan - Menard**								
	20	2130CST							
	21	0830CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ044-054-061	**Douglas - Moultrie - Piatt - Shelby**								
	20	2145CST							
	21	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ056	**Coles**								
	20	2200CST							
	21	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ045	**Champaign**								
	20	2215CST							
	21	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ046-057	**Edgar - Vermilion**								
	20	2215CST							
	21	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A vigorous storm system approaching from the southern Plains spread accumulating snow across central Illinois from the evening of February 20th through the morning of February 21st. Within the larger area of snow, a narrow band of very heavy snow developed across west-central Illinois during the late evening of the 20th, then tracked east-northeastward along the I-72 corridor during the overnight hours. 6 to 8 inches of snow fell in a swath from Morgan County northeastward to Champaign County, with even higher amounts of 10 to 12 inches being reported in a concentrated area across central Sangamon County, including 11.8 inches near the Springfield Airport.								

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
ILLINOIS, Central									
ILZ042-051	**Logan - Sangamon**								
	28	1440CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ044-053-066	**Effingham - Macon - Piatt**								
	28	1630CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ043-052	**Christian - De Witt**								
	28	1630CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ045-067	**Champaign - Jasper**								
	28	1700CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ054-061	**Moultrie - Shelby**								
	28	1700CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
ILZ068	**Crawford**								
	28	1730CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
ILZ046-055>057-062>063	**Clark - Coles - Cumberland - Douglas - Edgar - Vermilion**								
	28	1730CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A series of upper-level disturbances brought a prolonged period of accumulating snow to much of central Illinois from the late afternoon of February 28th through the early afternoon of March 1st. Snowfall amounts of 4 to 8 inches were common along and south of a Rushville to Bloomington line, with as much as 8 to 10 inches being reported across portions of Macon, Piatt, and Champaign counties.

ILLINOIS, Northeast									
ILZ003-006-008-010>012	**Boone - De Kalb - Kane - Lake - Lee - Ogle - Winnebago**								
	01	0000CST							
	02	0400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard
ILZ005-013-019>023-032>033-039	**Cook - Du Page - Ford - Grundy - Iroquois - Kankakee - Kendall - La Salle - Livingston - McHenry - Will**								
	01	0000CST							
	02	0400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

The 16.2 inches recorded at O'Hare just during the hours of February 1st (out of 19.3 inches total) were the most ever for any February day in Chicago. The 10.5 inches recorded on February 1st at Rockford (out of 11.9 inches total) ranked #2 all time for the date and #3 all time for any February day in Rockford. For the event as a whole, the 19.3 inches at O'Hare ranks as #5 out of all snow events in Chicago, while the 11.9 inches at Rockford ranks as #10 overall for that city.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ILLINOIS, Northeast

Several ingredients came together to produce this significant snowfall total. A deepening center of low pressure lifting from the Southern Plains through the Ohio Valley pulled rich moisture out of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico and wrapped it into cold Arctic air. Early in the event the relatively mild surface temperatures in the 30s kept snow-to-liquid ratios on the lower end of the spectrum, or close to 10-to-1. As the event progressed and colder air spread into the region, the snow evolved from wet and heavy to very light and fluffy as ratios eventually increased to 30-to-1 or higher. At O'Hare the liquid precipitation total of 0.87 on Sunday was a record for February 1st, exceeding the previous record of 0.77 measured during the Groundhog Day Blizzard of 2011.

A tightening pressure gradient around the low center as it moved from central Illinois into central Indiana also supported strong and gusty northeast winds later Sunday afternoon into the evening, producing a period of blizzard to near blizzard conditions with gusts over 35 mph and visibilities around 1/4 mile or less in many locations.

Some of the highest storm total snow reports include: 22.0 inches near Lincolnshire (Lake); 21.5 inches in Oak Lawn (Cook); 20.8 inches in Elmhurst (DuPage); 18.0 inches near Harvard (McHenry); 17.5 inches near Marseilles (La Salle); 16.8 inches west of Plainfield (Kendall); 16.8 inches in Batavia (Kane); 16.5 inches near Lockport (Will); 15.9 inches in DeKalb (DeKalb); 15.3 inches in Paw Paw (Lee); 15.2 inches in Morris (Grundy); 14.5 inches near Bourbonnais (Kankakee); 14.4 inches near Rockford (Winnebago); 14.0 inches in Rochelle (Ogle); 12.0 inches in Belvidere (Boone); 7.6 inches near Ashkum (Iroquois); 7.0 inches in Paxton (Ford); and 6.5 inches in Dwight (Livingston).

Some of the strongest wind measurements include: 52 mph near Waukegan; 49 mph near Shorewood; 44 mph at Rockford Airport; 44 mph at DuPage Airport; 43 mph at Aurora Airport; 43 mph at Paxton; and 40 mph near La Salle.

ILZ021 **Grundy**

14	1000CST					
	1400CST	0	0	300.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Winds gusting 40 to 50 mph combined with light snow resulted in white out conditions along a portion of Interstate 55 near Gardner, IL. Between 17 and 22 cars were involved in a pile-up. Twelve people were taken to hospitals, including two people with serious to life threatening injuries. The interstate was shut down for around four hours.

ILZ011-021 **De Kalb - Grundy - Kane**

19	0500CST					
	0715CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Temperatures dropping in the double digits below zero coupled with a modest wind resulted in a few locations reaching wind chills below -30F.

ILZ014 **Cook**

25	1600CST					
26	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A synoptic system brought 2 to 5 inches of snow across portions of northern Illinois, however semi-organized lake effect snow bands resulted in snow totals reaching 6 to 8 inches across portions of the Chicago metro area. Storm total snow reports include: estimated 8.0 inches at Hamlin Avenue and Division Street on the near west side of Chicago; measured 7.8 inches near Homewood; and 7.0 inches in South Holland.

ILLINOIS, Northwest

ILZ001-007-009-015>016-024>026-035 **Carroll - Henderson - Henry - Jo Daviess - McDonough - Mercer - Rock Island - Stephenson - Warren - Whiteside**

01	0000CST					
	2100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

ILZ034 **Hancock**

01	0000CST					
	2100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ILLINOIS, Northwest

ILZ017-018 **Bureau - Putnam**

	01	0300CST							
		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A prolonged snow event occurred from the mid-afternoon on Jan 31st to the late evening on Feb 1st. A strong area of low pressure moved across Missouri and southern Illinois spreading widespread snow across the region. The heaviest snowfall of 9 to 15 inches generally fell along the Interstate 80 corridor. Gusty northwest winds developed behind the system, resulting in considerable blowing and drifting snow on Feb 1st. Several areas experienced prolonged power outages and downed tree limbs due to the heavy wet snow.

ILZ034 **Hancock**

	04	0900CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A clipper system associated with an arctic cold front brought light snow to portions of southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and central Illinois. The heaviest snowfall amounts of 3 to 6 inches fell along the Iowa and Missouri border into west central Illinois.

	25	1600CST							
	26	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A fast moving storm system occurred from the mid-morning on Feb 25th to the early morning on Feb 26th. An area of low pressure moved across the Plains and into Missouri spreading widespread snow across the region. Widespread snowfall totals between 3 and 6 inches were common. The heaviest snowfall of 6 to 7.5 inches generally fell along and southwest of a line from Cedar Rapids, to Muscatine, to Macomb, IL. Northerly winds of 10 to 20 mph resulted in some snow drifts of 1 to 2 feet in parts of southeast Iowa.

ILLINOIS, South

ILZ076>078-080>094 **Alexander - Edwards - Franklin - Gallatin - Hamilton - Hardin - Jackson - Johnson - Massac - Perry - Pope - Pulaski - Saline - Union - Wabash - Wayne - White - Williamson**

	16	0000CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

ILZ075 **Jefferson**

	16	0200CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A major snowstorm dumped up to a foot of snow on southern Illinois. Snowfall amounts were highest along the Ohio River, where around a foot of snow fell. Amounts tapered downward toward the north. Only three inches of snow was reported at Mount Vernon. In between, the corridor from the Marion/Carbondale area to Harrisburg received about five to six inches. In the Wabash Valley area, anywhere from 5 to 8 inches was observed. Specific snow amounts included: 12 inches in Metropolis and Mound City (both cities are along the Ohio River), 10 inches in Vienna, 5 inches in Galatia (in Saline County), 9.5 inches eight miles south of Jonesboro, 4.5 inches in Herrin, and 4 inches in Du Quoin. Snowfall rates were one to two inches per hour at times, reducing visibility below one-half mile. Wind chills ranged from 5 to 15 above zero. Until they were plowed, streets and back roads in the far southern counties were impassable for smaller, lighter vehicles. Schools were closed for days after the storm. Very cold temperatures in the wake of the storm rendered salt ineffective, slowing down recovery efforts. A low pressure center tracked northeast from north Texas to northern Alabama. Abundant moisture was drawn into the system, resulting in a major winter storm.

	17	2100CST							
	18	0300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

ILZ076>078-080>094 **Alexander - Edwards - Franklin - Gallatin - Hamilton - Hardin - Jackson - Johnson - Massac - Perry - Pope - Pulaski - Saline - Union - Wabash - Wayne - White - Williamson**

	17	2100CST							
	18	0300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A light, fluffy one to two inches of snow fell on top of the snowcover from the February 16 winter storm. The new snow produced a fresh coating on top of already cleared roads, and additional snow on top of unplowed streets and back roads. Gusty winds caused some blowing of the snow. A disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere moved southeast across the Lower Ohio Valley. The fast-moving disturbance had little moisture to work with, but it was strong enough to squeeze out minor snow accumulations.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ILLINOIS, South

ILZ075>078-080>094 — **Alexander - Edwards - Franklin - Gallatin - Hamilton - Hardin - Jackson - Jefferson - Johnson - Massac - Perry - Pope - Pulaski - Saline - Union - Wabash - Wayne - White - Williamson**

19	0200CST						
	1000CST	0	0	8.0K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Record-breaking cold and brisk winds combined to produce dangerously low wind chills. Bitterly cold wind chills from 10 to 24 below zero were observed across southern Illinois. Southern Illinois had not seen a cold stretch of this magnitude this late in the season since 1960. In some cases, the low temperature on the 19th was the coldest temperature ever recorded this late in the season. Actual low temperatures dropped as low as 7 below zero at Carbondale, 11 below at Cairo, 13 below at Mount Vernon and Metropolis, 12 below at Harrisburg, and 2 below at Carmi. The lowest wind chills were as low as 24 below zero at Cairo, 15 below at Carbondale, 6 below at Mount Vernon, 18 below at Metropolis, 22 below at Harrisburg, and 15 below at Carmi. Some water pipes burst, including a pipe at the Carbondale library. This arctic air was delivered by arctic high pressure that settled southward across Missouri and Arkansas. Temperatures did not modify much due to extensive deep snowcover as far south as Kentucky and Missouri.

20	1600CST						
21	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

ILZ076>078-080>094 — **Alexander - Edwards - Franklin - Gallatin - Hamilton - Hardin - Jackson - Johnson - Massac - Perry - Pope - Pulaski - Saline - Union - Wabash - Wayne - White - Williamson**

20	1600CST						
21	0400CST	0	0	150.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A winter storm brought hazardous conditions to southern Illinois. The precipitation type was primarily freezing rain in most areas. Around one-quarter inch of ice glazed trees and power lines, on top of one-quarter to one-half inch of sleet. Roads became ice-covered and very slippery, especially untreated back roads. Multiple vehicles slid off roadways in Perry County. Isolated power outages were reported, including about 20 homes in Benton. Approximately two or three dozen utility customers were without power in each of these three counties: Jackson, Union, and Pulaski. Small branches were broken or bent by the ice. Along and north of Interstate 64, sleet was the main type of precipitation. One to two inches of sleet accumulated in the Mount Vernon area. Several east-to-west bands of light to locally moderate precipitation advanced slowly northward in response to the arrival of warm, moist air in the low levels. Strengthening of a southerly low level jet occurred ahead of a 500 mb shortwave impulse emerging out of the central Plains. Convective enhancement of precipitation rates was observed, including some thundersleet west of the Mississippi River.

ILZ075-076 — **Jefferson - Wayne**

28	1500CST						
	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

ILZ077-080>088-092 — **Alexander - Edwards - Franklin - Gallatin - Hamilton - Jackson - Perry - Saline - Union - Wabash - White - Williamson**

28	1600CST						
	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A mixed bag of winter precipitation produced very hazardous travel conditions. The precipitation was mainly snow northwest of a line from Carbondale to Mount Carmel. A swath of heavy snow fell across Wayne and Jefferson Counties, including the Mount Vernon area. The co-operative observer near Mount Vernon measured 6.5 inches of snow. A trained spotter several miles south of Mount Erie in Wayne County measured 6 inches. Amounts tapered off toward the south. Only about 2 inches was reported near Pinckneyville and Du Quoin (in Perry County) and at Dahlgren (in Hamilton County). Along and southeast of a line from Carbondale to Mount Carmel, the precipitation was mainly in the form of light sleet and freezing drizzle. Amounts were generally one-tenth inch or less. Little if any wintry precipitation occurred in the southeast corner of the state, from Vienna south and east to the Ohio River. The precipitation was caused by a surge of warmer air aloft moving north across the region. The warmer air aloft moved over a shallow layer of cold air near the surface. As the depth of cold air decreased, the precipitation changed from snow to sleet and freezing rain, then finally to liquid rain or drizzle. This event continued into the first day of March.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ILLINOIS, Southwest

ILZ059-065-098>099 — **Calhoun - Fayette - Jersey - Macoupin - Montgomery**

	15	1800CST						
	16	1700CST		0	0			Heavy Snow

A mid February snow storm dropped up to 10 inches of snow across parts of Southwest Illinois. There were widespread amounts of 6 inches with 7 - 8 inches in Jersey County and a couple of locations in Macoupin picked up 10 inches.

ILZ095>097 — **Adams - Brown - Pike**

	20	2000CST						
	21	1100CST		0	0			Heavy Snow

ILZ058>060-079-099>100 — **Greene - Jersey - Macoupin - Madison - Montgomery - Randolph**

	20	2000CST						
	21	1100CST		0	0			Winter Storm

A winter storm brought a mix of winter precipitation to the region. West Central Illinois received snow, up to 7 inches. Further south across Southwest Illinois there was a mix of snow, sleet and a little freezing rain that created winter storm conditions.

ILZ059-064>065-069>070-074-079-099>102 — **Bond - Clinton - Fayette - Jersey - Macoupin - Madison - Marion - Monroe - Montgomery - Randolph - St. Clair - Washington**

	28	1500CST						
		2359CST		0	0			Heavy Snow

From 6 to 8 inches of snow fell across Southwest Illinois from the afternoon of February 28 through the afternoon of March 1.

INDIANA, Central

INZ030 — **Clinton**

	04	1520EST						
		1521EST		0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A band of heavy snowfall was pushing southeast through central Indiana on the afternoon of the 4th of February. A 79-year-old Rossville man left a store in Clinton County and it is thought that he hit a patch of heavier snowfall, left the road on Indiana 39/U.S. Highway 421, traveled down the berm, and entered Wildcat Creek where he made it out of his truck but drowned before reaching the creek's bank.

INZ067>072 — **Daviess - Jackson - Jennings - Knox - Lawrence - Martin**

	15	1900EST						
	16	1930EST		0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow

A low pressure system moving across the southern U.S. brought accumulating snow to the southern half of central Indiana on February 16th. Some areas received around 8 inches of snow. Higher amounts were received in Kentucky with this storm.

INZ043>045-051>053 — **Clay - Owen - Parke - Putnam - Vermillion - Vigo**

	20	2300EST						
	21	1300EST		0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow

INZ036-041-046>049-054>057-062>064 — **Bartholomew - Brown - Delaware - Hancock - Hendricks - Henry - Johnson - Marion - Monroe - Montgomery - Morgan - Randolph - Rush - Shelby**

	21	0000EST						
		1500EST		0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

INDIANA, Central

A low pressure system brought accumulating snow to central Indiana on February 21st, starting in the early morning hours and continuing into the early afternoon. Snowfall amounts were generally from 3 to 7 inches. Across far southern portions of central Indiana, a mix of freezing rain, sleet, and snow fell, with overall lower snow amounts. During the mid to late afternoon, skies became partly cloudy and allowed temperatures to climb into the 30s.

INDIANA, Northeast

INZ003>009-012>018-020-022>027 — **Adams - Allen - Cass - De Kalb - Elkhart - Fulton - Huntington - Kosciusko - La Porte - Lagrange - Marshall - Miami - Noble - Pulaski - St. Joseph - Starke - Steuben - Wabash - Wells - White - Whitley**

01	0000CST						
02	0500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Deepening low pressure tracking east through the northern Ohio Valley brought a prolonged period of moderate to heavy snow to the region February 1st into early February 2nd. Snowfall totals generally ranged between 12 and 17 inches north of the US 24 corridor, with lesser amounts to the south as rain mixed in.

12	0300CST					
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow

INZ004 — **St. Joseph**

12	0300EST					
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An intense lake effect snow band produced a narrow band of heavy snow and blowing snow across far northwest Indiana on February 12th. Total snow accumulations generally ranged between 2 and 8 inches within this band.

INZ006-009 — **De Kalb - Lagrange - Steuben**

14	0700EST					
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

INZ003>005 — **Elkhart - La Porte - St. Joseph**

14	0800CST					
	2300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

INZ008-017-018 — **Allen - Noble - Whitley**

14	0800EST					
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

INZ012-014>016 — **Fulton - Kosciusko - Marshall - Starke**

14	0900EST					
	2000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

INZ023>027 — **Adams - Huntington - Miami - Wabash - Wells**

14	0900EST					
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow and strong winds created near blizzard conditions at times on February 14th along and behind a strong arctic front. Snow amounts generally ranged between 1 and 3 inches.

INZ003 — **La Porte**

18	1200CST					
19	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm
INDIANA, Northeast									
INZ004	**St. Joseph**								
	18	1200EST							
	19	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow
INZ005	**Elkhart**								
	18	1200EST							
	19	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Dangerous wind chills to 20 below zero and accumulating lake effect snow showers affected far north-central Indiana behind an arctic cold front February 18th into February 19th.

INDIANA, Northwest									
INZ002	**Porter**								
	01	0000CST							
	02	1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard
INZ001-010-011	**Jasper - Lake - Newton**								
	01	0000CST							
	02	1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Several ingredients came together to produce 10 to 15 inches of snowfall across northwest Indiana, with locally higher totals. A deepening center of low pressure lifting from the Southern Plains through the Ohio Valley pulled rich moisture out of the tropical Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico and wrapped it into cold Arctic air. Early in the event the relatively mild surface temperatures in the 30s kept snow-to-liquid ratios on the lower end of the spectrum, or close to 10-to-1. As the event progressed and colder air spread into the region, the snow evolved from wet and heavy to very light and fluffy as ratios eventually increased to 30-to-1 or higher.
A tightening pressure gradient around the low center as it moved from central Illinois into central Indiana also supported strong and gusty northeast winds later Sunday afternoon into the evening, producing a period of blizzard to near blizzard conditions with gusts over 35 mph and visibilities around 1/4 mile or less in many locations.
Some of the highest snowfall reports include: 17.0 inches near Hobard (Lake); 16.0 inches near Valparaiso (Porter); 13.5 inches near De Motte (Jasper); and 10.0 inches in Morocco (Newton).

INDIANA, South Central									
INZ076>079-083>084-089>092	**Clark - Crawford - Dubois - Floyd - Harrison - Jefferson - Orange - Perry - Scott - Washington**								
	16	0300EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Arctic air invaded the Lower Ohio Valley on the 14th of February, setting the stage for heavy snow that developed during the early morning hours on the 16th. Low pressure moved across Arkansas and Tennessee from the 15th to the 16th of February. A large swath of heavy snow spread from southern Missouri into central Kentucky and southern Indiana during the early morning hours on the 16th, ending by late afternoon. During the late morning hours, snow fell at a rate of over one inch per hour, reducing visibility to less than one quarter of a mile for several consecutive hours. Southern Indiana received from 5 to 9 inches of snow, with a strip of heavy snow of near one foot extending right across central Kentucky from Ohio through Madison Counties.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

INDIANA, Southeast

INZ050-073-080 **Dearborn - Ripley - Switzerland - Wayne**

	04	1200EST							
	05	0200EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A cold front crossed the region and produced an inch or two of snow across the Ohio Valley as it passed.

	14	1000EST							
		1700EST			0	0			Winter Weather

INZ058-066-073>075-080 **Dearborn - Fayette - Franklin - Ohio - Ripley - Switzerland - Union**

	14	1000EST							
		1700EST			0	0			Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the area and produced snow squalls. Whiteout conditions with wind gusting to between 40 and 60 mph created extremely hazardous driving conditions. Numerous accidents and road closures were noted across the region.

INZ073>075-080 **Dearborn - Ohio - Ripley - Switzerland**

	15	2200EST							
	17	0000EST			0	0			Winter Storm

INZ058-066 **Fayette - Franklin**

	15	2200EST							
	17	0000EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A strong surface low pressure system tracked from the southern plains to the gulf states on Monday, February 16th. A northward push of the system clipped the southern Ohio Valley, and significant snow fell along and particularly south of the Ohio River.

INZ050-058-066-073>075-080 **Dearborn - Fayette - Franklin - Ohio - Ripley - Switzerland - Wayne**

	18	0000EST							
		1900EST			0	0			Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the region during the afternoon. It produced a weak surface low pressure center that tracked east along the Ohio River. Accumulating snow of 1 to 3 inches were found throughout the region, with some higher readings grouped along or near the Ohio River.

INZ066-073>075-080 **Dearborn - Franklin - Ohio - Ripley - Switzerland**

	21	0000EST							
		1800EST			0	0			Winter Storm

INZ050-058-059 **Fayette - Union - Wayne**

	21	0000EST							
		1700EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Southerly flow behind a departing arctic front pulled a significant amount of moisture over the Ohio Valley Friday night, February 20th into Saturday the 21st. As the low level jet encountered a mid level disturbance, snowfall rates of 1 to 2 inches per hour were noted over much of the region.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

INDIANA, Southwest

INZ081-085>088 **Gibson - Pike - Posey - Spencer - Vanderburgh - Warrick**

	16	0200CST						
		1400CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Storm-total snowfall across southwest Indiana ranged from 4 to 7 inches. The highest snowfall amounts were along the Ohio River (including Evansville), where six to seven inches fell. Amounts tapered downward toward the north. Only four inches of snow was reported along the White River at Petersburg. Snowfall rates were up to one inch per hour at times, reducing visibility below one-half mile. Wind chills ranged from 5 to 15 above zero. A low pressure center tracked northeast from north Texas to northern Alabama. Abundant moisture was drawn into the system, resulting in a winter storm.

	17	2300CST						
	18	0500CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

INZ082-085>088 **Pike - Posey - Spencer - Vanderburgh - Warrick**

	17	2300CST						
	18	0500CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A light, fluffy one to two inches of snow fell on top of the snowcover from the February 16 winter storm. The new snow produced a fresh coating on top of already cleared roads, and additional snow on top of unplowed streets and back roads. Gusty winds caused some blowing of the snow. A disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere moved southeast across the Lower Ohio Valley. The fast-moving disturbance had little moisture to work with, but it was strong enough to squeeze out minor snow accumulations.

INZ081-085>088 **Gibson - Pike - Posey - Spencer - Vanderburgh - Warrick**

	19	0200CST						
		0900CST		1	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Record-breaking cold and brisk winds combined to produce dangerously low wind chills. Bitterly cold wind chills around 15 below zero were observed across southwest Indiana. Southwest Indiana had not seen a cold stretch of this magnitude this late in the season since 1960. The actual low temperature was 6 below zero at Evansville. The lowest wind chill was 15 below at Evansville. One fatality was blamed on the cold weather. An 82-year-old Evansville woman was found outside her home without a coat. She suffered from dementia. The woman was transported to a local hospital, where she was pronounced dead from hypothermia. The coroner's office estimated her exposure to the cold air was about 15 minutes. Her age made her more susceptible to hypothermia. This arctic air was delivered by arctic high pressure that settled southward across Missouri and Arkansas. Temperatures did not modify much due to extensive deep snowcover as far south as Kentucky and Missouri. F82OU

	20	1700CST						
	21	1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

INZ082-085>088 **Pike - Posey - Spencer - Vanderburgh - Warrick**

	20	1700CST						
	21	0700CST		0	0	100.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Vanderburgh County

Evansville	21	0700CST						
		1100CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Intersections around the city were flooded. At the Evansville airport, the storm total precipitation was 1.21 inches.

A winter storm brought hazardous conditions to southwest Indiana. The precipitation type was primarily freezing rain. Some sleet and snow was reported at the onset. Around one-quarter inch of ice glazed trees and power lines, on top of one-quarter to one-half inch of sleet. Roads became ice-covered and very hazardous. Numerous vehicle crashes and slide-offs occurred. Isolated power outages were reported due to tree limbs on power lines. A utility company estimated outages totaled about 500 customers. Downed tree limbs damaged vehicles at the campus of Southern Indiana University. Several east-to-west bands of light to locally moderate precipitation advanced slowly northward in response to the arrival of warm, moist air in the low levels. Strengthening of a southerly low level jet occurred ahead of a 500 mb shortwave impulse emerging out of the central Plains. Convective enhancement of precipitation rates was observed. After the precipitation changed to rain, the combination of snowmelt and rainfall produced localized street flooding. Most of the street flooding was in urban areas, such as Evansville.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

INDIANA, Southwest

INZ081-082 **Gibson - Pike**

	28	1800CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A mixed bag of wintry precipitation caused hazardous travel conditions north of Interstate 64. Across most of Gibson and Pike Counties, the precipitation was in the form of light snow, sleet, and freezing drizzle. Along the White River, one inch of new snow was reported at Hazleton. To the south, amounts were generally one-tenth inch or less along Interstate 64. Little if any wintry precipitation occurred in the counties bordering the Ohio River. The precipitation was caused by a surge of warmer air aloft moving north across the region. The warmer air aloft moved over a shallow layer of cold air near the surface. As the depth of cold air decreased, the precipitation changed from sleet and freezing drizzle to liquid drizzle. This event continued into the first day of March.

IOWA, Central

IAZ004>007-015>017-023>028-033>039-044>050-057>062-070>075-081>086-092>097 **Adair - Adams - Appanoose - Audubon - Black Hawk - Boone - Bremer - Butler - Calhoun - Carroll - Cass - Cerro Gordo - Clarke - Crawford - Dallas - Davis - Decatur - Emmet - Franklin - Greene - Grundy - Guthrie - Hamilton - Hancock - Hardin - Humboldt - Jasper - Kossuth - Lucas - Madison - Mahaska - Marion - Marshall - Monroe - Palo Alto - Pocahontas - Polk - Poweshiek - Ringgold - Sac - Story - Tama - Taylor - Union - Wapello - Warren - Wayne - Webster - Winnebago - Worth - Wright**

	01	0000CST							
		2100CST			1	0	2.55M	0.00K	Winter Storm

A major winter storm affected the entire state during the evening of 31 January into the evening of the 1 February. The northern and southern branch of the jet stream phased over the central U.S. The southern branch drew tropical moisture north into the system as the northern branch brought down colder air. Low pressure organized over the southwest U.S. and moved into Kansas during the evening of the 31st, then tracked across Missouri and into Indiana on the evening of the 1st. Initially, a frontal boundary extended east-northeast out of the low pressure across Iowa. The precipitation fell as rain initially over much of the state. As colder air moved in from the north and west, the rain changed over to heavy wet snow. An extended period of snowfall of a half inch to an inch per hour occurred. Roads became hazardous with some even impassible. Numerous closures occurred. It was fortunate that the storm occurred on a weekend, which decreased the impact somewhat. During the overnight hours, a band of heavy snow set up across central into east central Iowa. These areas received in excess of a foot of snow. This area was generally from west of Des Moines, through Cedar Rapids, into the Quad Cities area. South of the band the snow amounts were generally in the 8 to 10 inch range as the dry slot from the system slowed snowfall rates. North of the band total snowfall was generally around 8 inches. The heavy consistency of the snow during the evening of the 31st into the early morning of the 1st caused power outages as the snow stuck to tree branches. At the peak of the storm, about 16,700 people were without power. As the storm progressed east, winds increased from the north. Winds of 20 to 35 MPH were common, with some gusts of 45 to 50 MPH observed on the 1st. The snow had become drier at that time and was more easily blown around. Blowing snow caused whiteout conditions at times with considerable drifting of the snow. Some of the heaviest snow fell over the central Iowa area. The NWS office in Johnston recorded 14.2 inches, Madrid in Boone County received 14.1 inches, 13.7 inches was reported in Saylorville and Ankeny in Polk County, with 13 inches in Altoona in Polk County. Cold air overspread the state with morning lows on the 2nd falling to zero to 15 below zero. The storm beginning time actually occurred on the 31st of January, though criteria was not met until the 1st of February. The snow started west of an Algona to Fort Dodge to Creston line by 1500 CST on the 31st, reached a Waterloo to Centerville line by 1900 CST on the 31st, and covered the entire CWA by 2100 CST on the 31st. There was one death from the storm. Police in Cass County reported that a woman died of exposure Sunday evening when attempting to get help after crashing her car. A female age 67 lost control and crashed into a ditch around 1630 CST Sunday near Atlantic. She left her car and tried to walk home. Her body was found about four hours later a few blocks from her car. The wind chill was 9 F below zero at the time and she was reportedly not dressed for the weather. F67OU

IAZ092 **Taylor**

	04	0600CST							
		1300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A frontal boundary was located south of Iowa as Arctic high pressure pushed south into the state. Warm air riding over the top of the boundary resulted in a band of snow across the south half of Iowa. For the most part, snowfall was in the 1 to 4 inch range. A few locations in the far southwest received up to 6 inches of snow.

IAZ060 **Polk**

	17	0000CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

IOWA, Central

A troubled Iowa veteran who died on the 17th of February had sought help at the Veterans Affairs hospital in Des Moines, but was released with medication after telling a doctor he wasn't suicidal. The 41 year old male walked into the Water Works Park and was found frozen to death by a passerby on the 20th of the month.

IAZ004>007-015>017-024>028-035>039-050 — **Black Hawk - Bremer - Butler - Cerro Gordo - Emmet - Franklin - Grundy - Hamilton - Hancock - Hardin - Humboldt - Kossuth - Palo Alto - Tama - Webster - Winnebago - Worth - Wright**

25	0600CST						
	1600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Low pressure moved out of Alberta and tracked southeast across the southwest corner of Iowa into Missouri. A band of heavy snow occurred to the north of the low pressure track with a swath of five to seven inch snowfall from northwest into east central Iowa on the 25th The snow was light and fluffy in character and thus did little to affect daily activities. The heaviest snowfall was in the Waterloo area of Black Hawk County with 7 inches. A 6.5 inch total was reported in Franklin County at Hampton.

IOWA, East Central and Southeast

IAZ040>042-051>054-063>068-076>078-087>089-098>099 — **Benton - Buchanan - Cedar - Clinton - Delaware - Des Moines - Dubuque - Henry - Iowa - Jackson - Jefferson - Johnson - Jones - Keokuk - Lee - Linn - Louisa - Muscatine - Scott - Van Buren - Washington**

01	0000CST						
	2100CST	0	0	175.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A prolonged snow event occurred from the mid-afternoon on Jan 31st to the late evening on Feb 1st. A strong area of low pressure moved across Missouri and southern Illinois spreading widespread snow across the region. The heaviest snowfall of 9 to 15 inches generally fell along the Interstate 80 corridor. Gusty northwest winds developed behind the system, resulting in considerable blowing and drifting snow on Feb 1st. Several areas experienced prolonged power outages and downed tree limbs due to the heavy wet snow.

IAZ098-099 — **Lee - Van Buren**

04	0900CST						
	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A clipper system associated with an arctic cold front brought light snow to portions of southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and central Illinois. The heaviest snowfall amounts of 3 to 6 inches fell along the Iowa and Missouri border into west central Illinois.

IAZ040-051-052 — **Benton - Buchanan - Linn**

25	1000CST						
	2200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

IAZ063-076 — **Iowa - Johnson - Keokuk**

25	1100CST						
	2300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

IAZ067 — **Muscatine**

25	1300CST						
26	0300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

IAZ065 — **Cedar**

25	1300CST						
26	0100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

IAZ088-098 — **Henry - Van Buren**

25	1400CST						
26	0400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

IOWA, East Central and Southeast

IAZ077-087 **Jefferson - Louisa - Washington**

	25	1400CST							
	26	0100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

IAZ089-099 **Des Moines - Lee**

	25	1500CST							
	26	0500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A fast moving storm system occurred from the mid-morning on Feb 25th to the early morning on Feb 26th. An area of low pressure moved across the Plains and into Missouri spreading widespread snow across the region. Widespread snowfall totals between 3 and 6 inches were common. The heaviest snowfall of 6 to 7.5 inches generally fell along and southwest of a line from Cedar Rapids, to Muscatine, to Macomb, IL. Northerly winds of 10 to 20 mph resulted in some snow drifts of 1 to 2 feet in parts of southeast Iowa.

IOWA, Northeast

IAZ008>011-018>019-029>030 **Allamakee - Chickasaw - Clayton - Fayette - Floyd - Howard - Mitchell - Winneshiek**

	01	0000CST							
		1825CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Much of northeast Iowa received heavy snow on the first day of February. The area was primed for heavy snow after a cold front moved through the region on January 30th. Heavy snow started falling during the evening of January 31st and continued into February 1st with two day totals of 5 to 9 inches. The highest reported total was 11 inches in Oelwein (Fayette County). In addition to snow, winds also gusted to 20 to 40 mph which led to considerable drifting in open country.

IAZ029-030 **Clayton - Fayette**

	25	0755CST							
		1855CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressure moved southeast across the Mississippi River Valley on February 25th. This system produced a band of snow from eastern South Dakota across southern Minnesota and northern Iowa into northern Illinois. Most of the accumulations in this band ranged from 2 to 5 inches. However, over portions of Fayette and Clayton Counties, the snowfall increased with amounts of 5 to 7 inches common. The highest reported total was 7.4 inches near Volga (Clayton County).

IOWA, Northwest

IAZ001>003-012>014-020>022-031>032 **Buena Vista - Cherokee - Clay - Dickinson - Ida - Lyon - O`Brien - Osceola - Plymouth - Sioux - Woodbury**

	01	0000CST							
		1700CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Snow accumulating up to 8 inches was accompanied by blowing snow as a result of northwest winds 20 to 35 mph. The main impact of the storm was to cause difficulties in weekend travel for those who did not delay their travel plans. The storm began on January 31st and continued into the new month through much of February 1st.

IAZ003 **Dickinson**

	08	0400CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in the Spirit Lake area and other parts of Dickinson County Iowa on the morning of February 8th.

IAZ001>003-012>014-020>022-032 **Buena Vista - Cherokee - Clay - Dickinson - Ida - Lyon - O`Brien - Osceola - Plymouth - Sioux**

	09	0300CST							
		1100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

IOWA, Northwest

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused widespread but light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in northwest Iowa from the morning to the start of the afternoon of February 9th. Reported icing varied from a trace to 0.02 inch.

IAZ003-014 **Clay - Dickinson**

25	0600CST						
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

IAZ002-013-021 **Cherokee - O`Brien - Osceola**

25	0600CST						
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

IAZ022 **Buena Vista**

25	0700CST						
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Snow accumulated 4 to 7 inches in the Spirit Lake to Storm Lake areas of northwest Iowa from early morning to early afternoon of February 25th. Lesser snow accumulations were reported further west in northwest Iowa. The snow was accompanied by northeast winds gusting to 35 mph over the warning area.

IOWA, Southwest

IAZ043-055-069-079>080-090>091 **Fremont - Harrison - Mills - Monona - Montgomery - Page - Pottawattamie - Shelby**

01	0000CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A deep trough across the southwest United States moved into the southern Plains early on January 31st. Ahead of this system deep moisture spread northward across the central Plains. This broad, but persistent area of warm air advection led to increasing showers over Kansas, which moved northward into eastern Nebraska and western Iowa early on the 31st. This initial precipitation was a mix of light rain and snow through mid afternoon. As colder air, associated with a stronger northern stream trough and cold front, started to move into the area late Saturday afternoon and evening the precipitation turned to all snow and began to accumulate. Snow, occasionally moderate, continued into Saturday night diminishing to light snow on Sunday morning, before ending Sunday afternoon. Snowfall of 5 to 9 inches were common across east central and southeast Nebraska, as well as southwest Iowa. As the colder air moved into the area Saturday night winds switched from northeast to northwest and increased. Winds of 20 to 30 mph with gusts over 40 mph were common into the day on Sunday that led to considerable blowing and drifting snow. The combination of falling and blowing snow resulted in reduced visibilities and very difficult driving conditions.

IAZ090-091 **Fremont - Page**

04	0600CST						
	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A quick moving clipper system impacted eastern Nebraska and southwest Iowa during the morning of February 4th. The system traveled southeast through the region along a very tight thermal gradient. The combination of the strong thermal gradient and the clipper system led to strong lift across the area for a short time creating a period of moderate to heavy snowfall. The snowfall impacted the morning commute on the 4th leading to many school closures and accidents on area roadways. Most of the snowfall was over by midday, but north winds of 15 to 25 mph with gusts over 30 mph created some blowing and drifting snowfall into the afternoon.

KANSAS, East

KSZ010>012-023 **Brown - Marshall - Nemaha - Pottawatomie**

01	0000CST						
	1600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

KANSAS, East

Wet snow began to fall late Saturday Jan 31 across northern Kansas and continued into Sunday Feb 1. Much of the impacted area received anywhere from 4 to 8 inches of snow with a few higher amounts reported. Much colder air arrived during the morning of Feb 1 which along with gusty winds produced widespread blowing and drifting of the snow. Impacts included closed roads and schools in some spots were closed on Feb 2 due to the blowing and drifting of snow across roads.

KANSAS, North Central

KSZ006-007 **Jewell - Smith**

01	0000CST						
	1600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Periods of light snow began during the very early morning hours before sunrise Saturday, January 31st, primarily along and east of Highway 281. The temperature profile was very marginal, but snow continued to fall through the day. It did mix with rain at times. Due to its persistence, some wet accumulations of 1 to 2 inches occurred on grassy surfaces. During the evening hours, snow became widespread as an organized snow band formed in the deformation zone of an intensifying low pressure center. Snow fell over nearly all of north central Kansas for a time, but the heaviest and most persistent snow fell where it had been snowing during the daylight hours of Saturday, east of Highway 281. By 4 am CST Sunday, the accumulating snow ended and exited into northeast Kansas. However, some smaller bands of light snow lingered through mid-morning. Storm total snowfall was generally 2 to 5 inches from eastern Smith into Jewell counties. The highest amount of 5.8 inches was measured at Mankato. As the snow ended, north winds dramatically increased as the low pressure system organized. Winds were sustained around 30 mph with gusts up to 45 mph. The cooling of the temperature profile allowed for the snow character to become drier after sunset. The result was significant blowing and drifting that lasted through the afternoon hours. The visibility was below one mile at times in blowing snow.
The initial wet snow Saturday occurred in warm air advection, in the entrance region of a 150 kt upper-level jet streak. The forcing for precipitation changed, however, as an arctic cold front sagged into Nebraska with lee cyclogenesis occurring ahead of it over southeastern Colorado. As the front continued moving south into Kansas Saturday night, the weak low left Colorado and progressed east along the front. It was located near Kansas City by daybreak Sunday and advanced east into Indiana by sunset. It was this low that was responsible for the majority of the snowfall accumulation which occurred Saturday night. The central pressure never lowered to less than 1005 mb and there was no deepening. However, the pressure gradient was significant northwest of the low, resulting in the strong winds. As with much of this winter, the flow aloft was split with a ridge along the West Coast, a closed low over the Desert Southwest, and confluent flow into the trough over the eastern United States. This low formed as a result of a shortwave trough that came out of western Canada and amplified as it approached the longwave trough.

KANSAS, Northwest

KSZ013-027>028-041>042 **Greeley - Logan - Sherman - Thomas - Wallace - Wichita**

01	0000MST						
28	2359MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought	

D2 Severe Drought continued across Northwest Kansas, impacting locations from Sherman to Thomas county on south. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.22 inches below normal to 0.43 inches above normal across Northwest Kansas, with the majority of the reports above normal.

21	1230MST						
22	0530MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

KSZ027-041>042 **Greeley - Logan - Wallace - Wichita**

21	1500CST						
22	0700CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Light rainfall transitioned to snow from north to south during the afternoon as cooler air filtered into the area with a cold front. Snowfall amounts ranged from 5.4 inches to nine inches, with snowfall amounts mostly in the seven to eight inch range. The highest amount reported was 9 inches 13.2 SW of Goodland.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

KANSAS, Southwest

KSZ043-061>063-074>078-084>087 — **Finney - Ford - Grant - Gray - Hamilton - Haskell - Kearny - Meade - Morton - Scott - Seward - Stanton - Stevens**

21	0900CST							
23	1200CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

An upper level low spun around the Southwest United States during this time frame with weak upper level shortwaves being ejected eastward across the Central Rockies into the Central High Plains. This caused diffluent westerly flow above the Central High Plains. A strong upper level jet was also in place above the area of concern. Mid-level Isentropic lift of saturated air was present during this event and was the main lifting mechanism. A dome of high pressure shifted eastward as the weekend approached allowing southeast upslope winds to be felt across western Kansas. Light to moderate rain started to fall across far western Kansas by late Saturday morning, spreading eastward as the afternoon progressed. Precipitation then changed over to snow by evening, first across west central Kansas, then the remainder of southwest Kansas by midnight. Moderate snow showers were observed throughout the night with occasional light snow reported throughout Sunday. Light to moderate snow fell once again across portions of western Kansas Sunday night before ending by late Monday morning. By the time the snow ended, snowfall amounts of 6-10 inches were reported across west central Kansas, 3-7 inches across southwest Kansas, and 1-4 inches across central and south central Kansas.

KSZ090 — **Barber**

27	0000CST							
	1800CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A small area of heavy snow fell on Morton county.

KENTUCKY, Central

KYZ041 — **Fayette**

15	0600EST							
	0800EST		2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

KYZ057 — **Madison**

16	0000EST							
	0800EST		2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

An arctic outbreak brought frigid air to central Kentucky, which not only resulted in one of the heaviest snowfalls in a decade for the state, but led to several hypothermia fatalities as well. Several record low temperatures lccurred early on the 20th when clear skies, calm winds and a fresh snowpack in excess of 6 inches led to early morning lows near 20 degrees below zero, as measured by some Kentucky Mesonet locations. The ASOS site at Lexington Airport reached -18 degrees. A temperature of -6 degrees was measured at Standiford Airport in Louisville, which is located within an urban heat island. Ten hypothermia deaths were recorded in Kentucky during the period, with 7 in central KY. M86MH

KYZ023>043-045>049-053>057-061>067-070>078-081>082 — **Adair - Allen - Anderson - Barren - Bourbon - Boyle - Breckinridge - Bullitt - Butler - Casey - Clark - Clinton - Cumberland - Edmonson - Fayette - Franklin - Garrard - Grayson - Green - Hancock - Hardin - Harrison - Hart - Henry - Jefferson - Jessamine - Larue - Lincoln - Logan - Madison - Marion - Meade - Mercer - Metcalfe - Monroe - Nelson - Nicholas - Ohio - Oldham - Russell - Scott - Shelby - Simpson - Spencer - Taylor - Trimble - Warren - Washington - Woodford**

16	0200EST							
	2100EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Arctic air invaded the Lower Ohio Valley on the 14th of February, setting the stage for heavy snow that developed during the early morning hours on the 16th. Low pressure moved across Arkansas and Tennessee from the 15th to the 16th of February. A large swath of heavy snow spread from southern Missouri into central Kentucky during the early morning hours on the 16th, ending across central Kentucky late in the afternoon. During the late morning hours, snow fell at a rate of over one inch per hour, reducing visibility to less than one quarter of a mile for several consecutive hours. This storm produced more snow across Central and southern Kentucky than any other in at least a decade. A strip of heavy snow of near one foot extended right across central Kentucky from Ohio through Madison Counties. Sleet mixed in with snow along the Tennessee Border, reducing snow totals to around 8 inches. At least two indirect fatalities - from heart attacks occurring while shoveling snow or trying to push out a stuck vehicle - were attributed to the snow.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
KENTUCKY, Central									
KYZ029-041-070	**Bullitt - Fayette - Logan**								
	17	0000EST							
		0800EST			4	1	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
KYZ030	**Jefferson**								
	20	0100EST							
		0700EST			2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic outbreak brought frigid air to central Kentucky, which not only resulted in one of the heaviest snowfalls in a decade for the state, but led to several hypothermia fatalities as well. Several record low temperatures lccurred early on the 20th when clear skies, calm winds and a fresh snowpack in excess of 6 inches led to early morning lows near 20 degrees below zero, as measured by some Kentucky Mesonet locations. The ASOS site at Lexington Airport reached -18 degrees. A temperature of -6 degrees was measured at Standiford Airport in Louisville, which is located within an urban heat island. Ten hypothermia deaths were recorded in Kentucky during the period, with 7 in central KY. M49OU

Warren County									
1 W Alvaton	22	0850CST							
1 ESE Masseys Mill		1255CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Heavy rain and melting snow combined to bring minor flooding to Drake's Creek at Alvaton. The river was in flood for only 4 hours, peaking at 22.2 feet just before noon. Flood stage is 22 feet.

Butler County									
Rochester	24	0000CST							
		2000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Melting snow, combined with heavy rain on the 21st that totaled over 2 inches at nearby Bowling Green, brought the Green River into flood at Rochester. Flood stage is 17 feet, with the crest peaking at 17.2 feet during the afternoon of the 24th of February.

Arctic air and previous snowstorms left around 10 inches of snow on the ground at nearby Bowling Green through the 20th of February. On the 21st, warmer air brought rain, which totaled just over 2 inches. Rain and snowmelt combined to bring minor flooding to Drake's Creek at Alvaton on the 22nd.

KENTUCKY, Eastern

KYZ044-050>052-058>060-068>069-079>080-083>088-104-106>120	**Bath - Bell - Breathitt - Clay - Elliott - Estill - Fleming - Floyd - Harlan - Jackson - Johnson - Knott - Knox - Laurel - Lee - Leslie - Letcher - Magoffin - Martin - McCreary - Menifee - Montgomery - Morgan - Owsley - Perry - Pike - Powell - Pulaski - Rockcastle - Rowan - Wayne - Whitley - Wolfe**								
	16	0300EST							
		0200EST			1	0			Winter Storm

The residents of eastern Kentucky experienced one of the most significant winter storms in recent memory on February 16. The snow first began falling in our far western counties between 3:00 and 3:30 am on February 16, 2015. The snow slowly spread eastward throughout the morning and eventually ended during the early overnight hours of February 17th. The final storm totals ranged from 2 to 4 inches along portions of the Tennessee and southwestern Virginia borders, to as much as 12 to 15 inches along a central portion of the area from Estill county all the way over to Pike county. A large portion of the area received between 4 and 11 inches of snow. F34OU

KYZ111>113	**Breathitt - Knott - Lee**								
	18	0900EST							
		1500EST			0	0			Winter Storm
KYZ059	**Powell**								
	18	0955EST							
		1437EST			0	0			Winter Weather
KYZ058-069	**Estill - Jackson**								
	18	1000EST							
		1500EST			0	0			Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Eastern

KYZ087-108>110-114>115-120 — **Bell - Floyd - Magoffin - Owsley - Perry - Pike - Wolfe**

	18	1145EST						
		1500EST		0	0			Winter Weather

Scattered to numerous snow showers and even a few snow squalls brought more accumulating snow to a number of counties across eastern Kentucky on February 18th.

KYZ083-086>088-107>108-110-113-115>116-118>120 — **Bell - Clay - Floyd - Harlan - Johnson - Knott - Knox - Letcher - Martin - Perry - Pike - Wayne - Wolfe**

	19	0000EST						
	20	1200EST		3	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

A prolonged cold snap, beginning on the 15th, worsened as Arctic high pressure combined with a deep snow pack to produce some of the coldest temperatures since January 1994 during the morning of February 20th. Several locations fell to 20 below zero and colder, temperatures not observed during the month of February in eastern Kentucky since 1899. The prolonged cold temperatures resulted in several counties experiencing widespread water outages due to frozen water lines and frozen intakes caused by ice covered rivers. M70OU, M?OU

	20	2200EST						
	21	1300EST		0	0			Ice Storm

KYZ084 — **McCreary**

	20	2200EST						
	21	1300EST		0	0			Ice Storm

KYZ068-079>080-085>088-116>117 — **Bell - Clay - Harlan - Jackson - Knox - Laurel - Leslie - Pulaski - Rockcastle - Whitley**

	20	2200EST						
	21	1900EST		0	0			Winter Storm

KYZ044-050>052-058>060-104-106>115-118>120 — **Bath - Breathitt - Elliott - Estill - Fleming - Floyd - Johnson - Knott - Lee - Letcher - Magoffin - Martin - Menifee - Montgomery - Morgan - Owsley - Perry - Pike - Powell - Rowan - Wolfe**

	21	0000EST						
		1900EST		0	0			Winter Storm

Pulaski County

1 SSE Ringgold	21	1448EST						
1 N West Somerset	22	1803EST		0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

The Clifty Hill Bridge off Hwy 1674 was closed due to high water.

Perry County

1 NNE Yerkes	21	1500EST						
	22	1830EST		0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Kentucky Hwy 451 was closed near Laurel Mountain Road due to flooding caused by ice and snow jams.

Pike County

1 NNW Owsley	21	1600EST						
	22	1830EST		0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Hurricane Creek left its banks and flooded a nearby roadway due ice and snow jams on the creek. The water also surrounded and flowed into a nearby building.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Eastern

Floyd County

3 W Prestonsburg	21	1630EST							
West Prestonsburg	22	1830EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Flooding occurred 3 miles west of Prestonsburg due to a storm drain being clogged with snow and ice. A portion of KY 1427 was covered by 6 to 8 inches of water just west of US 23 near Prestonsburg. A car that attempted to navigate the flooded area drove off the road and into the ditch.

Floyd County

Prestonsburg	21	1638EST							
	22	1830EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

An ice jam caused a creek to leave its banks and flood portions of Prestonsburg.

Bell County

Pineville	21	1733EST							
	22	1803EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Part of US25E in Pineville was closed due to flooding. The flooding occurred when a storm drain became blocked by snow and ice.

Floyd County

Minnie	21	1750EST							
	22	1830EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

An ice jam caused a creek in the Minnie area to leave its banks and flood Old Minnie Rd. One vehicle became surrounded by the flood waters, causing one person to be trapped inside. The person was rescued with no injuries.

Whitley County

Corbin	21	1819EST							
	22	1803EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Flooding, likely created due to snow and ice clogged storm drains, caused water at least a foot deep to cover the area Kroger store parking lot.

Martin County

Inez	21	1830EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood
	22								

Ice jams caused area creeks to leave their banks and flood multiple homes in Inez.

Knox County

1 N Boone Hgts	22	0030EST							
		1803EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Kentucky Hwy 3153 was closed between mile markers 0 and 1 due to flooding.

Knox County

5 N Flat Lick	22	0030EST							
Baughman		1803EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Kentucky Hwy 223 was closed between mile markers 7 and 8 due to flooding.

Breathitt County

1 SE Wolverine	22	0033EST							
1 WNW Jackson		1830EST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Flood

Wolverine Rd was under water near where it intersects Hwy 30 near Jackson.

Another major winter storm wreaked havoc across eastern Kentucky February 20th and 21st. This storm caused significant ice and snow accumulations across the area, along with some of the worst river flooding to hit the area in the past decade. The bulk of the snow was confined to the counties along the Virginia border, where more than a foot of heavy wet snow fell in places. The heavy snow caused extensive damage as it caused the roofs of a number of homes and other structures to collapse. The ice lead to a number of car accidents and made driving quite treacherous at times. A total of 10 eastern Kentucky counties experienced significant river flooding due to heavy rain and ice jams.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Northeast

KYZ101>103-105 **Boyd - Carter - Greenup - Lawrence**

	14	2200EST							
	15	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Another arctic front swept through during the early and mid afternoon of the 14th. Temperatures dropped from the mid 30s into the teens in a few hours. In the wake of the front, wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were common into the night. A few power outages occurred in Lawrence County. A burst of snow occurred along the front. Accumulations were mostly an inch or less.
Temperatures dropped into the single digits by dawn on the 15th. For example, Olive Hill was 2 degrees above zero.
Early on the 15th, wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 15 were common.

KYZ101>103-105 **Boyd - Carter - Greenup - Lawrence**

	16	0530EST							
	17	0100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A unique snow storm hit northeast Kentucky on the holiday for Washington's Birthday.
Light snow began falling before dawn on the 16th when the temperature was hovering in the single digits. The snow increased during the morning, then decreased that evening. The snow ended early on the 17th.
All during the storm, the temperature hovered on either side of 10 degrees. Snow accumulations of 7 to 10 inches were common. For example, Warnock reported 8 inches, Olive Hill 7 inches, and Louisa 10 inches. Emergency management in Lawrence County reported as much as 13 inches of snow in the southern part of the county.
This was the first significant snow storm of the 2014-15 winter in northeast Kentucky.

KYZ101>103-105 **Boyd - Carter - Greenup - Lawrence**

	18	0900EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	18	2000EST							
	20	1100EST			0	0	100.0K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

KYZ102-105 **Boyd - Carter - Lawrence**

	18	2000EST							
	20	1100EST			0	0	200.0K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

In less than a week, a second arctic front swept through northeast Kentucky during the late morning hours of the 18th. Snow showers formed ahead of the front. A few bands of snow showers lingered into the evening hours as temperatures dropped into the single digits before midnight. Snow accumulations of 1 to 3 inches were common.
Temperatures dropped into the zero to 5 below range by dawn on the 19th. Despite sunshine through icy low clouds, daytime readings only recovered into the 5 to 10 degree range. Wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 20 were felt.
With diminishing winds and a clear sky, temperatures dropped well below zero for dawn on Friday, the 20th. The coldest official temperature in northeast Kentucky was 26 degrees below zero at Olive Hill of Carter County. Readings of minus 15 to minus 20 were more common. Yatesville Lake observed minus 19, and Warnock had minus 18. The Kentucky mesonet also reported minus 19 at Louisa. In most areas it was the coldest since the cold waves of February 1996 and January 1994. Water lines broke over the course of the next few days. A water line in Ashland broke due to the cold temperatures. About 1200 customers were without water in the Raceland area of Greenup County due to broken pipes with the utility company. Fire departments in Raceland, Wurtland, and Flatwoods were handing out emergency suppies of bottled water.

KYZ101>103-105 **Boyd - Carter - Greenup - Lawrence**

	21	0500EST							
		1400EST			0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Northeast

After the arctic deep freeze at dawn on the 20th, snow, sleet, and freezing rain spread over northeast Kentucky by 0500E on the 21st. After 1 to 2 inches of wet snow in many areas, the snow changed to freezing rain for 3 to 4 hours during the morning. The cold ground temperatures allowed freezing rain to continue even with air temperatures of 33 and 34 degrees. Ice accumulations reached a maximum of a quarter of an inch. The freezing rain became mostly rain by midday.
Rains were heavier in Lawrence County compared to further north and closer to the Ohio River. Louisa measured 1.65 inches of total precipitation. Melting slush and snow piles from plowing and shoveling prevented the normal drainage of water. Water pooled on many roads. Ice filled streams were swollen, but no major flooding occurred. Ice dams in residential gutters and downspouts allowed runoff water to seep into homes.

KENTUCKY, Northern

KYZ090>092-100 **Boone - Gallatin - Kenton - Lewis**

04	1200EST				
05	0200EST	0	0		Winter Weather

A cold front crossed the region and produced an inch or two of snow across the Ohio Valley as it passed.

KYZ089>100 **Boone - Bracken - Campbell - Carroll - Gallatin - Grant - Kenton - Lewis - Mason - Owen - Pendleton - Robertson**

14	1000EST				
	1700EST	0	0		Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the area and produced snow squalls. Whiteout conditions with wind gusting to between 40 and 60 mph created extremely hazardous driving conditions. Numerous accidents and road closures were noted across the region.

15	2200EST				
17	0000EST	0	0		Winter Storm

KYZ090>100 **Boone - Bracken - Campbell - Gallatin - Grant - Kenton - Lewis - Mason - Owen - Pendleton - Robertson**

15	2200EST				
17	0000EST	0	0		Winter Storm

A strong surface low pressure system tracked from the southern plains to the gulf states on Monday, February 16th. A northward push of the system clipped the southern Ohio Valley, and significant snow fell along and particularly south of the Ohio River.

20	0000EST				
	1900EST	0	0		Winter Weather

KYZ091-095-097-099 **Boone - Bracken - Grant - Kenton - Mason**

20	0000EST				
	1900EST	0	0		Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the region during the afternoon. It produced a weak surface low pressure center that tracked east along the Ohio River. Accumulating snow of 1 to 3 inches were found throughout the region, with some higher readings grouped along or near the Ohio River.

KYZ089>100 **Boone - Bracken - Campbell - Carroll - Gallatin - Grant - Kenton - Lewis - Mason - Owen - Pendleton - Robertson**

21	0000EST				
	1900EST	0	0		Winter Storm

Southerly flow behind a departing arctic front pulled a significant amount of moisture over the Ohio Valley Friday night, February 20th into Saturday the 21st. As the low level jet encountered a mid level disturbance, snowfall rates of 1 to 2 inches per hour were noted over much of the region.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
KENTUCKY, Southwest									
KYZ003>005-007> 008-010>013-016> 017-021>022	**Ballard - Caldwell - Carlisle - Christian - Crittenden - Hopkins - Livingston - Lyon - Marshall - McCracken - Muhlenberg - Todd - Trigg**								
	16	0000CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
KYZ001-006-009	**Calloway - Fulton - Graves - Hickman**								
	16	0000CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
KYZ014-018>020	**Daviess - Henderson - McLean - Union - Webster**								
	16	0200CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A major winter storm dumped up to a foot of snow on western Kentucky. Snowfall amounts were about a foot along a corridor from Wickliffe and Paducah eastward along the Western Kentucky Parkway to Madisonville, and then down to Hopkinsville. Around 13 inches of snow fell in the Princeton and Madisonville areas. At the Paducah National Weather Service office, the total of 10.8 inches made this the third heaviest snowstorm on record (for snowstorms lasting 2 days or less). Snowfall amounts were lower along parts of the Tennessee border and across the Henderson/Owensboro areas. Specific snowfall reports at the larger cities included: 11 inches at Hopkinsville, 9 inches at Owensboro, 8 inches at Henderson, and 6 inches at Murray. One-half to one inch of sleet occurred at the beginning of the storm from Fulton County east to Murray. This lowered snowfall totals in those areas to 4 to 6 inches. Across western Kentucky, snowfall rates were one to two inches per hour at times, reducing visibility below one-half mile. Wind chills ranged from 5 to 15 above zero. Until they were plowed, streets and back roads were impassable for smaller, lighter vehicles. Hopkinsville police responded to more than 270 stuck vehicles and 14 minor collisions. The governor of Kentucky declared a state of emergency. Local states of emergency were declared in Ballard, Marshall, Hopkins, and Webster Counties. Ballard County issued a curfew that banned any unnecessary travel between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. All schools and numerous businesses were closed. Very cold temperatures in the wake of the storm rendered salt ineffective, slowing down recovery efforts. A low pressure center tracked northeast from north Texas to northern Alabama. Abundant moisture was drawn into the system, resulting in a major winter storm.

KYZ001>022	**Ballard - Caldwell - Calloway - Carlisle - Christian - Crittenden - Daviess - Fulton - Graves - Henderson - Hickman - Hopkins - Livingston - Lyon - Marshall - McCracken - McLean - Muhlenberg - Todd - Trigg - Union - Webster**								
	17	2300CST							
	18	0600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A light, fluffy one to two inches of snow fell on top of the snowcover from the February 16 winter storm. The new snow produced a fresh coating on top of already cleared roads, and additional snow on top of unplowed streets and back roads. Gusty winds caused some blowing of the snow. A disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere moved southeast across the Lower Ohio Valley. The fast-moving disturbance had little moisture to work with, but it was strong enough to squeeze out minor snow accumulations.

	19	0000CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
KYZ002>022	**Ballard - Caldwell - Calloway - Carlisle - Christian - Crittenden - Daviess - Graves - Henderson - Hickman - Hopkins - Livingston - Lyon - Marshall - McCracken - McLean - Muhlenberg - Todd - Trigg - Union - Webster**								
	19	0000CST							
		1000CST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Southwest

Record-breaking cold and brisk winds combined to produce dangerously low wind chills. Bitterly cold wind chills from 10 to 24 below zero were observed across western Kentucky. Western Kentucky had not seen a cold stretch of this magnitude this late in the season since 1960. At Paducah, the low temperature of 10 below zero on the 19th was the coldest temperature ever recorded this late in the season. Actual low temperatures dropped as low as 11 below zero at Henderson, 10 below at Paducah, 9 below at Hopkinsville/Fort Campbell, and 13 below at the mesonet site near Princeton. The lowest wind chills were as low as 24 below zero at Henderson, 18 below zero at Paducah, 20 below at Hopkinsville/Fort Campbell, and 18 below at the mesonet site near Princeton. Warming centers were opened in Benton, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Murray, and Mclean County for anyone needing a place to stay. Due to extremely high demand for electricity, the Tennessee Valley Authority requested its customers to conserve energy. At least one water main break occurred due to frozen ground. The broken water main was on U.S. Highway 45 near Paducah. This arctic air was delivered by arctic high pressure that settled southward across Missouri and Arkansas. Temperatures did not modify much due to extensive deep snowcover as far south as Kentucky and Missouri.

KYZ001>022 **Ballard - Caldwell - Calloway - Carlisle - Christian - Crittenden - Daviess - Fulton - Graves - Henderson - Hickman - Hopkins - Livingston - Lyon - Marshall - McCracken - McLean - Muhlenberg - Todd - Trigg - Union - Webster**

	20	1400CST						
	21	0400CST			0	0	8.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Daviess County

Owensboro	21	0946CST						
		1330CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Standing water was reported on several streets.

Christian County

Hopkinsville	21	1000CST						
Oak Grove		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

High water was reported on several roads that are flood-prone due to poor drainage. Small rivers and creeks crested near bankful. A Cocorahs weather observer near Oak Grove measured 3.75 inches for the storm total. This included some melted sleet and ice.

Todd County

Trenton	21	1116CST						
Guthrie		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Water was ponding on a roadway in Trenton. A Cocorahs weather observer in Guthrie measured a storm-total precipitation amount of 3.34 inches. This included some melted sleet and ice.

Calloway County

Murray	21	1600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

A co-operative observer reported 3.30 inches of precipitation in the past 24 hours. This included the liquid equivalent of some sleet, snow, and freezing rain.

Muhlenberg County

Paradise	23	1100CST						
	25	2330CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Minor flooding occurred along the Green River. Some low-lying woodlands and fields near the river were flooded.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

KENTUCKY, Southwest

A winter storm brought hazardous conditions to western Kentucky. South of the Henderson/Owensboro area, the precipitation type was primarily heavy sleet and snow at the beginning of the storm, then freezing rain became the primary precipitation type. One-half to one inch of sleet and snow accumulated rather quickly, followed by around one-quarter inch of ice. In the Henderson/Owensboro area, a little sleet occurred at the onset, followed by around one-quarter inch of ice. Roads became slick and very hazardous region-wide. Numerous accidents were reported. In Henderson, a police officer was injured in a vehicle crash. The officer's vehicle spun out of control on ice and went into oncoming traffic. His car was struck by another vehicle. The officer was transported to a local hospital with minor injuries. Seven other accidents were reported within the city. Just west of Paducah on Highway 358, one person was injured in a rollover accident. The driver was transported to a local hospital for treatment. In Benton, nobody was hurt when a minivan slid off an icy road and overturned in a creek. All three occupants were freed from the vehicle by breaking out the back window. In western Marshall County on U.S. Highway 68, one person was killed (indirect fatality) when his ATV slid out of control on ice and struck an SUV head-on. A passenger in the SUV was injured. Numerous accidents occurred on Interstate 24 near Calvert City, as well as U.S. Highway 51 in the Fulton area. Due to the ice, isolated power outages occurred due to small branches falling on power lines. In downtown Mayfield, the accumulated weight of snow and ice from successive winter storms caused a partial roof collapse. Several east-to-west bands of light to locally moderate precipitation advanced slowly northward in response to the arrival of warm, moist air in the low levels. Strengthening of a southerly low level jet occurred ahead of a 500 mb shortwave impulse emerging out of the central Plains. Convective enhancement of precipitation rates was observed, including heavy thundersleet west of the Mississippi River. After the precipitation changed to rain, the combination of snowmelt and rainfall produced localized street flooding. Most of the street flooding was in urban areas, such as Owensboro and Hopkinsville.

LOUISIANA, Northeast

Morehouse Parish

1 S Oak Ridge	01	1502CST	0	0	4.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)

A few trees were blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.

East Carroll Parish

1 E Transylvania	01	1548CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)

Quarter size hail occurred along with some very gusty winds which brought down some small limbs.

Thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a cold front during the afternoon and evening hours. Some of these storms became severe and produced damaging wind gusts as they moved across Northeast Louisiana. The storms weakened during the evening hours over the eastern portions of Mississippi.

LAZ023 **Franklin**

23	1600CST						
	1900CST	0	0	6.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

LAZ007>009-015 **East Carroll - Morehouse - Richland - West Carroll**

25	1200CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Multiple rounds of wintry weather had occurred prior to this snowfall event. A cold front had moved through the region four days earlier on February 21st with a cold airmass in its wake. Several waves of upper level disturbances moved through Mid-South, over the course of the next three days. The first, on the night of the 22nd, brought mostly rain to the region but some light icing occurred in the far northern Delta early on the 23rd. A second, more potent disturbance, moved through Central Mississippi during the afternoon and evening hours on the 23rd. This brought a more significant icing event to locations generally along and north of I-20, causing some power outages and accidents.

With the cold remaining in place, the final round of wintry weather moved in on the morning of the 25th. A strong upper level disturbance moved across the region, which induced a low pressure system to move east across the northern Gulf of Mexico. With the cold air already entrenched over the region, this brought the needed moisture and atmospheric lift needed to generate precipitation. At first, the precipitation started as rain and freezing rain, with some light icing reported across the ArkLaMiss. As the atmosphere cooled through the late morning, the rain began to change to snow in the early afternoon across southeast Arkansas, northeast Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. The changeover line from rain to snow slowly progressed from northwest to southeast across northern portions of the ArkLaMiss region. By the time the changeover occurred near the I-20 corridor, the precipitation was moving off to the east into Alabama.

Those who got snow north of I-20 saw several heavier bursts, which led to some high snowfall totals. The highest totals were generally along and north of the Highway 82 corridor. Locations from Grenada to northern Lowndes County saw the highest amounts in our county warning area, with totals ranging from six to eight inches. Those who saw the higher totals also dealt with trees being weighed down by the heavy snow. This led to snapping trees and numerous power outages.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

LOUISIANA, Northwest

LAZ001>003 — **Bossier - Caddo - Webster**

	23	1000CST						
		2100CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Freezing rain accumulations were mainly less than one quarter of an inch while sleet accumulations ranged from near one half inch to just under one and one half inch across Caddo, Bossier and Webster Parishes.

LAZ004>006-010>014-017>022 — **Bienville - Caldwell - Claiborne - De Soto - Grant - Jackson - La Salle - Lincoln - Natchitoches - Ouachita - Red River - Sabine - Union - Winn**

	23	1000CST						
		2100CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Freezing rain and sleet accumulations were mainly less than one tenth of an inch across the region.

LAZ017-020-022 — **Grant - La Salle - Natchitoches - Sabine**

	25	0100CST						
		1800CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Cold arctic air remained in place across the region after an intrusion of arctic air from earlier in the week. An upper level trough exited the Four Corners region of the country and moved into the Texas Hill Country during the predawn hours of Wednesday, February 25th. Widespread precipitation developed ahead of the trough across Texas and moved into the region shortly after midnight on the 25th. The precipitation began as a mixture of light rain or freezing rain after midnight towards the predawn hours on Wednesday. As the trough moved closer into the region from the west, the precipitation quickly transitioned over to sleet and some light snow after sunrise on the 25th. The mixed winter precipitation moved out of the region during the late afternoon or early evening hours of the 25th. Light Freezing rain, sleet and snow amounts were minimal across the region during the event.

LOUISIANA, Southwest

Rapides Parish

2 NNW Gardner	01	1630CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)

KALB TV relayed a report of quarter size hail near the Boyce/Gardner area via Facebook.

LAZ052-073-074 — **EAST CAMERON - Vermilion - WEST CAMERON**

	02	0300CST						
		1000CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

A cold front moved through the region during the first with an isolated severe thunderstorm during the first. Low tides resulted from the strong north winds along the coast.

	17	0500CST						
		0845CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

LAZ073-074 — **East Cameron - West Cameron**

	17	0530CST						
		1000CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide
	18	0715CST						
		0915CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

LOUISIANA, Southwest

LAZ074 **East Cameron**

	18	0715CST							
		0915CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

A cold front pushed across the coast during the 16th with strong north winds driving tide levels below normal at the coast.

LAZ028-031 **Allen - Rapides**

	23	2200CST							
	24	0600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An arctic air mass moved into the region during the 23rd with light ice accumulation occurring across portions of Central Louisiana during the morning of the 24th.

MAINE, North

MEZ006-011-015> 017-029>030-032 **Central Penobscot - Central Washington - Coastal Hancock - Coastal Washington - Interior Hancock - Northern Washington - Southeast Aroostook - Southern Penobscot**

	02	0900EST							
	03	0300EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

Intensifying low pressure tracked from the mid Atlantic region to southern Nova Scotia during the 2nd...then exited across the maritimes through the overnight hours of the 2nd into the morning of the 3rd. Snow developed through the morning of the 2nd then persisted into the early morning hours of the 3rd. Warning criteria snow accumulations occurred through the evening of the 2nd. Storm total snow accumulations generally ranged from 7 to 12 inches across east-central areas with 10 to 18 inches Downeast. Localized totals of up to around 20 inches also occurred Downeast. Sustained winds of 15 to 25 mph...with occasional gusts of 30 to 40 mph...produced considerable blowing and drifting snow.

MEZ029 **Coastal Hancock**

	04	2100EST							
	05	1530EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

Low pressure tracked east across the region during the overnight hours of the 4th. The low then intensified across the maritimes during the 5th with a trof extending back across Downeast Maine. Snow developed during the evening of the 4th then persisted through the overnight hours into the afternoon of the 5th. Warning criteria snow accumulations occurred during the morning of the 5th. Storm total snow accumulations generally ranged from 6 to 10 inches...with localized totals to around 12 inches.

MEZ017-029-032 **Central Washington - Coastal Hancock - Coastal Washington - Northern Washington**

	15	0600EST							
		2100EST			0	0			Blizzard

Explosive cyclogenesis occurred along the New England Coast through the night of the 14th into the morning of the 15th. The intense low then slowly tracked across the Gulf of Maine to Nova Scotia through the evening of the 15th. Snow developed across Downeast areas during the afternoon of the 14th. Winds increased through the overnight hours of the 14th into the morning of the 15th. The strongest winds occurred during the morning of the 15th with sustained speeds of 25 to 35 mph and frequent gusts of 40 to 50 mph. Gusts to around 55 mph occurred across coastal Washington county during the morning of the 15th. Blizzard conditions developed during the morning of the 15th...then persisted into the evening across Washington county...with extensive blowing and drifting snow along with near zero visibilities in whiteouts. Blizzard conditions persisted into early afternoon across coastal Hancock county. Roads became nearly impassible at times within the area of blizzard conditions. Blizzard warnings were transitioned to Winter Weather Advisories for snow and blowing snow during the early afternoon of the 15th across coastal Hancock county and during the late evening across Washington county. Lighter snow and blowing snow then persisted across Washington county into the 16th. Storm total snow accumulations generally ranged from 10 to 20 inches...with localized totals to around 24 inches...across central and coastal portions of Washington county where the heaviest snows were concentrated. Significantly lesser snow totals occurred across coastal Hancock county with 4 to 7 inches and northern Washington county with 5 to 10 inches.

	19	0800EST							
		2100EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MAINE, North

MEZ002-006-010-030 — **Central Piscataquis - Coastal Washington - Northeast Aroostook - Southeast Aroostook**

	19	0800EST						
		0300EST			0	0		Heavy Snow

Low pressure intensified across the Gulf Of Maine during the 19th. The low lifted north along the Maine/New Brunswick border through the night of the 19th into the 20th. Snow expanded north across the region through the morning of the 19th then persisted into the early morning hours of the 20th. Warning criteria snow accumulations generally occurred during the early morning hours of the 20th. Storm total snow accumulations generally ranged from 6 to 10 inches...with localized totals up to around 12 inches across portions of northeast Aroostook county.

MEZ029 — **Coastal Hancock**

	21	1800EST						
	22	0700EST			0	0		Heavy Snow

Fast moving low pressure tracked across the region through the night of the 21st into the morning of the 22nd. A coastal front helped enhance snowfall across coastal portions of Hancock county. Snow began during the evening of the 21st and persisted into the morning of the 22nd. Warning criteria snow accumulations occurred during the morning of the 22nd. Storm total snow accumulations ranged from 5 to 10 inches.

MEZ016-029>030 — **Central Washington - Coastal Hancock - Coastal Washington - Interior Hancock**

	25	0200EST						
		1300EST			0	0		Heavy Snow

MEZ015 — **Southern Penobscot**

	25	0200EST						
		1200EST			0	0		Winter Weather

Snow developed across Downeast Maine during the overnight hours of the 24th in advance of low pressure lifting along the coast. A secondary low then intensified in the Gulf of Maine during the morning of the 25th with a trof extending back across Downeast Maine. The intensifying low and trof helped focus an area of heavy snow which moved east across Downeast Maine through the morning. Snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour occurred within the area of heavy snow with visibilities reduced to near zero at times. Warning criteria snow accumulations occurred during the morning of the 25th. Storm total snow accumulations generally ranged from 5 to 13 inches. The heavy snow...reduced visibilities and slippery road conditions contributed to a multi-car accident involving around 100 vehicles on I-95 just west of Bangor. Around 40 injuries occurred...all non-life threatening. The accident occurred around 730 AM during the morning rush hour. This was the largest multi-vehicle accident ever in Maine. This was the final major event in an active stretch of winter storms which established all time record 30 day snow totals across portions of Downeast Maine...particularly across portions of Washington county.

MAINE, South

MEZ007-012>014-018>028 — **Androscoggin - Coastal Cumberland - Coastal Waldo - Coastal York - Interior Cumberland - Interior Waldo - Interior York - Kennebec - Knox - Lincoln - Northern Oxford - Sagadahoc - Southern Franklin - Southern Oxford - Southern Somerset**

	02	0700EST						
	03	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure moving east from the Mississippi Valley on the 1st intensified off the New England coast on the 2nd before moving rapidly northeastward by the morning of the 3rd. The storm brought heavy snow to much of western Maine. Generally amounts ranged from 4 to 12 inches with the greatest amounts along the coast.

MEZ026>028 — **Coastal Waldo - Knox - Lincoln**

	04	2200EST						
	05	1300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes on the 4th intensified once it reached the Gulf of Maine one the 5th. The storm brought 6 to 8 inches of snow to the mid-coast of Maine.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MAINE, South

MEZ023 — **Coastal York**

	07	2300EST							
	09	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A series of low pressure areas moving along a stalled frontal boundary brought a moderate to heavy snowfall to the region over about a 48-hour period. Snowfall amounts generally ranged from 4 to 8 inches with 6 to 14 inches in coastal York County.

MEZ018-023 — **Coastal York - Interior York**

	14	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	15								

Low pressure dropping southeast from Canada on the morning of the 14th intensified rapidly as it developed into two separate areas of low pressure southeast of Cape Cod. While the two lows brought a moderate to heavy snow across the extreme southwestern corner of the state and near blizzard conditions along the coast of York County, the impact was much less than had been expected from the single low that was forecast to develop. Snowfall amounts ranged from an inch or two across most of western Maine to 10 to 20 inches along the York County coast. Knox County saw 1 to 6 inches from the two storms.

MEZ023 — **Coastal York**

	15	0700EST							
		0800EST			0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Coastal Flood

Low pressure moved to the New Jersey coast on the 14th of February and rapidly intensified as it moved through the Gulf of Maine early on the 15th. Storm force northerly winds over the coastal waters allowed for near shore waves to build to nearly 20 feet off the York County coast. While the tide never reached flood stage in Portland, Maine, large battering waves led to some beach erosion and splash-over in the York County town of Saco .

MEZ018-024-027>028 — **Coastal Cumberland - Coastal Waldo - Interior Cumberland - Interior York - Knox**

	18	2000EST							
	19	2300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A trough of low pressure developed between an area of low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes and a low developing off the coast. Moderate to heavy snow developed along the trough as it moved east. Snowfall amounts were generally in the 2 to 5 inch range across western Maine with 6 to 8 inches across portions of York, Cumberland, Knox, and Waldo Counties.

MEZ022-027-028 — **Coastal Waldo - Interior Waldo - Knox**

	21	1700EST							
	22	0500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Southerly flow ahead of an area of low pressure brought a moderate to heavy snowfall across western sections of the state. In general, most areas received from 2 to 7 inches of snow with the greatest amounts falling in Knox and Waldo Counties.

MEZ026>028 — **Coastal Waldo - Knox - Lincoln**

	25	0100EST							
		1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An inverted trough extending northward from an area of low pressure off the coast brought moderate to heavy snow to the mid-coast of Maine. Snowfall reports included 9 inches in Union, 8 inches in Newcastle and Liberty, 7 inches in Camden and 6 inches in Phippsburg.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Central

MDZ005-011-502>508 — **Carroll - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Central and Eastern Allegany - Northwest Harford - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Southeast Harford - Southern Baltimore**

01	2000EST						
02	0400EST			0	0		Winter Weather

Low pressure moving through the Mid-Atlantic brought periods of snow, sleet and freezing rain. Retreating high pressure initially provided a cold air mass, but a strengthening low level jet injected in warmer air overnight, resulting in a transition to sleet and freezing rain.

MDZ004>006-011-014-016>018-503>508 — **Anne Arundel - Calvert - Carroll - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Charles - Frederick - Northern Baltimore - Northwest Harford - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Southeast Harford - Southern Baltimore - St. Mary`s**

09	1000EST						
10	0800EST			0	0		Winter Weather

Low pressure tracked just south of the region during the overnight hours, bringing over running precipitation to areas east of the Blue Ridge. Northeast flow resulting in cold air damming kept temperatures hovering right below freezing, which resulted in light ice formation.

MDZ013-016-018-506 — **Anne Arundel - Calvert - Central And Southeast Howard - Charles - Prince Georges**

14	1114EST						
15	0400EST			0	0		High Wind

Strong gradient winds formed as a resulting of a tight pressure gradient between low pressure near New England and high pressure building in from the Midwest.

MDZ004>006-011-014-501>508 — **Anne Arundel - Carroll - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Central and Eastern Allegany - Extreme Western Allegany - Frederick - Northern Baltimore - Northwest Harford - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Southeast Harford - Southern Baltimore**

14	1600EST						
	2100EST			0	0		Winter Weather

A strong cold front moving through brought a quick moderate snow.

MDZ501 — **Extreme Western Allegany**

14	1800EST						
16	0800EST			0	0		Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Strong Arctic high pressure built in across the region in the wake of a cold front, resulting in multiple days of sub-zero wind chills across mainly the higher elevations of western Maryland.

MDZ011-017 — **Southern Baltimore - St. Mary`s**

14	2315EST						
	2357EST			0	0		High Wind

MDZ503-504 — **Central And Southeast Montgomery - Northwest Montgomery**

15	0005EST						
	0425EST			0	0		High Wind

Strong gradient winds formed as a resulting of a tight pressure gradient between low pressure near New England and high pressure building in from the Midwest.

MDZ011-013-016>018 — **Anne Arundel - Calvert - Charles - Prince Georges - Southern Baltimore - St. Mary`s**

16	1400EST						
17	0600EST			0	0		Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Central

MDZ003>006-503>508 — **Carroll - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Frederick - Northern Baltimore - Northwest Harford - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Southeast Harford - Washington**

	16	1600EST						
	17	0600EST		0	0			Winter Weather

A surface low formed over Texas, then quickly moved east during the day and overnight, pushing off the Carolina coast by the morning of the 17th. A very cold airmass in place from retreating Arctic high pressure resulted in higher than average snow ratios, between 12:1 and 15:1. Eastern Maryland received the highest amounts, with lower amounts to the west.

	21	0800EST						
	22	0000EST		0	0			Winter Storm

MDZ016>018-501>502 — **Calvert - Central and Eastern Allegany - Charles - Extreme Western Allegany - St. Mary`s**

	21	0800EST						
	22	0000EST		0	0			Winter Weather

MDZ004>006-011-013>014-503>508 — **Anne Arundel - Carroll - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Frederick - Northwest Harford - Northern Baltimore - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Prince Georges - Southeast Harford - Southern Baltimore**

	21	0900EST						
	22	0600EST		0	0			Winter Storm

Low pressure lifting from the Ohio River Valley into the eastern Great Lakes dragged a cold front through the region. Southerly flow ahead of the front resulted in high moisture advection and with temperatures hovering in the 20s, moderate to heavy snow was reported across the region.

MDZ016-017 — **Charles - St. Mary`s**

	25	2300EST						
	26	1100EST		0	0			Winter Storm

MDZ018 — **Calvert**

	25	2300EST						
	26	1100EST		0	0			Winter Weather

MDZ013-503>506 — **Anne Arundel - Central And Southeast Howard - Central And Southeast Montgomery - Northwest Howard - Northwest Montgomery - Prince Georges**

	26	0100EST						
		0900EST		0	0			Winter Weather

Low pressure passing to the south brought widespread snow.

MARYLAND, Northeast

MDZ008-012-015-019-020 — **Caroline - Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

	02	1700EST						
		2100EST		0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Northeast

Strong, gusty northwest winds occurred in the wake of a departing and intensifying low pressure system during the late afternoon into the middle of the evening on the 2nd on the Eastern Shore. Peak wind gusts average around 45 mph and knocked down weak tree limbs and wires and caused isolated power outages. Peak winds included 48 mph at the Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (Anne Arundel County), 47 mph in Grasonville (Queen Anne's County) and 44 mph in Royal Oak (Talbot County) and Salisbury (Wicomico County). The strong winds occurred as a low pressure system south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts started to intensify more rapidly as it moved northeast on the evening of the 2nd. This increased the pressure gradient (difference) between it and an approaching high pressure system from the central Mississippi Valley. As the low pressure system approached the Canadian Maritimes during the second half of that evening, the pressure gradient weakened and winds started to slowly decrease.

09	1800EST							
10	0400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MDZ012-015-019-020 **Caroline - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

09	1900EST							
10	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A protracted in time freezing rain event along with some sleet caused traveling difficulties and accidents along the Eastern Shore from the evening on the 9th into the morning of the 10th. While precipitation occurred intermittently and amounts were light, untreated roadways were treacherous and accidents occurred. Ice accumulations averaged less than one tenth of an inch and any sleet or snow accumulations were minimal.
Freezing rain spread from north to south across the Eastern Shore during the evening on the 9th. Sleet mixed in from time to time. Precipitation changed briefly to snow just as it was ending on the morning of the 10th. Representative ice accumulations included .06 inches in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County) and a trace in Easton (Talbot County). The wintry mix of precipitation was caused by the combination of waves of low pressure on a frontal boundary that supplied the moisture and precipitation and an arctic high pressure system to the north of the boundary that supplied the low level cold air. As this boundary sagged southward, the precipitation sagged southward with it. At 7 a.m. EST on the 8th, the high pressure system was centered over James Bay and the frontal boundary across the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania. By 7 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary moved into Cecil County. By 10 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary cleared all of the Eastern Shore. At 7 a.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was located over the lower Delmarva Peninsula with a wave of low pressure forming along it. At 7 p.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was approaching Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and at 7 a.m. EST on the 10th dropped into northern Florida. By then, waves of low pressure were too far offshore to affect the Eastern Shore any longer.

MDZ008-012-015-019-020 **Caroline - Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

12	1900EST							
13	0200EST			0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

Strong gusty northwest winds occurred behind a secondary cold frontal passage on the Eastern Shore during the evening and overnight on the 12th. Peak wind gusts averaged around 45 mph. Where the strongest winds occurred, some weak tree limbs and power lines were knocked down and isolated power outages occurred. Peak wind gusts included 46 mph in Rock Hall (Kent County), Grasonville (Queen Anne's County) and Tilghman (Talbot County). The strong gusty winds were the result of a combination of an intensifying low pressure system that developed on the cold front east of New Jersey and an approaching high pressure system from the Mississippi Valley. The pressure gradient (difference) was maximized during the evening and winds decreased once the high pressure system reached the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

13	0500EST							
	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Northwest winds that persisted into the morning of the 13th combined with an arctic air mass to produce below zero wind chill factors as far south as the central Eastern Shore in Maryland and morning low temperatures of around 10 degrees in Cecil County and in the lower to mid teens across the rest of the Eastern Shore. Actual morning low temperatures included 11 degrees in Elkton (Cecil County), 13 degrees in Centreville (Queen Anne's County), 14 degrees in Rock Hall (Kent County) and Preston (Caroline County) and 16 degrees in Easton (Talbot County). The arctic high pressure system moved southeast from North Dakota early on the 12th into the central Mississippi Valley on the evening of the 12th and into the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

14	1200EST							
15	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Northeast

MDZ012-015-019-020 — **Caroline - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

14	1200EST						
	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A vigorous cold front and a rapidly intensifying low pressure system east of the Delmarva Peninsula combined to drop 1 to 3 inches of snow across most of the Eastern Shore during the second half of the day on the 14th. Snow fell moderately at times during the early evening. Coupled with rapidly falling temperatures, the snow made for hazardous driving conditions on untreated roadways on Valentine's Day.

The snow started during the very early afternoon on the 14th. Precipitation fell in bands, so there were breaks in the snow heading into the evening. The heaviest band of snow preceded and accompanied the cold frontal passage itself during the early evening. There was even a thunder snowstorm reported in Salisbury (Wicomico County). The snow ended between Midnight EST and 1 a.m. EST on the 15th across most of the Eastern Shore.

Representative snowfall included 2.7 inches in Greensboro (Caroline County), 2.5 inches in Millington (Kent County), 2.1 inches in Henderson (Caroline County), 2.0 inches in Rising Sun (Cecil County), Easton (Talbot County) and Kent Island Estates (Queen Anne's County), 1.5 inches in Childs (Cecil County), 1.0 inch in Elkton (Cecil County) and 0.8 inches in Saint Michaels (Talbot County).

The snow was caused by a strong cold front that moved from Lake Erie on the morning of the 14th rapidly southeast and crossed the Pennsylvania Allegheny Mountains during the middle of the afternoon on the 14th. A new low pressure system was forming on this front and at 7 p.m. EST as the front moved through the Susquehanna Valley and western Maryland, a 996 millibar low pressure system was intensifying near Washington, D.C. The cold front and the low pressure system then quickly crossed the state and at 10 p.m. EST that evening, the front and 994 millibar low pressure system were off the Delaware coast. At 7 a.m. EST the following morning, a 978 millibar low pressure system was occluding south of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

MDZ008 — **Cecil**

14	2200EST						
15	1300EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

MDZ012-015-019-020 — **Caroline - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

15	0000EST						
	0600EST	0	0	50.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong to high damaging northwest winds to occur on the Eastern Shore from the evening of the 14th into the early afternoon on the 15th. Strong wind gusts started during the second half of the evening on the 14th, peaked overnight and continued into the early afternoon of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged around 55 mph and knocked down or snapped trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and widely scattered power outages. The strong to high winds also hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into the Eastern Shore one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

Peak wind gusts included 59 mph in Tolchester Beach (Kent County) and Grasonville and Propsect Bay (Queen Anne's County), 58 mph in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County), 55 mph in Easton (Talbot County) and 54 mph in Royal Oak (Talbot County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of the Delmarva Peninsula (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

MDZ008-012-015-019-020 — **Caroline - Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

15	0100EST						
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Northeast

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as 10 to 15 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th on the Eastern Shore. Actual morning low temperatures were around 10 degrees above zero. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 13 degrees below zero in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County) and 12 degrees below zero in Easton (Talbot County). The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

MDZ008-012-015-019 — **Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

15	0600EST						
16	2200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide	

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during both low tide cycles on the Upper Chesapeake Bay and the evening low tide cycle on central Chesapeake Bay on the 15th. The departures from normal became progressively less farther south on Chesapesake Bay. At Tolchester Beach (Kent County), the blowout tide was so strong that blowout conditions persisted through the daytime high tide cycle on the 15th. At Tolchester Beach (Kent County), the lowest tide was 2.52 feet below mean lower low water. At Annapolis (Anne Arundel County), the lowest tide was 2.61 feet below mean lower low water. In Cambridge (Dorchester County), the lowest tide was 1.71 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. As the arctic high pressure system neared and arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased. Subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

MDZ008-012-015-019-020 — **Caroline - Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

16	0000EST						
	1000EST	0	0	100.0K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The near arrival of the center of the arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills and temperatures of the winter season to the Eastern Shore on the 16th. While winds by the morning of the 16th were not as strong as they were on the morning of the 15th, air temperatures were lower. This produced wind chill factors as cold as around 10 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were in the single numbers above zero.

The extreme cold weather continued to cause pipes to freeze and many dead batteries. In Queen Anne's County, sprinkler pipes broke and damaged two classrooms at both the Church Hill and Sudlersville Elementary Schools. Water service was disrupted in the Oyster Cove Community in Grasonville after a water line broke. AAA Mid-Atlantic responded to more than 1,600 jump start calls. Space heaters were sold out.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 12 degrees below zero in Easton (Talbot County) and 9 degrees below zero in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County). Actual low temperatures (all above zero) included 2 degrees in Elkton (Cecil County), 4 degrees in Millington (Kent County), 5 degrees in Centreville (Queen Anne's County), 6 degrees in Tuckahoe (Caroline County) and 9 degrees in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County) and Easton (Talbot County). The extremely unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the arrival of an arctic high pressure system to the Eastern Shore on the afternoon of the 16th. Prior to its arrival the pressure gradient between it and a departing intense low pressure system in the Canadian Maritimes kept northwest winds persisting through the night of the 15th.

MDZ015-019-020 — **Caroline - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

16	1626EST						
17	0700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

MDZ008-012 — **Cecil - Kent**

16	1900EST						
17	0730EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A low pressure system emerged east off the North Carolina coast and brought snow to Cecil and Kent Counties and heavy snow to Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Caroline Counties from the evening of the 16th into the morning of the 17th. Snowfall totals ranged mainly between 3 to 7 inches, with the highest totals being recorded in Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Caroline Counties. The snow caused slippery travel and impacted the commute on the 17th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Northeast

A snow emergency was declared in Easton (Talbot County). The bitterly cold weather made it tougher to clear the snow. Many Eastern Shore schools were closed on the 17th. Many county offices had two hour delayed openings on the 17th. Caroline County schools were also closed on the 18th and county offices opened late on the 18th. Representative snowfall totals included 6.0 inches in Greensboro (Caroline County) and in Easton (Talbot County), 5.3 inches in St. Michaels (Talbot County), 5.0 inches in Stevensville (Queen Annes County), 4.7 inches in Henderson (Caroline County), 4.5 inches in Rock Hall (Kent County), 4.0 inches in Millington (Kent County), 3.8 inches in Elkton (Cecil County), and 3.5 inches in Galena (Kent County).
The snow was caused by a low pressure system that organized over the Southern Plains on the evening of the 15th. It moved east-northeast across the Gulf Coast States during the day and evening of the 16th, before tracking more northeastward and passing east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina by 4 a.m. EST on the 17th. The low pressure system then raced northeast and out to sea during the daytime.

20	0000EST						
	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

MDZ015-019-020 **Caroline - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

20	0000EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought the lowest wind chills as well as temperatures of the winter season to the Eastern Shore on the 20th and 21st. As far as wind chill factors went, the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 15 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were in the single numbers above zero. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in some more rural inland areas were lower, some were below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures.
Lowest hourly wind chill factors on the 20th included 14 degrees below zero in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County), 13 degrees below zero in Easton (Talbot County) and 11 degrees below zero in Annapolis (Anne Arundel County). Lowest temperatures on either the 20th or 21st included 3 degrees below zero in Tuckahoe (Caroline County), zero in Centreville (Queen Anne's County) and Elkton (Cecil County), 2 degrees above zero in Millington (Kent County) and 5 degrees above zero in Easton (Talbot County). The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in the Eastern Shore late in the afternoon on the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high pressure system and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st.

MDZ008-012 **Cecil - Kent**

21	1200EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

MDZ015-019-020 **Caroline - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

21	1200EST						
	2000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A winter storm brought a wintry mix of snow (heavy in Cecil County), sleet and freezing rain to the Eastern Shore on the 21st. Snowfall averaged 4 to 7 inches in Cecil County, 2 to 4 inches in Kent and Queen Anne's County and around an inch or less in Caroline and Talbot Counties. County. Ice accumulations averaged around two tenths of an inch in the upper Eastern Shore and around one tenth of an inch in the lower Eastern Shore. Travel was hazardous during the second half of the day on the 21st.

Precipitation started as snow throughout the Eastern Shore on the afternoon of the 21st, beginning in Cecil County close to Noon EST and then spreading south reaching Talbot County during the second half of the afternoon. In Talbot and Caroline Counties, the snow changed to freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain during the middle of the evening. In Queen Anne's County, the snow changed to freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain late in the evening. In Kent and Cecil Counties, the snow fell heavy at times during the afternoon. It changed to freezing rain during the early evening and then to plain rain toward Midnight. The rain ended throughout the Eastern Shore on the morning of the 22nd.

Representative snowfall included 7.3 inches in Childs (Cecil County), 6.5 inches in Charlestown (Cecil County), 6.0 inches in Northeast and Rising Sun (Cecil County), 3.0 inches in Millington (Kent County) and Queenstown (Queen Anne's County), 1.5 inches in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County) and 0.9 inches in Henderson (Caroline County).

Representative ice accumulations included 0.2 inches in Millington (Kent County) and 0.10 inches in Stevensville (Queen Anne's County).

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, Northeast

The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved northeast from the southern Mississippi River Valley on the morning of the 21st, to the Tennessee River Valley on the early evening of the 21st, into south central Pennsylvania early on the 22nd and then rapidly reached the Canadian Maritimes on the morning of the 22nd. In spite of the surface high pressure system being offshore (in an unfavorable position normally for snow and ice) at the onset of the event, the combination of extremely cold antecedent conditions and a relatively weak low pressure system (made it more difficult to remove cold air near the surface) still caused a winter weather event to occur on the Eastern Shore.

MDZ012-015-019-020 **Caroline - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

24	0200EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The high pressure system responsible for third and last arctic blast of the month of February arrived in the Eastern Shore on the morning of the 24th. Unlike the two previous arctic outbreaks earlier this month, this one was not accompanied by strong winds during the first half of the day. Consequently air and wind chill temperatures were nearly the same. Nevertheless, many low temperatures away from Chesapeake Bay were in the single numbers (a couple even below zero) and generally in the lower teens along Chesapeake Bay. These were approximately 20 degrees colder than normal.
Lowest temperatures included 2 degrees below zero in Port Deposit (Cecil County), zero in Elkton (Cecil County), 5 degrees above zero in Centreville (Queen Anne's County) 7 degrees above zero in Millington (Kent County), 8 degrees above zero in Tuckahoe (Caroline County), 11 degrees above zero in Grasonville (Queen Anne's County) and 12 degrees above zero in Easton and Royal Oak in Talbot County.
The multiple arctic intrusions made this month one of the coldest Februaries on record. Since 1895, this February ranked as the 6th coldest February on record for Maryland with an average statewide temperature of 25.4 degrees (10.3 degrees below average).

MDZ008-012-015-019-020 **Caroline - Cecil - Kent - Queen Anne`s - Talbot**

26	0400EST						
	0930EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A low pressure system that moved off the South Carolina coast brought snow to the Eastern Shore on the 26th. Snowfall averaged 2 to 4 inches in Caroline County, 1 to 3 inches in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Kent Counties and less than an inch in Cecil County. The snow caused slippery travel and impacted the morning commute. The Shore Transit suspended all service on the 26th and snow emergencies were in effect in Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.
Snow began on the morning of the 26th and spread from south to north between 4 a.m. EST and 7 a.m. EST. The snow fell at its heaviest during the morning commute in the southern half of the Eastern Shore. The snow then ended from south to north between 830 a.m. EST and 1200 p.m. EST that day. It lasted the longest in Caroline County and the least amount of time in Cecil County. Representative snowfall included 4.5 inches in Denton (Caroline County), 3.3 inches in Henderson (Caroline County), 3.0 inches on Kent Island (Queen Anne's County), 2.7 inches in Greensboro (Caroline County), 2.4 inches in Trappe (Talbot County), 2.3 inches in Rock Hall (Kent County), 2.0 inches in Millington (Kent County), 1.3 inches in Queenstown (Queen Anne's County) and 0.8 inch in Elkton (Cecil County).
The snow was caused by a low pressure system that formed in the western Gulf of Mexico on the morning of the 25th. It moved eastnortheast along the northern tier of the Gulf and then reached eastern Georgia early on the 26th. The low pressure system then moved northeast and passed east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina at 7 a.m. EST on the 26th. It continued to move northeast out to sea the rest of the day. The relatively southeast track coupled with its fast movement prevented heavier snow from reaching the Eastern Shore.

MARYLAND, South

MDZ021>025 **Dorchester - Inland Worcester - Maryland Beaches - Somerset - Wicomico**

16	1500EST						
17	0400EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Low pressure moving from the Southern Plains east northeast and off the Mid Atlantic Coast produced between four inches and eight inches of snow across the Lower Maryland Eastern Shore from Monday afternoon, February 16th through early Tuesday morning, February 17th.

26	0200EST						
	1300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MARYLAND, South

MDZ022>025 — **Inland Worcester - Maryland Beaches - Somerset - Wicomico**

26	0200EST							
	1300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between three inches and eight inches of snow across the Lower Maryland Eastern Shore from late Wednesday night, February 25th into early Thursday afternoon, February 26th.

MARYLAND, West

MDZ001 — **Garrett**

05	2200EST							
06	0800EST			0	0		0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Winds remained elevated behind an arctic cold front overnight into the early morning hours of the 6th. Temperatures dropped into the single digits, producing wind chills from 12 to 19 degrees below zero.

14	1900EST							
16	1000EST			0	0		0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic cold front crossed eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland the afternoon of the 14th, with snow squalls reducing visibility below one quarter mile at times. Wind gusts over 40 MPH occurred with the snow squalls, and thunder-snow was reported. Behind the front from the morning of the 15th into the 16th, temperatures dropped below zero, with extreme wind chills. The lowest wind chills reported were -37 degrees in Canaan Heights, WV, -33 near Strattanville, PA, -32 at Deep Creek Lake, MD, and -24 at East Palestine, OH.

16	1300EST							
17	0300EST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system moving across the Mid Atlantic states spread snow across the Garret county Maryland, and Preston and Tucker counties in West Virginia. A general 3 to 6 inches of snow fell.

19	2100EST							
20	1200EST			0	0		0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Bitter cold Arctic high pressure brought temperatures well below zero the morning of the 20th, with many low temperature records broken.

21	0700EST							
	2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A complex winter storm moved up the Ohio Valley bringing snow and mixed precipitation from the early morning hours of the 21st into the evening. A heavier band of snow developed in the morning bringing 6 to 7 inches of snow to southern sections of eastern Ohio. Heavy snow fell through the day accumulating 6 to 10 inches across Preston and Tucker counties in West Virginia, and across Garrett county Maryland. Elsewhere across eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania a general 3 to 5 inches of snow fell.

24	0400EST							
	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic air mass moved across eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland on the 24th. Temperatures were well below zero with record lows across the region.

MASSACHUSETTS, Central and East

MAZ002>005-008>019-026 — **Eastern Franklin - Eastern Hampden - Eastern Hampshire - Eastern Norfolk - Eastern Plymouth - Northern Bristol - Northern Worcester - Northwest Middlesex County - Southeast Middlesex - Southern Worcester - Suffolk - Western Franklin - Western Hampden - Western Hampshire - Western Middlesex - Western Norfolk - Western Plymouth**

02	0200EST							
	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
MASSACHUSETTS, Central and East									
MAZ020	**Southern Bristol**								
	02	0300EST							
		2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
MAZ006-007	**Eastern Essex - Western Essex**								
	02	0400EST							
		2300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
MAZ021>023	**Barnstable - Dukes - Southern Plymouth**								
	02	0400EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	Low pressure passed south of New England bringing snow and gusty winds to much of Southern New England. Up to a foot and a half of snow fell on much of eastern Massachusetts. This came just one week after a blizzard (January 27) brought over two feet of snow to the same area. This set a 7 day record snowfall (40.2 inches) in the city of Boston.								
MAZ004	**Northern Worcester**								
	05	0200EST							
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
MAZ012	**Southern Worcester**								
	05	0200EST							
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
MAZ002	**Western Franklin**								
	05	0300EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
MAZ005-008-010-026	**Eastern Hampshire - Northwest Middlesex County - Western Essex - Western Hampshire - Western Middlesex**								
	05	0300EST							
		1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	An arctic cold front associated with a clipper low pressure system moving through the northeast resulted in light snow across much of southern New England.								
MAZ002>007-011>021-026	**Eastern Essex - Eastern Franklin - Eastern Hampden - Eastern Norfolk - Eastern Plymouth - Northern Bristol - Northern Worcester - Northwest Middlesex County - Southeast Middlesex - Southern Bristol - Southern Plymouth - Southern Worcester - Suffolk - Western Essex - Western Franklin - Western Middlesex - Western Norfolk - Western Plymouth**								
	08	0200EST							
	10	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
MAZ022	**Barnstable**								
	08	0600EST							
	10	0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
MAZ008-010	**Eastern Hampshire - Western Hampshire**								
	08	0700EST							
	10	0830EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MASSACHUSETTS, Central and East

A clipper low moved across southern Quebec on February 7. This was followed by low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes on February 8. On February 9 & 10, low pressure moved off the mid-Atlantic coast becoming a noreaster as it approached southern New England. This all resulted in a long duration snow storm that dumped up to a foot and a half of snow across southern New England. The weight of this snowfall, on top of the two feet of snow many locations received two weeks prior resulted in several roofs collapsing.

MAZ004-012-014-026	**Northern Worcester - Northwest Middlesex County - Southeast Middlesex - Southern Worcester - Western Middlesex**								
	14	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	15								
MAZ019	**Eastern Plymouth**								
	14	1500EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Blizzard
	15								
MAZ003-013-016>018-020>021	**Eastern Franklin - Eastern Norfolk - Northern Bristol - Southern Bristol - Southern Plymouth - Western Norfolk - Western Plymouth**								
	14	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	15								
MAZ002-008>011	**Eastern Hampden - Eastern Hampshire - Western Franklin - Western Hampden - Western Hampshire**								
	14	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	15								
MAZ022	**Barnstable**								
	14	1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard
	15								
MAZ006-015-023	**Dukes - Eastern Essex - Suffolk - Western Essex**								
	14	1600EST							
	15	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
MAZ024	**Nantucket**								
	15	0000EST							
		1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard
MAZ019-022-024	**Barnstable - Eastern Plymouth - Nantucket**								
	15	0701EST							
		1056EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Coastal Flood
MAZ023	**Dukes**								
	15	1158EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
MAZ004-007-012	**Eastern Essex - Northern Worcester - Southern Worcester - Western Middlesex**								
	15	2100EST							
	16	0500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
MAZ003-006-011-013>016-019-026	**Eastern Franklin - Eastern Hampden - Eastern Norfolk - Eastern Plymouth - Northwest Middlesex County - Southeast Middlesex - Suffolk - Western Essex - Western Norfolk**								
	16	0000EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MASSACHUSETTS, Central and East

Low pressure off the Delmarva peninsula intensified rapidly as it moved northeastward. Its path just southeast of Nantucket brought heavy snow to all of southern New England and blizzard conditions and coastal flooding to coastal areas. Near blizzard conditions occurred across much of eastern Massachusetts.

This was the latest in a series of snowstorms that piled nearly 60 inches of snow on the city of Boston in barely three weeks. This amount of snow in such a short amount of time wreaked havoc on much of eastern Massachusetts. School and work for some employees were delayed or even cancelled, plowing and shoveling became nearly impossible, and the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority reduced or even cancelled services more than once during the winter snow blitz. The MBTA commuter rail and subway lines were plagued with delays and cancellations that lasted until the end of March.

The large amount of snow, combined with wintry, frigid temperatures resulted in snow piling up on roofs and numerous (250) roof collapses were reported to emergency management and to the National Weather Service in the days after this snowstorm. Fortunately no injuries to humans were reported. However, a large amount of snow fell off a Boston-area ice rink roof, burying a man and knocking down four others. No one was seriously hurt, but two of the people were taken to the hospital for evaluation. In barn collapses in Stoughton and Andover, a total of 40 horses were trapped and rescued. In another barn collapse in Westford, two horses died.
In another who would have guessed scenario, a falling icicle ruptured a gas line causing an explosion at the Duxbury House, an Alzheimer's care facility in Duxbury. No one was injured.

There were several indirect fatalities related to the snow. These include: a 57 year old man who died shoveling snow, a 57 year old woman hit by a snow plow, and a 60 year old man hit by a snow plow.

MAZ002>006-008> 012-014-017 — **Eastern Franklin - Eastern Hampden - Eastern Hampshire - Northern Bristol - Northern Worcester - Southeast Middlesex - Southern Worcester - Western Essex - Western Franklin - Western Hampden - Western Hampshire - Western Middlesex**

21	1600EST						
22	1300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Low pressure moved up to southern New England from the southern plains bringing a mix of wintry precipitation to southern New England. This coincided with an arctic cold front moving through the region as well. Due to the record amount of snow received during the winter, the weight of the snow caused several (13) building collapses throughout eastern Massachusetts.

MAZ017 — **Northern Bristol**

24	2300EST						
25	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

MAZ007-016-018-021>024 — **Barnstable - Dukes - Eastern Essex - Eastern Norfolk - Eastern Plymouth - Nantucket - Southern Plymouth - Western Plymouth**

25	0000EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

An inverted trough set up across southern New England off a fast moving low pressure system well southeast of Nantucket. This brought accumulating snowfall to much of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS, West

MAZ001-025 — **Northern Berkshire - Southern Berkshire**

01	2330EST						
02	1800EST	0	0				Heavy Snow

A cold air mass was in place over the region on Sunday, February 1st. During the late evening hours, an area of low pressure over the Ohio Valley began moving eastward towards the mid-Atlantic states. With plenty of moisture streaming up from the south, precipitation spread across the region in the form of snow. This snowfall picked up intensity during the overnight hours and continued through much of the day on Monday, February 2nd, as the low pressure area passed to the south of Long Island, New York.
Snowfall tapered off to snow showers by the evening hours and ended. Most areas in the Berkshires received around a foot of snowfall.

02	2000EST						
03	0900EST	0	0				Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MASSACHUSETTS, West

MAZ025 **Southern Berkshire**

	02	2000EST							
	03	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a departing snowstorm, Arctic air moved into the region between February 2nd and February 3rd. Overnight low temperatures dropped to zero to 10 below zero in many areas, with a few spots as low as 15 below zero. With gusty northwest winds in place, wind chill values dropped to 15 to 25 below zero across Berkshire County during the overnight hours. Winds became light during the morning hours and although temperatures remained frigid, wind chill values improved for during the day on February 3rd.

MAZ001-025 **Northern Berkshire - Southern Berkshire**

	05	1800EST							
	06	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into western Massachusetts by the evening on Thursday, February 5th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds.
During the overnight hours, winds began to subside, but the clear skies in place allowed temperatures to plummet. Overnight lows fell between zero and 20 degrees below zero. Although winds were starting to diminish, wind chill values still ranged between 15 and 30 degrees below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 6th. Some towns and cities opened up warming shelters as well.

	07	0900EST							
	10	0031EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

MAZ025 **Southern Berkshire**

	07	0900EST							
	10	0031EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A three day period of snowfall impacted all of western Massachusetts between February 7th and 9th, 2015.
The snowfall began on the mid-morning of Saturday, February 7th, as an Arctic cold front dropped south across the region. Light steady snow fell into the early afternoon hours before tapering off as the front drifted south of the area. Just a coating of snow fell in most areas.
With the frontal boundary stalled just south of the region for Saturday night, a weak disturbance moving along the boundary allowed for some additional snowfall between Saturday night into the early morning of Sunday, February 8th. An additional coating to an inch or two fell across the region.
After a lull in the snowfall for Sunday morning, a steadier and heavier snowfall developed for late Sunday afternoon into Sunday night, as a stronger wave of low pressure moved along the frontal boundary. This snowfall continued through the day Monday, February 9th as the wave of low pressure passed south of the region across the mid-Atlantic states. Snowfall tapered off between late Monday afternoon into Monday evening.
By the time all of the snow ended, amounts ranged between 6 and 16 inches across the area, with the heaviest amounts in the higher terrain of the northern Berkshires.

MAZ001-025 **Northern Berkshire - Southern Berkshire**

	13	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into western Massachusetts on the late evening of Thursday, February 12th into the early morning hours of Friday, February 13th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds of up to 35 mph.
During the late night hours, winds continued to be very gusty. With these strong winds and temperatures dropping between zero and -18 degrees, wind chill values were as low as 15 to 30 below zero at times.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MASSACHUSETTS, West

With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 13th. With the persistent cold weather in place, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open for residents. There were also some reports of frozen pipes and burst water mains, especially in the areas that contained older infrastructure.

	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

MAZ025 **Southern Berkshire**

	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a rapidly developing coastal storm, an extremely frigid Arctic air mass pour into the region from the north, beginning during the late morning hours on Sunday, February 15th. With the developing storm just east of the region, a strong pressure gradient allowed for very strong winds. Northwest winds frequently gusted over 30 MPH, with some gusts as high as 43 MPH through the evening hours.
Temperatures fell quickly through the day and dropped below zero for Sunday night into the morning of Monday, February 16th. Some temperatures were as cold as 20 degrees below zero. With winds continuing to be gusty during the overnight and morning hours, wind chill values dropped as low as 15 to 40 degrees below zero.
With much of the month experiencing cold temperatures, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open. There were many reports of bursts water mains and pipes due to the frigid temperatures penetrating deep into the ground. This was especially true in areas where the infrastructure was older.
By the afternoon hours on Monday, February 16th, wind chill values finally rose above dangerous levels, although it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

	19	2200EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

MAZ001 **Northern Berkshire**

	19	2200EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of a departing storm system, strong northwest winds brought yet another frigid Arctic air mass into the region during the evening on Thursday, February 19th. With winds gusting over 25 MPH and temperatures dropping below zero, wind chill values were as low as 10 to 35 degrees below zero during the overnight hours and into the morning on Friday, February 20th. With a nearly month long stretch of very cold weather, there were many reports of bursts pipes and water mains.
By the late morning hours on Friday, February 20th, diminishing winds and rising temperatures allowed wind chill values to improve. However, it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

MAZ001-025 **Northern Berkshire - Southern Berkshire**

	21	1300EST							
	22	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

During the afternoon on Saturday, February 21st, a storm system began to approach the region from the Ohio Valley. As a warm front stretched towards western Massachusetts, a band of steady snowfall developed and moved northward across the area. The snowfall fell locally moderate at times through the late afternoon and into the evening hours.
As the storm lifted across the region, snowfall tapered off to snow showers and flurries during the overnight hours into the morning of Sunday, February 22nd. By sunrise on Sunday morning, about 3 to 6 inches of snow fell across Berkshire County, with the highest amounts across the high terrain areas.

MAZ001-025 **Northern Berkshire - Southern Berkshire**

	23	1500EST							
	24	0600EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MASSACHUSETTS, West

In the wake of another Arctic cold front, gusty northwest winds ushered in a frigid air mass into the region on Monday, February 23rd. Although winds started to diminish on Monday night, wind chill values continued to range between 10 and 27 degrees below zero into the early morning hours on Tuesday, February 24th.
Although it remained rather cold, wind chill values rose rose above dangerous levels during the day on Tuesday, February 24th.

MICHIGAN, East

MIZ055-060>063-068>070-075>076-082>083

Genesee - Lapeer - Lenawee - Livingston - Macomb - Monroe - Oakland - Sanilac - Shiawassee - St. Clair - Washtenaw - Wayne

01	0100EST						
02	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A strong and slowing moving low pressure system tracked through the Ohio Valley delivering eight to seventeen inches of snow along and south of the I-69 corridor, with four to eight inches north of I-69. Highest amounts where in and around southern Wayne county, as Detroit Metro Airport recorded 16.7 inches, the third highest snowfall total on record in Detroit. High pressure to the north maintained a cold feed of air with brisk northeast winds gusting around 25 mph, along with air temperatures mostly in the low 20s, leading to powdery snow. The drier nature of the snow and strong winds lead to significant drifts. This was a long duration event, as snow fell over a 24 hour period, with some locations toward the Ohio Border seeing snow for close to 30 hours. Here are some of the higher snowfall totals received:
Romulus (Detroit Metro)... 16.7 inches. Ann Arbor... 14.1 inches. Monroe... 14.0 inches. Algonac... 14.0 inches. Lapeer... 11.9 inches. Morenci... 11.7 inches. Richmond... 11.7 inches. White Lake... 11.2 inches. Linden... 11.2 inches. Whitmore Lake... 11.0 inches. Owosso... 10.5 inches. Lexington... 10.0 inches. Flint (Flint Bishop)... 9.2 inches.

MIZ047>049-053>055-060>063-068>070-075>076-082>083

Bay - Genesee - Huron - Lapeer - Lenawee - Livingston - Macomb - Midland - Monroe - Oakland - Saginaw - Sanilac - Shiawassee - St. Clair - Tuscola - Washtenaw - Wayne

14	2100EST						
15	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Arctic airmass ushered in by northwest winds produced Wind Chills around 30 below zero across most of Southeast Michigan the early morning of February 15th. Temperatures of -5 to 5 above zero in the evening hours of February 14th coupled with northwest winds of 15 to 20 mph produced wind chills around 25 below zero. Although winds diminished to around 10 mph during the early morning hours of February 15th, temperatures bottomed between 5 to 15 below zero. The official lows at the climate sites were as follows: Detroit -8 degrees, Flint -11 degrees, and Saginaw -12 degrees. Temperatures slowly rose during the morning hours with corresponding wind chills climbing above -20 degrees during the afternoon hours.

19	0000EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

MIZ048-053>055-060>063-068>070

Bay - Genesee - Huron - Lapeer - Livingston - Macomb - Oakland - Saginaw - Sanilac - Shiawassee - St. Clair - Tuscola

19	0000EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MICHIGAN, East

Arctic airmass ushered in by northwest winds produced Wind Chills around 25 below zero along and north of M-59 Corridor. Temperatures of zero to 5 below zero toward Midnight on February 18th, coupled with northwest winds of 10 mph or less produced wind chills between 20 to 25 below zero. Although winds remained under 10 mph during the early morning hours of February 19th, temperatures bottomed out between 5 to 10 below zero. The official low at Flint was -10 degrees, while Saginaw checked in at -7 degrees. Temperatures slowly rose during the morning hours with corresponding wind chills climbing above -20 degrees.

MIZ047>049-053>055-060>063 **Bay - Genesee - Huron - Lapeer - Midland - Saginaw - Sanilac - Shiawassee - St. Clair - Tuscola**

23	0000EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Low temperatures bottoming out between 10 to 20 below zero, coupled with west to northwest winds less than 10 mph produced wind chills of 20 to 25 below zero, along and north of I-69 Corridor. The official low at Flint was -17 degrees, while Saginaw checked in at -14 degrees. Both these temperatures broke the record cold daily values.

MICHIGAN, Extreme Southwest

MIZ077>081 **Berrien - Branch - Cass - Hillsdale - St. Joseph**

01	0000EST						
02	0500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Deepening low pressure tracking east through the northern Ohio Valley brought a prolonged period of moderate to heavy snow to the region February 1st into early February 2nd. Snowfall totals generally ranged between 12 and 16 inches, which created significant disruptions to travel across the region.

12	0300EST						
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An intense lake effect snow band produced a narrow band of heavy snow and blowing snow across far southwest Lower Michigan on February 12th. Total snow accumulations generally ranged between 2 and 7 inches within this band.

14	0600EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

MIZ078 **Cass**

14	0600EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

MIZ079>081 **Branch - Hillsdale - St. Joseph**

14	0600EST						
	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Snow and strong winds created near blizzard conditions at times on February 14th along and behind a strong arctic front. Snow amounts generally ranged between 1 and 5 inches.

MIZ077-078 **Berrien - Cass**

18	1100EST						
19	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow	

Dangerous wind chills to 20 below zero and accumulating lake effect snow showers affected southwest Lower Michigan behind an arctic cold front February 18th into February 19th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MICHIGAN, North

MIZ020-025>027-031>033 — **Antrim - Benzie - Grand Traverse - Kalkaska - Leelanau - Manistee - Missaukee - Wexford**

	13	1100EST						
	15	0600EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

MIZ008-015>019-022>024-028>030-034>036-041>042 — **Alcona - Alpena - Arenac - Charlevoix - Cheboygan - Chippewa - Crawford - Emmet - Gladwin - Iosco - Mackinac - Montmorency - Ogemaw - Oscoda - Otsego - Presque Isle - Roscommon**

	14	1000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	15							

A clipper system passing just north and east of Michigan would bring a multitude of weather hazards. Widespread light snow occurred ahead of the system's cold front, but that snow was enhanced by Lake Michigan into northwest lower Michigan. Snowfall totals of 6 to 8 inches were seen, especially west and southwest of Traverse City, with the highest amounts near Wellston. The coldest air of the winter so far surged in behind the cold front, along with gusty northwest winds and lake effect snow. Considerable snowfall, blowing and drifting snow, and low wind chills were realized in northwest lower Michigan. Across the rest of northern Michigan, away from the temperature-mitigating effects of Lake Michigan, wind chills reached warning criteria. Wind chills reached 30 to 40 below zero in northern lower Michigan, and 40 to 50 below zero in eastern upper, bottoming out at -49 in Dafter early in the morning of the 15th.

	19	0000EST						
		1500EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

MIZ016-022-026>028-032>034 — **Cheboygan - Crawford - Emmet - Grand Traverse - Kalkaska - Missaukee - Otsego - Roscommon - Wexford**

	19	0000EST						
		1500EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

The second blast of extremely cold air into northern Michigan in about a week. This event featured colder air (including the coldest high temperature ever recorded in Gaylord), but not quite as much wind, as the event a week previous. As a result, wind chills were not quite as drastically cold. Still, wind chills reached 30 to 40 below zero across part of northern Michigan, bottoming out at -43 near Cadillac early in the morning on the 19th.

MICHIGAN, Upper

MIZ003 — **Northern Houghton**

	02	1400EST						
	03	0800EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ007 — **Luce**

	04	0800EST						
		1700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A west to northwest wind flow of colder Canadian air across Lake Superior generated moderate to locally heavy lake effect snow over northern Houghton and northern Luce counties from late on the 2nd into the 4th.

MIZ005 — **Marquette**

	08	0000EST						
	09	0600EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper level disturbance moving through the area helped generate moderate lake effect snow showers in Marquette County on the 8th and 9th.

	11	0700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	12							

MIZ002-006-009 — **Alger - Gogebic - Ontonagon**

	11	0700CST						
	12	1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MICHIGAN, Upper

Strong north winds in the wake of a low pressure system ushered in much colder air and generated moderate to heavy lake effect snow and considerable blowing snow from the 11th into 12th.

MIZ002-004-007-009 — **Baraga - Gogebic - Luce - Ontonagon**

13	0700EST						
14	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

MIZ001-003-006 — **Alger - Keweenaw - Northern Houghton**

14	0500EST						
	2200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

MIZ014 — **Southern Schoolcraft**

14	0500EST						
	2200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

MIZ005 — **Marquette**

14	0600EST						
	2200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

MIZ085 — **Northern Schoolcraft**

14	0600EST						
	2200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

MIZ013 — **Delta**

14	0900EST						
	1900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

MIZ002>004-006>007-009>011-084>085 — **Alger - Baraga - Dickinson - Gogebic - Iron - Luce - Northern Houghton - Northern Schoolcraft - Ontonagon - Southern Houghton**

14	1900EST						
15	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

A strong cold front moving across Upper Michigan resulted in blizzard to near-blizzard conditions across much of the area from the 13th into the 14th followed by bitter cold wind chills into the morning of the 15th.

MIZ006 — **Alger**

16	0700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	
18							

A series of weak Alberta clipper disturbances produced 14 inches of lake effect snowfall in Grand Marais over a two-day period.

MIZ001>006-009>014-084>085 — **Alger - Baraga - Delta - Dickinson - Gogebic - Iron - Keweenaw - Marquette - Menominee - Northern Houghton - Northern Schoolcraft - Ontonagon - Southern Houghton - Southern Schoolcraft**

18	0500CST						
19	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

MIZ006-013>014-085 — **Alger - Delta - Luce - Northern Schoolcraft - Southern Schoolcraft**

19	0400EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MICHIGAN, Upper

MIZ005 — **Marquette**

	20	0600EST							
		1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A very cold Arctic air mass surged into Upper Michigan in the wake of a series of Alberta clipper systems moving through the area. Bitter cold wind chills occurring from the 18th into the 20th closed schools across much of Upper Michigan.

MIZ002-009-013>014 — **Delta - Gogebic - Northern Houghton - Ontonagon - Southern Schoolcraft**

	20	0600CST							
	21	2300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system moving down from south central Canada dropped moderate snow over portions of west and central Upper Michigan from the 20th into the 21st.

MIZ001>007-009>014-084>085 — **Alger - Baraga - Delta - Dickinson - Gogebic - Iron - Keweenaw - Luce - Marquette - Menominee - Northern Houghton - Northern Schoolcraft - Ontonagon - Southern Houghton - Southern Schoolcraft**

	22	0400EST							
	23	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A bitter cold air mass combined with gusty northwest winds at times drove wind chills down into the 25 to 35 below zero range from the morning of the 22nd into the morning of the 23rd across much of west and central Upper Michigan. The bitter cold wind chills closed schools across much of Upper Michigan on the 23rd.

MIZ006 — **Alger**

	24	0600EST							
	25	0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Lake effect snow showers developing in the wake of a cold front produced moderate snowfall over portions of Alger County from the morning of the 24th into the morning of the 25th. North winds gusting over 40 mph also caused localized whiteout conditions in blowing snow for exposed locations along Lake Superior.

MIZ001>004-006>007-009>011 — **Alger - Baraga - Dickinson - Gogebic - Iron - Keweenaw - Luce - Northern Houghton - Ontonagon**

	26	0000EST							
		1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

An Arctic air mass moving over the area caused wind chill values to fall between 25 and 35 below zero on the morning of the 26th across portions of west and central Upper Michigan.

MICHIGAN, West

MIZ056>059-064>067-071>074 — **Allegan - Barry - Calhoun - Clinton - Eaton - Ingham - Ionia - Jackson - Kalamazoo - Kent - Ottawa - Van Buren**

	01	0000EST							
	02	0400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A low pressure system strengthened as it tracked east to near Indianapolis during the evening of February 1st, spreading a large swath of moderate to heavy snow into southern Michigan. Snowfall totals reached as high as 12 to 15 inches in the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek areas and along the I-94 corridor. A little further north around 8 to 10 inches of snow fell in Grand Rapids and along the I-96 corridor. The system also brought strong winds which caused a considerable amount of blowing and drifting snow during the afternoon through the late evening hours of February 1.

Grand Rapids and Lansing both set daily snowfall records on February 1st. winds increased on the afternoon and evening of February 1st, gusting to 30 to 35 mph across Lower Michigan. The wind was a significant factor in creating blowing snow, very low visibilities, and deep drifts. Arctic air wrapped in behind the storm system and skies cleared during the early morning hours of February 2nd, resulting in low temperatures in the single digits with wind chills down to 10 to 15 degrees below zero.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MICHIGAN, West

MIZ038-043-050-056>057-064-071 — **Allegan - Kent - Lake - Muskegon - Newaygo - Oceana - Ottawa - Van Buren**

13	1700EST						
14	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

An arctic cold front moved through Southwest Michigan late in the evening on the 13th, bringing a burst of snow during the late afternoon and evening hours of the 13th. Behind the cold front during the early morning hours of the 14th, lake effect snow showers developed. The heaviest snow from this part of the storm was also west of US-131. Ludington got nearly a foot of snow from this system.
Strong winds developed by mid morning on the 14th, frequently gusting to between 35 mph and 45 mph across the area. Winds gusted to over 50 mph along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The wind and snow diminished during the evening as the snow bands shifted toward the lake shore.
Impacts from the storm included several roads near Lake Michigan drifting shut. Numerous accidents were reported, particularly west of US-131.

MINNESOTA, Central and South Central

MNZ041>044-047>050-055>058 — **Benton - Chippewa - Douglas - Kandiyohi - Meeker - Mille Lacs - Morrison - Pope - Stearns - Stevens - Swift - Todd**

22	0200CST						
	0830CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

An arctic air mass moved southward across the Upper Midwest during the weekend of February 21st and 22nd. This air mass dropped actual temperatures into the teens below zero. As these temperatures combined with gusty northwest winds of 10 to 20 mph, wind chill values dropped below -35F for several hours. Some wind chill values reached near -45F around Alexandria, Glenwood, and Morris just after sunrise.

MNZ091 — **Martin**

25	0600CST						
	1300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A fast moving snow storm that developed across the Dakotas, and brushed southwest Minnesota, produced an isolated 6 total southwest of Fairmont the morning of Wednesday, February 25th.

MINNESOTA, Northeast

MNZ010>012-018>019-021-025>026-033>037 — **Central St. Louis - Crow Wing - Koochiching - Northern Aitkin - Northern Cass - Northern Cook/Northern Lake - Northern Itasca - Northern St. Louis - Southern Aitkin - Southern Cass - Southern Cook - Southern Itasca - Southern St. Louis/Carlton**

22	0200CST						
	0700CST	0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Wind chills of -40 to -50 degrees Fahrenheit developed over northeast Minnesota late February 21st into the morning of February 22nd.

23	0000CST						
	0500CST	0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

MNZ011-018-037 — **Central St. Louis - Northern Itasca - Northern St. Louis - Southern St. Louis/Carlton**

23	0000CST						
	0800CST	0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Wind chills of around -40 degrees Fahrenheit developed over northern Minnesota late February 22nd into the morning of February 23rd.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MINNESOTA, Northwest

MNZ001>009-013>017-022>024-027>032-040 — **Clay - East Becker - East Marshall - East Otter Tail - East Polk - Grant - Hubbard - Kittson - Lake of the Woods - Mahnomen - Norman - North Beltrami - North Clearwater - Pennington - Red Lake - Roseau - South Beltrami - South Clearwater - Wadena - West Becker - West Marshall - West Otter Tail - West Polk - Wilkin**

21	2100CST						
22	1140CST	0	0				Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Temperatures fell to the twenties below zero by the morning of the 22nd along with steady northwest winds. Wind chill readings generally ranged in the 40 below to 50 below zero range.

MINNESOTA, Southeast

MNZ094 — **Mower**

11	0115CST						
	1200CST	0	0	4.0K	0.00K		Winter Weather

One person was killed in a two vehicle accident on U.S. Highway 63 north of Racine (Mower County). The accident occurred on icy roads created by occasional freezing rain that fell through the early morning hours of February 11th. The driver of a semi -truck lost control of his vehicle and struck a car, killing the driver of the car.

MINNESOTA, Southwest

MNZ089-098 — **Nobles - Rock**

01	0000CST						
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Storm

MNZ080-090-097 — **Cottonwood - Jackson - Murray - Pipestone**

01	0000CST						
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Snow accumulating up to 7 inches was accompanied by blowing snow as a result of northwest winds 20 to 35 mph. The main impact of the storm was to cause difficulties in weekend travel for those who did not delay their travel plans. The storm began on January 31st and continued into the new month through much of February 1st.

MNZ071-080>081-089>090-097 — **Cottonwood - Jackson - Lincoln - Lyon - Murray - Nobles - Pipestone**

08	0100CST						
	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in most of southwest Minnesota on the morning of February 8th.

09	0200CST						
	1200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

MNZ072-080-089>090-097>098 — **Cottonwood - Jackson - Lyon - Murray - Nobles - Pipestone - Rock**

09	0200CST						
	1300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused widespread but light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in southwest Minnesota from the morning to the start of the afternoon of February 9th. Reported icing varied from a trace to 0.02 inch.

MNZ080-089-097>098 — **Cottonwood - Murray - Nobles - Pipestone - Rock**

25	0500CST						
	1300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MINNESOTA, Southwest

MNZ090 **Jackson**

25	0600CST							
	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm		

Snow accumulated 4 to 7 inches in Jackson County of southwest Minnesota from early morning to early afternoon of February 25th. Lesser snow accumulations were reported further west in southwest Minnesota. The snow was accompanied by northeast winds gusting to 30 mph.

MINNESOTA, West Central

MNZ039-046 **Big Stone - Traverse**

10	0400CST							
	1200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather		

A weak upper level low pressure area moving over the region along with warm and moist air riding over subfreezing air at the surface brought freezing rain in the early and late morning hours. The freezing rain resulted in ice accumulations of up to a tenth of inch resulting in slippery roads and sidewalks. This resulted in slow travel, a few accidents, along with late school starts.

MNZ039-046 **Big Stone - Traverse**

22	0600CST							
	1200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill		

Arctic air combined with north winds of 10 to 20 mph to bring extreme wind chills of 40 to 45 below zero across west central Minnesota during the morning hours.

MISSISSIPPI, Central

MSZ018 **Bolivar**

	01	1430CST	0	0	0.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Warren County

1 ENE Stout	01	1635CST	0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)	

A tree was blown down and partially blocked the road at the intersection of Highway 61 and Iowa Blvd/Pemberton Square Blvd.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Hinds County

Edwards	01	1655CST	0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)	

A few trees were blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Claiborne County

3 SSE Reganton	01	1709CST	0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)	

Utility wires were blown down along Fisher Ferry Rd.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Hinds County

1 SE Raymond	01	1710CST	0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)	

A few trees were blown down. Dime size hail also fell.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Hinds County

1 WNW Jackson	01	1722CST						
		1725CST	0	0	6.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)	

A tree fell on a house on Smith Robinson St. Trees were also blown down along North West Street.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Hinds County

Jackson Hawkins Fld	01	1722CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (59MG)	

Recorded at Hawkins Field in Jackson.

Note: The measured wind gust of 59 knots is equivalent to 68 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Madison County

4 WSW Farmhaven 01 1722CST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (54EG)

Several trees were blown down in the Farmhaven area. Dime size hail also fell in this area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 54 knots is equivalent to 62 mph.

Leake County

3 NNW St Ann 01 1729CST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A few trees were blown down along the Natchez Trace.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Copiah County

2 SE Crystal Spgs 01 1744CST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down along Mathis Road.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Leake County

2 W Madden 01 1747CST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A few trees were blown down in the Freetrade and Madden area.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Neshoba County

Hope 01 1755CST 0 0 20.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (60EG)

Two homes and one mobile home sustained minor damage. One chicken house lost part of its roof and six sheds were damaged and destroyed. The damaged occurred along county roads 1129 and 149. A few trees were blown down in the Hope Community.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 60 knots is equivalent to 69 mph.

Kemper County

3 WNW De Kalb 01 1831CST 0 0 10.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (55EG)

Roof blown off a house along Neely Town Rd.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 55 knots is equivalent to 63 mph.

Lauderdale County

1 S (NMM)Nas Meridian 01 1910CST 0 0 0.05K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (47MG)

Winds gusted to 54 mph at Key Field in Meridian.

Thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a cold front during the afternoon and evening hours. Some of these storms became severe, producing wind damage as they moved across the area. The storms weakened during the evening hours over the eastern portions of Mississippi. Note: The measured wind gust of 47 knots is equivalent to 54 mph.

MSZ018-048-049 **Bolivar - Hinds - Rankin**

20 0600CST

1000CST 0 0 19.0K 0.00K Winter Weather

During the early morning hours of February 20th, very light precipitation moved along Interstate Twenty. Due to the cold air in place at the surface, this light rain froze upon contact. While only a few hundredths were reported, it had significant impact on roads and made for a hazardous morning commute in the Jackson metro area and other locations across the ArkLaMiss region.

MSZ018-034-043-047-048 **Bolivar - Hinds - Madison - Warren - Washington**

23 1600CST

0900CST 0 0 39.0K 0.00K Winter Weather

25 1200CST

1900CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Snow

MSZ019-025>042 **Attala - Carroll - Choctaw - Clay - Grenada - Holmes - Humphreys - Issaquena - Leflore - Lowndes - Montgomery - Noxubee - Oktibbeha - Sharkey - Sunflower - Washington - Webster - Winston - Yazoo**

25 1200CST

2130CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Multiple rounds of wintry weather had occurred prior to this snowfall event. A cold front had moved through the region four days earlier on February 21st with a cold airmass in its wake. Several waves of upper level disturbances moved through Mid-South, over the course of the next three days. The first, on the night of the 22nd, brought mostly rain to the region but some light icing occurred in the far northern Delta early on the 23rd. A second, more potent disturbance, moved through Central Mississippi during the afternoon and evening hours on the 23rd. This brought a more significant icing event to locations generally along and north of I-20, causing some power outages and accidents.

With the cold remaining in place, the final round of wintry weather moved in on the morning of the 25th. A strong upper level disturbance moved across the region, which induced a low pressure system to move east across the northern Gulf of Mexico. With the cold air already entrenched over the region, this brought the moisture and atmospheric lift needed to generate precipitation. At first, the precipitation started as rain and freezing rain, with some light icing reported across the ArkLaMiss. As the atmosphere cooled through the late morning, the rain began to change to snow in the early afternoon across southeast Arkansas, northeast Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. The changeover line from rain to snow slowly progressed from northwest to southeast across northern portions of the ArkLaMiss region. By the time the changeover occurred near the I-20 corridor, the precipitation was moving off to the east into Alabama.

Those who got snow north of I-20 saw several heavier bursts, which led to some high snowfall totals. The highest totals were generally along and north of the Highway 82 corridor. Locations from Grenada to northern Lowndes County saw the highest amounts in our county warning area, with totals ranging from six to eight inches. Those who saw the higher totals also dealt with trees being weighed down by the heavy snow. This led to snapping trees and numerous power outages.

MISSISSIPPI, North

MSZ002>008 — **Alcorn - Benton - Marshall - Tate - Tippah - Tishomingo - Tunica**

16	0100CST						
	1500CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Storm

A low pressure system tracked across North Mississippi during the overnight hours of February 15th, 2015. Arctic air was already in place across much of the Mid-South. As a result, precipitation fell as either freezing rain, sleet, or snow. Precipitation began as freezing rain or sleet during the early morning hours of February 16th and continued into the afternoon. By the late afternoon hours, freezing rain and sleet transitioned to snow across extreme Northwest Mississippi. Anywhere from a tenth of an inch up to around a half inch of ice fell from Tunica over to Corinth northward. Trace amounts of snow accumulated. Roads became hazardous resulting in numerous accidents. Numerous trees and power lines fell causing power outages. The precipitation tapered off by the early evening hours of February 16th.

MSZ001>017-020>024 — **Alcorn - Benton - Calhoun - Chickasaw - Coahoma - De Soto - Itawamba - Lafayette - Lee - Marshall - Monroe - Panola - Pontotoc - Prentiss - Quitman - Tallahatchie - Tate - Tippah - Tishomingo - Tunica - Union - Yalobusha**

20	0530CST						
	0000CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Weather

A warm front was located across Southern Arkansas and Central Mississippi during the day on February 20th, 2015. Overrunning precipitation spread north of the front beginning in the morning. Since arctic air was already in place, the precipitation first fell in the form of sleet and snow. However, the sleet and snow quickly changed over to freezing rain. The freezing rain continued for the majority of the day into the evening before changing to rain during the early morning hours of February 21st, 2015. Around a tenth of an inch of ice fell across North Mississippi. In addition, trace amounts of snow and sleet accumulated. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred as a result. Two deaths and one injury occurred from the car accidents. Some trees and power lines also fell producing power outages.

MSZ008 — **Tate**

21	0900CST						
	1100CST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K		Strong Wind

A strong pressure gradient resulting in very strong southerly winds across North Mississippi. Winds frequent gusted to over 40 mph during the morning of February 21, 2015. The wind caused some property damage in Senatobia.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MISSISSIPPI, North

MSZ001>017-020>024 — **Alcorn - Benton - Calhoun - Chickasaw - Coahoma - De Soto - Itawamba - Lafayette - Lee - Marshall - Monroe - Panola - Pontotoc - Prentiss - Quitman - Tallahatchie - Tate - Tippah - Tishomingo - Tunica - Union - Yalobusha**

25	1200CST						
	2000CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Storm

A low pressure system tracked from the Gulf of Mexico into Northern Florida on February 25th, 2015. Precipitation with the system spread northward into North Mississippi, East-Central Arkansas, and Southwest Tennessee. Due to arctic air already in place, the precipitation fell mainly in the form of snow. Although, some brief freezing rain and sleet occurred in many location resulting in trace accumulations. Total snow amounts ranged from two to six inches or more across North Mississippi. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred. The snow tapered off during the evening hours.

MISSOURI, East

MOZ036-052-084-099 — **Iron - Lincoln - Madison - Pike - Reynolds**

15	1800CST						
16	1700CST	0	0				Heavy Snow

A mid February snow storm dropped up to 7 inches of snow across parts of East Central and Southeast Missouri.

MOZ027-035-061>065-073>075-084>085-099 — **Franklin - Iron - Jefferson - Madison - Marion - Pike - Ralls - Reynolds - St. Charles - St. Francois - St. Louis - St. Louis (Central) - Ste. Genevieve - Washington**

20	2000CST						
21	1100CST	0	0				Heavy Snow

A winter storm brought a mix of winter weather to the region. Northeast Missouri received mainly snow, while further to the south a mix of snow, sleet and a little freezing combined to create hazardous winter storm conditions.

MOZ035-065 — **Jefferson - Ralls**

28	1300CST						
	2359CST	0	0				Heavy Snow

Six to seven inches of snow fell across Jefferson and Ralls counties from the afternoon of February 28 through the afternoon of March 1.

MISSOURI, Lower

MOZ113-115 — **Dunklin - Pemiscot**

15	2100CST						
16	1400CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Storm

A low pressure system tracked across North Mississippi during the overnight hours of February 15th, 2015. Arctic air was already in place across much of the Mid-South. As a result, precipitation fell as a either freezing rain, sleet, or snow. Initially, precipitation began as freezing rain or sleet during the evening hours of February 15th into the early morning hours of February 16th. However, by mid-morning on the 16th, freezing rain or sleet transitioned to snow. Total sleet and snow amounts ranged between two and six inches. Roads became hazardous resulting in numerous accidents. The precipitation tapered off by the early evening hours of February 16th.

20	0900CST						
21	0000CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Storm

MOZ115 — **Pemiscot**

20	0900CST						
21	0000CST	0	0		0.00K		Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MISSOURI, Lower

A warm front was located across Southern Arkansas and Central Mississippi during the day on February 20th, 2015. Overrunning precipitation spread north of the front beginning in the morning. Since arctic air was already in place, the precipitation first fell in the form of sleet and snow. However, the sleet and snow quickly changed over to freezing rain. The freezing rain continued for the majority of the day into the evening before changing to rain during the early morning hours of February 21st, 2015. A quarter of an inch of ice fell across the Missouri Bootheel. In addition, less than an inch of snow and sleet accumulated. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred as a result. Some trees and power lines also fell producing power outages.

Pemiscot County

Caruthersville	21	0900CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Heavy rain combined with melting snow and sleet to produce flooding in Caruthersville. One street was flooded and closed.

Melting snow and sleet from recent winter storms combined with heavy rain to produce isolated flooding of low lying areas across parts of the Missouri Bootheel on February 21, 2015. A few roads were closed.

MISSOURI, Northeast

MOZ010 **Clark**

	01	0000CST							
		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MOZ009 **Scotland**

	01	0300CST							
		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A prolonged snow event occurred from the mid-afternoon on Jan 31st to the late evening on Feb 1st. A strong area of low pressure moved across Missouri and southern Illinois spreading widespread snow across the region. The heaviest snowfall of 9 to 15 inches generally fell along the Interstate 80 corridor. Gusty northwest winds developed behind the system, resulting in considerable blowing and drifting snow on Feb 1st. Several areas experienced prolonged power outages and downed tree limbs due to the heavy wet snow.

	04	0900CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MOZ010 **Clark**

	04	0900CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A clipper system associated with an arctic cold front brought light snow to portions of southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and central Illinois. The heaviest snowfall amounts of 3 to 6 inches fell along the Iowa and Missouri border into west central Illinois.

MISSOURI, Northwest

MOZ001>008-011>012-014>017-020-024>025 **Adair - Andrew - Atchison - Buchanan - Daviess - Gentry - Grundy - Harrison - Holt - Linn - Macon - Mercer - Nodaway - Putnam - Schuyler - Sullivan - Worth**

	01	0000CST							
		2000CST			0	0			Heavy Snow

This event is a continuation of a winter weather event that began in the late evening on January 31, and carried over through the morning and afternoon hours on February 1. A long drawn out winter storm brought significant snow accumulations to far northern Missouri Saturday night through Sunday. The snow started Saturday morning, but due to the warm surface temperatures and warm ground it did not start accumulating until several hours later. Once a cold frontal boundary pushed southward the low level temperatures and ground cooled sufficiently to accumulate snow. By late Saturday evening snow snow started accumulating and continued to accumulate through the first part of Sunday, February 1st.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MISSOURI, Southeast

MOZ076-086-100-107-111 — **Bollinger - Cape Girardeau - Carter - Perry - Scott - Wayne**

	15	2200CST						
	16	1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

MOZ108>110-112-114 — **Butler - Mississippi - New Madrid - Ripley - Stoddard**

	15	2200CST						
	16	1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A major winter storm dumped up to a foot of snow on southeast Missouri. Snowfall amounts were about a foot across many areas. A period of freezing rain and sleet at the beginning of the storm reduced snowfall amounts in far southern areas, including Poplar Bluff and New Madrid. Snowfall amounts were also lower in the Perryville area, which was further to the north of the low-pressure track. Specific snowfall reports at the larger cities included: 12 inches at Cape Girardeau, 11 inches at Sikeston and Dexter, 8.5 inches at Poplar Bluff and New Madrid, and 5.5 inches at Perryville. One-half to one inch of sleet and ice occurred at the beginning of the storm from Ripley County east to Poplar Bluff and New Madrid. This lowered snowfall totals in those areas to 7 to 9 inches. Across southeast Missouri, snowfall rates were one to two inches per hour at times, reducing visibility below one-half mile. Wind chills ranged from 5 to 15 above zero. Until they were plowed, streets and back roads were impassable for smaller, lighter vehicles. Interstate 55 both northbound and southbound was closed at times in New Madrid and Scott Counties. Some 18-wheelers were jack-knifed on Interstate 55 in Scott County, and there were several crashes near Portageville. Across southeast Missouri, the Missouri State Highway Patrol responded to 178 stranded motorists and 78 crashes. Very cold temperatures in the wake of the storm rendered salt ineffective, slowing down recovery efforts. A low pressure center tracked northeast from north Texas to northern Alabama. Abundant moisture was drawn into the system, resulting in a major winter storm.

MOZ076-086-100-107>112-114 — **Bollinger - Butler - Cape Girardeau - Carter - Mississippi - New Madrid - Perry - Ripley - Scott - Stoddard - Wayne**

	17	2100CST						
	18	0300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A light, fluffy one to two inches of snow fell on top of the snowcover from the February 16 winter storm. The new snow produced a fresh coating on top of already cleared roads, and additional snow on top of unplowed streets and back roads. Gusty winds caused some blowing of the snow. A disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere moved southeast across the Lower Ohio Valley. The fast-moving disturbance had little moisture to work with, but it was strong enough to squeeze out minor snow accumulations.

	19	0200CST						
		0900CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

MOZ086-100-107>112-114 — **Bollinger - Butler - Cape Girardeau - Carter - Mississippi - New Madrid - Ripley - Scott - Stoddard - Wayne**

	19	0200CST						
		0900CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Record-breaking cold and brisk winds combined to produce dangerously low wind chills. Bitterly cold wind chills from 10 to 20 below zero were observed across southeast Missouri. Southeast Missouri had not seen a cold stretch of this magnitude this late in the season since 1960. At Cape Girardeau, the low temperature on the 19th was the coldest temperature ever recorded this late in the season. Actual low temperatures dropped as low as 14 below zero at Cape Girardeau and Perryville, 4 below at Poplar Bluff, and 9 below at Sikeston. The lowest wind chills were as low as 11 below zero at Poplar Bluff and 17 below at Sikeston. This arctic air was delivered by arctic high pressure that settled southward across Missouri and Arkansas. Temperatures did not modify much due to extensive deep snowcover as far south as Kentucky and Missouri.

MOZ076-086-100-107>112-114 — **Bollinger - Butler - Cape Girardeau - Carter - Mississippi - New Madrid - Perry - Ripley - Scott - Stoddard - Wayne**

	20	1200CST						
	21	1000CST		0	0	204.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Scott County

Sikeston	21	0929CST						
Lambert		1230CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Several streets were flooded in Sikeston. A Cocorahs weather observer at Lambert measured 2.73 inches of precipitation in 24 hours. This included melted sleet, snow, and ice.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

MISSOURI, Southeast

A winter storm brought hazardous conditions to southeast Missouri. The precipitation type was primarily heavy sleet at the beginning of the storm, then freezing rain became the primary precipitation type. One-half to one inch of sleet accumulated rather quickly, followed by around one-quarter inch of ice. Roads became slick and very hazardous. Numerous accidents were reported. The Missouri State Highway Patrol reported several dozen slide-offs or crashes in southeast Missouri. Interstate 55 southbound was closed near the 109 mile-marker in Cape Girardeau County due to a vehicle crash. In Dexter, a driver was injured when his car crashed into the side of a train. Isolated power outages occurred due to small branches falling on power lines. About 700 utility customers were without power in Stoddard County. A more widespread power outage affected Sikeston after a main line that ran into the city came down. In Dexter, there were two roof collapses due to the accumulated weight of snow and ice from successive February winter storms. A large part of the roof of a strip mall collapsed, and a gas station roof collapsed. The weight of snow and ice also brought down an awning of a gas station in Sikeston. Several east-to-west bands of light to locally moderate precipitation advanced slowly northward in response to the arrival of warm, moist air in the low levels. Strengthening of a southerly low level jet occurred ahead of a 500 mb shortwave impulse emerging out of the central Plains. Convective enhancement of precipitation rates was observed, including heavy thundersleet at Poplar Bluff and Greenville. After the precipitation changed to rain, the combination of snowmelt and rainfall produced localized street flooding.

MOZ076-086-100-107>111 **Bollinger - Butler - Cape Girardeau - Carter - Perry - Ripley - Scott - Stoddard - Wayne**

28	1500CST						
	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A mixed bag of wintry precipitation produced very hazardous travel conditions. The precipitation was mainly snow along and northwest of a line from Van Buren (Carter County) to Perryville (Perry County). An observer in Perryville measured 3 inches of snow, and 2 inches was measured seven miles southwest of Van Buren. Amounts tapered off toward the south and east. Along the U.S. Highway 60 corridor from Poplar Bluff to Dexter, the precipitation was mainly in the form of light sleet and freezing drizzle. Amounts were generally less than one-quarter inch. Little if any wintry precipitation occurred in the southeast corner of the state, from New Madrid to Charleston. The precipitation was caused by a surge of warmer air aloft moving north across the region. The warmer air aloft moved over a shallow layer of cold air near the surface. As the depth of cold air decreased, the precipitation changed from snow to sleet and freezing rain, then finally to liquid rain or drizzle. This event continued into the first day of March.

MISSOURI, Southwest

MOZ082-088-090>098-101>106 **Barry - Christian - Dent - Douglas - Greene - Howell - Jasper - Lawrence - McDonald - Newton - Oregon - Ozark - Shannon - Stone - Taney - Texas - Webster - Wright**

15	1900CST						
16	1400CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A winter storm produced moderate to heavy snowfall across southern Missouri. Total storm snow accumulations ranged from 4 to 7 inches with locally higher amounts of 8 to 10 inches across south central Missouri.

MOZ070-081>083-090>092-094>098-102>106 **Barry - Christian - Dent - Douglas - Greene - Howell - Laclede - Lawrence - Oregon - Ozark - Phelps - Pulaski - Shannon - Stone - Taney - Texas - Webster - Wright**

20	1900CST						
21	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Winter storm brought significant accumulations of freezing rain and sleet to southern Missouri. Sleet accumulations ranged up to around one tenth of an inch with freezing rain accumulations of one tenth to one third of an inch.

MOZ068>071-079>083-090>092-098 **Camden - Dallas - Dent - Greene - Hickory - Laclede - Phelps - Polk - Pulaski - Shannon - Texas - Webster - Wright**

28	1000CST						
	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A winter storm brought moderate to locally heavy snowfall to portions of southern Missouri. Total snow accumulations generally ranged from 4 to 6 inches. Freezing rain impacted a portion of south central Missouri with ice accumulations up to one third of an inch.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MONTANA, Central

MTZ009-044-048 — **North Rocky Mountain Front - Southern Rocky Mountain Front - Toole**

05	1319MST						
	1531MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

MTZ010-012-014-046-049>050 — **Cascade - Eastern Glacier - Eastern Pondera - Eastern Teton - Judith Basin - Madison - Southern Lewis and Clark**

06	0607MST						
	2203MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A deep trough of low pressure over the West Coast caused strong and energetic southwest flow aloft to move over Montana. As a series of weather disturbances embedded within this trough pushed through, high winds developed initially to areas along the Rocky Mountain Front, then spread into the north-central plains and portions of southwest Montana. Light rain and snow also occurred over higher terrain.

MONTANA, South

MTZ036 — **Powder River**

03	0000MST						
04	0100MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A few snow bands brought some isolated heavy snow amounts to portions of Powder River County.

MTZ056-066 — **Beartooth Foothills - Red Lodge Foothills**

05	1352MST						
07	1435MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

MTZ028-041-056-063-065 — **Judith Gap - Livingston Area - Northern Sweet Grass - Red Lodge Foothills - Southern Wheatland**

06	1122MST						
07	1803MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

MTZ035 — **Yellowstone**

07	1910MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A very strong jet stream moved across Southwest and Central Montana during the afternoon of the 6th into the early morning hours of the 7th. Conditions became favorable for the very strong winds within the jet stream to mix down not only to mountain top level but down the eastern foothills and adjacent plains of the Beartooth/Absaroka Mountains.
Sustained winds of 40 to 50 mph with gusts of 60 to 75 mph were common across the the foothills and areas adjacent for an extended period of time. The Stillwater Mine estimated winds at 90 mph. Numerous power outages and downed trees were reported from Red Lodge to Big Timber. A downed power pole about 5 miles southwest of Fishtail started a grass fire on Nye Road. The fire burned 60 to 70 acres. In addition, some car windows in the Stillwater Mine parking lot were damaged, as well as window damage to a home on Benbow.
Another downed power line sparked a fire north of the town of Big Timber just across the Yellowstone River. The fire occurred about three miles west of Featherbed Road in Sweet Grass County. The fire started about 820 pm and burned about 10 acres, mostly cottonwood trees and some river bottom foliage. However, one primary structure and two outbuildings burned. No one occupied the buildings but the structures did contain farm equipment.

MTZ067 — **Absarokee/Beartooth Mountains**

15	0001MST						
16	0600MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

MONTANA, South

MTZ056 **Red Lodge Foothills**

	15	1810MST							
	16	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An unstable northwest flow aloft brought heavy snow to the Absaroka/Beartooth Mountains and adjacent foothills.

	20	1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	21								

MTZ065-066 **Beartooth Foothills - Livingston Area**

	20	1300MST							
	21	1200MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A moist upslope flow brought heavy snow to the Beartooth/Absaroka Foothills.

MTZ028 **Southern Wheatland**

	24	1230MST							
		1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A tight pressure gradient combined with strong winds aloft brought high winds across Wheatland County.

MTZ056 **Red Lodge Foothills**

	25	0100MST							
		1900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An unstable northwest flow aloft brought heavy snow to the Red Lodge area.

MONTANA, West

Mineral County

3 NW Henderson	07	0400MST							
	09	1200MST			0	0			Heavy Rain

Heavy rain caused a rockslide on February 7th that closed the westbound lanes of I-90 west of St Regis, MT. Several hundred small rocks and boulders had to be cleared from the road surface. No accidents were reported. Westbound lanes were closed for 2 days as traffic was forced to divert to the north via MT Hwy 135 and MT Hwy 200, thus increasing travel distance. By the afternoon of Feb 9th, one lane, two-way traffic had been set-up, ending the interstate re-route.

Missoula County

9 ENE Lolo Hot Spgs	10	0530MST							
	12	1545MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Rain

Heavy rains led to a large boulder falling and blocking the west-bound lane of US-12 during the early morning hours of February 10th, 2015. The slide happened 14 miles west of Lolo, MT. The mountain pass road was closed to any through-traffic for over a day and a half as officials hired a crew to inspect, blast, and remove large rocks. Truckers reported losing thousands of dollars per day as they could not use the route. Road crews noted that this is one of the largest slides they could recall. Full traffic flow resumed 2 days later.

Flathead County

1 E West Glacier	10	1835MST							
		1944MST			0	0			Heavy Rain

A rockslide was reported along US-2 just east of West Glacier, MT. The eastbound lane was blocked by softball-sized rocks. Road crews cleared debris and the road was usable again an hour later.

An exceptionally strong atmospheric river brought up to 3 inches of precipitation and well-above normal temperatures to the region. Record-breaking temperatures into the 50s occurred in many valley locations. An unusually high number of roadway rockslides was reported.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEBRASKA, Central

NEZ022>025-035>038-057-059 — **Arthur - Custer - Garden - Grant - Hooker - Keith - Lincoln - Logan - McPherson - Thomas**

03	2100MST						
04	0900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A fast moving upper level disturbance combined with an arctic cold front to produce heavy snow with some blowing and drifting to portions of western and north central Nebraska. Snowfall amounts ranged from 4 to 8 inches with local amounts up to 10 inches.

NEBRASKA, East

NEZ011-015-034-042>045-050>053-065>068-078-088>093 — **Burt - Butler - Cass - Cedar - Colfax - Dodge - Douglas - Gage - Jefferson - Johnson - Knox - Lancaster - Nemaha - Otoe - Pawnee - Platte - Richardson - Saline - Sarpy - Saunders - Seward - Thurston - Washington**

01	0000CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

NEZ016>018-031>033 — **Antelope - Cuming - Madison - Pierce - Stanton - Wayne**

01	0000CST						
	1800CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A deep trough across the southwest United States moved into the southern Plains early on January 31st. Ahead of this system deep moisture spread northward across the central Plains. This broad, but persistent area of warm air advection led to increasing showers over Kansas, which moved northward into eastern Nebraska and western Iowa early on the 31st. This initial precipitation was a mix of light rain and snow through mid afternoon. As colder air, associated with a stronger northern stream trough and cold front, started to move into the area late Saturday afternoon and evening the precipitation turned to all snow and began to accumulate. Snow, occasionally moderate, continued into Saturday night diminishing to light snow on Sunday morning, before ending Sunday afternoon. Snowfall of 5 to 9 inches were common across east central and southeast Nebraska, as well as southwest Iowa. As the colder air moved into the area Saturday night winds switched from northeast to northwest and increased. Winds of 20 to 30 mph with gusts over 40 mph were common into the day on Sunday that led to considerable blowing and drifting snow. The combination of falling and blowing snow resulted in reduced visibilities and very difficult driving conditions.

NEZ050-053-065-078 — **Butler - Saline - Sarpy - Seward**

04	0400CST						
	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

NEZ066 — **Lancaster**

04	0430CST						
	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

NEZ053-067-089>090 — **Cass - Gage - Johnson - Otoe - Sarpy**

04	0500CST						
	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A quick moving clipper system impacted eastern Nebraska and southwest Iowa during the morning of February 4th. The system traveled southeast through the region along a very tight thermal gradient. The combination of the strong thermal gradient and the clipper system led to strong lift across the area for a short time creating a period of moderate to heavy snowfall. The snowfall impacted the morning commute on the 4th leading to many school closures and accidents on area roadways. Most of the snowfall was over by midday, but north winds of 15 to 25 mph with gusts over 30 mph created some blowing and drifting snowfall into the afternoon.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEBRASKA, Extreme Northeast

NEZ013-014 **Dakota - Dixon**

	01	0000CST							
		1600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Snow accumulating up to 7 inches was accompanied by blowing snow as a result of northwest winds 20 to 35 mph. The main impact of the storm was to cause difficulties in weekend travel for those who did not delay their travel plans. The storm began on January 31st and continued into the new month through much of February 1st.

NEBRASKA, South Central

NEZ048-062>064-075>077-086>087 **Adams - Clay - Fillmore - Hall - Hamilton - Merrick - Nuckolls - Polk - Thayer - York**

	01	0000CST							
		1700CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NEZ039>041-046>047-061-074-084>085 **Buffalo - Franklin - Greeley - Howard - Kearney - Nance - Sherman - Valley - Webster**

	01	0000CST							
		1600CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Periods of light snow began during the very early morning hours before sunrise Saturday, January 31st, primarily along and east of Highway 281. The temperature profile was very marginal, but snow continued to fall through the day. Due to its persistence, some wet accumulations of 1 to 2 inches occurred on grassy surfaces along Highway 81 from Geneva south to Hebron. During the evening hours, snow became widespread as an organized snow band formed in the deformation zone of an intensifying low pressure center. Snow fell over nearly all of south central Nebraska for a time, but the heaviest and most persistent snow fell where it had been snowing during the daylight hours of Saturday, east of Highway 281. By 4 am CST Sunday, the accumulating snow ended and exited into southeast Nebraska. However, some smaller bands of light snow lingered through mid-morning. Storm total snowfall was generally 4 to 8 inches along and east of Highway 281. The highest amount of 9 inches was measured just north of Aurora. As the snow ended, north winds dramatically increased as the low pressure system organized. Winds were sustained around 30 mph with gusts up to 45 mph. The cooling of the temperature profile allowed for the snow character to become drier after sunset. The result was significant blowing and drifting that lasted through the afternoon hours. Blizzard conditions occurred, at times, with the visibility down to one-quarter mile. Significant impacts occurred with several portions of Interstate 80 being closed due to numerous traffic accidents. Some roads were restricted to one lane while other highways were closed due to white-out conditions over Clay, Fillmore, Nuckolls, Thayer, Webster counties. Adams county issued a no travel advisory. Nearly every school was closed Monday, February 2nd, east of a line from Ord to Franklin. This included the University of Nebraska at Kearney and Central Community College near Hastings.
The initial wet snow Saturday occurred in warm air advection, in the entrance region of a 150 kt upper-level jet streak. The forcing for precipitation changed, however, as an arctic cold front sagged through Nebraska with lee cyclogenesis occurring ahead of it over southeastern Colorado. As the front continued moving south into Kansas Saturday night, the weak low left Colorado and progressed east along the front. It was located near Kansas City by daybreak Sunday and advanced east into Indiana by sunset. It was this low that was responsible for the majority of the snowfall accumulation which occurred Saturday night. The central pressure never lowered to less than 1005 mb and there was no deepening. However, the pressure gradient was significant northwest of the low, resulting in the strong winds. As with much of this winter, the flow aloft was split with a ridge along the West Coast, a closed low over the Desert Southwest, and confluent flow into the trough over the eastern United States. This low formed as a result of a shortwave trough that came out of western Canada and amplified as it approached the longwave trough.

NEZ060 **Dawson**

	04	0030CST							
		1130CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NEZ046-061 **Buffalo - Sherman**

	04	0130CST							
		1030CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NEZ039 **Valley**

	04	0130CST							
		0930CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
NEBRASKA, South Central									
NEZ047-062	**Hall - Howard**								
	04	0200CST							
		1030CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
NEZ040	**Greeley**								
	04	0200CST							
		0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NEZ048-063	**Hamilton - Merrick**								
	04	0230CST							
		1100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
NEZ041-076-077	**Clay - Fillmore - Nance**								
	04	0230CST							
		1130CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NEZ049-064	**Polk - York**								
	04	0300CST							
		1100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
NEZ087	**Thayer**								
	04	0300CST							
		1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

On this Wednesday morning, a fairly significant winter storm took aim on South Central Nebraska for the second time in five days. Unlike the more prolonged event of the preceding weekend, this one was a quick hitter associated with one primary snow band, with most affected areas receiving accumulation for no more than 6-7 hours. Despite this brevity, bursts of moderate to heavy snow combined with sustained north wind of generally 20-25 MPH and gusts up to around 35 MPH to promote a treacherous morning commute along with numerous school closures. The brunt of this system targeted locations north-northeast of a line extending from Gothenburg-Hastings-Hebron, where most places received at least 2-4 inches. However, the epicenter of heaviest accumulations on the order of 4-8 occurred in a generally 30-40 mile wide corridor extending from around Loup City in the northwest, then east-southeast through the St. Paul, Grand Island, Central City, Aurora, Osceola and York areas. Within the heart of this band, a few of the highest measured totals (per a combination of NWS cooperative observers and NeRAIN observers) featured 8.7 four miles north of Aurora, 8.2 at Ravenna, 7.1 in Loup City, 6.1 at Grand Island airport, 6.0 at St. Paul and 5.7 in Osceola. On either side of this primary snow band there was a fairly sharp drop-off in amounts, as evidenced by reports from Ord (3.0) and Genoa (3.0) to the north, and Hastings (1.7) and Hebron (2.8) to the south.
Breaking down event timing, this generally west-to-east oriented snow band first infiltrated the northwestern quadrant of South Central Nebraska between 1-3 a.m. and then steadily intensified through daybreak as it spread east. Generally between 7-9 a.m., the band began sinking southward across the Highway 6 corridor and toward the Kansas border, while gradually weakening and ending from north-to-south and also from west-to-east. By 1130 a.m. the vast majority of the local area was snow-free. On the synoptic and mesoscale aloft, this quick-but-intense event was driven by a rather classic, strongly-forced frontogenetic band evident mainly in the 850-500 millibar layer, but especially centered around 700 millibars. This frontogenetic forcing slid across the heart of Nebraska from northwest-to-southeast, enhanced by a coupled upper jet structure evident at 300 millibars, featuring the exit region of one jet streak nosing in from the Northern Rockies and the entrance region of another jet streak centered over the Upper Midwest. At the surface, gusty north wind across Nebraska was driven by an enhanced pressure gradient between an Arctic high pressure system sliding into the Northern Plains and the leading edges of a cold front charging southward through southern Kansas at daybreak. Temperatures across South Central Nebraska averaged between 15-20 F during the majority of this event.

NEZ039-046-061> 063-076-086>087	**Buffalo - Clay - Hall - Hamilton - Nuckolls - Sherman - Thayer - Valley**								
	17	0600CST							
		1230CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEBRASKA, South Central

Primarily between 7 a.m. and noon on this Tuesday morning, a rather progressive but somewhat stronger-than-expected snow band tracked from northwest-southeast through South Central Nebraska, primarily affecting locations east-northeast of a Litchfield-Minden-Guide Rock line. Although most of these areas picked up at least a quick inch or so of snow, a narrow corridor generally no more than 30 miles wide received a burst of 2-4 inches, adversely affecting the morning commute especially north of Interstate 80. Conditions were worsened by increasing north wind behind a passing cold front, featuring sustained speeds of generally 20-25 MPH and gusts to over 30 MPH. The center of the main snow band stretched from near Loup City and Arcadia in the northwest, then southeast through the Grand Island, Clay Center and Hebron areas. Within the heart of this swath, a few of the highest measured totals (per a combination of NWS cooperative observers and NeRAIN observers) featured 4.3 at Bruning, 3.6 at Loup City, 3.3 six miles east-southeast of Clay Center, 3.1 at Grand Island airport and 3.0 at Arcadia and Hubbell. On either side of this band, noticeably lower totals were reported at places such as Hastings (1.6) and Geneva (1.5).
Timing-wise, snow first spread into local counties along and north of the Highway 92 between 7-8 a.m., overtook the Interstate 80 corridor mainly from 8-10 a.m., and thereafter tracked through the southeast quadrant of South Central Nebraska before departing into northern Kansas by mid-day. Turning to the meteorology behind this event, one of the main reasons that snow totals in excess of 1 were initially not anticipated revolved around the fact that there were no obvious strong features such as a pronounced frontogenetic band. However, snowfall rates over the local area were likely enhanced by a pocket of very steep low and especially mid level lapse rates. The main forcing aloft was provided by a quick-moving shortwave trough diving southward across Nebraska out of the Dakotas in a broad northwest flow regime, one of several smaller-scale disturbances passing through the central United States within an expansive large-scale trough that encompassed the majority of the nation. At the surface, a weak surface low pressure system accompanied the leading edge of snow, quickly followed by the cold front that ushered in the gusty north wind. Temperatures across South Central Nebraska generally averaged a few degrees either side of 20 F during this event.

NEBRASKA, West

NEZ003-096 **Box Butte - South Sioux**

04	0000MST						
	0900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A passing upper level disturbance produced a brief period of moderate to heavy snow across portions of the northern Nebraska Panhandle. Gusty northwest winds of 20 to 30 mph created low visibility in blowing snow. Snowfall totals ranged from six to ten inches.

NEVADA, South

NVZ019 **Spring Mountains**

22	1700PST						
23	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

NVZ020-022 **Las Vegas Valley - Southern Clark**

23	0200PST						
	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold storm system brought snow to lower elevations of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin.

NVZ015 **Lincoln County except the Sheep Range**

28	1000PST						
	1600PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A weak storm system dropped light snow in Lincoln County.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEVADA, West

NVZ001>003 — **Greater Lake Tahoe Area - Greater Reno/Carson City/Minden Area - Mineral/Southern Lyon**

	06	0600PST						
		1600PST		0	0		0.00K	High Wind

A strong front pushed into the West on the 6th, bringing widespread high winds along with areas of enhanced downslope winds to western Nevada.

	06	1500PST						
	07	0500PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Moist and relatively mild flow off the Pacific brought rain and high elevation snow to the Carson Range on the 6th and early on the 7th.

	27	2000PST						
	28	2300PST		0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow

NVZ003 — **Greater Reno/Carson City/Minden Area**

	27	2300PST						
	28	1900PST		0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

Low pressure over the Pacific Northwest on the 27th dropped south through California and Nevada on the 28th. This brought heavy snow to portions of far western Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, North and Central

NHZ001-004>015 — **Belknap - Cheshire - Coastal Rockingham - Hillsborough - Interior Rockingham - Merrimack - Northern Carroll - Northern Coos - Southern Carroll - Southern Coos - Southern Grafton - Strafford - Sullivan - Western and Central Hillsborough**

	02	0200EST						
		2300EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure moving east from the Mississippi Valley on the 1st intensified off the New England coast on the 2nd before moving rapidly northeastward by the morning of the 3rd. The storm brought heavy snow to much of the State. Generally 4 to 8 inches of snow fell across northern and central areas with 8 to 14 inches across southern areas.

NHZ006>015 — **Belknap - Cheshire - Coastal Rockingham - Hillsborough - Interior Rockingham - Merrimack - Southern Carroll - Strafford - Sullivan - Western and Central Hillsborough**

	07	2200EST						
	10	0500EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A series of low pressure areas moving along a stalled frontal boundary brought a moderate to heavy snowfall to the region over about a 60-hour period. Snowfall amounts generally ranged from 6 to 15 inches with somewhat lesser amounts along the upper Connecticut River Valley.

	14	0800EST						
	15	1700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NHZ007>015 — **Belknap - Cheshire - Coastal Rockingham - Hillsborough - Interior Rockingham - Merrimack - Strafford - Sullivan - Western and Central Hillsborough**

	14	0800EST						
	15	1700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure dropping southeast from Canada on the morning of the 14th intensified rapidly as it developed into two separate areas of low pressure southeast of Cape Cod. While the two lows brought a moderate to heavy snow across the southern half of the state and near blizzard conditions along the coast, the impact was much less than had been expected from the single low that was forecast to develop. Snowfall amounts ranged from 6 to 12 inches across much of the area with up to 17 inches along the coast.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW HAMPSHIRE, North and Central

NHZ014 **Coastal Rockingham**

	15	0700EST							
		0900EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Coastal Flood

Low pressure moved to the New Jersey coast on the 14th of February and rapidly intensified as it moved through the Gulf of Maine early on the 15th. Storm force northerly winds over the coastal waters allowed for near shore waves to build to nearly 20 feet off Rockingham County. The Hampton tide gage reached it flood stage of eleven feet. This led to flooding of side streets in the Back Bay area, causing minor water damage of local homes.

NHZ002-004 **Northern Carroll - Southern Coos**

	18	1700EST							
	19	1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A trough of low pressure developed between an area of low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes and a developing low off the coast. Moderate to heavy snow developed along the trough as it moved east. Snowfall amounts were generally in the 2 to 5 inch range with 6 to 11 inches across portions of northern Carroll and southern Coos Counties.

NHZ004-011 **Cheshire - Northern Carroll**

	21	1400EST							
	22	0400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Southerly flow ahead of an area of low pressure brought a moderate to heavy snowfall across the state. In general, most areas received from 3 to 8 inches of snow with the greatest amounts falling in Cheshire and northern Carroll Counties.

NEW JERSEY, Northeast

NJZ002-004-103>108 **Eastern Bergen - Eastern Essex - Eastern Passaic - Eastern Union - Western Bergen - Western Essex - Western Passaic - Western Union**

	01	2000EST							
	02	1730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NJZ006 **Hudson**

	01	2030EST							
	02	1630EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An area of low pressure tracked east from the Ohio Valley the night of February 1 to just south of Long Island the afternoon of February 2. The close proximity of the low with arctic air to the north resulted in snow at the onset, which transitioned to a wintry mix during the morning hours before going back to snow by early afternoon. Northeast New Jersey received 5 to 12 inches of snowfall and up to a third of an inch of ice.

NJZ004-106 **Eastern Essex - Eastern Passaic**

	15	0600EST							
		1200EST			0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in strong winds.

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ001-007>010 **Hunterdon - Morris - Somerset - Sussex - Warren**

	01	1800EST							
	02	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NJZ012>015-017>019 **Camden - Eastern Monmouth - Gloucester - Mercer - Middlesex - Northwestern Burlington - Western Monmouth**

	01	2000EST							
	02	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

A winter storm brought a heavy mixture of snow, some sleet and freezing rain to the Raritan Valley and northwest New Jersey with less of a wintry impact to the rest of central and southwest New Jersey on the first into the second. The storm greatly impacted the morning commute on the 2nd in the northwest part of the state.

Precipitation started as snow throughout the northern half and southwest part of New Jersey during the evening of the 1st. Precipitation fell as rain in the southeast part of the state throughout the event. In southwest New Jersey, the snow transitioned briefly to sleet and then rain early on the 2nd. The rain briefly changed to snow before ending in the mid afternoon on the 2nd. In the Raritan Valley and in Mercer and Monmouth Counties, precipitation transitioned to rain during the early morning on the 2nd and then changed back to freezing rain, then sleet and ultimately snow during the second half of the morning and early afternoon. The snow ended during the mid afternoon on the 2nd. In northwest New Jersey including the Passaic Basin, the snow transitioned to a sleet and/or freezing rain mixture during the morning of the 2nd, then changed back to snow by early afternoon and ended during the middle of the afternoon on the 2nd.

Speed restrictions were in place on most major roadways in central and northern New Jersey on the 2nd. Speed restrictions were also in place on all of the Delaware River bridges in the Philadelphia Metropolitan area. In northern New Jersey, accidents were reported on Interstates 78 and 80 in Warren and Hunterdon Counties. Many schools in northwest New Jersey were closed on the 2nd. Many schools in central New Jersey had delayed openings on the 2nd. Even after the snow changed to rain in central New Jersey problems persisted as snow clogged catch basins led to flooded roadways in Somerset and Middlesex Counties. Heavier snow showers on the afternoon of the 2nd forced the closure of bridges in Highlands and Rumson in Monmouth County.
Representative snowfall included 8.1 inches in Green Pond (Morris County), 8.0 inches in Marcella (Morris County) and Montague (Sussex County), 7.5 inches in Lebanon (Hunterdon County), 7.1 inches in Columbia (Warren County), 7.0 inches in Hamburg (Sussex County), 6.0 inches in Boonton (Morris County) and Hackettstown (Warren County), 4.3 inches in Freehold (Monmouth County), 4.0 inches in Stanton (Hunterdon County), 3.2 inches in Edison (Middlesex County), 3.0 inches in Bridgewater Township (Somerset County), 2.6 inches in New Brunswick (Middlesex County), 2.0 inches in Florence (Burlington County) and Jackson Township (Ocean County), 1.9 inches in Ewing (Mercer County), 1.2 inches in Washington Township (Gloucester County) and 1.1 inches in Westampton (Burlington County).

Ice accumulations reached as high as one to two tenths of an inch in the Raritan Valley and averaged less than one tenth of an inch in the Passaic Basin.
The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved from the lower Missouri Valley on the morning of the 1st eastward into Indiana on the evening of the 1st and western Pennsylvania early on the 2nd. During the mid morning of the 2nd, a secondary low pressure formed in the northern Delmarva Peninsula. It quickly became the primary low pressure system and exited to the east. At 1 p.m. EST on the 2nd it was just southeast of Montauk Point, Long Island. An arctic high pressure system that moved in tandem with the low pressure system across the southern tier of Canada prevented the low from traveling farther to the north and also kept a sufficient supply of cold air for precipitation to remain a wintry mix in most of the northern half of the state.

NJZ007>010-012>027 **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Mercer - Middlesex - Morris - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Warren - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean**

02	1700EST						
	2100EST	0	0	58.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Strong, gusty northwest winds occurred in the wake of a departing and intensifying low pressure system during the late afternoon into the middle of the evening on the 2nd in New Jersey. Peak wind gusts average around 50 mph and knocked down weak trees, tree limbs and wires. Scattered power outages occurred. This was further exacerbated by snow and ice on tree limbs in the northwest part of the state. Peak winds included 56 mph in Wantage (Sussex County), 55 mph in Cape May Harbor (Cape May County), 54 mph in Florence (Burlington County), 51 mph at the Atlantic City International Airport, 50 mph in Woodbine (Cape May County) and Beach Haven (Ocean County), 49 mph in Tuckerton (Ocean County), 47 mph at Egg Harbor Township (Ocean County), 46 mph in Ocean City (Cape May County), 45 mph in Millville (Cumberland County) and Sea Girt (Monmouth County) and 44 mph in Mullica Township (Atlantic County). The strong winds occurred as a low pressure system south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts started to intensify more rapidly as it moved northeast on the evening of the 2nd. This increased the pressure gradient (difference) between it and an approaching high pressure system from the central Mississippi Valley. As the low pressure system approached the Canadian Maritimes during the second half of that evening, the pressure gradient weakened and winds started to slowly decrease.

NJZ001-008 **Morris - Sussex**

05	0400EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold front passage accompanied by snow showers occurred during the morning commute in northwest New Jersey on the 5th. Snowfall averaged 1 to 2 inches mainly over higher terrain locations. Air temperatures were below freezing and untreated roadways were slippery. The snow started before the morning commute started and ceased falling toward the end of the commute. Representative snowfall included 2.0 inches in Hopatcong (Sussex County), 1.3 inches in Jefferson Township (Morris County) and Highland Lakes (Sussex County)and 1.0 inch in Byram (Sussex County).

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest									
	08	2100EST							
	10	0200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NJZ007-008	**Morris - Warren**								
	08	2300EST							
	10	0200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NJZ009-012>014-016>020-026>027	**Camden - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Middlesex - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean**								
	09	0300EST							
		0200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A protracted event of light snow, sleet and especially freezing rain caused traveling difficulties and accidents in northern and southwest New Jersey on the 8th and 9th. While precipitation occurred intermittently and amounts were overall light, untreated roadways were treacherous. Ice accumulations throughout the state averaged less than one tenth of an inch and snow and sleet accumulations in the northwest part of the state averaged around one inch. A pair of large multi-vehicular accident resulted in a fatality on the 9th on the New Jersey Turnpike in Middlesex County.

Across northwest New Jersey including the Passaic Basin precipitation initially started as rain on the afternoon of the 8th. It changed to sleet on the evening of the 8th and then to freezing rain overnight. Precipitation changed back to sleet during the morning of the 9th and to snow during the late morning and early afternoon that day. The snow ended early on the 10th. Across central (including the Raritan Basin) New Jersey, freezing rain started during the early morning of the 9th and mixed with sleet later in the day. Some snow also occurred before precipitation ended late that evening. Across southwest New Jersey, a mixture of sleet and freezing rain occurred during the morning and evening of the 9th and some freezing drizzle occurred overnight on the 9th. Across southeast New Jersey, little, if any precipitation fell.

Icy conditions were blamed for a fatal, 40-vehicle pileup on the New Jersey Turnpike on the evening of the 9th that killed a 52-year-old man and injured 61 others. The man was trapped in his Toyota Corolla as a result of the chain-reaction crash on the outer truck lanes. Nineteen vehicles were involved in that crash. Two tractor-trailers slowed in an attempt to avoid multiple crashes in their lane of travel and then lost control due to ice on the roadway. The two trucks obstructed the roadway and caused a chain-reaction crash to occur. The accident occurred near milepost 71.4 in Cranbury Township (Middlesex County) on the New Jersey Turnpike. Twenty-one vehicles were also involved in multiple crashes in the inner southbound car lanes in the same area. The injured were taken to Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital in New Brunswick (Middlesex County), Robert Wood Johnson in Hamilton (Mercer County) and Capital Health Medical Center in Hopewell (Mercer County). All southbound lanes of the New Jersey Turnpike were closed for hours. Some motorists sought shelter at the Molly Pitcher rest stop. Traffic began to flow along the inner car lanes about 3 a.m. EST on the 10th. The outer roadway reopened at 830 a.m. EST on the 10th after repairs were completed on the guard rails. A separate accident on westbound Interstate 80 closed the left and center lanes in Hope Township (Warren County). Hundreds of schools were closed on the 9th throughout New Jersey; many schools also had delayed openings on the 10th. Representative ice accumulations included 0.07 inches in Sussex (Sussex County), 0.06 inches in Trenton (Mercer County) and 0.03 inches in Burlington Township (Burlington County) and Merchantville (Camden County).

Representative snow and sleet accumulations included 1.8 inches in Highland Lakes (Sussex County),1.2 inches in Wantage (Sussex County), 1.1 inches in Sparta (Sussex County), 1.0 inch in Jefferson Township (Morris County) and Hackettstown (Warren County), 0.5 inches in Lebanon (Hunterdon County), 0.3 inches in Bernards Township (Somerset County), 0.2 inches in Florham Park (Morris County), and 0.1 inches in North Brunswick (Middlesex County).

The wintry mix of precipitation was caused by the combination of waves of low pressure on a frontal boundary that supplied the moisture and precipitation and an arctic high pressure system to the north of the boundary that supplied the low level cold air. As this boundary sagged southward, the precipitation sagged southward with it. At 7 a.m. EST on the 8th, the high pressure system was centered over James Bay and the frontal boundary across central New Jersey. At 7 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary was along the Atlantic City Expressway with a wave of low pressure in northwest Pennsylvania. At 7 a.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was located over the Delmarva Peninsula with a wave of low pressure forming along it. At 7 p.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was approaching Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and at 7 a.m. EST on the 10th dropped into northern Florida. By then, waves of low pressure were too far offshore to affect New Jersey.

NJZ001-023>026	**Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Ocean - Sussex - Western Cape May**								
	12	2000EST							
	13	0400EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

Strong gusty northwest winds occurred behind a secondary cold frontal passage in New Jersey during the evening and overnight on the 12th. Peak wind gusts averaged around 55 mph over the higher terrain of Sussex County, around 50 mph along the immediate coast of central and southern New Jersey and 30 to 40 mph elsewhere. Where the strongest winds occurred, some weak tree limbs and power lines were knocked down and isolated power outages occurred. Peak wind gusts included 57 mph at High Point (Sussex County), 52 mph in Cape May (Cape May County), 49 mph in Wantage (Sussex County) and 45 mph in Beach Haven (Ocean County). The strong gusty winds were the result of a combination of an intensifying low pressure that developed on the cold front east of New Jersey and an approaching high pressure system from the Mississippi Valley. The pressure gradient (difference) was maximized during the evening and overnight and winds decreased once the high pressure system reached the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

13	0300EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

NJZ007>010-012>015-017>020-022-026>027

Camden - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Mercer - Middlesex - Morris - Northwestern Burlington - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Warren - Western Atlantic - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean

13	0300EST						
	0800EST	1	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Northwest winds that persisted into the morning of the 13th combined with an arctic air mass to produce wind chill factors of around 10 degrees below zero and low temperatures in the positive single numbers throughout most of New Jersey and claimed the life of one homeless man in Burlington County. The lowest hourly wind chill factors included 12 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County), 11 degrees below zero in Somerville (Somerset County) and 10 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport. Many counties and municipalities declared code blues. In Southampton (Burlington County), a 59-year-old homeless man was found dead inside a makeshift tent near a Wawa convenience store.
Actual morning low temperatures included zero in Walpack (Sussex County), 2 degrees in Parsippany (Morris County) and Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 3 degrees in Blairstown (Warren County), 4 degrees in Sussex (Sussex County), 6 degrees in Somerville (Somerset County) and New Brunswick (Middlesex County), 7 degrees in Trenton (Mercer County), 8 degrees in Mount Holly (Burlington County) and Clayton (Gloucester County), 9 degrees in Belmar (Monmouth County), Cherry Hill (Camden County), the Atlantic City International Airport and Toms River (Ocean County), 11 degrees in Millville (Cumberland County) and Pennsville (Salem County) and 12 degrees in Wildwood (Cape May County). The arctic high pressure system moved southeast from North Dakota early on the 12th into the central Mississippi Valley on the evening of the 12th and into the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th. M59OU

NJZ001-007>010-012>027

Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Mercer - Middlesex - Morris - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Sussex - Warren - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean

14	1100EST						
15	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A vigorous cold front and a rapidly intensifying low pressure system east of the Delmarva Peninsula combined to drop 2 to 5 inches of snow across most of New Jersey (with some locally higher amounts in Ocean and Monmouth Counties) from the late morning on the 14th into the morning on the 15th. Snow fell moderate to heavy at times during the evening and overnight on the 14th. Coupled with rapidly falling temperatures and increasing winds, the snow made for hazardous driving conditions on untreated roadways on this Valentine's Day and overnight.

The snow started during the late morning in Sussex County and during the first half of the afternoon elsewhere in the state on the 14th. The snow fell in bands, so there were breaks in the snow heading into the evening. The heaviest band of snow preceded and accompanied the cold frontal passage itself during the evening of the 14th. Snowfall rates during this band easily reached one to three inches per hour. Additional snow fell overnight, especially in the central part of the state. Clean-up was complicated by increasingly stronger winds as the night progressed. The snow ended during the pre-dawn hours on the 15th, but fell into the morning across the central third of the state.

Speed limits on Delaware River bridges into and around Philadelphia as well as on the Garden State Parkway and New Jersey Turnpike were reduced. A traffic accident on County Route 537 in Freehold knocked down a utility pole. Numerous accidents were reported along coastal New Jersey as temperatures plunged well below freezing and many roadways iced before drying.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

Representative snowfall included 6.5 inches in Colts Neck (Monmouth County), 5.0 inches in Berkeley Township (Monmouth County), 4.7 inches in Belmar (Monmouth County), 4.5 inches in East Windsor (Mercer County), 4.0 inches in Freehold (Monmouth County), Clinton (Hunterdon County), Franklin Township (Somerset County), Bayville (Ocean County), Magnolia (Atlantic County), Ewing (Mercer County), Atco (Camden County) and Hainesport (Burlington County), 3.7 inches in Readington Township (Hunterdon County), 3.5 inches in Pitman and West Deptford Township (Gloucester County), Jackson Township (Ocean County) and New Brunswick (Middlesex County), 3.3 inches in Somerdale (Camden County) and Newport (Cumberland County), 3.1 inches in Stewartsville (Warren County), 3.0 inches in Wantage (Sussex County), South River (Middlesex County), Lanoka Harbor (Ocean County) and Marcella (Morris County), 2.7 inches in Upper Deerfield Township (Cumberland County), 2.5 inches in Moorestown (Burlington County), Sparta Township (Sussex County), Hillsborough Township (Somerset County) and Wildwood Crest (Cape May County), 2.3 inches at the Atlantic City International Airport and Woodstown (Salem County), 2.0 inches in Estell Manor (Atlantic County) and Merchantville (Camden County) and 1.5 inches in Quinton (Salem County) and Middle Township (Cape May County).
The snow was caused by a strong cold front that moved from Lake Erie on the morning of the 14th rapidly southeast and crossed the Pennsylvania Allegheny Mountains during the middle of the afternoon on the 14th. A new low pressure system was forming on this front and at 7 p.m. EST as the front moved through the Susquehanna Valley and western Maryland, a 996 millibar low pressure system was intensifying near Washington, D.C. The cold front and the low pressure system then quickly crossed the state and at 10 p.m. EST that evening, the front and 994 millibar low pressure system were off the Delaware coast. The upper air low pressure system passed through New Jersey overnight and this helped prolong the snow into the morning of the 15th. At 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, a 978 millibar surface low pressure system was occluding south of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

NJZ020>027 **Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Ocean - Southeastern Burlington - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Ocean**

15	0000EST						
	1000EST	0	0	180.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

NJZ016>018 **Camden - Gloucester - Salem**

15	0000EST						
	1400EST	0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong to high damaging northwest winds to occur in New Jersey from the late evening of the 14th into the afternoon of the 15th. Strong wind gusts started late in the evening on the 14th, peaked during the morning of the 15th and continued into the afternoon of the 15th. The highest winds occurred in the southern half of the state and in the higher terrain of Sussex County. In these latter locations, peak wind gusts averaged around 60 mph. In the rest of the northern half of the state, peak wind gusts averaged 45 to 50 mph. The strong to high winds caused isolated property damage (mainly stripped siding), knocked down or snapped numerous trees and tree limbs. This resulted in downed wires and power outages. About 5,000 homes and businesses lost power, mainly in southeast New Jersey. Nearly all power was restored on the evening of the 15th. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into New Jersey one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.
In Cape May County, a hotel roof was partially torn off in Stone Harbor. New Jersey State Route 47 was closed in Middle Township because of a downed pole. Service was suspended on the Cape May-Lewes Ferry. In Atlantic City (Atlantic County), the high winds knocked down a street light electrical box. The wind also caused the cancellation of several events. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on the Garden State Parkway were reduced.
Peak wind gusts included 66 mph in Cape May (Cape May County), 63 mph in West Cape May (Cape May County), 61 mph in Wantage (Sussex County), 59 mph in Vineland (Cumberland County) and Barnegat Inlet (Ocean County), 58 mph in Florence (Burlington County) and Tuckerton and Beach Haven (Ocean County), 53 mph in Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 52 mph at the Atlantic City International Airport, 51 mph in Sea Girt (Monmouth County) and Waretown (Ocean County), 48 mph in Belmar (Monmouth County), 47 mph in Somerville (Somerset County), 46 mph in Lincoln Park (Morris County) and 45 mph in Readington (Hunterdon County).
The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Delaware (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ021 **Cumberland**

	15	0100EST							
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the morning of the 16th on the tidal Delaware River and tidal sections of its tributaries. Blowout tides also occurred on the Upper Delaware Bay during the early morning and afternoon low tide cycles on the 15th. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the afternoon and early evening on the 15th. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.21 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.89 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide reached 3.10 feet below mean lower low water. In Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 3.30 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide reached 3.42 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington City (Burlington County), the lowest tide reached 3.50 feet below mean lower low water. On Newbold Island (Bucks County), the lowest tide reached 3.44 feet below mean lower low water. The early evening low tide on the 15th in Philadelphia was the lowest since March of 1993. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions were not observed in lower Delaware Bay, Raritan Bay or on the ocean front. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

NJZ001 **Sussex**

	15	0200EST							
		1500EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind

NJZ013>015 **Eastern Monmouth - Mercer - Western Monmouth**

	15	0200EST							
		1400EST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong to high damaging northwest winds to occur in New Jersey from the late evening of the 14th into the afternoon of the 15th. Strong wind gusts started late in the evening on the 14th, peaked during the morning of the 15th and continued into the afternoon of the 15th. The highest winds occurred in the southern half of the state and in the higher terrain of Sussex County. In these latter locations, peak wind gusts averaged around 60 mph. In the rest of the northern half of the state, peak wind gusts averaged 45 to 50 mph. The strong to high winds caused isolated property damage (mainly stripped siding), knocked down or snapped numerous trees and tree limbs. This resulted in downed wires and power outages. About 5,000 homes and businesses lost power, mainly in southeast New Jersey. Nearly all power was restored on the evening of the 15th. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into New Jersey one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

In Cape May County, a hotel roof was partially torn off in Stone Harbor. New Jersey State Route 47 was closed in Middle Township because of a downed pole. Service was suspended on the Cape May-Lewes Ferry. In Atlantic City (Atlantic County), the high winds knocked down a street light electrical box. The wind also caused the cancellation of several events. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on the Garden State Parkway were reduced.

Peak wind gusts included 66 mph in Cape May (Cape May County), 63 mph in West Cape May (Cape May County), 61 mph in Wantage (Sussex County), 59 mph in Vineland (Cumberland County) and Barnegat Inlet (Ocean County), 58 mph in Florence (Burlington County) and Tuckerton and Beach Haven (Ocean County), 53 mph in Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 52 mph at the Atlantic City International Airport, 51 mph in Sea Girt (Monmouth County) and Waretown (Ocean County), 48 mph in Belmar (Monmouth County), 47 mph in Somerville (Somerset County), 46 mph in Lincoln Park (Morris County) and 45 mph in Readington (Hunterdon County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Delaware (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

NJZ016 **Salem**

	15	0200EST							
	16	0500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the morning of the 16th on the tidal Delaware River and tidal sections of its tributaries. Blowout tides also occurred on the Upper Delaware Bay during the early morning and afternoon low tide cycles on the 15th. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the afternoon and early evening on the 15th. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.21 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.89 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide reached 3.10 feet below mean lower low water. In Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 3.30 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide reached 3.42 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington City (Burlington County), the lowest tide reached 3.50 feet below mean lower low water. On Newbold Island (Bucks County), the lowest tide reached 3.44 feet below mean lower low water. The early evening low tide on the 15th in Philadelphia was the lowest since March of 1993. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions were not observed in lower Delaware Bay, Raritan Bay or on the ocean front. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

NJZ008-010-012 **Middlesex - Morris - Somerset**

15	0300EST					
	1400EST	0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong to high damaging northwest winds to occur in New Jersey from the late evening of the 14th into the afternoon of the 15th. Strong wind gusts started late in the evening on the 14th, peaked during the morning of the 15th and continued into the afternoon of the 15th. The highest winds occurred in the southern half of the state and in the higher terrain of Sussex County. In these latter locations, peak wind gusts averaged around 60 mph. In the rest of the northern half of the state, peak wind gusts averaged 45 to 50 mph. The strong to high winds caused isolated property damage (mainly stripped siding), knocked down or snapped numerous trees and tree limbs. This resulted in downed wires and power outages. About 5,000 homes and businesses lost power, mainly in southeast New Jersey. Nearly all power was restored on the evening of the 15th. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into New Jersey one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.
In Cape May County, a hotel roof was partially torn off in Stone Harbor. New Jersey State Route 47 was closed in Middle Township because of a downed pole. Service was suspended on the Cape May-Lewes Ferry. In Atlantic City (Atlantic County), the high winds knocked down a street light electrical box. The wind also caused the cancellation of several events. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on the Garden State Parkway were reduced.
Peak wind gusts included 66 mph in Cape May (Cape May County), 63 mph in West Cape May (Cape May County), 61 mph in Wantage (Sussex County), 59 mph in Vineland (Cumberland County) and Barnegat Inlet (Ocean County), 58 mph in Florence (Burlington County) and Tuckerton and Beach Haven (Ocean County), 53 mph in Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 52 mph at the Atlantic City International Airport, 51 mph in Sea Girt (Monmouth County) and Waretown (Ocean County), 48 mph in Belmar (Monmouth County), 47 mph in Somerville (Somerset County), 46 mph in Lincoln Park (Morris County) and 45 mph in Readington (Hunterdon County).
The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Delaware (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

NJZ016>022-025>027 **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Southeastern Burlington - Western Atlantic - Western Ocean**

15	0330EST					
	1000EST	2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors of 10 to 15 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th in New Jersey. One person in Ocean County died from hypothermia. Actual morning low temperatures were around 10 degrees above zero.

In Lakewood (Ocean County), a 66-year-old woman died from hypothermia while walking home early on the 15th. Many municipalities declared code blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 15 degrees below zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 14 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 13 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County), 12 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County) and Belmar (Monmouth County) and 11 degrees below zero in Wildwood (Cape May County). Morning low temperatures (all above zero) included 8 degrees in Atlantic City (Atlantic County), Lumberton (Burlington County), Trenton (Mercer County) and Millivlle (Cumberland County), 9 degrees in Toms River (Ocean County) and 10 degrees in Somerville (Somerset County), Sussex (Sussex County) and Wildwood (Cape May County).

The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th. F66OU

NJZ018 **Camden**

15	0430EST						
16	0630EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide	

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the morning of the 16th on the tidal Delaware River and tidal sections of its tributaries. Blowout tides also occurred on the Upper Delaware Bay during the early morning and afternoon low tide cycles on the 15th. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the afternoon and early evening on the 15th. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.21 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.89 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide reached 3.10 feet below mean lower low water. In Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 3.30 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide reached 3.42 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington City (Burlington County), the lowest tide reached 3.50 feet below mean lower low water. On Newbold Island (Bucks County), the lowest tide reached 3.44 feet below mean lower low water. The early evening low tide on the 15th in Philadelphia was the lowest since March of 1993. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions were not observed in lower Delaware Bay, Raritan Bay or on the ocean front. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

NJZ007-009 **Hunterdon - Warren**

15	0500EST						
	1400EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong to high damaging northwest winds to occur in New Jersey from the late evening of the 14th into the afternoon of the 15th. Strong wind gusts started late in the evening on the 14th, peaked during the morning of the 15th and continued into the afternoon of the 15th. The highest winds occurred in the southern half of the state and in the higher terrain of Sussex County. In these latter locations, peak wind gusts averaged around 60 mph. In the rest of the northern half of the state, peak wind gusts averaged 45 to 50 mph. The strong to high winds caused isolated property damage (mainly stripped siding), knocked down or snapped numerous trees and tree limbs. This resulted in downed wires and power outages. About 5,000 homes and businesses lost power, mainly in southeast New Jersey. Nearly all power was restored on the evening of the 15th. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. It also ushered into New Jersey one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.
In Cape May County, a hotel roof was partially torn off in Stone Harbor. New Jersey State Route 47 was closed in Middle Township because of a downed pole. Service was suspended on the Cape May-Lewes Ferry. In Atlantic City (Atlantic County), the high winds knocked down a street light electrical box. The wind also caused the cancellation of several events. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on the Garden State Parkway were reduced.
Peak wind gusts included 66 mph in Cape May (Cape May County), 63 mph in West Cape May (Cape May County), 61 mph in Wantage (Sussex County), 59 mph in Vineland (Cumberland County) and Barnegat Inlet (Ocean County), 58 mph in Florence (Burlington County) and Tuckerton and Beach Haven (Ocean County), 53 mph in Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 52 mph at the Atlantic City International Airport, 51 mph in Sea Girt (Monmouth County) and Waretown (Ocean County), 48 mph in Belmar (Monmouth County), 47 mph in Somerville (Somerset County), 46 mph in Lincoln Park (Morris County) and 45 mph in Readington (Hunterdon County).
The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Delaware (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ013-023>024 **Eastern Cape May - Eastern Monmouth - Western Cape May - Western Monmouth**

15	0500EST						
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors of 10 to 15 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th in New Jersey. One person in Ocean County died from hypothermia. Actual morning low temperatures were around 10 degrees above zero.

In Lakewood (Ocean County), a 66-year-old woman died from hypothermia while walking home early on the 15th. Many municipalities declared code blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 15 degrees below zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 14 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 13 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County), 12 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County) and Belmar (Monmouth County) and 11 degrees below zero in Wildwood (Cape May County). Morning low temperatures (all above zero) included 8 degrees in Atlantic City (Atlantic County), Lumberton (Burlington County), Trenton (Mercer County) and Millivlle (Cumberland County), 9 degrees in Toms River (Ocean County) and 10 degrees in Somerville (Somerset County), Sussex (Sussex County) and Wildwood (Cape May County).

The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

NJZ019 **Northwestern Burlington**

15	0500EST						
16	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide	

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the morning of the 16th on the tidal Delaware River and tidal sections of its tributaries. Blowout tides also occurred on the Upper Delaware Bay during the early morning and afternoon low tide cycles on the 15th. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the afternoon and early evening on the 15th. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.21 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.89 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide reached 3.10 feet below mean lower low water. In Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 3.30 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide reached 3.42 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington City (Burlington County), the lowest tide reached 3.50 feet below mean lower low water. On Newbold Island (Bucks County), the lowest tide reached 3.44 feet below mean lower low water. The early evening low tide on the 15th in Philadelphia was the lowest since March of 1993. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions were not observed in lower Delaware Bay, Raritan Bay or on the ocean front. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

NJZ001-007>010-012>015-017>020-026>027 **Camden - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Mercer - Middlesex - Morris - Northwestern Burlington - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Sussex - Warren - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean**

15	0600EST						
	1000EST	0	0	250.0K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors of 10 to 15 degrees below zero during the first half of the day on the 15th in New Jersey. One person in Ocean County died from hypothermia. Actual morning low temperatures were around 10 degrees above zero.

In Lakewood (Ocean County), a 66-year-old woman died from hypothermia while walking home early on the 15th. Many municipalities declared code blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 15 degrees below zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 14 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 13 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County), 12 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County) and Belmar (Monmouth County) and 11 degrees below zero in Wildwood (Cape May County). Morning low temperatures (all above zero) included 8 degrees in Atlantic City (Atlantic County), Lumberton (Burlington County), Trenton (Mercer County) and Millivlle (Cumberland County), 9 degrees in Toms River (Ocean County) and 10 degrees in Somerville (Somerset County), Sussex (Sussex County) and Wildwood (Cape May County).

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

NJZ021>025 **Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May**

16	0100EST						
	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The near arrival of the center of the arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills and temperatures of the winter season to New Jersey. While winds by the morning of the 16th were not as strong as they were on the morning of the 15th, air temperatures were lower. This produced wind chill factors as low as around 20 degrees below zero in most of the state. Actual low temperatures were around zero.

Outreach teams were dispatched to get homeless people to shelters. Code Blues remained in effect. The extreme cold weather continued to cause pipes to freeze and many dead batteries. AAA Mid-Atlantic responded to more than 1,600 dead battery calls. Plumbers said they have not been this busy with frozen pipes in over 20 years. The lingering effects of the cold continued into the 17th as a water main broke in Asbury Park (Monmouth County) and a busted sprinkler pipe damaged nine apartments and displaced 16 residents from the Gloucester Township Senior Campus (Camden County). Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 22 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 20 degrees below zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), 19 degrees below zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County), Wrightstown (Burlington County) and Toms River (Ocean County), 18 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County) and Somerville (Somerset County), 17 degrees below zero in Morristown (Morris County) and 13 degrees below zero in Millville (Cumberland County).

Actual low temperatures included 2 degrees below zero in Hackettstown (Warren County) and Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 1 degree below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 0 in Woodstown (Salem County), 1 degree above zero in Morristown (Morris County), Somerville (Somerset County), New Brunswick (Middlesex County), Trenton (Mercer County), Belmar (Monmouth County), Lumberton (Burlington County), Swedesboro (Gloucester County) and Toms River (Ocean County) 2 degrees above zero in Cherry Hill (Camden County), Atlantic City International Airport (Atlantic County) and Millivlle (Cumberland County) and 5 degrees above zero in Wildwood (Cape May County).

The low temperature of 2 degrees above zero at the Atlantic City International Airport established a new daily record low for February 16th which stood since 1888. The low of 1 degree above zero at Trenton equaled the daily record low also set in 1888.

The extremely unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the arrival of an arctic high pressure system to New Jersey on the late afternoon of the 16th. Prior to its arrival the pressure gradient between it and a departing intense low pressure system in the Canadian Maritimes kept northwest winds persisting through the night of the 15th and made it feel even colder.

NJZ016>027 **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Southeastern Burlington - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Ocean**

16	2130EST						
17	1300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

NJZ012>015 **Eastern Monmouth - Mercer - Middlesex - Western Monmouth**

16	2300EST						
17	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

NJZ009-010 **Hunterdon - Somerset**

17	0015EST						
	0901EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A low pressure system emerged east off the North Carolina coast and spread snow throughout New Jersey, with heavy snow occurring across central to southern New Jersey from the evening of the 16th into the morning of the 17th. Snowfall totals primarily between 4 to 7 inches occurred across central to southern New Jersey, with mainly less than 4 inches occurring across northern New Jersey. The snow caused accidents and impacted the morning commute on the 17th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

On the 17th, state as well as many municipal offices had delayed openings. Hundreds of schools in the central and southern part of the state either were closed or had delayed openings. Many township and school board meetings were postponed. Speed restrictions were in place on the Garden State Parkway, New Jersey Turnpike and Delaware Memorial Bridge. New Jersey Transit also cross-honored commuter tickets. Trash and recycling pick-ups were delayed. One of the worst reported accidents closed New Jersey State Route 70 in Lakehurst (Ocean County).

Representative snowfall totals included 7.0 inches in Cape May Harbor (Cape May County), 6.5 inches in Brick Township (Ocean County), 6.1 inches in Egg Harbor City (Atlantic County) and in Florence (Burlington County), 6.0 inches in Jackson Township (Ocean County) and in Wildwood Crest (Cape May County) and in Green Creek (Cape May County) and also in Pittsgrove Township (Salem County) and in Freehold (Monmouth County) and in Sewell (Gloucester County) and also in Cedar Brook (Camden County), 5.9 inches in Bordentown (Burlington County), 5.8 inches in Newport (Cumberland County) and in Riverton (Burlington County), 5.5 inches in West Berlin (Camden County) and in Mantua (Gloucester County) and in Medford Township (Burlington County), 5.3 inches in Haddon Heights (Camden County) and in Hazlet (Monmouth County), 5.0 inches in Hammonton (Atlantic County) and in Millville (Cumberland County) and in Surf City (Ocean County) and also in Long Branch (Monmouth County), 4.9 inches in Ewing (Mercer County), 4.5 inches in Pennington (Mercer County) and in Red Bank (Monmouth County) and in Spotswood (Middlesex County), 4.2 inches in South Plainfield (Middlesex County) and in Lawrence Township (Mercer County), 4.0 inches in Franklin Township (Somerset County), 3.7 inches in Belle Mead (Somerset County), 3.5 inches in Somerville (Somerset County), 3.1 inches in Holland Township (Hunterdon County), and 3.0 inches in Stanton (Hunterdon County) and in Montgomery Township (Somerset County).
The snow was caused by a low pressure system that organized over the Southern Plains on the evening of the 15th. It moved east-northeast across the Gulf Coast States during the day and evening of the 16th, before tracking more northeastward and passing east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina by 4 a.m. EST on the 17th. The low pressure system then raced northeast and out to sea during the daytime. The relatively southeast track and rather fast movement of this system prevented heavier snow from reaching northern New Jersey.

NJZ007-020 **Warren - Western Ocean**

19	2200EST						
20	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

NJZ010-013>019-021>027 **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Mercer - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Monmouth**

20	0000EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills as well as the lowest temperatures of the winter season to New Jersey on the 20th and 21st. As far as wind chill factors went, the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 20 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were around zero. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in more rural inland areas were lower, many were below zero, some well below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures and it felt relatively warmer on the morning of the 21st. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 22 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 21 degrees below zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), 20 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County) and Morristown (Morris County), 19 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport (Atlantic County) and Wrightstown (Burlington County), 18 degrees below zero in Millville (Cumberland County), 17 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County), 15 degrees below zero in Somerville (Somerset County) and Wildwood (Cape May County) and 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County).

Actual lowest temperatures on either the 20th or 21st included 17 degrees below zero in Walpack (Sussex County), 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 9 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 7 degrees below zero in Blairstown (Warren County) and Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 6 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport, 5 degrees below zero in Denville (Morris County) and Shamong (Burlington County), 4 degrees below zero in Skillman and Somerville (Somerset County) and also Dennis Township (Cape May County), 1 degree below zero in New Brunswick (Middlesex County) and Allentown (Monmouth County), zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), Trenton (Mercer County), Woodstown (Salem County), 1 degree above zero in Sea Girt (Monmouth County), Wildwood (Cape May County) and Mount Laurel (Burlington County), 2 degrees above zero in Sewell (Gloucester County), Harvey Cedars (Ocean County), Cherry Hill (Camden County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 3 degrees above zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and 5 degrees above zero in West Cape May (Cape May County). The low temperature of 6 degrees below zero on the 21st at the Atlantic City International Airport, not only broke the daily record, but was the coldest record so late in the season, the coldest day of the winter season and the coldest low temperature since January 1996. The low temperatures of zero on the 20th and 3 degrees above zero on the 21st in Trenton established new daily records. The low temperature of zero on the 20th matched the 24th for the lowest temperature of the season. The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in New Jersey on the evening of the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high pressure system and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ013-020-022-024>026 — **Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Ocean - Western Atlantic - Western Monmouth - Western Ocean**

20	0100EST							
21	1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

The combination of persistent northwest winds and spring tides following the new moon caused blowout tides on the tidal Delaware River and its tidal tributaries as well as upper Delaware Bay with both low tide cycles on the 20th. While low tides reached blowout levels, they were not as low as they were on the 15th of the month. Around Raritan Bay and Monmouth County, blowout tides also occurred with both low tide cycles on the 20th, and also the early morning low tide cycle on the 21st. Across the rest of the coastal Atlantic New Jersey and lower Delaware Bay, blowout tides occurred with all four low tide cycles on the 20th and 21st. The lowest tides during this event occurred with the low tide cycle that started on the ocean front during the afternoon of the 20th and worked its way into Delaware Bay and the tidal Delaware River during the afternoon and evening of the 20th.
The lowest tide at Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) was 2.79 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March of 2008. The lowest tide in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) was 2.82 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March 2005. The lowest tide in Cape May (Cape May County) was 2.90 feet below mean lower low water. At Brandywine Shoal Light in lower Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.48 feet below mean lower low water. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.32 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.43 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.58 feet below mean lower low water. At Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 2.69 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide was 2.31 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington (Burlington County), the lowest tide was 2.04 feet below mean lower low water and on Newbold Island (Bucks County) the lowest tide was 2.28 feet below mean lower low water. As the latest arctic high pressure system reached the coastal waters on the 21st, the offshore push of water ended and tides returned closer to the normal on the tidal Delaware River, Raritan Bay, coastal Monmouth County and upper Delaware Bay on the 21st and the lower Delaware Bay and on the ocean side on the 22nd.

NJZ009-012 — **Hunterdon - Middlesex**

20	0100EST							
	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills as well as the lowest temperatures of the winter season to New Jersey on the 20th and 21st. As far as wind chill factors went, the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 20 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were around zero. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in more rural inland areas were lower, many were below zero, some well below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures and it felt relatively warmer on the morning of the 21st. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 22 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 21 degrees below zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), 20 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County) and Morristown (Morris County), 19 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport (Atlantic County) and Wrightstown (Burlington County), 18 degrees below zero in Millville (Cumberland County), 17 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County), 15 degrees below zero in Somerville (Somerset County) and Wildwood (Cape May County) and 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County).

Actual lowest temperatures on either the 20th or 21st included 17 degrees below zero in Walpack (Sussex County), 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 9 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 7 degrees below zero in Blairstown (Warren County) and Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 6 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport, 5 degrees below zero in Denville (Morris County) and Shamong (Burlington County), 4 degrees below zero in Skillman and Somerville (Somerset County) and also Dennis Township (Cape May County), 1 degree below zero in New Brunswick (Middlesex County) and Allentown (Monmouth County), zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), Trenton (Mercer County), Woodstown (Salem County), 1 degree above zero in Sea Girt (Monmouth County), Wildwood (Cape May County) and Mount Laurel (Burlington County), 2 degrees above zero in Sewell (Gloucester County), Harvey Cedars (Ocean County), Cherry Hill (Camden County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 3 degrees above zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and 5 degrees above zero in West Cape May (Cape May County). The low temperature of 6 degrees below zero on the 21st at the Atlantic City International Airport, not only broke the daily record, but was the coldest record so late in the season, the coldest day of the winter season and the coldest low temperature since January 1996. The low temperatures of zero on the 20th and 3 degrees above zero on the 21st in Trenton established new daily records. The low temperature of zero on the 20th matched the 24th for the lowest temperature of the season. The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in New Jersey on the evening of the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high pressure system and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st.

NJZ025-027 — **Eastern Atlantic - Southeastern Burlington**

20	0130EST							
21	1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

The combination of persistent northwest winds and spring tides following the new moon caused blowout tides on the tidal Delaware River and its tidal tributaries as well as upper Delaware Bay with both low tide cycles on the 20th. While low tides reached blowout levels, they were not as low as they were on the 15th of the month. Around Raritan Bay and Monmouth County, blowout tides also occurred with both low tide cycles on the 20th, and also the early morning low tide cycle on the 21st. Across the rest of the coastal Atlantic New Jersey and lower Delaware Bay, blowout tides occurred with all four low tide cycles on the 20th and 21st. The lowest tides during this event occurred with the low tide cycle that started on the ocean front during the afternoon of the 20th and worked its way into Delaware Bay and the tidal Delaware River during the afternoon and evening of the 20th.
The lowest tide at Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) was 2.79 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March of 2008. The lowest tide in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) was 2.82 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March 2005. The lowest tide in Cape May (Cape May County) was 2.90 feet below mean lower low water. At Brandywine Shoal Light in lower Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.48 feet below mean lower low water. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.32 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.43 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.58 feet below mean lower low water. At Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 2.69 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide was 2.31 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington (Burlington County), the lowest tide was 2.04 feet below mean lower low water and on Newbold Island (Bucks County) the lowest tide was 2.28 feet below mean lower low water. As the latest arctic high pressure system reached the coastal waters on the 21st, the offshore push of water ended and tides returned closer to the normal on the tidal Delaware River, Raritan Bay, coastal Monmouth County and upper Delaware Bay on the 21st and the lower Delaware Bay and on the ocean side on the 22nd.

NJZ008 **Morris**

20	0200EST						
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills as well as the lowest temperatures of the winter season to New Jersey on the 20th and 21st. As far as wind chill factors went, the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 20 degrees below zero during the morning. Actual low temperatures were around zero. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in more rural inland areas were lower, many were below zero, some well below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures and it felt relatively warmer on the morning of the 21st. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 22 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 21 degrees below zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), 20 degrees below zero in Trenton (Mercer County) and Morristown (Morris County), 19 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport (Atlantic County) and Wrightstown (Burlington County), 18 degrees below zero in Millville (Cumberland County), 17 degrees below zero in Lumberton (Burlington County), 15 degrees below zero in Somerville (Somerset County) and Wildwood (Cape May County) and 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County).
Actual lowest temperatures on either the 20th or 21st included 17 degrees below zero in Walpack (Sussex County), 13 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 9 degrees below zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 7 degrees below zero in Blairstown (Warren County) and Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 6 degrees below zero at the Atlantic City International Airport, 5 degrees below zero in Denville (Morris County) and Shamong (Burlington County), 4 degrees below zero in Skillman and Somerville (Somerset County) and also Dennis Township (Cape May County), 1 degree below zero in New Brunswick (Middlesex County) and Allentown (Monmouth County), zero in Belmar (Monmouth County), Trenton (Mercer County), Woodstown (Salem County), 1 degree above zero in Sea Girt (Monmouth County), Wildwood (Cape May County) and Mount Laurel (Burlington County), 2 degrees above zero in Sewell (Gloucester County), Harvey Cedars (Ocean County), Cherry Hill (Camden County) and Millville (Cumberland County), 3 degrees above zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and 5 degrees above zero in West Cape May (Cape May County). The low temperature of 6 degrees below zero on the 21st at the Atlantic City International Airport, not only broke the daily record, but was the coldest record so late in the season, the coldest day of the winter season and the coldest low temperature since January 1996. The low temperatures of zero on the 20th and 3 degrees above zero on the 21st in Trenton established new daily records. The low temperature of zero on the 20th matched the 24th for the lowest temperature of the season. The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in New Jersey on the evening of the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high pressure system and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ016>019-021 **Camden - Cumberland - Gloucester - Northwestern Burlington - Salem**

	20	0300EST						
		0100EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

The combination of persistent northwest winds and spring tides following the new moon caused blowout tides on the tidal Delaware River and its tidal tributaries as well as upper Delaware Bay with both low tide cycles on the 20th. While low tides reached blowout levels, they were not as low as they were on the 15th of the month. Around Raritan Bay and Monmouth County, blowout tides also occurred with both low tide cycles on the 20th, and also the early morning low tide cycle on the 21st. Across the rest of the coastal Atlantic New Jersey and lower Delaware Bay, blowout tides occurred with all four low tide cycles on the 20th and 21st. The lowest tides during this event occurred with the low tide cycle that started on the ocean front during the afternoon of the 20th and worked its way into Delaware Bay and the tidal Delaware River during the afternoon and evening of the 20th.
The lowest tide at Sandy Hook (Monmouth County) was 2.79 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March of 2008. The lowest tide in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) was 2.82 feet below mean lower low water. This was the lowest tide since March 2005. The lowest tide in Cape May (Cape May County) was 2.90 feet below mean lower low water. At Brandywine Shoal Light in lower Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.48 feet below mean lower low water. At Ship John Shoal Light in upper Delaware Bay, the lowest tide was 2.32 feet below mean lower low water. At Reedy Point (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.43 feet below mean lower low water. At Delaware City (New Castle County), the lowest tide was 2.58 feet below mean lower low water. At Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 2.69 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide was 2.31 feet below mean lower low water. In Burlington (Burlington County), the lowest tide was 2.04 feet below mean lower low water and on Newbold Island (Bucks County) the lowest tide was 2.28 feet below mean lower low water. As the latest arctic high pressure system reached the coastal waters on the 21st, the offshore push of water ended and tides returned closer to the normal on the tidal Delaware River, Raritan Bay, coastal Monmouth County and upper Delaware Bay on the 21st and the lower Delaware Bay and on the ocean side on the 22nd.

NJZ016>018 **Camden - Gloucester - Salem**

	21	1200EST						
		0000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NJZ001-007 **Sussex - Warren**

	21	1200EST						
	22	0500EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NJZ010-015-019 **Mercer - Northwestern Burlington - Somerset**

	21	1230EST						
	22	0000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NJZ009 **Hunterdon**

	21	1230EST						
	22	0600EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NJZ012-013 **Middlesex - Western Monmouth**

	21	1300EST						
	22	0000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

NJZ008 **Morris**

	21	1300EST						
	22	0630EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NJZ014-020-027 **Eastern Monmouth - Southeastern Burlington - Western Ocean**

	21	1330EST						
		2300EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest									
NJZ021	**Cumberland**								
	21	1400EST							
		2300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NJZ026	**Eastern Ocean**								
	21	1430EST							
		2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
NJZ022>025	**Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May**								
	21	1500EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A winter storm produced a protracted mixture of snow, sleet and freezing rain across most of New Jersey during the afternoon into the overnight of the 21st and lasted through the entire overnight in far northwest New Jersey where precipitation fell mainly as snow. Snowfall averaged 3 to 6 inches, with slightly lower amounts in the southeast part of the state. In addition, ice accumulations averaged one tenth to one quarter of an inch in the central and southwest part of the state. The hardest hit locations were along the Interstate 95/New Jersey Turnpike and Interstate 195 corridors. Travel was extremely difficult, especially during the second half of the afternoon and evening.

Precipitation started as snow throughout New Jersey during the early afternoon on the 21st and fell heavy at times during the afternoon in the central and southwest part of the state. In northwest New Jersey precipitation remained as snow and ended during the pre-dawn hours on the 22nd. In the Raritan Basin, the snow changed to a wintry mix late in the evening on the 21st and the precipitation ended toward sunrise on the 22nd. In Monmouth County and along the Interstate 295 corridor in southwest New Jersey, the snow changed to sleet and then freezing rain during the first half of the evening on the 21st and then to plain rain by late that evening. The rain ended around sunrise on the 22nd. In southeast New Jersey, the snow changed to sleet and then freezing rain during the early evening on the 21st and then to plain rain during the middle of that evening. The rain ended around sunrise on the 22nd.

In Cape May County, a fatal accident occurred on the westbound North Wildwood Causeway Bridge. Seven other separate accidents with two injuries also occurred on that bridge. In Warren County, a motor vehicle accident that involved a jack-knifed tractor trailer closed all eastbound lanes of Interstate 80 in Hardwick Township. In Camden County, a major back-up occurred near the junction of State Routes 42 and 55 because of numerous spin-outs. These were just some of the hundreds of accidents that occurred on the Garden State Parkway, New Jersey Turnpike, Atlantic City Expressway, Interstate 287, U.S. Route 206 and New Jersey State Route 38. Speed limits on major roadways in the state as well as the Delaware River bridges in the Philadelphia metropolitan area were reduced to 35 mph. The Cape May-Lewes Ferry suspended service.

Representative ice accumulations included 0.30 inches in Jackson (Ocean County), 0.25 inches in Manalapan (Monmouth County), 0.2 inches in Florence (Burlington County), Newport (Cumberland County), Washington Township (Gloucester County) and Haddon Heights (Camden County), 0.15 inches in Mount Holly (Burlington County), Princeton (Mercer County) and Freehold (Monmouth County) and 0.1 inch in Somerville (Somerset County) and the Atlantic City International Airport (Atlantic County) and Vineland (Cumberland County).
Representative snowfall included 6.5 inches in Berkeley Township (Ocean County), 6.2 inches in Florence (Burlington County), 6.0 inches in Voorhees (Camden County), Pittsgrove Township (Salem County) and Lavallette (Ocean County), 5.5 inches in Highland Lakes (Sussex County), Mansfield Township (Burlington County), Malaga (Gloucester County) and Cherry Hill (Camden County), 5.2 inches in Eastampton Township (Burlington County), 5.0 inches in Bellmawr (Camden County), 4.8 inches in Lumberton (Burlington County), 4.5 inches in Quinton (Salem County), Chester Township (Morris County) and Winslow Township (Camden County), 4.3 inches in Tabernacle (Burlington County), 4.2 inches in Williamstown (Gloucester County) and Millstone Township (Monmouth County), 4.1 inches in Hamilton Township (Mercer County), 4.0 inches in Kingwood (Hunterdon County), Vernon Township (Sussex County), Hackettstown (Warren County), Howell (Monmouth County), Princeton (Mercer County) and Metuchen (Middlesex County), 3.9 inches in Flemington (Hunterdon County), 3.7 inches in Butler (Morris County) and Bridgewater and Hillsborough Townships (Somerset County), 3.5 inches in Southampton Township (Burlington County), Hope (Warren County), Marcella (Morris County), Ewing (Mercer County) and Upper Deerfield Township (Cumberland County), 3.3 inches in Readington Township (Hunterdon County) and Point Pleasant (Ocean County), 3.2 inches in Deans (Middlesex County), 3.0 inches in North Plainfield (Somerset County), Hammonton (Atlantic County) and Lafayette (Sussex County), 2.5 inches in Vineland (Cumberland County) and East Brunswick (Middlesex County), 1.6 inches in Estell Manor (Atlantic County), 1.0 inch at the Atlantic City International Airport and 0.5 inches in Margate (Atlantic County).
The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved northeast from the southern Mississippi River Valley on the morning of the 21st, to the Tennessee River Valley on the early evening of the 21st, into south central Pennsylvania early on the 22nd and then rapidly reached the Canadian Maritimes on the morning of the 22nd. In spite of the surface high pressure system being offshore (in an unfavorable position normally for snow and ice) at the onset of the event, the combination of extremely cold antecedent conditions and a relatively weak low pressure system (made it more difficult to remove cold air near the surface) still caused a winter weather event in New Jersey.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

NJZ007>010-012-014>027 — **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Cape May - Eastern Monmouth - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Hunterdon - Mercer - Middlesex - Morris - Northwestern Burlington - Salem - Somerset - Southeastern Burlington - Warren - Western Atlantic - Western Cape May - Western Ocean**

24	0100EST							
	0900EST		1	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The high pressure system responsible for third and last arctic blast of the month of February arrived in New Jersey on the morning of the 24th. Unlike the two previous arctic outbreaks earlier this month, this one was not accompanied by strong winds during the first half of the day. Air and wind chill temperatures were nearly the same. The calm conditions and snow cover combined to give many locations in northwest New Jersey the coldest morning of the winter season and comparably cold to the 20th and 21st weather in the rest of the state. Morning low temperatures averaged 25 to 35 degrees colder than normal. The unseasonably cold weather claimed the life of an 80-year-old man who was also suffering from dementia in Metuchen (Middlesex County). The cold also caused the cancellation of the first two departures of the Cape May-Lewes Ferry on the 25th after ice formed on the Ferry's bow thruster.

Actual low temperatures included 19 degrees below zero in Walpack (Sussex County), 15 degrees below zero in Sussex (Sussex County), 14 degrees below zero in Kingwood (Hunterdon County), 13 degrees below zero in Basking Ridge (Somerset County), 9 degrees below zero in Blairstown (Warren County) and Morristown (Morris County), 6 degrees below zero in Hillsborough (Somerset County), zero in Trenton (Mercer County), New Brunswick (Middlesex County) and Howell (Monmouth County), 1 degree above zero in Toms River (Ocean County), 2 degrees above zero in South Harrison (Gloucester County) and Lumberton (Burlington County), 4 degrees above zero at the Atlantic City International Airport, Cherry Hill (Camden County), Oceanport (Monmouth County) and Woodstown (Salem County), 5 degrees above zero in Millville (Cumberland County) and Seaside Heights (Ocean County), 6 degrees above zero in Woodbine (Cape May County), 8 degrees above zero in Atlantic City (Atlantic County) and 9 degrees above zero in Cape May (Cape May County). The low temperature of zero at Trenton (Mercer County) matched February 20th for the coldest low of the season.

The multiple arctic intrusions in New Jersey made this month one of the coldest Februaries on record. Since 1895, this February ranked as the 6th coldest on record with an average statewide temperature of 22.3 degrees (11.2 degrees below average). At the Atlantic City International Airport, the February mean temperature of 24.4 degrees (10.9 degrees below average) was the 4th coldest February on record and the coldest since 1979 (21.6 degrees). In Trenton (Mercer County), the February mean temperature of 22.7 degrees was 11.3 degrees below average. M80OU

NJZ023-024 — **Eastern Cape May - Western Cape May**

26	0400EST							
	1230EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

NJZ016>018-020>022-025>027 — **Camden - Cumberland - Eastern Atlantic - Eastern Ocean - Gloucester - Salem - Southeastern Burlington - Western Atlantic - Western Ocean**

26	0530EST							
	1100EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A low pressure system that moved off the South Carolina coast brought snow into mainly southeast New Jersey on the 26th. Snowfall averaged around 5 inches in Cape May County, 1 to 4 inches across the rest of southeast New Jersey and generally an inch or less across southwest New Jersey and higher terrain locations in northwest New Jersey. Some schools in Cape May County were closed. The snow caused accidents and impacted the morning commute. Speed restrictions were in place on the New Jersey Turnpike and Garden State Parkway in the southern third of New Jersey.

Across southern New Jersey, snow began on the morning of the 26th and spread from southeast to northwest between 4 a.m. EST and 7 a.m. EST. The snow fell heavier at times during the morning commute in Atlantic and Cape May Counties. The snow then ended from northwest to southeast between 9 a.m. EST and 1230 p.m. EST that day. It lasted the longest in Cape May County.

Representative snowfall included 6.5 inches in Wildwood Crest (Cape May County), 6.0 inches in Sea Isle City (Cape May County), 5.8 inches in Woodbine (Cape May County), 5.4 inches in Cape May (Cape May County), 5.0 inches in Green Creek (Cape May County), 4.8 inches in Woodbine (Cape May County), 3.4 inches in Estell Manor (Atlantic County), 3.2 inches in Newport (Cumberland County), 2.6 inches at the Atlantic City International Airport, 2.5 inches in Buena Vista Township (Atlantic County), 2.0 inches in Hammonton (Atlantic County), 1.8 inches in Bridgeton (Cumberland County), 1.5 inches in Malaga (Gloucester County) and Pittsgrove Township (Salem County), 1.0 inch in Lanoka Harbor and Berkeley Township (Ocean County) and 0.6 inches in Tabernacle Township (Burlington County).

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW JERSEY, South and Northwest

The snow was caused by a low pressure system that formed in the western Gulf of Mexico on the morning of the 25th. It moved eastnortheast along the northern tier of the Gulf and then reached eastern Georgia early on the 26th. The low pressure system then moved northeast and passed east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina at 7 a.m. EST on the 26th. It continued to move northeast out to sea the rest of the day. The relatively southeast track coupled with its fast movement prevented heavier snow from getting farther northwest than Cape May County.

NEW MEXICO, Central and North

NMZ502-505>506-508>511-515-527>534 — **Chuska Mountains - East Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains - Eastern San Miguel County - Far Northeast Highlands - Far Northwest Highlands - Guadalupe County - Harding County - Jemez Mountains - Northeast Highlands - Quay County - Raton Ridge/johnson Mesa - San Francisco River Valley - San Juan Mountains - Southwest Mountains - Union County - West Central Mountains - West Central Plateau**

01	0000MST						
28	2359MST	0	0				Drought

February 2015 precipitation was a tale of two halves. The first 10 days of the month were especially dry areawide. Record warmth during the second week took a major toll on the existing and rather meager mountain snowpack. Yet another impressive stretch of record or near record warmth on the 18th through 20th gave way to much colder temperatures and far more active and snowy pattern to close out the month. In fact, Albuquerque and portions of central New Mexico experienced record-breaking snow from late on the 25th through the 28th. Snowpack gains in the central and northern mountains were significant. Only slight improvements in he overall drought status were noted, however, with approximately one-quarter of the state classified in severe drought (D2) or worse. That was down nearly 5 percent from the previous month. Drought in the Four Corners area from Gallup to Shiprock remained the most severe.

NMZ539 — **Eastern Lincoln County**

09	1345MST					
	1445MST	0	0	6.0K	0.00K	Wildfire

Persistent high pressure over New Mexico caused a prolonged period of near record to record high temperatures for central and eastern areas. Very warm temperatures on the 9th combined with low humidity values and windy conditions to create critical fire weather conditions for portions of east central New Mexico. A grass fire started around 145pm 60 miles west of Roswell, or near Hondo. Forestry officials were able to contain the 10 acre fire about an hour later, but not before an outbuilding was destroyed. No other injuries or property damages were reported.

NMZ514-515 — **East Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains Above 9500 Feet**

11	0000MST					
	1800MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ524-525 — **South Central Highlands - Upper Tularosa Valley**

11	0100MST					
	1700MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

An upper level low pressure system moved out of the central Rockies late on the 10th and into boot heel of New Mexico late in the evening on the 11th. A potent backdoor cold front accompanied this system, providing enough cold air and upslope flow for significant snow to fall along the east slopes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Eight to 12 inches fell near the peaks of the mountains with lower amounts in nearby valleys. Winds behind the backdoor cold front were strongest through the White Sands Missile Range with gusts up to 61 mph. No damage was reported due to the wind or snow.

NMZ528-529 — **Far Northeast Highlands - Northeast Highlands**

16	1400MST					
17	0300MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A fast-moving upper level disturbance combined with a backdoor cold front to bring snow showers across northern and eastern New Mexico during the afternoon of the 26th through the morning of the 27th. Bands of heavy snow showers fell across the northeast highlands, with lighter bands producing significant snow gradients in snowfall across the rest of the eastern plains. Snowfall totals were generally between 2 to 4 inches with reports up to 6 inches between Springer and Maxwell. No accidents or road closures were reported with this event.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW MEXICO, Central and North

NMZ530 — **Union County**

	20	1830MST						
		1845MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A stong cold front that pushed through the Clayton area on the 20th produced brief strong wind gusts up to 58 mph by late in the day.

	21	0000MST						
	23	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ510-513 — **Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains Above 9500 Feet/red River - San Juan Mountains**

	21	1100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	24							

NMZ512-515-528 — **East Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains - Far Northeast Highlands - Upper Rio Grande Valley - West Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains**

	22	0000MST						
	23	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ521-526-533-538-539 — **Chaves County Plains - Eastern Lincoln County - Guadalupe County - Sandia/manzano Mountains - South Central Mountains**

	22	1800MST						
	23	0800MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NMZ534-537 — **Curry County - De Baca County - Quay County**

	23	0000MST						
		1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ505 — **West Central Plateau**

	23	2200MST						
	24	1700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A very dry and warm start to the month of February ended with an extremely beneficial pattern change that delivered epic snowfall amounts to the northern high terrain of New Mexico. The big change arrived beginning on the 22nd as a powerful blast of arctic air moved south and west across the area and plunged New Mexico into winter once again. Meanwhile, a series of upper level low pressure systems crossed from southern California into Arizona and pumped abundant moisture over New Mexico. The heaviest snowfall accumulations occurred over the northern high terrain where 1 to 2 feet of new snow was reported. A strong surface pressure gradient in place over the area also produced strong gap winds in the Rio Grande Valley. Widespread difficult to severe driving conditions were reported along with several road closures over portions of New Mexico. This was the first in a series of significant winter storms that impacted the area through early March.

NMZ512>516-527>529-531>532 — **East Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains - Eastern San Miguel County - Far Northeast Highlands - Harding County - Northeast Highlands - Northern Sangre De Cristo Mountains Above 9500 Feet/red River - Raton Ridge/johnson Mesa - Southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains Above 9500 Feet - Upper Rio Grande Valley - West Slopes Of The Sangre De Cristo Mountains**

	25	1700MST						
	28	1159MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ510-518-521-524-533-539 — **Eastern Lincoln County - Guadalupe County - Jemez Mountains - San Juan Mountains - Sandia/manzano Mountains - Santa Fe Metro Area - South Central Highlands**

	26	1900MST						
	28	1200MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW MEXICO, Central and North

NMZ525 — **Upper Tularosa Valley**

	26	1900MST							
	27	1000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

NMZ517-519-522-534>538 — **Albuquerque Metro Area - Central Highlands - Chaves County Plains - Curry County - De Baca County - Estancia Valley - Lower Chama River Valley - Quay County - Roosevelt County**

	26	2000MST							
	28	1200MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NMZ501>505-507 — **Chuska Mountains - Far Northwest Highlands - Northwest Highlands - Northwest Plateau - West Central Highlands - West Central Plateau**

	27	0800MST							
	28	1000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

This heavy snow event followed quickly on the heels of the initial heavy snow event from the 22nd to the 24th. Several upper level disturbances embedded in a deep fetch of abundant subtropical moisture continued shifting northeastward over New Mexico. This moisture and instability interacted with a record cold airmass entrenched over the state. Numerous locations reported record low maximum temperatures. Snow was measured in feet over the northern high terrain where record-breaking amounts were reported. This was the best period of snow in years for many resort locations across the northern mountains. Snowpack received a huge boost as many SNOTELs overcame huge deficits to end the month near normal to even above normal.

NEW MEXICO, South Central and Southwest

NMZ401-404 — **Southern Gila Highlands/black Range - Southwest Desert/lower Gila River Valley - Upper Gila River Valley**

	01	0000MST							
	03	2359MST			0	0	0.00K		Drought

Moderate to heavy rain at the very end of January into early February brought an improvement in drought conditions for the Gila Region.

NMZ409 — **Sierra County Lakes**

	16	1953MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A cold front combined with an approaching 140+ knot jet from the north and an upper trough to produce weak convection across Sierra County. The air at the surface was drying out quickly behind the cold front which helped to produce outflow winds of 67 mph at the Truth or Consequences Airport.

NEW MEXICO, Southeast

NMZ029 — **Northern Lea County**

	26	2230MST							
	27	1550MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An extended period of light to moderate snow, and freezing drizzle, occurred across southeast New Mexico. the wintry precipitation was produced ahead of a slow moving upper trough while an arctic airmass resided over the region.

NEW YORK, Central

NYZ015>018-022>025-036-044>046-055>057-062 — **Broome - Chemung - Chenango - Cortland - Delaware - Madison - Onondaga - Otsego - Schuyler - Seneca - Southern Cayuga - Steuben - Sullivan - Tioga - Tompkins - Yates**

	01	1800EST							
	02	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NYZ009-037 — **Northern Oneida - Southern Oneida**

	02	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, Central

A winter storm tracked from the central Plains on Sunday February 1st to the upper Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania by Monday morning the 2nd. The storm then moved east off the New Jersey coast and out to sea by Monday evening. This storm spread snow to central New York during the evening hours of the 1st. The snow lasted through the overnight and tapered to snow showers by Monday afternoon. The winter storm brought a general 6 to 12 inches of snow to central New York with locally higher amounts.

	08	1200EST						
	09	1800EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NYZ017-036>037-044-046 **Cortland - Madison - Onondaga - Otsego - Southern Cayuga - Southern Oneida**

	08	1200EST						
	09	1800EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A frontal system stalled from northern New England and northern New York southwest to southern Missouri Sunday February 8th. Low pressure tracked along this front Sunday night and Monday morning the 9th as it moved south of the region. The low reached the Middle Atlantic States by Monday afternoon and eventually moved to the southeast away from central New York. This low and frontal system brought a widespread snow to north central New York state beginning Sunday afternoon the 8th and ending by Monday evening the 9th. Snowfall accumulations averaged between 6 and 12 inches in most areas.

NYZ018-036-044 **Cortland - Madison - Onondaga**

	14	0400EST						
	15	0900EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Low pressure tracked southeast from the Upper Great Lakes region on the evening of Friday the 13th across western New York and Pennsylvania by the evening of the 14th. The low then tracked east on the 14th becoming a major winter storm off the northeast U.S. coast by Sunday the 15th . This low brought more snow to central New York beginning early on Saturday the 14th and lasting until the morning of the 15th. Snowfall accumulations ranged from about 6 to 10 inches.

NEW YORK, Coastal

NYZ067>075-078-176>179 **Bronx - Kings (Brooklyn) - New York (Manhattan) - Northern Nassau - Northern Queens - Northern Westchester - Northwest Suffolk - Orange - Putnam - Richmond (Staten Island) - Rockland - Southern Nassau - Southern Queens - Southern Westchester**

	01	2000EST						
	02	1830EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressure tracked east from the Ohio Valley the night of February 1 to just south of Long Island the afternoon of February 2. The close proximity of the low with arctic air to the north resulted in snow at the onset, which transitioned to a wintry mix during the morning hours before going back to snow by early afternoon. Some interior locations remained all snow. Much of southeast New York received 5 to 10 inches of snowfall along with up to a quarter inch of ice near the coast.

	08	1330EST						
	09	1730EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Low pressure moving east from the Ohio Valley along a cold front passing slowly to the south brought a long duration winter weather event across Orange County, New York.

NYZ070-178 **Northern Westchester - Southern Queens**

	15	0200EST						
		0800EST		0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in strong winds.

NYZ079>081 **Northeast Suffolk - Southeast Suffolk - Southwest Suffolk**

	15	0800EST						
		1100EST		0	0	30.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, Coastal

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in high winds.

NYZ071-176 **Northern Queens - Southern Westchester**

15	0900EST						
	1400EST	0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in strong winds.

NYZ078 **Northwest Suffolk**

15	1000EST						
	1200EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in high winds.

NYZ177 **Northern Nassau**

15	1400EST						
	1700EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

An area of low pressure deepened as it tracked to the northeast of the local region resulting in strong winds.

NYZ067 **Orange**

15	1800EST						
16	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Strong northwest winds and frigid air in the wake of an intense storm over the Canadian Maritimes combined to produce dangerous wind chills across parts of interior southeast New York.

NYZ070-071 **Northern Westchester - Southern Westchester**

21	1330EST						
22	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Weak low pressure moving across from the southwest brought locally heavy snow to parts of Westchester County, New York.

NEW YORK, East

NYZ058>061-063>066 **Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Greene - Eastern Ulster - Western Columbia - Western Dutchess - Western Greene - Western Ulster**

01	2300EST						
02	1800EST	0	0			Heavy Snow	

NYZ032-038>043-047>054-082>084 **Eastern Albany - Eastern Rensselaer - Eastern Schenectady - Hamilton - Montgomery - Northern Fulton - Northern Herkimer - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Schoharie - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington - Western Albany - Western Rensselaer - Western Schenectady**

02	0000EST						
	1800EST	0	0			Heavy Snow	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, East

A cold air mass was in place over the region on Sunday, February 1st. During the late evening hours, an area of low pressure over the Ohio Valley began moving eastward towards the mid-Atlantic states. With plenty of moisture streaming up from the south, precipitation spread across the region in the form of snow. This snowfall picked up intensity during the overnight hours and continued through much of the day on Monday, February 2nd, as the low pressure area passed to the south of Long Island, New York.
Snowfall tapered off to snow showers by the evening hours and ended. Most areas received 8 to 16 inches of snowfall with the highest totals in the Albany County Hilltowns, Mohawk Valley, Taconics and eastern Catskills.

	02	2000EST							
	03	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ039-082 **Northern Fulton - Southern Fulton**

	02	2000EST							
	03	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a departing snowstorm, Arctic air moved into the region between February 2nd and February 3rd. Overnight low temperatures dropped to zero to 10 below zero in many areas, with a few spots as low as 15 below zero. With gusty northwest winds in place, wind chill values dropped to 20 to 30 below zero across the Mohawk Valley during the overnight hours. Winds became light during the morning hours and although temperatures remained frigid, wind chill values improved for during the day on February 3rd.

NYZ032-038>039-041>043-054-061-082>084 **Eastern Columbia - Eastern Rensselaer - Hamilton - Northern Fulton - Northern Herkimer - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Southern Washington**

	05	1800EST							
	06	0900EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into eastern New York by the evening on Thursday, February 5th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds.
During the overnight hours, winds began to subside, but the clear skies in place allowed temperatures to plummet. Overnight lows fell between zero and 20 degrees below zero. Although winds were starting to diminish, wind chill values still ranged between 15 and 30 degrees below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 6th. Some towns and cities opened up warming shelters as well.

NYZ033 **Hamilton**

	07	0700EST							
	09	1908EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

NYZ032 **Northern Herkimer**

	07	0700EST							
	09	1908EST			0	0			Winter Weather

NYZ039>043-050-082>084 **Montgomery - Northern Fulton - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington**

	07	0800EST							
	09	0031EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

NYZ038 **Southern Herkimer**

	07	0800EST							
	09	2102EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, East

NYZ047>049-051-053>054 — **Eastern Rensselaer - Eastern Schenectady - Schoharie - Western Albany - Western Rensselaer - Western Schenectady**

	07	0900EST							
	10	0031EST			0	0			Heavy Snow

NYZ052-058>061-063>066 — **Eastern Albany - Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Greene - Eastern Ulster - Western Columbia - Western Dutchess - Western Greene - Western Ulster**

	07	0900EST							
	10	2102EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A three day period of snowfall impacted all of eastern New York between February 7th and 9th, 2015.
The snowfall began on the morning of Saturday, February 7th, as an Arctic cold front dropped south across the region. Light steady snow fell during most of the morning hours, but started to taper off from north to south during the afternoon hours. By the evening, a coating to a few inches fell across much of the region, with most areas seeing a break from the steady snowfall. The frontal boundary stalled just south of the region for Saturday night. A weak disturbance moving along the boundary allowed for some additional snowfall between Saturday night into the early morning of Sunday, February 8th. An additional coating to an inch or two fell across the region, with the heaviest amounts across northern areas.
After a lull in the snowfall for Sunday morning, a steadier and heavier snowfall developed for Sunday afternoon into Sunday night, as a stronger wave of low pressure moved along the frontal boundary. This snowfall continued through the day Monday, February 9th as the wave of low pressure passed south of the region across the mid-Atlantic states. Snowfall tapered off between late Monday afternoon into Monday evening.
By the time all of the snow ended, amounts ranged between 5 and 17 inches across the area, with the heaviest amounts in the Sacandaga area of the southern Adirondacks and Schoharie County.

NYZ032-038>043-047>054-058>061-063-066-083>084 — **Eastern Albany - Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Greene - Eastern Rensselaer - Eastern Schenectady - Montgomery - Northern Herkimer - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Schoharie - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington - Western Albany - Western Columbia - Western Greene - Western Rensselaer - Western Schenectady - Western Ulster**

	13	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ033-082 — **Hamilton - Northern Fulton**

	13	0000EST							
		1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into upstate New York on the late evening of Thursday, February 12th into the early morning hours of Friday, February 13th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds of up to 35 mph.
During the late night hours, winds continued to be very gusty. With these strong winds and temperatures dropping between zero and -18 degrees, wind chill values were as low as 15 to 35 below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 13th. With the persistent cold weather in place, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open for residents. There were also some reports of frozen pipes and burst water mains, especially in the areas that contained older infrastructure.

NYZ041-050-053-084 — **Eastern Rensselaer - Northern Saratoga - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington - Western Rensselaer**

	14	1300EST							
	15	1000EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, East

A fast moving, but strong clipper system moved from the Great Lakes region towards the Northeast on Saturday, February 14th. Light snowfall spread across eastern New York during the early afternoon hours and began to pick up in intensity. This snowfall made for hazardous travel conditions.
During the evening hours and into the early morning hours on Sunday, February 15th, the clipper storm began to re-form off the New England coast as a powerful winter storm. While the majority of the heavy snow with this developing system remained to the east across central and eastern New England, periods of snow continued over parts of eastern New York, especially across the higher elevations of the Taconics.
By the time snow finally tapered off during the mid-morning hours on Sunday, February 15th, many areas received 2 to 6 inches. However, there were locally higher amounts across Saratoga, Washington and Rennselaer Counties, where 5 to 10 inches occurred.

NYZ060-064-065 **Eastern Ulster - Western Columbia - Western Dutchess**

15	1000EST				
16	1200EST	0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ032-038>043-047>054-058-061-063-066-082>084 **Eastern Albany - Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Rensselaer - Eastern Schenectady - Hamilton - Montgomery - Northern Fulton - Northern Herkimer - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Schoharie - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington - Western Albany - Western Greene - Western Rensselaer - Western Schenectady - Western Ulster**

15	1000EST				
16	1200EST	0	0		Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a rapidly developing coastal storm, an extremely frigid Arctic air mass pour into the region from the north, beginning during the late morning hours on Sunday, February 15th. With the developing storm just east of the region, a strong pressure gradient allowed for very strong winds. Northwest winds frequently gusted over 30 MPH, with some gusts as high as 46 MPH through the evening hours.
Temperatures fell quickly through the day and dropped below zero for Sunday night into the morning of Monday, February 16th. Some temperatures were as cold as 30 degrees below zero. With winds continuing to be gusty during the overnight and morning hours, wind chill values dropped as low as 15 to 45 degrees below zero.
With much of the month experiencing cold temperatures, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open. There were many reports of bursts water mains and pipes due to the frigid temperatures penetrating deep into the ground. This was especially true in areas where the infrastructure was older.
By the afternoon hours on Monday, February 16th, wind chill values finally rose above dangerous levels, although it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

19	2200EST				
20	1000EST	0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ038>043-047>054-059>061-064>066-083>084 **Eastern Albany - Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Greene - Eastern Rensselaer - Eastern Schenectady - Eastern Ulster - Montgomery - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Northern Washington - Schoharie - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington - Western Albany - Western Columbia - Western Dutchess - Western Rensselaer - Western Schenectady**

19	2200EST				
20	1000EST	0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ033-058-063-082 **Hamilton - Northern Fulton - Western Greene - Western Ulster**

19	2200EST				
20	1000EST	0	0		Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of a departing storm system, strong northwest winds brought yet another frigid Arctic air mass into the region during the evening on Thursday, February 19th. With winds gusting over 25 MPH and temperatures dropping below zero, wind chill values were as low as 15 to 40 degrees below zero during the overnight hours and into the morning on Friday, February 20th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, East

By the late morning hours on Friday, February 20th, diminishing winds and rising temperatures allowed wind chill values to improve. However, it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

With a nearly month long stretch of very cold weather, there were many reports of bursts pipes and water mains. Over 100 water main breaks were reported in the Capital Region through the winter so far, mostly in the town of Colonie where the infrastructure was much older.

NYZ040-048-066 **Eastern Dutchess - Montgomery - Western Schenectady**

21	1300EST						
22	0622EST			0	0		Winter Weather

NYZ082 **Northern Fulton**

21	1400EST						
22	0025EST			0	0		Heavy Snow

NYZ032-039-041-043-050-083>084 **Hamilton - Northern Herkimer - Northern Saratoga - Northern Washington - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Saratoga - Southern Washington**

21	1400EST						
22	0025EST			0	0		Winter Weather

During the afternoon on Saturday, February 21st, a storm system began to approach the region from the Ohio Valley. As a warm front stretched towards eastern New York, a band of steady snowfall developed and moved northward across the area. The snowfall fell locally moderate to heavy in intensity between the late afternoon and evening hours, especially across the southern Adirondacks, where the the terrain helped enhance the precipitation.
As the storm lifted across the region, snowfall tapered off to snow showers and flurries during the early morning hours of Sunday, February 22nd. By that point, 2 to 6 inches of snowfall fell across much of the region, although locally higher totals of 6 to 10 inches fell in a band across Fulton, southern Hamilton, Saratoga and Washington Counties.

23	1500EST						
24	0600EST			0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

NYZ033-038>042-054-058-061-063-066-082>083 **Eastern Columbia - Eastern Dutchess - Eastern Rensselaer - Hamilton - Montgomery - Northern Fulton - Northern Saratoga - Northern Warren - Southeast Warren - Southern Fulton - Southern Herkimer - Western Greene - Western Ulster**

23	1500EST						
24	0600EST			0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of another Arctic cold front, gusty northwest winds ushered in a frigid air mass into the region on Monday, February 23rd. Although winds started to diminish on Monday night, wind chill values continued to range between 10 and 30 degrees below zero into the early morning hours on Tuesday, February 24th.
Although it remained rather cold, wind chill values rose rose above dangerous levels during the day on Tuesday, February 24th.

NEW YORK, North

NYZ026>031-034>035-087 **Eastern Clinton - Eastern Essex - Northern Franklin - Northern St. Lawrence - Southeastern St. Lawrence - Southern Franklin - Southwestern St. Lawrence - Western Clinton - Western Essex**

01	0000EST						
28	2359EST			0	0	0.00K 0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, North

A persistent deep cold trough settled across the northeast United States from late January through early March. This lead to the coldest February on record for much of northern New york and beyond with monthly departures of 13 to 17 degrees below normal. Many locations did not witness temperatures above freezing for 25 to 45 consecutive days from mid-January through early March. It was the coldest month on record since January 1994.
In February, many sites recorded 15 to 20+ days below zero and on several days, dangerously cold wind chills of 30 below zero or colder occurred.

NYZ027 **Northern Franklin**

01	0200EST						
	1700EST	0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

NYZ029-087 **Southeastern St. Lawrence - Southern Franklin - Southwestern St. Lawrence**

02	0200EST						
	1700EST	0	0	30.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

NYZ026 **Northern St. Lawrence**

02	0200EST						
	1700EST	0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

NYZ028-031-034-035 **Eastern Clinton - Eastern Essex - Western Clinton - Western Essex**

02	0300EST						
	1800EST	0	0	40.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A storm system moved from the Desert Southwest on Saturday (1/31) to the Mississippi Valley on Sunday (2/1) and across the Ohio River Valley and south of New England on Monday (2/2). This brought snowfall across northern New York during the early morning hours and continued into the early afternoon. A widespread 4 to 8 inches of snow fell across the region and it was cold with temperatures only near zero degrees.

NEW YORK, West

NYZ001>006-008-010>014-019>021-085 **Allegany - Cattaraugus - Chautauqua - Genesee - Lewis - Livingston - Monroe - Niagara - Northern Cayuga - Northern Erie - Ontario - Orleans - Oswego - Southern Erie - Wayne - Wyoming**

01	1000EST						
02	1800EST	0	0	330.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

NYZ007 **Jefferson**

02	0000EST						
	1800EST	0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Low pressure tracked across Ohio and Pennsylvania to the Maryland coast. The low brought a general eight to fourteen inches of snow to the entire region. Heaviest amounts were along the southern tier counties and over the counties along the south shore of Lake Ontario. Northeast winds became quite strong near Lake Ontario with near blizzard conditions occurring closer to the shore. While the snow did not result in many closings the general snow across the entire region did result in many delays and late openings. Specific snowfall reports included: 18 inches at Sanborn; 17 inches at Webster; 16 inches at Greece and Oswego; 15 inches at Dunkirk and Wyoming; 14 inches at Buffalo, Dansville, Walworth and Amherst; 13 inches at Ripley, Boston, Corfu, Warsaw, Niagara Falls and Tonawanda; 12 inches at Perrysburg, Montezuma, Gypsum, Constableville, Minetto and Olean; 11 inches at Franklinville; 10 inches at East Aurora and Glenfield; and 9 inches at Angelica, Lyndonville and Watertown.

06	1100EST						
	2130EST	0	0	25.0K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NEW YORK, West

NYZ008 **Lewis**

06	1100EST						
	2130EST	0	0	25.0K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow	

Westerly winds brought a disorganized band of lake effect snow across northern Jefferson County Friday morning the 6th. The snow band shifted southward and intensified over the Tug Hill region. Snowfall rates of about two inches per hour occurred during the late morning and early afternoon hours. Though the band was briefly heavy it did produce up to a foot of snow east of Lake Ontario before the snow band diminished in the early evening hours. While the intense portion of the snow band was just a few hours, it did produce white-out conditions and dangerous driving conditions. These whiteout conditions on Interstate 81 produced a 35 car pile-up Friday morning in southern Jefferson County. Specific snowfall amounts included: 11 inches at Lorraine and Highmarket and 8 inches at Constableville.

NYZ002>005-011>014 **Genesee - Livingston - Monroe - Northern Cayuga - Ontario - Orleans - Wayne - Wyoming**

08	1300EST						
09	0600EST	0	0	115.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Low pressure moved across Ohio and Pennsylvania to the Virginia Coast. The system brought a light general snowfall to the area. The northerly flow crossing the warmer waters of Lake Ontario and higher elevations resulted in enhanced snowfall amounts across parts of the Genesee Valley and northern Finger Lakes. Given the harsh winter conditions, the effects of this storm on the region were generally minimal with just some delays and longer travel times. Specific snowfall reports included: 14 inches near Walworth; 12 inches near Montezuma, Geneva and Rochester; and 9 inches near Corfu, Pulaski, Warsaw and Lyndonville.

NYZ006 **Oswego**

12	1400EST						
	2130EST	0	0	25.0K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow	

A short-lived band of lake effect snow dropped about a foot of snow across central Oswego County. Snowfall rates reached two to three inches per hour during the event which lasted only about twelve hours. Reported snowfall totals included 13 inches at Oswego, 12 inches at Minetto and 9 inches at Palermo and Fulton.

NYZ001>006-010-020-085 **Cattaraugus - Monroe - Niagara - Northern Cayuga - Northern Erie - Orleans - Oswego - Southern Erie - Wayne**

14	0800EST						
15	1300EST	2	0	170.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A strong clipper crossed the Great Lakes and brought snow and blowing snow to the region and some of the coldest air of the season. The snowfall amounts were enhanced downwind of Lake Ontario and upslope east of Lake Erie where snowfall amounts around a foot were recorded. Gusty winds accompanied the system and produced reduced visibilities in blowing snow. Reported snowfall amounts included: 12 inches at Perrysburg and Walworth; 9 inches at Fair Haven and Fulton; and 8 inches at East Amherst and North Tonawanda. On the back side of the system, temperatures plummeted and struggled to reach zero on Sunday the 15th. Combined with the winds, wind chill temperatures of minus 25 to minus 35 were recorded. A 47-year old woman was found dead in Niagara Falls. Reports were she arrived home after a night out of drinking and was unable to find her way to her home. An autopsy showed she froze to death. F47OU

NYZ007 **Jefferson**

14	0900EST						
	1733EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow	

A short-lived band of lake effect snow affected northern Jefferson County on Valentines Day. The snow developed ahead of a sharp arctic front boundary and produced snowfall rates over an inch per hour. This lake snow band persisted into the afternoon hours before the arctic boundary broke apart the lake effect band. Reported snowfall totals included 12 inches at Cape Vincent and 8 inches at Millen Bay.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Central

NCZ007>011-021>028-038>043-073>078-083>086-088>089 — **Alamance - Anson - Chatham - Cumberland - Davidson - Durham - Edgecombe - Forsyth - Franklin - Granville - Guilford - Halifax - Harnett - Hoke - Johnston - Lee - Montgomery - Moore - Nash - Orange - Person - Randolph - Richmond - Sampson - Scotland - Stanly - Vance - Wake - Warren - Wayne - Wilson**

16	1700EST						
17	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Very cold Arctic high pressure was in place over the region as a surface low developed along the southeast coast due to an eastward moving shortwave. All of central North Carolina was under a winter storm warning. Snowfall totals ranged from 1-3 inches across the extreme northwestern Piedmont to a trace across the southeastern portion of the forecast area. Freezing rain also fell across all of the region, ranging from a quarter to a third of an inch across the south and east to just a trace further north and west.

NCZ007>011-021>028-038>043-073>078-083>086-088>089 — **Alamance - Anson - Chatham - Cumberland - Davidson - Durham - Edgecombe - Forsyth - Franklin - Granville - Guilford - Halifax - Harnett - Hoke - Johnston - Lee - Montgomery - Moore - Nash - Orange - Person - Randolph - Richmond - Sampson - Scotland - Stanly - Vance - Wake - Warren - Wayne - Wilson**

24	0500EST						
	1300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An upper level disturbance moving east across the southeast US, caused a low pressure system to develop off the southeast coast. With very cold air in place over the region, as this low tracked northeast, snow developed across the area. With a winter weather advisory in place, most of central North Carolina received 1-2 inches of snow.

NCZ007>011-021>028-038>043-073>076 — **Alamance - Chatham - Davidson - Durham - Edgecombe - Forsyth - Franklin - Granville - Guilford - Halifax - Johnston - Lee - Montgomery - Moore - Nash - Orange - Person - Randolph - Stanly - Vance - Wake - Warren - Wilson**

25	2200EST						
26	0700EST	0	0	9.5M	0.00K	Winter Storm	

As a low pressure system tracked along the southeast coast, wintry precipitation spread into Central North Carolina. A winter storm warning was issued for the majority of the area, with the exception of a few counties in the extreme southeast where a winter weather advisory was needed. Much of the warning area received 2-4 inches of snow and sleet, with the northern third tier of counties receiving 7-9 inches. In addition, a some locations received a thin glaze of ice on top of the snow. Precipitation amounts decreased towards the south, with the southern tier of counties only received a trace of snow and sleet. The heavy, wet snow caused extensive power outages in many of the hardest hit counties, with some power outages extending beyond 24 hours.

NORTH CAROLINA, Central Coastal

NCZ044 — **Pitt**

14	2200EST	0	0	0.1K		Strong Wind	

NCZ047 — **Western Dare**

14	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

NCZ044 — **Pitt**

14	2330EST	0	0	0.5K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

NCZ103 — **Eastern Dare**

14	2335EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	
15	0052EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

NCZ095 — **Carteret**

15	0320EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

An arctic cold front crossed eastern North Carolina during the evening of February 14th 2015. Strong northwest winds developed behind the front during the late evening of February 14th and continue into the early morning hours of February 15th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
NORTH CAROLINA, Central Coastal									
NCZ029-044-079> 080-090>093-098	**Beaufort - Craven - Duplin - Greene - Jones - Lenoir - Martin - Onslow - Pitt - Washington**								
	16	1800EST							
	17	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
	An arctic air mass ridging into Eastern NC supplying cold air, in conjunction with low pressure riding northeastward and just off the coastline, combined to produce a wintry mix of precipitation across the area. Precipitation fell as mix of sleet, snow, and freezing rain along and north of the highway 264 corridor, and mainly freezing rain south of that line. Only the Crystal Coast of Carteret and southern Onslow County as well as the Southern Outer Banks escaped the wintry precipitation. Freezing rain accretion of a quarter to half an inch was fairly common across the affected areas, with trees and powerlines being downed by the weight of the ice.								
NCZ090	**Duplin**								
	24	0730EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NCZ095	**Carteret**								
	24	0800EST							
		2030EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
NCZ081	**Western Hyde**								
	24	0800EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NCZ029-044-079-091>094	**Craven - Greene - Jones - Lenoir - Martin - Pamlico - Pitt**								
	24	0815EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
NCZ098	**Onslow**								
	24	0930EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NCZ080-103	**Beaufort - Eastern Dare**								
	24	1000EST							
		2230EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	Low pressure moved south of Eastern NC while arctic high pressure to the north supplied cold air to the region. The low pressure system caused a wintry mix of precipitation across the area throughout the day, with mainly snow as the precipitation broke out during the morning. A warm front lifted northward through the day, causing snow to change to freezing rain and sleet from south to north. Snow totals ranged from 2 to 4 inches for a large area of east central NC, with around 1 inch of sleet and snow to the south, including the Crystal Coast. The precipitation changed to a period of freezing rain and sleet across the area by mid afternoon before ending around mid evening.								
NCZ044	**Pitt**								
	25	2030EST							
	26	0030EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
NCZ029	**Martin**								
	25	2100EST							
	26	0200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Central Coastal

NCZ045-046 **Tyrrell - Washington**

	25	2130EST							
	26	0100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong low pressure system tracked northeastward just off the NC coast late in the evening into the early morning hours of Feb 25th into the 26th. Precipitation fell as a mix of sleet and snow before changing to all rain during the overnight hours. Most places only received trace amounts, with the exception of Martin, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington counties, which received measurable snow and sleet.

NORTH CAROLINA, Extreme Southwest

NCZ061 **Clay**

	25	2228EST							
	26	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	26	0815EST							
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

NCZ060 **Cherokee**

	26	0900EST							
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressured tracked through the region producing heavy snow across southwest North Carolina. Even the lower elevations were blanked with snow.

NORTH CAROLINA, North Coastal

NCZ012>017-030>032-102 **Bertie - Camden - Chowan - Eastern Currituck - Gates - Hertford - Northampton - Pasquotank - Perquimans - Western Currituck**

	16	1400EST							
	17	0400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Low pressure moving from the Southern Plains east northeast and off the Mid Atlantic Coast produced between one inch and two inches of snow, plus one quarter inch to one half inch of ice from freezing rain across northeast North Carolina from early Monday evening, February 16th through early Tuesday morning, February 17th.

NCZ030>032 **Bertie - Chowan - Perquimans**

	25	2200EST							
	26	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between two inches and ten inches of snow across northeast North Carolina from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

NCZ017-102 **Eastern Currituck - Western Currituck**

	25	2300EST							
	26	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between one inch and three inches of snow across Coastal northeast North Carolina from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

NCZ012>016 **Camden - Gates - Hertford - Northampton - Pasquotank**

	25	2300EST							
	26	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between two inches and ten inches of snow across northeast North Carolina from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Northwest and North Central

NCZ001 **Ashe**

02	1415EST	0	0	1.0K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong Arctic cold front and associated strong upper-level trough were moving through the region. Behind the front, northwest winds gusting from 40 to 58 mph were observed across the mountains and foothills of northwest North Carolina as well as adjacent areas of southwest Virginia. Wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were event reported across the New River Valley and Roanoke Valley as well as the Piedmont of Virginia. In Ashe county, the strong northwest winds caused damage to a commercial building in West Jefferson when a large security door was blown open and damaged. The following information lists the highest wind gusts reported from the northwest North Carolina counties within the Blacksburg forecast area:
Alleghany county: 47 mph at Barrett; Ashe county: 58 mph at Jefferson; Stokes county: 48 mph just northeast of Pinnacle; Surry county: 42 mph 4S of Low Gap; Watauga county: 55 mph just east-southeast of Boone.

14	1813EST						
15	0600EST	0	0	5.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

NCZ002-005-018 **Alleghany - Rockingham - Watauga**

14	1900EST						
15	0500EST	0	0	11.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

A very strong Arctic cold front plunged southward through the region during the afternoon and evening of the 14th. Very strong northwest winds of 25 to 40 mph with gusts of 50 to 62 mph were noted across much of the region behind the front. These strong winds blew down dozens of trees and power lines across the region. Numerous power outages were observed.

NCZ001-018 **Ashe - Watauga**

15	0155EST						
	0815EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

A massive Arctic air mass spread across much of the eastern U.S. behind a strong cold front on February 14th. This front brought high winds, bitterly cold Arctic air, and upslope accumulating snow showers to the mountains of eastern West Virginia, southwest and west central Virginia, and northwest North Carolina. The combination of the bitterly cold temperatures in the single digits to near -10F at the higher elevations of the mountains combined with northwest winds of 20 to 40 mph produced dangerously low wind chills during the early morning hours of the 15th. Here is a sample of some of the lowest wind chill readings reported from the northwest North Carolina counties within the forecast area:
Watauga County - Boone recorded wind chill readings of -20F to -26F in the 2 am EST to 815 am EST time frame, Ashe County - West Jefferson recorded wind chill readings of -20F to -26F in the 2 am EST to 930 am EST time frame.

16	0900EST						
17	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

NCZ002>004-018>019 **Alleghany - Stokes - Surry - Watauga - Wilkes**

16	0900EST						
17	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Immediately on the heels of the intense Arctic outbreak that spread into the region on the 14th and 15th came the most significant snow storm to affect the region since February 12th and 13th of 2014. The snow storm was the result of a strong upper-level disturbance tracking from the central U.S. into the eastern U.S. on top of the bitterly cold Arctic air mass. A surface low pressure area tracked across the southeast states to off the North Carolina coast, a fairly typical scenario for bigger snowfall events within the region. Temperatures had little to no time to recover at all from the bitterly cold temperatures of the 15th. As snow spread into the region during the late morning and early afternoon hours of the 16th, temperatures were only in the upper teens to lower 20s across the region and fell back into the 10 to 20 degree range across much of the region area during the heavier snow. Snowfall amounts were significant in many areas, ranging from 3 to 4 inches across the Piedmont, where some sleet mixed in during the later part of the event, to 8 to 11 inches across the New River Valley, Greenbrier Valley, and Tazewell county in far southwest Virginia. Here are the snowfall amounts from the northwest and north central North Carolina counties within our forecast area:

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Northwest and North Central

Alleghany County - 5.5 to 5.0 inches in the Glade Valley area, Ashe County - 5.3 inches near Shatley Springs to 3.0 inches 2SSE of Fleetwood, Caswell County - 3.8 inches 3NE Pelham to 2.0 inches at Yanceyville (1/2 inch of this was sleet), Rockingham County - 4.0 inches 3ENE Stoneville to 2.0 inches at Monroeton, Stokes County - 5.0 inches at King to 3.0 inches at Lawsonville, Surry County - 4.0 inches at Mt. Airy to 3.0 inches at Westfield, Watauga County - 6.0 inches at Blowing Rock to 3.0 inches at Zionville, Wilkes County - 4.7 inches at Hays to 3.0 inches near North Wilkesboro.

NCZ001-002 **Alleghany - Ashe**

19	0430EST						
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

The second major Arctic blast to affect the region within the same 7-day period surged through the region on the 18th sending temperatures to their lowest levels in over a year and by the morning of the 20th setting record low temperatures. Maximum temperatures on the 19th failed to rise above 20F across the Piedmont and failed to even reach 10F across the western mountains. All of the climate stations within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast Office County Warning Area (CWA) tied record low maximum temperatures on the 18th and all but Bluefield did the same on the 20th. All of the climate stations set record low temperatures the morning of February 20th, with Lynchburg recording a new all time record low temperature of 11F early in the morning on the 20th. The first morning after the Arctic frontal passage brought bitterly cold temperatures and gusty northwest winds leading to dangerously low wind chills. Below are the highlights of the dangerously low -20F or lower wind chills from the North Carolina counties within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area as well as the plethora of record low and record low maximum temperatures set as a result of this Arctic outbreak:
Wind Chills: Alleghany County - mesonet station at Barrett recorded a wind chill of -26F at 825 am EST and another mesonet station 2S Whiteheat recorded a wind chill of -24F at 837 am EST, Ashe County - the AWOS at Jefferson recorded a wind chill of -29F at 755 am EST. Mesonet stations 2ENE Baldwin and 1WSW Laurel Springs recorded wind chills of -24F at 810 am EST and 800 am EST, respectively. Watauga County - a mesonet station 2WNW Aho recorded a wind chill of -31F at 729 am EST, another mesonet station 1ESE Boone recorded a wind chill of -30F at 835 am EST, and the Boone AWOS (KTNB) recorded a wind chill reading of -20F at 904 am EST.
Record Low Maximum Temperatures on the 19th: Boone - maximum of 3F tied for the 5th coldest on record and the coldest since 2/5/1996. The all time coldest is -4F set on 1/21/1985.
Note: Boone is not currently a regular climate station within the Blacksburg, Virginia National Weather Service forecast area.

NCZ001-018-019 **Ashe - Watauga - Wilkes**

24	0400EST						
	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An area of surface low pressure riding along a frontal boundary located along the southeast Gulf coastal region combined with support from an upstream upper-level disturbance to bring a period of snow primarily to the southern counties of the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area. Snowfall amounts ranged from 3.0 to 5.0 inches in the northwest North Carolina mountains to 1.0 to 3.0 inches across the North Carolina Piedmont, to 1.0 to 2.0 inches in southwest Virginia, generally west of Interstate 77, to less than 1.0 inch across most of the remainder of the forecast area. The early morning snowfall caused problems with the morning commute, with a number of traffic accidents noted across the region.

Here are the snowfall amounts reported from the North Carolina counties within the Blacksburg, Virginia National Weather Service Forecast area:
Alleghany County - 2.0 inches in Sparta, Ashe County - 4.0 inches in Baldwin to 2.0 inches in Jefferson, Caswell County - 1.5 inch 10S Yanceyville to 1.0 inch in Yanceyville, Rockingham County - 1.0 inch near Lawsonville, Stokes County - 1.7 inch 3E King to < 1.0 inch at Pinnacle, Surry County - 2.0 inches at Pilot Mountain to 1.0 inch at Ladonia, Watauga County - 5.0 inches at Blowing Rock to 2.0 inches 4W of Blowing Rock, Wilkes County - 3.0 inches at Purlear to 1.5 inches 3S of Buck, Yadkin County - 2.0 inches at East Bend.

NCZ001>006-019>020 **Alleghany - Ashe - Caswell - Rockingham - Stokes - Surry - Wilkes - Yadkin**

25	2000EST						
26	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Northwest and North Central

A low pressure area took a fairly classic path from the northeast Gulf to off the North Carolina coast between the afternoon of the 25th and the morning of the 26th. However, the track of the low was a little further south and east than needed to bring optimal snowfall to the region. Snowfall amounts were heaviest across the southern counties of the forecast area and especially across the North Carolina counties. Snowfall amounts ranged from 4.0 to 8.0 inches across northwest and north central North Carolina, to 3.0 to 6.0 inches across southwest Virginia and Southside Virginia, mostly east of the Blue Ridge, to 2.0 to 3.0 inches further north across southeast West Virginia and toward the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The heaviest snow was nearly all south of U.S. 460 across the forecast area.

Here are the snowfall amounts reported from the North Carolina counties within the Blacksburg, Virginia National Weather Service Forecast Office area:
Alleghany County - 7.0 inches at Sparta to 6.0 inches at Ennice, Ashe County - 8.0 inches at Glendale Springs to 4.8 inches at West Jefferson, Caswell County - 7.2 inches at Cherry Grove to 5.0 inches at Providence, Rockingham County - 8.0 inches at Ruffin to 4.0 inches at Eden, Stokes County - 6.3 inches at Francisco to 4.0 inches at King, Surry County - 8.0 inches at Ararat to 5.0 inches 2S of Dobson, Watauga County - 8.0 inches near Aho to 4.5 inches 2W of Boone, Wilkes County - 7.0 inches 2N of Maple Springs to 3.0 inches 5SE of Windy Gap, Yadkin County - 6.0 inches at East Bend.

NORTH CAROLINA, South Coastal

NCZ087 **Robeson**

16	2115EST					
17	0930EST	0	0			Ice Storm

Cold arctic high pressure centered over the Great Lakes, combined with moisture riding over the cold dome produced an ice storm over portions of the region.

NCZ107-108 **Coastal New Hanover - Inland New Hanover**

24	0500EST					
	1915EST	0	0			Ice Storm

Low pressure moved off the coast of Florida and tracked northeastward. The progression of the low combined with high pressure centered over Virginia produced ice and some snow over the region.

NCZ087-096-099 **Bladen - Columbus - Robeson**

24	0500EST					
	2000EST	0	0			Winter Weather

Cold arctic high pressure centered over the Great Lakes, combined with low pressure tracking off the coast of South Carolina produced snow and ice over the region.

NCZ105-109 **Coastal Pender - Inland Brunswick - Inland Pender**

24	0530EST					
	1830EST	0	0			Ice Storm

Low pressure moved off the coast of Florida and tracked northeastward. The progression of the low combined with high pressure centered over Virginia produced ice and some snow over the region.

NORTH CAROLINA, Southwest

NCZ033-048>050-052>053 **Avery - Buncombe - Haywood - Madison - Mitchell - Yancey**

02	1000EST					
03	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow showers developed in the wake of a cold front across the central and southern North Carolina mountains during the late morning of the 2nd. The snow showers gradually retreated to areas along the Tennessee border during the afternoon and overnight hours, before tapering off during the morning of the 3rd. Total accumulations ranged from an inch or two across the valleys (primarily the lower French Broad valley), to 4-6 inches in the high elevations near the Tennessee border.

14	2200EST					
15	0000EST	0	0	1.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Southwest

NCZ049-501>504 **Burke Mountains - Caldwell Mountains - Greater Burke - Greater Caldwell - Mitchell - Yancey**

	14	2200EST						
	15	0000EST		0	0	9.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Strong northwest winds developed during the evening of the 14th across the northern mountains and foothills in the wake of an arctic cold front. Quite a few trees and power lines were reported down in addition to some minor structural damage.

NCZ033-035>037-048>053-056>059-062>065-068>072-082-501>510 **Alexander - Avery - Buncombe - Burke Mountains - Cabarrus - Caldwell Mountains - Catawba - Cleveland - Davie - Eastern McDowell - Eastern Polk - Gaston - Graham - Greater Burke - Greater Caldwell - Greater Rutherford - Haywood - Henderson - Iredell - Lincoln - Macon - Madison - McDowell Mountains - Mecklenburg - Mitchell - Northern Jackson - Polk Mountains - Rowan - Rutherford Mountains - Southern Jackson - Swain - Transylvania - Union - Yancey**

	16	1300EST						
	17	0300EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Sleet and snow overspread the mountains and foothills of North Carolina during the afternoon and began to accumulate. Precipitation changed quickly to sleet in most areas, before mixing with freezing rain from southwest to northeast during the late afternoon and early evening. Sleet and freezing caused deteriorating road conditions by early evening, when heavy accumulations of sleet and/or freezing rain were reported across much of the area. Most locations saw around a half inch to an inch of sleet, along with around a tenth of an inch of ice accretion. The valleys of southwest North Carolina saw more freezing rain than sleet, with about one quarter inch of ice reported. Scattered power outages were therefore more concentrated there. Meanwhile, the northern foothills saw mostly sleet, with many areas reporting 2 to 3 inches of accumulation. Roads became very treacherous and impassable in many areas until melting began on the afternoon of the 17th.

NCZ033-048>053-058>059-062-501 **Avery - Buncombe - Caldwell Mountains - Graham - Haywood - Macon - Madison - Mitchell - Northern Jackson - Swain - Yancey**

	18	1300EST						
	19	2200EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow showers developed across the Southern Appalachians along and immediately behind a strong arctic cold front that swept across the region during the afternoon of the 18th. Snow tapered off in most areas through the evening, the only exception being locations across the far western North Carolina mountains, where snow showers didn't taper off until the pre-dawn hours of the 19th. Total accumulations ranged from a dusting up to an inch in locations closer to the South Carolina border and the lower valleys surrounding the Smokies, to 2-4 inches in the valleys north of I-40 near the Tennessee border. Locally, much higher amounts occurred across the high peaks and ridge tops near the Tennessee border. Combined with the snowfall from the storm of the 16th/17th, areas above 5000 feet reported 1-2 feet of snow on the ground by the morning of the 19th. Very strong winds resulted in considerable blowing and drifting of snow and periods of blizzard-like conditions across these high elevations.

	18	2000EST						
	20	1000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

NCZ048>050-052>053-065-501-503-505 **Buncombe - Burke Mountains - Caldwell Mountains - Haywood - Henderson - Madison - McDowell Mountains - Mitchell - Yancey**

	18	2000EST						
	20	1000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

A strong arctic cold front blasted through Western North Carolina during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and bitterly cold air to the region. By mid-evening, sustained winds of 15 to 30 mph combined with air temperatures in the single digits and teens to yield wind chill values in the -5 to -15 range in the valleys. By daybreak on the 19th, while the gusty winds continued, air temperatures ranged from 5 below to 5 above in the valleys, and as low as -20 on the high peaks and ridge tops of the northern mountains. Wind chill values during this time ranged from -15 to -20 in the valleys, while the high elevations likely saw values as low as -50, if not lower. The dangerous wind chills continued throughout the 19th, as air temperatures failed to warm above the teens in even the lowest valleys and the high elevations remained below 0, while most areas remained in the single digits. Wind chills remained no higher than 0 across most of the area until late morning on the 20th. Record lows were recorded at the Asheville Regional Airport on the 18th and the 19th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Southwest

NCZ051-058-062> 064-502-504-506> 507-509 — **Eastern McDowell - Graham - Greater Burke - Greater Caldwell - Macon - Northern Jackson - Polk Mountains - Rutherford Mountains - Southern Jackson - Swain - Transylvania**

18	2200EST						
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

A strong arctic cold front blasted through the southern Appalachians and adjacent foothills during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and bitterly cold air to the region. By mid-evening, sustained winds of 10 to 25 mph combined with air temperatures in the single digits and teens to yield wind chill values in the 0 to -10 range in the valleys. By daybreak on the 19th, air temperatures in the valleys were near 0 while the high elevations were well below 0. Wind chill values during this time ranged from -5 to -20 across the valleys, while stronger winds and colder temperatures likely yielded values as low as -50 across the high elevations of the Smokies and Balsams. The low wind chills continued throughout the 19th, as air temperatures failed to warm above the mid-20s in even the lowest valleys, and the high elevations remained within a few degrees either side of 0. Wind chills remained no higher than the single digits across most of the area until late morning on the 20th.

NCZ035>037-056> 057-068>069-508- 510 — **Alexander - Catawba - Cleveland - Davie - Eastern Polk - Greater Rutherford - Iredell - Lincoln - Rowan**

19	0000EST						
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

A strong arctic cold front blasted through the western Carolinas during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and very cold air to the region. Overnight, sustained winds of 5 to 15 mph combined with air temperatures in the teens to yield wind chill values around 0 by daybreak on the 19th. Although winds diminished, air temperatures failed to warm above the 20s throughout the 19th, while record lows between 0 and 10 above were recorded the morning of the 20th.

NCZ051-058 — **Graham - Swain**

20	1900EST						
21	0500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Light snow developed across portions of the southern Appalachians during the evening of the 20th in association with a warm front. The snow began to mix with or change to sleet in some areas during the overnight before a transition to rain occurred around daybreak on the 21st. Accumulations ranged from a half inch to an inch, with locally higher amounts of around 2 inches in areas that saw only snow.

23	2100EST						
24	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

NCZ052-058-062> 064 — **Graham - Haywood - Macon - Northern Jackson - Southern Jackson - Transylvania**

23	2100EST						
24	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Light snow associated with a wave of low pressure overspread the southern Appalachians by late evening of the 23rd, and continued into the overnight. Snow, heavy at times, continued into the pre-dawn hours, when heavy snow accumulations were reported across much of the area. Total accumulations were generally in the 3 to 5 inch range, with locally higher amounts reported in the high elevations. The snow tapered off shortly after sunrise.

NCZ035>037-056> 057-068>072-508- 510 — **Alexander - Cabarrus - Catawba - Cleveland - Davie - Eastern Polk - Gaston - Greater Rutherford - Iredell - Lincoln - Mecklenburg - Rowan**

23	2300EST						
24	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Light snow associated with a wave of low pressure overspread the foothills and Piedmont of the Carolinas by late evening of the 23rd, and continued through the overnight before tapering off during the morning of the 24th. Accumulations ranged from a dusting to 2 inches, with the highest amounts generally occurring closer to the mountains. Temperatures right around freezing and warm roads resulted in minimal travel issues.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

NORTH CAROLINA, Southwest

NCZ033-035-048> 053-056-058>059- 062>065-501>510 — **Alexander - Avery - Buncombe - Burke Mountains - Caldwell Mountains - Catawba - Eastern McDowell - Eastern Polk - Graham - Greater Burke - Greater Caldwell - Greater Rutherford - Haywood - Henderson - Macon - Madison - McDowell Mountains - Mitchell - Northern Jackson - Polk Mountains - Rutherford Mountains - Southern Jackson - Swain - Transylvania - Yancey**

25	1700EST						
26	0400EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

After the significant snowfall that fell across the mountains on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the southern Appalachians during the evening of the 25th. The snow was heavy at times, and quickly accumulated. Heavy accumulations were reported in many areas by late evening. By the time the snow tapered off during the early morning of the 26th, total accumulations ranged from 4 to 6 inches, with locally higher amounts across the mountains.

NCZ070-071 — **Gaston - Mecklenburg**

25	1800EST						
26	0000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

After the light snow that fell across portions of the Piedmont on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the southern North Carolina Piedmont by the evening of the 25th. Snow often mixed with or completely changed to snow at times, undercutting the snowfall rates. Total accumulations ranged from a dusting to an inch south of I-85, to 1 to 3 inches farther north. The snow changed to rain in most areas by midnight.

NCZ036-057-068> 069-072 — **Cabarrus - Cleveland - Davie - Iredell - Lincoln - Rowan**

25	1900EST						
26	0500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

After the light snow that fell across portions of the Piedmont on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the North Carolina Piedmont during the evening. Heavy snowfall accumulations were reported in many areas north of the I-85 corridor by midnight. Due to occasional transitions to rain undercutting snowfall rates, total accumulations were generally in the 2 to 4 inch range, although localized amounts as high as 7 inches were reported across the northwest Piedmont. The snow tapered off before sunrise.

NORTH DAKOTA, Central and West

NDZ003>005-010> 013-021>023-025- 036>037 — **Bottineau - Foster - Kidder - McHenry - Mclean - Mountrail - Pierce - Renville - Rollette - Sheridan - Stutsman - Ward - Wells**

22	0000CST						
	1100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

An arctic air mass moving over the region resulted in temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero. These temperatures combined with west to northwest winds up to 15 mph to produce wind chills as low as 50 below across the northern part of North Dakota and down the James River Valley.

NORTH DAKOTA, East

NDZ006>008-014> 016-024-026>030- 038>039-049-052> 054 — **Barnes - Benson - Cass - Cavalier - Eastern Walsh - Eddy - Grand Forks - Griggs - Nelson - Pembina - Ramsey - Ransom - Richland - Sargent - Steele - Towner - Traill - Western Walsh**

21	2100CST						
22	1140CST	0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Temperatures fell to the twenties below zero by the morning of the 22nd along with steady northwest winds. Wind chill readings generally ranged in the 40 below to 50 below zero range.

Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OHIO, East

OHZ039>041 — **Carroll - Columbiana - Tuscarawas**

14	1900EST							
15	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic cold front crossed eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland the afternoon of the 14th, with snow squalls reducing visibility below one quarter mile at times. Wind gusts over 40 MPH occurred with the snow squalls, and thunder-snow was reported. Behind the front from the morning of the 15th into the 16th, temperatures dropped below zero, with extreme wind chills. The lowest wind chills reported were -37 degrees in Canaan Heights, WV, -33 near Strattanville, PA, -32 at Deep Creek Lake, MD, and -24 at East Palestine, OH.

19	2100EST							
20	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

OHZ041-049-057>058-069 — **Columbiana - Guernsey - Harrison - Jefferson - Monroe - Muskingum**

19	2100EST							
20	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Bitter cold Arctic high pressure brought temperatures well below zero the morning of the 20th, with many low temperature records broken.

OHZ068-069 — **Monroe - Noble**

21	0700EST							
	2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A complex winter storm moved up the Ohio Valley bringing snow and mixed precipitation from the early morning hours of the 21st into the evening. A heavier band of snow developed in the morning bringing 6 to 7 inches of snow to southern sections of eastern Ohio. Heavy snow fell through the day accumulating 6 to 10 inches across Preston and Tucker counties in West Virginia, and across Garrett county Maryland. Elsewhere across eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania a general 3 to 5 inches of snow fell.

OHZ039>041-048>050-057>058-069 — **Carroll - Columbiana - Coshocton - Guernsey - Harrison - Jefferson - Monroe - Muskingum - Tuscarawas**

24	0400EST							
	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic air mass moved across eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland on the 24th. Temperatures were well below zero with record lows across the region.

OHIO, North

OHZ003-006>014-019>023-089 — **Ashtabula - Ashtabula Lakeshore - Cuyahoga - Erie - Geauga - Huron - Lake - Lorain - Lucas - Medina - Ottawa - Portage - Sandusky - Summit - Trumbull - Wood**

01	0000EST							
02	1800EST			0	0	4.85M	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

OHIO, North

An area of low pressure developed over the Central Plains early on February 1st. The low then moved rapidly northeast toward the Ohio Valley eventually crossing southern Ohio during the evening of the 1st and early morning hours of the 2nd. Snow associated with the low started in northwestern Ohio around midnight on the 1st. By daybreak the snow had spread to the northeastern corner of the state. The snow was initially light with accumulations of a couple tenths an hour, but after daybreak the snow intensified. By mid morning visibilities were less than a half mile with snowfall rates of an inch or more per hour. The snow lessened toward evening as warmer air spread north into the region ahead of the low. The snow changed or mixed with freezing rain or sleet for a time south and southeast of Cleveland during the late evening and early morning hours before switching back to all snow. In Northwest Ohio the snow tapered off during the morning of the 2nd but another round of moderate to heavy snow occurred further east as wrap around moisture on the backside of the low reached the region. The snow ended in the Cleveland area by mid afternoon and in far northeastern Ohio by early evening. Strong northeast to northwest winds accompanied the precipitation with gusts in excess of 25 mph for much of the storm. This caused considerable blowing and drifting. Six or more inches of snow fell along and north of a line from near Findlay to Akron to just north of Youngstown. A swath of a foot of more of snow stretched from Bowling Green in Wood County eastward along the south shore of Lake Erie and into Northeast Ohio. A few of the higher totals included: 15.5 inches near Waterville in Lucas County, 12.2 inches at Toledo Express Airport also in Lucas County: 13.5 inches northeast of Bowling Green in Wood County; 14.0 inches south of Oak Harbor in Sandusky County; 11.0 inches in Ottawa County; 12.0 inches at Milan in Erie County; 12.0 inches at Bellevue in Huron County, 11.5 inches south of Lorain; 13.7 inches at Beachwood in Cuyahoga County; 12.0 inches at South Madison in Geauga County; 13.3 inches near Kirtland in Lake County; 12.6 inches at Pierpoint in Ashtabula County; 9.3 inches at Twinsburg in Summit County; 8.9 inches near Streetsboro in Portage County and 8.7 inches at Newton Falls in Trumbull County. In addition, a coating of ice was reported from Cleveland east and south. Travel was severely disrupted by this storm. Roads in rural areas were nearly impassable at times. Schools were closed over most of the area on the 2nd. This was the biggest snow storm in several years for most of the area.

OHZ013 **Geauga**

14	0400EST						
	1700EST	0	0	200.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

An area of low pressure passed to the north of Lake Erie on February 14th spreading snow across the region. The snow began before daybreak and then transitioned to lake effect as the low moved off to the northeast. The snow was heavy at times, especially from late morning through early afternoon. Visibilities were less than a half mile at times with snowfall rates in excess of an inch per hour. The snow quickly tapered off early in the evening as drier air moved into the region. The heaviest snow fell across the northern half of Geauga County were 6 to 10 inches of snow was reported. A peak total of 11 inches was reported near Chardon. Northwest winds gusted to as much as 30 mph for much of the day causing considerable blowing and drifting snow.

OHZ003-006>014-018>023-029>031-089 **Ashland - Ashtabula - Ashtabula Lakeshore - Cuyahoga - Erie - Geauga - Huron - Lake - Lorain - Lucas - Medina - Ottawa - Portage - Richland - Sandusky - Seneca - Summit - Trumbull - Wayne - Wood**

15	0400EST						
16	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

An area of arctic high pressure moved from Canada to the western Great Lakes on February 15th. Very cold air surged into northern Ohio in response to this high and was accompanied by strong north to northwest winds. The combination of sub zero temperatures and winds gusting to as much as 30 mph created very dangerous wind chills over most of northern Ohio. Wind chill readings dipped below minus 25 degrees during the predawn hours of 15th and then continued for four to six hours. By midday, wind chills were back into the negative teens with slow improvement the remainder of the day. Winds finally lessened during the evening hours as the high approached from the northwest. By daybreak on the 16th, the high was centered over the Upper Ohio Valley resulting in clear skies and another frigid night. Lows on the 15th were mainly 5 to 10 degrees below zero but most of the area dipped below minus 10 on the 16th. The coldest wind chill reported was minus 30 at Toledo Express Airport (Lucas County) with minus 29 at the Northeast Ohio Regional Airport in Ashtabula County. Fortunately all of the schools in northern Ohio were closed on the 16th for the Presidents Day Holiday.

OHZ009>014-019>023-029>033-038-089 **Ashland - Ashtabula - Ashtabula Lakeshore - Cuyahoga - Erie - Geauga - Holmes - Huron - Lake - Lorain - Mahoning - Medina - Portage - Richland - Stark - Summit - Trumbull - Wayne**

20	0000EST						
	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

For the second time in a week, bitterly cold weather and dangerous wind chills were reported across the area. The coldest temperatures since the January 1994 arctic outbreak were reported across Northeast Ohio. Cleveland's low of minus 17 on the 20th was the coldest temperature ever recorded in February and tied for the third coldest ever. The morning low at the Northeast Ohio Regional Airport in Ashtabula County was minus 29 degrees. The rest of the area saw low temperatures from minus 10 to 20 degrees. Winds just before and after daybreak where strong enough to generate wind chills of minus 25 or colder for a few hours. Conditions gradually improved during the morning hours. Schools were once again closed throughout Northeast Ohio.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OHIO, Northwest

OHZ001-004>005-015>016-024 — **Defiance - Fulton - Henry - Paulding - Putnam - Van Wert - Williams**

01	0000EST							
02	0600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Deepening low pressure tracking east through the northern Ohio Valley brought a prolonged period of moderate to heavy snow to the region February 1st into early February 2nd. Snowfall totals ranged between 7 and 15 inches, which created significant disruptions to travel across the region.

14	0700EST							
	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

OHZ002-004-015>016-024>025 — **Allen - Defiance - Fulton - Henry - Paulding - Putnam - Van Wert**

14	0700EST							
	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow and strong winds created near blizzard conditions at times on February 14th along and behind a strong arctic front. Snow amounts generally ranged between 1 and 3 inches.

OHIO, Southeast

OHZ066-075>076-083>087 — **Athens - Gallia - Jackson - Lawrence - Meigs - Morgan - Perry - Vinton - Washington**

14	2000EST							
15	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Another arctic front swept through during the early afternoon of the 14th. Temperatures dropped from the low and mid 30s into the teens in a few hours. In the wake of the front, wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were common into the night. A burst of snow occurred along the front. Accumulations were mostly an inch or less.
Temperatures dropped into the zero to 5 above range by dawn on the 15th. For example, both New Lexington and Newport observed zero degrees.
Early on the 15th, wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 15 were common.

OHZ075-083>087 — **Athens - Gallia - Jackson - Lawrence - Meigs - Vinton**

16	0700EST							
17	0100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A unique snow storm hit southeast Ohio on the holiday for Washington's Birthday.
Light snow began falling before dawn on the 16th in Lawrence County, then reached the Route 50 corridor during the mid morning. The temperature was hovering in the single digits when the snow began. The snow increased during the afternoon, then decreased during the late evening hours. The snow ended early on the 17th.
All during the storm, the temperature hovered on either side of 10 degrees. Snow accumulations ranged from 7 to 10 inches in Lawrence County to 4 to 5 inches toward the communities of Athens and McArthur. For example, the lock and dam near Gallipolis had a 10 inch accumulation, while further up the Ohio River, Racine had 5 inches of snow. Jackson measured 6 inches of snow. Further north, the snow was less around Marietta, McConnelsville, and New Lexington.
For many counties, this was the first significant snow storm of the 2014-15 winter.

OHZ066-075-083>084 — **Athens - Jackson - Morgan - Perry - Vinton**

18	0700EST							
	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
18	2000EST							
20	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
OHIO, Southeast									
OHZ067-075-083>087	**Athens - Gallia - Jackson - Lawrence - Meigs - Morgan - Vinton - Washington**								
	18	2000EST							
	20	1100EST			0	0	100.0K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	In less than a week, a second arctic front swept through southeast Ohio during the late morning hours of the 18th. Snow showers formed ahead of the front, with a few bands lingering during the afternoon in its wake. Snow accumulations of 2 to 3 inches were common in Jackson, Vinton, Athens, Perry, and Morgan Counties, with less toward the Ohio River. Temperatures dropped into the zero to 5 below range by dawn on the 19th. Despite sunshine through icy low clouds, daytime readings only recovered into the 5 to 10 degree range. Wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 20 were felt on the 19th. The diminishing winds and a clear sky developed first over southern counties then moved north during the overnight hours of the 19th into the 20th. With a fresh snow pack, temperatures dropped well below zero for dawn on Friday, the 20th. The coldest official temperature in southeast Ohio was 26 degrees below zero at Waterloo of Lawrence County. Readings of minus 15 to minus 20 were more common. New Lexington had minus 17, South Point observed minus 15, Gallipolis had minus 13, and Jackson felt minus 12. Unofficially, the Athens airport near Albany had minus 20 and the Scalia Lab at Ohio University dropped to minus 18. The general public reported minus 20 in McArthur and around Kitts Hill. In several counties, the morning of Friday the 20th was the coldest since the cold waves of February 1996 and January 1994. A power outage on the 20th affected about 2,000 customers in Lawrence County. It caused a pump at a water utility to fail. About 800 customers in the Proctorville and Scottown vicinity lost their water service.								
OHZ087	**Lawrence**								
	21	0300EST							
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
OHZ083-084	**Jackson - Vinton**								
	21	0400EST							
		1630EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
OHZ086	**Gallia**								
	21	0400EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
OHZ066-075>076-085	**Athens - Meigs - Morgan - Perry - Washington**								
	21	0430EST							
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
	After the arctic deep freeze at dawn on the 20th, snow overspread southeast Ohio between 0300E and 0500E on the 21st. New snow accumulations of 4 to 7 inches were common in 12 hours. A few public reports of a 8 to 9 inch accumulation were received in Athens and southern Washington Counties. In southern portions of both Lawrence and Gallia Counties, the snow changed to freezing rain during the morning, then to mostly rain by midday. The snow and rain diminished to drizzle by evening. A quarter inch of ice from freezing rain was reported around Ironton.								
	23	2000EST							
	24	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
OHZ067-075-083>087	**Athens - Gallia - Jackson - Lawrence - Meigs - Morgan - Vinton - Washington**								
	23	2000EST							
	24	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
	Near calm winds, a clear sky, and a snow cover allowed early morning temperatures to drop below zero.								

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

OHIO, Southeast

The coldest official temperature was 15 below zero at New Lexington of Perry County. Jackson was minus 9, Newport and Waterloo were minus 7. Even Gallipolis was 3 below zero.
The Scalia Lab on the Ohio University campus in Athens, dropped to minus 11.

Public schools were canceled or on a 2 hour delayed start for the day.

OHIO, Southwest

OHZ034-042>046-051>056-060>065-070>074-077>079-081>082-088

Adams - Auglaize - Brown - Butler - Champaign - Clark - Clermont - Clinton - Darke - Delaware - Fairfield - Fayette - Franklin - Greene - Hamilton - Hocking - Licking - Logan - Madison - Mercer - Miami - Montgomery - Pickaway - Pike - Preble - Ross - Scioto - Shelby - Union - Warren

	04	1200EST					
	05	0200EST		0	0		Winter Weather

A cold front crossed the region and produced an inch or two of snow across the Ohio Valley as it passed.

OHZ026-034-042>043-045>046-051>056-060>065-070>074-078>082-088

Adams - Auglaize - Brown - Butler - Champaign - Clark - Clermont - Clinton - Darke - Delaware - Fairfield - Fayette - Franklin - Greene - Hardin - Highland - Hocking - Licking - Madison - Mercer - Miami - Montgomery - Pickaway - Pike - Preble - Ross - Scioto - Shelby - Union - Warren

	14	1000EST					
		1700EST		1	0		Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the area and produced snow squalls. Whiteout conditions with wind gusting to between 40 and 60 mph created extremely hazardous driving conditions. Numerous accidents and road closures were noted across the region. M45VE

OHZ072-077>082-088

Adams - Brown - Clermont - Clinton - Hamilton - Highland - Pike - Ross - Scioto

	15	2200EST					
	17	0000EST		0	0		Winter Storm

OHZ042-046-052>056-060>065-070>071-074

Butler - Champaign - Clark - Darke - Delaware - Fairfield - Fayette - Franklin - Greene - Hocking - Licking - Madison - Montgomery - Pickaway - Preble - Warren

	15	2200EST					
	17	0000EST		0	0		Winter Weather

A strong surface low pressure system tracked from the southern plains to the gulf states on Monday, February 16th. A northward push of the system clipped the southern Ohio Valley, and significant snow fell along and particularly south of the Ohio River.

OHZ026-034-042>045-052>055-060>065-070>074-077>082-088

Adams - Auglaize - Brown - Butler - Champaign - Clark - Clermont - Clinton - Darke - Fairfield - Fayette - Franklin - Greene - Hamilton - Hardin - Highland - Hocking - Logan - Madison - Mercer - Montgomery - Pickaway - Pike - Preble - Ross - Scioto - Shelby - Union - Warren

	20	0000EST					
		1900EST		0	0		Winter Weather

An arctic cold front crossed the region during the afternoon. It produced a weak surface low pressure center that tracked east along the Ohio River. Accumulating snow of 1 to 3 inches were found throughout the region, with some higher readings grouped along or near the Ohio River.

OHZ046-054>056-060>061-063>065-070>074-077>082-088

Adams - Brown - Butler - Clermont - Clinton - Delaware - Fairfield - Fayette - Franklin - Hamilton - Highland - Hocking - Licking - Madison - Montgomery - Pickaway - Pike - Preble - Ross - Scioto - Warren

	21	0000EST					
		1900EST		0	0		Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

OHIO, Southwest

OHZ026-034-042> 045-051>053-062 — **Auglaize - Champaign - Clark - Darke - Greene - Hardin - Logan - Mercer - Miami - Shelby - Union**

	21	0000EST							
		1900EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Southerly flow behind a departing arctic front pulled a significant amount of moisture over the Ohio Valley Friday night, February 20th into Saturday the 21st. As the low level jet encountered a mid level disturbance, snowfall rates of 1 to 2 inches per hour were noted over much of the region.

OKLAHOMA, Eastern

OKZ054-059-064 — **Creek - Osage - Pawnee - Tulsa**

	01	0000CST							
	28	2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought

All of eastern Oklahoma experienced below normal precipitation during the month of February, despite several winter storms in the latter half of the month. A large portion of east central Oklahoma received below 25 percent of normal precipitation and most of northeastern Oklahoma received below 50 percent of normal values. As a result, severe drought (D2) conditions continued across portions of Pawnee, Osage, Creek, and Tulsa Counties during February. Monetary damage estimates resulting from the drought were not available.

	15	1800CST							
	16	1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

OKZ055>076 — **Adair - Cherokee - Craig - Creek - Delaware - Haskell - Latimer - Le Flore - Mayes - McIntosh - Muskogee - Nowata - Okfuskee - Okmulgee - Ottawa - Pawnee - Pittsburg - Rogers - Sequoyah - Tulsa - Wagoner - Washington**

	15	1800CST							
	16	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An arctic cold front moved through eastern Oklahoma late on the 14th and early on the 15th. A strong upper level disturbance moved into the Southern Plains late on the 15th, resulting in widespread precipitation developing across the region as warm and moist air was lifted over the low level cold air.
A brief period of light rain quickly changed to freezing rain and sleet over much of northeastern Oklahoma. Some convection embedded in the precipitation resulted in rapid accumulations of sleet over a light accumulation of glaze. Some areas received between half an inch and an inch of sleet before precipitation changed over to snow during the early morning hours of the 16th. Much of the region received between three and six inches of sleet and snow.
The rain gradually changed over to sleet over east central and southeastern Oklahoma during the late evening of the 15th. Sleet accumulations across this region were also in the half inch to nearly two inch amounts, with some embedded convection responsible for rapid accumulations.

OKZ066-070-073> 076 — **Haskell - Latimer - Le Flore - Muskogee - Okmulgee - Pittsburg**

	23	1500CST							
		2345CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An upper level disturbance moved through the Southern Plains on the 23rd, resulting in widespread precipitation development. Arctic air had already settled into the area, which supported a widespread snowfall. Some portions of east central Oklahoma received between four and five inches of snow during the event.

OKZ054-059-061-073-075>076 — **Latimer - Le Flore - Osage - Pawnee - Pittsburg - Rogers - Washington**

	27	1100CST							
	28	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

OKLAHOMA, Eastern

A series of upper level disturbances moved through the Southern Plains on the 27th and 28th, ahead of a strong low pressure system located over the southwestern United States. Arctic air was already in place ahead of these disturbances, resulting in widespread snow across the region. A swath of snow in the four to five inch category occurred across northeastern Oklahoma and another occurred across portions of southeastern Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA, Extreme Southeast

OKZ077 **McCurtain**

23	0800CST						
	2100CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Precipitation across McCurtain County in the form of freezing rain was mainly less than one quarter of an inch while sleet accumulations were mainly less than one half inch.

25	0100CST						
	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Cold arctic air remained in place across the region and there was already ice on the ground across some locations that observed a Winter Storm from sleet accumulation on Monday, February 23rd. An upper level trough exited the Four Corners region of the country and moved into the Texas Hill Country during the predawn hours of Wednesday, February 25th. Widespread precipitation developed ahead of the trough across Texas and moved into the region shortly after midnight on the 25th. The precipitation began as a mixture of light rain or freezing rain after midnight towards the predawn hours on Wednesday. As the trough moved closer into the region from the west, the precipitation quickly transitioned over to sleet and eventually moderate to heavy snow across a good portion of the region after sunrise on the 25th. The mixed winter precipitation moved out of the region during the late afternoon or early evening hours of the 25th. Two to four inches of snow was common across much of McCurtain County, Oklahoma during the event.

OKLAHOMA, Panhandle

OKZ001>003 **Beaver - Cimarron - Texas**

21	2100CST						
23	1300CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A strong weather disturbance brought precipitation to the Oklahoma Panhandle. For most areas, the precipitation began as rain but as a cold front moved through the Oklahoma Panhandle on the evening of the 21st, a transition to snow occurred.
The following is a list of snowfall totals per county: 5 inches at Boise City (Cimarron County); 3 inches at Beaver (Beaver County); 2 inches at Guymon (Texas County).

25	2100CST						
27	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

OKZ002-003 **Beaver - Texas**

25	2100CST						
27	1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An upper level weather disturbance combined with incoming cold air and moisture to produce light snow across the Oklahoma Panhandle from late on the 25th through the afternoon of the 27th. Most locations received two to three inches of total snow accumulation.
The following is a list of snowfall totals by county: 3 inches at Boise City (Cimarron County); 2 to 3 inches at Beaver (Beaver County); 2 to 3 inches at Guymon (Texas County).

OKZ001 **Cimarron**

27	0000CST						
	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OKLAHOMA, Panhandle

Dangerously low wind chill values occurred in the western Oklahoma Panhandle. Wind chill values between -5 and -8 occurred in Cimarron County.

	28	0000CST						
		1000CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

OKZ002-003 **Beaver - Texas**

	28	0000CST						
		1000CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A weak upper level disturbance brought light snow accumulations to the Oklahoma Panhandle during the morning hours of the 28th. Most locations received one to two inches of snow accumulation.
The following is a list of snow amounts by county: 2 inches at Guymon (Texas County); 1 to 2 inches at Kenton (Cimarron County); 1 inch at Floris (Beaver County).

OKLAHOMA, Western Central and Southeast

OKZ004>018-021>024-027-033>039-044>045 **Alfalfa - Beckham - Blaine - Caddo - Canadian - Comanche - Cotton - Custer - Dewey - Ellis - Garfield - Grady - Grant - Greer - Harmon - Harper - Jackson - Jefferson - Kay - Kingfisher - Kiowa - Major - Noble - Roger Mills - Stephens - Tillman - Washita - Woods - Woodward**

	01	0000CST						
	28	2359CST		0	0			Drought

With persistent dry conditions, drought persisted across much of western and central Oklahoma.

OKZ016-018 **Custer - Kingfisher**

	15	1900CST						
	16	0200CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

OKZ005>008-019>020 **Alfalfa - Grant - Kay - Logan - Payne - Woods**

	16	0100CST						
		0900CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A potent cold front moved through Oklahoma during the overnight hours of the 14th, with cold temperatures filling into the region early on the 15th. An upper level trough then moved through, bringing abundant moisture up and over the cold airmass. This resulted in wintry weather over much of northern and western Oklahoma.

OKZ007 **Grant**

	22	0000CST						
	23	1600CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

OKZ010-016 **Custer - Woodward**

	22	0000CST						
	23	1600CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

OKZ024-025 **Canadian - Oklahoma**

	22	0200CST						
	23	1800CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

OKZ012-020-026-029-032-039>040-042>043 **Cleveland - Coal - Garfield - Garvin - Hughes - Lincoln - Payne - Pontotoc - Pottawatomie - Stephens**

	22	0200CST						
	23	1700CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
OKLAHOMA, Western Central and Southeast									
OKZ038	**Comanche**								
	23	0500CST							
		1800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A deep arctic airmass had settled into the Southern Plains region in the wake of a strong cold front. As a belt of strong upper level westerlies developed atop this deep cold airmass, widespread snow affected Oklahoma. Snow showers came in two waves --one light wave early on the 22nd and then a heavier wave through the 23rd. By the time the snow ended, many areas across Oklahoma received accumulations.								
OKZ005-010-036	**Jackson - Woods - Woodward**								
	27	0700CST							
	28	0800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
OKZ004-037	**Harper - Tillman**								
	27	0800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	28								
OKZ038	**Comanche**								
	27	0900CST							
	28	1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
OKZ021	**Beckham**								
	27	0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	28								
OKZ012-039>043-046-050	**Carter - Coal - Garfield - Garvin - Love - Murray - Pontotoc - Stephens**								
	27	0930CST							
	28	1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
OKZ020-024-028>030-032-047-052	**Bryan - Canadian - Cleveland - Hughes - Johnston - McClain - Oklahoma - Payne - Pottawatomie**								
	27	1000CST							
	28	1300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A deep Arctic airmass had settled into the Southern Plains. Several upper level disturbances moved across the region, bringing moderate to heavy snow to parts of the area. Snow came in two waves, with the heaviest snow being confined to both northwestern Oklahoma and south central and southeastern Oklahoma.								
OREGON, Central and East									
ORZ050	**Wallowa**								
	05	2155PST							
	06	1600PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
ORZ505-509>511	**Central Oregon - East Slopes Of The Oregon Cascades - John Day Basin - North Central Oregon - Ochoco-John Day Highlands**								
	06	0300PST							
		1600PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

OREGON, Central and East

A low pressure system off the Pacific provided a moist southerly flow to the forecast area. Strong southerly winds associated with the warm front would mix down to the surface across several areas in central and northeast Oregon. As a result strong wind gusts and several reports of damage occurred. Wind gusts in MPH are as followed: (86) 3 miles N of Joseph, (74) near Mitchell, (71) 8 miles WSW of Grass Valley, (60) in Bend, (58) 9 miles E of Dufur. Wind damage was reported in several areas as well. A 55ft crank up ham radio tower was lost in the wind event. A tree fell on a House in Enterprise. Lots of damage to trees and some structures at a chimp sanctuary in Tumalo. Shingles blown off a roof just west of Mitchell. Power outages in Wallowa County. Central Electric Power reported 650 customers without power in Bend & Redmond, and another 300 customers without power in Tumalo.

ORZ509-511 **Central Oregon - East Slopes Of The Oregon Cascades**

09	1230PST						
	1600PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A lee side trough set up along the east side of the Oregon Cascades and mountain wave wind gusts were associated. Damage and power outages were reported across portions of central Oregon.

ORZ506 **Ochoco-John Day Highlands**

27	0000PST						
28	0600PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A low pressure system moving south along the Cascades toward the southern California coast spun up moisture to the central Oregon area. Light to moderate snow was reported along the east slopes of the Cascades and for portions of eastern Oregon. But the Ochoco and John Day Highlands were under the influence of the heaviest precipitation. With 6.5 inches of snow reported by a COCORAHS 12 miles SSW of Canyon City and the same amount reported just ENE of Seneca.

OREGON, Northwest

ORZ001 **Northern Oregon Coast**

05	0542PST						
	0834PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A low level jet ahead of a cold front brought a burst of strong winds to the North Oregon Coast.

ORZ001-004 **Central Coast Range of West Oregon - Central Oregon Coast - Northern Oregon Coast**

07	0430PST						
	1312PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A surface low moved from south to north just offshore the coast from the Central Oregon Coast to the South Washington Coast, and produced a burst of strong winds.

ORZ002 **Central Oregon Coast**

09	0707PST						
	1123PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A surface low offshore of Northern California moved northeast early in the morning on February 9th, and produced a period of gusty winds for the Central Oregon Coast.

OREGON, Southwest

ORZ021-026-028>031 **Central & Eastern Lake - Coastal Curry - Jackson - Klamath Basin - Northern & Eastern Klamath & Western Lake - Siskiyou Mountains & Southern Oregon Cascades - South Central Oregon Coast**

05	0103PST						
	0054PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

Low pressure moving through brought strong winds to the southern Oregon Cascades and South Central Oregon.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OREGON, Southwest

Curry County

2 NW Marial

06 1300PST
08 0245PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

The Rogue River at Agness exceeded the flood stage of 17.0 feet at 06/1300 PST. The stream crested at 24.24 feet at 06/2015 PST. The stream dropped below flood stage at 08/0230 PST.

Heavy rains caused flooding on the Rogue River at Agness.

Coos County

38 NNE Langlois

06 1409PST
1715PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

The Coquille River flooded and other creeks were reported out of their banks during this storm. Storm water overwhelmed the Myrtle Point sewer system.

Curry County

(4BK)Brookings
9 E Harbor

06 1409PST
1715PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

There was some minor flooding and small roadslides in areas of Curry County Friday, but no injuries or damage to property were reported by the Curry County Sheriffs Office. In Brookings, culverts were plugged and storm water overwhelmed some street drains.

Jackson County

8 N Wimer
4 SSE Prospect

06 1409PST
1715PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

ODOT reported that a portion of OR 66 from milepost 1 to 14 was closed by floodwaters and mudslides on Friday afternoon. Downed trees blocked other roads in the area. Tyler Creek road, Wagner Creek road, Savage Creek road, and several BLM roads were washed out or covered by mudslides.

Josephine County

5 SSE Placer
14 SE Holland

06 1409PST
1715PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

High water closed 2 of the 4 lanes on Highway 199 near Sauer's Flat. Water was also over Highway 238 between mileposts 20 and 23 near Applegate. Riverbank road near Wilderville was flooded in places with the worst flooding near Griffin Park. One foot of water was reported on Highway 199 near Selma. Many roads were closed near Selma and O'Brien due to flooding. Butch Knife Creek near Selma flooded.

Heavy rain brought flooding to portions of Coos, Curry, Josephine, and Jackson Counties.

Douglas County

3 SSW Riddle
4 NE Dads Creek

06 1445PST
2200PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

Cow Creek at Riddle exceeded the flood stage of 22.0 feet at 06/1445 PST. The stream crested at 24.29 feet at 06/1800 PST. The stream dropped below flood stage at 06/2145 PST.

Heavy rain brought flooding to Cow Creek at Riddle.

Coos County

3 WNW Byerte
2 W Myrtle Pt

06 2230PST
08 0400PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — Flood

The South Fork of the Coquille River at Myrtle Point exceeded the flood stage of 33.0 feet at 06/2230 PST. The river crested at 34.44 feet at 07/0415 PST. The river dropped below flood stage at 08/0400 PST.

Several days of heavy rain caused flooding along the Coquille River.

ORZ022 — Coastal Curry

06 2313PST
07 0947PST — 0 — 0 — 0.00K — 0.00K — High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OREGON, Southwest

ORZ028-031 **Central & Eastern Lake - Siskiyou Mountains & Southern Oregon Cascades**

	07	0003PST							
		0739PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

The second in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Southern Oregon.

Coos County

Bandon	07	0230PST							
1 NW Bullards	10	1830PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

The Coquille River at Coquille exceeded the flood stage of 21.0 feet at 07/0230 PST and exceeded the moderate flood stage of 23.0 feet at 07/1400 PST. The river crested at 23.62 feet at 07/1830 PST and 07/2000 PST. The river dropped below moderate flood stage at 09/0400 PST and below flood stage at 10/1830 PST.

Several days of heavy rain caused the Coquille River @ Coquille to flood.

ORZ021-030 **Coastal Curry - Northern & Eastern Klamath & Western Lake - South Central Oregon Coast**

	07	0412PST							
		1813PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

The second in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Southern Oregon.

ORZ028 **Siskiyou Mountains & Southern Oregon Cascades**

	08	0739PST							
	09	0339PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

ORZ021-031 **Central & Eastern Lake - Coastal Curry - South Central Oregon Coast**

	09	0347PST							
		1138PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

The third in a series of fronts brought strong winds to many areas in Southern Oregon.

ORZ021 **South Central Oregon Coast**

	23	0200PST							
		0800PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Frost/Freeze

A cold and very dry air mass and offshore flow all combined to bring freezing temperatures to parts of the southern Oregon coast.

PENNSYLVANIA, Central

PAZ004>006-010> 011-037-041>042 **Cameron - Elk - Mckean - Northern Lycoming - Potter - Sullivan - Tioga - Warren**

	01	0900EST							
	02	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A corridor of heavy snow fell across northwest and north-central Pennsylvania. The snow began during the early afternoon on 2/1 and continued through the overnight period before ending early on 2/2.

	12	1900EST							
	13	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm
PENNSYLVANIA, Central									
PAZ005-037-042	**Mckean - Potter - Sullivan - Tioga**								
	12	1900EST							
	13	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic airmass combined with gusty winds resulted in frigid temperatures and extremely dangerous wind chills across far north-central Pennsylvania.								
PAZ004>006-010> 011-017-024-033	**Cambria - Cameron - Clearfield - Elk - Mckean - Potter - Somerset - Warren**								
	14	1900EST							
	16	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
PAZ012-018-025> 028-034>037-041> 042-045>046-049> 053-056>059-063> 066	**Adams - Bedford - Blair - Columbia - Cumberland - Dauphin - Franklin - Fulton - Huntingdon - Juniata - Lancaster - Lebanon - Mifflin - Montour - Northern Centre - Northern Clinton - Northern Lycoming - Northumberland - Perry - Schuylkill - Snyder - Southern Centre - Southern Clinton - Southern Lycoming - Sullivan - Tioga - Union - York**								
	15	0000EST							
	16	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic airmass combined with gusty winds resulted in frigid temperatures and extremely dangerous wind chills across central Pennsylvania.								
PAZ004>006-010> 012-017>019-024> 025-033>034-037- 041>042	**Bedford - Blair - Cambria - Cameron - Clearfield - Elk - Mckean - Northern Centre - Northern Clinton - Northern Lycoming - Potter - Somerset - Southern Centre - Sullivan - Tioga - Warren**								
	19	0000EST							
	20	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic airmass combined with gusty winds resulted in frigid sub-zero temperatures and extremely dangerous wind chills across portions of central Pennsylvania.								
	23	2100EST							
	24	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
PAZ005-010>012- 037-041>042	**Cameron - Elk - Mckean - Northern Clinton - Northern Lycoming - Potter - Sullivan - Tioga**								
	23	2100EST							
	24	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic airmass combined with gusty winds resulted in frigid temperatures and extremely dangerous wind chills across the Laurel Highlands and northwest Allegheny mountains in central Pennsylvania.								
PENNSYLVANIA, East									
PAZ054-061>062	**Carbon - Lehigh - Monroe - Northampton**								
	01	1430EST							
	02	1400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
PAZ060-070-101> 106	**Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lower Bucks - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**								
	01	1700EST							
	02	0130EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

A winter storm brought snow, freezing rain and then snow at the end to the Poconos and Lehigh Valley on the 1st into the afternoon of the 2nd. In Berks County and the northern Philadelphia suburbs, a transition from snow to freezing rain and then rain occurred, while in the immediate Philadelphia area, a transition from snow to plain rain occurred. In the Lehigh Valley and Poconos snowfall averaged 5 to 10 inches with around an additional one-tenth of an inch of ice. In Berks County and the Philadelphia northern suburbs, 1 to 4 inches of snow fell with one tenth of an inch or less of ice and in the immediate Philadelphia area around an inch of snow fell before it changed to rain. The combination caused very slick traveling conditions and impacted the ravel through the 2nd. In addition, winds caused about 8,000 homes and businesses to lose power in southeast Pennsylvania.
Precipitation started as snow throughout Eastern Pennsylvania on the 1st. It began in the afternoon in the Poconos, the late afternoon in Berks County, the Lehigh Valley and the northern Philadelphia suburbs and in the late evening in the local Philadelphia area. The snow transitioned briefly to sleet and then rain in the local Philadelphia area, its western suburbs and Berks County early on the 2nd. The rain ended during the late morning and early afternoon on the 2nd. In the Lehigh Valley and upper Bucks County, precipitation transitioned to a rain and freezing rain mixture during the early morning on the 2nd and then changed back to snow during the mid morning and ended during the early afternoon on the 2nd. In the Poconos, the snow fell heavy at times overnight on the 1st, changed to freezing rain on the morning of the 2nd for a few hours and then changed back to snow during the middle of the morning before ending close to Noon EST on the 2nd.

Speed restrictions were in place on all of the Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as major roadways in the Lehigh Valley and Berks County. In Bucks County, a jack-knifed truck closed Pennsylvania State Route 611 and there were multiple accidents on Pennsylvania State Route 309. In Philadelphia, due to slick conditions, Lincoln Drive was shut down in both directions from Wissahickon Avenue to Gypsy Lane. All schools were closed in the Lehigh Valley on the 2nd. Schools in southeast Pennsylvania including Philadelphia had delayed openings. Many after school afternoon and evening activities were cancelled.
Representative snowfall included 11.0 inches in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 10.9 inches in Albrightsville (Carbon County), 10.4 inches in Stroudsburg (Monroe County), 9.8 inches 8.2 inches in Parryville (Carbon County), 7.0 inches in Washington Township (Lehigh County), 6.5 inches in Nazareth (Northampton County), 5.8 inches in Macungie (Lehigh County), 5.4 inches in Martins Creek (Northampton County), 3.9 inches at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 3.7 inches in Springtown (Bucks County), 3.0 inches in Mertztown (Berks County), 2.0 inches in Gilbertsville (Montgomery County), 1.5 inches in Furlong (Bucks County) and Exton (Chester County), 1.1 inches in Chadds Ford (Delaware County) and 0.8 inches at the Philadelphia International Airport.
About 1/10th of an inch accumulated in Allentown (Lehigh County) and Mount Pocono (Monroe County).

The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved from the lower Missouri Valley on the morning of the 1st eastward into Indiana on the evening of the 1st and western Pennsylvania early on the 2nd. During the mid morning of the 2nd, a secondary low pressure formed in the northern Delmarva Peninsula. It quickly became the primary low pressure system and exited to the east. At 1 p.m. EST on the 2nd it was just southeast of Montauk Point, Long Island. An arctic high pressure system that moved in tandem with the low pressure system across the southern tier of Canada prevented the low from traveling farther to the north and also kept a sufficient supply of cold air for precipitation to remain a wintry mix in the northeast part of Pennsylvania.

PAZ055-060>062-070>071-101>106 — **Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh - Lower Bucks - Monroe - Northampton - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

02	1600EST						
	2000EST	1	0	64.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Strong, gusty northwest winds occurred in the wake of a departing and intensifying low pressure system during the late afternoon and early evening on the 2nd in Eastern Pennsylvania. One motorist was killed by a downed tree in Delaware County. Peak wind gusts average around 50 mph and knocked down weak trees, tree limbs and wires. Power outages occurred. This was further exacerbated by snow and ice on tree limbs. In Chester County alone, about 8,000 homes and businesses lost power.
A 54-year-old man was killed in Radnor Township (Delaware County) driving along Sproul Road when a falling tree crushed and compressed the roof into the vehicles passenger compartment. The vehicle before stopping struck another vehicle, but the occupants of the other vehicle were not hurt. Peak winds included 53 mph in Lenhartsville (Berks County), 48 mph at Northeast Philadelphia Airport, 47 mph in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 46 mph at the Philadelphia International Airport, Reading (Berks County) and Doylestown (Bucks County) and 45 mph at the Lehigh Valley international Airport.
The strong winds occurred as a low pressure system south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts started to intensify more rapidly as it moved northeast on the evening of the 2nd. This increased the pressure gradient (difference) between it and an approaching high pressure system from the central Mississippi Valley. As the low pressure system approached the Canadian Maritimes during the second half of that evening, the pressure gradient weakened and winds started to slowly decrease. M54VE

PAZ054-055 — **Carbon - Monroe**

02	1800EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

The combination of strong gusty northwest winds and another arctic air mass over the Poconos produced wind chill factors of around 15 degrees below zero during the evening of the 2nd. Actual air temperatures were in the single numbers above zero. Winds decreased slowly overnight and air temperatures either held steady or rose slightly toward the morning of the 3rd. The lowest hourly wind chill factor at Mount Pocono (Monroe County) was 16 degrees below zero while its actual low temperature was 6 degrees above zero.

PAZ060 **Berks**

03	1800EST						
04	0000EST	2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The unseasonably cold weather in Berks County claimed the life of one woman. An 89-year-old woman was found dead on the night of the 3rd in Bernville (Berks County) at the bottom of a four foot embankment outside of her home on Penn Valley Road. She apparently fell and died from exposure. The high and low temperatures in Reading on the 3rd were 27 and 15 degrees and averaged 9 degrees below normal. F89OU

PAZ054-060-101 **Berks - Carbon - Western Chester**

05	0300EST						
	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold front passage accompanied by snow showers occurred during the morning commute in Eastern Pennsylvania. Snowfall averaged around 1 inch mainly over higher terrain locations in Carbon, Berks and Chester Counties. Less snow fell at locations farther to the east. Air temperatures were below freezing and untreated roadways were slippery. The snow started before the morning commute started and ceased falling during the commute itself. Representative snowfall included 1.5 inches in Oley (Berks County), 1.0 inches in Lansford (Carbon County) and North Coventry Township (Chester County).

PAZ071-104 **Eastern Montgomery - Philadelphia**

05	1900EST						
06	0000EST	3	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

PAZ054-055 **Carbon - Monroe**

06	0200EST						
	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

A new arctic air mass following the passage of a cold front caused two people to die from hypothermia in the local Philadelphia area on the 5th. In Philadelphia, a 68-year-old man was found dead in his unheated home. In Lower Merion Township (Montgomery County), a 93-year-old woman suffering from dementia was found dead in her driveway. The combination of west to northwest winds of 10 to 15 mph and the same arctic air mass over the Poconos also produced wind chill factors of around 15 degrees below zero during the morning of the 6th. Actual air temperatures were close to zero. While the winds continued during the day on the 6th, air temperatures rose into the double digits. The lowest hourly wind chill factor at Mount Pocono (Monroe County) was 16 degrees below zero while the actual low temperature on the morning of the 6th was zero. The overnight low temperature in Philadelphia was 14 degrees while the lowest wind chill factors approached zero during the evening of the 5th.

08	2200EST						
10	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

PAZ055 **Monroe**

08	2200EST						
10	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

PAZ060>062-070>071-101>106 **Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh - Lower Bucks - Northampton - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

09	0300EST						
10	0000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

A protracted event of light snow, sleet and especially freezing rain caused traveling difficulties and accidents in Eastern Pennsylvania from the evening of the 8th through the overnight on the 9th. While precipitation amounts were not heavy and occurred intermittently, untreated roadways were treacherous. Ice accumulations averaged around one tenth of an inch and snow and sleet accumulations in the Lehigh Valley and Poconos averaged around one inch with lighter accumulations if any in the rest of Eastern Pennsylvania. Many schools on the 9th had delayed openings.

Across the Poconos, precipitation actually started as rain on the afternoon of the 8th. It changed to freezing rain on the evening of the 8th and to sleet overnight. Precipitation changed to snow during the mid morning on the 9th and ended during the early morning on the 10th. Across the Lehigh Valley, precipitation started as rain early on the 9th. It changed to freezing rain just before sunrise on the 9th with sleet occasionally mixing in. Precipitation changed to snow during the late afternoon on the 9th and ended during the early morning on the 10th. Across Berks County and the northern Philadelphia suburbs, precipitation started as rain early on the 9th. It changed to freezing rain around sunrise on the 9th. Sleet mixed in with the freezing rain during the day on the 9th and the freezing rain changed to snow during the evening on the 9th and ended by the early morning on the 10th. Across the local Philadelphia area, freezing rain occurred during the morning and afternoon of the 9th (along with a little sleet) and spotty freezing drizzle occurred overnight on the 9th.

Representative ice accumulations included 0.20 inches in Huffs Church (Berks County) and Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 0.125 inches in Pennsbury Township (Chester County) and Canadensis (Monroe County), 0.10 inches in Perkasie (Bucks County), Allentown (Lehigh County) and Reading (Berks County), and around 0.05 inches at the Philadelphia International Airport, Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Doylestown (Bucks County).

Representative snow and sleet accumulations included 1.8 inches in Saylorsburg (Monroe County), 1.7 inches in Lehighton (Carbon County), 1.1 inches in Jim Thorpe (Carbon County) and Martins Creek (Northampton County), 1.0 inch in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 0.6 inches in Hamburg (Berks County), 0.4 inches at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 0.2 inches in Quakertown (Bucks County) and 0.1 inch in Reading (Berks County).

The wintry mix of precipitation was caused by the combination of waves of low pressure on a frontal boundary that supplied the moisture and precipitation and an arctic high pressure system to the north of the boundary that supplied the low level cold air. As this boundary sagged southward, the precipitation sagged southward with it. At 7 a.m. EST on the 8th, the high pressure system was centered over James Bay and the frontal boundary across the Lehigh Valley. By 7 p.m. EST on the 8th, the frontal boundary moved southwest and cleared all of Eastern Pennsylvania with a wave of low pressure in northwest Pennsylvania. At 7 a.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was located over the Delmarva Peninsula with a wave of low pressure forming along it and a decaying low pressure system in central Pennsylvania. At 7 p.m. EST on the 9th, the frontal boundary was approaching Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and at 7 a.m. EST on the 10th dropped into northern Florida. By then, waves of low pressure were too far offshore to affect Pennsylvania.

PAZ062-105-106 **Lower Bucks - Northampton - Upper Bucks**

13	0100EST					
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

PAZ054-055 **Carbon - Monroe**

13	0100EST					
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

PAZ060-070-101>104 **Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Philadelphia - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

13	0200EST					
	0700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Northwest winds that persisted into the morning of the 13th combined with an arctic air mass to produce wind chill factors as low as around 25 degrees below zero in the Poconos and 10 to 15 degrees below zero elsewhere in Eastern Pennsylvania. Actual morning low temperatures were in the positive single numbers, except for some below zero minimums in the Poconos. Advisory level wind chills persisted through the morning in the Poconos. Many counties and municipalities declared Code Blues.

The lowest hourly wind chill factors included 27 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 15 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 14 degrees below zero in Doylestown (Bucks County), 12 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County), Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Reading (Berks County) and 9 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

Actual morning low temperatures included 4 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono, 4 degrees above zero in Doylestown (Bucks County) and Nazareth (Northampton County), 5 degrees above zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and Perkasie (Bucks County), 6 degrees above zero in Reading (Berks County) and Pottstown (Montgomery County), 7 degrees above zero in Saint Davids (Delaware County) and Horsham (Montgomery County), 9 degrees above zero in Coatesville and Kennett Square (Chester County) and 10 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport. The arctic high pressure system moved southeast from North Dakota early on the 12th into the central Mississippi Valley on the evening of the 12th and into the Ohio Valley on the morning of the 13th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

PAZ055-060>062-070>071-101>106 — **Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh - Lower Bucks - Monroe - Northampton - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

14	0700EST						
15	0400EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A vigorous cold front and a rapidly intensifying low pressure system east of the Delmarva Peninsula combined to drop 1 to 4 inches of snow across most of Eastern Pennsylvania from the morning on the 14th into the early morning on the 15th. Snow fell moderate to heavy at times during the evening. Coupled with rapidly falling temperatures, the snow made for hazardous driving conditions on untreated roadways on this Valentine's Day.

The snow started close to sunrise on the 14th in the Poconos, the late morning in Berks County and the Lehigh Valley and around Noon EST in the local Philadelphia area. Precipitation fell in bands, so there were breaks in the snow heading into the evening. The heaviest band of snow preceded and accompanied the cold frontal passage itself during the evening. Snowfall rates during this band easily reached one to two inches per hour. Lighter snow fell overnight, but clean-up was complicated by increasingly stronger winds. The snow ended during the pre-dawn hours on the 15th. Numerous accidents were reported.

The snow caused the cancellation of some flights at the Philadelphia International Airport. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on all major interstates and highways in Eastern Pennsylvania were reduced. SEPTA Regional Rail Service reported delays.

Representative snowfall included 4.2 inches in Furlong (Bucks County), 4.0 inches in Lower Makefield Township (Bucks County) and Forks Township (Northampton County), 3.7 inches in Saylorsburg (Monroe County), 3.3 inches in Doylestown (Bucks County), 3.0 inches in Jim Thorpe (Carbon County) and Glendon (Northampton County), 2.8 inches in Glenmoore (Chester County) and Nazareth (Northampton County), 2.6 inches in Bowmanstown (Carbon County), 2.5 inches in Sellersville (Bucks County) and Garnet Valley (Delaware County), 2.4 inches at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and Graterford (Montgomery County), 2.3 inches in Bushkill Township (Northampton County), 2.0 inches in Penndel (Bucks County) and Pocono Summit (Monroe County), 1.8 inches in Huffs Church (Berks County), 1.7 inches in Royersford (Montgomery County), 1.6 inches in Mohnton (Berks County), 1.3 inches in Alburtis (Lehigh County),Wynnewood (Montgomery County) and the Philadelphia International Airport, 1.2 inches in Hamburg (Berks County) and 1.0 inch in West Chester (Chester County).

The snow was caused by a strong cold front that moved from Lake Erie on the morning of the 14th rapidly southeast and crossed the Pennsylvania Allegheny Mountains during the middle of the afternoon on the 14th. A new low pressure system was forming on this front and at 7 p.m. EST as the front moved through the Susquehanna Valley and western Maryland, a 996 millibar low pressure system was intensifying near Washington, D.C. The cold front and the low pressure system then quickly crossed the state and at 10 p.m. EST that evening, the front and 994 millibar low pressure system were off the Delaware coast. The upper air low pressure system passed through Pennsylvania overnight and this helped prolong the snow longer. At 7 a.m. EST the following morning, a 978 millibar surface low pressure system was occluding south of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

PAZ062 — **Northampton**

15	0000EST						
	0900EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

PAZ060-101>103 — **Berks - Eastern Chester - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

15	0000EST						
	1300EST	0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong northwest winds to occur in Eastern Pennsylvania on the 15th through the early afternoon. Some even higher and damaging winds occurred in the local Philadelphia area, the Lehigh Valley and higher terrain of the Poconos during the morning of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged 50 to 60 mph and knocked down or snapped trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and power outages. The high winds also stripped siding from homes and caused isolated property damage. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. PECO Energy reported that 13,000 of its customers lost power. Pennsylvania Power and Light reported 1,600 of its customers in the Poconos lost power. It also ushered into Eastern Pennsylvania one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

In Philadelphia, the high winds toppled a 115-year-old/70 foot high steeple of a church on Cottman Avenue. The high winds also knocked a large limb into the bedroom of a house on School House Lane. Some flights were cancelled at the Philadelphia International Airport. In Delaware County, the high winds knocked down a huge tree that destroyed one home on Spruce Road in Newtown Square. It narrowly missed severely harming the family of four inside of the home. The mother had to be rescued and suffered minor injuries. SEPTA Regional Rail Service had delays and service was completely suspended between Lansdale (Montgomery) and Doylestown (Bucks County) because of downed wires. PECO Energy reported that most of the power outages in its service area were in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. All power was restored by the night of the 15th. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on major interstates were reduced. In the Poconos, numerous trees were knocked down. Power outages were concentrated in Chestnuthill Township in Monroe County and Towamensing Township in Carbon County.
Peak wind gusts included 61 mph in Newtown Square (Delaware County), 59 mph in Bushkill Township (Northampton County), 57 mph in Lenhartsville (Berks County), 54 mph at the Philadelphia International Airport, 53 mph in Mount Pocono (Monroe County) and Oxford (Chester County), 52 mph in West Grove (Chester County), 49 mph in Reading (Berks County), 47 mph in Coatesville (Chester County) and Perkasie (Bucks County) and 44 mph in Doylestown (Bucks County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Pennsylvania (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

PAZ070-071 **Delaware - Philadelphia**

15	0100EST						
	1000EST	0	1	300.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

PAZ061-104 **Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh**

15	0100EST						
	1300EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong northwest winds to occur in Eastern Pennsylvania on the 15th through the early afternoon. Some even higher and damaging winds occurred in the local Philadelphia area, the Lehigh Valley and higher terrain of the Poconos during the morning of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged 50 to 60 mph and knocked down or snapped trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and power outages. The high winds also stripped siding from homes and caused isolated property damage. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. PECO Energy reported that 13,000 of its customers lost power. Pennsylvania Power and Light reported 1,600 of its customers in the Poconos lost power. It also ushered into Eastern Pennsylvania one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.
In Philadelphia, the high winds toppled a 115-year-old/70 foot high steeple of a church on Cottman Avenue. The high winds also knocked a large limb into the bedroom of a house on School House Lane. Some flights were cancelled at the Philadelphia International Airport. In Delaware County, the high winds knocked down a huge tree that destroyed one home on Spruce Road in Newtown Square. It narrowly missed severely harming the family of four inside of the home. The mother had to be rescued and suffered minor injuries. SEPTA Regional Rail Service had delays and service was completely suspended between Lansdale (Montgomery) and Doylestown (Bucks County) because of downed wires. PECO Energy reported that most of the power outages in its service area were in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. All power was restored by the night of the 15th. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on major interstates were reduced. In the Poconos, numerous trees were knocked down. Power outages were concentrated in Chestnuthill Township in Monroe County and Towamensing Township in Carbon County.
Peak wind gusts included 61 mph in Newtown Square (Delaware County), 59 mph in Bushkill Township (Northampton County), 57 mph in Lenhartsville (Berks County), 54 mph at the Philadelphia International Airport, 53 mph in Mount Pocono (Monroe County) and Oxford (Chester County), 52 mph in West Grove (Chester County), 49 mph in Reading (Berks County), 47 mph in Coatesville (Chester County) and Perkasie (Bucks County) and 44 mph in Doylestown (Bucks County).
The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Pennsylvania (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

PAZ054-055 Carbon - Monroe

	15	0100EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as around 25 degrees below zero in the Poconos and around 15 to 20 degrees below zero elsewhere in Eastern Pennsylvania during the morning of the 15th. Wind chill factors in the Poconos never rose above advisory levels during the afternoon of the 15th. Actual morning low temperatures were around zero in the Poconos and single numbers above zero elsewhere. A woman from Lehigh County died from hypothermia at the onset of the latest arctic blast.

In Allentown (Lehigh County), a 90-year-old woman died from hypothermia after falling on the snow and ice. Many municipalities declared Code Blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 28 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 21 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), 20 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County), 17 degrees below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Doylestown (Bucks County), 15 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 13 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport. Actual morning low temperatures included 1 degree below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 5 degrees above zero in Reading (Berks County), Pottstown (Montgomery County), Doylestown (Bucks County) and Coatesville (Chester County), 7 degrees above zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 9 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

PAZ105-106 Lower Bucks - Upper Bucks

	15	0200EST							
		1300EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong northwest winds to occur in Eastern Pennsylvania on the 15th through the early afternoon. Some even higher and damaging winds occurred in the local Philadelphia area, the Lehigh Valley and higher terrain of the Poconos during the morning of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged 50 to 60 mph and knocked down or snapped trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and power outages. The high winds also stripped siding from homes and caused isolated property damage. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. PECO Energy reported that 13,000 of its customers lost power. Pennsylvania Power and Light reported 1,600 of its customers in the Poconos lost power. It also ushered into Eastern Pennsylvania one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

In Philadelphia, the high winds toppled a 115-year-old/70 foot high steeple of a church on Cottman Avenue. The high winds also knocked a large limb into the bedroom of a house on School House Lane. Some flights were cancelled at the Philadelphia International Airport. In Delaware County, the high winds knocked down a huge tree that destroyed one home on Spruce Road in Newtown Square. It narrowly missed severely harming the family of four inside of the home. The mother had to be rescued and suffered minor injuries. SEPTA Regional Rail Service had delays and service was completely suspended between Lansdale (Montgomery) and Doylestown (Bucks County) because of downed wires. PECO Energy reported that most of the power outages in its service area were in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. All power was restored by the night of the 15th. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on major interstates were reduced. In the Poconos, numerous trees were knocked down. Power outages were concentrated in Chestnuthill Township in Monroe County and Towamensing Township in Carbon County.

Peak wind gusts included 61 mph in Newtown Square (Delaware County), 59 mph in Bushkill Township (Northampton County), 57 mph in Lenhartsville (Berks County), 54 mph at the Philadelphia International Airport, 53 mph in Mount Pocono (Monroe County) and Oxford (Chester County), 52 mph in West Grove (Chester County), 49 mph in Reading (Berks County), 47 mph in Coatesville (Chester County) and Perkasie (Bucks County) and 44 mph in Doylestown (Bucks County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Pennsylvania (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

PAZ060-070-102> 106 — **Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lower Bucks - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Montgomery**

15	0200EST							
	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as around 25 degrees below zero in the Poconos and around 15 to 20 degrees below zero elsewhere in Eastern Pennsylvania during the morning of the 15th. Wind chill factors in the Poconos never rose above advisory levels during the afternoon of the 15th. Actual morning low temperatures were around zero in the Poconos and single numbers above zero elsewhere. A woman from Lehigh County died from hypothermia at the onset of the latest arctic blast.

In Allentown (Lehigh County), a 90-year-old woman died from hypothermia after falling on the snow and ice. Many municipalities declared Code Blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 28 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 21 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), 20 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County), 17 degrees below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Doylestown (Bucks County), 15 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 13 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport. Actual morning low temperatures included 1 degree below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 5 degrees above zero in Reading (Berks County), Pottstown (Montgomery County), Doylestown (Bucks County) and Coatesville (Chester County), 7 degrees above zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 9 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

PAZ070-106 — **Delaware - Lower Bucks - Philadelphia**

15	0400EST							
16	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

The very persistent and strong to damaging northwest winds that started overnight on the 14th caused blowout tide conditions on the Delaware River and tidal sections of its tributaries during the three subsequent low tide cycles from the early morning of the 15th through the morning of the 16th. The lowest tides occurred during the low tide cycle during the late afternoon and early evening on the 15th. In Philadelphia, this was the lowest tide to occur since the days following the storm of the century in March of 1993. In Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 3.30 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide reached 3.42 feet below mean lower low water. On Newbold Island (Bucks County), the lowest tide reached 3.44 feet below mean lower low water. Blowout tide conditions start at 1.80 feet below mean lower low water. As the arctic high pressure system arrived over the region during the afternoon of the 16th, the strong northwest flow ceased and subsequent low tide cycles were closer to normal and remained above blowout tide conditions.

PAZ054-055 — **Carbon - Monroe**

15	0700EST							
	1100EST			0	0	35.0K	0.00K	High Wind

The increasing pressure difference (gradient) between a rapidly intensifying low pressure system offshore and an arctic high pressure system moving east from the Great Lakes caused strong northwest winds to occur in Eastern Pennsylvania on the 15th through the early afternoon. Some even higher and damaging winds occurred in the local Philadelphia area, the Lehigh Valley and higher terrain of the Poconos during the morning of the 15th. Peak wind gusts averaged 50 to 60 mph and knocked down or snapped trees and tree limbs. This caused downed wires and power outages. The high winds also stripped siding from homes and caused isolated property damage. The strong to high winds hampered road crews trying to keep roadways clear from the snow that fell on the 14th. PECO Energy reported that 13,000 of its customers lost power. Pennsylvania Power and Light reported 1,600 of its customers in the Poconos lost power. It also ushered into Eastern Pennsylvania one of the coldest air masses of the entire winter season.

In Philadelphia, the high winds toppled a 115-year-old/70 foot high steeple of a church on Cottman Avenue. The high winds also knocked a large limb into the bedroom of a house on School House Lane. Some flights were cancelled at the Philadelphia International Airport. In Delaware County, the high winds knocked down a huge tree that destroyed one home on Spruce Road in Newtown Square. It narrowly missed severely harming the family of four inside of the home. The mother had to be rescued and suffered minor injuries. SEPTA Regional Rail Service had delays and service was completely suspended between Lansdale (Montgomery) and Doylestown (Bucks County) because of downed wires. PECO Energy reported that most of the power outages in its service area were in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. All power was restored by the night of the 15th. Speed limits on Delaware River bridges in and around Philadelphia as well as on major interstates were reduced. In the Poconos, numerous trees were knocked down. Power outages were concentrated in Chestnuthill Township in Monroe County and Towamensing Township in Carbon County.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

Peak wind gusts included 61 mph in Newtown Square (Delaware County), 59 mph in Bushkill Township (Northampton County), 57 mph in Lenhartsville (Berks County), 54 mph at the Philadelphia International Airport, 53 mph in Mount Pocono (Monroe County) and Oxford (Chester County), 52 mph in West Grove (Chester County), 49 mph in Reading (Berks County), 47 mph in Coatesville (Chester County) and Perkasie (Bucks County) and 44 mph in Doylestown (Bucks County).

The high winds were caused by the increasing pressure gradient (difference) between the rapidly intensifying offshore low pressure system and a high pressure system over the western Great Lakes. The low pressure system deepened (intensified) from 996 millibars at 7 p.m. EST on the 14th to 978 millibars at 7 a.m. EST on the 15th, 972 millibars at 1 p.m. EST on the 15th and 962 millibars as it passed through Nova Scotia at 7 p.m. EST on the 15th. The arctic high pressure system also was quite strong and averaged 1042 millibars while the highest winds were occurring. The strong to high winds ceased on the afternoon of the 15th when the low pressure system was sufficiently east of Pennsylvania (and the high pressure system reached Michigan) for the strongest pressure gradient to move offshore.

PAZ062 **Northampton**

15	0700EST					
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The combination of strong to high winds and an approaching arctic air mass produced wind chill factors as low as around 25 degrees below zero in the Poconos and around 15 to 20 degrees below zero elsewhere in Eastern Pennsylvania during the morning of the 15th. Wind chill factors in the Poconos never rose above advisory levels during the afternoon of the 15th. Actual morning low temperatures were around zero in the Poconos and single numbers above zero elsewhere. A woman from Lehigh County died from hypothermia at the onset of the latest arctic blast.
In Allentown (Lehigh County), a 90-year-old woman died from hypothermia after falling on the snow and ice. Many municipalities declared Code Blues. Plumbers were swamped with frozen pipe calls. Some say it was the busiest they have been in over 20 years. Shelters were full. Even oil lines were freezing. Some homes ran out of heating oil.
Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 28 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 21 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), 20 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County), 17 degrees below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Doylestown (Bucks County), 15 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 13 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport. Actual morning low temperatures included 1 degree below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 5 degrees above zero in Reading (Berks County), Pottstown (Montgomery County), Doylestown (Bucks County) and Coatesville (Chester County), 7 degrees above zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 9 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.
The unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the strong to high northwest wind flow between an extremely intense low pressure system south of New England and an arctic high pressure system over the upper Great Lakes. This combination returned the night of the 15th.

PAZ054-055 **Carbon - Monroe**

15	1800EST					
16	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

PAZ060>062-101>106 **Berks - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh - Lower Bucks - Northampton - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

15	2000EST					
16	1000EST	1	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

PAZ070-071 **Delaware - Philadelphia**

16	0000EST					
	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The near arrival of the center of the arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills and temperatures of the winter season to Eastern Pennsylvania. While winds by the morning of the 16th were not as strong as they were on the morning of the 15th, air temperatures were lower. This produced wind chill factors as cold as around 35 degrees below zero in the Poconos and around 20 degrees below zero elsewhere. Advisory level wind chills persisted in the Poconos through the morning of the 16th. Actual low temperatures were around zero, except neared 10 degrees below zero in parts of the Poconos. The continued cold weather led to the death of a Montgomery County man.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

Outreach teams were dispatched to get homeless people to shelters. Code Blues remained in effect. The extreme cold weather continued to cause pipes to freeze and many dead batteries. AAA Mid-Atlantic responded to more than 1,600 jump start calls. Philadelphia Catholic schools were closed on the 16th. A 73-year-old man from Whitpain Township (Montgomery County) was found dead from hypothermia in his unheated home on the 17th.

Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 36 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 23 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County), 21 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), 20 degrees below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Doylestown (Bucks County), 19 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 16 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

Actual morning low temperatures included 8 degree below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 5 degrees below zero in East Stroudsburg (Monroe County), 2 degrees below zero in Doylestown (Bucks County), 1 degree below zero in Reading (Berks County), Kennett Square (Chester County), Martins Creek (Northampton County), Pottstown (Montgomery County) and the Lehigh Valley International Airport, zero in Coatesville (Chester County), Perkasie (Bucks County) and East Norriton (Montgomery County), 1 degree above zero in New Hope (Bucks County), 2 degrees above zero in Aston (Delaware County) and 3 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

The low temperature of 3 degrees in Philadelphia was the coldest low since January 1994 and the coldest February low since 1979. This tied February 20th for the coldest low temperature of the winter season. The low temperature of 1 degree below zero in Reading established a new daily record for the day.

The extremely unseasonably cold arctic air mass and low wind chill factors were caused by the arrival of an arctic high pressure system to Eastern Pennsylvania on the afternoon of the 16th. Prior to its arrival the pressure gradient between it and a departing intense low pressure system in the Canadian Maritimes kept northwest winds persisting through the night of the 15th and made it feel even colder.

PAZ101-102	**Eastern Chester - Western Chester**								
	16	2100EST							
	17	0715EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
PAZ070-104	**Delaware - Eastern Montgomery - Philadelphia**								
	16	2130EST							
	17	0930EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
PAZ103	**Western Montgomery**								
	16	2227EST							
	17	0816EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
PAZ106	**Lower Bucks**								
	16	2300EST							
	17	1030EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
PAZ105	**Upper Bucks**								
	16	2330EST							
	17	0840EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system emerged east off the North Carolina coast and spread snow across eastern Pennsylvania, with some heavy snow occurring in and around the Philadelphia metropolitan area from the evening of the 16th into the morning of the 17th. Snowfall totals ranged mainly from 4 to a little over 5 inches around the Philadelphia metropolitan area, with mainly less than 4 inches occurring elsewhere across eastern Pennsylvania.

The snow caused accidents and impacted the morning commute on the 17th. In fact, SEPTA suspended several bus routes during this winter storm in southeastern Pennsylvania. In addition speed reductions were in place on nearly all major interstates and highways in Eastern Pennsylvania. About 120 flights in and out of Philadelphia International Airport were cancelled. Schools in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area and Berks County were either closed or had two hour delayed openings.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

Representative snowfall totals included 5.6 inches in Bala Cynwyd (Montgomery County), 5.5 inches in Levittown (Bucks County) and in Lower Makefield Township (Bucks County) and in Feasterville (Bucks County) and in Langhorne (Bucks County) and also in Wyndmoor (Philadelphia County), 5.2 inches in Bryn Mawr (Montgomery County), 5.1 inches in Drexel Hill (Delaware County), 5.0 inches in Morrisville (Bucks County) and in Bensalem (Bucks County) and in Ridley Park (Delaware County) and in Wynnewood (Montgomery County) and in Fox Chase (Philadelphia County) and also in Rockledge (Philadelphia County), 4.8 inches in Kennett Square (Chester County), 4.5 inches in Chadds Ford (Delaware County) and in Montgomeryville (Montgomery County) and in Port Richmond (Philadelphia County), 4.0 inches in Malvern (Chester County) and in East Goshen Township (Chester County) and in Bustleton (Philadelphia County) and in Hatfield (Montgomery County) and in North Wales (Montgomery County) and also in Harleysville (Montgomery County), 3.7 inches at the Philadelphia International Airport (Philadelphia County), and 2.4 inches at the Lehigh Valley International Airport (Lehigh County).

The snow was caused by a low pressure system that organized over the Southern Plains on the evening of the 15th. It moved east-northeast across the Gulf Coast States during the day and evening of the 16th, before tracking more northeastward and passing east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina by 4 a.m. EST on the 17th. The low pressure system then raced northeast and out to sea during the daytime. The relatively southeast track and rather fast movement of this system prevented heavier snow from spreading much beyond the greater Philadelphia area.

PAZ055-060-101-103-105-106 **Berks - Lower Bucks - Monroe - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**

19	0400EST						
	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The combination of strong northwest winds and another approaching arctic air mass brought wind chill factors as low as around 15 degrees below zero and actual low temperatures in the (above zero) single numbers to the Poconos on the morning of the 19th. The lowest hourly wind chill factor at Mount Pocono (Monroe County) was 17 degrees below zero and the morning low temperature was 3 degrees above zero.

PAZ054-055 **Carbon - Monroe**

19	2200EST						
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

PAZ102-104 **Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery**

19	2300EST						
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

PAZ061-070>071 **Delaware - Lehigh - Northampton - Philadelphia**

20	0000EST						
	1000EST	4	0	250.0K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

The arrival of another arctic air mass brought some of the lowest wind chills and temperatures of the winter season to Pennsylvania 20th and 21st and was responsible for three cold related deaths. With respect to wind chill factors, the late evening on the 19th and the first half of the day on the 20th was colder with wind chill factors as low as around 35 degrees below zero in the Poconos and around 20 degrees below zero elsewhere during the morning. Actual low temperatures were around zero, except below zero in the Poconos. On the morning of the 21st, little, if any, wind was present as the arctic high pressure system was nearby. Low temperatures in more rural inland areas were lower, many were below zero. But, because of the lack of wind, wind chill factors nearly matched the air temperatures and it felt relatively warmer on the morning of the 21st.

Code Blue emergencies were declared throughout the Philadelphia Metropolitan area. Many school districts on the 20th had delayed openings. In Philadelphia, an 80 year-old woman who also suffered from dementia and lived in the West Philadelphia section died from hypothermia. A second elderly woman from Philadelphia also died from hypothermia. In Lehigh County, an 86-year-old man with several other medical issues also died from hypothermia.

The arctic air mass also caused school delayed openings as well as burst water pipes and mains. On the 21st, in Philadelphia, about 500 people were displaced from the Rittenhouse Claridge Apartments by a power outage that was caused by a broken sprinkler pipe in a vacant next door store. A water main break in Port Richmond forced dozens of families from their homes. Lowest hourly wind chill factors included 34 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 23 degrees below zero in Doylestown (Bucks County), 22 degrees below zero in Coatesville (Chester County) and Reading (Berks County), 21 degrees below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and the Lehigh Valley International Airport and 17 degrees below zero at the Philadelphia International Airport.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

Actual lowest temperatures on either the 20th or 21st included 11 degrees below zero in East Stroudsburg (Monroe County), 10 degree below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 3 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 2 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), Perkasie (Bucks County) and Nazareth (Northampton County), 1 degree below zero in Pottstown (Montgomery County) and Spring City and West Chester in Chester County, zero in Swathmore (Delaware County), 1 degree above zero in Bala Cynwyd (Montgomery County) and Langhorne (Bucks County) and 2 degrees above zero at the the Philadelphia International Airport.
The low temperatures of 2 degrees on the 20th and the 16th in Philadelphia were the coldest winter days in the city since January 20, 1994 (the low as 1 degree above zero) and the coldest February lows since February 20, 1979. The low temperature of 3 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport on the 21st broke the daily record set in 1936 and the low temperature of 10 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono on the 21st broke the daily record set in 1993.

The latest cold outbreak was caused by an arctic high pressure system that arrived in Eastern Pennsylvania late in the afternoon on the 20th. The wind and subsequent low wind chill values was caused by the pressure difference between the approaching high pressure system and an intensifying low pressure system that moved through the Canadian Maritimes overnight on the 19th and on the 20th. While some low temperatures were lower on the morning of the 21st, there was little if any wind and the air and wind chill values that morning were one in the same. As the high pressure system moved offshore, more wintry precipitation arrived later in the day on the 21st. M86OU, F80OU, F65OU

PAZ071-106 **Lower Bucks - Philadelphia**

20	0800EST					
	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

The combination of persistent northwest winds and spring tides following the new moon caused blowout tides on the tidal Delaware River and its tidal tributaries with both low tide cycles on the 20th. While low tides reached blowout levels, they were not as low as the 15th of the month. The lowest tide in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties occurred during the morning low tide cycle, while the lowest tide in Bucks County occurred during the evening low tide cycle. At Marcus Hook (Delaware County), the lowest tide was 2.69 feet below mean lower low water. In Philadelphia, the lowest tide was 2.31 feet below mean lower low water and on Newbold Island (Bucks County) the lowest tide was 2.28 feet below mean lower low water.

PAZ054-060-101 **Berks - Carbon - Western Chester**

21	1100EST					
22	0200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

PAZ102 **Eastern Chester**

21	1130EST					
22	0100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

PAZ055-061-103 **Lehigh - Monroe - Western Montgomery**

21	1130EST					
22	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

PAZ070-104-106 **Delaware - Eastern Montgomery - Lower Bucks - Philadelphia**

21	1200EST					
22	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

PAZ062-105 **Northampton - Upper Bucks**

21	1200EST					
22	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A winter storm produced a protracted mixture of snow, sleet and freezing rain across southeast Pennsylvania and Berks County and mainly just snow in the Lehigh Valley and the Poconos from the late morning of the 21st through the overnight of the 21st. Snowfall averaged 3 to 6 inches throughout the area. In addition to the snow, an average of one to two tenths of an inch of ice (highest toward the Interstate 95 corridor) in Berks County and southeast Pennsylvania also accumulated. The hardest hit locations were along the Interstate 95 corridor in and around Philadelphia. Travel was extremely difficult, especially during the second half of the afternoon and evening.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

Precipitation started as snow throughout Eastern Pennsylvania around Noon EST on the 21st. In the Poconos precipitation remained as snow. In the Lehigh Valley, the snow fell briefly heavy at times during the early afternoon and briefly mixed with sleet. The snow ended during the pre-dawn hours on the 22nd. In Berks County, the snow changed to a wintry mix after Midnight EST on the 22nd and the precipitation ended toward dawn on the 22nd. In the Philadelphia northern suburbs, the snow fell briefly heavy at times during the afternoon of the 21st and then changed to sleet and freezing rain late in the evening of the 21st and ended as freezing rain toward dawn on the 22nd. In the local Philadelphia area, the snow (heavy at times during the afternoon) changed to sleet and then freezing rain during the first half of the evening on the 21st and then to plain rain late that evening. The rain ended around sunrise on the 22nd.

In Philadelphia, a ground stop was in effect for several hours at the Philadelphia International Airport. About 20 percent of the flights in and out of the airport were cancelled. In Montgomery County, a jack-knifed tractor-trailer forced the closure of the southbound Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike in Whitpain Township. State police were responding to numerous accidents in Chester and Delaware Counties. The speed limit on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, most other major interstates and highways in Eastern Pennsylvania and the Delaware River Bridges around Philadelphia was reduced. In southeast Pennsylvania, SEPTA reported that numerous bus routes were detoured and regional rail service experienced delays up to 30 minutes. In Chester County in Phoenixville, the weight of the snow and ice took down several trees and power lines and caused outages to several hundred residents. In the Lehigh Valley, there were also a flurry of cancellations and accidents. In Lehigh County, a 79-year-old man was badly injured in a two car accident on Schantz Road in Upper Macungie Township. In Northampton County, a vehicle drove into a tree in Lower Saucon Township. A side effect of all of the wintry weather was that several municipalities in Delaware County reported that residents complained about a salty taste to their drinking water.

Representative ice accumulations included 0.25 inches in Bala Cynwyd (Montgomery County), 0.20 inches and 0.15 inches within Philadelphia, 0.1 inch in Doylestown (Bucks County) and Pottstown and Montgomeryville (Montgomery County), 0.06 inches in Spring City (Chester County) and .03 inches in Reading (Berks County). Representative snowfall included 6.0 inches in Ridley Park (Delaware County), 5.5 inches in Danielsville (Northampton County), 5.2 inches in Nottingham (Chester County), 5.0 inches in Perkasie (Bucks County), 4.8 inches at the Philadelphia International Airport, 4.6 inches in Salisbury Township (Lehigh County), 4.5 inches in Jenkintown (Montgomery County) 4.4 inches in Kennett Square (Chester County), Wyndmoor (Philadelphia) and Wynnewood (Montgomery County), 4.3 inches in Albrightsville (Carbon County) and Springtown (Bucks County), 4.0 inches in Reading and Hamburg (Berks County), Glendon (Northampton County) and Schnecksville (Lehigh County), 3.9 inches in Ross Township (Monroe County), 3.8 inches in Quakertown (Bucks County) and the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 3.7 inches in Martins Creek (Northampton County), 3.6 inches in Kutztown (Berks County), 3.5 inches in Palmerton (Carbon County), 3.3 inches in Furlong (Bucks County), 3.2 inches in Royersford (Montgomery County), 3.1 inches in Gilbertsville (Montgomery County), 3.0 inches in Thorndale and West Chester (Chester County) and Doylestown (Bucks County), 2.8 inches in East Stroudsburg (Monroe County) and 2.5 inches in Pocono Summit (Monroe County).
The winter storm was caused by a low pressure system that moved northeast from the southern Mississippi River Valley on the morning of the 21st, to the Tennessee River Valley on the early evening of the 21st, into south central Pennsylvania early on the 22nd and then rapidly reached the Canadian Maritimes on the morning of the 22nd. In spite of the surface high pressure system being offshore (in an unfavorable position normally for snow) at the onset of the event, the combination of extremely cold antecedent conditions and a relatively weak low pressure system (made it more difficult to remove cold air near the surface) still caused a winter weather event in Eastern Pennsylvania.

PAZ055	**Monroe**								
	24	0000EST							
		0600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
PAZ060>062-070>071-101>106	**Berks - Delaware - Eastern Chester - Eastern Montgomery - Lehigh - Lower Bucks - Northampton - Philadelphia - Upper Bucks - Western Chester - Western Montgomery**								
	24	0100EST							
		0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The high pressure system responsible for third and last arctic blast of the month of February arrived in Pennsylvania on the morning of the 24th. Unlike the two previous arctic outbreaks earlier this month, this one was generally not accompanied by strong winds during the overnight and first half of the day. The one exception was in the Poconos where northwest winds of around 10 mph produced wind chill factors of around 25 degrees below zero during the pre-dawn hours. Advisory level wind chills occurred until about 9 a.m. EST on the 24th. Aside from the Poconos, air and wind chill temperatures were nearly the same. Nevertheless, the calm conditions and snow cover combined to give many non urban locations not only the coldest morning of the winter season, but one of the coldest mornings of the current century. Morning low temperatures averaged 20 to 35 degrees colder than normal.
Lowest temperatures included 16 degrees below zero in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), 14 degrees below zero in East Stroudsburg (Monroe County), 8 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, 5 degrees below zero in Boyertown (Berks County) and Quakertown (Bucks County), 4 degrees below zero in Gilbertsville (Montgomery County) and Furlong (Bucks County), 3 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County) and Nazareth (Northampton County), 2 degrees below zero in Oxford (Chester County), 2 degrees above zero in West Chester (Chester County) and Horsham (Montgomery County), 5 degrees above zero in Newtown Square (Delaware County) and 7 degrees above zero at the Philadelphia International Airport. The lowest hourly wind chill factor at Mount Pocono (Monroe County) was 27 degrees below zero.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, East

The low temperature of 16 degrees below zero at Mount Pocono (Monroe County), not only broke the daily record low for February 24th dating back to 1914, but was also the lowest temperature of the winter and the lowest temperature of the present century. The low temperature of 3 degrees below zero in Reading (Berks County), not only also broke the daily record low for February 24th dating back to 1914, but was the lowest temperature of the winter and the lowest temperature of the present century. It was the first sub zero minimum temperature of this century. The low temperature of 8 degrees below zero at the Lehigh Valley International Airport, not only also broke the daily record low for February 24th dating back to 1948, but was the lowest temperature of the winter and the lowest recorded temperature since January of 1996. The low temperature of 7 degrees above zero in Philadelphia did not establish a new daily record and the lowest temperature of the winter occurred on February 20th (2 degrees above zero). The multiple arctic intrusions in Pennsylvania made this month one of the coldest Februaries on record. Since 1895, this February ranked as the 2nd coldest February on record with an average statewide temperature of 16.3 degrees (12.5 degrees below average). Only February of 1934 (15.2 degree average) was colder. At the Philadelphia International Airport, the February mean temperature of 25.8 degrees (9.9 degrees below average) was the 7th coldest February on record and the coldest since 1979 (23.0 degrees). At the Lehigh Valley International Airport, the February mean temperature of 18.9 degrees (11.8 degrees below average) was the 2nd coldest February on record and the coldest since 1934 (16.6 degrees). At the Philadelphia International Airport, the February mean temperature of 25.8 degrees (9.9 degrees below average) was the 7th coldest February on record and the coldest since 1979 (23.0 degrees). In Reading (Berks County), the February mean temperature of 20.5 degrees was 11.8 degrees below average and in Mount Pocono (Monroe County), the February mean temperature of 13.5 degrees was 12.5 degrees below average.

PENNSYLVANIA, Northeast

PAZ039-043>044-047>048-072 — **Lackawanna - Luzerne - Northern Wayne - Pike - Southern Wayne - Susquehanna - Wyoming**

01	2200EST						
02	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A winter storm tracked from the central Plains on Sunday February 1st to the upper Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania by Monday morning the 2nd. The storm then moved east off the New Jersey coast and out to sea by Monday evening. This storm spread snow to northeast Pennsylvania during the late evening hours of the 1st. The snow lasted through the overnight and tapered off by Monday afternoon. The winter storm brought a general 6 to 12 inches of snow to northeast Pennsylvania with locally higher amounts.

PENNSYLVANIA, Northwest

PAZ001>003 — **Crawford - Northern Erie - Southern Erie**

01	0700EST						
02	1800EST	0	0	600.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

An area of low pressure developed over the Central Plains early on February 1st. The low then moved rapidly northeast toward the Ohio Valley eventually crossing southern Ohio during the evening of the 1st and early morning hours of the 2nd. Snow associated with the low spread into northwestern Pennsylvania just before daybreak on the 1st. The snow was initially light with accumulations of a couple tenths an hour, but by mid morning the snow intensified with visibilities less than a half mile with snowfall rates of an inch or more per hour. The snow lessened late in the evening with periods of light to moderate snow continuing on the 2nd. Rain and freezing rain briefly mixed with the snow in Crawford County during the early morning hours of the 2nd. The snow eventually ended during the early evening hours of the 2nd. Strong northeast to northwest winds accompanied the precipitation with gusts in excess of 25 mph for much of the storm. This caused considerable blowing and drifting. Snowfall totals of 10 to 15 inches were common across Erie County with lesser amounts in Crawford County where the mixed precipitation occurred. A peak total in Erie County of 17.5 inches was reported in Cranesville. Officially, 11.2 inches of snow was measured at Erie International Airport. The peak snowfall total in Crawford County was 7.9 inches at Canadohta Lake. Travel was severely disrupted by this storm. Roads in rural areas were nearly impassable at times. Schools were closed over most of the area on the 2nd.

15	0400EST						
16	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

PAZ002-003 — **Crawford - Southern Erie**

15	0400EST						
16	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

PENNSYLVANIA, Northwest

Some of the coldest weather ever occurred over northwestern Pennsylvania during the middle of February. An area of arctic high pressure moved from Canada to the western Great Lakes on February 15th. Very cold air surged into northwestern Pennsylvania in response to this high and was accompanied by strong north to northwest winds. The combination of sub zero temperatures and winds gusting to as much as 30 mph created very dangerous wind chills. Wind chill readings dipped below minus 25 degrees during the predawn hours of 15th and then continued for four to six hours. By midday, wind chills were back into the negative teens with slow improvement the remainder of the day. Winds finally lessened during the evening hours as the high approached from the northwest. By daybreak on the 16th, the high was centered over the Upper Ohio Valley resulting in clear skies and another frigid night. Lows on the 15th were mainly 5 to 15 degrees below zero but most of the area dipped below minus 10 on the 16th. Erie tied it's all time coldest temperatures with a low of -18 on the 16th. The coldest wind chill reported was minus 30 at the Meadville Airport (Crawford County) with minus 29 at Erie International Airport. Fortunately all of the schools in northern Ohio were closed on the 16th for the Presidents Day Holiday.

PAZ001>003 **Crawford - Northern Erie - Southern Erie**

20	0000EST						
	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

For the second time in a week, bitterly cold weather and dangerous wind chills were reported across the area. Low temperatures of 10 to 20 degrees below zero combined with westerly winds to create wind chills colder than minus 25 for several hours. The morning low at Erie International Airport was minus 17 and wind chills there got as cold as minus 31 degrees. Conditions gradually improved during the morning hours. Schools were once again closed throughout northwestern Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA, West

PAZ007 **Mercer**

01	0800EST						
	2200EST	0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A complex storm system produced snow and a wintry mix across portions of eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland from mid morning of the 1st into the early morning hours of the 2nd. A general 1 to 5 inches of snow fell north of I-70 into the evening hours of the 1st, before mixing with and changing to light freezing rain. Precipitation remained snow longer across Mercer county in northwest Pennsylvania, where heavy snow accumulated over 6 inches in 12 hours. Otherwise light freezing rain brought a coating of ice to the ridges of Garrett county, Maryland, and the protected valleys in Tucker and Preston counties in West Virginia.

PAZ008-015-023-074 **Clarion - Indiana - Jefferson - Venango - Westmoreland Ridges**

05	2200EST						
06	0800EST	0	0		0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

Winds remained elevated behind an arctic cold front overnight into the early morning hours of the 6th. Temperatures dropped into the single digits, producing wind chills from 12 to 19 degrees below zero.

PAZ007>009-013>016-020>021-023-029-073>074 **Allegheny - Beaver - Butler - Clarion - Forest - Indiana - Jefferson - Lawrence - Mercer - Venango - Washington - Westmoreland - Westmoreland Ridges**

14	1900EST						
16	1200EST	0	0		0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

An arctic cold front crossed eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland the afternoon of the 14th, with snow squalls reducing visibility below one quarter mile at times. Wind gusts over 40 MPH occurred with the snow squalls, and thunder-snow was reported. Behind the front from the morning of the 15th into the 16th, temperatures dropped below zero, with extreme wind chills. The lowest wind chills reported were -37 degrees in Canaan Heights, WV, -33 near Strattanville, PA, -32 at Deep Creek Lake, MD, and -24 at East Palestine, OH.

19	2100EST						
20	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
PENNSYLVANIA, West									
PAZ008-013-015>016-020>023-029-031-073	**Allegheny - Armstrong - Beaver - Clarion - Forest - Greene - Indiana - Jefferson - Lawrence - Venango - Washington - Westmoreland**								
	19	2100EST							
	20	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	Bitter cold Arctic high pressure brought temperatures well below zero the morning of the 20th, with many low temperature records broken.								
PAZ007>009-013>016-020>023-029-031-073>074	**Allegheny - Armstrong - Beaver - Butler - Clarion - Forest - Greene - Indiana - Jefferson - Lawrence - Mercer - Venango - Washington - Westmoreland - Westmoreland Ridges**								
	24	0400EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic air mass moved across eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland on the 24th. Temperatures were well below zero with record lows across the region.								
RHODE ISLAND									
RIZ001>005	**Bristol - Eastern Kent - Northwest Providence - Southeast Providence - Western Kent**								
	02	0200EST							
		1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
RIZ006-007	**Newport - Washington**								
	02	0300EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	Low pressure passed south of New England bringing snow and gusty winds to much of Southern New England.								
RIZ001	**Northwest Providence**								
	05	0600EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	An arctic cold front associated with a clipper low pressure system moving through the northeast resulted in light snow across much of southern New England.								
	08	0300EST							
	10	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
RIZ002-004	**Eastern Kent - Southeast Providence**								
	08	0300EST							
	10	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
RIZ003-007	**Newport - Western Kent**								
	08	0400EST							
	09	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
RIZ005	**Bristol**								
	08	0700EST							
	10	1010EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
RIZ006	**Washington**								
	08	0700EST							
	09	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

RHODE ISLAND

A clipper low moved across southern Quebec on February 7. This was followed by low pressure moving east from the Great Lakes on February 8. On February 9 & 10, low pressure moved off the mid-Atlantic coast becoming a noreaster as it approached southern New England. This all resulted in a long duration snow storm that dumped up to a foot and a half of snow across southern New England.

RIZ001>007 **Bristol - Eastern Kent - Newport - Northwest Providence - Southeast Providence - Washington - Western Kent**

14	1400EST						
15	1700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	
16	0000EST						
	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

RIZ002-004-007 **Eastern Kent - Newport - Southeast Providence**

16	0000EST						
	0400EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

Low pressure off the Delmarva peninsula intensified rapidly as it moved northeastward. Its path just southeast of Nantucket brought heavy snow to all of southern New England and blizzard conditions and coastal flooding to coastal areas.
A 56 year old female custodian was injured when she fell through a skylight while clearing the snow from the roof of Smithfield High School on February 18th.

RIZ001-003-006 **Eastern Kent - Northwest Providence - Washington - Western Kent**

21	1700EST						
22	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Low pressure moved up to southern New England from the southern plains bringing a mix of wintry precipitation to southern New England. This coincided with an arctic cold front moving through the region as well. Due to the heavy snow collected through the month of February, the roof of the Garden Center at Lowe's on Quaker Lane in Warwick collapsed.

RIZ005>007 **Bristol - Newport - Washington**

24	2300EST						
25	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

RIZ002 **Southeast Providence**

25	0000EST						
	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An inverted trough set up across southern New England off a fast moving low pressure system well southeast of Nantucket. This brought accumulating snowfall to much of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Central

SCZ015-020 **Lancaster - Newberry**

17	0000EST						
	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

SCZ026-027 **Lexington - Saluda**

17	0000EST						
	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
SOUTH CAROLINA, Central									
SCZ016-021	**Chesterfield - Fairfield**								
	17	0100EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
SCZ022-028-031	**Kershaw - Lee - Richland - Sumter**								
	17	0100EST							
		0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	Freezing rain fell over the Midlands mainly north of I-20. Accumulation amounts were generally an eighth to one quarter of an inch in the central Midlands just north of I-20 and around an half an inch in the northern Midlands. Trees and powerlines were down in many areas causing short term outages.								
SCZ015-020-022-026-028-031	**Kershaw - Lancaster - Lee - Newberry - Richland - Saluda - Sumter**								
	24	0700EST							
		1011EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
SCZ016	**Chesterfield**								
	24	1020EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Excessive Heat
SCZ027-036	**Lexington - Orangeburg**								
	24	1300EST							
		1424EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A mix of snow, sleet, and freezing rain pelted the Midlands and Pee Dee regions. Precipitation amounts were light with an inch or less of snow/sleet in the northern Midlands and Pee Dee with around an 1/8 inch of ice on elevated surfaces elsewhere in the Midlands.								
	25	1630EST							
		1730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
SCZ028	**Richland**								
	25	1700EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
SCZ015-020	**Chesterfield - Lancaster - Newberry**								
	25	1830EST							
		2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
SCZ021	**Fairfield**								
	25	1830EST							
		1930EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
SCZ022	**Kershaw**								
	25	1900EST							
		2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	A winter storm spread snow and sleet across the northern Midlands and Pee Dee region. The snow only last a few hours before changing to rain which washed the snow away. Accumulations of 1 to 3 inches occurred in the Lancaster area with 1 to 2 inches elsewhere in the north Midlands and Chesterfield areas.								

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

SOUTH CAROLINA, North Coastal

SCZ017-023 **Darlington - Marlboro**

	16	1930EST							
	17	0700EST			0	0			Ice Storm

Cold arctic high pressure centered over the Great Lakes, combined with moisture riding over the cold dome produced an ice storm over portions of the region.

	24	0500EST							
		2000EST			0	0			Winter Weather

SCZ023-032>033-039-053>054 **Coastal Horry - Darlington - Dillon - Florence - Inland Horry - Marion - Williamsburg**

	24	0500EST							
		2000EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Cold arctic high pressure centered over the Great Lakes, combined with low pressure tracking off the coast of South Carolina produced snow and ice over the region.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Northwest

SCZ001>007-010 **Anderson - Greater Greenville - Greater Oconee - Greater Pickens - Greenville Mountains - Oconee Mountains - Pickens Mountains - Spartanburg**

	14	1700EST							
	15	0000EST			0	0	87.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Strong winds developed immediately ahead of and in the wake of a cold front across the western half of Upstate South Carolina during the late afternoon. The strong winds continued through the evening before dying down. Numerous trees were blown down across the area, with some falling on roads and structures. Gusts up to 58 mph were measured at official reporting stations.

	16	1300EST							
	17	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

SCZ002>004 **Greater Oconee - Greenville Mountains - Pickens Mountains**

	16	1300EST							
	17	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Sleet and snow overspread the mountains and foothills of South Carolina during the afternoon and began to accumulate. Precipitation changed quickly to sleet in most areas, before mixing with freezing rain from southwest to northeast during the late afternoon and early evening. Accumulations of sleet and freezing caused deteriorating road conditions by early evening, when heavy accumulations of sleet and/or freezing rain were reported across much of the area. Most locations saw around a half inch to an inch of sleet, along with around a tenth of an inch of ice accretion. Roads became very treacherous and impassable in many areas until melting began on the afternoon of the 17th.

SCZ011>014-019 **Abbeville - Chester - Greenwood - Laurens - Union**

	16	1400EST							
	17	0300EST			0	0	55.0K	0.00K	Ice Storm

Precipitation that initially began as a mixture of rain and sleet transitioned to freezing rain as temperatures cooled to freezing and below across the southern South Carolina Piedmont. Freezing rain continued through the afternoon and evening, with accumulations primarily confined to elevated surfaces, including trees and power lines. Damaging ice accumulations were reported by late evening. Widespread ice accretion of one quarter to one half inch was reported, resulting in many trees and power lines falling and numerous to widespread power outages.

SCZ005>010 **Anderson - Cherokee - Greater Greenville - Greater Pickens - Spartanburg - York**

	16	1500EST							
	17	0300EST			0	0	5.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

SOUTH CAROLINA, Northwest

Snow and sleet overspread portions of the I-85 corridor through South Carolina during the afternoon. Precipitation changed quickly to sleet in most areas, before mixing with freezing rain from southwest to northeast during the late afternoon and early evening. Sleet and freezing caused deteriorating road conditions by late evening, when heavy accumulations of sleet and/or freezing rain were reported across much of the area. Most locations saw around a half inch to an inch of sleet, along with around a tenth of an inch of ice accretion. However, areas south of I-85 saw more in the way of freezing rain, with up to a quarter inch of ice accretion reported in addition to light sleet accumulations. Scattered power outages were therefore more concentrated there. Roads became very treacherous and impassable in many areas until melting began on the afternoon of the 17th.

SCZ001>003 **Greenville Mountains - Oconee Mountains - Pickens Mountains**

18	2200EST					
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A strong arctic cold front blasted through the southern Appalachians during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and bitterly cold air to the region. By mid-evening, sustained winds of 10 to 25 mph combined with air temperatures in the single digits and teens to yield wind chill values in the 0 to -10 range. By daybreak on the 19th, air temperatures in the valleys were near 0 while the high elevations were well below 0. Wind chill values during this time ranged from -5 to -20. The low wind chills continued throughout the 19th, as air temperatures failed to warm above the mid-20s in even the lowest elevations. Wind chills remained no higher than the single digits across most of the area until late morning on the 20th.

SCZ004>007 **Greater Greenville - Greater Oconee - Greater Pickens - Spartanburg**

19	0000EST					
20	1000EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

A strong arctic cold front blasted through the western Carolinas during the afternoon and evening of the 18th, bringing strong winds and very cold air to the region. Overnight, sustained winds of 5 to 15 mph combined with air temperatures in the teens to yield wind chill values around 0 by daybreak on the 19th. Although winds diminished, air temperatures failed to warm above the 20s throughout the 19th, while record lows between 0 and 10 above were recorded the morning of the 20th.

SCZ001 **Oconee Mountains**

20	1900EST					
21	0500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light snow developed across portions of the southern Appalachians during the evening of the 20th in association with a warm front. The snow began to mix with or change to sleet in some areas during the overnight before a transition to rain occurred around daybreak on the 21st. Accumulations ranged from a half inch to an inch, with locally higher amounts of around 2 inches in areas that saw only snow.

SCZ004>010-012>013 **Anderson - Cherokee - Greater Greenville - Greater Oconee - Greater Pickens - Laurens - Spartanburg - Union - York**

23	2300EST					
24	0700EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light snow associated with a wave of low pressure overspread the foothills and Piedmont of the Carolinas by late evening of the 23rd, and continued through the overnight before tapering off during the morning of the 24th. Accumulations ranged from a dusting to 2 inches, with the highest amounts generally occurring closer to the mountains. Temperatures right around freezing and warm roads resulted in minimal travel issues.

SCZ001>003-005 **Greater Pickens - Greenville Mountains - Oconee Mountains - Pickens Mountains**

25	1700EST					
26	0300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

After the significant snowfall that fell across the mountains on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the southern Appalachians and adjacent foothills during the evening of the 25th. The snow was heavy at times, and quickly accumulated, although occasional mixed rain undercut the totals a bit. Heavy accumulations were reported in many areas by late evening. By the time the snow tapered off during the early morning of the 26th, total accumulations ranged from 2 to 6 inches.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

SOUTH CAROLINA, Northwest

SCZ004-006>010 — **Anderson - Cherokee - Greater Greenville - Greater Oconee - Spartanburg - York**

	25	1800EST						
	26	0000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

After the light snow that fell across portions of the Piedmont and foothills on the morning of the 24th, an area of low pressure moving along the Gulf Coast spread yet another round of snow across the foothills and northern Piedmont of South Carolina, by the evening of the 25th. Snow often mixed with or completely changed to snow at times, undercutting the snowfall rates. Total accumulations ranged from a dusting to an inch south of I-85, to 1 to 3 inches farther north. The snow changed to rain in most areas by midnight.

SOUTH CAROLINA, South Coastal

SCZ043-049-050 — **Charleston - Northern Colleton - Southern Colleton**

	02	0630EST						
		1446EST		0	0	13.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A strong low-level jet shifted over the southeastern United States ahead of an approaching cold front. This led to several hours of gusty wind conditions and the issuance of a Wind Advisory over southeast South Carolina from early morning hours through early evening hours.

SOUTH DAKOTA, Central and North

SDZ006 — **Brown**

	02	0600CST		2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

An 88-year old woman in Columbia died from exposure as she had fallen and could not get back up. Low temperatures were in the single digits below zero with wind chills as low as 20 to 25 below zero. F88OU

SDZ003-015 — **Corson - Dewey**

	09	2330CST						
	10	0400CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

SDZ004>011-016>023-034>037 — **Brown - Campbell - Clark - Codington - Day - Deuel - Edmunds - Faulk - Grant - Hamlin - Hand - Hughes - Hyde - Marshall - McPherson - Potter - Roberts - Spink - Sully - Walworth**

	10	0030CST						
		1100CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A weak upper level low pressure area moving over the region along with warm and moist air riding over subfreezing air at the surface brought widespread freezing rain in the early and late morning hours. The freezing rain resulted in ice accumulations of a trace up to a tenth of inch or higher across the region resulting in widespread slippery roads and sidewalks. This resulted in slow travel, several accidents, along with late school starts.

SDZ005>008-011-020>021-023 — **Brown - Codington - Day - Deuel - Grant - Marshall - McPherson - Roberts**

	22	0615CST						
		1200CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Arctic air combined with north winds of 10 to 20 mph to bring extreme wind chills of 35 to nearly 50 below zero across northeast South Dakota during the morning hours.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

SOUTH DAKOTA, Southeast

SDZ061>063-065>071 — **Bon Homme - Charles Mix - Clay - Hutchinson - Lincoln - McCook - Minnehaha - Turner - Union - Yankton**

	01	0000CST						
		1500CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

SDZ050-054>060-064 — **Aurora - Brule - Davison - Douglas - Gregory - Hanson - Lake - Miner - Moody**

	01	0000CST						
		1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow accumulating up to 8 inches was accompanied by blowing snow as a result of northwest winds 20 to 35 mph. The main impact of the storm was to cause difficulties in weekend travel for those who did not delay their travel plans. The storm began on January 31st and continued into the new month through much of February 1st.

SDZ040 — **Brookings**

	08	0400CST						
		1000CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in Brookings County on the morning of February 8th.

SDZ038>040-052>056-062-067-071 — **Beadle - Brookings - Jerauld - Kingsbury - Lake - Lincoln - Miner - Minnehaha - Moody - Sanborn - Union**

	09	0200CST						
		1100CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle caused widespread but light icing of untreated roads and other surfaces in southeast South Dakota, mostly north of Interstate 90, on the morning of February 9th. Reported icing varied from a trace to 0.02 inch.

SDZ039-055>056 — **Brookings - Kingsbury - Lake - Moody**

	25	0500CST						
		1300CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Snow accumulate 2 to 4 inches in part of southeast South Dakota, from De Smet and Brookings to Flandreau, from early morning to the start of the afternoon on February 25th. The snow was accompanied by northeast winds gusting to 30 mph, causing areas of blowing snow.

SOUTH DAKOTA, West

SDZ024 — **Northern Black Hills**

	25	0400MST						
		2200MST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Upslope-enhanced snow developed across the northern Black Hills behind the passage of an Arctic cold front. Snowfall of four to ten inches was reported, with the highest amounts in the Lead-Deadwood area. Gusty north winds produced areas of blowing snow.

TENNESSEE, Central

TNZ032-034 — **Fentress - Putnam**

	12	0800CST						
		1200CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light snow fell across northeastern parts of the Mid State during the morning hours on February 12. Although most areas saw less than 0.5 inches of snow, up to 1 inch of snow was reported on the northern Cumberland Plateau.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, Central

TNZ005>011-023-025>029-031>034-057>066-075-077>079-094

Bedford - Cannon - Cheatham - Clay - Coffee - Cumberland - Davidson - Dekalb - Dickson - Fentress - Grundy - Hickman - Houston - Jackson - Lawrence - Lewis - Macon - Marshall - Maury - Montgomery - Overton - Pickett - Putnam - Robertson - Rutherford - Stewart - Sumner - Trousdale - Warren - White - Williamson - Wilson

16	0000CST						
	1900CST	0	0	1.46M	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A major winter storm affected Middle Tennessee through much of the day on February 16, with a wintry mix of freezing rain, sleet, and snow. Freezing rain and sleet predominated along and south of I-40, with a mix of sleet and snow north of I-40. Combined ice and sleet accumulations ranged from 0.1 to 3 south of I-40, while combined sleet and snow accumulations north of I-40 ranged from 1 to over 7 near the Kentucky border. With temperatures well below freezing, widespread ice and snow covered all surfaces, resulting in numerous trees and power lines being knocked down and lengthy power outages lasting for a few days in some cases. Many roadways were impassable or closed, resulting in nearly all Middle Tennessee school systems shutting down for the entire week.

18	0100CST						
	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

TNZ006>011-023-025>028-030-032>034-057-059>062-064>066-075-077>078-095

Bedford - Cheatham - Clay - Coffee - Cumberland - Davidson - Dekalb - Dickson - Fentress - Giles - Hickman - Houston - Macon - Marshall - Maury - Montgomery - Overton - Pickett - Putnam - Robertson - Rutherford - Smith - Sumner - Warren - White - Williamson - Wilson

18	0100CST						
	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A fast moving system brought widespread snow to Middle Tennessee during the morning hours on February 18. Snow amounts ranged from a dusting near the Alabama border up to 3 inches on the Cumberland Plateau. This snow fell on top of ice, sleet, and snow that accumulated in the winter storm just 2 days earlier on February 16, resulting in continued widespread travel disruptions and school closures.

TNZ005>008-010>011-026>028-030>034-065>066-077>080

Cheatham - Clay - Coffee - Cumberland - Davidson - Fentress - Grundy - Jackson - Montgomery - Overton - Pickett - Putnam - Robertson - Smith - Stewart - Sumner - Van Buren - Warren - White - Wilson

20	1200CST	0	0	63.145M	0.00K	Winter Storm	
21							

TNZ058>062-075

Bedford - Lewis - Marshall - Maury - Rutherford - Williamson

20	1200CST	0	0	200.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Dickson County

3 NW Slayden	21	1000CST					
1 WSW Edgewood		1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Multiple roads were closed across mainly the northwest part of Dickson County due to flooding, including Leatherwood Road near Vanleer and Yellow Creek Road at Bishop Slab Road.

Stewart County

3 S Ft Henry	21	1000CST					
1 N Throckmorton		1500CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Multiple roads were closed across mainly the north part of Stewart County due to flooding.

Williamson County

3 SW Boston	21	1600CST					
1 SSW Thompsons Station		2200CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Johnson Hollow Road was closed due to water flowing across the roadway.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, Central

An historic winter storm struck Middle Tennessee just 2 days after a widespread snowfall and only 4 days after another major winter storm affected the area. Light snow moved into the area during the afternoon hours on February 20. Although temperatures remained near or below freezing, the snow transitioned to sleet and eventually freezing rain across Middle Tennessee through the night as temperatures warmed aloft due to a very powerful 850 mb jet. This low level jet was measured at 86 knots on the 12Z February 21 OHX upper air sounding, the highest known measurement of an 850 mb wind speed at NWS Nashville. Continued strong warm air advection gradually warmed surface temperatures above freezing from southwest to northeast across Middle Tennessee during the morning hours on February 21.
Due to significant ice remaining on trees and power lines from the previous winter storms earlier in the week, along with gusty south winds from 30 to 50 mph, widespread ice storm damage occurred across eastern Middle Tennessee. The worst damage was on the Cumberland Plateau, where ice accumulations reached up to 1. This icing brought down thousands of trees, power lines, and power poles, blocking numerous roadways and damaging many homes, businesses, and other structures. Many residents of Fentress, eastern Overton, Cumberland, eastern Putnam, eastern White and Van Buren counties were without power for 2 weeks, and some were without power for up to 1 month. Local utilities companies and emergency management described the ice storm damage as one of the worst natural disasters to ever affect the region, comparable to an EF2 tornado striking the entire area. A Presidential disaster declaration was made for the Cumberland Plateau in April 2015.

TNZ066-075-077>080-095	**Bedford - Coffee - Cumberland - Giles - Grundy - Van Buren - Warren**								
	25	1200CST							
	26	0500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ007-010>011-025-027>028-030>034-057-059>065-094	**Cannon - Clay - Davidson - Dekalb - Dickson - Fentress - Hickman - Jackson - Lawrence - Marshall - Maury - Overton - Pickett - Putnam - Robertson - Rutherford - Smith - Sumner - White - Williamson - Wilson**								
	25	1200CST							
	26	0500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Another winter storm brought widespread snow to Middle Tennessee from the evening hours on February 25 into the morning hours on February 26. Snow amounts ranged from less than an inch in northwest Middle Tennessee up to 6 inches in Grundy County.

TENNESSEE, East

TNZ067-081-099	**Hamilton - Roane - Sequatchie**								
	16	0400EST							
		1500EST			4	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
TNZ044	**Washington**								
	16	0904EST							
		1604EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
TNZ013-040-067-071	**Campbell - Northwest Blount - Northwest Cocke - Roane**								
	16	0904EST							
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ016-039	**Hamblen - Hawkins**								
	16	1601EST							
		2101EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ013-015-035-039-044>045-047-068-082-086	**Bledsoe - Campbell - Hamblen - Hancock - Hawkins - Loudon - Morgan - Northwest Monroe - Southeast Carter - Unicoi - Washington**								
	16	1610EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
TENNESSEE, East									
TNZ067>069-073-083>085	**Knox - Loudon - McMinn - Meigs - North Sevier - Rhea - Roane**								
	16	1954EST							
		0300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ013-069-086	**Campbell - Knox - Northwest Monroe**								
	16	2100EST							
		0400EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ017	**Sullivan**								
	17	0100EST							
		1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ068-073-081-084-099	**Bledsoe - Hamilton - Loudon - Meigs - North Sevier - Sequatchie**								
	17	0603EST							
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ074	**Sevier/Smoky Mountains**								
	17	0800EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
TNZ014-099	**Claiborne - Hamilton**								
	17	0800EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ018-044	**Johnson - Washington**								
	17	0945EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
TNZ012-044	**Scott - Washington**								
	17	0945EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ013	**Campbell**								
	17	1000EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
TNZ073	**North Sevier**								
	17	1000EST							
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ045-047	**Southeast Carter - Unicoi**								
	17	1015EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
TENNESSEE, East									
TNZ085	**McMinn**								
	17	1017EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ070	**Jefferson**								
	17	1115EST							
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ040	**Northwest Cocke**								
	17	1232EST							
		1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
	A winter storm tracked through area on the 16-17th with the atmosphere favorable for both heavy snow and ice accretion. The highest peaks had up to 6 inches of snow while ice accumulations had up to an inch. In addition, cold weather accounted for 3 deaths. A 63 year old man in Hamilton County, a 44 year old man in Roane County and an 85 year old man in Sequatchie County.								
TNZ081-082	**Bledsoe - Sequatchie**								
	21	0329EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ040-069-082	**Bledsoe - Knox - Northwest Cocke**								
	21	0440EST							
		0640EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ035-067	**Morgan - Roane**								
	21	0519EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	21	0722EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
TNZ036	**Anderson**								
	21	0815EST							
		1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
TNZ067	**Roane**								
	21	0842EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
	For the second time this month conditions were for both for up to 1/2 inch of freezing rain and snow up to 8 inches. Driving on area roads was dangerous.								
TNZ072-087	**Blount/Smoky Mountains - Southeast Monroe**								
	21	0859EST							
		1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	A strong southeasterly wind tracked across the region producing breezy winds over the area. The highest wind gusts occurred in the mountains.								
TNZ100	**Bradley**								
	21	0905EST							
		1310EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, East

TNZ017-039-070 **Hamblen - Jefferson - Sullivan**

	21	0935EST						
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

For the second time this month conditions were for both for up to 1/2 inch of freezing rain and snow up to 8 inches. Driving on area roads was dangerous.

TNZ043 **Southeast Greene**

	21	1100EST						
		1300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong southeasterly wind tracked across the region producing breezy winds over the area. The highest wind gusts occurred in the mountains.

TNZ014-039 **Claiborne - Hamblen**

	21	1100EST						
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

For the second time this month conditions were for both for up to 1/2 inch of freezing rain and snow up to 8 inches. Driving on area roads was dangerous.

TNZ072-074 **Blount/Smoky Mountains - Sevier/Smoky Mountains**

	21	1300EST						
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong southeasterly wind tracked across the region producing breezy winds over the area. The highest wind gusts occurred in the mountains.

TNZ015 **Hancock**

	21	1415EST						
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

For the second time this month conditions were for both for up to 1/2 inch of freezing rain and snow up to 8 inches. Driving on area roads was dangerous.

TNZ074 **Sevier/Smoky Mountains**

	21	1547EST						
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong southeasterly wind tracked across the region producing breezy winds over the area. The highest wind gusts occurred in the mountains.

TNZ040-068-071-073-081-085-087-098>101 **Bradley - Hamilton - Loudon - Marion - McMinn - North Sevier - Northwest Blount - Northwest Cocke - Sequatchie - Southeast Monroe - West Polk**

	25	1959EST						
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, East

TNZ014-016-041> 042-044-067>074- 081>087-098>102

Bledsoe - Blount/Smoky Mountains - Bradley - Claiborne - Cocke/Smoky Mountains - East Polk - Hamilton - Hawkins - Jefferson - Knox - Loudon - Marion - McMinn - Meigs - North Sevier - Northwest Blount - Northwest Greene - Northwest Monroe - Rhea - Roane - Sequatchie - Sevier/Smoky Mountains - Southeast Monroe - Sullivan - Washington - West Polk

26	0037EST							
	1800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressure tracked through the area. Conditions were favorable for snow production. Even the valley had significant snow over the 2 day period.

TENNESSEE, South Central

TNZ076-096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln - Moore**

15	0100CST							
	0800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

An Arctic cold front pushed south through the Tennessee Valley on the evening of the 14th. Brisk north winds of 15 to 25 mph with a few gusts near 30 mph were reported. Temperatures plunged from the 50s on the 14th into the teens on the morning of the 15th. Wind chills dropped into the zero to 5 below zero range from around 2 am to 8 am.

16	0900CST							
	2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

TNZ096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln**

16	0900CST							
	2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

A low pressure system moved east through the deep South producing areas of freezing rain and some sleet across northwest Alabama into southern middle Tennessee. Although far worse conditions occurred just north of these areas, up to 1/4 inch of ice accumulation occurred on the 16th during the morning and afternoon hours. Precipitation ended during the early evening after a brief mix of very light snow. A few trees fell over due to the icing with a few power outages being reported.

TNZ076-096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln - Moore**

18	0800CST							
	1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
19	0000CST							
	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

TNZ096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln**

19	0000CST							
	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Very cold air overspread the region on the 18th behind an Arctic cold front. Scattered snow showers developed and moved southeast across southern middle Tennessee along and slightly ahead of the arctic cold front. Snowfall amounts ranged from a dusting to a half of an inch across the area. Temperatures dropped into the single digits and teens. Northwest winds diminished to 10 mph or less during the evening hours resulting in wind chills that briefly dipped into the zero to 10 below range.

TNZ076-096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln - Moore**

20	1230CST							
	1640CST			2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
20	2130CST							
21	0330CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, South Central

TNZ096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln**

	20	2130CST							
	21	0400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

A winter storm paralyzed travel across many parts of north Alabama and southern Tennessee on the afternoon and evening of the 20th. Snow and some sleet began during the late morning and early afternoon depositing one half to one and one half inches of snowfall. Freezing rain would then accumulate a light glaze atop the snowfall during the late afternoon and early evening hours. This created impassible roadways. Numerous motorists were stranded on area roads and many cars slid off roads into ditches. Local area emergencies were declared in many counties because of the severe travel conditions. Temperatures were slow to warm during the night of the 20th. Eventually temperatures warmed above freezing during the early morning hours of the 21st in northwest and north central Alabama, but road conditions remained treacherous to impassible until after sunrise on the 21st. Conditions were slower to improve in southern Tennessee and northeast Alabama and the higher elevations of the Cumberland Plateau until late morning on the 21st. Ironically, temperatures warmed to afternoon highs in the upper 40s to upper 50s on the 21st, melting any remaining snow, ice and slush rapidly.

TNZ076-096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln - Moore**

	23	0000CST							
		0500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A wave of low pressure moving across Alabama into Georgia produced light freezing rain during the early morning hours of the 23rd. The precipitation produced a very light glazing of ice in parts of northeast Alabama and southern middle Tennessee.

	25	1600CST							
	26	0100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

TNZ096-097 **Franklin - Lincoln**

	25	1600CST							
	26	0700CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A snow storm impacted the Tennessee Valley during the afternoon and evening of the 25th. Snow spread northeast during this period producing rapidly deteriorating conditions due to snow falling heavily in a short period of time. Snowfall rates of up to 1 inch per hour were reported at times. The heaviest snow fell just to the south in northern Alabama. However, accumulations of 4 to 5 inches were received in southern portions of Lincoln, Moore, and Franklin counties with 1 to 3 inches in northern portions of these areas.

TENNESSEE, West

TNZ001>004-019>022-048>051 **Benton - Carroll - Crockett - Dyer - Gibson - Haywood - Henry - Lake - Lauderdale - Obion - Tipton - Weakley**

	15	2200CST							
	16	1600CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm

TNZ052>055-088>092 **Chester - Decatur - Fayette - Hardeman - Hardin - Henderson - Madison - McNairy - Shelby**

	16	0000CST							
		1600CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm

A low pressure system tracked across North Mississippi during the overnight hours of February 15th, 2015. Arctic air was already in place across much of the Mid-South. As a result, precipitation fell as a either freezing rain, sleet, or snow. Initially, precipitation began as freezing rain or sleet during the evening hours of February 15th into the early morning hours of February 16th. However, by mid-morning on the 16th, freezing rain or sleet transitioned to snow, mainly north of the Interstate 40 corridor. Total sleet and snow amounts ranged from an inch to as much as six inches across areas along and north of Interstate 40 in West Tennessee while around an inch fell south. Meanwhile from a tenth of an inch up to a half inch of ice fell from Interstate 40 southward to the Mississippi State Line. Roads became hazardous resulting in numerous accidents. The precipitation tapered off by the early evening hours of February 16th.

TNZ003-088 **Henry - Shelby - Weakley**

	17	0000CST							
	21	1400CST			7	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, West

Arctic air plunged into the Mid-South from the middle to latter part of February. Highs remained below freezing while low temperatures dropped into the single digits. A few locations even recorded temperatures below zero. As a result, several deaths from hypothermia occurred across West Tennessee. M82OU, M69OU, F64OU, M45OU, M62PH, M?PH

	18	0130CST							
		0630CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

TNZ004-021-054>055 **Benton - Carroll - Decatur - Henderson - Henry**

	18	0130CST							
		0630CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper level disturbance moved through the Mid-South during the evening hours of February 17th, 2015 into the early morning hours of February 18th. The disturbance produced light snow across much of West Tennessee. Around an inch of snow fell across areas of West Tennessee near the Tennessee River.

TNZ001>004-019>022-048>055-088>092 **Benton - Carroll - Chester - Crockett - Decatur - Dyer - Fayette - Gibson - Hardeman - Hardin - Haywood - Henderson - Henry - Lake - Lauderdale - Madison - McNairy - Obion - Shelby - Tipton - Weakley**

	20	0700CST							
		2300CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm

A warm front was located across Southern Arkansas and Central Mississippi during the day on February 20th, 2015. Overrunning precipitation spread north of the front beginning in the morning. Since arctic air was already in place, the precipitation first fell in the form of sleet and snow. However, the sleet and snow quickly changed over to freezing rain. The freezing rain continued for the majority of the day into the evening before changing to rain during the early morning hours of February 21st, 2015. A quarter of an inch of ice fell across West Tennessee. In addition, less than an inch of snow and sleet accumulated. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred as a result. Two deaths and two injuries occurred from the car accidents. Some trees and power lines also fell producing power outages.

Obion County

Mc Cutchen Hgts	21	0830CST							
1 ESE Rives		2030CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Heavy rain combined with melting snow and sleet to produce flooding in low spots across Obion County. Flooding was most widespread in the town of Rives.

Shelby County

4 NW Arlington	21	1500CST							
3 SSW Madge		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Heavy rain combined with melting snow and sleet to produce flooding in Northern Shelby County. Arlington-Millington Road was closed due to flooding.

Tipton County

2 SSE Tabernacle	21	1500CST							
1 NNW Gailor		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Heavy rain and melting snow and sleet produced flooding near Mason Tennessee. Highway 59 was flooded.

Melting snow and sleet from recent winter storms combined with heavy rain to produce isolated flooding of low lying areas across parts of West Tennessee on February 21, 2015. Several roads were closed.

TNZ088>092 **Fayette - Hardeman - Hardin - McNairy - Shelby**

	25	1400CST							
		2000CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system tracked from the Gulf of Mexico into Northern Florida on February 25th, 2015. Precipitation with the system spread northward into North Mississippi, East-Central Arkansas and Southwest Tennessee. Due to arctic air already in place, the precipitation fell in the form of snow. Total snow amounts ranged from trace amounts to two inches across Southwest Tennessee. Roads became hazardous and numerous accidents occurred. The snow tapered off during the evening hours.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TENNESSEE, West

TNZ001 — **Lake**

	28	0400CST							
		1200CST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper level disturbance moved across portions of extreme Northwest Tennessee during the morning of February 28th, 2015. Snow fell in association with the disturbance. Total snow accumulations were around an inch.

TEXAS, Central

TXZ049-054-098-113>114-127>128-139>140 — **Brown - Callahan - Coleman - Fisher - Haskell - Jones - Nolan - Shackelford - Taylor - Throckmorton**

	22	1430CST							
	23	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An upper level disturbance moving over a frigid airmass brought areas of sleet and freezing rain to the Big Country. Periods of sleet and some freezing rain resulted in roads becoming icy over the northern half of West Central Texas, resulting in numerous school closures and some vehicular accidents.

	26	0530CST							
	27	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

TXZ054-065-098-113>114-127>128 — **Callahan - Coke - Haskell - Jones - Nolan - Shackelford - Taylor - Throckmorton**

	26	0530CST							
	27	1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A potent upper level storm system brought moderate to heavy snow to the Big Country and the northern Concho Valley including Coleman and Brown Counties. About 2 to 4 inches of snow fell over the two day period. Snow covered roads and very cold temperatures resulted in many school closures across the Big Country and Coke County on February 27. The Abilene Airport was closed briefly in the morning until the plows were able to remove snow from the runways.

TXZ054-064-072>073-076>078-140-154-169 — **Brown - Coke - Concho - Crockett - Kimble - McCulloch - Nolan - Schleicher - Sterling - Sutton - Tom Green**

	28	0309CST							
		2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Light freezing drizzle and some freezing rain fell across a large part of West Central Texas on February 28. This lead to icy roads and numerous accidents across the area.

TEXAS, Mid-South

TXZ233-234 — **Goliad - Victoria**

	01	0000CST							
	28	2359CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought

Below normal rainfall occurred over the northern portions of Goliad and Victoria Counties during the month of February. Severe drought lingered over this portion of South Texas through the month.

TEXAS, North

TXZ091>095-100>107-115>120-129>134-141-143>146 — **Bosque - Collin - Comanche - Cooke - Dallas - Delta - Denton - Eastland - Ellis - Erath - Fannin - Grayson - Hamilton - Hill - Hood - Hopkins - Hunt - Jack - Johnson - Lamar - Montague - Navarro - Palo Pinto - Parker - Rockwall - Somervell - Stephens - Tarrant - Wise - Young**

	01	0000CST							
	28	2359CST			0	0	0.00K	47.0K	Drought

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, North

TXZ121 **Kaufman**

05	0000CST							
28	2359CST			0	0	0.00K	2.0K	Drought

Drought conditions continued across North and Central Texas through the month of February, with thirty-two of the forty-six counties experiencing drought during the month. The drought became more intense by the second week of February for areas near and northeast of the DFW metroplex. However, multiple rounds of winter precipitation during the end of the month helped alleviate some of the drought for this area towards the end of the period.

TXZ142 **Mills**

17	0000CST			0	0	0.00K	1.0K	Drought
28								

Drought conditions expanded across North Texas by the middle of February due to a lack of precipitation.

TXZ091-102>104-115>119-133 **Collin - Cooke - Dallas - Denton - Johnson - Montague - Palo Pinto - Parker - Stephens - Tarrant - Wise**

22	1515CST							
23	1300CST			0	0	126.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

TXZ100-105-120-130>132-134 **Ellis - Erath - Hood - Hunt - Jack - Rockwall - Somervell - Young**

23	0215CST							
	1230CST			0	0	46.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A winter weather event producing a mix of sleet, freezing rain, and freezing drizzle impacted mainly the northern half of North Texas. Two rounds of precipitation occurred with this event: the first round occurred on Sunday afternoon and evening (the 22nd) as a light mix of sleet and freezing rain with embedded pockets of moderate sleet. That evening, freezing drizzle resulted in additional light icing. Then a second round of precipitation occurred in the morning hours of the 23rd producing moderate to heavy bands of sleet accompanied by thunder at times. Less than a handful of counties measured sleet amounts between a half inch to 2 inches but the impacts to the region were enough to make travel very difficult on the icy roads and close schools and businesses for 2 straight days. Numerous accidents occurred but were mainly due to people sliding off the icy roads. Overall, many areas reported relatively minimal numbers of accidents due to people heeding the warnings and staying home during this period.

TXZ091>093-100>104-115>117 **Collin - Cooke - Denton - Grayson - Jack - Montague - Palo Pinto - Parker - Stephens - Wise - Young**

27	0600CST							
	1800CST			0	0	270.0K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Heavy snow with totals of 4-7 inches fell along and north of a line from Breckenridge to Weatherford to Denton to Sherman. One person died in an accident on Interstate 20 in Parker County and a 15 vehicle-accident was also caused by slick roads in Collin County.

TXZ118 **Tarrant**

28	2130CST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Two people died in Tarrant County after their vehicle lost control on a patch of ice and fell into a very cold creek. Another occupant was injured.

TEXAS, North Panhandle

TXZ012-017 **Potter - Randall**

04	1200CST							
05	0300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong cold front brought a significant temperature drop from midday through the afternoon across the Texas Panhandle. By late afternoon temperatures were in the low to mid 20s. Freezing drizzle and light freezing rain developed during the evening of the 4th and ended shortly after midnight. Although precipitation amounts were very light, a thin glaze of ice formed on some road surfaces resulting in hazardous travel conditions, mainly in and around the city of Amarillo.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, North Panhandle

	14	1430CST							
		1900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Wildfire

The 2381 or Bushland Wildfire began about two miles north of Bushland around 1430CST and consumed roughly nine hundred and sixteen acres. There were no reports of injuries or fatalities and there were also no reports of any homes or other structures damaged or destroyed by the wildfire. The fire spread north to near Farm to Market Road 1061 and Farm to Market Road 2381 where it was stopped from spreading any further. Farm to Market Road 2381 was closed and a part of Farm to Market Road 1061 was closed during the late afternoon and early evening hours. The cause of the wildfire has not yet been determined but may have been accidental. The fire was contained by 1900CST and the Texas Forest Service, Potter County Fire Department, the Randall County Fire Department along with a few other fire departments responded to the wildfire.

TXZ006 **Hartley**

	20	2013CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong cold front moved southward across the area bringing a period of strong northerly winds. The only location to experience a wind gust over 58 mph was Dalhart. A wind gust of 61 mph was measured at Dalhart airport at 8:13 PM CST. Most other locations experienced only a brief period of 30 to 40 mph winds with gusts to around 50 mph.

TXZ001-006-011 **Dallam - Hartley - Oldham**

	21	2100CST							
	23	1800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

TXZ002-007>010-012>020 **Armstrong - Carson - Collingsworth - Deaf Smith - Donley - Gray - Hansford - Hemphill - Hutchinson - Moore - Potter - Randall - Roberts - Sherman - Wheeler**

	22	0000CST							
	23	1800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong weather disturbance brought precipitation to the Texas Panhandle. For most areas, the precipitation began as rain but as a cold front moved through the Texas Panhandle on the evening of the 21st, a transition to snow occurred.
The following is a list of snowfall totals per county: 4 to 4.5 inches at Vega (Oldham County); 6.2 inches at Dalhart (Dallam and Hartley counties); 3 inches at Dumas (Moore County); 3 to 4 inches at Borger (Hutchinson County); 1 to 2 inches at Miami (Roberts County); up to 1 inch at Canadian (Hemphill County); 3.5 to 5.5 inches at Amarillo (Potter and Randall counties); 2.5 to 3.5 inches at Panhandle (Carson County); 1 to 2 inches at Pampa (Gray County); 1 inch at Wheeler (Wheeler County); 3 to 4 inches at Hereford (Deaf Smith County); 3 inches at Claude (Armstrong County); 2.5 inches at Clarendon (Donley County); 1 to 2 inches at Wellington (Collingsworth County); 2 inches at Stratford (Sherman County); 4 inches at Spearman (Hansford County).

TXZ001>012-014>017-019>020 **Collingsworth - Dallam - Deaf Smith - Donley - Gray - Hansford - Hartley - Hemphill - Hutchinson - Lipscomb - Moore - Ochiltree - Oldham - Potter - Randall - Roberts - Sherman - Wheeler**

	25	0000CST							
	27	1800CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper level weather disturbance combined with incoming cold air and moisture to produce light snow across the Texas Panhandle from late on the 25th through the afternoon of the 27th. Most locations received one to four inches of total snow accumulation.
The following is a list of snowfall totals by county: 3 to 3.5 inches at Clarendon (Donley County); 3.1 inches at Dalhart (Dallam and Hartley counties); 3 inches at Panhandle (Carson County); 3 inches at Stratford (Sherman County); 3 inches at Vega (Oldham County); 3 inches at Wellington (Collingsworth County); 2 to 3 inches at Stinnett (Hutchinson County); 2 to 3 inches at Amarillo (Potter and Randall counties); 2.5 inches at Hereford (Deaf Smith County); 1.5 to 2 inches at Spearman (Hansford County); 1 to 2 inches at Miami (Roberts County); 1.5 inches at Dumas (Moore County); 1 to 1.5 inches at Perryton (Ochiltree County); 1 inch at Pampa (Gray County); 1 inch at Canadian (Hemphill County); 1 inch at Lipscomb (Lipscomb County); 1 inch at Shamrock (Wheeler County).

	28	0000CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, North Panhandle

TXZ002-006 **Hansford - Hartley - Sherman**

	28	0000CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A weak upper level disturbance brought light snow accumulations to the northwest portion of the Texas Panhandle during the morning hours of the 28th. Most locations received one to two inches of snow accumulation.
The following is a list of snow accumulation by county: 2.2 inches at Dalhart (Dallam and Hartley counties); 1 to 1.5 inches at Stratford (Sherman County); 1 inch at Spearman (Hansford County).

TEXAS, Northeast

TXZ096-108>112-124>126-136>138 **Bowie - Camp - Cass - Franklin - Gregg - Harrison - Marion - Morris - Red River - Smith - Titus - Upshur - Wood**

	23	0800CST							
		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Freezing rain accumulations across Northeast Texas, mainly along and north of the Interstate 20 corridor were near one tenth of an inch or less. Sleet accumulations along and north of the Interstate 20 corridor ranged from near one half inch to near one and one half inch.

TXZ149>153-165>167 **Angelina - Cherokee - Nacogdoches - Panola - Rusk - Sabine - San Augustine - Shelby**

	23	1000CST							
		2100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A cold dome of arctic air spilled southward out of the Central and Southern Plains, into the Lower Mississippi Valley ahead of the Winter Storm event. The flow aloft was from the west southwest with embedded disturbances moving towards the region from West Texas. These disturbances provided the necessary lift to generate widespread winter precipitation across the region in the form of freezing rain and sleet. Temperatures during the predawn hours of February 23rd were mostly just above freezing but once the precipitation moved in from the west, the precipitation quickly changed over to freezing rain mixed with sleet as the temperatures fell during the day. Freezing rain and sleet accumulations were mainly less than one tenth of an inch across the region.

TXZ096-108>112-124>126-136>138-151 **Bowie - Camp - Cass - Franklin - Gregg - Harrison - Marion - Morris - Panola - Red River - Smith - Titus - Upshur - Wood**

	25	0100CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Cold arctic air remained in place across the region and there was already ice on the ground across some locations that observed a Winter Storm from sleet accumulation on Monday, February 23rd. An upper level trough exited the Four Corners region of the country and moved into the Texas Hill Country during the predawn hours of Wednesday, February 25th. Widespread precipitation developed ahead of the trough across Texas and moved into the region shortly after midnight on the 25th. The precipitation began as a mixture of light rain or freezing rain after midnight towards the predawn hours on Wednesday. As the trough moved closer into the region from the west, the precipitation quickly transitioned over to sleet and eventually moderate to heavy snow across a good portion of the region after sunrise on the 25th. The mixed winter precipitation moved out of the region during the late afternoon or early evening hours of the 25th. Snowfall totals across Northeast Texas along and north of the Interstate 20 corridor ranged from 1 inch to near 7 inches. Some of the greatest snowfall accumulations were found at the following locations: Longview: 7 inches, Domino: 7 inches, Avery: 5 inches, Texarkana: 4 inches, Mount Pleasant: 4 inches, Clarksville: 4 inches, Talco: 4 inches, Hallsville: 4 inches, Gladewater: 4 inches.

TXZ149-152>153-165>167 **Angelina - Cherokee - Nacogdoches - Rusk - Sabine - San Augustine - Shelby**

	25	0100CST							
		1500CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, Northeast

Cold arctic air remained in place across the region after an intrusion of arctic air from earlier in the week. An upper level trough exited the Four Corners region of the country and moved into the Texas Hill Country during the predawn hours of Wednesday, February 25th. Widespread precipitation developed ahead of the trough across Texas and moved into the region shortly after midnight on the 25th. The precipitation began as a mixture of light rain or freezing rain after midnight towards the predawn hours on Wednesday. As the trough moved closer into the region from the west, the precipitation quickly transitioned over to sleet and some light snow after sunrise on the 25th. The mixed winter precipitation moved out of the region during the late afternoon or early evening hours of the 25th. Light Freezing rain, sleet and snow amounts were minimal across the region during the event.

TEXAS, South

TXZ251 **Kenedy**

18	0600CST						
	0800CST	0	0				Frost/Freeze

A cold front pushed across Deep South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley during the afternoon hours of February 16th. Surface high pressure centered over south central Texas, combined with clear skies, rapidly decoupling winds, and lowering dew points to provide a good setup for a radiational cooling event that resulted in a short duration freeze for Kenedy County. Temperatures across Kenedy County dropped to or below freezing for several hours during the early morning hours of February 18th.

TEXAS, South Central

TXZ171-183>189-204-224 **Bandera - De Witt - Edwards - Gillespie - Kendall - Kerr - Llano - Medina - Real - Val Verde**

01	0000CST						
28	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Drought

February was a dry month across South Central Texas with some places getting less than half an inch of rain for the month. This put Llano and Real Counties in Severe Drought category (Stage D2). Bandera, Edwards, Gillespie, and Kerr Counties all moved from Severe to Extreme Drought (Stage D3). Medina County stayed in Stage D3 and De Witt, Kendall, and Val Verde remained in Stage D2. Fire danger was low to moderate across the area at the end of the month and of the counties in D2 or worse drought only De Witt, Medina, and Val Verde had burn bans remaining in effect. The Texas Crop and Weather Report issued by Texas A&M indicated supplemental feeding of livestock continued. The seven day stream flow average at the end of the month was below normal (10-24 percent) for the Colorado River Basin. The Guadalupe, Medina, Frio, and Nueces River Basins were much below normal (less than 10 percent). Area lakes and reservoirs continued well below normal pool elevations. Lake Amistad remained 29.1 feet below normal. Lake Travis was up slightly at 55.2 feet below normal. Medina Lake dropped slightly and was 89.7 feet below normal. The Edwards Aquifer dropped during the month and was at 644.2 feet. This was actually 2.6 feet higher than at the end of February 2014 but still 24.4 feet below average. Fredericksburg remained in stage 3 water restrictions and Kerrville remained in stage 2.

16	1755CST						
17	0744CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

TXZ173-188-191>192-205>208-223 **Bexar - Caldwell - Comal - Gillespie - Gonzales - Guadalupe - Hays - Kendall - Travis - Williamson**

16	1755CST						
17	0744CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

A cold front brought below freezing temperatures and light precipitation. Precipitation was a mix of sleet and snow with little or no accumulation. Winter precipitation was first reported in Cedar Park at 5:55 PM on the 16th. Snow and sleet spread as far west as Kendall and Bexar Counties and as far south as Gonzales.

23	0429CST						
	0642CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

TXZ186-192 **Kerr - Travis**

23	0429CST						
	0642CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K		Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, South Central

A cold front brought below freezing temperatures and light precipitation. Precipitation was a mix of sleet and freezing drizzle. Sleet was first reported in Travis County and spread to Kerr and Williamson. There was some light icing on elevated surfaces.

TXZ185-190-206 **Blanco - Comal - Kerr - Real**

27	1530CST						
28	0825CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A cold front moved through South Central Texas on February 26th and brought freezing temperatures. On February 27th low level flow from the south to southeast started to produce isentropic upglide and light precipitation. In places where the temperatures remained below freezing the precipitation fell as freezing drizzle. Light icing was reported on elevated surfaces in Comal, Kerr, Blanco, and Real Counties.

TXZ172-188>189-192 **Burnet - Gillespie - Kendall - Travis - Williamson**

27	1845CST						
28	0940CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A cold front moved through South Central Texas on February 26th and brought freezing temperatures. On February 27th low level flow from the south to southeast started to produce isentropic upglide and light precipitation. In places where the temperatures remained below freezing the precipitation fell as freezing drizzle and freezing rain. Light ice accumulation on elevated surfaces, bridges, and overpasses resulted in travel impacts. Icy bridges and overpasses were reported in Williamson, Travis, Gillespie, Burnet, and Kendall Counties. There were numerous accidents due to icy roads. One fatality occurred two miles west of Bertram in Burnet County on Highway 29 where there was an accident involving an 18 wheel tractor trailer and a car. Freezing precipitation continued into the morning of February 28th ending shortly before 10 AM.

TEXAS, South Panhandle

TXZ024>026-031>032-038-044 **Briscoe - Childress - Cottle - Hall - King - Motley - Stonewall**

01	0000CST						
27	2359CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought	

Following periodic rounds of mostly light precipitation, severe (D2) to extreme (D3) drought conditions remained unchanged across the far southeast Texas Panhandle and portions of the Rolling Plains by the end of February. Agricultural interests still fared well given decent topsoil moisture. Winter wheat, pastures and rangelands were reported in fair to good condition. However, deep soil moisture was generally below average throughout Childress and Cottle Counties where the long-term drought has been less reluctant to ease its grip compared to locations farther south and west. Fire weather concerns were low this month thanks in large part to very few breezy or windy days coinciding with periods of above normal warmth and low relative humidities.

TXZ039>041 **Lynn - Terry - Yoakum**

16	2000CST						
17	0600CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A quick moving upper level impulse affected the region late on the 20th into the early morning hours of the 21st. Most areas did not observe any precipitation due to a very dry low level atmosphere. However, areas across the southwestern South Plains saw a few inches of snow accumulation where moisture was sufficient enough for precipitation to reach the ground.
Snowfall totals are from National Weather Service Cooperative Weather Observers:
2.5 inches at Denver City (Yoakum County), 1.5 inches at Plains (Yoakum County), 1.2 inches at Brownfield (Terry County), 1.0 inches at Tahoka (Lynn County).

TXZ021>044 **Bailey - Briscoe - Castro - Childress - Cochran - Cottle - Crosby - Dickens - Floyd - Garza - Hale - Hall - Hockley - Kent - King - Lamb - Lubbock - Lynn - Motley - Parmer - Stonewall - Swisher - Terry - Yoakum**

22	0818CST						
23	1200CST	0	0	500.0K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, South Panhandle

Following an arctic front on the morning of the 22nd, periods of freezing drizzle and sleet created icy stretches mainly across the South Plains and Rolling Plains. Enough moisture and lift in the Rolling Plains even led to the development of several elevated thunderstorms this morning. During the overnight of the 22nd into the 23rd, a deeper fetch of subtropical moisture arrived and produced a second round of wintry precipitation mostly in the form of light snow and some sleet. Although most snow accumulations were generally light and at or below 1 inch, roads became hazardous for Monday morning commuters. Following at least two dozen vehicle accidents on Sunday in Lubbock County alone (one fatal accident occurred in Hale County), a surge of accidents occurred from Sunday night through Monday morning with 84 wrecks reported. The majority of these accidents occurred in the Lubbock area with at least two serious injuries reported by the Lubbock Police Department.

TXZ021	**Parmer**								
	27	0000CST							
		1000CST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow
TXZ033-039	**Cochran - Yoakum**								
	27	0030CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
TXZ022-027-034	**Bailey - Castro - Hockley**								
	27	0100CST							
		1200CST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow
TXZ028	**Lamb**								
	27	0130CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
TXZ035-036	**Crosby - Lubbock**								
	27	0200CST							
		1300CST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow
TXZ023	**Swisher**								
	27	0300CST							
		1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
TXZ031-037	**Dickens - Motley**								
	27	0400CST							
		1300CST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow
TXZ025	**Hall**								
	27	0400CST							
		1300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
TXZ032	**Cottle**								
	27	0430CST							
		1400CST			0	0		0.00K	Heavy Snow
TXZ044	**Stonewall**								
	27	0600CST							
		1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

TEXAS, South Panhandle

Following a modified arctic cold front the evening prior, an approaching trough aloft generated two separate bands of heavy snow shortly after midnight CST. The first band fell over the far northwest South Plains and southwest Texas Panhandle with a second and narrower band that impacted parts of the South Plains east into the northern Rolling Plains. The latter of these mesoscale snow bands proved quite intense at times and produced snow burst rates measured at 1.6 inches per hour by on-duty NWS employees in south Lubbock. This intense snowfall shifted east of the Lubbock metro area well before the brunt of morning commuters hit the roads, although a few dozen minor vehicle accidents were still noted in Lubbock alone. Fortunately, this number could have been much higher had many area schools and businesses not closed for the day.

List of notable snow measurements from this event:
5.0 inches at Lubbock Int'l Airport (Lubbock County), Lubbock NWS Office (Lubbock County), Matador (Motley County), Muleshoe (Bailey County), and Roaring Springs (Motley County), 4.8 inches at Levelland (Hockley County), 4.5 inches at Shallowater (Lubbock County) and Crosbyton (Crosby County), 4.0 inches at Friona (Parmer County), Hart (Castro County), Paducah (Cottle County), Spur (Dickens County), and 6NNW Ropesville (Hockley County), 3.0 inches at Plains (Yoakum County), Olton (Lamb County), Tulia (Swisher County), Denver City (Yoakum County), and Turkey (Hall County), 2.5 inches at Aspermont (Stonewall County).

TEXAS, Southeast

TXZ215 **Jefferson**

17	0730CST					
	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Astronomical Low Tide

Strong north winds at the coast behind a cold front that passed during the afternoon of the 16th pushed the tide levels below normal.

TEXAS, West

TXZ258 **Guadalupe Mountains of Culberson County**

11	1451MST					
12	0651MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

High winds resulted in Guadalupe Pass behind a strong cold front.

TXZ074 **Davis/Apache Mountains Area**

12	0100CST					
	1215CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

As a cutoff low approached the region from the west, snow fell in and around the Davis, Chinati and Glass Mountains, in addition to the Stockton Plateau of west Texas.

TXZ258 **Guadalupe Mountains of Culberson County**

20	2100MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Increasing westerly winds aloft and a strengthening area of surface low pressure resulted in strong westerly winds in the Guadalupe Mountains.

22	1311MST					
23	0351MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

High winds occurred in Guadalupe Pass behind a strong cold front.

TXZ048 **Scurry**

23	0155CST					
	1555CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

Rain changed to freezing rain and sleet over portions of west Texas behind a strong cold front.

TXZ258 **Guadalupe Mountains of Culberson County**

26	1740MST					
	2314MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
TEXAS, West									
		High winds occurred through Guadalupe Pass behind a strong cold front.							
TEXAS, Western North									
TXZ083>090		**Archer - Baylor - Clay - Foard - Hardeman - Knox - Wichita - Wilbarger**							
	01	0000CST							
	28	2359CST			0	0			Drought
		With persistently warm and dry conditions, drought persisted through the month.							
	27	0800CST							
		0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
TXZ085>087-089		**Archer - Knox - Wichita - Wilbarger**							
	27	0800CST							
		0900CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
		A deep Arctic airmass settled into north Texas by early on the 27th. As a series of upper disturbances moved across the region, two waves of snow occurred from the 27th to the 28th. This resulted in some light snow accumulations across western north Texas.							
UTAH, East									
San Juan County									
20 W Grand Co Arpt	10	1000MST							
		1015MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Debris Flow
		A series of freeze-thaw cycles after a period of significant rainfall during the fall and snowfall earlier in the winter likely caused the significant rockslide onto Shafer Trail which closed the road. Some of the boulders were the size of cars.							
		A series of freeze-thaw cycles resulted in a rockslide.							
UTZ023		**Eastern Uinta Mountains**							
	21	0800MST							
	22	2000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
UTZ028		**La Sal & Abajo Mountains**							
	22	0000MST							
	23	1900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
UTZ029		**Canyonlands/Natural Bridges**							
	22	0000MST							
		1600MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
UTZ022		**Southeast Utah**							
	22	0200MST							
	23	2000MST			0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm
		A broad upper trough over the western United States initially brought snow to northeast Utah. As the trough deepened over the west, the main area of snowfall transitioned to southeast Utah as the flow aloft became southwesterly.							
UTZ025-028		**La Sal & Abajo Mountains - Tavaputs Plateau**							
	27	1000MST							
	28	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
UTAH, East									
UTZ023	**Eastern Uinta Mountains**								
	28	0600MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
UTZ022	**Southeast Utah**								
	28	0600MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A moist and strong southwest flow across the region preceded an upper trough which crossed over the area late on March 2nd through March 3rd. This situation resulted in a prolonged and nearly continuous snowfall event mainly for the mountain areas of eastern Utah.								
UTAH, West and Central									
UTZ016-020-518	**South Central Utah/Kanab/Escalante - Southern Mountains - Southwest Utah/Cedar City/Milford**								
	22	0100MST							
	24	0600MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
UTZ002	**Northern Wasatch Front/Brigham City/Ogden Bountiful**								
	22	0750MST							
	23	0620MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
UTZ019	**Utahs Dixie and Zion National Park**								
	23	0000MST							
		1000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
UTZ003	**Salt Lake and Toole Valleys**								
	23	0740MST							
		0840MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	A storm system moved across central and southern Utah, bringing snow to even the lowest elevations of southern Utah. In addition, gusty easterly canyon winds developed across parts of northern Utah.								
UTZ020-518	**South Central Utah/Kanab/Escalante - Southern Mountains**								
	27	0800MST							
	28	2000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
UTZ016	**Southwest Utah/Cedar City/Milford**								
	28	0300MST							
		2000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	Another moist storm system moved through primarily southern Utah at the end of February, bringing heavy snowfall to both the mountains and some valleys across the area.								
VERMONT, North and Central									
VTZ001>012-016> 019	**Caledonia - Eastern Addison - Eastern Chittenden - Eastern Franklin - Eastern Rutland - Essex - Grand Isle - Lamoille - Orange - Orleans - Washington - Western Addison - Western Chittenden - Western Franklin - Western Rutland - Windsor**								
	01	0000EST							
	28	2359EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VERMONT, North and Central

A persistent deep cold trough settled across the northeast United States from late January through early March. This lead to the coldest February on record for much of northern New york and beyond with monthly departures of 13 to 17 degrees below normal. Many locations did not witness temperatures above freezing for 25 to 45 consecutive days from mid-January through early March. It was the coldest month on record since December 1989 or January 1994.
In February, many sites recorded 15 to 20+ days below zero and on several days, dangerously cold wind chills of 30 below zero or colder occurred.

VTZ001>012-016>019 — **Caledonia - Eastern Addison - Eastern Chittenden - Eastern Franklin - Eastern Rutland - Essex - Grand Isle - Lamoille - Orange - Orleans - Washington - Western Addison - Western Chittenden - Western Franklin - Western Rutland - Windsor**

02	0300EST						
	2000EST	0	0	265.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

A storm system moved from the Desert Southwest on Saturday (1/31) to the Mississippi Valley on Sunday (2/1) and across the Ohio River Valley and south of New England on Monday (2/2). This brought snowfall across Vermont during the early morning hours and continued into the late afternoon. A widespread 6 to 12 inches of snow fell across the region and it was cold with temperatures only near zero degrees.

VTZ012 — **Windsor**

07	1400EST	0	0	10.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm
09						

A frontal boundary was draped across southern New England while periodic waves of energy traveled aloft of this boundary between February 7th and 9th. The end result was a long duration snow event across much of Vermont and Northern New York with a widespread snowfall of 3 to 6 inches reported but locally up to 10-12 inches occurred in Windsor county Vermont.

VERMONT, South

VTZ013>015 — **Bennington - Eastern Windham - Western Windham**

02	0030EST					
	1800EST	0	0			Heavy Snow

A cold air mass was in place over the region on Monday, February 2nd. During the early morning hours, an area of low pressure over the Ohio Valley began moving eastward towards the mid-Atlantic states. With plenty of moisture streaming up from the south, precipitation spread across the region in the form of snow. This snowfall picked up intensity through the morning hours and continued through much of the day on Monday, February 2nd, as the low pressure area passed to the south of Long Island, New York.
Snowfall tapered off to snow showers by the evening hours and ended. Most areas received 9 to 15 inches, although some areas within the high terrain of the southern Green Mountain saw up to 19 inches.

02	2000EST					
03	0900EST	0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

VTZ014 — **Western Windham**

02	2000EST					
03	0900EST	0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a departing snowstorm, Arctic air moved into the region between February 2nd and February 3rd. Overnight low temperatures dropped to zero to 10 below zero in many areas, with a few spots as low as 16 below zero. With gusty northwest winds in place, wind chill values dropped to 15 to 26 below zero across southern Vermont during the overnight hours. Winds became light during the morning hours and although temperatures remained frigid, wind chill values improved for during the day on February 3rd.

VTZ013-014 — **Bennington - Western Windham**

05	1800EST					
06	0900EST	0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VERMONT, South

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into southern Vermont by the evening on Thursday, February 5th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds.

During the overnight hours, winds began to subside, but the clear skies in place allowed temperatures to plummet. Overnight lows fell between zero and 20 degrees below zero. Although winds were starting to diminish, wind chill values still ranged between 15 and 30 degrees below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 6th.

VTZ014-015 **Eastern Windham - Western Windham**

07	0800EST				
10	0031EST	0	0		Heavy Snow

A three day period of snowfall impacted all of southern Vermont between February 7th and 9th, 2015.
The snowfall began on the morning of Saturday, February 7th, as an Arctic cold front dropped south across the region. Light steady snow fell into the early afternoon hours before tapering off as the front drifted south of the area. Just a coating to an inch or two of snow fell in most areas.
With the frontal boundary stalled just south of the region for Saturday night, a weak disturbance moving along the boundary allowed for some additional snowfall between Saturday night into the early morning of Sunday, February 8th. An additional coating to an inch or two fell across the region.
After a lull in the snowfall for Sunday morning, a steadier and heavier snowfall developed for late Sunday afternoon into Sunday night, as a stronger wave of low pressure moved along the frontal boundary. This snowfall continued through the day Monday, February 9th as the wave of low pressure passed south of the region across the mid-Atlantic states. Snowfall tapered off between late Monday afternoon into Monday evening.
By the time all of the snow ended, amounts between one and two feet, with the highest amounts across the high terrain of the southern Green Mountains.

VTZ013>015 **Bennington - Eastern Windham - Western Windham**

13	0000EST				
	1200EST	0	0		Cold/Wind Chill

Behind an Arctic cold front, a frigid air mass moved into southern Vermont on the late evening of Thursday, February 12th into the early morning hours of Friday, February 13th. This very cold air was also accompanied by gusty northwest winds of up to 35 mph.
During the late night hours, winds continued to be very gusty. With these strong winds and temperatures dropping between zero and -15 degrees, wind chill values were as low as 20 to 30 below zero at times.
With these cold temperatures and low wind chill values, some schools were delayed on the morning of Friday, February 13th.
With the persistent cold weather in place, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open for residents. There were also some reports of frozen pipes and burst water mains, especially in the areas that contained older infrastructure.

14	1300EST				
15	1000EST	0	0		Winter Weather

VTZ014-015 **Eastern Windham - Western Windham**

14	1300EST				
15	1000EST	0	0		Winter Weather

A fast moving, but strong clipper system moved from the Great Lakes region towards the Northeast on Saturday, February 14th. Light snowfall spread across southern Vermont during the early afternoon hours and began to pick up in intensity. This snowfall made for hazardous travel conditions.
During the evening hours and into the early morning hours on Sunday, February 15th, the clipper storm began to re-form off the New England coast as a powerful winter storm. While the majority of the heavy snow with this developing system remained to the east across central and eastern New England, periods of snow continued over parts of southern Vermont, especially in the higher peaks of the southern Green Mountains.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VERMONT, South

By the time snow finally tapered off during the mid-morning hours on Sunday, February 15th, most of southern Vermont received 4 to 8 inches of snow, with the largest amounts at the higher elevations.

	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
VTZ015	**Eastern Windham**								
	15	1000EST							
	16	1200EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Behind a rapidly developing coastal storm, an extremely frigid Arctic air mass pour into the region from the north, beginning during the late morning hours on Sunday, February 15th. With the developing storm just east of the region, a strong pressure gradient allowed for very strong winds. Northwest winds frequently gusted over 30 MPH, with some gusts as high as 39 MPH through the evening hours.
Temperatures fell quickly through the day and dropped below zero for Sunday night into the morning of Monday, February 16th. Some temperatures were as cold as 20 degrees below zero. With winds continuing to be gusty during the overnight and morning hours, wind chill values dropped as low as 20 to 45 degrees below zero.
With much of the month experiencing cold temperatures, many towns and cities continued to keep warming shelters open. There were many reports of bursts water mains and pipes due to the frigid temperatures penetrating deep into the ground. This was especially true in areas where the infrastructure was older.
By the afternoon hours on Monday, February 16th, wind chill values finally rose above dangerous levels, although it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

VTZ013-015	**Bennington - Eastern Windham**								
	19	2200EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill
VTZ014	**Western Windham**								
	19	2200EST							
	20	1000EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of a departing storm system, strong northwest winds brought yet another frigid Arctic air mass into the region during the evening on Thursday, February 19th. With winds gusting over 25 MPH and temperatures dropping below zero, wind chill values were as low as 10 to 35 degrees below zero during the overnight hours and into the morning on Friday, February 20th. With a nearly month long stretch of very cold weather, there were many reports of bursts pipes and water mains.
By the late morning hours on Friday, February 20th, diminishing winds and rising temperatures allowed wind chill values to improve. However, it remained rather cold through the remainder of the day.

	21	1500EST							
	22	0400EST			0	0			Heavy Snow
VTZ013-015	**Bennington - Eastern Windham**								
	21	1500EST							
	22	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

During the afternoon on Saturday, February 21st, a storm system began to approach the region from the Ohio Valley. As a warm front stretched towards southern Vermont, a band of steady snowfall developed and moved northward across the area. The snowfall fell locally moderate to heavy at times through the late afternoon and into the evening hours.
As the storm lifted across the region, snowfall tapered off to snow showers and flurries during the overnight hours into the morning of Sunday, February 22nd. By sunrise on Sunday morning, about 5 to 8 inches of snow fell across the valleys of southern Vermont, with 7 to 11 inches across the higher peaks of the southern Green Mountains.

	23	1500EST							
	24	0600EST			0	0			Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VERMONT, South

VTZ014-015 **Eastern Windham - Western Windham**

23 1500EST
24 0600EST 0 0 Cold/Wind Chill

In the wake of another Arctic cold front, gusty northwest winds ushered in a frigid air mass into the region on Monday, February 23rd. Although winds started to diminish on Monday night, wind chill values continued to range between 10 and 30 degrees below zero into the early morning hours on Tuesday, February 24th.
Although it remained rather cold, wind chill values rose rose above dangerous levels during the day on Tuesday, February 24th.

VIRGINIA, East

Southampton County
1 E Camp Corner 02 1205EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Two trees were uprooted in Ivor.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Surry County
1 SSW Elberon 02 1212EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Large tree was downed and blocking the 400 block of Hollybush Road.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

York County
4 SSE Magruder 02 1215EST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Large tree was downed on Interstate 64 between Mile Marker 242 and 243.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Isle Of Wight County
1 ESE Septa 02 1220EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Trees were snapped and uprooted.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

York County
2 WSW Magruder 02 1225EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Trees were downed on Airport Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Suffolk (c) County
1 NW Suffolk Arpt 02 1235EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Trees were downed.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Suffolk (c) County
1 WSW Huntersville 02 1235EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Trees were downed along Bridge Road (Highway 17).
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Norfolk (c) County
1 ESE Hampton Rds 02 1245EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Tree was downed on a pickup truck along Major Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Portsmouth (c) County
4 NW Portsmouth 02 1245EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Tree was downed on a power line.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Chesapeake (c) County
Gilmerton 02 1250EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Trees were downed on Jarvis Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, East

Chesapeake (c) County

1 W Gilmerton

02 1250EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Tree was downed on a power line near Route 13 and Route 17.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Chesapeake (c) County

1 W Pinehurst

02 1255EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Trees were downed on Idlewood Drive.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Virginia Beach (c) County

1 NE Oceana

02 1312EST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (56MG)

Wind gust of 56 knots (65 mph) was measured at NTU.

Scattered severe thunderstorms in advance of a cold front produced damaging winds across portions of southeast Virginia.
Note: The measured wind gust of 56 knots is equivalent to 64 mph.

VAZ048-060>100

Accomack - Amelia - Brunswick - Caroline - Charles City - Chesapeake - Chesterfield - Cumberland - Dinwiddie - Essex - Fluvanna - Gloucester - Goochland - Greensville - Hanover - Henrico - Isle of Wight - James City - King William - King and Queen - Lancaster - Louisa - Lunenburg - Mathews - Mecklenburg - Middlesex - New Kent - Newport News - Norfolk - Northampton - Northumberland - Nottoway - Powhatan - Prince Edward - Prince George - Richmond - Southampton - Suffolk - Surry - Sussex - Virginia Beach - Westmoreland - York

16 1200EST

17 0400EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

Low pressure moving from the Southern Plains east northeast and off the Mid Atlantic Coast produced between four inches and nine inches of snow across central, south central and eastern Virginia from Monday afternoon, February 16th through early Tuesday morning, February 17th.

VAZ048-060>064-069

Caroline - Cumberland - Fluvanna - Goochland - Hanover - Louisa - Powhatan - Prince Edward

21 1000EST

22 0000EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Weather

Low pressure tracking from the Southern Plains northeast through Kentucky and Tennessee produced a mixture of snow, sleet and freezing rain across portions of central Virginia during Saturday, February 21st. The storm produced between one half inch and three inches of snow, and a trace to two tenths of an inch of ice.

VAZ065-079

Brunswick - Lunenburg - Mecklenburg

25 2300EST

26 0900EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

VAZ049-060>064-067>071-080>083-087>089

Amelia - Caroline - Charles City - Chesterfield - Cumberland - Dinwiddie - Goochland - Greensville - Hanover - Henrico - Louisa - New Kent - Nottoway - Powhatan - Prince Edward - Prince George - Surry - Sussex

26 0000EST

0900EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between four inches and nine inches of snow across central and south central Virginia from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

VAZ048

Fluvanna

26 0000EST

0800EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Weather

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between two inches and four inches of snow across Fluvanna county from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, East

VAZ072>078-084> 086-090>100 — **Accomack - Chesapeake - Essex - Gloucester - Isle of Wight - James City - King William - King and Queen - Lancaster - Mathews - Middlesex - Newport News - Norfolk - Northampton - Northumberland - Richmond - Southampton - Suffolk - Virginia Beach - Westmoreland - York**

26	0100EST							
	1300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Intensifying low pressure tracking from the Gulf of Mexico northeast and off the southeast and mid atlantic coast produced between four inches and nine inches of snow across central and south central Virginia from late Wednesday night, February 25th through Thursday morning, February 26th.

VIRGINIA, Extreme Southwest

VAZ002 — **Wise**

16	1400EST							
	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
16	1400EST							
	2300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm
16	1650EST							
	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

VAZ005-008 — **Russell - Scott - Washington**

16	1650EST							
	0300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

VAZ001-006-008 — **Lee - Russell - Washington - Wise**

17	0815EST							
	1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A winter storm tracked through area on the 16-17th with the atmosphere favorable for both heavy snow and thick ice. The highest peaks had up to 17 inches of snow while ice accumulations has up to inch.

VAZ001-005>006-008 — **Lee - Russell - Scott - Washington - Wise**

21	0613EST							
	2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

For the second time this month the atmosphere was favorable in the production heavy snow with up to 19 inches reported.

26	0640EST							
	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

VAZ008 — **Washington**

26	0800EST							
	1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

An area of low pressured tracked through the region producing heavy snow across southwest Virgina. Even the lower elevations were blanked with snow.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, North

VAZ505 **Western Loudoun**

	01	2000EST							
	02	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Low pressure moving through the Mid-Atlantic brought periods of snow, sleet and freezing rain. Retreating high pressure initially provided a cold air mass, but a strengthening low level jet injected in warmer air overnight, resulting in a transition to sleet and freezing rain.

VAZ053-506 **Eastern Loudoun - Fairfax**

	09	2000EST							
	10	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

Low pressure tracked just south of the region during the overnight hours, bringing over running precipitation to areas east of the Blue Ridge. Northeast flow resulting in cold air damming kept temperatures hovering right below freezing, which resulted in light ice formation.

VAZ503 **Western Highland**

	14	1600EST							
		2200EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A strong cold front moving through brought a quick moderate snow.

	14	1800EST							
	16	0800EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

VAZ504-507-508 **CENTRAL VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE - Eastern Highland - NORTHERN VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE**

	14	1800EST							
	16	0800EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Strong Arctic high pressure built in across the region in the wake of a cold front, resulting in multiple days of sub-zero wind chills across mainly the higher elevations of the Blue Ridges in Virginia.

VAZ052>054-507>508 **Arlington - Central Virginia Blue Ridge - Fairfax - Northern Virginia Blue Ridge - Prince William**

	14	1904EST							
		0400EST			0	0			High Wind

Strong gradient winds formed as a resulting of a tight pressure gradient between low pressure near New England and high pressure building in from the Midwest.

VAZ025-037>040-050>051-055>057-503>504-507>508 **Albemarle - Augusta - Central Virginia Blue Ridge - Culpeper - Eastern Highland - Greene - King George - Madison - Northern Virginia Blue Ridge - Orange - Rappahannock - Spotsylvania - Stafford - Western Highland**

	16	1200EST							
	17	0400EST			0	0			Winter Storm

VAZ027-029 **Page - Shenandoah**

	16	1200EST							
	17	0200EST			0	0			Winter Weather

VAZ052-502 **Fairfax - Prince William - Southern Fauquier**

	16	1400EST							
	17	0400EST			0	0			Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
VIRGINIA, North									
VAZ026-028-030-501-505>506	**Clarke - EASTERN LOUDOUN - Frederick - Northern Fauquier - Rockingham - WESTERN LOUDOUN - Warren**								
	16	1400EST							
	17	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather
VAZ054	**Arlington**								
	16	1600EST							
	17	0600EST			0	0			Winter Storm
	A surface low formed over Texas, then quickly moved east during the day and overnight, pushing off the Carolina coast by the morning of the 17th. A very cold airmass in place from retreating Arctic high pressure resulted in higher than average snow ratios, between 12:1 and 15:1. Central Virginia received the highest amounts, with lower amounts to the north and west.								
VAZ025>031-036>038-040-050>054-501>508	**Albemarle - Arlington - Augusta - Central Virginia Blue Ridge - Clarke - Culpeper - Eastern Highland - Eastern Loudoun - Fairfax - Frederick - Greene - Nelson - Northern Fauquier - Northern Virginia Blue Ridge - Orange - Page - Prince William - Rappahannock - Rockingham - Shenandoah - Southern Fauquier - Warren - Western Highland - Western Loudoun**								
	21	0800EST							
	22	0400EST			0	0			Winter Storm
VAZ055>057	**King George - Spotsylvania - Stafford**								
	21	1000EST							
	22	0600EST			0	0			Winter Weather
	Low pressure lifting from the Ohio River Valley into the eastern Great Lakes dragged a cold front through the region. Southerly flow ahead of the front resulted in high moisture advection and with temperatures hovering in the 20s, moderate to heavy snow was reported across the region.								
VAZ057	**King George**								
	25	2300EST							
	26	0900EST			0	0			Winter Storm
VAZ025-037-053-055-056	**Albemarle - Augusta - Fairfax - Spotsylvania - Stafford**								
	25	2300EST							
	26	0900EST			0	0			Winter Weather
VAZ039-052-054-505-506	**Arlington - Eastern Loudoun - Madison - Prince William - Western Loudoun**								
	26	0100EST							
		0900EST			0	0			Winter Weather
	Low pressure passing to the south brought widespread snow.								
VIRGINIA, Northwest									
VAZ003-004	**Buchanan - Dickenson**								
	14	1400EST							
		2300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	14	2300EST							
	15	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Northwest

VAZ004 **Buchanan**

	14	2300EST							
	15	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Another arctic front swept through during the late afternoon of the 14th. Temperatures dropped from the 30s into the teens in a few hours. In the wake of the front, wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were common well through the night. Snow showers formed ahead of the front, with a heavier burst of snow along the front. Accumulations of 2 to 4 inches were common.
Temperatures dropped into the single digits by dawn on the 15th.
Early on the 15th, wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 15 were common.

VAZ003-004 **Buchanan - Dickenson**

	16	0730EST							
	17	0200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A unique snow storm hit on the holiday for Washington's Birthday.
Light snow began falling around dawn on the 16th when the temperature was hovering in the 10 to 15 degree range. The snow increased during the morning, then decreased that evening. The snow ended early on the 17th.
The temperature only crept up into the upper teens and lower 20s during the later part of the storm. Snow accumulations of 10 to 12 inches were common. For example, Grundy and Clintwood both measured around 11 inches.
It was the first significant snow storm of the 2014-2015 winter for this section of Virginia.

	18	2200EST							
	20	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

VAZ004 **Buchanan**

	18	2200EST							
	20	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

In less than a week, a second arctic front swept through far western Virginia during the afternoon hours of the 18th. Snow showers formed ahead of the front, with a few bands lingering into the evening hours. Snow accumulations were mostly 1 to 2 inches.
Temperatures dropped to either side of zero by dawn on the 19th based on elevation. Despite sunshine through icy low clouds, daytime readings only recovered into the 5 to 10 degree range. Wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 20 were felt during the daylight hours.
With an existing snow pack, diminishing winds, and a clear sky, temperatures dropped into the 15 to 20 below zero range for most communities by dawn on the 20th. Near Clintwood, the cooperative observer measured 23 below zero for the coldest. This equaled the coldest temperature in Clintwood during the cold wave in February of 1996. At Grundy, the minimum temperature reached 17 below zero. This was colder than the minus 12 felt back in February 1996 and January 1994.

VAZ003-004 **Buchanan - Dickenson**

	21	0300EST							
		1800EST			0	0	45.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Northwest

After the arctic deep freeze at dawn on the 20th, snow, sleet, and freezing rain overspread far western Virginia around 0300E on the 21st. After 1 to 2 inches of wet snow in the river valleys, the snow changed to freezing rain for 3 to 4 hours during the morning. The cold ground temperatures allowed freezing rain to continue even with air temperatures of 33 and 34 degrees. Ice accumulations reached a maximum of a quarter of an inch. The freezing rain became mostly rain by midday for these low elevations. However, in the higher terrain of eastern Buchanan and eastern Dickenson Counties, wet snow continued into the afternoon before ending as drizzle that evening. Clintwood observed 4 to 5 inches of snow. One spotter from the Sandy Ridge area, near the Wise County border, reported 18 inches of snow.
Total melted precipitation totals were over 1.5 inches. Melting slush and snow piles from plowing and shoveling prevented the normal drainage of water. Water pooled on many roads. Ice filled streams were swollen, but no major flooding occurred. Ice dams in residential gutters and downspouts allowed runoff to seep into homes.

		25	2200EST						
		26	0700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
VAZ004	**Buchanan**								
		25	2200EST						
		26	0700EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Buchanan and Dickenson Counties were on the northwestern edge of a large winter storm that moved through the southeastern states. Snow accumulations of 2 to 4 inches were common. For example, the cooperative observers at Grundy, Clintwood, and Nora all measured 3 inches. With the cold February, the total snow pack remained around 10 to 18 inches.

VIRGINIA, Southwest

VAZ034	**Bedford**								
		02	1233EST		0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A strong Arctic cold front and associated strong upper-level trough were moving through the region. Behind the front, wind gusts of 35 to 45 mph were reported across the New River Valley and Roanoke Valley as well as the Piedmont of Virginia. The strong winds blew down a tree onto a home in Bedford county causing considerable damage to the roof of the structure. The following information lists the highest wind gusts reported from the Virginia counties within the the Blacksburg forecast area, provided the wind gusts were in excess of 40 mph.
Bedford county: Mesonet site recorded 47 mph gust just west-southwest of Moneta; Lynchburg City: Lynchburg ASOS recorded a wind gust of 43 mph; Danville City: Danville ASOS recorded a wind gust of 45 mph; Roanoke City: Roanoke ASOS recorded a wind gust of 46 mph; Franklin county: Mesonet site recorded 49 mph gust at Wirtz; Henry county: Mesonet site recorded 47 mph gust 4NNW of Laurel; Montgomery county: Mesonet site recorded 46 mph gust 3NNE of Blacksburg, while the Blacksburg AWOS recorded 43 mph gust; Pittsylvania county: Mesonet site 5NW of Mt. Airy, NC recorded 41 mph gust; Roanoke county: Mesonet site 2SW of Laymantown recorded 42 mph gust; Rockbridge county: Mesonet site 6SSE Millboro recorded 48 mph gust; Smyth county: Marion/Wytheville Mt. Empire Aiwport AWOS (KMKJ) recorded a gust of 51 mph.

VAZ014>016-020-022>024-032>034-047	**Bath - Bedford - Botetourt - Buckingham - Carroll - Franklin - Grayson - Montgomery - Patrick - Roanoke - Rockbridge**								
		14	1620EST						
		15	0600EST		0	0	74.0K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Southwest

A very strong Arctic cold front plunged southward through the region during the afternoon and evening of the 14th. Very strong northwest winds of 25 to 40 mph with gusts of 50 to 62 mph were noted across much of the forecast area behind the front. These strong winds blew down dozens of trees and power lines across the region. Numerous power outages were observed. The Virginia Department of Emergency Management reported that there were over three thousand Dominion Power Customers without electric power in the Shenandoah Valley, Western Piedmont, and Southside Virginia area, while Appalachian Electric Power Company reported that it had over 8500 customers without electric power at the height of the outages from wind damage to power lines.

VAZ020	**Bath**								
	14	2115EST							
	15	1215EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

A massive Arctic air mass spread across much of the eastern U.S. behind a strong cold front on February 14th. This front brought high winds, bitterly cold Arctic air, and upslope accumulating snow showers to the mountains of eastern West Virginia, southwest and west central Virginia, and northwest North Carolina. The combination of the bitterly cold temperatures in the single digits to near -10F at the higher elevations of the mountains combined with northwest winds of 20 to 40 mph produced dangerously low wind chills during the early morning hours of the 15th. Here is a sample of some of the lowest wind chill readings reported from the southwest and west central Virginia counties within the forecast area:
Bath county - Hot Springs airport observed wind chill readings in the -26F to -31F range from midnight EST to just after noon EST, Grayson county - several hours of -20F and lower wind chills were observed at the Grayson Highlands State Park, Smyth county - a wind chill reading of -20F was observed at the Marion-Wytheville Mountain Empire Airport at 815 am EST.

VAZ017	**Floyd**								
	14	2125EST							
	15	0600EST			0	0	4.0K	0.00K	High Wind
VAZ045	**Campbell**								
	14	2230EST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind
	15								
VAZ035-058	**Amherst - Halifax**								
	14	2245EST							
	15	0600EST			0	0	2.0K	0.00K	High Wind
VAZ019	**Alleghany**								
	15	0000EST							
		0600EST			0	0	10.0K	0.00K	High Wind

A very strong Arctic cold front plunged southward through the region during the afternoon and evening of the 14th. Very strong northwest winds of 25 to 40 mph with gusts of 50 to 62 mph were noted across much of the forecast area behind the front. These strong winds blew down dozens of trees and power lines across the region. Numerous power outages were observed. The Virginia Department of Emergency Management reported that there were over three thousand Dominion Power Customers without electric power in the Shenandoah Valley, Western Piedmont, and Southside Virginia area, while Appalachian Electric Power Company reported that it had over 8500 customers without electric power at the height of the outages from wind damage to power lines.

VAZ009-015	**Grayson - Smyth**								
	15	0345EST							
		0815EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

A massive Arctic air mass spread across much of the eastern U.S. behind a strong cold front on February 14th. This front brought high winds, bitterly cold Arctic air, and upslope accumulating snow showers to the mountains of eastern West Virginia, southwest and west central Virginia, and northwest North Carolina. The combination of the bitterly cold temperatures in the single digits to near -10F at the higher elevations of the mountains combined with northwest winds of 20 to 40 mph produced dangerously low wind chills during the early morning hours of the 15th. Here is a sample of some of the lowest wind chill readings reported from the southwest and west central Virginia counties within the forecast area:

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Southwest

Bath county - Hot Springs airport observed wind chill readings in the -26F to -31F range from midnight EST to just after noon EST, Grayson county - several hours of -20F and lower wind chills were observed at the Grayson Highlands State Park, Smyth county - a wind chill reading of -20F was observed at the Marion-Wytheville Mountain Empire Airport at 815 am EST.

VAZ009>020-022>024-032>035-043>047-058>059

Alleghany - Amherst - Appomattox - Bath - Bedford - Bland - Botetourt - Buckingham - Campbell - Carroll - Charlotte - Craig - Floyd - Franklin - Giles - Grayson - Halifax - Henry - Montgomery - Patrick - Pittsylvania - Pulaski - Roanoke - Rockbridge - Smyth - Wythe

16	0900EST						
17	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Immediately on the heels of the intense Arctic outbreak that spread into the region on the 14th and 15th came the most significant snow storm to affect the region since February 12th and 13th of 2014. The snow storm was the result of a strong upper-level disturbance tracking from the central U.S. into the eastern U.S. on top of the bitterly cold Arctic air mass. A surface low pressure area tracked across the southeast states to off the North Carolina coast, a fairly typical scenario for bigger snowfall events in our area. Temperatures had little to no time to recover at all from the bitterly cold temperatures of the 15th. As snow spread into the region during the late morning and early afternoon hours of the 16th, temperatures were only in the upper teens to lower 20s across the region and fell back into the 10 to 20 degree range across much of the region during the heavier snow. Snowfall amounts were significant in many areas, ranging from 3 to 4 inches across the Piedmont, where some sleet mixed in during the later part of the event, to 8 to 11 inches across the New River Valley, Greenbrier Valley, and Tazewell county in far southwest Virginia. In addition to the snow storm, the extended period of extreme cold preceding and following this event caused many ponds to ice over. A 51-year old female died when she fell into an ice covered pond in Pittsylvania County while trying to feed ducks. Her husband was also rescued from the frozen waters, but without injury. In Blacksburg, two children had to be rescued from an ice-covered pond. There were also a vehicle-related death during the snow storm on Interstate 81 in Wythe county where a vehicle ran off the right side of the road into the median and overturned, killing the driver. There were 53 vehicle accidents and 121 disabled vehicles during the height of the snow storm.

Here are the snowfall amounts from the southwest and south central Virginia counties within our forecast area:

Alleghany County - 8.5 inches 4E of Covington to 6.5 inches at Covington, Amherst County - 7.0 inches 2W of Elon and 3SW of Lowesville, Appomattox County - 9.0 inches at Stonewall to 7.0 inches 2NW of Oakville, Bath County - 8.0 inches at Mountain Grove to 5.0 inches at Williamsville, Bedford County - 9.5 inches at Forest to 7.0 inches just southeast of Big Island, Bland County - 7.0 inches 3SSE or Suiter and Bland to 5.2 inches 3SW of Long Spur, Botetourt County - 10.0 inches at Laymantown to 8.0 inches just east-northeast of Cloverdale, Buckingham County - 8.0 inches of snow at Cumberland, Campbell County - 9.0 inches 4NNE of Rustburg to 7.2 inches at the Lynchburg Airport, Carroll County - 6.0 inches at Hillsville to 4.0 inches 2NNE of Galax/Hillsville Airport, Charlotte County - 6.2 inches at Charlotte Court House to 4.5 inches at Saxe, Craig County - 7.0 inches of snow in New Castle to 6.0 inches of snow 4W of New Castle, Floyd County - 6.0 inches 1SE of Simpsons to 3.0 inches 2SE of Willis, Franklin County - 8.0 inches 4SSW of Moneta to 5.0 inches at Rocky Mount, Giles County - 9.7 inches 2SE of Mountain Lake (elevation 4000 feet) to 7.5 inches 2E of Pearisburg, Grayson County - 6.0 inches 5NW of Baywood to 3.0 inches 3W of Baywood, Halifax County - 5.9 inches at South Boston to 3.0 inches at Clover, Henry County - 4.0 inches at Mountain Valley, Montgomery County - 9.5 inches 5NNE of Blacksburg (Brush Mountain) and 1E of Shawsville to 6.0 inches 3E of Pilot, Patrick County - 5.5 inches 4ESE of Buffalo Ridge, Pittsylvania County - 5.0 inches at Pittsville to 2.0 inches at Danville, Pulaski County - 6.0 inches from Draper to Snowville, Rockbridge County - 6.4 inches 3SW of Rockbridge Baths to 8.0 inches at Buena Vista, Roanoke County - 9.0 inches 4NW Roanoke Airport and Salem to 7.5 inches 1ESE of Roanoke Airport, Smyth County - 7.0 inches at Chilhowie to 4.8 inches 1N of Marion, Tazewell County - 11.0 inches at Burkes Garden and Richlands Wythe County - 5.2 inches 1WNW Gunton Park to 3.0 inches 2WSW Wytheville.

VAZ007-009-012>016-022

Bland - Carroll - Grayson - Montgomery - Pulaski - Roanoke - Smyth - Tazewell - Wythe

19	0430EST						
	0830EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

The second major Arctic blast to affect the region within the same 7-day period surged through the region on the 18th sending temperatures to their lowest levels in over a year and by the morning of the 20th setting record low temperatures. Maximum temperatures on the 19th failed to rise above 20F across the Piedmont and failed to even reach 10F across the western mountains. All of the climate stations within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast Office County Warning Area (CWA) tied record low maximum temperatures on the 18th and all but Bluefield did the same on the 20th. All of the climate stations set record low temperatures the morning of February 20th, with Lynchburg recording a new all time record low temperature of 11F early in the morning on the 20th. The first morning after the Arctic frontal passage brought bitterly cold temperatures and gusty northwest winds leading to dangerously low wind chills. The record cold resulted in at least one instance of frozen water pipes at an office building in Lynchburg which suffered extensive damage as a result. Undoubtedly, there are countless other such events for which documentation was not received. Below are the highlights of the dangerously low -20F or lower wind chills from the Virginia counties within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area as well as the plethora of record low and record low maximum temperatures set as a result of this Arctic outbreak:

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Southwest

Wind Chills: Bath County - the Hot Springs (Ingalls Field) AWOS (KHSP) recorded a wind chill of -32F at 715 am EST on the 19th, Bland County - a mesonet station in Bland recorded a wind chill of -20F at 725 am EST on the 19th, Carroll County - the Galax/Hillsville Airport (KHLX) recorded a wind chill of -25F at 815 am EST on the 19th while a mesonet station 2N of Fancy Gap recorded a wind chill of -21F at 829 am EST on the 19th,

Grayson County - A wind chill of -24F was recorded 2NNW of Elk Creek by a mesonet station at 746 am EST on the 19th, Montgomery County - wind chill readings of -23F to -25F were recorded 4E of Childress and 4NE of Blacksburg at 835 am EST and 747 am EST via mesonet stations on the 19th, respectively. A wind chill of -22F was recorded by a mesonet station at Radford. Pulaski County - wind chill readings of -25F 2SW of Graysontown and -20F at the Pulaski County/Dublin Airport, Roanoke County - a wind chill reading of -23F was recorded 3NNW of Bent Mountain by a mesonet station at 841 am EST on the 19th, Smyth County - a wind chill reading of -24F was recorded at the Marion/Wytheville Mt. Empire Airport (KMKJ) at 835 am EST on the 19th, Tazewell County - wind chill readings of -24F were recorded by mesonet stations 5SW of Claypool Hill, 2ENE of Tazewell, and 2S of Richlands at 759 am EST, 840 am EST, and 735 am EST on the 19th, respectively, Wythe - a wind chill reading of -22F was recorded 2E of the Marion/Wytheville Airport.

Record Low Maximum Temperatures on the 19th: Roanoke - maximum temperature of 13F tied for 7th coldest on record and coldest maximum temperature since 12/22/1989. Coldest on record is 11F set on 12/22/1989, Blacksburg - maximum temperature of 7F tied for 5th coldest on record and coldest maximum temperature observed since 1/10/1970. Coldest on record is 2F set on 1/28/1996. Lynchburg - maximum temperature of 15F tied for 15th coldest on record and coldest maximum temperature since 1/10/1984. Coldest on record is 9F set on 2/13/1899. Danville - maximum temperature of 20F tied for the 3rd coldest on record and coldest maximum temperature since 1/15/1994. Coldest on record is 16F set on 2/17/1958.

Record Low Maximum Temperatures on the 20th: Roanoke - maximum of 22F broke previous record of 26F set in 1947, Blacksburg -maximum of 21F tied previous record of 21F set in 1958, Lynchburg - maximum of 18F broke previous record of 23F set in 1947, Danville - maximum of 24F broke previous record of 35F set in 1972.

Record Low Temperatures on the 20th: Roanoke - minimum of 0F broke previous record of 9F set in 1979, Blacksburg - minimum temperature of -5F broke previous record of 2F set in 1972, Lynchburg - minimum temperature of -11F broke previous record of 7F set in 1896. Note, this is also the all time minimum temperature for Lynchburg, breaking the previous record of -10F set on 2/5/1996 and 1/21/1985. Danville - minimum temperature of 3F broke previous record of 10F set in 1979.

VAZ007-009>011-013>014-018>020-022>024-033>035-045-047

Alleghany - Amherst - Bath - Bedford - Bland - Botetourt - Buckingham - Campbell - Craig - Franklin - Giles - Montgomery - Pulaski - Roanoke - Rockbridge - Smyth - Tazewell

21	0800EST					
22	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
21	1500EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche

VAZ019

Alleghany

21	1900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche

Right on the heels of the second surge of bitterly, record cold air to affect the forecast area within the same week and only five days since the previous significant snow storm, yet another significant winter storm impacted the forecast area. This storm was result of complex series of low pressure areas tracking along a stalled front across the southeast states and an upper-trough embedded within a very deep and persistent long-wave trough across the eastern U.S. Snow began to fall during the late morning and early afternoon spreading northward during the late afternoon and evening. Unlike the President's Day snow storm, this storm brought significantly greater two foot amounts to the northern portions of the forecast area, especially along the Interstate 64 corridor, while markedly less snow fell in the southern parts of the forecast area. The vast majority of winter storm-criteria snowfall (4 inches east to 5 inches west/6 hours) fell north of U.S. 460 with this event. Very little snowfall fell south of U.S. 460 and especially across the Virginia and North Carolina Piedmont. Snowfall amounts ranged from less than inch across most counties near the North Carolina border and east of Interstate 77 to two feet of snow across northern and western Greenbrier county West Virginia. However, at the end of this event as warm air aloft spread into the region, precipitation changed to freezing rain bringing ice accumulations of 1/10 to 1/4 inch to a number of counties east of Interstate 81.

The heavy snow across the northern parts of the forecast area resulted in two avalanches, a rare event in Virginia. One occurred on Virginia Route 623 in Tazewell county near Burkes Garden and the other was on U.S. 220 in Alleghany county near Iron Gate. In addition, there were over 100 traffic accidents and disabled vehicles across Virginia alone.

The following are snow and ice totals reported from southwest and south central Virginia counties within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area:

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Southwest

Snowfall: Alleghany County - 11.0 inches 4E of Covington to 8.0 inches in Alleghany, Amherst County - 11.0 inches 2SW Pera to 6.0 inches at Elon, Appomattox County - 3.0 inches at Appomattox, Bath County - 15 inches at Warm Springs to 13 inches at Bath Alum, Bedford County - 9.5 inches at Big Island to 4.0 inches 5WSW of Bedford, Bland County - 7.0 inches at Ceres to 6.0 inches at Bland, Botetourt County - 12.0 inches at Fincastle to 9.0 inches at Buchanan, Buckingham County - 4.0 inches 1NW of Gold Hill to 1.8 inches 7N of Dillwyn, Campbell County - 5.0 inches City of Lynchburg, 3.0 inches at Concord and at the Lynchburg Airport to 2.0 inches at Rustburg, Carroll County - 1.5 inches 2SSE of Byllesby, Craig County - 18.0 inches at New Castle, Floyd County - 1.3 inches at Check, Franklin County - 3.5 inches at Rocky Mount to 2.3 inches at Callaway, Giles County - 8.0 inches 2SE Mountain Lake to 6.1 inches at Pearisburg, Grayson County - 1.5 inches 3SSW of Elk Creek, Montgomery County - 9.0 inches 5NNE of Blacksburg, 7.5 inches Blacksburg, 2.1 inches Christiansburg, to < 1.0 inch at Pilot, Patrick County - 1.0 inch 2W Critz, Pulaski County - 10.5 inches at Pulaski to 2.8 inches at Draper, Roanoke County - 11.5 inches at Catawba, 8.8 inches at Roanoke, 7.0 inches at Salem, to 3.0 inches 3NNW Boones Mill, Rockbridge County - 16.0 inches 3NW Rockbridge Baths and Zack 15.5 inches at Lexington, to 12.0 inches at Buena Vista, Smyth County - 4.0 inches at Chilhowie to 3.5 inches 2N Marion, Tazewell County - 9.0 inches at Tannersville to 7.0 inches at North Tazewell, Wythe County - 2.3 inches in Wytheville.

Ice: Alleghany County - 0.10 inch 4E of Covington, Bedford County - 0.25 inch 5WSW of Bedford to 0.10 inch 5NNW of Forest, Buckingham County - 0.10 inch 7N Dillwyn and in Buckingham, Campbell County - 0.30 inch at Altavista to 0.13 inch 1SE of Timberlake, Floyd County - 0.10 inch at Floyd, Franklin County - 0.25 inch at Boones Mill to 0.10 inch 3ESE of Roanoke Mountain, Henry County - 0.10 inch 6W of Bassett, Pittsylvania County - 0.10 inch at Pittsville, Pulaski County - 0.10 inch 2S Snowville and in Pulaski, Roanoke - 0.25 inch 3NNW of Boones Mill to 0.20 inch in Salem, Smyth County - 0.10 inch at Chilhowie, Tazewell County - 0.10 inch at North Tazewell.

VAZ015	**Grayson**								
	25	2130EST							
	26	0500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
VAZ012	**Wythe**								
	25	2130EST							
	26	0600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
VAZ016-032>033-043	**Carroll - Floyd - Franklin - Henry - Patrick**								
	25	2145EST							
	26	0730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
VAZ009-013	**Bland - Pulaski - Smyth**								
	25	2200EST							
	26	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
VAZ044	**Pittsylvania**								
	25	2230EST							
	26	0730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
VAZ011	**Giles**								
	25	2230EST							
	26	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
VAZ022-058	**Halifax - Roanoke**								
	25	2240EST							
	26	0730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
VAZ014	**Montgomery**								
	25	2240EST							
	26	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGINIA, Southwest

VAZ034-045-059 **Bedford - Campbell - Charlotte**

	25	2300EST							
	26	0730EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

VAZ007-018-023 **Botetourt - Craig - Tazewell**

	25	2300EST							
	26	0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

VAZ035-046-047 **Amherst - Appomattox - Buckingham**

	26	0000EST							
		0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

VAZ024 **Rockbridge**

	26	0000EST							
		0700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure area took a fairly classic path from the northeast Gulf to off the North Carolina coast between the afternoon of the 25th and the morning of the 26th. However, the track of the low was a little further south and east than needed to bring optimal snowfall to the region. Snowfall amounts were heaviest across the southern counties of the forecast area and especially across the North Carolina counties. Snowfall amounts ranged from 4.0 to 8.0 inches across northwest and north central North Carolina, to 3.0 to 6.0 inches across southwest Virginia and Southside Virginia, mostly east of the Blue Ridge, to 2.0 to 3.0 inches further north across southeast West Virginia and toward the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The heaviest snow was nearly all south of U.S. 460 across the forecast area.
Here are the snowfall amounts reported from the Virginia counties within the Blacksburg, Virginia National Weather Service Forecast Office area:
Amherst County - 4.0 to 5.0 inches across the county, Bedford County - 4.0 to 6.0 inches across the county, Bland County - 3.0 to 4.0 inches across the county, Botetourt County - 3.0 to 4.0 inches across the county, Campbell County - 3.0 to 6.0 inches across the county, Charlotte County - 5.0 to 6.0 inches across the county, Floyd County - 5.0 inches across much of the county, Giles County - 2.0 to 3.0 inches across the county, Grayson County - 5.0 to 6.0 inches across the county, Montgomery County - 3.0 to 4.0 inches across the county, Patrick County - 5.0 to 6.0 inches across the county, Roanoke County - 3.0 to 4.0 inches across the county, Rockbridge County - 2.0 to 3.0 inches across the county, Smyth County - 4.0 to 5.0 inches across the county, Tazewell County - 3.0 to 4.0 inches across the county, Wythe County - 4.0 inches across much of the county.

WASHINGTON, Northeast

WAZ033-036>038-042 **East Slopes Northern Cascades - Northeast Mountains - Okanogan Highlands - Spokane Area - Washington Palouse**

	01	0900PST							
		2330PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A weak warm front passed through Eastern Washington bringing light snow to locations mainly north of highway 2.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

WASHINGTON, Northeast

Ferry County

2 SSE Republic 06 0725PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

Heavy rain produced a mudslide on SR-21 at milepost marker 158 which partially blocked the road. A tractor was able to clear the slide and reopen the lane by 8 AM. Rainfall amounts in the area ranged from .40 to .60 up to the time the slide occurred.

Pend Oreille County

1 NW Metaline 06 1444PST
1445PST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

Heavy Rain caused a mudslide which closed the northbound lanes of highway 31 at milepost 13 in Metaline, WA.

Ferry County

2 WSW Matneys Spur 07 0759PST
0800PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

A CoCoRaHS reported a debris flow on a country road along with barn flooded 10 miles northwest of Kettle Falls, WA. The 24 hour rainfall total leading up to the event was 0.64 inches. The report noted that Snow-melt contributed to the event.

Pend Oreille County

6 WNW Diamond Lake 07 0800PST
09 0200PST 0 0 0.50K 0.00K Flood

A COOP observer reported minor street flooding 5 miles west northwest of Diamond Lake, WA near Sacheen Lake. The 48 hour rainfall total leading up to the flood amounted to 2.18 inches of rain.

Okanogan County

5 NW Oroville 07 0925PST
0930PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

Law Enforcement reported a couple of minor mud slides north of Oroville, WA in the steep terrain. Roads were quickly cleared with no road closures reported.

Pend Oreille County

3 SSW Metaline 07 0925PST
1 W Metaline Falls 0930PST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

Law Enforcement reported several small rock slides on highway 31 near Metaline Falls, WA between milepost 10 and 15.

Douglas County

6 ESE Rock Is 07 1000PST
2 WSW Appledale 09 0000PST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Flood

An Emergency Manager reported that nearby Douglas creek flooded 2.5 miles up Palisades Road from Highway 28. It was additionally noted that the county public works were investigating clogged storm drains as a contributor.

A four day interval in which a series of warm weather systems with very well maintained moisture feeds from the subtropics slowly moved through Northeast Washington. These systems brought considerable rainfall to the mountains and valleys and caused much of the mid-slope elevation snow to melt. The resulting runoff caused some streams and rivers to flood in addition to some debris flows, mudslides, and minor street flooding.

WASHINGTON, Northwest

Jefferson County

2 WSW Brinnon 06 0000PST
0300PST 0 0 150.00K 0.00K Debris Flow

A mudslide was reported near Shorewood Road and Kelly Road in Brinnon, off Duckabush Road. The slide reportedly blocked the road and damaged five or six homes.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm
WASHINGTON, Northwest									
Jefferson County									
Brinnon	06	0000PST							
		1200PST			0	0	50.00K	0.00K	Flood

A National Weather Service spotter reported that 4.43 inches of rain fell in the area between 4 p.m. Thursday and 7:30 a.m. Friday.

Floodwater from the Duckabush River has inundated a number of homes on Kelly Road in Brinnon. At one point, the Duckabush River was five feet higher than normal. Friday afternoon it started to recede.

Highway 101 along Hood Canal has received the brunt of the rainfall over the last 24 hours. A weather station at Green Mountain Elementary School recorded over 4.5 inches of rain near Bremerton in the last two days.

WASHINGTON, Southwest

WAZ021 **South Coast**

05	0548PST							
	0834PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A low level jet ahead of a cold front brought a burst of strong winds to the South Washington Coast.

Wahkiakum County

2 NE Rosburg	06	0935PST						
		2050PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

The Grays River reached the flood stage of 12 feet at 935 AM on February 6th. The river crested at 13.9 feet at 218 PM, and dropped below flood stage at 850 PM.

A moist cold front produced 3 to 6 inches of rain along the south Washington coast and coast range in 24 hours. This heavy rain resulted in rapid rises of the local rivers, and the flooding of the Grays River near Rosburg.

WAZ021 **South Coast**

07	0619PST							
	0804PST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A surface low moved from south to north just offshore the coast from the Central Oregon Coast to the South Washington Coast, and produced a burst of strong winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, East

WVZ501 **Western Grant**

14	1600EST							
	2200EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A strong cold front moving through brought a quick moderate snow.

WVZ503>506 **Eastern Mineral - Eastern Pendleton - Western Mineral - Western Pendleton**

14	1800EST							
16	0800EST			0	0			Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Strong Arctic high pressure built in across the region in the wake of a cold front, resulting in multiple days of sub-zero wind chills.

WVZ050-052-055-501>502-505>506 **Berkeley - Eastern Grant - Eastern Pendleton - Hampshire - Hardy - Jefferson - Western Grant - Western Pendleton**

16	1400EST							
17	0400EST			0	0			Winter Weather

A surface low formed over Texas, then quickly moved east during the day and overnight, pushing off the Carolina coast by the morning of the 17th. A very cold airmass in place from retreating Arctic high pressure resulted in higher than average snow ratios, between 12:1 and 15:1.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WEST VIRGINIA, East									
	21	0800EST							
	22	0000EST			0	0			Winter Storm
WVZ052-055-502-505>506	**Berkeley - Eastern Grant - Eastern Pendleton - Hardy - Jefferson - Western Pendleton**								
	21	0800EST							
	22	0000EST			0	0			Winter Storm
WVZ051-501-503-504	**Eastern Mineral - Morgan - Western Grant - Western Mineral**								
	21	0800EST							
	22	0000EST			0	0			Winter Weather
	Low pressure lifting from the Ohio River Valley into the eastern Great Lakes dragged a cold front through the region. Southerly flow ahead of the front resulted in high moisture advection and with temperatures hovering in the 20s, moderate to heavy snow was reported across the region.								
WVZ506	**Eastern Pendleton**								
	26	0100EST							
		0800EST			0	0			Winter Weather
	Low pressure passing to the south brought widespread snow.								
WEST VIRGINIA, North									
WVZ041	**Tucker**								
	05	2200EST							
	06	0800EST			0	0		0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
	Winds remained elevated behind an arctic cold front overnight into the early morning hours of the 6th. Temperatures dropped into the single digits, producing wind chills from 12 to 19 degrees below zero.								
WVZ002-022>023-041	**Brooke - Monongalia - Ohio - Preston - Tucker**								
	14	1900EST							
	16	1000EST			0	0		0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	An arctic cold front crossed eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland the afternoon of the 14th, with snow squalls reducing visibility below one quarter mile at times. Wind gusts over 40 MPH occurred with the snow squalls, and thunder-snow was reported. Behind the front from the morning of the 15th into the 16th, temperatures dropped below zero, with extreme wind chills. The lowest wind chills reported were -37 degrees in Canaan Heights, WV, -33 near Strattanville, PA, -32 at Deep Creek Lake, MD, and -24 at East Palestine, OH.								
WVZ023-041	**Preston - Tucker**								
	16	1300EST							
	17	0300EST			0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather
	A low pressure system moving across the Mid Atlantic states spread snow across the Garret county Maryland, and Preston and Tucker counties in West Virginia. A general 3 to 6 inches of snow fell.								
WVZ001>003-012-021>023-041	**Brooke - Hancock - Marion - Monongalia - Ohio - Preston - Tucker - Wetzel**								
	19	2100EST							
	20	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
	Bitter cold Arctic high pressure brought temperatures well below zero the morning of the 20th, with many low temperature records broken.								

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, North

WVZ023-041 **Preston - Tucker**

	21	0700EST							
		2000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A complex winter storm moved up the Ohio Valley bringing snow and mixed precipitation from the early morning hours of the 21st into the evening. A heavier band of snow developed in the morning bringing 6 to 7 inches of snow to southern sections of eastern Ohio. Heavy snow fell through the day accumulating 6 to 10 inches across Preston and Tucker counties in West Virginia, and across Garrett county Maryland. Elsewhere across eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania a general 3 to 5 inches of snow fell.

WVZ001>003-022>023-041 **Brooke - Hancock - Monongalia - Ohio - Preston - Tucker**

	24	0400EST							
		1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

An arctic air mass moved across eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, and Garrett county Maryland on the 24th. Temperatures were well below zero with record lows across the region.

WEST VIRGINIA, Southeast

WVZ042 **Mercer**

	02	1200EST							
		2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong Arctic cold front and associated strong upper-level trough were moving through the region. Strong cold advection combined with remaining moisture to bring a period of moderate upslope snow showers to the region behind the cold front. Snow accumulations across the Alleghanys of eastern West Virginia were generally in the one to three inch range. The winter weather indirectly caused a vehicle accident in Mercer county when a motorist was struck by a West Virginia Division of Highways snow plow truck.

	12	1200EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A significant Arctic cold front was moving through the region. This was the first in a series of Arctic cold fronts to move through the region during the mid and later part of February keeping the forecast area in the deep freeze most of the remainder of the month. Following the front, a notable period of upslope snow showers brought snowfall of 1 to 4 inches across the mountains of southeastern West Virginia. In addition, remnant moisture from rainfall preceding the Arctic front froze quickly (flash freeze) following the passage of the Arctic front as temperatures plunged down into the teens and lower 20s. The combination of this ice and subsequent snowfall resulted in several traffic accidents across Mercer county.
Here are snowfall amounts reported from southeast West Virginia occurring with this event:
Greenbrier County - 1.0 inch at White Sulphur Springs to 4.0 inches at Rainelle and Quinwood, Mercer County - 2.0 inches at Bluefield, Summer County - 4.0 inches at Hinton.

	14	1200EST							
	15	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

WVZ508 **Western Greenbrier**

	14	1200EST							
	15	0900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

The same Arctic cold front that brought high winds and dangerously low wind chills to the region was also responsible for a notable amount of upslope snow. The cold advection was so intense that snow showers made it as far east as the Blue Ridge at times where lighter accumulations of snow were noted. In Mercer county, the Bluefield Daily Telegraph reported that there were several vehicle accidents and a number of vehicles in ditches. At least 13 people sought refuge in a shelter at the Bluefield Union Mission. Here are snow totals observed from the southeast West Virginia counties within the forecast area:

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, Southeast

Western Greenbrier County - 2.0 inches of snow at Alderson to nearly 7.0 inches of snow at McRoss. The average snowfall in western Greenbrier county was 4.0 inches, Eastern Greenbrier County - 1.0 of snow at White Sulphur Springs to 3.0 inches of snow at Lewisburg, Mercer County - 2.0 inches of snow at Lerona to nearly 6.0 inches at the Mercer County Airport, Monroe County - only 1/2 inch of snow was observed in Union, Summers County - 4.0 inches of snow at Bluestone Dam.

WVZ508 **WESTERN GREENBRIER**

15	0747EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

A massive Arctic air mass spread across much of the eastern U.S. behind a strong cold front on February 14th. This front brought high winds, bitterly cold Arctic air, and upslope accumulating snow showers to the mountains of eastern West Virginia, southwest and west central Virginia, and northwest North Carolina. The combination of the bitterly cold temperatures in the single digits to near -10F at the higher elevations of the mountains combined with northwest winds of 20 to 40 mph produced dangerously low wind chills during the early morning hours of the 15th. Here is a sample of some of the lowest wind chill readings reported from the southeast West Virginia counties within the forecast area:
Western Greenbrier county - Mesonet station near Rainelle recorded a wind chill of -21F at 747 am EST, Summers county - Mesonet station within the Pipestem Resort State Park recorded wind chills of -20F or lower within the time frame of 326 am EST to 615 am EST.

WVZ042>044-507>508 **EASTERN GREENBRIER - Mercer - Monroe - Summers - Western Greenbrier**

16	1000EST					
17	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Immediately on the heels of the intense Arctic outbreak that spread into the region on the 14th and 15th came the most significant snow storm to affect the region since February 12th and 13th of 2014. The snow storm was the result of a strong upper-level disturbance tracking from the central U.S. into the eastern U.S. on top of the bitterly cold Arctic air mass. A surface low pressure area tracked across the southeast states to off the North Carolina coast, a fairly typical scenario for bigger snowfall events within the region. Temperatures had little to no time to recover at all from the bitterly cold temperatures of the 15th. As snow spread into the region during the late morning and early afternoon hours of the 16th, temperatures were only in the upper teens to lower 20s across the region and fell back into the 10 to 20 degree range across much of the region during the heavier snow. Snowfall amounts in southeast West Virginia approached a foot in several locations, with Princeton in Mercer county reporting 12.0 inches. Here are the snowfall amounts from the southeast West Virginia counties within the Blacksburg forecast area:
Western Greenbrier County - 12.0 inches at Meadow Bluff to 9.2 inches at McRoss, Eastern Greenbrier County - 11.0 inches at Renick and Ronceverte, Mercer County - 12.0 inches at Princeton to 8.8 inches at the Bluefield/Mercer County Airport), Monroe County - 9.5 inches 2 SSW of Red Sulphur Springs to 8.0 inches at Peterstown, Summers County - 5.5 inches at Forest Hill to 4.0 inches at Hinton.

18	1200EST					
19	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

WVZ507-508 **Eastern Greenbrier - Western Greenbrier**

18	1200EST					
19	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Another very strong Arctic cold front plunged through the forecast area allowing temperatures to plummet to record cold levels and definitely the coldest since January 2014. Strong low-level cold advection and northwest upslope flow supported a period of upslope snow showers across the western mountains, some of which spread further east toward the Blue Ridge. In addition, a pre-frontal upper-level impulse also provided for some light snow across the Piedmont. The snowfall combined with quick freezing of any water on the roadways caused a number of traffic issues along Interstate 77 in Mercer county.

Here are the snowfall amounts observed in the West Virginia counties within the National Weather Service Blacksburg, Virginia forecast area:
Western Greenbrier County - 4.0 inches at Quinwood to 5.0 inches at McRoss, Eastern Greenbrier County - 1.0 inch at White Sulphur Springs to 3.0 inches at Lewisburg, Mercer County - 3.0 inches at Princeton, Summers County - 1.0 inch 2SSE Hinton to 4.0 inches at Jumping Branch.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, Southeast

WVZ042 **Mercer**

19	0530EST							
	0900EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill		

The second major Arctic blast to affect the region within the same 7-day period surged through the region on the 18th sending temperatures to their lowest levels in over a year and by the morning of the 20th setting record low temperatures. Maximum temperatures on the 19th failed to rise above 20F across the Piedmont and failed to even reach 10F across the western mountains. All of the climate stations within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast Office County Warning Area (CWA) tied record low maximum temperatures on the 18th and all but Bluefield did the same on the 20th. All of the climate stations set record low temperatures the morning of February 20th, with Lynchburg recording a new all time record low temperature of 11F early in the morning on the 20th. The first morning after the Arctic frontal passage brought bitterly cold temperatures and gusty northwest winds leading to dangerously low wind chills. Below are the highlights of the dangerously low -20F or lower wind chills from the West Virginia counties within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area as well as the plethora of record low and record low maximum temperatures set as a result of this Arctic outbreak:
Wind Chills: Greenbrier County - mesonet station records -22F wind chill in Lewisburg at 430 am EST, Mercer County - wind chill of -22F recorded at the Mercer County Airport ASOS (KBLF) at 652 am EST.
Record Low Maximum Temperatures on the 19th: Bluefield - maximum temperature of 5F tied for 12th coldest on record and coldest since 1/15/1994. Coldest on record is -1F on 1/21/1985. Lewisburg - maximum temperature of 9F tied for 10th coldest on record and coldest since 1/8/2014. Coldest on record is 2F on 12/22/1989.
Record Low Maximum Temperatures on the 20th: Lewisburg - maximum temperature of 15F broke the previous record of 27F set in 2013.
Record Low Temperatures on the 20th: Bluefield - minimum of -7F broke previous record of 8F set in 1960, Lewisburg - minimum of -4F broke previous record of 6F set in 1979.

21	0700EST							
22	0600EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm		

WVZ043-507>508 **Eastern Greenbrier - Monroe - Summers - Western Greenbrier**

21	0700EST							
22	0600EST	0	0	50.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm		
21	1200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche		

Right on the heels of the second surge of bitterly, record cold air to affect the forecast area within the same week and only five days since the previous significant snow storm, yet another significant winter storm impacted the forecast area. This storm was result of complex series of low pressure areas tracking along a stalled front across the southeast states and an upper-trough embedded within a very deep and persistent long-wave trough across the eastern U.S. Snow began to fall during the late morning and early afternoon spreading northward during the late afternoon and evening. Unlike the President's Day snow storm, this storm brought significantly greater two foot amounts to the northern portions of the forecast area, especially along the Interstate 64 corridor, while markedly less snow fell in the southern parts of the forecast area. The vast majority of winter storm-criteria snowfall (4 inches east to 5 inches west/6 hours) fell north of U.S. 460 with this event. Very little snowfall fell south of U.S. 460 and especially across the Virginia and North Carolina Piedmont. Snowfall amounts ranged from less than inch across most counties near the North Carolina border and east of Interstate 77 to two feet of snow across northern and western Greenbrier county West Virginia.

The following are snow and ice totals reported from southeast West Virginia counties within the Blacksburg National Weather Service Forecast area (no ice was reported in this area):

Snowfall: Western Greenbrier County - 24.0 inches at Droop Mountain and Rainelle to 18.0 inches at Friar Hill, Eastern Greenbrier County - 19.0 inches at White Sulphur Springs, to 18.0 inches at Ronceverte and Lewisburg to 14.0 inches at Renick, Mercer County - 12.0 inches at Flat Top to 6.0 inches at Athens, Monroe County - 8.0 inches at Peterstown and Lindside, to 7.0 inches at Union and Pickaway, Summers County - 15.5 inches at Hinton to 11.0 inches at Pence Springs.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WEST VIRGINIA, West									
WVZ046-047	**Pocahontas - Randolph**								
	12	0700EST							
		2100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
WVZ038-046-047	**Pocahontas - Randolph - Webster**								
	12	2100EST							
	13	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Snow showers fell on either side of an arctic cold front. Snow accumulations of 3 to 6 inches were common during the day and into the evening of the 12th across Randolph, Webster, and Pocahontas Counties. Lesser amounts fell elsewhere. Winds increased into the 15 to 25 mph range during the afternoon and evening, as the snow showers diminished to flurries. Wind chill readings dropped into the minus 10 to minus 15 degree range during the overnight periods across these central mountain counties. With clearing before dawn on the 13th, the actual air temperatures fell mostly into the zero to 5 below zero range. However, Elkins did reach 6 below zero. On the mountaintop at Snowshoe the temperature fell to 10 below zero.
Some schools were delayed or canceled.

WVZ033>039-046>047	**Fayette - McDowell - Nicholas - Pocahontas - Raleigh - Randolph - Upshur - Webster - Wyoming**								
	14	1300EST							
	15	0300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
WVZ005>011-013>020-024>034-039>040	**Barbour - Boone - Braxton - Cabell - Calhoun - Clay - Doddridge - Gilmer - Harrison - Jackson - Kanawha - Lewis - Lincoln - Logan - Mason - McDowell - Mingo - Pleasants - Putnam - Ritchie - Roane - Taylor - Tyler - Upshur - Wayne - Wirt - Wood - Wyoming**								
	14	2200EST							
	15	0600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill
WVZ035>038-046>047	**Fayette - Nicholas - Pocahontas - Raleigh - Randolph - Webster**								
	14	2200EST							
	15	0600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill

Another arctic front swept through during the afternoon of the 14th. Temperatures dropped from the upper 20s and 30s into the teens in a few hours. In the wake of the front, wind gusts of 35 to 55 mph were common well into the night. Some power outages occurred.
A burst of snow occurred along the front. Accumulations were mostly 2 inches or less. However, the snow showers were a bit more persistent across the central mountain counties on south into the Wyoming and McDowell Counties of the southern coal fields. Here accumulations of 3 to 4 inches were common. A few spots in the central mountains, around Richwood and Snowshoe had 6 inches of snow accumulation in 12 to 18 hours.
By dawn on the 15th, temperatures dropped into the single digits in the lowlands with a few readings just below zero in the north central counties. In the mountain counties, the coldest temperature around dawn on the 15th was 15 below zero at Snowshoe. Bartow observed minus 7.
Early on the 15th, wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 15 were common, but dropped into the minus 20 to minus 30 range over the mountain counties. Despite sunshine on the 15th, temperatures over the central mountains remained on either side of zero degrees, based on elevation. The clear sky and light winds during the evening of the 15th allowed temperatures to drop below zero in many valley locations over some northern counties. Before clouds started to increase during the predawn of the 16th, Elkins dropped to 12 below zero, Frost was minus 5, Clarksburg airport was minus 4, Rock Cave was minus 3 and West Union was 2 below zero.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, West

WVZ005>009-013>019-024>030-032>040-046>047 — **Barbour - Boone - Braxton - Cabell - Calhoun - Clay - Fayette - Gilmer - Jackson - Kanawha - Lewis - Lincoln - Logan - Mason - McDowell - Mingo - Nicholas - Pocahontas - Putnam - Raleigh - Randolph - Ritchie - Roane - Taylor - Upshur - Wayne - Webster - Wirt - Wood - Wyoming**

16	0500EST						
17	0200EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A unique snow storm hit West Virginia on the holiday for Washington's Birthday.
Light snow began falling before dawn on the 16th in the southern coal field counties, then moved slowly north. The snow reached the Little Kanawha Valley and the central mountains during the late morning hours. The temperature was only 5 to 10 degrees at the start of the storm. The snow increased during the late morning into the afternoon, then decreased that evening. The snow ended early on the 17th.
All during the storm, the temperature hovered on either side of 10 degrees. Snow accumulations of 7 to 11 inches were common from the Huntington, Charleston to Marlinton corridor, on south into the southern coal field counties. Further north, accumulations of 4 to 7 inches were measured. For example, Pineville had 12 inches of snow, while Logan measured an 11 inch accumulation. Summersville, Marlinton and the city of Beckley had 10 inches. Huntington had a 9 inch accumulation. Charleston had 7 inches. Sutton had a 6 inch accumulation. The maximum accumulations from unofficial sources were near 14 inches from Mallory of Logan County and Oceana of Wyoming County. Snow amounts were less toward Middlebourne, West Union, and Clarksburg.
This was the first significant snow storm of the 2014-15 winter for southern counties.

18	1100EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

WVZ006-013>015-025>026-034>037 — **Boone - Cabell - Fayette - Kanawha - Lincoln - Logan - Nicholas - Putnam - Raleigh - Wyoming**

18	1100EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

WVZ030>032 — **Harrison - Lewis - Taylor**

18	2100EST						
20	1100EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

WVZ005>011-013>020-024>029-033>040-046>047 — **Barbour - Boone - Braxton - Cabell - Calhoun - Clay - Doddridge - Fayette - Gilmer - Jackson - Kanawha - Lincoln - Logan - Mason - McDowell - Mingo - Nicholas - Pleasants - Pocahontas - Putnam - Raleigh - Randolph - Ritchie - Roane - Tyler - Upshur - Wayne - Webster - Wirt - Wood - Wyoming**

18	2100EST						
20	1100EST	0	0	450.0K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

In less than a week, a second arctic front swept through West Virginia during the early afternoon hours of the 18th. Snow showers formed ahead of the front. Bands of snow showers lingered into the evening over the central mountains and southern lowland counties as temperatures dropped into the single digits before midnight. Snow accumulations of 2 to 3 inches were common around Huntington on through the southern coal field counties and into the central mountains.

Temperatures dropped into the zero to 5 below range just after dawn on the 19th for most areas. Snowshoe reached minus 14. Despite sunshine through icy low clouds, daytime readings only recovered into the 5 to 10 degree range in the lowlands. Temperatures remained below zero during the daylight hours of the 19th across the high mountain terrain. The daytime high temperature on the 19th at Snowshoe was minus 11.
Wind chill readings of minus 10 to minus 20 were felt in the lowlands during the day on the 19th, while minus 20 to minus 30 was endured across the mountain counties.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, West

The diminishing winds and a clear sky developed first over southern counties of the state, then moved north during the overnight hours of the 19th into the 20th. With a fresh deep snow pack, temperatures dropped well below zero for dawn on Friday, the 20th. The coldest official temperature was minus 24 at Mt Nebo of Nicholas County. Along Lockhart Fork near Sandyville in Jackson County, 23 below zero was measured. Other official temperatures included minus 21 at Sissonville, minus 19 at East Lynn in Wayne County, minus 18 at Sutton and Snowshoe, minus 17 at the National Weather Service office at Southridge, minus 16 at Grantsville, minus 16 at Huntington, Spencer, Saint Albans, and West Union. The airport near Pineville observed minus 18. Charleston dropped to minus 11. An unofficial temperature of 16 below zero was observed in Hurricane of Putnam County. The southern plateau was not quite as bitter. Beckley had 9 below zero for its minimum temperature. Readings of minus 5 to minus 10 were common across north central counties. For example, downtown Clarksburg had minus 6, while the nearby airport had minus 7. In several counties, the morning of Friday the 20th was the coldest since the cold waves of February 1996 and January 1994. For example, the minus 17 at Huntington was the coldest since the minus 21 degrees back in January 1994. The minus 11 at Charleston was the coldest since the minus 12 in February of 1996.
Two deaths of young adults in the Smokehouse Fork area of Logan County were indirectly related to the cold temperatures. State police listed the cold as a contributing factor.
At one point near dawn on the 20th, about 10,000 customers were without power in Kanawha County. Emergency warming shelters were set up by churches and towns. Several water lines broke due to the cold and continued for a few days as temperatures moderated. Some of the broken water pipes were underground, while others were inside buildings. One example was under a street in the East End of Charleston. Water lines also broke inside a Marshall dormitory, and in the Boone County Courthouse in Madison. Water collected 1 to 2 feet in a portion of that court house basement, damaging the flooring. Several storage tanks for a water utility company drained due to broken pipes. This cut off water service to thousands in the Charleston vicinity and in Boone County. Some residents were without water for several days.

WVZ006-013-024>025	**Cabell - Lincoln - Logan - Mingo - Putnam**								
	21	0300EST							
		1400EST			0	0	225.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm
WVZ007-033>036	**Fayette - Mason - McDowell - Raleigh - Wyoming**								
	21	0400EST							
		1900EST			0	0	520.0K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
WVZ015-026-027	**Boone - Clay - Kanawha**								
	21	0400EST							
		1430EST			0	0	75.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm
WVZ008-016	**Jackson - Roane**								
	21	0430EST							
		1700EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
WVZ018-028-029	**Braxton - Calhoun - Gilmer**								
	21	0430EST							
		1500EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
WVZ009>011-017-019-037>038-046>047	**Nicholas - Pleasants - Pocahontas - Randolph - Ritchie - Tyler - Webster - Wirt - Wood**								
	21	0500EST							
		2200EST			0	0	50.0K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
WVZ020-030-039	**Doddridge - Lewis - Upshur**								
	21	0500EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WEST VIRGINIA, West									
WVZ040	**Barbour**								
	21	0600EST							
		1900EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
WVZ031-032	**Harrison - Taylor**								
	21	0600EST							
		1600EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
Logan County									
3 NW Isom	21	1730EST							
1 WNW Three Forks Arpt		2330EST			0	0	20.00K	0.00K	Flood

Small streams such as Garrett Fork, Crawley Creek, and Smokehouse Fork overflowed onto roads in their usual low spots and surrounded a couple mobile homes. A few private bridges were damaged.

After the arctic deep freeze at dawn on the 20th, snow, sleet, and freezing rain spread over West Virginia between 0300E and 0600E on the 21st. Luckily, it was a Saturday, and travel was limited.
A widespread variation of snow totals resulted. A southeast wind near the ground kept the eastern slopes colder. This resulted in mostly heavy wet snow, before diminishing and ending as some drizzle during the evening hours. Snow accumulations of 10 to 20 inches occurred. For example, Beckley had a 20 inch snowfall in about 15 hours. The liquid equivalent was 2.10 inches. Snowshoe had a 24 inches snowfall. Their snow depth at Snowshoe went from13 inches prior to the storm, to 35 inches. At Buckeye on the Greenbrier River, the snow depth went from 8 inches prior to the storm, to 26 inches. Meanwhile, in northern Pocahontas County at Bartow, their snow depth increased from 7 inches before the storm, to 22 inches. Roads became impassible between Valley Head and Snowshoe during the afternoon hours.
In the Oak Hill, Mount Hope, and Fayetteville region, accumulations of 10 to 14 inches were seen. In the Calvin and Craigsville area of Nicholas County 14 to 17 inches of snow was reported by spotters. Accumulations dropped off into the 6 to 8 inch range in the Tygart River Valley around Elkins and Beverly. Wyoming and McDowell Counties even saw heavy snow with Ocean reporting 10 inches. A spotter in McGraws reported 15 inches of snow. The department of highways storage shed for salt at its Raleigh County headquarters had its roof collapse due to the wet of the heavy snow. A service station canopy in Beaver also collapsed. A carport in Simon in Wyoming County collapsed and damaged the parked car. Snow rolled off of Bolt Mountain and blocked Route 99 to a depth of 15 to 20 feet.
Along the Ohio River from Point Pleasant on up the river, the precipitation also stayed mostly as wet snow, but not as heavy. This included Ravenswood, Parkersburg, Pennsboro, St Marys, and Middlebourne. In this vicinity, snow accumulations of 4 to 7 inches were common. A few 8 inch accumulations were received from southern Wood County and in Ritchie County.
Meanwhile, between these 2 distinct regions, a milder wedge of air drove northeast during the mid and late morning hours, from southwestern lowlands. This included areas near Williamson, Logan, and Huntington, on northeast through Charleston. This milder air quickly reached Glenville, Sutton, Weston, and Grafton. Snow accumulations here were mostly less than 2 inches, as the initial snow changed to freezing rain. The freezing rain lasted 3 to 4 hours during the morning. The cold ground temperatures allowed freezing rain to continue even with air temperatures of 33 and 34 degrees. The ice accumulated to a quarter of an inch. Vehicles were encased in a layer of ice. Over 2,000 customers lost electricity in Kanawha County, around 1,000 in Wayne and nearly 700 in Cabell County. The freezing rain became mostly rain by midday, with some melting occurring during the afternoon.
The rain was heaviest over the southern coal field counties, around Logan and Mingo Counties. The liquid total was over 2 inches. Melting slush and snow piles from plowing and shoveling prevented the normal drainage of water. Water pooled on many roads. Ice filled streams were swollen. Minor flooding occurred around Champmanville, Big Creek, and Shively during the evening. Water surrounded some mobile homes and blocked low spots on roads. No significant damage was reported. Chunks of ice were left when the water receded. Larger streams, such as Twelvepole Creek in Wayne County ran high into Sunday the 22nd. Ice dams in residential gutters and downspouts allowed some runoff to seep into homes.

WVZ007>011-016> 020-029>032-038> 040-046>047	**Barbour - Calhoun - Doddridge - Gilmer - Harrison - Jackson - Lewis - Mason - Pleasants - Pocahontas - Randolph - Ritchie - Roane - Taylor - Tyler - Upshur - Webster - Wirt - Wood**								
	23	2100EST							
	24	1000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

Near calm winds, a clear sky, and a snow cover allowed early morning temperatures to drop below zero across northern West Virginia.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

WEST VIRGINIA, West

The coldest official temperature was 21 degrees below zero at Glady in Randolph County. The airport at Elkins dropped to a record low for the date with minus 15. In Pocahontas County, Bartow observed minus 12 while Marlington was 9 below zero. Middlebourne of Tyler County was also minus 9. In northern Jackson County near Sandyville, a minus 10 was observed. West Union had 5 below zero.
Parkersburg dropped to minus 8, also a record for the date. Downtown Clarksburg and Grafton were at 4 below zero. Grantsville and Glenville were both at 3 below zero.
Public schools were canceled or on a 2 hour delayed start for the day.

WISCONSIN, Northeast

WIZ030 **Marathon**

03	1800CST						
04	1100CST	2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill	

A 95-year-old woman wandered away from her home on the evening of February 3rd and was found dead near railroad tracks on the morning of February 4th. Temperatures during the period in which she was missing generally ranged from 6 to 13 degrees with wind chills as low as 5 below zero. F95OU

WISCONSIN, Southeast

WIZ052-060-062>070 **Dane - Green - Iowa - Jefferson - Lafayette - Milwaukee - Ozaukee - Rock - Sheboygan - Walworth - Waukesha**

01	0000CST						
	2300CST	0	0		0.00K	Winter Storm	

WIZ046-051-056>059 **Columbia - Dodge - Fond Du Lac - Green Lake - Marquette - Sauk - Washington**

01	0000CST						
	2300CST	0	0		0.00K	Winter Weather	

WIZ071-072 **Kenosha - Racine**

01	0730CST						
02	0100CST	0	0		0.00K	Blizzard	

Intensifying low pressure tracked from the central Great Plains to southeast Indiana the night of January 31st into the evening of February 1st. This resulted in a long duration winter storm and blizzard over portions of southern WI. Snowfall of 6 to 14 inches accumulated over far southern and eastern WI. Winds gusted from 30 to 40 mph with blizzard conditions in Racine and Kenosha Counties including near Lake MI over Milwaukee County. Vehicle slide-offs and accidents were prevalent. The Milwaukee County Medical Examiner Office reported the death of three men who died after collapsing from shoveling snow. The men had a history of heart disease.

25	1500CST						
26	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

WIZ066-071 **Milwaukee - Racine**

25	1700CST						
26	1000CST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

The northern fringes of a light snow area, from low pressure tracking southeast along the Missouri River Valley, overspread southern WI for the afternoon and early evening of February 25th. The winds also turned onshore from Lake MI resulting in lake effect snow from the late afternoon of February 25th, and for much of the morning of February 26th. The combination of lake effect snow and system snow produced snowfall of 3 to 6 inches over Milwaukee County and the eastern portions of Racine and Kenosha Counties. More than half of the snow accumulation was due to moderate to heavy bursts of lake effect snow. Numerous slide-offs and accidents occurred during the morning rush hour.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

WISCONSIN, Southwest

WIZ054-061 **Crawford - Grant**

	01	0000CST							
		1855CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Parts of southwest Wisconsin received heavy snow to start the month of February. The area was set up for heavy snow after a cold front moved through the region on January 30th. Heavy snow started falling during the evening of January 31st and continued into February with two day totals of 6 to 10 inches. The highest reported total was 10.5 inches near Eastman (Crawford County). In addition to the snow, winds between 20 to 40 mph caused considerable drifting.

WIZ042 **Monroe**

	17	0300CST							
		0830CST			2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

The death of a 2 year old child occurred when she spent the night outdoors of an apartment in Tomah (Monroe County). Temperatures in the Tomah area are believed to have been in the single digits above zero for most of the early morning hours of February 17th. Winds were generally around 5 mph, but when combined with the air temperatures, produced wind chills of 5 to 10 below zero. Exposure to these conditions is believed to have contributed to the child's death. F2OU

WYOMING, Central and West

WYZ012-024 **Salt River & Wyoming Ranges - Teton & Gros Ventre Mountains**

	02	1600MST							
	04	1100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

Two Pacific weather systems moved into western Wyoming and brought heavy snow to some mountain locations. The heaviest snow fell in the Tetons where many of the higher elevation reporting sites were estimated to have received over a foot of snow with a maximum of 20 inches at the Phillips Bench SNOTEL site. Heavy snow also fell in the Salt River and Wyoming ranges with the highest snowfall of 17 inches estimated at the Triple Peak SNOTEL site.

WYZ002-003 **Absaroka Mountains - Cody Foothills**

	05	1330MST							
	06	2037MST			0	0	40.0K	0.00K	High Wind

A tight pressure gradient and very strong winds aloft brought an extended period of high winds to portions of northwest and central Wyoming. The strongest winds were in the favored areas of the eastern foothills of the Absaroka Range. The winds were strong enough to topple 13 high voltage transmission power poles west of Meeteetse Thursday night, February 5. The resulting power outage affected about 2,100 people. Muddy ground conditions prevented crews from getting equipment to where the towers fell, so some customers were without power until early Monday, February 9.
The strong winds continued on Friday, February 6. A mesonet anemometer five miles west-northwest of Clark had sustained winds of hurricane force for over an hour with a maximum wind gust of 114 mph. At least one home was damaged by the wind. Other strong wind gusts included 94 mph on Chief Joseph Pass, 82 mph at Fales Rock RAWS in southwest Natrona County, 78 mph at Red Canyon and Grass Creek Divide, and 74 mph in the North Fork Canyon along the east slopes of the Wind River Range.

WYZ024 **Salt River & Wyoming Ranges**

	06	1000MST			0	1	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche

A snowmobiler climbing a steep slope near Corral Creek east of Afton triggered an avalanche that carried him down the mountain and buried him. His companions were able to scramble out of the slide's path and then quickly ride to his rescue. A fellow rider captured the slide and subsequent rescue via a helmet-mounted camera. The total depth of the slide was estimated at two to three feet.

WYZ002-003 **Absaroka Mountains - Cody Foothills**

	06	1755MST							
	07	1325MST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	High Wind

WYZ007-010-015-018>020 **Green Mountains & Rattlesnake Range - Lander Foothills - Natrona County Lower Elevations - Northeast Johnson County - Owl Creek & Bridger Mountains - Southeast Johnson County - Wind River Mountains East**

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WYOMING, Central and West									
	07	0706MST							
		1546MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A tight pressure gradient and very strong winds aloft brought an extended period of high winds to portions of northwest and central Wyoming. The strongest winds were in the favored areas of the eastern foothills of the Absaroka Range. The winds were strong enough to topple 13 high voltage transmission power poles west of Meeteetse Thursday night, February 5. The resulting power outage affected about 2,100 people. Muddy ground conditions prevented crews from getting equipment to where the towers fell, so some customers were without power until early Monday, February 9.
The strong winds continued on Friday, February 6. A mesonet anemometer five miles west-northwest of Clark had sustained winds of hurricane force for over an hour with a maximum wind gust of 114 mph. At least one home was damaged by the wind. Other strong wind gusts included 94 mph on Chief Joseph Pass, 82 mph at Fales Rock RAWS in southwest Natrona County, 78 mph at Red Canyon and Grass Creek Divide, and 74 mph in the North Fork Canyon along the east slopes of the Wind River Range.

WYZ006-008 **Bighorn Mountains West - Southeast Big Horn Basin**

	20	1000MST							
	21	2000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

WYZ015-018 **Lander Foothills - Wind River Mountains East**

	21	0500MST							
	22	1030MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An upper low over central Canada provided for a 24 to 36-hour stretch of unstable northwest flow aloft across Wyoming. This flow pattern favored heavy snow on the west side of the Bighorn Mountains and in the Nowood River Valley from Ten Sleep south to around Big Trails. Snowfall in these areas topped one foot with other amounts of about 8 to 10 inches. Heavy snow of 6 to 8 inches also fell in Lander while the adjacent foothills of the Wind River Mountains received 12 to 14 inches.

WYZ010 **Northeast Johnson County**

	25	0630MST							
		1930MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A cold front dropped south across Wyoming and brought snow and wind to portions of the area. The worst conditions were across northern Johnson County where strong northwest wind gusts topped 40 mph for about 15 hours and peak gusts exceeded 60 mph. The combination of strong wind and snow brought near whiteout conditions and temperatures fell from the upper 20s to the teens. This caused several accidents on interstates 25 and 90 near Buffalo and prompted the closure of these roads on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 25.

WYOMING, North Central

WYZ099 **Sheridan Foothills**

	07	0703MST							
		1700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A very strong jet stream moved across Southwest and Central Montana, as well as Northern Wyoming during the afternoon of the 6th into the early morning hours of the 7th. Conditions became favorable for the very strong winds within the jet stream to mix down not only to mountain top level but down the eastern foothills of the Big Horn Mountains.

	16	1400MST							
	17	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

An unstable northwest flow aloft brought heavy snow to the Sheridan Foothills.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WYOMING, Southeast									
WYZ110	**North Snowy Range Foothills**								
	01	2015MST							
	02	0115MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	02	0000MST							
		0100MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
WYZ110-116	**North Snowy Range Foothills - South Laramie Range**								
	02	0145MST							
		2025MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	A series of upper level disturbances across the central Rockies strengthened the pressure gradient. The result was periodic high winds across the wind prone areas of southeast Wyoming.								
WYZ112-114	**Sierra Madre Range - Snowy Range**								
	02	2100MST							
	04	1400MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	An energetic and moist westerly flow aloft produced a prolonged period of moderate to heavy snowfall over much of east central and southeast Wyoming. Sustained west to northwest winds of 25 to 35 mph with occasional gusts to 55 mph produced near-blizzard conditions over the Snowy and Sierra Madre ranges, with considerable blowing snow over the remainder of the area. Snowfall totals ranged from 6 to 18 inches.								
WYZ106-117	**Central Laramie Range And Southwest Platte County - South Laramie Range Foothills**								
	03	0115MST							
		1105MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	A series of upper level disturbances across the central Rockies strengthened the pressure gradient. The result was periodic high winds across the wind prone areas of southeast Wyoming.								
WYZ103-106	**Central Laramie Range And Southwest Platte County - North Laramie Range**								
	03	2300MST							
	04	0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
WYZ101-107-108	**Converse County Lower Elevations - East Platte County - Goshen County**								
	04	0000MST							
		0900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	An energetic and moist westerly flow aloft produced a prolonged period of moderate to heavy snowfall over much of east central and southeast Wyoming. Sustained west to northwest winds of 25 to 35 mph with occasional gusts to 55 mph produced near-blizzard conditions over the Snowy and Sierra Madre ranges, with considerable blowing snow over the remainder of the area. Snowfall totals ranged from 6 to 18 inches.								
WYZ104-110-116	**Ferris/seminoe/shirley Mountains - North Snowy Range Foothills - South Laramie Range**								
	05	0130MST							
		2325MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	06	0415MST							
		0615MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	06	1100MST							
		1400MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
WYOMING, Southeast									
	06	1130MST							
	07	1000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	06	1405MST							
	07	0815MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	06	1850MST							
	07	0815MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
WYZ101	**Converse County Lower Elevations**								
	06	2000MST							
		2005MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
WYZ101>107-109> 110-115>118	**Central Carbon County - Central Laramie County - Central Laramie Range And Southwest Platte County - Converse County Lower Elevations - East Platte County - Ferris/seminoe/shirley Mountains - Laramie Valley - Niobrara County - North Laramie Range - North Snowy Range Foothills - Shirley Basin - South Laramie Range - South Laramie Range Foothills**								
	07	0005MST							
		1615MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	Periods of high winds affected much of east central and southeast Wyoming due to a persistent large pressure gradient as well as strong winds aloft. Gusts of 60 to 80 mph were observed.								
WYZ106	**Central Laramie Range And Southwest Platte County**								
	09	1800MST							
		1805MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	Strong westerly winds developed over portions of the central and southern Laramie Range.								
WYZ114	**Snowy Range**								
	15	1200MST							
	16	0200MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	A stalled front combined with moist upslope flow aloft to produce moderate to heavy snow over portions of the Laramie and Snowy Ranges. Gusty winds of 25 to 35 mph created low visibility in blowing snow.								
WYZ110-116-117	**North Snowy Range Foothills - South Laramie Range - South Laramie Range Foothills**								
	19	0255MST							
		0700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	A fast moving low pressure system increased the pressure gradient over southeast Wyoming. The result was a brief period of strong gap winds through the wind corridors.								
WYZ110-112>118	**Central Laramie County - Laramie Valley - North Snowy Range Foothills - Sierra Madre Range - Snowy Range - South Laramie Range - South Laramie Range Foothills - Upper North Platte River Basin**								
	21	0000MST							
	22	1700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
	Northeast upslope flow, abundant moisture and upper level lift produced moderate to heavy snow across portions of south central and southeast Wyoming, mainly along and south of Interstate 80 from Arlington to Cheyenne. Gusty northeast winds of 20 to 30 mph created low visibility in blowing snow. Snowfall totals ranged from six to 14 inches.								

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

WYOMING, Southeast

WYZ114-116 **Snowy Range - South Laramie Range**

25	0300MST							
	2000MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

An upper low and cold front along with weak instability produced a brief period of moderate snowfall across the Snowy and South Laramie Ranges. Gusty northwest winds to 35 mph created blowing and drifting snow.

GULF OF MEXICO

GMZ135 **Laguna Madre from 5nm North of Point Mansfield to Baffin Bay TX**

16	1450CST							
	1630CST			0	0		0.00K	Marine Strong Wind

A strong cold front swept across the region and produced wind gusts over 34 knots across the Lower Texas Coastal Waters. Observation platforms along the coast recorded wind gusts as high as 40 knots along the front. The strong winds resulted in one boat running aground near Port Mansfield.

GULF OF MEXICO

GMZ044 **Hawk Channel From West End Of Seven Mile Bridge To Halfmoon Shoal Out To The Reef**

18	0105EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine Thunderstorm Wind

Scattered thunderstorms embedded in a fast, lower tropospheric southerly flow and deep warm advection produced an isolated gale force wind gust at Key West.

GULF OF MEXICO

GMZ830 **Tampa Bay**

23	0000EST			0	0	50.0K	0.00K	Marine Dense Fog
26								

Warm, moist air moved over the cooler shelf waters of the Gulf of Mexico allowing for the formation of dense sea fog. The fog persisted for days over Tampa Bay and the nearshore waters of the Gulf. Impacts were significant as the Port of Tampa was shut down at times during this period. Some cruise ships were forced to remain in port leading to the cancellations of trips. The fog impacted visibility on the Sunshine Skyway Bridge which spans the southern sections of Tampa Bay.

GULF OF MEXICO

GMZ755 **Suwannee River to Apalachicola FL out 20nm**

25	2140EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine Thunderstorm Wind

A squall line of strong to severe storms affected the coastal waters as a strong cold front moved through the area. The C-tower measured peak gusts of 46 knots and 49 knots as the line moved through.

GULF OF MEXICO

GMZ850-853 **Englewood to Tarpon Springs FL out 20nm - Tarpon Springs to Suwannee River FL out 20nm**

26	0142EST							
	0300EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine Thunderstorm Wind

A cold front moving through the area produced gusty winds over the coastal waters.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ATLANTIC, Caribbean Sea and Tropical Atlantic

AMZ555 **Cocoa Beach to Jupiter Inlet FL out 20nm**

05	0541EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine Thunderstorm Wind

Thunderstorms moved offshore the Treasure Coast early in the morning and produced a strong wind gust at the Vero Beach Municipal Airport and Witham Field Airport in Stuart.

ATLANTIC, North

ANZ537-543 **Tangier Sound And The Inland Waters Surrounding Bloodsworth Island - Tidal Potomac Cobb Island MD to Smith Point VA**

02	1048EST					
	1154EST	0	0			Marine Thunderstorm Wind

Heavy showers forming along a cold front mixed down strong winds aloft, resulting in gusty winds across the southern Tidal Potomac and middle portions of the Chesapeake Bay.

ATLANTIC, North

ANZ631-634-636>638-656 **Cape Charles Light VA to NC-VA border out 20nm - Chesapeake Bay From Little Creek - Chesapeake Bay New Point Comfort to Cape Henry VA - Chesapeake Bay Windmill Point to New Point Comfort VA - James River From James River Bridge To Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel - James River From Jamestown To The James River Bridge - York River**

02	1220EST					
	1312EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine Thunderstorm Wind

Scattered showers and thunderstorms in advance of a cold front produced gusty winds across portions of the James River and York River.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

St. Thomas County

4 WSW St Thomas

14	0700AST					
	1115AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

Cyril E. King airport tower personnel reported two taxi ways flooded as well as several roads around the airport.

St. Thomas County

St Thomas

14	0700AST					
	1115AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

VITEMA operator informed one unit of home apartments flooded at Clearview.

St. Thomas County

2 WSW St Thomas

14	0700AST					
	1115AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

Stuck vehicle in a flooded road at Altona.

St. Thomas County

1 WNW St Thomas

14	0700AST					
	1115AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

Electrical pole fell down and mudslide were reported at Crown area.

St. Thomas County

4 WSW St Thomas

14	0726AST					
	1115AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flash Flood

FAA tower personnel reported taxi ways at airport are flooded. Over 10.94 inches fell in the last 13 hours.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

VIRGIN ISLANDS

A surface trough induced by the remnants of a shear line affected the region. Flash flood warnings and urban and small stream advisories were issued for the area due to rainfall accumulations of over 9 inches.

PUERTO RICO

PRZ008 **Northwest**

03	2046AST						
	2200AST	2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Rip Current

Northerly swells reached the local Atlantic waters resulting in large breaking waves and dangerous rip currents. A high surf advisory was in effect for the north facing coasts of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. M44IW

San Juan

2 NNW San Juan

13	1620AST						
	1930AST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Flood

Urban flooding was reported at University Gardens, at intersection with Colombia and Notre Dame streets.

Showers affected portions of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgins Islands due to the remnants od a frontal boundary across the forecast area. An urban and small stream flood advisory was issued for San Juan and vicinity area.

PRZ008 **Northwest**

17	1430AST						
	2200AST	2	0	0.00K	0.00K	Rip Current

Surface high pressure ridge affected the region. Showers were observed along the north coast of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Large breaking waves and dangerous rip currents affected the north facing coasts of Puerto Rico and the Northern U.S. Virgin Islands resulting in dangerous surf conditions. A high surf advisory was issued until 10 pm AST.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

ALASKA, Southern

AKZ101 **Anchorage Muni To Bird Creek**

29	0602AKS								
30	1311AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

On Monday, December 29, 2014, a strong East to West-oriented pressure gradient developed across the Chugach Mountains, Alaska and Aleutian Ranges. Strong East-Southeast gap winds developed, including along Turnagain Arm, the Matanuska Valley, Portage Valley, Passage Canal.
As the upper-level disturbance and surface front tracked north, it weakened briefly before strengthening again as another low pressure center moved into the Southeast Bering Sea. Wind gusts reached hurricane force along Turnagain Arm with gusty winds across portions of the upper hillside East of Anchorage.

ARIZONA, Central and Northeast

AZZ015 **Western Mogollon Rim**

30	2330MST							
31	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

AZZ005-008-016-018-037-038 **Eastern Mogollon Rim - Marble Canyon And Glen Canyon - Northern Gila County - Oak Creek And Sycamore Canyons - Yavapai County Mountains - Yavapai County Valleys And Basins**

31	0000MST							
	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A cold and strong area of low pressure moved southward along the California Coast and became cut off from the jet stream of the southern California Coast. This low brought moisture streaming northward over Arizona. Then, the low moved northeastward over Arizona with lowering snow levels. This storm lasted into New Years Day with the bulk of snow falling before midnight. A few higher elevation locations reported an additional 3-4 inches of snow in the New Year. Almost an inch of snow was reported at Phantom Ranch in the bottom of The Grand Canyon.

ARIZONA, Southwest

AZZ023 **Greater Phoenix Area**

27	0000MST							
	0800MST			0	0	1.0M	0.00K	Frost/Freeze

A deep and cold upper level low pressure system moved into Arizona on December 27th, and it ushered in freezing temperatures to the lower southwestern and south central deserts. Freezing temperatures were widespread across the deserts during the morning hours on Saturday December 27th, and as such a Freeze Warning was issued for all of the lower deserts east of the lower Colorado River valley. The freezing temperatures damaged area crops and frost sensitive vegetation, including ornamentals and decorative plants. Freezing temperatures persisted over the south central deserts during the morning hours on Sunday December 28th.

AZZ022-024 **Northwest Maricopa County - Southern Gila/tonto Nf Foothills**

31	0748MST							
	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A deep and cold upper level low pressure system moved into Arizona from the northwest during late December, and ushered in winter storm conditions mainly to the higher terrain of southern Gila County on December 31st. Initially, light snow accumulated during the morning over the deserts north of Phoenix, and then heavy snow started to fall during the late morning hours over southern Gila County. The heavy snow persisted throughout the entire day and into the morning on January 1st 2015. The heavy snow produced very slick and hazardous road conditions across southern Gila County, especially roads such as highway 60 near Top of the World, and highway 77 north of Globe to the Salt River Canyon. A Winter Storm Warning for Southern Gila County was issued starting at 1100MST on December 31st, which continued through 0600MST on January 1st 2015.

ADDITIONS

COLORADO, West

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
COZ018-019	**Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Southwestern San Juan Mountains**								
	13	0900MST							
	14	1700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ009-017-021-023	**Four Corners / Upper Dolores River Basin - Grand And Battlement Mesas - San Juan River Basin - Uncompahgre Plateau And Dallas Divide**								
	13	0900MST							
	15	1700MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
COZ004	**Elkhead And Park Mountains**								
	13	1500MST							
	15	1300MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow
COZ002-005-008-010-012>014-022	**Animas River Basin - Central Colorado River Basin - Central Yampa River Basin - Flattop Mountains - Gore And Elk Mountains/central Mountain Valleys - Roan And Tavaputs Plateaus - Upper Gunnison River Valley - Upper Yampa River Basin - West Elk And Sawatch Mountains**								
	13	1500MST							
	15	1600MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
	A moist and cold Pacific trough transformed into a slow moving low pressure area over the central intermountain region which resulted in significant to heavy snowfall in the mountains and many higher valleys of western Colorado.								
	19	2145MST							
	20	0030MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
COZ005	**Upper Yampa River Basin**								
	19	2145MST							
	20	0030MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog
	Clearing skies after a recent snowfall created condition favorable for dense fog to form along the Yampa River valley. Reports of visibility less than a quarter of a mile were received from Craig to Steamboat Springs with impacts to travel along Highway 50.								
COZ004-012>014-018	**Elkhead And Park Mountains - Flattop Mountains - Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Upper Gunnison River Valley - West Elk And Sawatch Mountains**								
	21	0300MST							
	22	1500MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ005-019	**Southwestern San Juan Mountains - Upper Yampa River Basin**								
	21	0700MST							
	22	1900MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather
COZ003-010	**Gore And Elk Mountains/central Mountain Valleys - Roan And Tavaputs Plateaus**								
	21	0900MST							
	22	0200MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm
COZ017	**Uncompahgre Plateau And Dallas Divide**								
	21	1100MST							
	22	1800MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

COLORADO, West

COZ018-019 **Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Southwestern San Juan Mountains**

21	1500MST						
22	1400MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

COZ009 **Grand And Battlement Mesas**

21	1900MST						
22	1700MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

An upper trough crossed the region and was followed by a moist northwest flow aloft which resulted in significant to heavy snowfall. Strong winds combined with the snowfall in some areas which resulted in blizzard conditions.

COZ002-006-008 **Central Colorado River Basin - Central Yampa River Basin - Grand Valley**

28	0700MST						
29	1332MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

COZ009-012 **Grand And Battlement Mesas - West Elk And Sawatch Mountains**

29	0000MST						
30	1500MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

COZ010 **Gore And Elk Mountains/central Mountain Valleys**

30	1300MST						
	1500MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A broad cyclonic flow across the western states directed a constant feed of Pacific moisture into western Colorado. Many of the mountain locations received around 5 to 10 inches and several valleys reported 2 to 4 inches of new snowfall.

LAKE SUPERIOR

LSZ266 **Manitou Island To Marquette Mi And W Of Grand Marais Mi To Us/canadian Border Beyond 5nm Of Shore**

31	2200EST						
	2215EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine High Wind	

West winds briefly gusted to storm force at Stannard Rock late evening on the 31st with the approach of a strong cold front.

MAINE, South

MEZ007>009 **Central Somerset - Northern Franklin - Northern Oxford**

09	1600EST						
10	0800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm	

Low pressure off the Delmarva Peninsula on the morning of the 9th drifted slowly north and northeast through the morning of the 12th. The system brought 6 to 12 inches of snow to most areas in the western Maine mountains from the afternoon of the 9th to the morning of the 10th before the precipitation changed to rain. A maximum of 18 inches was reported in northern Franklin County.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

MICHIGAN, Upper

MIZ010 **Iron**

26	2230CST							
27	1430CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ011 **Dickinson**

26	2300CST							
27	1700CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

MIZ002 **Ontonagon**

26	2300EST							
27	1100EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ004 **Baraga**

26	2330EST							
27	1200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

MIZ012 **Menominee**

26	2330CST							
27	1230CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ005 **Marquette**

27	0000EST							
	1700EST			0	0	15.0K	0.00K	Winter Storm

MIZ013-085 **Delta - Northern Schoolcraft**

27	0000EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ006 **Alger**

27	0130EST							
	1530EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

MIZ007 **Luce**

27	0230EST							
	2230EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system developing in the Central Plains moved northeast through the Great Lakes dropping moderate to heavy snow across much of west and central Upper Michigan from late on the 26th into the 27th.

OKLAHOMA, Western Central and Southeast

OKZ004>006-008>018-021>024-027-033>039-044>045 **Alfalfa - Beckham - Blaine - Caddo - Canadian - Comanche - Cotton - Custer - Dewey - Ellis - Garfield - Grady - Greer - Harmon - Harper - Jackson - Jefferson - Kay - Kingfisher - Kiowa - Major - Noble - Roger Mills - Stephens - Tillman - Washita - Woods - Woodward**

01	0000CST							
31	2359CST			0	0			Drought

With few rainfall events throughout the month, D2 (severe) to D4 (exceptional) drought persisted.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

OKLAHOMA, Western Central and Southeast

Caddo County

1 NNW Apache	14	1400CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Funnel Cloud

Photo of brief funnel cloud that reached two thirds of the way to the ground. The funnel lasted no more than 30 seconds and no dust was observed beneath the vortex.

Grady County

3 SSE Chickasha Arpt	14	1547CST							
		1548CST			0	0			Hail (1.25)

No damage information was available.

Grady County

2 ENE Chickasha Arpt	14	1550CST			0	0		0.00K	Hail (2.00)

No damage information was available.

Oklahoma County

3 NNW (OKC)Will Rogers Apt	14	1626CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)

Oklahoma County

4 W Oklahoma City	14	1635CST			0	0			Hail (1.50)

The hail was reported at the intersection of I-40 and I-44. No damage was reported.

Oklahoma County

Oklahoma City	14	1645CST							
		1648CST			0	0			Hail (2.00)

The hail fell for several minutes and ranged in size from golfball to around 2 inches in diameter. Damage information was not available.

Oklahoma County

4 SE Edmond	14	1656CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)

The hail covered the ground at I-35 and the Kilpatrick Turnpike interchange.

Oklahoma County

4 SSW Arcadia Lake	14	1702CST			0	0			Hail (1.75)

Hail was reported near 122ND and Air Depot Blvd.

Oklahoma County

2 SSW Arcadia Lake	14	1709CST							
		1710CST	0.17	50	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Tornado (EF0)

From KWTV helicopter video. The tornado lasted less than a minute and no damage was observed or reported.

Mcclain County

1 ESE Goldsby	14	1735CST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (56EG)

No damage reported.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 56 knots is equivalent to 64 mph.

Coal County

Centrahoma	14	1800CST			0	0			Thunderstorm Wind (56EG)

Relayed by K10 tv.

A strong upper level low moved over the Southern and Central Plains region during the day on Sunday. Adequate moistening and sunshine allowed for modest instability to build within a narrow corridor across central Oklahoma. Isolated thunderstorms developed along a pacific front/dryline feature during the mid afternoon hours. These storms occasionally exhibited supercell characteristics, producing large hail and funnel clouds. One very brief tornado occurred over northeastern Oklahoma county. No damage or injuries occurred. Note: The estimated wind gust of 56 knots is equivalent to 64 mph.

OKZ024-025 **Canadian - Oklahoma**

	27	0400CST							
		1200CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

OKZ027-038 **Comanche - Grady**

	27	0500CST							
		1000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

OKLAHOMA, Western Central and Southeast

OKZ023-028-039>040-044 **Caddo - Cleveland - Cotton - Garvin - Mcclain - Stephens**

27	0500CST							
	1300CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong cold front moved through Oklahoma and north Texas early on the 27th. Several post frontal snowbands developed across southwestern and central Oklahoma. Snow accumulations of 1 to 6 inches were reported with these snowbands.

TEXAS, Western North

TXZ083>090 **Archer - Baylor - Clay - Foard - Hardeman - Knox - Wichita - Wilbarger**

01	0000CST							
31	2359CST			0	0			Drought

With few rainfall events, extreme to exceptional drought persisted through the month.

TXZ086-088 **Baylor - Wichita**

27	0600CST							
	1100CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A strong cold front moved through Oklahoma and north Texas early on the 27th. Several post frontal snowbands developed across southwestern and central Oklahoma. Snow accumulations up to 3.5 inches were reported across western north Texas.

UTAH, East

UTZ022 **Southeast Utah**

01	0000MST							
31	2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought

Monthly precipitation amounts in the 0.5 to 1 inch range across far southeast Utah were 0.20 to 0.30 of an inch below normal, and resulted in severe drought conditions to persist.

UTZ023-025-028 **Eastern Uinta Mountains - La Sal & Abajo Mountains - Tavaputs Plateau**

13	0200MST							
14	0800MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A moist and cold Pacific trough transformed into a slow moving low pressure area over the central intermountain region which resulted in significant snowfall for the mountains of eastern Utah.

UTZ023 **Eastern Uinta Mountains**

21	2200MST							
22	1600MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard

A strong northwest flow combined with snowfall to produce blizzard conditions.

UTZ024-027>029 **Canyonlands / Natural Bridges - Eastern Uinta Basin - Grand Flat And Arches - La Sal & Abajo Mountains - Tavaputs Plateau**

25	0500MST							
26	0330MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A fairly strong front and slow moving trough aloft brought snow the much of eastern Utah during the Christmas Holiday time period. The mountain ranges in eastern Utah generally received 4 to 8 inches of new snow. Several valley locations received the first significant snowfall of the season with 1 to 3 inches being reported.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

ADDITIONS

UTAH, East

UTZ022 **Southeast Utah**

	31	0700MST							
		2359MST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A low pressure system dropped down the west coast and settled south of the Four Corners to end out 2014. This circulation brought significant snowfall to the lower elevations of southeast Utah near the 4 Corners where 3 to 5 inches fell by the first day of the new year.

WASHINGTON, Northwest

Jefferson County

4 SSW Brinnon	10	0500PST							
		1100PST			0	0	300.00K	0.00K	Flood

Fire District 4 suffered major flood damage to Station 42, near the Duckabush River. The station is reported to be a total loss (at one point fire personnel measured more than 5 feet of water in the station with fire apparatus still inside) The loss of the station and equipment is estimated at nearly $200,000. About 6 homes in the area suffered damage.

Flooding near Brinnon on the Duckabush river caused damage.
Both Fire District 2 (Quilcene Fire Rescue) and Fire District 4 (Brinnon Fire Department) conducted multiple rescues of flood-stranded residents and carried out emergency sandbagging operations at several locations. At one point a joint agency swift water rescue team was dispatched to assist with the rescue of a family trapped in rising waters inside their home.

Island County

Clinton	28	1300PST			0	0	250.00K	0.00K	Debris Flow

A house along the private sidewalk Brighton Boardwalk in Clinton was destroyed by a Sunday afternoon mudslide. The house next door was also damaged.

A house along the private sidewalk Brighton Boardwalk in Clinton was destroyed by a Sunday afternoon mudslide.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

ATLANTIC, North

ANZ338 **New York Harbor**

17	1424EST	0	0			Marine Thunderstorm Wind

A passing cold front triggered an isolated strong thunderstorm in New York Harbor.

COLORADO, West

COZ012 **West Elk And Sawatch Mountains**

03	1100MST					
	1102MST	0	0	0.5K	0.00K	Avalanche

An avalanche caught two people in the mountains near Crested Butte, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT, Southern

CTZ005-009-011-012 **Northern Fairfield - Southern Fairfield - Southern Middlesex - Southern New London**

02	0600EST					
	1500EST	0	0	80.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A strong low pressure system passed south then east of Long Island.

MICHIGAN, West

MIZ037-043>044-050-056>058-064>066-071>073 **Allegan - Barry - Calhoun - Eaton - Ionia - Kalamazoo - Kent - Lake - Mason - Muskegon - Newaygo - Oceana - Ottawa - Van Buren**

17	0700EST					
21	1800EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Lake-Effect Snow

The cold air and a favorable atmospheric setup for lake-effect snow led to a prolonged and record-breaking early season snowfall across much of the Great Lakes. Due to strong winds, the greatest snow amounts were recorded further inland. Grand Rapids and Muskegon each broke one daily snowfall record during this period. The snow that fell during the cold air outbreak in the middle of the month accounted for the vast majority of the monthly totals. Grand Rapids received 31.0 inches of snow for November, eclipsing the previous record of 28.2 inches in 1895. Muskegon accumulated 24.5 inches, falling short of the 1995 record of 25.7 inches. Lansing had 6.2 inches, still above normal for the month but not even in the top ten snowiest Novembers. Synoptic and lake effect snow continued November 17-21 and the snow was heavy at times, resulting in hazardous travel conditions through the week. Total snowfall from November 13-21 reached 3 feet from north central Allegan county north to eastern Ottawa county. Total snowfall reports in excess of 2 feet were common along the US-131 corridor.
November 2014 was a remarkable month for cold and snow. Temperatures across Southwest Lower Michigan averaged well below normal, snowfall was above to well above normal, and precipitation was near to above normal. Grand Rapids had their snowiest November on record while Muskegon had their second snowiest. A number of daily temperature, snowfall, and precipitation records were also set.

NEW JERSEY, Northeast

NJZ106 **Eastern Essex**

02	1000EST					
	1300EST	0	0	20.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind

A strong low pressure system passed south then east of Long Island.

NJZ002 **Western Passaic**

26	0830EST					
	2030EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

NEW JERSEY, Northeast

Low pressure developed during the late evening hours on November 25th across northern Florida, and quickly raced along the Eastern seaboard on the 26th, bringing heavy snow along and northwest of the Interstate 287 corridor of interior Northeast New Jersey, and disrupting travel plans the day before Thanksgiving Day.

NEW YORK, Coastal

NYZ071-078-080-176-178 **Northern Queens - Northwest Suffolk - Southeast Suffolk - Southern Queens - Southern Westchester - Southwest Suffolk**

02	0200EST						
	1500EST	0	0	120.0K	0.00K	Strong Wind	

Deep low pressure passed south and east of Long Island.

Kings County

1 W Brooklyn	17	1432EST	0	0	1.00K		Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)

A large tree branch fell into the rear window of a car.

A passing cold front triggered an isolated severe thunderstorm in Brooklyn. Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.

NYZ067-068 **Orange - Putnam**

26	0830EST						
	2300EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Low pressure developed during the late evening hours on November 25th across northern Florida, and quickly raced along the Eastern seaboard on the 26th, bringing heavy snow along and northwest of the Interstate 287 corridor of interior Southeast New York, and disrupting travel plans the day before Thanksgiving Day.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

ALASKA, Northern

AKZ214-215 **Lower Yukon Valley - Yukon Delta**

01	0736AKS						
	1856AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm	

An occlusion moved north over southwest Alaska on the 1st and 2nd and brought a period of freezing rain to several locations.
Zone 214 - Saint Marys AWOS received 0.24 inch of rain and the Reindeer River Remote Automated Weather Station received 0.32 inches, likely all as rain during the event.
Zone 215 - Holy Cross AWWS received approximately 0.12 inches of rain.

AKZ226 **Ne. Slopes Of The Ern Ak Rng**

06	1330AKS						
	1335AKS	1	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche	

A 35 year-old man perished in an avalanche on the 6th, two and a half miles east of the Richardson Highway in the Alaska Range, approximately 60 miles south of Delta Junction. He had been skiing in the back country with another man, who was also caught in the avalanche, but survived. M35OU

AKZ217 **Upper Kobuk And Noatak Vlys**

07	1039AKS						
09	0757AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

With strong high pressure over the Arctic ocean, and low pressure over the Gulf of Alaska. A strong belt of winds developed along the southern slopes of the Brooks Range as well as over the city of Point Hope. High winds were reported at:
Zone 207 - Point Hope AWOS highest gust was 78 mph (68 kt). At Kivalina, wind gusts did not exceed 45 mph (39 kt). Zone 217 - The Howard Pass Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) reported a max gust of 89 mph (77 kt) before it stopped reporting. The Noatak RAWS reported a max gust to 68 mph (59 kt).

AKZ205 **N. Brooks Rng Colville Rvr W**

07	2039AKS						
10	2300AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	

It is likely that dangerous wind chill conditions occurred in passes of zone 205 during the 8th through the 10th, as the Howard Pass RAWS reached a wind chill of -82 before it stopped reporting wind speed on the 8th at 1539AKST.

AKZ207 **Chukchi Sea Coast**

08	0916AKS						
10	0656AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

With strong high pressure over the Arctic ocean, and low pressure over the Gulf of Alaska. A strong belt of winds developed along the southern slopes of the Brooks Range as well as over the city of Point Hope. High winds were reported at:
Zone 207 - Point Hope AWOS highest gust was 78 mph (68 kt). At Kivalina, wind gusts did not exceed 45 mph (39 kt). Zone 217 - The Howard Pass Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) reported a max gust of 89 mph (77 kt) before it stopped reporting. The Noatak RAWS reported a max gust to 68 mph (59 kt).

14	0300AKS						
16	0800AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A tight pressure gradient developed between a low pressure center in Bristol Bay and a strong 1044 mb high pressure center over eastern Russia on the 16th of December 2014. High winds were reported on the 16th at:

Zone 207 : Point Hope AWOS highest gust was 61 mph (53 kt).

CORRECTIONS

ALASKA, Northern

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
AKZ207-226	**Chukchi Sea Coast - Ne. Slopes Of The Ern Ak Rng**								
	27	1329AKS							
	30	1216AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong pressure gradient developed in channeled areas of the Alaska range on the 27th of December. A 1055 mb high over the Yukon and a 990 Low over the Bering Sea induced the pressure gradient. A surface trough moved across the range as well. High winds were reported on the 29th at:
Zone 226: The U.S. Army Mesonet station Texas Condo reported wind gust to 76 kt (87 mph). Zone 225: Peak wind gust of 69 kt (79 mph) reported at the State of Alaska Department of Transportation Mesonet site named Antler Creek.

AKZ215	**Lower Yukon Valley**								
	28	0156AKS							
	30	0056AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

A low pressure moving from the north Pacific Ocean across the far western Alaska Peninsula into Bristol Bay brought a flow of moist air over southwest Alaska on the 28th through 30th. Anvik reported 8 inches of new snow by the afternoon of the 29th, while farther to the south the Holy Cross AWOS reported a total of 0.23 inches of rain from the early morning of the 28th through the early morning of the 30th. The Russian Mission AWOS and Shageluk AWOS each reported less than one tenth of an inch during this time.

AKZ209	**Baldwin Pen. & Selawik Valley**								
	28	0453AKS							
		0540AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind
	28	0649AKS							
		1027AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard

A tight pressure gradient developed between a strong 968 mb low pressure center in the far western Bering Sea and a 1045 mb high pressure center over the eastern Arctic slope on the 27th and 28th of December 2014. High winds were reported on the 28th at:
Zone 207 : Point Hope AWOS highest gust was 68 mph (59 kt). At Kivalina ASOS, wind gusts did not exceed 61 mph (52 kt).
Zone 209: Kotzebue ASOS reported gusts to 60 mph (52 kt). Noorvik likely had blizzard conditions during the morning of the 28th, according to the AWOS. Winds there gusted to 47 mph (41 kt).
Zone 213: Wales AWOS highest reported gust was 70 mph (61 kt).

AKZ225	**Denali**								
	28	1020AKS							
	30	0720AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong pressure gradient developed in channeled areas of the Alaska range on the 27th of December. A 1055 mb high over the Yukon and a 990 Low over the Bering Sea induced the pressure gradient. A surface trough moved across the range as well. High winds were reported on the 29th at:
Zone 226: The U.S. Army Mesonet station Texas Condo reported wind gust to 76 kt (87 mph). Zone 225: Peak wind gust of 69 kt (79 mph) reported at the State of Alaska Department of Transportation Mesonet site named Antler Creek.

AKZ215	**Lower Yukon Valley**								
	28	1116AKS							
	29	0636AKS			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

ALASKA, Northern

A low pressure moving from the north Pacific Ocean across the far western Alaska Peninsula into Bristol Bay brought a flow of moist air over southwest Alaska on the 28th through 30th. Anvik reported 8 inches of new snow by the afternoon of the 29th, while farther to the south the Holy Cross AWOS reported a total of 0.23 inches of rain from the early morning of the 28th through the early morning of the 30th. The Russian Mission AWOS and Shageluk AWOS each reported less than one tenth of an inch during this time.

AKZ201-203 **Central Beaufort Sea Coast - Western Arctic Coast**

30	1358AKS						
31	1253AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

AKZ204 **Eastern Beaufort Sea Coast**

31	0635AKS						
	2335AKS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Blizzard	

A 999 mb low near Kotzebue on the 30th coupled with a strong 1042 mb high pressure center over the high arctic created a strong pressure gradient, providing strong winds and blizzard conditions along the eastern north slope during the day of the 30th of December and lingering into the 31st.
Zone 201: Blizzard conditions were observed at the Wainwright ASOS. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow.
Zone 203: Blizzard conditions were observed at the Nuiqsut ASOS. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow.
Zone 204: Blizzard conditions were observed at the Point Thompson AWOS. The visibility was reduced to one quarter mile or less in snow and blowing snow. There was a peak wind gust of 53 kt (61 mph) at the Point Thompson AWOS.

ALASKA, Southern

AKZ161 **Bristol Bay**

27	1600AKS						
28	0600AKS	0	0		0.00K	Storm Surge/Tide	

On December 27, a low pressure system west of Emmonak at 995 millibars was moving northwest toward Saint Lawrence Island and deepening. A cold front was moving east-northeast toward the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta. A strong pressure gradient was noted between the trough, which extended into the Gulf of Alaska, and a 1055 millibar high sitting over the northern Yukon territory of Canada.

ARIZONA, Central and Northeast

AZZ006 **Grand Canyon Country**

04	2100MST						
05	0200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

AZZ013 **Little Colorado River Valley In Navajo County**

05	0430MST						
	0900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	
06	0530MST						
	0630MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

AZZ015 **Western Mogollon Rim**

06	2030MST						
07	0000MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

ARIZONA, Central and Northeast

AZZ011-013-017 **Chuska Mountains And Defiance Plateau - Little Colorado River Valley In Apache County - Little Colorado River Valley In Navajo County - White Mountains**

07	0430MST						
08	0200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	
09	0000MST						
	0900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

AZZ015-039 **Black Mesa Area - Western Mogollon Rim**

09	0100MST						
	2200MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

Widespread light to moderate rain (over two inches in places) over a two day period (December 4-5) was followed by a large area of high pressure. This created inversions that lead to the widespread development of fog and often dense fog. The time of dense fog development and dissipation was difficult to forecast and record. The entire Grand Canyon was filled with low clouds at times while the Grand Canyon Airport 7 miles away was clear. Some ASOS locations were under low clouds while fog impacted highways and freeways just a few miles away.

CALIFORNIA, Extreme Southeast

CAZ033 **Imperial County Except The Lower Colorado River Valley**

12	0630PST						
	0800PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Dense Fog	

During the morning hours on December 12th, areas of dense fog developed in the Imperial valley, running the length of the valley from the south shores of the Salton Sea to El Centro. Trained weather spotters reported visibilities reduced to just one quarter of a mile in dense fog. This resulted in hazardous driving conditions during the morning rush hour, and led to the issuance of a Dense Fog Advisory for the Imperial valley. Fortunately, no accidents or injuries were reported due to the dense fog.

COLORADO, West

COZ003-011-018-019 **Central Gunnison And Uncompahgre River Basin - Northwestern San Juan Mountains - Roan And Tavaputs Plateaus - Southwestern San Juan Mountains**

17	0300MST						
18	0900MST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather	

A moist Pacific trough brought significant snowfall to portions of southwest and west central Colorado.

COZ012 **West Elk And Sawatch Mountains**

18	1346MST						
	1347MST	0	1	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche	

An avalanche caught a skier near Crested Butte, Colorado.

LAKE SUPERIOR

LSZ266 **Manitou Island To Marquette Mi And W Of Grand Marais Mi To Us/canadian Border Beyond 5nm Of Shore**

03	1800EST						
	1810EST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Marine High Wind	

Storm force west winds developed at Stannard Rock on the 3rd in the wake of a strong cold frontal passage.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

LOUISIANA, Northeast

Concordia Parish

2 NNW Vidalia	23	1048CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)

Penny to quarter sized hail fell around Vidalia.

Concordia Parish

3 N Lismore	23	1100CST							
4 NW Clayton		1112CST			0	0	10.00K	0.00K	Hail (2.75)

A swath of mainly golfball to baseball sized hail occurred from just east of Wildsville to just west of Clayton. A vehicle was damaged by some of the golfball sized hail.

Catahoula Parish

Maitland	23	1111CST							
4 NNE Foules		1123CST			0	0	20.00K	0.00K	Hail (4.25)

A swath of hail fell on the east side of the parish. Hail sizes ranged from golfball to baseball size. Grapefuit sized hail fell just to the east southeast of Sicily Island. Hail damaged roofs and vehicles east of Sicily Island.

Franklin Parish

5 ESE Peck	23	1122CST							
3 E Griffin		1136CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (2.00)

A swath of hail, ranging from quarter to golfball size, fell along the eastern side of the parish. Hen egg sized hail fell along Louisiana Highway 562.

Franklin Parish

1 W Griffin	23	1134CST			0	0	3.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (53EG)

Several trees were blown down in the Buckhorn Wildlife Management Area.

During the afternoon of Dec 23, just enough ingredients came together to support numerous severe storms ahead of a cold front. Across the Lower Mississippi River Valley, peak heating contributed to decent instability in the developing warm sector in advance of the front. Sufficient low level wind shear and strong winds aloft were also in place as a decent upper low was located to our north. This helped to support organized thunderstorm activity along with quite a few supercell storms.
A supercell thunderstorm developed in northeast Louisiana and split into different thunderstorms. What we call a left-mover began to quickly move to the north. This storm has a rotating updraft that rotates anticyclonically (clockwise) . Due to large hail being generated aloft in the storm, a three-body scatter spike (TBSS) or hail spike developed on radar, indicating very large hail was possible. This storm had produced golf ball to grapefruit sized hail. Note: The estimated wind gust of 53 knots is equivalent to 61 mph.

MICHIGAN, Upper

MIZ006-013 **Alger - Delta - Luce**

	02	1600EST							
	03	2200EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ084 **Southern Houghton**

	03	0230EST							
		1430EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Moderate lake effect snow showers developed over northwest and north central Upper Michigan on the 2nd and 3rd in the wake of a cold frontal passage.

MIZ001-009 **Gogebic - Keweenaw**

	15	1100CST							
	16	2000CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ002>005-010-084 **Baraga - Iron - Marquette - Northern Houghton - Ontonagon - Southern Houghton**

	16	0300EST							
	17	0800EST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

MICHIGAN, Upper

A low pressure system moving across the Upper Great Lakes brought a combination of moderate snow and lake enhanced snow accumulation to much of west and north central Upper Michigan from the 15th into 17th.

	21	1600EST						
		2200EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ084 **Southern Houghton**

	21	1600EST						
		2300EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A low pressure system developing over the Plains brought wet moderate snow to portions of Houghton County on the 21st.

MIZ005 **Marquette**

	22	2100EST						
	23	1630EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

MIZ013 **Delta**

	23	0800EST						
		2000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A deepening low pressure moving from the Plains into the Central Great Lakes brought moderate snow to portions of Marquette and Delta counties from the evening of the 22nd into the evening of the 23rd.

MIZ009 **Gogebic**

	30	2100CST						
	31	0700CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

MIZ002-004-010>011-013-084 **Baraga - Delta - Dickinson - Iron - Marquette - Ontonagon - Southern Houghton**

	31	0300EST						
		1000EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Cold/Wind Chill

MIZ001-003 **Keweenaw - Northern Houghton**

	31	1200EST						
		2359EST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Weather

A surge of Arctic air across Upper Michigan produced west wind gusts of 30 to 35 mph and drove wind chill readings into the 25 to 30 below zero range from the evening of the 30th into the morning of 31st over portions of west and central Upper Michigan. Lake effect snow and blowing snow from the strong wind gusts also produced lowered visibility over the Keweenaw Peninsula during the afternoon and evening of New Years Eve.

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Humphreys County

2 SSE Romeo	01	1320CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Funnel Cloud

The funnel cloud was visible from Wolf Lake and was verified by pictures and video.

A shallow arctic air mass cold front slowly made its way across the delta region during the day. In the early afternoon a funnel cloud was visible from Wolf Lake.

Carroll County

1 E Black Hawk	05	1825CST		0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Some trees were blown down along Highway 17 near Black Hawk.

An upper level disturbance moved through the region and produced some thunderstorms. A few of the storms became strong to severe and produced a little wind damage. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Simpson County

2 SSE Shivers 15 1615CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Funnel Cloud

Simpson County

2 SSE Shivers 15 1615CST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Large tree limbs and branches were blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Smith County

5 SW Mize 15 1702CST

1706CST 1.53 50 0 0 6.00K 0.00K Tornado (EF0)

This weak tornado touched down near the intersection of county roads 61 and 50, where some large limbs were snapped. The tornado continued along country road 50, causing some roof damage to a chicken house and ended near the intersection of county roads 50 and 50A. Here, it snapped a few more large limbs. The maximum sustained winds were 75 mph.

Smith County

2 NW Taylorsville 15 1725CST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Pine trees were blown down northwest of Taylorsville.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Warren County

1 N Bovina 15 1756CST

1800CST 1.17 75 0 0 12.00K 0.00K Tornado (EF0)

This weak tornado touched down along Tucker Road, causing minor damage to a mobile home. The tornado continued along Allen Place, snapping a few large trees and causing minor roof damage to a home. Some of these trees took down a few powerlines in the process along the path. The tornado lifted on Tiffintown Road where one tree was uprooted. The tornado was rated an EF0 with max wind speeds of 85 mph.

During the afternoon of Dec 15, just enough ingredients came together to support isolated severe storms ahead of a cold front. Across the Lower Mississippi River Valley, peak heating contributed to decent instability in the developing warm sector in advance of the front. Sufficient low level wind shear and strong winds aloft were also in place as a decent upper low was located to our north. This helped to support organized thunderstorm activity along with a few rotating mini-supercell storms. A long lived, persistent, storm tracked across the southern counties (roughly a Bude to Taylorsville, Mississippi line) and produced a few funnel clouds and one instance of a brief tornado (southwest of Mize). Along the actual front, a broken line of storms developed. One cell along the line developed some weak rotation and produced a brief tornado near Bovina, Mississippi. Activity weakened during the evening as it pushed east and out of the area around midnight.

Jones County

2 SSW Gitano 23 0505CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (1.00)

Quarter sized hail fell along Bernis Hill Road.

Franklin County

1 S Bude 23 0720CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (0.75)

Lincoln County

1 W Caseyville 23 0741CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (1.00)

Quarter sized hail fell along MS Highway 550.

Neshoba County

4 W Arlington 23 1017CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (0.88)

Lincoln County

1 W Caseyville 23 1036CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (0.75)

This was the second time that hail fell at this location on this morning.

Winston County

1 SE Louisville 23 1039CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (0.75)

Winston County

3 N Ross 23 1052CST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was knocked down across Enon Road. Dimed sized hail also fell in the Yellow Creek Community east of Louisville.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

CORRECTIONS

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm
Lawrence County									
2 SSE Robinwood	23	1105CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (0.75)
Lawrence County									
1 ENE Grange	23	1108CST			0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (51EG)
A few trees were blown down along Highway 43. Note: The estimated wind gust of 51 knots is equivalent to 59 mph.									
Jefferson Davis County									
1 E Prentiss	23	1125CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (0.75)
Lincoln County									
1 E West Lincoln	23	1135CST			0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)
A few trees were blown down in southern Lincoln County. Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.									
Lauderdale County									
2 NE Graham	23	1139CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)
Dime to quarter sized hail fell in the western portion of the county, around Meehan.									
Lauderdale County									
1 S Suqualena	23	1145CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (0.75)
Kemper County									
1 W De Kalb	23	1210CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)
Dime to quarter sized hail covered the ground in Dekalb.									
Kemper County									
1 W De Kalb	23	1210CST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Large tree limbs and branches were blown down. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.									
Lincoln County									
1 NW Thayer	23	1215CST							
3 SSE Woolworth		1234CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.75)
A swath of hail fell just north of Bogue Chitto to the Lincoln/Lawrence county line. Hail sizes ranged from quarter to golfball size.									
Lawrence County									
3 WNW Sontag	23	1233CST							
2 E Oma		1251CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)
Swatch of quarter size hail fell across portions of northern Lawrence County.									
Adams County									
2 E Natchez	23	1250CST			0	0	5.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
A tree was blown down on a house on Ivy Lane. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.									
Simpson County									
2 SW Pokal	23	1253CST							
1 SSE Weathersby		1315CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (1.00)
Swath of quarter size hail fell across portions of south central Simpson County.									
Marion County									
Kokomo	23	1405CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (0.75)
Marion County									
1 N Foxworth	23	1413CST			0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Hail (0.75)
Marion County									
2 S Columbia	23	1420CST							
10 E Columbia Marion Arpt		1436CST	12.51	880	3	50	25.00M	0.00K	Tornado (EF3)

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

MISSISSIPPI, Central

This tornado first touched down just east of the Pearl River just south of Columbia. It quickly became strong and moved northeast impacting the southeast side of Columbia. The tornado remained on the ground through Marion County before lifting as it approached the Lamar County line. Numerous businesses, homes, mobile homes, a National Guard building and power poles and lines were heavily damaged or destroyed by the tornado. One well-built home was mostly destroyed and nearly reduced to a slab. This home received the highest damage rating. Extensive tree damage also occurred along the path of the storm. Maximum wind speed of this tornado was 165mph. F33BU, F71MH, M71VE

Lamar County

Sumrall	23	1445CST	0.06	50	0	0	2.50K	0.00K	Tornado (EF0)

This tornado briefly touched down in Sumrall. The tin roof of a daycare center and several large limbs were knocked down from this brief tornado touchdown. The estimated wind speed was 70 mph.

Lamar County

1 ENE Sumrall	23	1446CST							
		1447CST	0.24	50	0	0	23.00K	0.00K	Tornado (EF0)

This tornado briefly touched down in a subdivision north of Sumrall. Twelve homes received minor roof damage, several fences were damaged, and two trees were downed. The estimated wind speed was 75 mph.

Jones County

4 NW Tawanta	23	1505CST			0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (52EG)

Trees were snapped and uprooted.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 52 knots is equivalent to 60 mph.

Jones County

2 S Service	23	1522CST							
1 NNW Hoy		1527CST	5.89	350	2	0	2.20M	0.00K	Tornado (EF2)

This tornado started along Maxey Rd and tracked northeast for a little over 5 miles. Initially the damage was light with only a tree or two snapped and large limbs broken. As the tornado crossed State Highway 28, the width of the tornado increased as well as the intensity. Here, several large pine trees were uprooted and snapped along with a few portions of wooden fence torn down. Along Gardner Rd, more trees were damaged along with some minor roof damage to some homes. A large barn had most of the roof removed with the tin scattered along the path. Similar tree damage occurred as the tornado crossed Hines Rd, Tim Holifield Rd and Service Rd. The tornado reached peak intensity as it crossed Mullican Rd. Here three homes sustained moderate roof damage with dozens of trees snapped/uprooted. A mobile home at this location was totally destroyed and unrecognizable with the undercarriage thrown a considerable distance. Two fatalities occurred in the mobile home. Next to the mobile home was a small wood frame home on a slab. This structure was removed off the foundation. A large wooden storage shed was totally destroyed as well at this location. Peak winds here were at 125 mph. From this point, the tornado narrowed and weakened as it moved northeast and tracked across Bush Dairy Rd and then State Highway 15 where it eventually lifted. M45MH, F40MH

Jasper County

2 W Heidelberg	23	1542CST			0	0	10.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (55EG)

Trees were snapped and uprooted around Heidelberg. Trees were blown down onto County Road 377 just south of Heidelberg.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 55 knots is equivalent to 63 mph.

Jones County

1 NE Lanham	23	1545CST			0	0	0.20K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

Large tree limbs and branches were blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Clarke County

6 S Goodwater	23	1559CST			0	0	1.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down on County Road 230 near the Clarke/Wayne county line.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Lauderdale County

1 NE Meridian	23	1600CST			0	0	2.00K	0.00K	Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A power line was blown down.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

MISSISSIPPI, Central

Clarke County

Junction City 23 1613CST 0 0 3.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (51EG)

Trees were blown down near the Carmichael Community.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 51 knots is equivalent to 59 mph.

Clarke County

3 S Snell 23 1623CST 0 0 2.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)

A tree was blown down on County Road 420 north of Mississippi Highway 18.

Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Clarke County

Creek 23 1627CST

1629CST 0.49 100 0 0 7.00K 0.00K Tornado (EF0)

The tornado started along County Road 658 and traveled northeast. It crossed Pine Ridge Road and ended about one quarter mile into the woods. The skirting of a mobile home was blown out along with a few large pine branches and large tree tops were broken off. The estimated wind speed was 75mph.

During the afternoon of Dec 23, just enough ingredients came together to support numerous severe storms ahead of a cold front. Across the Lower Mississippi River Valley, peak heating contributed to decent instability in the developing warm sector in advance of the front. Sufficient low level wind shear and strong winds aloft were also in place as a decent upper low was located to our north. This helped to support organized thunderstorm activity along with quite a few supercell storms.
A long lived, persistent, storm tracked across the southeastern counties (near Columbia, Mississippi to Sumrall and Laurel to Heidelberg, Mississippi line) and produced multiple tornadoes. Widespread damage occurred in southern Columbia and near Laurel. Additional damage occurred across Marion, Jones and Clarke counties. Sadly, five confirmed fatalities occurred, with three near Columbia in Marion County and two near Laurel in Jones County. Severe storms moved out of the region by late afternoon to early Tuesday evening. The front continued to track through the area through the evening of December 23.

Warren County

2 NW Yokena 27 1336CST 0 0 1.00K 0.00K Hail (1.50)

Warren County

Vicksburg 27 1358CST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Hail (1.00)

The combination of a cold front and a warm unstable air mass caused some isolated severe storms with large hail over Warren county during the afternoon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, North and Central

NHZ001-002 **Northern Coos - Southern Coos**

09 1400EST

2300EST 0 0 0.00K 0.00K Winter Storm

Low pressure off the Delmarva Peninsula on the morning of the 9th drifted slowly north and northeast through the morning of the 12th. The system brought 4 to 8 inches of snow to much of Coos County during the afternoon and evening of the 9th before the precipitation changed to rain.

NEW YORK, West

NYZ001>008-010>014-020>021 **Allegany - Cattaraugus - Genesee - Jefferson - Lewis - Livingston - Monroe - Niagara - Northern Cayuga - Northern Erie - Ontario - Orleans - Oswego - Wayne - Wyoming**

10 0600EST 0 0 420.0K 0.00K Winter Storm

11

Low pressure developed off the mid-Atlantic coast then lifted to southern New England. The noreaster brought a blanket of heavy snow to much of the region. The highest amounts were in Cayuga, Jefferson, Oswego, Wayne, Monroe and Ontario Counties where a band of moderate to heavy snow fell Wednesday (10th) afternoon and another Wednesday evening. Lesser amounts fell across the Niagara Frontier and western Southern Tier. The snow resulted in travel disruptions. Several school districts in the hardest hit areas were forced to close. Specific snowfall amounts received included: 22 inches at Minetto; 18 inches as Perrysburg and Beaver Falls; 17 inches at Palmyra and Walworth; 16 inches at Fulton; 15 inches at Gypsum and Macedon; 14 inches at Montezuma, Watertown, Webster; 13 inches at Oswego; 12 inches at Stafford, Geneva and Lockport; 11 inches at Franklinville, Kennedy, Jamestown, East Amherst, East Aurora, Rochester Airport, Phoenix, and Youngstown; 10 inches at Whitesville, Colden, Elma, Kenmore, Batavia, Cape Vincent and Warsaw; 9 inches at Angelica, Ripley, and Buffalo Airport.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

NEW YORK, West

NYZ019 **Chautauqua**

24 2158EST
25 0900EST 0 0 40.0K 0.00K High Wind

Rapidly deepening surface low pressure moved from the lower Ohio Valley across Detroit and Lake Huron reaching western Quebec by Christmas morning. The low pushed a strong cold front across the region on Christmas Eve. The strong winds gusted to 67 mph and brought down numerous trees and power lines. Tractor trailers were overturned. A roof was torn off a building in Lancaster. A building on Broadway Avenue in Buffalo partially collapsed. It was later demolished due to the unsafe conditions. Windows were blown out of a building at Seneca and Larkin Streets in Buffalo. In Ridgeway, several power poles in a row were sheared off with wires down. Other locations of reported damage included: Mina, Shelby, Oakfield, Lyndonville, Royalton, Medina, Wilson, Fredonia, Attica, Stafford and Batavia. Specific measured wind gusts included: 67 mph at North Tonawanda; 60 mph at Niagara Falls Airport and Dunkirk, and 59 mph at Kenmore and Buffalo Coast Guard on the waterfront.

Orleans County
2 SSW Shelby 24 2225EST 0 0 15.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Law enforcement reported trees down on West Shelby Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Genesee County
2 WNW East Oakfield 24 2228EST 0 0 15.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Law enforcement reported downed trees blocking Albion Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Orleans County
1 NW Lyndonville 24 2228EST 0 0 15.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Law enforcement reported trees down on Marshall Road.
Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

Orleans County
1 ESE Shelby 24 2228EST 0 0 15.00K 0.00K Thunderstorm Wind (50EG)
Law enforcement reported trees down on Harrison Road.
Rapidly deepening surface low pressure moved from the lower Ohio Valley across Detroit and Lake Huron reaching western Quebec by Christmas morning. The low pushed a strong cold front across the region on Christmas Eve which was accompanied by damaging thunderstorm winds. The thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Orleans and Genesee counties. Damage was reported near Oakfield, Lyndonville, and Shelby. Note: The estimated wind gust of 50 knots is equivalent to 58 mph.

NYZ002-010>012 **Genesee - Northern Erie - Orleans - Wyoming**

25 0026EST
0900EST 0 0 170.0K 0.00K High Wind

Rapidly deepening surface low pressure moved from the lower Ohio Valley across Detroit and Lake Huron reaching western Quebec by Christmas morning. The low pushed a strong cold front across the region on Christmas Eve. The strong winds gusted to 67 mph and brought down numerous trees and power lines. Tractor trailers were overturned. A roof was torn off a building in Lancaster. A building on Broadway Avenue in Buffalo partially collapsed. It was later demolished due to the unsafe conditions. Windows were blown out of a building at Seneca and Larkin Streets in Buffalo. In Ridgeway, several power poles in a row were sheared off with wires down. Other locations of reported damage included: Mina, Shelby, Oakfield, Lyndonville, Royalton, Medina, Wilson, Fredonia, Attica, Stafford and Batavia. Specific measured wind gusts included: 67 mph at North Tonawanda; 60 mph at Niagara Falls Airport and Dunkirk, and 59 mph at Kenmore and Buffalo Coast Guard on the waterfront.

NYZ006 **Oswego**

30 2100EST
31 1500EST 0 0 45.0K 0.00K Lake-Effect Snow

NYZ007-010>011 **Genesee - Jefferson - Lewis - Northern Erie**

31 1200EST
2359EST 0 0 140.0K 0.00K Lake-Effect Snow

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

NEW YORK, West

A band of lake effect snow developed during the evening of December 30s across central and northern Oswego County extending into the southern portion of the Tug Hill Plateau. Snowfall rates reached 2 to 4 inches per hour as the band intensified in response to deepening moisture and instability. The band of heavy snow continued across Oswego County through the middle of the day on the 31st before moving north toward Watertown in the afternoon. The band remained across Jefferson and far northern Lewis County New Years Eve into New Years morning with subtle changes in wind direction forcing the band to meander several miles north and south at times. The band occasionally split into two distinct bands of snow to the north and south of Watertown due to some shear, and also occasional upstream connections to bands from Lake Erie. The snow became weak and disorganized for a few hours on the afternoon of New Years Day due to drier air and more shear over the lake. The band of snow moved south on the night of January 1st and intensified across the Tug Hill region overnight. Snowfall rates reached 2 to 3 inches per hour by early morning on January 2nd as it moved further southward across Oswego County before dissipating. Snowfall amounts were moderately high in this event with around 2 feet across central and northern Oswego County, and 1 to 2 feet farther north across central and southern Jefferson County into far western and northern Lewis County.

OREGON, Central and East

ORZ049-507 **Foothills Of The Northern Blue Mountains Of Oregon - Grand Ronde Valley - Wallowa County**

10	1454PST						
11	2100PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

ORZ502-505>506-508>509-511 **Central Oregon - East Slopes Of The Oregon Cascades - Foothills Of The Southern Blue Mountains Of Oregon - John Day Basin - Northern Blue Mountains - Ochoco-John Day Highlands - Southern Blue Mountains**

11	0800PST						
	1700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

A deep strong low pressure system off the coast provided strong southerly flow to the forecast area. With a strong upper level jet and associated strong low level jet running perpendicular to the mountain terrain, and a strong surface low that set up over the Washington Basin would tighten the gradients along the Blue Mountain Foothills. Wind reports in MPH are as followed: Along with multiple reports of damage the Northern Blue Mountain Foothills recorded 9 separate gusts ranging from (58-95), with the strongest gust 1 mile WNW of Cayuse. 8 separate gusts ranging from (59-88) along the Southern Blue Mountain Foothills, with the strongest gust 1 mile NW of Heppner. A few gusts ranging from (68-75) near Joseph. A couple of gusts of (60) and (71) along the Northern Blue Mountains, with the strongest gust 3 miles WSW Kooskooskie. A few gusts ranging from (63-70) across the Ochoco and John Day Highlands, with the strongest gust measured at the John Day Airport. A couple of gusts of (67) and (69) across the Southern Blue Mountains, with the highest gust 5 miles NNE of Fox. A gust of (60) across the Grand Ronde Valley in Ladd and Pyles Canyon. A gust of (60) along with a couple reports of damage in Central Oregon, with the wind gust reported at the Redmond Airport. Additionally there were a couple reports of several tree branches up to 6 inches in diameter across the John Day Valley, as well as a few damage reports with downed trees and power lines for the East Slopes of the Oregon Cascades.

ORZ502-506 **Northern Blue Mountains - Ochoco-John Day Highlands - Southern Blue Mountains**

24	0400PST						
	2100PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

A storm system moved into the interior pacific northwest Christmas Eve providing significant snow accumulations to the Blue Mountains and the Ochaco and John Day Highlands. Snow accumulations in inches are as followed: (9) over 12 hours at the Milk Shakes Snotel, (7) over 12 hours as the Lucky Strike Snotel, and (6) over 6 hours 6 miles NE of Mitchell.

ORZ049-502>503-506 **Grand Ronde Valley - Northern Blue Mountains - Ochoco-John Day Highlands - Southern Blue Mountains - Wallowa County**

27	0700PST						
28	0800PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow	

Another pacific storm system would move across the interior pacific northwest providing significant snow accumulations to several areas. Snow amounts in inches are as followed: (11) 9 miles N of Elgin, (8) 9 miles SE of Elgin, (8) at County Line Snotel, (7) 12 SSW of Canyon City, and (7) near Cove.

CORRECTIONS

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

OREGON, Central and East

ORZ502-509-511 **Central Oregon - East Slopes Of The Oregon Cascades - Northern Blue Mountains - Southern Blue Mountains**

	29	0000PST						
		2100PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Yet another round of winter weather impacted the interior pacific northwest, with significant snow accumulations across portions of central and northeast Oregon. Snow accumulations in inches are as followed: (14) at Mecheam, (12) in Ukiah, (13) just southwest of Bend, and (7) at Camp Sherman.

TEXAS, Central

TXZ098-114 **Haskell - Shackelford - Throckmorton**

	01	0000CST						
	31	2359CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Drought

The U.S. Drought Monitor reported drought conditions across Haskell, Throckmorton, and the northern part of Shackelford Counties.

TXZ049-054-064>066-071>073-077-098-113-127>128-154 **Callahan - Coke - Concho - Fisher - Haskell - Irion - Jones - Mcculloch - Nolan - Runnels - Schleicher - Sterling - Taylor - Tom Green**

	30	1058CST						
	31	2359CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

TXZ076-078-099-114-139-168-169 **Coleman - Crockett - Kimble - Menard - Shackelford - Sutton - Throckmorton**

	31	0300CST						
		2359CST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Winter Storm

A high impact winter storm event affected most of West Central Texas during the period from January 30, 2014 through noon on January 2, 2015. The winter storm continued into the midnight hours of January 3rd. The freezing rain and sleet formed an icy glaze on area roads that either slowed or shut down ground travel, air travel and commerce across much of the region by the morning of December 31st. There were numerous accidents in the cities of Abilene and San Angelo. A hospital in San Angelo had to divert patients as it ran out of room. An arctic cold front caused temperatures to drop below freezing across much the region by the afternoon and the evening of the 30th and continued through New Years Eve and New Years Day.

WASHINGTON, Northwest

WAZ503 **Western Whatcom County**

	08	2144PST						
		2344PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Brief high wind in western Whatcom county.

WAZ001 **San Juan**

	09	0108PST						
		0308PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

WAZ503 **Western Whatcom County**

	09	0434PST						
		0853PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Avalanche

WAZ516 **North Coast**

	09	0600PST						
		0800PST		0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Northwest

Southeasterly gradients tightened enough for some spotty high wind exceeding 40 mph and/or gusts of 58 mph. This was the first of three storms.

10	0540PST						
	0740PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

WAZ001-503-517 **Central Coast - San Juan - Western Whatcom County**

10	0553PST						
	1248PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind	

This was the second of three storms.

WAZ509-558 **Admiralty Inlet Area - Seattle And Vicinity - Tacoma Area**

11	1930PST						
	2158PST	0	0	1.0M	0.00K	High Wind	

WAZ504-555 **East Puget Sound Lowlands - Southwest Interior**

11	2000PST						
	2200PST	0	0	1.5M	0.00K	Strong Wind	

WAZ001-503-506-511-517 **Central Coast - Everett And Vicinity - Hood Canal Area - San Juan - Western Skagit County - Western Whatcom County**

11	2001PST						
	0125PST	0	0	500.0K	0.00K	High Wind	

A deep low moved north along the Washington coast but weakened with time. The strongest winds occurred inland from about Tacoma north. A Seattle Times article said there were 246,000 power customers affected, which would make this the highest impact storm of the season by a small margin.
Here is a Seattle Times article:
Vashon Highway Southwest between Southwest 112th Street and 116th Street is closed because of downed power lines.

The storm impacted nearly 246,000 customers.
Redmond police said 160th Avenue Northeast, between Northeast 83rd and Northeast 85th, remained closed Friday morning after scaffolding outside an apartment building under construction fell Thursday night.

The Point Defiance/Tahlequah ferry route is out of service until further notice because of storm damage to the Tahlequah terminal, according to Washington State Ferries. The alternate route is the North Vashon terminal.

Update at 6 a.m.: Puget Sound Energy says about 53,000 customers are without power in the utilitys service area.

Meanwhile, several school districts are closing schools or starting late as a result of power outages and blocked roads. Check here for updates.
The tree that was blocking Highway 203 at 124th Street Northeast, south of Duvall, has been cleared.

Original post: Utility crews are making progress in restoring power to tens of thousands of homes and businesses in Western Washington that lost power during last nights windstorm.

Puget Sound Energy reported about 66,000 customers were still without power as of 4:30 a.m. Friday, down from a peak of nearly 105,000 at 1 a.m. Seattle City Light said just under 2,500 were in the dark as of 4:30 a.m.

The Snohomish County Public Utility District reported about 26,000 customers were without power.

Some school districts are observing modified schedules as a result of the storm.

In the Northshore School District, Timbercrest Junior High and Bear Creek and East Ridge elementary schools are closed Friday due to road closures and power outages. All other district schools will open two hours later than normal.

In the Everett School District, Everett High and Emerson and Woodside elementaries will be closed.

South Whidbey School District is closed.
In the Bethel School District in Pierce County, Roy Elementary School will start two hours late. The Toledo School District in Lewis County is also starting school two hours late.

Location	Date	Time Local/ Standard	Path Length (Miles)	Path Width (Yards)	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured	Estimated Damage Property	Estimated Damage Crops	Character of Storm

CORRECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Northwest

Several streets are blocked by trees or debris, including state Highway 9 a mile north of Finn Settlement Road north of Arlington. Also, Highway 203 at 124th Street Northeast, south of Duvall, is blocked by a tree.

Officials say a tree fell onto the casinos 18,000-gallon propane tank and started a large fire roughly 30 feet from the casino.

Winds have gradually died down. Thursday night, the National Weather Service recorded gusts of 50 mph at Seattles Alki Beach, 61 mph on Camano Island and 69 mph at the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station.

WASHINGTON, Southeast

WAZ520 **East Slopes Of The Washington Cascades**

04	1500PST					
05	0700PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Ice Storm

Moderate to heavy amounts of precipitation fell across the East Slopes of the Washington Cascades. Most of the precipitation fell as freezing rain with areas reporting up to a half an inch of ice. Reports from Trout Lake of 0.25 of ice and 0.50 near Appleton.

WAZ029 **Blue Mountain Foothills**

10	1700PST					
11	2100PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

WAZ030 **Northwest Blue Mountains**

11	1600PST					
	2100PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A deep strong low pressure system off the coast provided strong southerly flow to the forecast area. With a strong upper level jet and associated strong low level jet running perpendicular to the mountain terrain, and a strong surface low that set up over the Washington Basin would tighten the gradients along the Blue Mountain Foothills. Wind reports in MPH are as followed: Along with a few damage reports, 9 separate wind gust reports ranging from (58-91) were recorded along the Blue Mountain Foothills, the strongest wind gust was 11 miles ENE of Milton-Freewater OR near the WA/OR state line. Several downed trees reported along a highway in the Blue Mountains.

WAZ521 **Simcoe Highlands**

21	0222PST					
	1022PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	High Wind

A strong cold front brought southwest winds across much of the interior pacific northwest. Strong wind gusts of 58 MPH near Goodnoe Hills, and 65 MPH 13 miles WNW of Bickleton were reported.

WAZ030 **Northwest Blue Mountains**

24	0400PST					
	2100PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

A storm system moved into the interior pacific northwest Christmas Eve providing significant snow accumulations to the Washington Blue Mountains. Snow amounts recorded at Ski Bluewood was 8 inches in 12 hours.

27	0700PST					
28	1000PST	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	Heavy Snow

Another pacific storm system moved across the interior pacific northwest and provided significant snow to the Washington Blue Mountains. 24 hour snow amount was 10 inches as Ski Bluewood.

Reference Notes:

Storm Data Disclosure

Storm Data is an official publication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which documents the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. In addition, it is a partial record of other significant meteorological events, such as record maximum or minimum temperatures or precipitation that occurs in connection with another event.

Some of the information appearing in Storm Data may have been provided by or gathered from sources outside the National Weather Service (NWS), such as the media, law enforcement and/or other government agencies, private companies, individuals, etc. An effort is made to use the best available information, but because of time and resource constraints, information from these sources may be unverified by the NWS. Therefore, when using information from Storm Data, customers should be cautious as the NWS does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the information. Further, when it is apparent information appearing in Storm Data originated from a source outside the National Weather Service (frequently credit is provided), Storm Data customers requiring additional information should contact that source directly. In most cases, NWS employees will not have the knowledge to respond to such requests. In cases of legal proceedings, under Department of Commerce regulations and/or rules of the court, NWS employees are not legally obligated to provide written or verbal testimony.

Fatality Codes: For events that include a fatality, there is a code containing the gender, age and fatality location at the end of the event narrative.
1st -letter: Gender (M/F) / 2nd -numbers: Age / 3rd -letters: Fatality location (see table below)
Example: M51IW – Male, 51 years of age, fatality occurred In Water.

Fatality Location Abbreviations:

BF	Ball Field	MH	Mobile Home
BO	Boating	OT	Other
BU	Business	OU	Outside/Open Areas
CA	Camping	PH	Permanent Home
EQ	Heavy Equipment/Construction	SC	School
GF	Golfing	TE	Telephone
IW	In Water	UT	Under Tree
LS	Long Span Roof	VE	Vehicle

List of Acronyms:

NWS	- National Weather Service
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
WCM	- Warning Coordination Meteorologist – The meteorologist at each NWS Office responsible for reporting severe weather events
LST	- Local Standard Time Storm Data attempts to always use “Standard Time”
AST	- Atlantic Standard Time
EST/EDT	- Eastern Standard Time / Eastern Daylight Time
CST/CDT	- Central Standard Time / Central Daylight Time
MST/MDT	- Mountain Standard Time / Mountain Daylight Time

PST/PDT - Pacific Standard Time / Pacific Daylight Time
AKS - Alaska Standard Time
HST - Hawaii Standard Time

Other Notes:

An “Episode” is an entire storm system and can contain many different types of events.

An “Event” is an individual type of storm event.

When listing wind speed values under “Character of Storm”, i.e. High Wind (G81): The G indicates a “Gust” which is a peak 5-second averaged wind speed in Knots (kts). 1 kt. = 1.152 mph. This number can be either E (estimated) by damage caused, or M (measured) by known calibrated anemometers. Examples: (M61) = measured 61 knots; (E75) = estimated at 75 knots.

All wind speeds listed are estimated by NWS personnel by the amount and type of damage unless otherwise noted with an “M” which represents an actual wind speed as measured by official NWS approved anemometer.

When listing hail size under “Character of Storm”, ex. Hail (2.25), the hail size is given in inches and hundredths of inches.

When listing property and crop damage, the figures indicated are the best guess made by the NWS from the available sources of information at the time of the printing.

The fatalities, injuries, and damage amounts appearing in tropical cyclone events are attributed only to wind damage experienced in the coastal counties/parishes listed. Other tropical cyclone related events such as tornadoes and flooding are listed within their separate event types.

The Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category One Hurricane:

Winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kts or 119-153 kph). Storm surge generally 4-5 ft above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category Two Hurricane:

Winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kts or 154-177 kph). Storm surge generally 6-8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category Three Hurricane:

Winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kts or 178-209 kph). Storm surge generally 9-12 ft above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering of floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required.

Category Four Hurricane:

Winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kts or 210-249 kph). Storm surge generally 13-18 ft above normal. More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km).

Category Five Hurricane:

Winds greater than 155 mph (135 kts or 249 kph). Storm surge generally greater than 18 ft above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 ft above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required.

The Enhanced Fujita Scale

EF-Scale	Intensity	Wind Speed (mph)	Typical Damage (Suggested)
EF0	Gale Tornado	40 - 72	Tree branches broken, chimneys damaged, shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged or destroyed, outbuildings and sheds destroyed.
EF1	Moderate	73 - 112	Roof surfaces peeled off, mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned, moving autos pushed off the roads, garages may be destroyed.
EF2	Significant	113 - 157	Roofs blown off frame houses; mobile homes demolished and/or destroyed, train boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; airborne debris can cause damage.
EF3	Severe	158 - 206	Roofs and walls torn off well constructed houses; trains overturned; large trees uprooted, can knock down entire forest of trees.
EF4	Devastating	207 - 260	Well-constructed frame houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; automobiles thrown, large airborne objects can cause significant damage.
EF5	Incredible	261 - 318	Brick, stone and cinder-block buildings destroyed, most debris is carried away by tornadic winds, large and heavy objects can be hurled in excess of 100 meters, trees debarked, asphalt peeled off of roads, steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.
EF6	Inconceivable	319 - 379	Brick, stone and cinderblock buildings destroyed, most debris is carried away by tornadic winds, large and heavy objects can be hurled in excess of 100 meters, trees debarked, asphalt peeled off of roads, steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.

Typical EF0 Tornado Damage
Note the trees are stripped of leaves, but the trees remain standing. Only light roof damage and a few missing shingles.

Typical EF1 Tornado Damage
Note the uprooted trees and missing shingles from the roof. There is significant roof damage.

Typical EF2 Tornado Damage
This home is missing it's entire roof but the exterior walls remain intact. Some of the stronger hardwood trees remain standing.

Typical EF3 Tornado Damage
This home is missing the entire roof as well as some of the exterior walls. Trees are blown over or snapped near the base and outbuildings are destroyed.

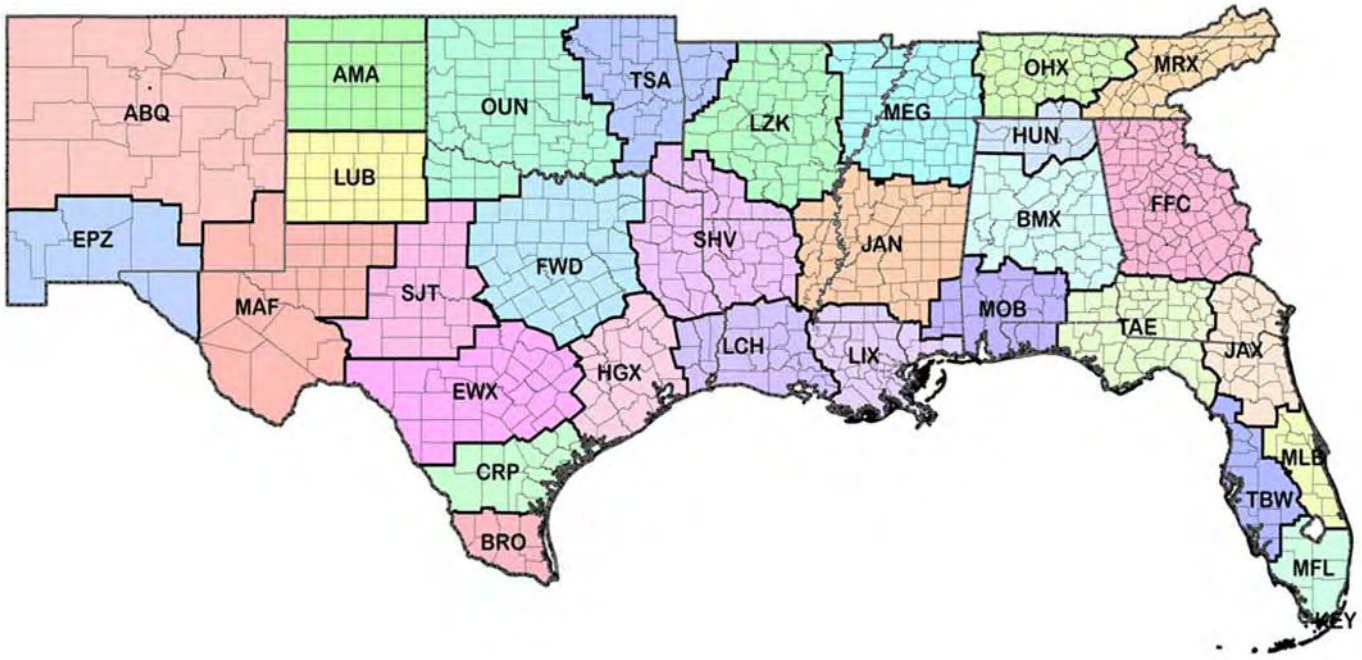
Typical EF4 Tornado Damage
This home is almost completely obliterated, with no walls standing. The debris from the home is where the house once stood.

Typical EF5 Tornado Damage
These homes have been completely removed from their original locations. The debris field has been scattered some distance from their foundation.

Typical EF5 Tornado Damage
The asphalt surface has been peeled off of this road.

(All photographs courtesy of Brian Smith, Meteorologist, National Weather Service, Valley NE.)

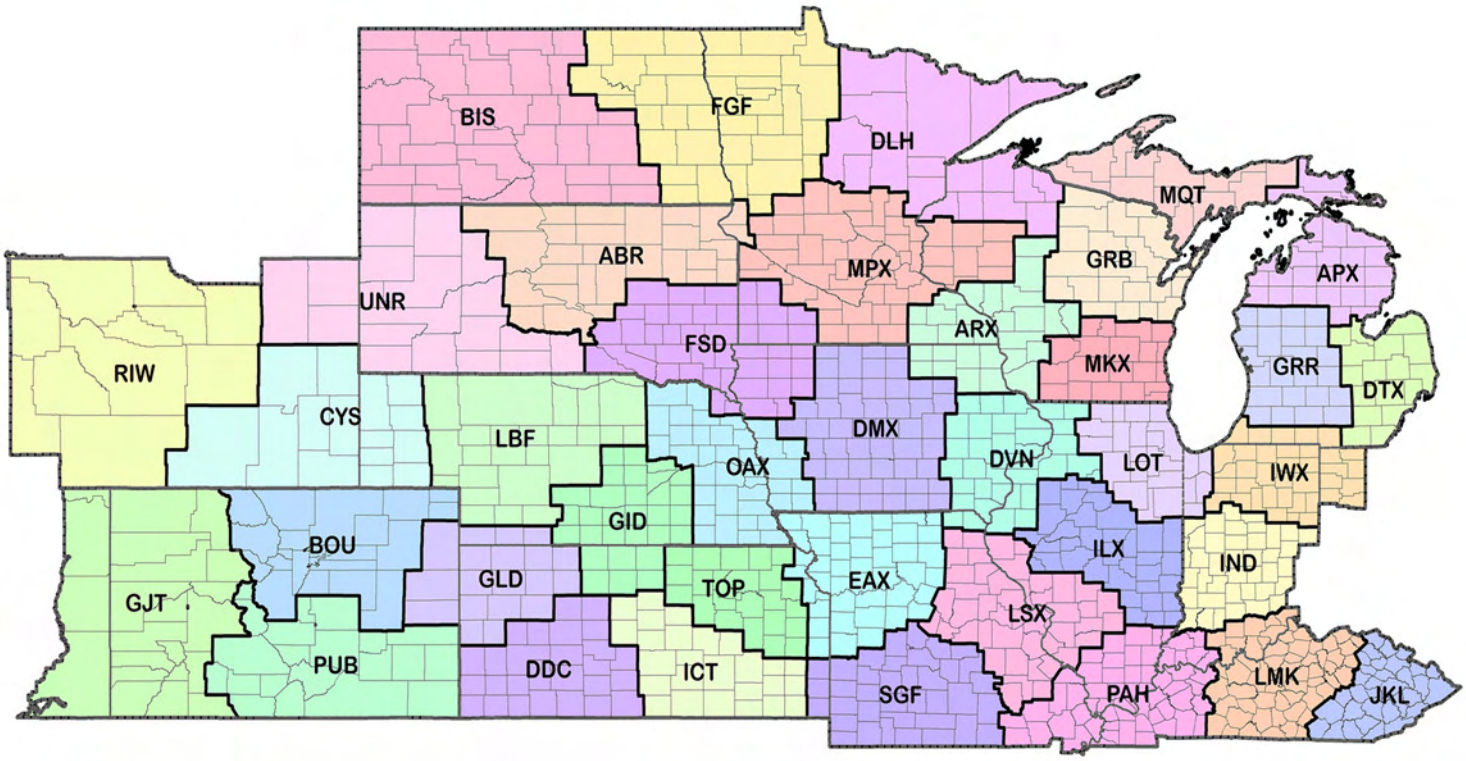
Eastern Region

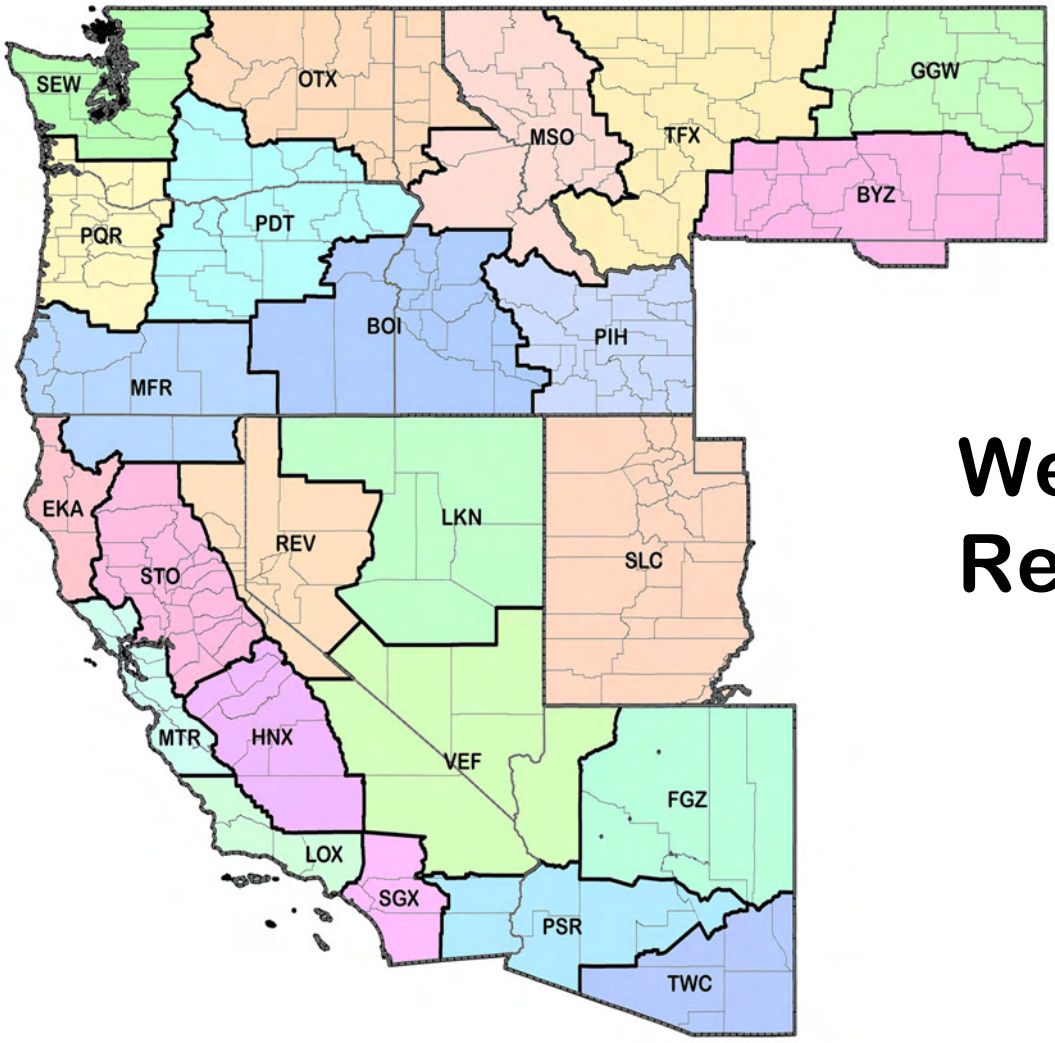


Southern Region

Puerto Rico

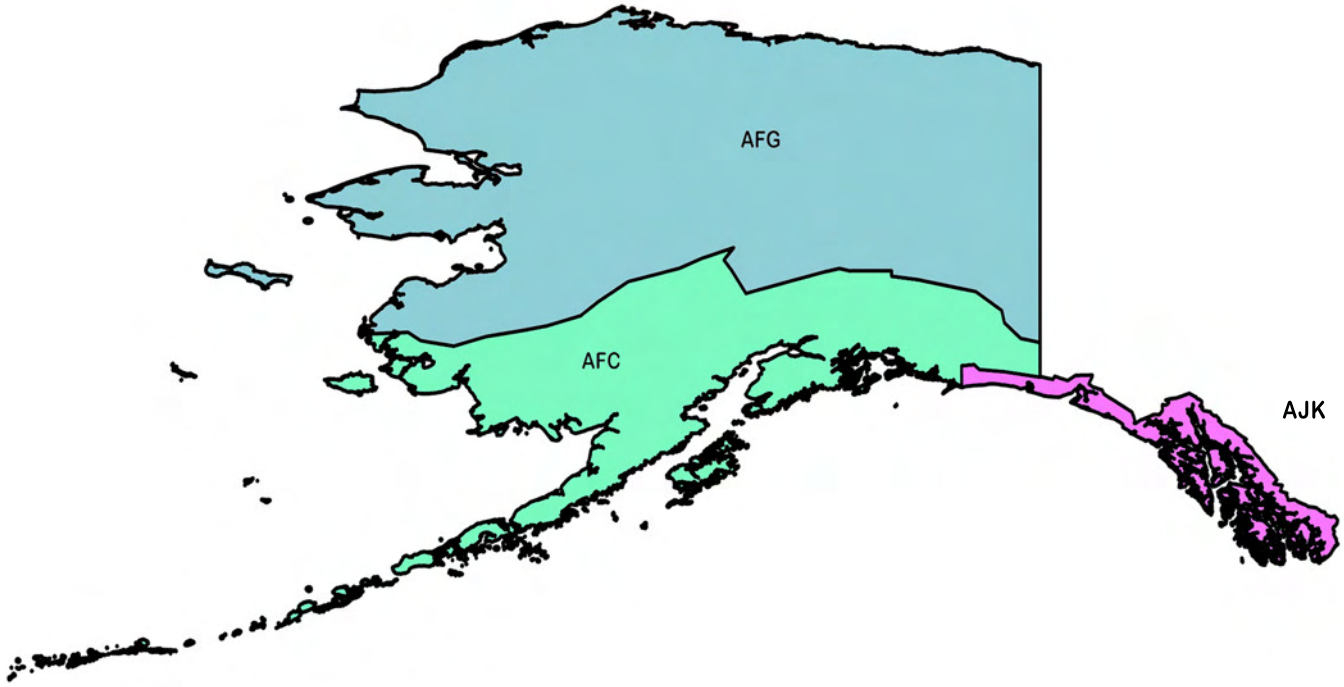
Central Region



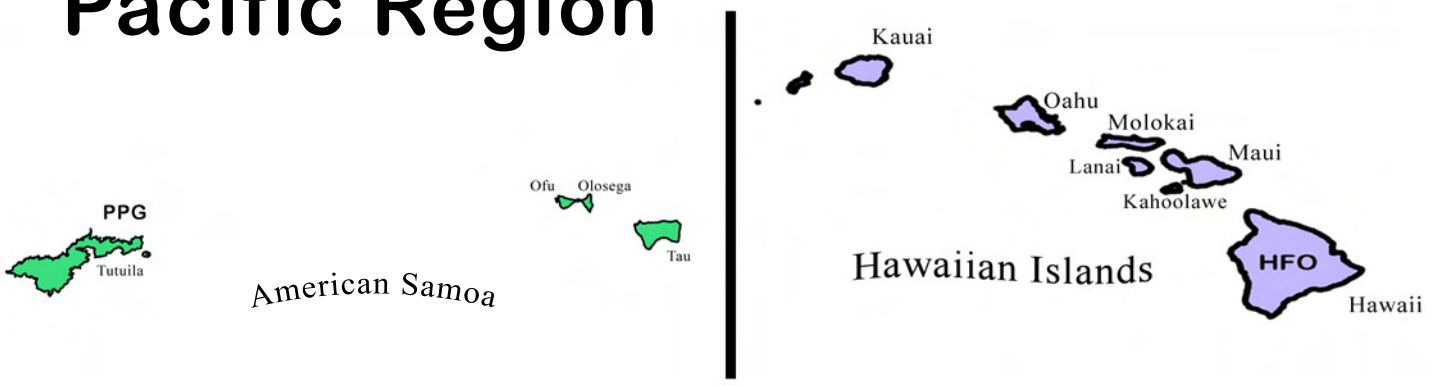


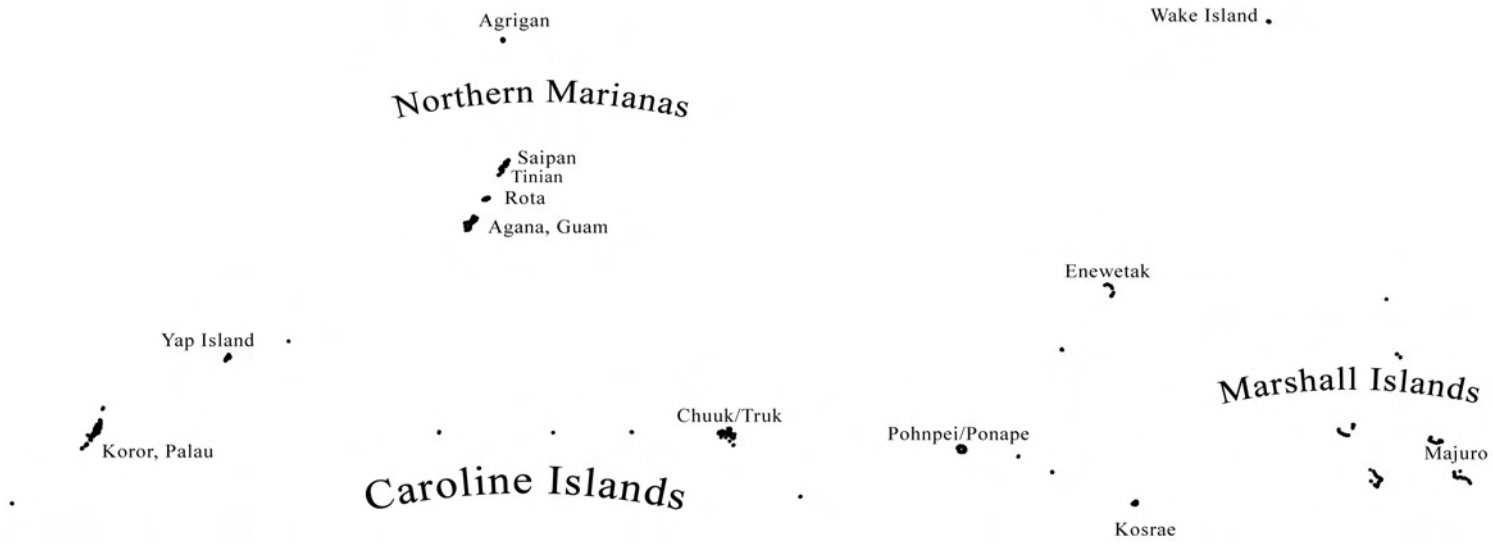
Western Region

Alaska Region



Pacific Region





These and other publications are available from the National Climatic Data Center

Hourly Precipitation Data
This publication contains hourly precipitation amounts obtained from recording rain gages located at National Weather Service, Federal Aviation Administration, and cooperative observer stations. Published data are displayed in inches and tenths or inches and hundredths at local standard time. HPD includes maximum precipitation for nine (9) time periods from 15 minutes to 24 hours, for selected stations.

Climatological Data
Monthly editions contain station daily maximum and minimum temperatures and precipitation. Some Stations provide daily snowfall, snow depth, evaporation, and soil temperature data. Each edition also contains monthly summaries for heating and cooling degree days (65 degree F base). The July issue contains a recap of monthly heating degree days and snow data for the preceding July through June.

The Annual issue contains monthly and annual averages of temperature, precipitation, temperature extremes, freeze data, soil temperatures, evaporation, and a recap of monthly cooling degree days.

Storm Data
Monthly issues contain a chronological listing, by states, of occurrences of storms and unusual weather phenomena. Reports contain information on storm paths, deaths, injuries, and property damage. An "Outstanding storms of the month" section highlights severe weather events with photographs, illustrations, and narratives. The December issue includes annual tornado, lightning, flash flood, and tropical cyclone summaries.

Monthly Climatic Data for the World
This publication contains monthly means for temperature, pressure, precipitation, vapor pressure, and sunshine for approximately 2,000 surface data collection stations worldwide and monthly mean upper air temperatures, dew point depressions, and wind velocities for approximately 500 observing sites.

Local Climatological Data
LCD publications summmarize temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, wind speed and direction observations for several hundred cities in the U.S. and its territories. Each monthly publication also contains 3 hourly weather observations for that month and a hourly summary of precipitation. Annual LCD publications contain a summary of the past calendar year as well as historical averages and extremes.

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