

TOWN OF PINETOP-LAKESIDE

RESOLUTION NO. 25-1784

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PINETOP-LAKESIDE, ARIZONA, ADOPTING THE AMENDED 2024 NAVAJO COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside from time to time are requested to approve regional planning documents; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside participated in the 2024 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation “Plan” update with Navajo County and other participating jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, this Plan was prepared to guide hazard mitigation to better protect people, property, community assets and land from the effects of hazards; and

WHEREAS, this Plan demonstrates Navajo County and participating communities’ commitment to reducing risks from hazards and serves as a tool to help decision makers direct mitigation activities and resources; and

WHEREAS, this Plan was also developed to ensure the participants’ eligibility for certain Federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation grant funding; and

WHEREAS, Navajo County made minor changes to the previously adopted 2024 Plan, correcting language in in the Mitigation Projects Annex action; and

WHEREAS, FEMA has advised that we will need to re-adopt the plan; and

WHEREAS, the amended 2024 Navajo Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is attached hereto and (Exhibit A); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has reviewed and determined that this Plan is eligible for final approval pending adoption by Navajo County, the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside and all other participating jurisdictions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside, Arizona, hereby adopts the amended 2024 Navajo Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan this 17th day of July 2025.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a majority vote of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside in an open meeting on this 17th day of July 2025.



ATTEST:

Kristi Salskov
Kristi Salskov, MMC, CPM, Town Clerk

TOWN OF PINETOP-LAKESIDE

Stephanie Irwin
Stephanie Irwin, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

William J. Sims
William J. Sims, III Town Attorney

EXHIBIT A

Amended 2024 Navajo Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Vulnerability

Table 4.3.1-5: CPRI Rating for Dam Failure

Participating Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI Score
Holbrook	Unlikely	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	1.00
Pinetop-Lakeside	Unlikely	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	1.00
Show Low	Unlikely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 24	2.45
Snowflake	Unlikely	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	1.00
Taylor	Possibly	Critical	6 - 12 hours	> 1 week	2.65
Winslow	Unlikely	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	1.00
Unincorporated Navajo	Possibly	Limited	12 - 24 hours	> 1 week	2.20

Aligned table with 5-1.

Any storm event, or series of storm events of sufficient magnitude to cause an overtopping dam failure scenario, would have potentially catastrophic consequences in the inundation area. Most “sunny day” failures will also be equally devastating due to the sudden release of very large volumes of water. Flood waves from these types of events travel very fast and possess tremendous destructive energy. Area downstream of dams is significantly vulnerable to flood inundation and such inundation could occur with little warning and with high loss levels. Impacted structures can be considered lost and significant damage to infrastructure such as stream crossings, utilities, and roads can be expected. It should be noted that the Planning Team recognizes that the probability of a dam failure occurring at multiple (or all) locations at the same time is essentially null. The potential for deaths and injuries are directly related to the warning time and type of event. Given the magnitude of such an event(s), it is realistic to anticipate at least one death and several injuries. There is also a high probability of population displacement for most of the inundation limits downstream of the dams. **A jurisdictional area may not have a dam in its vicinity, but a failed dam may increase water flow which may impact downstream infrastructure and areas prone to flooding.**

Holbrook

The City of Holbrook does not have direct impacts due to possible dam failure.

Pinetop-Lakeside

The Town of Pinetop-Lakeside does not have direct impacts due to possible dam failure.

Show Low

The vulnerability for the city of Show Low due to a dam failure would come from Jacques and Scott dams which would lead to impacts primarily to residential and commercial properties located within the vicinity of each dam.

Snowflake and Taylor

The greatest vulnerability to the community is that a Dam failure occurrence could result in significant damage to critical public infrastructure (streets), bridges, residential and commercial property in the more densely populated portion of the towns through Taylor, Snowflake and county community Shumway, access routes, and primarily citizen safety.

Impacts

The chart below outlines the various impacts for each jurisdiction of this hazard.

Unincorporated Navajo County	House damage/destruction Erosion Loss of Infrastructure Potential loss of life Damage to roadways, drainages
City of Holbrook	NA
Town of Pinetop-Lakeside	NA
City of Show Low	House damage/destruction Erosion Loss of Infrastructure Potential loss of life Damage to roadways, drainages
Town of Snowflake	House damage/destruction Erosion Loss of Infrastructure Potential loss of life Damage to roadways, drainages
Town of Taylor	House damage/destruction Erosion Loss of Infrastructure Potential loss of life Damage to roadways, drainages
Town of Winslow	NA

Removed Holbrook, Pinetop, and Winslow to line up with table 5-1.

Snowflake and Taylor

The greatest impact to either community is that a Dam failure occurrence could result in significant damage to critical public infrastructure (streets), bridges, residential and commercial property in the more densely populated portion of the towns through Taylor, Snowflake and county community Shumway, access routes, and primarily citizen safety.

Show Low

Since the last update, the area downstream of Jaques dam has seen the construction of a hotel. The building is located outside of the mapped flood hazard area (100 yr.) however it may be in the inundation area of a dam breach. There are also other buildings in this area including another hotel, a bank and office buildings.

Navajo County

The greatest impact would be to the unincorporated community of Shumway which would damage residential areas including homes, agriculture areas as well as infrastructure such as roads, drainage and erosion.

Development Trend Analysis

Development trends in unincorporated Navajo County have been in the field of renewable energy since the last plan update. However, none of the renewable energy projects are likely to be impacted by flooding due to location, elevation and structure type (windmills and solar energy farms). The flood protection afforded by dams in Navajo County has encouraged development of downstream lands and it is reasonable to expect additional development within these areas. Public awareness measures such as notices to the public regarding final land development and public education on dam safety are ways that the county and local city and town officials can mitigate the potential impact of a dam failure. **Each jurisdiction has also incorporated aspects of its building permit process which assists in mitigating some of the potential hazards created from dam failures. This includes requiring drainage plans for new developments and flood certificates in applicable areas.**

Climate Change

Climate is a major driver of our weather and influences the severity of cascading effects we confront as Emergency Managers. The quantity and intensity of disasters continues to increase. As such, it is important to increase awareness and understanding of climate change as a compounding threat and existing and future vulnerabilities as well as potential solutions. In recent years, FEMA and others have begun to take a harder look at the impacts of climate change on natural hazards and the mitigation planning process. In March 2016, FEMA released new state mitigation planning guidance that will require all state hazard mitigation plans to address climate change beginning with all updates submitted after March 2016. FEMA's National Advisory Council noted that the effects of climate change could manifest as a "threat multiplier". When considering probabilities of hazard events, it is typical to make the implicit assumption that the past is a prologue for the future; however, trending changes to climate related variables may require broader thinking and projections to develop mitigation actions and projects that account for those changes.

The scope and severity of cause and impacts relating to climate change are still difficult to predict and highly debated. There is, however, a growing body of science and research that indicates a few noticeable trends that should be considered when evaluating natural hazard vulnerability and risk. In 1989, the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) was established by Presidential Initiative and later mandated by Congress in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 with the stated purpose of assisting "the Nation and the world to understand, assess, predict, and respond to human-induced and natural processes of global change." In 2018, the USGCRP released the 4th National Climate Assessment (NCA), which is a comprehensive compilation of the latest body of work and science on the topic of climate change. The NCA results and discussion are divided into regions to focus the discussions and conclusions from a regional perspective. The Southwest region includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. According to Chapter 25 of the NCA3, the Southwest regional climate change impacts noted in the recent research include increased heat, drought, and insect outbreaks that result in more wildfires, declining water supplies, reduced agricultural yields, health impacts in cities due to heat, and flooding and erosion in coastal areas. In its 2018 report, the NCA released the following "Key Messages" for the Southwest Region.

Water for people and nature in the Southwest has declined during droughts, due in part to climate change. Intensifying droughts and occasional large floods, combined with critical water demands from a growing population, deteriorating infrastructure, and groundwater depletion, suggest the need for flexible water

signal difficult. All of the maps and forecasts on Drought.Gov, continue to show Arizona as a whole, including Navajo County will be likely to highly likely to continue to experience drought.

Development Trends

It is unlikely that significant growth will occur in the ranching and farming sectors given the current constraints on water rights, grazing rights, and available range land. However, drought planning will continue to be a critical component of any domestic water system expansions or land development planning. In 2003, the Arizona Drought Task Force (ADTF) was assigned by then Governor Janet Napolitano to work cooperatively with water providers within the state to develop System Water Plans that are comprised of three components:

- *Water Supply Plan* – describes the service area, transmission facilities, monthly system production data, historic demand for the past five years, and projected demands for the next five, 10 and 20 years.
- *Drought Preparedness Plan* – includes drought and emergency response strategies, a plan of action to respond to water shortage conditions, and provisions to educate and inform the public.
- *Water Conservation Plan* – addresses measures to control lost and unaccounted for water, considers water rate structures that encourage efficient use of water, and plans for public information and education programs on water conservation.

All of the participating jurisdictions agree that the combination of these requirements will work to ensure that future development in Navajo County will recognize drought as a potential constraint. **Growth and development have been steady within some jurisdictions, since the last plan update. The changes may have placed additional strain on this hazard. Each jurisdiction is at capacity and monitors this further at an educational level.**

Sources

Arizona Department of Water Resources, 2024, Drought Program website:

<https://www.azwater.gov/drought/drought-data-dashboard>

AZ Dept of Emergency and Military Affairs, 2023, State of Arizona Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Environmental Working Group's Farm Subsidy Database, 2014, <https://farm.ewg.org/region.php?fips=04017>

Federal Emergency Management Agency 1997, Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment – A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy.

Jacobs, Katharine and Morehouse, Barbara, June 11-13, 2003. "Improved Drought Planning for Arizona," from Conference on Water, Climate, and Uncertainty: Implications for Western Water Law, Policy and Management

http://www.water.az.gov/gdtf/content/files/06262003/Improved_Drought_Planning_for_AZ_6-17.pdf

National Integrated Drought Information System 2007, National Integrated Drought Information System Implementation Plan, NOAA.

NIDIS U.S. Drought Portal website is located at:

<http://www.drought.gov/portal/server.pt/community/drought.gov/202>

NOAA, NWS, Climate Prediction Center 2010, website located at:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/seasonal_drought.html

High Plains Regional Climate Center at: <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps> <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/western-drought-2021-spotlight-arizona>

ADWR, Navajo County 2024 as accessed at: <https://www.azwater.gov/drought/drought-data-dashboard>

Table 4.3.3-5: Repetitive Loss Property Statistics

Jurisdiction	No. of Properties	Properties Mitigated	Total Payments	Property Type
Navajo County	1	0	\$7,658	Residential (Single Family)
Source: FEMA Region IX, (data as of February 2023)				

Navajo County Flood Warning System

The Navajo County Flood Warning System is made up of 29 sensors. These include rain and stream gages. Navajo County in cooperation with JE Fuller Engineering, has built a web application that displays the locations of the sensors and reports past and current conditions and total rainfall accumulation. The Navajo County Flood Warning System allows county personnel to monitor in real-time the risk of a flooding event. The sensors are placed upstream of most of the hazards the county is aware of. In the event of excessive rainfall, the county can mobilize resources and place them at critical road crossings, assist with sandbags, and clear debris from culverts.

- The Navajo County Flood Warning System allows county personnel to monitor in real-time the risk of a flooding event.
 - The sensors are placed upstream of most of the hazards the county is aware of.
- In the event of excessive rainfall, the county can mobilize resources and place them at critical road crossings, assist with sandbags, and clear debris from culverts.

Development Trends

Most flood prone properties in the plans participating jurisdictions in Navajo County pre-date the planning jurisdictions' entry into the NFIP and were constructed prior to current floodplain management practices. The development of new properties or substantial re-development of existing structures is now subject to regulatory review procedures implemented by each jurisdiction. New development, adequate planning and regulatory tools are in place to regulate future development. For many areas within the county, challenges for the management of new growth include the need for master drainage planning and additional floodplain delineations to identify and map the flood hazards within the growth areas where no mapping currently exists. Navajo County has worked to update the Navajo County Comprehensive Plan which incorporates building standards for the county. Each jurisdiction is focused on many priorities. Unfortunately, due to limited resources, they were only tracking developments, prior to this plan update.

Sources

AZ Dept of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), 2013, State of AZ Hazard Mitigation Plan.

FEMA, 2001, Understanding Your Risks; Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses, Doc. 386-2.

NOAA, National Weather Service Forecast Office – Tucson, 2011, website data accessed via the following URL: <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/twc/hydro/floodhis.php>

U.S. Dept of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center, 2016, Storm Events Database, accessed via the following URL: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, 1994, Flood Damage Report, State of Arizona, Floods of 1993.

Vulnerability

There are no commonly accepted methods for estimating potential levee-related losses. Many variables including storm size and duration, as well as size, speed, and timing at which a levee breach forms, all contribute to the potential for human and economic losses. Accordingly, no estimates of loss are made in this Plan. It is unlikely that a storm event would occur that would fail all the levees at the same time. Vulnerabilities for each community protected by levees within Navajo County include damage and destruction of commercial and residential areas. Holbrook and Winslow have waste treatment operations that are in the inundation zones which would pose serious public health hazards if damaged. Damage and destruction of roads and bridges would affect navigation and traffic delays and detours. Tourism would be affected and would impact on the local economy of both Holbrook and Winslow. Values at risk are hospitals, schools, municipal infrastructure, utilities, roads and bridges, historic sites and buildings. Displacement of residents would disrupt business operations as many of the local commercial businesses are operated by residents.

Development Trend Analysis

With the new focus on residual downstream risk for the landside of levees and a general refocusing of national levee regulation and policy; it is likely that new and old developments in these areas will need to be revisited to determine if additional measures are necessary for adequate flood protection. Many structures located downstream of non-certified levee embankments are being re-mapped into Special Flood Hazard Zones. New developments should be evaluated to determine if sufficient protection is proposed to mitigate damage should the upstream structure fail.

New development in the areas protected by the Holbrook and Winslow levees will be limited; however, redevelopment of the area is possible. The best mitigation for this area is for structure owners to carry flood insurance and for the Holbrook and Winslow to perform routine maintenance and inspection of the existing levee facilities. Critical infrastructure facilities should not be dependent on Levees for protection. New facilities should be built away from the flood hazard, and existing facilities retrofitted with elevation or flood proofing.

Between this and the last plan update, each of the jurisdictions has improved its development review process to increase education of the potential impacts of levee failure on new structures. As development occurred, each jurisdiction enforced the applicable codes. This is the extent by which the jurisdiction focused its limited resources on this hazard.

Development Trend Analysis

All the plan participating jurisdictions agree that future development will expand the exposure of life and property to the damaging effects of severe wind events. Enforcement and/or implementation of modern building codes such as what is recommended in the Navajo County Comprehensive Plan and similarly related plans from each jurisdiction, to regulate new developments in conjunction with public education on how to respond to severe wind conditions are arguably the best way to mitigate losses.

Climate Change Impacts

High winds are certainly a meteorological threat throughout all Navajo County, with severe winds (>58mph) reported at least 10-15x every year in Navajo County. Based on the CPRI the jurisdictions participating in this plan are all 'Highly Likely' to experience a Severe Wind event. The NCA report (Garfin, et.al. 2021) is silent regarding the impact of climate change on severe wind events in the Southwest and no other sources were found that address a correlation of climate change to severe wind events in the Southwest region. Until such time as data or studies are available, no adjustments or extra consideration will be given to climate change impacts to severe wind events in the County. This is the approach that each jurisdiction followed between the last and this update to the plan.

Sources

AZ Dept of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), 2004, 2010 and 2013 State of Arizona Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Changnon, Jr. S., 1988, Climatology of Thunder Events in the Conterminous U.S., Part I: Temporal Aspects and Part II: Spatial Aspects, Journal of Climate, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 389-405.
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center, 2010, Storm Events Database, accessed via the following URL: <http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgl.dll?wwevent~storms>
Risk Factor: https://riskfactor.com/county/navajo-county/4017_fsid/wind
NOAA : <https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/wind/>
FEMA:: http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/saferoom/tsfs02_wind_zones.shtm
Garfin, Greg, *Fifth National Climate Change Assessment*, 2021

Development Trend Analysis

The WUI represents the fringe of urban development as it intersects with the natural environment. As previously discussed, wildfire risks are significant for a sizeable portion of the county. Any future development will only increase the WUI areas and expand the potential exposure of structures to wildfire hazards. The Navajo County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (formerly the Central Navajo Community and Sitgreaves Communities Wildfire Protection Plans) addresses mitigation opportunities for expanding WUI areas and provide recommended guidelines for safe building and land-use practices in wildfire hazard areas. Reducing the risk within the WUI's is a major concern for local fire agencies and establishing Fire Adapted Communities is a priority for these agencies when working with private landowners to protect their properties by engaging in Firewise activities. In addition, the Navajo County Comprehensive Plan being revised in 2024 will incorporate WUI considerations for future development, planning and zoning and building codes.

The Navajo County Sitgreaves Communities Wildfire Protection Plan noted the following information in regard to land use within the plan area:

The amount (acres/percentage) of private and public land within the CWPP is as follows:

- Public Land: 270,328 acres, 55% of CWPP area
 - Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests: 221,155 acres, 82% of public land
 - Bureau of Land Management (BLM): 3,466 acres, 1 % of public land
 - Arizona State Land: 45,707 acres, 17% of public land
- Private Land 224,691 acres, 45% of CWPP area
- Tribal Land – White Mountain Apache Tribe: 110 acres, <1% of CWPP area

The communities of and surrounding, Show Low, Pinetop-Lakeside and several unincorporated communities are located within or adjacent to the land described above. Until further mitigation happens, including extensive education to the public, wildfire will remain a threat throughout the county and the participating jurisdictions.

Between the previous and current plan updates, development and growth have continued at a steady pace within each jurisdiction. However, the additional structures have had a minimal impact on the probability of this hazard.

Sources

AZ Dept of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), 2010 & 2013 State of AZ Hazard Mitigation Plan

Fisher, M., 2004, Arizona Wildland Urban Interface Assessment, 2003, prepared for the Arizona Interagency Coordination Group.

Logan Simpson Design, Inc., 2016, Community Wildfire Protection Plan for At-Risk Communities of the Sitgreaves National Forest in Apache, Coconino, and Navajo Counties.

Logan Simpson Design, Inc., Wild Mountain Fire & Forestry, Inc., 2016, Central Navajo County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

National Wildfire Coordination Group, 2010, Historical ICS 209: http://fam.nwccg.gov/fam-web/hist_209/report_list_209

White, Seth, 2004, Bridging the Worlds of Fire Managers and Researchers: Lessons and Opportunities from the Wildland Fire Workshops, USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report PNW-GTR-599, March 2004

Garfin, Greg, Fifth National Climate Assessment, 2021

Navajo County Comprehensive Plan (draft), 2024

Revised Navajo County Sitgreaves Communities' Wildfire Protection Plan

tree limbs, and buildings causing power outages, communication disruptions, and other structural damage to under-designed facilities.

Holbrook

The City of Holbrook is less vulnerable to winter storms, due to its temperature and elevation. If a winter storm occurs, then all current and future assets could be impacted. The damage to the area could range from minor to catastrophic. If damage is light or localized, then individuals, businesses, and service providers may be able to move around the impacted area and continue to operate, but with slower response times. Winter storms may cause the closure of Interstate 40, which traverses the northern part of the city. The closure of Interstate 40 could either isolate the city or turn it into a parking lot for semi-trucks and other vehicles. This impact could increase local sales tax, but also strain the City's resources to support the parked drivers and passengers. The potential impact of winter storms is described in detail in section 4.3.8 of the plan.

Pinetop-Lakeside

The Town of Pinetop- is vulnerable to winter storms. If winter storms occur, then all current and future assets could be impacted. The damage could range from minor to catastrophic. The assets include structures and infrastructure (above and below ground) throughout the Town. Winter storms may result in downed powerlines and/or trees, delayed emergency response, potential loss of life and interface with utility services. If damage is light or localized, then traffic can move around the impacted area and continue to operate, but with slower response times. Fortunately, regional traffic can use State Highway 6 to surpass the Town, if State Highway 260 is closed. The potential impact of winter storms is described in detail in section 4.3.8 of the plan.

Show Low

The City of Show Low is vulnerable and susceptible to winter storms. If winter storms occur, then all current and future assets are susceptible to damage that ranges from minor to catastrophic. The assets include structures and infrastructure (above and below ground) throughout the city. Winter storms may result in downed powerlines and/or trees, delayed emergency response, potential loss of life and interface with utility services. If damage is light or localized, then individuals, businesses, and service providers may be able to move around the impacted area and continue to operate, but with slower response times. The potential impact of winter storms is described in detail in section 4.3.8 of the plan.

Snowflake

The Town of Snowflake is less vulnerable to winter storms, due to its temperature and elevation. If a winter storm occurs, then all current and future assets could be impacted. The damage could range from minor to catastrophic. If damage is light or localized, then individuals, businesses, and service providers may be able to move around the impacted area and continue to operate, but with slower response times. If a winter storm shuts down State Highway 77, the local and regional traffic may have a difficult time going through the Town. The potential impact of winter storms is described in detail in section 4.3.8 of the plan.

Taylor

Similar to Snowflake, The Town of Taylor is less vulnerable to winter storms, due to its temperature and elevation. If a winter storm occurs, then all current and future assets could be impacted. The two communities border each other and therefore have nearly identical hazards. The damage from winter storms could range from minor to catastrophic. If damage is light or localized, then individuals, businesses, and service providers may be able to move around the impacted area and continue to operate, but with slower response times. If a winter storm shuts

down State Highway 77, the local and regional traffic may have a difficult time going through the Town. The potential impact of winter storms is described in detail in section 4.3.8 of the plan.

Development Trend Analysis

While all of the participating jurisdictions are seeking to increase development, current growth throughout all of the jurisdictions is nominal; however, future development will expand the exposure of life and property to the hazard of winter storm events. Enforcement and/or implementation of modern building codes to regulate new developments in conjunction with public education on how to respond to hazardous winter conditions is probably the best way to mitigate such losses. All of the participants agreed that any future development would not likely be impacted by winter storms. Between the previous and current plan updates, development and growth have continued at a steady pace within many jurisdictions. However, the additional structures have had a minimal impact on the probability of this hazard.

Sources

AZ Dept of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), 2023, State of Arizona Hazard Mitigation Plan

NWS Flagstaff Forecast Office, 2011, <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/fgz/safety/criteria.php?wfo=fgz>

US Dept of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center, 2016, Storm Events Database: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

US Dept of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center, 2010, US Snow Climatology Project: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/ussc/USSCAppController?action=map>