Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
2025 UPDATE
DRAFT - JUNE 2025







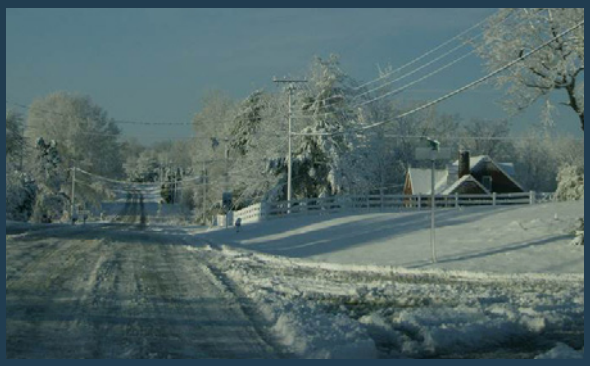


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SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

This section provides a general introduction to the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Purpose
- 1.3 Scope
- 1.4 Authority
- 1.5 Summary of Plan Contents

1.1 BACKGROUND

Natural hazards, such as winter storms, floods, and tornadoes, are a part of the world around us. Their occurrence is natural and inevitable, and there is little we can do to control their force and intensity. We must consider these hazards to be legitimate and significant threats to human life, safety, and property.

The Northern Piedmont Region is located in the north central part of North Carolina and includes Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin counties and the municipal governments within those counties. This area is vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards such as winter storms, severe thunderstorms, and floods. It is also vulnerable to human-caused hazards, including chemical releases and hazardous material spills. These hazards threaten the life and safety of residents in the Northern Piedmont Region and have the potential to damage or destroy both public and private property, disrupt the local economy, and impact the overall quality of life of individuals who live, work, and vacation in the region.

While the threat from hazardous events may never be fully eliminated, there is much we can do to lessen their potential impact upon our communities and our citizens. By minimizing the impact of hazards upon our built environment, we can prevent such events from resulting in disasters. The concept and practice of reducing risks to people and property from known hazards is generally referred to as *hazard mitigation*.

FEMA Definition of Hazard Mitigation:
"Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards."

Hazard mitigation techniques include both structural measures (such as strengthening or protecting buildings and infrastructure from the destructive forces of potential hazards) and non-structural measures (such as the adoption of sound land use policies and the creation of public awareness programs). It is widely accepted that the most effective mitigation measures are implemented at the

local government level, where decisions on the regulation and control of development are ultimately made. A comprehensive mitigation approach addresses hazard vulnerabilities that exist today and in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is essential that projected patterns of future development are evaluated and considered in terms of how that growth will increase or decrease a community's overall hazard vulnerability.

A key component in the formulation of a comprehensive approach to hazard mitigation is to develop, adopt, and update a local hazard mitigation plan. A hazard mitigation plan establishes the broad community vision and guiding principles for reducing hazard risk, and further proposes specific mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce identified vulnerabilities.

The seven counties participating in the development of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan first joined together in 2014 to develop the initial version of this regional plan. Prior to that, each County was operating under individual County-level hazard mitigation plans. The plan development process for the 2025 update of the plan is detailed in Section 2: Planning Process.

This regional plan draws from each of the County plans to document the region's sustained efforts to incorporate hazard mitigation principles and practices into routine government activities and functions. At its core, the Plan recommends specific actions to minimize hazard vulnerability and protect residents from losses to those hazards that pose the greatest risk. These mitigation actions go beyond simply recommending structural solutions to reduce existing vulnerability, such as elevation, retrofitting, and acquisition projects. Local policies on community growth and development, incentives for natural resource protection, and public awareness and outreach activities are examples of other actions considered to reduce the region's vulnerability to identified hazards. The Plan remains a living document, with implementation and evaluation procedures established to help achieve meaningful objectives and successful outcomes over time.

1.1 The Disaster Mitigation Act and the Flood Insurance Reform Acts

In an effort to reduce the Nation's mounting natural disaster losses, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) in order to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Section 322 of DMA 2000 emphasizes the need for state, local and Tribal government entities to closely coordinate on mitigation planning activities and makes the development of a hazard mitigation plan a specific eligibility requirement for any local or Tribal government applying for federal mitigation grant funds. These funds include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, both of which are administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Department of Homeland Security. Communities with an adopted and federally-approved hazard mitigation plan thereby become pre-positioned and more apt to receive available mitigation funds before and after the next disaster strikes.

Major federal flood insurance legislation was passed in 2012 under the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act (P.L. 112-141) and the subsequent Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act (HFIAA) in 2014 which revised Biggert-Waters. HFIAA established the requirement that a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan is now required if communities wish to be eligible for any of the FEMA mitigation programs. These acts made several changes to the way the National Flood Insurance Program is to be run, including raises in rates to reflect true flood risk and changes in how Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) updates impact policyholders. These acts further emphasize Congress' focus on mitigating vulnerable structures.

The Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in coordination with FEMA Region 4~~IV~~ and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) to ensure that the Plan meets all applicable FEMA and state requirements for hazard mitigation plans. A *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*, found in Appendix C, provides a summary of federal and state minimum standards and notes the location where each requirement is met within the Plan.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is to:

- Completely update the existing Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to demonstrate progress and reflect current conditions;
- Increase public awareness and education;
- Maintain grant eligibility for participating jurisdictions;
- Update the plan in accordance with Community Rating System (CRS) requirements;
- Maintain compliance with state and federal legislative requirements for local hazard mitigation plans.

1.3 SCOPE

The focus of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is on those hazards determined to be "high" or "moderate" risks to the Northern Piedmont Region, as determined through a detailed hazard risk assessment. Other hazards that pose a "low" or "negligible" risk will continue to be evaluated during future updates to the Plan, but they may not be fully addressed until they are determined to be of high or moderate risk. This enables the participating counties and municipalities to prioritize mitigation actions based on those hazards which are understood to present the greatest risk to lives and property.

The geographic scope (i.e., the planning area) for the Plan includes the counties of Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin as well as their incorporated jurisdictions. **Table 1.1** indicates the participating jurisdictions.

TABLE 1.1: PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Caswell County	
Milton	Yanceyville
Davie County	
Bermuda Run	Mocksville
Cooleemee	
Forsyth County	
Bethania	Rural Hall
Clemmons	Tobaccoville
Kernersville	Walkertown
Lewisville	Winston-Salem
Rockingham County	
Eden	Reidsville

Madison	Stoneville
Mayodan	Wentworth
Stokes County	
Danbury	Walnut Cove
King	
Surry County	
Dobson	Mount Airy
Elkin	Pilot Mountain
Yadkin County	
Boonville	Jonesville
East Bend	Yadkinville

1.4 AUTHORITY

The Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed in accordance with current state and federal rules and regulations governing local mitigation plans and has been adopted by each participating county and local jurisdiction in accordance with standard local procedures. Copies of the adoption resolutions for each participating jurisdiction are provided in Appendix A. The Plan shall be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the following provisions, rules, and legislation:

- Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390);
- FEMA's Final Rule published in the Federal Register, at 44 CFR Part 201 (201.6 for local mitigation planning requirements;
- Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264) and Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141) and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014.

1.5 SUMMARY OF PLAN CONTENTS

The contents of this Plan are designed and organized to be as reader-friendly and functional as possible. While significant background information is included on the processes used and studies completed (i.e., risk assessment, capability assessment), this information is separated from the more meaningful planning outcomes or actions (i.e., mitigation strategy, mitigation action plan).

Section 2, ***Planning Process***, provides a complete narrative description of the process used to prepare the Plan. This includes the identification of participants on the planning team and describes how the public and other stakeholders were involved. It also includes a detailed summary for each of the key meetings held, along with any associated outcomes.

The ***Community Profile***, located in Section 3, provides a general overview of the Northern Piedmont region, including prevalent geographic, demographic, and economic characteristics. In addition, building characteristics and land use patterns are discussed. This baseline information provides a snapshot of the planning area and helps local officials recognize those social, environmental, and economic factors that ultimately play a role in determining the region's vulnerability to hazards.

The Risk Assessment is presented in three sections: Section 4, ***Hazard Identification***; Section 5, ***Hazard Profiles***; and Section 6, ***Vulnerability Assessment***. Together, these sections serve to identify, analyze, and assess hazards that pose a threat to the Northern Piedmont Region. The risk assessment also attempts to define any hazard risks that may uniquely or exclusively affect specific areas of the Northern Piedmont Region.

The Risk Assessment begins by identifying hazards that threaten the region. Next, detailed profiles are established for each hazard, building on available historical data from past hazard occurrences, spatial extent, and probability of future occurrence. This section culminates in a hazard risk ranking based on conclusions regarding the frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact highlighted in each of the hazard profiles. In the vulnerability assessment, NCEM's Risk Management section's loss estimation methodology is used to evaluate known hazard risks by their relative long-term cost in expected damages. In essence, the information generated through the risk assessment serves a critical function as the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region seek to determine the most appropriate mitigation actions to pursue and implement—enabling them to prioritize and focus their efforts on those hazards of greatest concern and those structures or planning areas facing the greatest risk(s).

The ***Capability Assessment***, found in Section 7, provides a comprehensive examination of the Northern Piedmont Region's capacity to implement meaningful mitigation strategies and identifies opportunities to increase and enhance that capacity. Specific capabilities addressed in this section include planning and regulatory capability, staff and organizational (administrative) capability, technical capability, fiscal capability, and political capability. Information was obtained through the use of a detailed survey questionnaire and an inventory and analysis of existing plans, ordinances, and relevant documents. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts in programs or activities that may hinder mitigation efforts and to identify those activities that should be built upon in establishing a successful and sustainable local hazard mitigation program.

The *Community Profile*, *Risk Assessment*, and *Capability Assessment* collectively serve as a basis for determining the goals for the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, each contributing to the development, adoption, and implementation of a meaningful and manageable *Mitigation Strategy* that is based on accurate background information.

The ***Mitigation Strategy***, found in Section 8, consists of broad goal statements as well as an analysis of hazard mitigation techniques for the jurisdictions participating in the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to consider in reducing hazard vulnerabilities. The strategy provides the foundation for a detailed ***Mitigation Action Plan***, found in Section 9, which links specific mitigation actions for each county and municipal department or agency to locally-assigned implementation mechanisms and target completion dates. Together, these sections are designed to make the Plan both strategic, through the identification of long-term goals, and functional, through the identification of immediate and short-term actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

In addition to the identification and prioritization of possible mitigation projects, emphasis is placed on the use of program and policy alternatives to help make the Northern Piedmont Region less vulnerable to the damaging forces of hazards while improving the economic, social, and environmental health of the community. The concept of multi-objective planning was emphasized throughout the planning process, particularly in identifying ways to link, where possible, hazard mitigation policies and programs

with complimentary community goals related to disaster recovery, housing, economic development, recreational opportunities, transportation improvements, environmental quality, land development, and public health and safety.

Plan Maintenance, found in Section 10, includes the measures that the jurisdictions participating in the Northern Piedmont Regional plan will take to ensure the Plan's continuous long-term implementation. The procedures also include the manner in which the Plan will be regularly evaluated and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.

SECTION 2
PLANNING PROCESS

This section describes the planning process undertaken to develop the 2025 update of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Copies of the 2020 plan can be obtained by contacting each county emergency management office or NCEM's Hazard Mitigation Planning Section.

This section consists of the following nine subsections:

- 2.1 Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning
- 2.2 History of Hazard Mitigation Planning in the Northern Piedmont Region
- 2.3 Updating the Plan in 2025
- 2.4 The Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
- 2.5 Community Meetings and Workshops
- 2.6 Involving the Public
- 2.7 Involving the Stakeholders
- 2.8 Documentation of Plan Progress
- 2.9 City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County CRS Planning Process Documentation

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

Local hazard mitigation planning is the process of organizing community resources, identifying and assessing hazard risks, and then determining how to best minimize or manage those risks. This process informs the development of the hazard mitigation plan, and more specifically, identifies specific mitigation actions to effectively address existing and evolving risks. Each mitigation action is designed to achieve both short-term goals and a long-term vision for the community.

To ensure the functionality of a hazard mitigation plan, responsibility is assigned for each proposed mitigation action to a specific individual, department, or agency along with a schedule or target completion date for its implementation (see Section 10: *Plan Maintenance*). Plan maintenance procedures are established for the routine monitoring of implementation progress, as well as the evaluation and enhancement of the mitigation plan itself. These plan maintenance procedures ensure that the plan remains a current, dynamic, and effective planning document over time that becomes integrated into the routine local decision-making process.

Communities that participate in hazard mitigation planning have the potential to accomplish many benefits, including:

- Saving lives and property,
- Saving money,
- Speeding recovery following disasters,
- Reducing future vulnerability through wise development and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction,
- Expediting the receipt of pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding, and
- Demonstrating a firm commitment to improving community health and safety.

Mitigation planning is intended to create long-term and ongoing benefits by breaking the cycle of disaster-related losses. A fundamental belief in hazard mitigation is that investments made before a disaster occurs can significantly reduce the need for post-disaster assistance by decreasing the demand for emergency response, repairs, recovery, and reconstruction. Additionally, effective mitigation practices enable residents, businesses, and industries to recover more quickly after a disaster, allowing the community's economy to get back on track sooner and with fewer interruptions.

The advantages of mitigation planning extend beyond merely reducing vulnerability to hazards. Measures such as acquiring or regulating land in high-risk areas can help achieve multiple community objectives (commonly referred to as co-benefits), including preserving open spaces, maintaining environmental health, and enhancing recreational opportunities. Therefore, it is crucial that any local mitigation planning process is integrated with other ongoing local planning efforts. Proposed mitigation strategies must also consider existing community goals and initiatives that could either support or impede their future implementation.

2.2 HISTORY OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Prior to the development of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2014, each of the seven (7) counties and their respective jurisdictions participating in the regional plan had previously adopted separate county-level hazard mitigation plans. Each of the county-level plans was developed using the multi-jurisdictional planning process recommended by FEMA. The FEMA approval dates for each of these plans, along with a list of the participating municipalities for each plan, are listed below in **Table 2.1** below.

TABLE 2.1 FEMA APPROVED DATES OF PREVIOUS LOCAL AND COUNTY LEVEL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS

Plan Name	Plan Date	Jurisdictions Includes
Caswell County HMP	December 2011	Towns of Milton, Yanceyville
Davie County Multi-Jurisdictional HMP	February 2011	Towns of Bermuda Run, Cooleemee, Mocksville
Forsyth County Multi-Jurisdictional HMP	September 2010	City of Winston-Salem; Towns of Bethania, Kernersville, Lewisville, Rural Hall, Walkertown; Villages of Clemmons, Tobaccoville

Plan Name	Plan Date	Jurisdictions Includes
Rockingham County HMP	June 2011	Cities of Eden, Reidsville; Towns of Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Wentworth
Stokes County HMP	July 2011	City of King; Towns of Danbury, Walnut Cover
Surry County HMP	March 2012	City of Mount Airy; Towns of Dobson, Elkin, Pilot Mountain
Yadkin County Multi-Jurisdictional HMP	November 2011	Towns of Boonville, East Bend, Jonesville, Yadkinville

In 2014, all participating jurisdictions collaborated to create a regional plan. No new jurisdictions joined the process, and all those involved in previous planning efforts contributed to the development of the 2014 regional plan. This approach aimed to streamline planning for the jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region, allowing resources to be shared among participants and reducing the administrative burdens on smaller, lower capacity communities.

The 2014 plan marked an important and successful beginning for regional hazard mitigation planning, and that success has continued into the 2025 update. For the development of the 2025 plan, all the jurisdictions that participated in the development of the 2020 plan participated in this plan's development.

2.3 UPDATING THE PLAN IN 2025

FEMA requires hazard mitigation plans to be updated every five years to maintain eligibility for federal mitigation and public assistance funding. To prepare for the 2025 Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, ESP Associates, Inc. was contracted by North Carolina Emergency Management to provide professional mitigation planning services.

According to the scope of work, the consultant team adhered to the mitigation planning process recommended by FEMA (Publication Series 386 and the Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide) as well as guidelines from North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) mitigation planning staff.

The 2025 update incorporated requirements from the FEMA Community Rating System (CRS) and the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). **Tables 2.2** and **2.3** below provide an overview of how the Community Rating System and Community Wildfire Protection Plan requirements were integrated into the updated plan.

TABLE 2.2 FEMA HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING REQUIREMENTS AND THE CRS 10-STEP PLANNING PROCESS REFERENCE TABLE

FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act Requirement	CRS Activity 510 Planning Requirement
Phase I – Planning Process	
§201.6(c)(1)	Step 1: Organize to Prepare the Plan
§201.6(b)(1)	Step 2: Involve the Public
§201.6(b)(2) & (3)	Step 3: Coordinate

FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act Requirement	CRS Activity 510 Planning Requirement
Phase II – Risk Assessment	
§201.6(c)(2)(i)	Step 4: Assess the Hazard
§201.6(c)(2)(ii) & (iii)	Step 5: Assess the Problem
Phase III – Mitigation Strategy	
§201.6(c)(3)(i)	Step 6: Set Goals
§201.6(c)(3)(ii)	Step 7: Review Possible Activities
§201.6(c)(3)(iii)	Step 8: Draft an Action Plan
Phase IV – Plan Maintenance	
§201.6(c)(5)	Step 9: Adopt the Plan
§201.6(c)(4)	Step 10: Implement, Evaluate and Revise the Plan

TABLE 2.3 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN PROCESS INTEGRATION REFERENCE TABLE

CWPP Process	Hazard Mitigation Plan Integration Reference
Step 1: Convene Decisionmakers	Section 2: Planning Process
Step 2: Involve Federal Agencies	Section 2: Planning Process
Step 3: Engage Interested Parties	Section 2: Planning Process
Step 4: Establish a Community Base Map	Section 3: Community Profile
Step 5: Develop a Community Risk Assessment	Sections 4, 5 and 6: Hazard Identification, Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessment Section 7: Capability Assessment
Step 6: Establish Community Hazard Reduction Priorities and Recommendations to Reduce Structural Ignitability	Section 8: Mitigation Strategy
Step 7: Develop an Action Plan and Assessment Strategy	Section 9: Mitigation Action Plans Section 10: Plan Maintenance
Step 8: Finalize the CWPP	Appendix A: Plan Adoption

Source: Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan – A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, found in Appendix C, provides a detailed summary of FEMA's current minimum standards of acceptability for compliance with DMA 2000 and notes the location where each requirement is met within this plan. These standards are based upon FEMA's Final Rule as published in the Federal Register in Part 201 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The planning team used FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022) and Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (2023) for reference as they completed the plan update.

The process used to prepare this plan included twelve major steps that were completed over the course of approximately eleven months beginning in June 2024. Each of these planning steps (illustrated in **Figure 2.1**) resulted in critical work products and outcomes that collectively make up the Plan. Specific plan sections are further described in Section 1: *Introduction*

FIGURE 2.1: MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



2.4 THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

To facilitate the initial development of the regional plan and its subsequent update, the participating jurisdictions established the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. This committee serves as a community-based planning team composed of representatives from various county departments, municipalities, and other essential stakeholders identified as critical partners in the planning process.

Starting in Juily 2024, the members of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee engaged in regular discussions, local meetings, and planning workshops to address and complete tasks related to the preparation of the plan. This collaborative group coordinated all aspects of plan development and provided invaluable input throughout the process. In addition to their regular meetings, committee members maintained ongoing communication and were kept informed via an email distribution list.

Specifically, the tasks assigned to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee members included:

- Participate in Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings and workshops,
- Provide best available data as required to update the risk assessment portion of the plan,
- Provide information that will help update the Capability Assessment section of the plan and provide copies of any mitigation or hazard-related documents for review and incorporation into

the plan,
- Support the update of the Mitigation Strategy, including the review, update and adoption of regional goal statements,
- Help update existing mitigation actions and design and propose any appropriate new mitigation actions for their department/agency for incorporation into the Mitigation Action Plan,
- Review and provide timely comments on all study findings and draft plan deliverables, and
- Support the adoption of the 2025 *Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Table 2.4 lists the members of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team who were responsible for participating in the development of the Plan.

TABLE 2.4: MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Internal Kickoff Mtg 6/4/24	Stakeholder Kickoff Mtg 7/25/24	HIRA Mtg 12/5/24	Mitigation Mtg 3/5/25	Final Mtg 6/5/25
Caswell County and Municipalities						
Lynch, Barry	Caswell County, Director of Emergency Services	X	X			
Davie County and Municipalities						
Ashburn, Joseph*	ES Director, Davie County					
Smit, Jeff	Town of Cooleemee, Mayor				X	
Forsyth County and Municipalities						
Adams, Marissa	Forsyth County, Social Services Deputy Director			X		
Austin, Emily	Forsyth County, Public Health					X
Bowen, Shaylee	Forsyth County, MapForsyth Geographic Information Officer		X	X		
Brinkley, Andy	City of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, Incident Management Team		X		X	
Brock, Michelle	City of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, Emergency Manager & Coordinator/Planning Officer		X	X	X	
Brown, Alston	Town of Rural Hall, Public Information Officer		X	X	X	
Cordell, Leigha	City of Winston-Salem, Emergency Management Coordinator/Administration Officer		X			
Corder, Dan	Village of Tobaccoville, Village Administrator		X	X		

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Internal Kickoff Mtg 6/4/24	Stakeholder Kickoff Mtg 7/25/24	HIRA Mtg 12/5/24	Mitigation Mtg 3/5/25	Final Mtg 6/5/25
Correa-Vega, Javier	City of Winston-Salem, Language Access Coordinator			X		
Craps, Rebecca	Forsyth County, NC Cooperation Extension Agent		X			
Gendy, Moriah	City of Winston-Salem, Food Resilience Program Manager		X			
Gunnell, Mike	Village of Clemmons, Village Manager		X			
Haney, Kyle	Forsyth County, Deputy County Manager		X			
Huff, Keith	City of Winston-Salem, Director of Field Operations		X			
Keller, Karen	Town of Bethania, Town Clerk		X			
Moore, Doug	Village of Clemmons, Planning & Community Development Director				X	
Moore, Will	Forsyth County, MapForsyth GIS Coordinator		X		X	
Patterson, Ross	City of Winston-Salem, Emergency Management Coordinator/Logistics Officer		X	X		
Simon, Mike	Town of Rural Hall, Fire Chief		X			
Smith, Brock	Forsyth County, Deputy Fire Chief/Fire Marshal					X
Snow, Scott	Town of Walkertown, Town Manager		X			
Thompson, Bob	City of Winston-Salem, Language Access Coordinator			X		X
Tolbert, Stacy	Town of Lewisville, Town Planner		X		X	
Tuttle, Brian	Forsyth County, MapForsyth GIS Developer			X	X	
Wade, Bobby	City of Winston-Salem, Assistant Chief of Fire Operations					X
Rockingham County and Municipalities						
Brooks, Jay	Rockingham County, Assistant Fire Marshall/ Assistant Emergency Management Coordinator	X				

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Internal Kickoff Mtg 6/4/24	Stakeholder Kickoff Mtg 7/25/24	HIRA Mtg 12/5/24	Mitigation Mtg 3/5/25	Final Mtg 6/5/25
Stokes County and Municipalities						
Gentry, Brandon	Stokes County, Director of Emergency Services		X	X	X	
Surry County and Municipalities						
Burchett, Alison	Surry County, GIS Specialist				X	
Cornelison, Brent	Town of Elkin, Town Manager		X			
Gardner, Adrienne	Surry County, Development Services Director				X	
Harris, Sarah	Town of Elkin, Town Planner				X	
Irvine, Kimberly	Surry County, Director of Social Services		X			
Isaacs, Byron	Surry County, Emergency Management Coordinator	X	X	X	X	
Love, Austin	Surry County, Health & Nutrition Center Chief Data Analyst		X	X	X	
Needham, Marty	Surry County, Director of Facilities		X			
Utt, Holly	Town of Pilot Mountain, Town Manager				X	
Vanhoy, Joey	Town of Elkin, Police Chief		X			
Willard, Allie	Surry County, Health & Nutrition Center Health Educator		X			
Williams, Wendy	Surry County, GIS Land Records Coordinator		X	X	X	
Wilson, Kevin	Town of Elkin, Fire Chief		X			
Yadkin County and Municipalities						
Bolden, Chris	Yadkin County, Emergency Medical Services Assistant Director				X	
Anderson, Brittany	Yadkin County, Planning & Zoning Supervisor				X	
Detsch, Meredith	Town of Yadkinville, Planning Director				X	
Vestal, Keith	Yadkin County, Emergency Services Director		X	X	X	
Other Stakeholders						
Armstrong, Maggie	Piedmont Triad Regional Council		X			

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Internal Kickoff Mtg 6/4/24	Stakeholder Kickoff Mtg 7/25/24	HIRA Mtg 12/5/24	Mitigation Mtg 3/5/25	Final Mtg 6/5/25
Baker, Carl	NCEM, Hazard Mitigation Planner	X	X	X	X	
Blackwood, Trey	Greater Winston Salem Inc., Economic Development Associate			X		
Crew, Chris	NCEM, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	X	X	X		
Davis, Clarisse	UNCSA, Emergency Manager/Clery Compliance Coordinator		X	X		
DeLude, Hannah	ESP Associates, Hazard Mitigation Planner		X	X	X	
Flores, John	ESP, Associates, Hazard Mitigation Planner	X	X		X	
Garrett, Steve	NCEM, State NFIP Coordinator		X			
Jackson, Steven	NCDPS, Deputy HM Section Chief	X				
Kudla, Kymberly	FEMA, Community Planning		X			
Luck, Ashley	NCAGR, North Central EP Specialist/Planner		X	X		
McGugan, Steve	NCDPS, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	X				
Shields, Mandy	American Red Cross, Community Disaster Program Manager		X	X	X	
Shull, Adam	Piedmont Triad Regional Council		X			
Slaughter, Nathan	ESP Associates, Hazard Mitigation Dept. Manager	X	X	X	X	
Stogner, Jason	WSSU, Director of Emergency Management		X			
Tatum, Tyres	NCEM, Hazard Mitigation Planner			X		
Webster, Andrea	NCORR, Resilience Policy Advisor		X	X		
Wood, Joel	NCDPS, Area 9 Coordinator		X		X	

*Davie County staff had conflicts with each of the meetings in the planning process but participated by providing suggestions and comments on the plan, updates to mitigation actions and the capability assessment via email and phone conversations.

Table 2.5 lists points of contact for several of the jurisdictions who elected to designate their respective county officials to represent their jurisdiction on the planning team, generally because they did not have the time or staff to be able to attend on their own. Although these members designated officials

to represent them at in-person meetings, each was still contacted throughout the planning process and participated by providing suggestions and comments on the plan, updates to mitigation actions and the capability assessment via email and phone conversations.

TABLE 2.5: MEMBERS DESIGNATING REPRESENTATIVES TO NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

NAME	TITLE / AGENCY
Caswell County	
Daniel-Upchurch, Daniel	Mayor, Milton
Collie, Brian	Town Manager, Yanceyville
Davie County	
Cross, Rick	Mayor, Bermuda Run
Marklin, Will	Mayor, Mocksville
Forsyth County	
Morgan, Dawn	Mayor, Kernersville
Rockingham County	
Galvan, Kathy	Mayor, Stoneville
Gorham, Donald	Mayor, Reidsville
Hall, Neville	Mayor, Eden
Lake, Dwight	Mayor, Mayodan
Paschal, Dennis	Mayor, Wentworth
Phillips, William	Mayor, Madison
Stokes County	
Barrow, Scott	City Manager, King
Barsness, Mike	Town Manager, Danbury
Greenwood, Kim	Town Manager, Walnut Cove
Surry County	
Lewis, Darren	City Manager, Mount Airy
Sedlacek, Jeff	Town Manager, Dobson
Yadkin County	
Adams, Larry	Mayor, East Bend
Benton, Vaughn	Mayor, Boonville
Pardue, Michael	Town Manager, Jonesville

Additional participation and input from other identified stakeholders and the public was sought during the planning process through phone calls and the distribution of emails, advertisements, and public notices aimed at informing people on the status of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (public and stakeholder involvement is further discussed later in this section).

2.4.1 Multi-Jurisdictional Participation

The *Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan* includes seven counties and thirty incorporated municipalities. To satisfy multi-jurisdictional participation requirements, each county and its

participating jurisdictions were required to perform the following tasks:

- Participate in mitigation planning workshops,
- Provide implementation status updates on previously identified mitigation actions,
- Identify completed mitigation projects (if applicable), and
- Develop and adopt (or update) their local mitigation action plan.

Each participating jurisdiction has developed a local mitigation action plan unique to their jurisdiction. This provides the means for jurisdictions to implement, monitor and track progress, and update their mitigation actions on a regular basis.

2.5 COMMUNITY MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

The preparation of the plan involved a series of meetings and workshops designed to facilitate discussion, build consensus, and initiate data collection efforts with local government staff, community officials, and other identified stakeholders. Importantly, these meetings and workshops encouraged ongoing input and feedback from relevant participants throughout the drafting stages of the plan. Below is a summary of the key meetings conducted during the plan update process. Meeting minutes were recorded and are documented in Appendix D.

Table 2.6 summarizes key meetings and workshops held by the HMPC during the development of the plan. In many cases, routine discussions and additional meetings were held by local staff to accomplish planning tasks specific to their department or agency. For example, seeking approval of specific mitigation actions for their department or agency to undertake and include in their mitigation action plan. These meetings were informal and are not documented here. Public involvement is summarized in the subsequent section.

TABLE 2.6: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING SUMMARY

MEETING	MEETING TOPIC	DATE	LOCATION
County Leads – Internal Kickoff	1. Introduction to project team and county leads 2. Review of mitigation, project scope, and tentative project schedule 3. Discussion on stakeholder engagement and citizen contacts	6/4/24	Virtual Microsoft Teams
HMPC Mtg #1 - Project Kick-Off	1. Introduction to DMA requirements and the planning process 2. Review HMPC responsibilities and project schedule	7/25/24	1450 Fairchild Rd. Winston-Salem, NC 27105
HMPC Mtg #2 - HIRA Mtg	1. Review Draft Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) 2. Review asset inventory and discuss critical facilities	12/5/24	1218 State St. Mount Airy, NC 27030

MEETING	MEETING TOPIC	DATE	LOCATION
HMPC Mtg #3 - Mitigation Strategy Mtg	1. Review Capability Assessment and Mitigation Strategies 2. Solicit comments and feedback	3/5/25	1450 Fairchild Rd. Winston-Salem, NC 27105
Forsyth County Meeting	Final opportunity for Forsyth County and municipalities within the County to review/discuss mitigation actions.	6/5/25	Forsyth County EOC

2.6 INVOLVING THE PUBLIC

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(b)(1): The planning process shall include an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.

An important component of the mitigation planning process involved public participation. Individual resident and community-based input provides a better understanding of local concerns, increases community buy-in and support, and heightens likelihood of mitigation action implementation. As residents become more involved in decisions that affect their safety, they are more likely to gain a greater awareness of the hazards present in their community and take the steps necessary to reduce their impact. Public awareness is a key component of any community's overall mitigation strategy aimed at making a home, neighborhood, school, business or entire planning area safer from the potential effects of hazards.

Public involvement in the development of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was sought using several methods:

- Conducting open public meetings (virtual),
- Developing a project website to share project status and relevant resources,
- Providing online notices,
- Sharing the public participation survey online and in-person, and
- Making the draft plan available online for public review.

The public was provided multiple opportunities to be involved in the development of the regional plan at three distinct periods during the planning process: (1) during the drafting stage of the plan, (2) upon completion of a draft plan, but prior to official plan approval and adoption, and (3) just prior to plan adoption. **Table 2.7** summarizes public involvement efforts employed during the plan update process. Documentation of these efforts is provided in Appendix D.

TABLE 2.7: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND MEASURES

OUTREACH TYPE	OUTREACH DESCRIPTION	DATE	LOCATION
Public Survey	• Shared online via municipal and county websites	-	Online Survey Planet

OUTREACH TYPE	OUTREACH DESCRIPTION	DATE	LOCATION
	• Shared in-person at government and community facilities • Respondents could complete anonymously or provide name/email • Input used to inform potential mitigation strategies		
Project Website	• Provides general overview of mitigation and planning process • Summarizes project-specific timeline and tasks • Links to valuable resources including HMPC meeting minutes and presentations	-	Online ARCGIS Story Maps
Public Notices	• Project updates shared on municipal and county websites • Links provided to existing plan and draft plan	-	Online Municipal Websites
Public Meeting #1	• Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and planning process • Review of identified hazards and potential mitigation strategies • Review Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan and collect public comment	3/5/25	Virtual Microsoft Teams

Furthermore, in addition to the previously mentioned opportunities for public involvement, each participating jurisdiction will hold public meetings before the final plan is officially adopted by local governing bodies. These meetings will take place at different times once FEMA grants conditional approval of the plan. Adoption resolutions will be included in Appendix A.

2.6.1 Public Participation Survey

The Regional Hazard Mitigation Committee successfully engaged residents in the mitigation planning process through the Public Participation Survey. This survey was specifically designed to gather data and insights from residents of the participating communities.

Copies of the Public Participation Survey were distributed to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Committee, ensuring they were available for residents to complete at local public offices. Additionally, a link to an electronic version of the survey was posted on county and municipal websites. In total, 172 survey responses were received, providing valuable input for the Committee to consider updating the plan. Selected survey results are presented below. Full results can be found in Appendix D.

- Approximately 54 percent of survey respondents had been impacted by a disaster, mainly Severe Thunderstorms and High Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding.

- Respondents ranked Severe Thunderstorms and High Winds as the highest threat to their neighborhood (41 percent), followed by Tornadoes (12 percent) and Flooding (11 percent).
- Approximately 49 percent of respondents have taken actions to make their homes more resistant to hazards and 90 percent are interested in making their homes more resistant to hazards.
- 71 percent of respondents do not know what office to contact regarding reducing their risks to hazards.
- Emergency Services and Prevention were ranked as the most important activities for communities to pursue in reducing risks.

A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix B and a detailed summary of the survey results are provided in Appendix D.

2.7 INVOLVING THE STAKEHOLDERS

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(b)(2): The planning process shall include an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process.

At the outset of the planning process, the project consultant collaborated with the emergency management leaders from each county to initiate stakeholder outreach. At this time, a list was distributed of recommended stakeholders derived from FEMA Publication 386-1, titled *Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning,* which highlights the diverse range of stakeholders considered for participation in plan development. County emergency management leaders referenced this list while inviting stakeholders from their respective counties to engage in the planning process. Additionally, FEMA's *Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide* (2023) and *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2023) were reviewed to ensure all elements for participation were addressed.

The participating jurisdictions invited representatives from the health departments, social services departments, and planning departments to advocate for and provide insight on underserved and socially vulnerable populations in the region. In addition to staff representatives of each participating jurisdiction, the HMPC included a variety of stakeholders, including representatives from the American Red Cross, North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM), Piedmont Triad Regional Council, NC Cooperative Extension, North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR), Winston-Salem State University, University of North Carolina School of the Arts, Greater Winston Salem Inc., the Federal Emergency Management Agency and others (see subsection 2.4 and Appendix D).

The Regional Hazard Mitigation Committee actively promoted open and widespread participation in the mitigation planning process. The region also excelled in local outreach efforts by designing and distributing the Public Participation Survey. This initiative allowed local officials, residents, businesses, academics, and other private interests in the Northern Piedmont Region to engage and provide input throughout the local mitigation planning process.

Additionally, outreach was made to the surrounding jurisdictions to offer them an opportunity to provide information relevant for the plan update and to invite them to participate in the planning

process and review drafts of the plan. Copies of the outreach made to them can be found in Appendix D.

2.8 DOCUMENTATION OF PLAN PROGRESS

This plan update documents the progress made in hazard mitigation planning for the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region. Since the initial hazard mitigation plans were developed in the late 1990s and early 2000s, numerous mitigation actions have been completed and implemented across these jurisdictions. These actions are designed to reduce the overall risk posed by natural hazards to the people and properties in the region. A detailed account of these completed actions can be found in Appendix E.

Further details on the progress of plan implementation are provided in the capability assessment. Community capabilities have continued to improve in each participating jurisdiction through the adoption of new plans, policies, and programs that promote hazard mitigation at the local level. The status of local capabilities for these jurisdictions is outlined in *Section 7: Capability Assessment*. The participating jurisdictions demonstrate their ongoing commitment to hazard mitigation by reconvening every five years to update the plan and actively involving the public in the planning process.

2.9 CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM AND FORSYTH COUNTY CRS PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

As a participant in the NFIP's CRS program, Forsyth County and Winston-Salem have taken additional steps during the 2025 update of this plan to meet the CRS requirements of Activity 510: Floodplain Management Planning and attempt to maximize the number of points the County receives for this activity for this plan.

County and City staff were assigned to serve on the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The staff members assigned to the committee actively participated in the plan update process and represent a wide range of staff expertise in the areas of mitigation techniques. The participating staff and their associated area of expertise are listed in **Table 2.8**.

TABLE 2.8: WINSTON-SALEM AND FORSYTH COUNTY STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM AND THEIR AREA OF EXPERTISE

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	MITIGATION TECHNIQUE					
		PREVENTION MEASURES	PROPERTY PROTECTION	NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION	EMERGENCY SERVICES	STRUCTURAL PROJECTS	PUBLIC INFORMATION
Adams, Marissa	Forsyth County, Social Services						X
Brinkley, Adam	Winston-Salem Forsyth County, IMT				X		X
Brock, Michelle	Winston-Salem Forsyth County, EM	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cordell, Leigha	Winston-Salem Forsyth County, EM	X	X	X	X	X	X
Correa-Veja, Javier	Winston-Salem, Language Access						X
Gendy, Moriah	Winston-Salem, Food Resiliency	X			X		
Armstrong, Maggie	Piedmont Triad Regional Council	X	X	X		X	X
Luck, Ashley	NCAGR, North Central EP Specialist/Planner	X		X			X
Blackwood, Trey	Greater Winston Salem Inc., Economic Development Associate	X	X	X		X	X
Shields, Mandy	American Red Cross, Community Disaster Program Manager	X					X
Davis, Clarisse	UNCSA, Emergency Manager/Clery Compliance Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stogner, Jason	WSSU	X	X	X	X	X	X

The County and City invited multiple outside stakeholders to participate in the plan update process. An email was sent to the relevant stakeholders, including neighboring jurisdictions, to invite them to attend the planning meetings. The email invitation is included in Appendix D.

SECTION 3
COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section of the plan provides a general overview of the Northern Piedmont Region. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 3.1 Geography and the Environment
- 3.2 Population and Demographics
- 3.3 Housing, Infrastructure, and Land Use
- 3.4 Employment and Industry

3.1 GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Northern Piedmont Region is situated in the northern-central part of North Carolina. All counties within this region are part of the Piedmont Triad Regional Council. For the purposes of this plan, the Northern Piedmont Region encompasses the counties of Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin.

The region comprises a total area of over 3000 square miles. The total land area reported for each participating county is presented in **Table 3.1**.

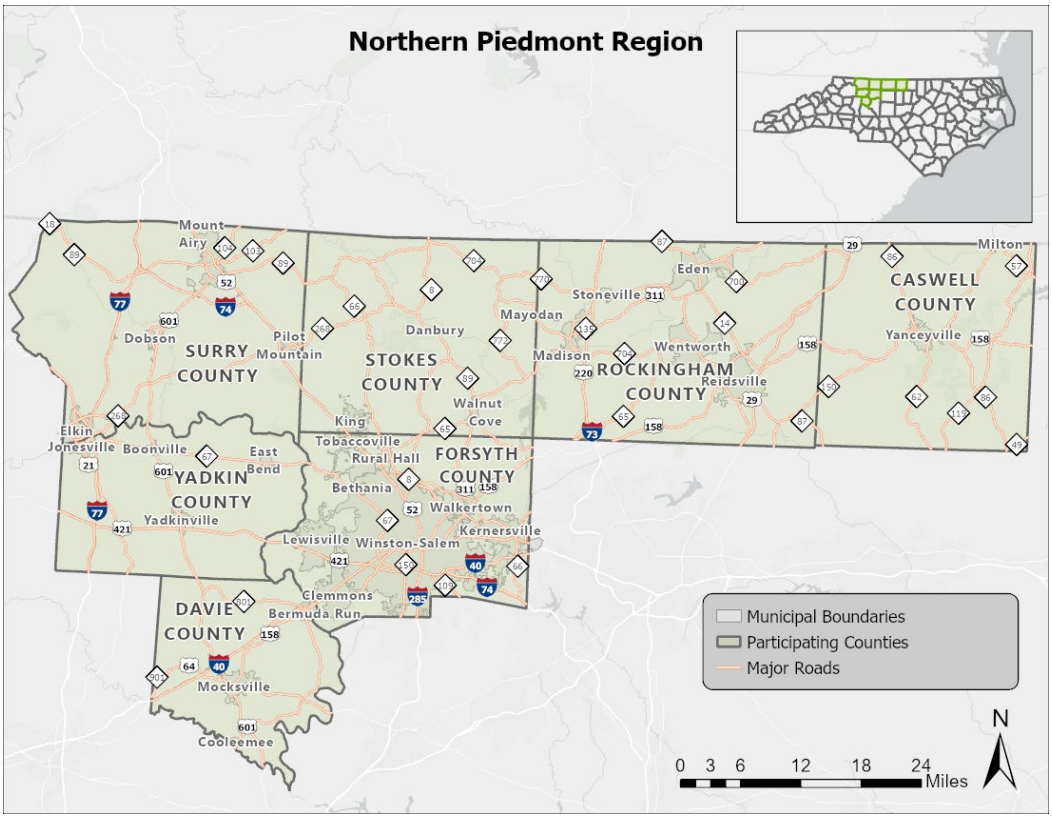
TABLE 3.1: TOTAL AREA OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

County	Land Area (sq. mi.)	Water Area (sq. mi.)	Total Area (sq. mi.)
Caswell County	425.37	3.34	428.71
Davie County	263.70	2.90	266.60
Forsyth County	407.85	4.50	412.35
Rockingham County	565.64	7.12	572.76
Stokes County	449.35	6.79	456.14
Surry County	532.65	4.01	536.66
Yadkin County	334.94	2.77	337.71
REGION TOTAL	**2979.50**	**31.43**	**3010.93**

Source: United States Census Bureau

This region lies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, situated within North Carolina's Piedmont, or foothills. The City of Winston-Salem is the largest urban center in the area. The landscape features rolling hills and several prominent peaks, with notable mountain ranges including the Brushy Mountains, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the Appalachian Mountains. Additionally, some counties within this region are part of the Yadkin Valley American Viticultural Area (AVA), a designated wine and grape-growing region recognized across the United States. An orientation map is provided as **Figure 3.1.**

FIGURE 3.1: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION ORIENTATION MAP



According to the Köppen climate classification system, the Northern Piedmont Region is categorized as a humid subtropical climate like much of North Carolina. This climate zone is characterized by mild winters and hot humid summers with significant precipitation even during the driest month. Based on the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) data, the region exhibits a temperate climate with an average annual temperature of 61.6°F over the last ten years. The average temperatures and precipitation of each of the participating counties is presented in **Table 3.2**.

TABLE 3.2: ANNUAI AVERAGE TEMPERATURES/PRECIPITATION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

County	12-Month Avg Temp (2014-2024)	January Annual Avg Min Temp (2014-2024)	January Annual Avg Max Temp (2014-2024)	June Annual Avg Min Temp (2014-2024)	June Annual Avg Max Temp (2014-2024)	12-Month Avg. Rainfall (2014-2024)
Caswell County	59.1˚F	28.3˚F	49.4˚F	63.2˚F	85.4˚F	49.02in
Davie County	59.4˚F	28.5˚F	49.7˚F	63.5˚F	85.2˚F	46.80in
Forsyth County	59.2˚F	28.9˚F	48.7˚F	63.5˚F	84.7˚F	47.65in
Rockingham County	59.2˚F	28.8˚F	48.6˚F	63.3˚F	85.3˚F	48.68in
Stokes County	58.5˚F	28.7˚F	47.4˚F	62.6˚F	84.2˚F	50.61in
Surry County	57.7 ˚F	27.5 ˚F	47.4˚F	60.6 ˚F	83.9 ˚F	54.78in
Yadkin County	58.6 ˚F	27.7 ˚F	48.8 ˚F	62.2 ˚F	84.7 ˚F	49.96in
REGION AVERAGE	**58.9 ˚F**	**28.3˚F**	**48.7˚F**	**62.7˚F**	**84.1˚F**	**49.64in**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information: Climate at a Glance (Time Series)

In January, the region experiences an average minimum temperature of 28.3°F and an average maximum temperature of 48.7°F, respectively. These values indicate a moderate winter climate, which suggests that the region experiences conditions that can lead to freezing events and potential winter storms. Effective hazard mitigation strategies must account for the risks associated with these cold weather patterns, such as ice accumulation, power outages, and increased demand for heating resources.

During the month of June, the region experiences a significant increase in temperatures. Average minimum temperatures rise to approximately 62.7°F and average maximum temperatures reach 84.1°F, indicating a shift to a warm and humid summer. This not only affects human health, potentially increasing the incidence of heat-related illnesses, but also heightens the risk of wildfires and heatwaves. Understanding these temperature fluctuations is essential for developing adaptive strategies to protect vulnerable populations and infrastructure.

Regarding precipitation, the region averages about 49.64 inches of annual rainfall, with Surry County receiving the highest at approximately 54.78 inches. This consistent rainfall contributes to the region's hydrology and supports its diverse ecosystems. Rainfall in the region is generally well-distributed throughout the year, with the driest conditions typically occurring in the fall. Summer precipitation is primarily attributed to thunderstorms, and there may be occasional dry spells lasting from one to three weeks. The annual average precipitation equates to approximately four inches per month.

Consistent rainfall supports agriculture and biodiversity, but also poses challenges related to flooding and water management. The well-distributed rainfall throughout the year necessitates robust flood management systems and infrastructure. Thunderstorms can bring intense, localized rainfall, leading to flash flooding, which can overwhelm drainage systems and pose risks to life and property. Therefore, strategies such as improving stormwater management, enhancing drainage systems, and implementing green infrastructure can enhance resilience against such hazards.

3.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Rockingham County is the largest participating county by area, but Forsyth County is the largest county by population, due to the metropolitan City of Winston-Salem. Between 2010 and 2024, only two counties experienced growth; Davie and Forsyth. All other counties experienced population decline. Forsyth County had the highest county growth rate at 13.3 percent. Population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2000, 2010, 2020 and estimations for 2024 for each of the participating counties are presented in **Table 3.2**.

TABLE 3.2: POPULATION COUNTS FOR PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdiction	1990 Census Population	2000 Census Population	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	2024 Population Estimates	% Change 2010-2024
Caswell County	20,693	23,501	23,719	22,736	22,363	-5.7%
Davie County	27,859	34,835	41,240	42,712	45,383	10.0%
Forsyth County	265,878	306,067	350,670	382,590	398,143	13.3%
Rockingham County	86,064	91,928	93,643	91,096	93,517	-0.1%

Jurisdiction	1990 Census Population	2000 Census Population	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	2024 Population Estimates	% Change 2010-2024
Stokes County	37,223	44,711	47,401	44,520	45,857	-3.2%
Surry County	61,704	71,219	73,673	71,359	71,547	-2.9%
Yadkin County	30,488	36,348	38,406	37,214	37,995	-1.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, NC Office of State Budget and Management

Based on the 2020 Census, the median age of residents of the participating counties was roughly 42 years old. The racial characteristics of the participating counties are presented in **Table 3.3**. Generally, whites make up the majority of the population in the region accounting for over 74 percent of the population. Conversely, the counties with a smaller population of white people, Caswell and Forsyth Counties, have the largest minority populations.

TABLE 3.3: DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

Jurisdiction	White, Percent (2023)	Black or African American, Percent (2023)	American Indian or Alaska Native, Percent (2023)	Asian, Percent (2023)	Other Race, Percent (2023)	Persons of Hispanic Origin, Percent (2023) *	Two or More Races, Percent (2023)
Caswell County	60.3%	31.5%	0.1%	0.4%	1.9%	4.9%	5.9%
Davie County	84.2%	4.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.8%	8.0%	7.8%
Forsyth County	58.2%	25.5%	0.4%	2.4%	2.8%	14.6%	7.7%
Rockingham County	72.6%	17.6%	0.7%	0.2%	2.8%	6.9%	6.1%
Stokes County	96.1%	3.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	3.6%	3.9%
Surry County	86.2%	3.8%	0.2%	0.6%	3.4%	12.1%	5.9%
Yadkin County	86.2%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%	4.3%	12.1%	5.9%
REGION AVERAGE	**74.8%**	**13.2%**	**0.3%**	**0.7%**	**2.7%**	**9.8%**	**6.9%**

*Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
Source: US Census Bureau, 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates

The demographic profile of the counties within this region reveals notable variations that are critical for hazard mitigation planning. For example, counties like Forsyth and Rockingham show a more diverse racial composition, with Black or African American populations accounting for approximately 25.5 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. Conversely, counties such as Stokes and Yadkin exhibit predominantly White populations, exceeding 86 percent. These demographic differences influence community vulnerability and resilience, as certain populations may face higher risks during natural hazards due to factors like economic disparities, access to resources, and language barriers. Communities with higher proportions of Hispanic or minority populations, such as Forsyth County with nearly 15 percent Hispanic origin, may require culturally tailored outreach and education efforts to ensure effective communication and engagement.

3.3 HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND LAND USE

3.3.1 Housing

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 estimates, there were 314,949 housing units in the Northern Piedmont Region, the majority of which are single family homes or mobile homes. Housing information for the seven participating counties is presented in **Table 3.4**. As shown in the table, all of the counties have a low percentage of seasonal housing units.

TABLE 3.4: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTIES

Jurisdiction	Housing Units (2010)	Housing Units (2023)	Owner-Occupied Units, Percent (2023)	Renter-Occupied Units, Percent (2023)	Median Home Value (2023)
Caswell County	10,619	10,490	76.1%	23.9%	$151,200
Davie County	18,238	19,079	83.4%	16.6%	$235,300
Forsyth County	156,872	173,220	62.7%	37.3%	$227,800
Rockingham County	43,696	43,685	72.4%	27.6%	$156,000
Stokes County	21,924	21,353	78.4%	21.6%	$186,800
Surry County	33,667	33,906	73.3%	26.7%	$166,400
Yadkin County	15,821	17,165	77.1%	22.9%	$176,400

Source: US Census Bureau, 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates

The housing trends across the Northern Piedmont Region highlight the necessity for a nuanced approach to hazard mitigation planning. As the region continues to evolve, understanding the unique characteristics and needs of each county will be essential for hazard mitigation. Key findings and themes are summarized below:

- Growth in Housing Units Forsyth has experienced substantial growth in housing units. This growth indicates a trend toward urbanization and population influx, which can strain infrastructure and emergency services.
- Owner-Occupied Housing Rates – Davie County leads with a high owner-occupied rate of 83.4 percent, followed closely by Stokes County at 78.4 percent. This suggests a demographic that may be more economically stable and better positioned to undertake mitigation strategies, enhancing community resilience. In contrast, Forsyth County's lower owner-occupied rate (62.7 percent) may be indicative of a more vulnerable population.
- Financial Resilience and Vulnerability – The regional differences in median home values highlight disparities in financial resilience. Davie and Forsyth Counties have higher median values, which can correlate with greater economic stability and capacity to recover from disasters. Counties with lower home values may have limited financial capacity to bounce back from hazards.
- Focus on Renters – Despite the predominance of homeowners, the presence of renters (approximately 25 percent for the region at large) points to a critical need for inclusive hazard

mitigation strategies. Renters may face unique challenges in disaster recovery, necessitating targeted resources and support to ensure they are not overlooked in planning efforts.

3.3.2 Infrastructure

Transportation

There are several interstates that cross the Northern Piedmont Region. Interstate 77 runs across the region from north to south and interstates 40 and 85 run east to west across the area. Since the previous update, construction of two new interstates, I-73 and I-74, has been completed. These seven counties have numerous US highways that run through the region including 64, 21, 421, 601, 52, 311, 29, 158, 220, and 311. North Carolina state highways also cross the region and provide routes of transportation. The Blue Ridge Parkway also provides a route through North Carolina and runs along a small portion Surry County.

The Northern Piedmont Region is served by the Piedmont Triad International Airport and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport which are located in Greensboro and Charlotte respectively. No large airports are located in the region but rather at least nine small private and public airports. The Piedmont Triad International Airport has six airlines that service it with flights daily. The airport is located in Guilford County which is east of Forsyth County and south of Rockingham County. The Charlotte Douglas International Airport offers non-stop commercial flights on nine airlines to numerous destinations across the eastern US and Midwest as well as to several international destinations. Additional general aviation and other public-use airports servicing the Northern Piedmont Region include Caswell Airport in Yanceyville, Twin Lakes Airport in Mocksville, Smith Reynolds Airport in Winston-Salem, Rockingham County NC Shiloh Airport in Reidsville, Meadow Brook Field in Walnut Cove, Mount Airy/Surry County Airport in Mount Airy, and Lone Hickory Airport in Yadkinville.

Utilities

Electrical power in the Northern Piedmont Region is provided by Duke Energy and several electricity cooperatives. Duke Energy provides service to all seven counties. Surry and Yadkin Counties are also served by Surry-Yadkin Electric Corporation.

Water and sewer service is provided by many of the towns or counties in the Northern Piedmont Region. However, private and/or shared wells and septic systems are common as well.

Community Facilities

There are a number of public buildings and community facilities located throughout the Northern Piedmont Region. According to the data collected for the vulnerability assessment (Section 6.4.1), there are 184 fire stations, 48 police stations, 465 medical care facilities and 8 public schools located within the study area.

According to the NC Division of Health Service Regulation (NCDHSR), there are a total of ten (10) licensed hospitals in the Northern Piedmont Region.[1] Of these ten facilities, the largest two are in Forsyth County and include North Carolina Baptist Hospital (885 total beds) and Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center (978 total beds). Both hospitals have 50 designated operating rooms. There are also 8 smaller hospitals located throughout the region.

[1] https://info.ncdhhs.gov/dhsr/data/Hllistco.pdf?ver=3.1

Hanging Rock State Park is located in Stokes County and is almost 7,000 acres in size. In addition to this park are the state parks around the Dan and Mayo Rivers. Lake Reidsville provides recreation as well. All of these facilities offer recreational opportunities to area residents and visitors each year.

3.3.3 Land Use

Land uses vary greatly throughout the region. The Winston-Salem metropolitan statistical area, consisting of Forsyth, Davidson (not participating in this plan), Davie, Stokes, and Yadkin counties, is highly urbanized. However, many areas of the Northern Piedmont Region are undeveloped or sparsely developed. As shown in **Figure 3.1** above, there are several small, incorporated municipalities located throughout the study area, and these are other areas where the region's population is also concentrated. The Winston-Salem metro area and the smaller incorporated areas are also where many businesses, commercial uses, and institutional uses are located. Land uses in the balance of the study area generally consist of rural residential development, agricultural uses, recreational areas, and forestland.

While population growth and development in the region remains relatively slow, except for more rapidly-growing areas in Forsyth and Davie Counties, growth that is occurring is well-managed by the participating jurisdictions. The Capability Assessment found in Section 7 provides an overview of the land use tools that are in place in each jurisdiction. Local land use (and associated regulations) is further discussed in the Capability Assessment as well.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

The early modern economy of the Northern Piedmont Region was built around the tobacco and textiles industries. Like many other Piedmont Triad communities, the jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region have focused recent economic development efforts on a diverse range of economic sectors to include medical, technological and manufacturing companies. Winemaking has become part of the economy in the region as well.

According to 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Caswell County had a Labor force of 9,905 workers. In 2024, the top five employers in Caswell County were Caswell County Schools, Caswell County, RWS Construction Inc., NC Department of Adult Corrections, and Yanceyville Opco LLC. The average unemployment rate was 5.7 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Davie County had a labor force of 21,084 workers. As of 2024, the top five employers in Davie County were Ashley Furniture Industries, Davie County Schools, Davie County, Wake Forest University Baptist Medi., and Brakebush Brothers Inc. The average unemployment rate was 3 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Forsyth's County labor force consisted of 191,865 workers. As of 2024, the top five employers in Forsyth County were Wake Forest University Baptist Medi., Winston Salem Forsyth County Schools, Forsyth Memorial Hospital Inc., Novant Health Inc., and Wake Forest University. The average unemployment rate was 5.3 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Rockingham County had a labor force of 43,210 workers. The top five employers in Rockingham County were Rockingham County Schools, Wal-Mart Associates, Rockingham County, Unifi Manufacturing Inc.,

and Sturm Ruger & Company Inc. The average unemployment rate was 6.3 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Stokes County had a labor force of 21,061 workers. The top five employers in Stokes County in 2024 were Stokes County Schools, Stokes County, Wal-Mart Associates, Wieland Copper Products LLC., and M-6 Contacting Inc. The average unemployment rate was 4.6 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Surry County had a labor force of 33,646 workers. The top five employers in Surry County were Pike Electric LLC., Surry County Schools, Northern Hospital of Surry County, Wayne Farms LLC., and Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital Inc. The average unemployment rate was 5 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

Yadkin County had a labor force of 17,981 workers. The top five employers in Yadkin County in 2024 were Unifi Manufacturing Inc., Yadkin County Schools, Mega International LLC., Yadkin County, and PVH Corp. The average unemployment rate was 5.4 percent compared to the State rate of 3.7.

SECTION 4
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This section describes how the regional planning committee identified the hazards to be included in this plan. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 4.1 Overview
- 4.2 Disaster Declarations
- 4.3 Summary of Hazard Impacts Since Previous Plan
- 4.4 Hazard Evaluation
- 4.5 Hazard Identification Results

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44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i): **The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.**

4.1 OVERVIEW

The Northern Piedmont Region is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human-caused hazards that threaten life and property. Current FEMA regulations and guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) require, at a minimum, an evaluation of a full range of natural hazards. An evaluation of human-caused hazards (i.e., technological hazards, terrorism, etc.) is encouraged, though not required, for plan approval. The Northern Piedmont Region has included a comprehensive assessment of both types of hazards.

Upon a review of the full range of natural hazards suggested under FEMA planning guidance, the participating counties in the Northern Piedmont Region have identified numerous hazards that are to be addressed in its Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee members, research of past disaster declarations in the participating counties[1], and review of the North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023). To maintain consistency, the Northern Piedmont Planning Committee agreed to assess the same hazards that were identified in the most recent update of the North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan. A list of all previous hazards covered in the 2020 Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is viewable in **Table 4.1**, along with a summary of the hazards assessed in this update. Readily available information from reputable sources (such as federal and state agencies) was also evaluated to supplement information from these key sources.

[1] A complete list of disaster declarations for the Northern Piedmont Region can be found below in Section 4.2.

TABLE 4.1: 2025 NORTHERN PIEDMONT HAZARDS UPDATE

2020 Northern Piedmont Identified Hazards		2025 Northern Piedmont Identified Hazards		Subhazards covered in 2025 Plan
Natural Hazards	Drought	Drought	**Natural Hazards**	Agricultural Drought, Hydrological Drought
	Excessive Heat	Excessive Heat		
	Hurricane and Coastal Hazards	Hurricane and Tropical Hazards		High Wind associated with Hurricanes and Nor'easters, Torrential Rain, Tornadoes associated with Hurricanes, Severe Winter Weather associated with Nor'easters
	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms		Hailstorm, Torrential Rain associated with Severe Thunderstorms, Thunderstorm Wind, Lightning, Waterspout, High Wind
	Severe Winter Weather	Severe Winter Weather		Freezing Rain, Snowstorms, Blizzards, Wind Chill, Extreme Cold
	Dam Failures	Dam Failures		
	Flooding	Flooding		
	Earthquakes	Earthquakes		
	Geological	Geological		Landslides, Sinkholes, Erosion
Other Hazards	Wildfires	Wildfires		
	Infectious Disease	Infectious Disease		Vector-Borne Disease, Foreign Animal Disease
Technological Hazards	Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Substances	**Technological Hazards**	Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Chemicals, Oil Spill, Road/Rail Incidents
	Radiological Emergency-Fixed Nuclear Facilities	Radiological Emergency – Fixed Nuclear Facilities		
	Terrorism	Terrorism		Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
	Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity		Mass power/utility disruption
	Electromagnetic Pulse	Electromagnetic Pulse		
		Civil Disturbance		
		Food Emergency		

4.2 DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Disaster declarations provide initial insight into the hazards that may impact the Northern Piedmont Region planning area. Since 1979, 19 presidential disaster declarations have been reported in the Northern Piedmont Region by FEMA, which can be seen in **Table 4.2** below. This includes seven storms related to hurricanes and coastal hazards, six storms related to severe winter weather, five storms related to tornadoes and major flooding, and an infectious disease pandemic (COVID-19).

TABLE 4.2: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION DISASTER DECLARATIONS

Year	Disaster Number	Description	Caswell County	Davie County	Forsyth County	Rockingham County	Stokes County	Surry County	Yadkin County
1979	605	Severe Storms & Flooding						X	
1989	827	Tornadoes		X	X				
1989	844	Hurricane Hugo		X	X		X	X	X
1996	1087	Blizzard of '96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1996	1103	Winter Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1996	1134	Hurricane Fran	X			X			
1998	1211	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding				X			
1999	1292	Hurricane Floyd	X		X	X	X		
2000	1312	Severe Winter Storm	X			X			
2002	1448	Severe Ice Storm		X	X				
2003	1457	Ice Storm	X		X	X	X		
2004	1153	Hurricane Ivan	X		X	X	X		
2014	4167	Severe Winter Storm	X	X					
2018	4364	Tornado & Severe Storms				X			
2018	4412	Tropical Storm Michael	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020	4487	COVID-19 Pandemic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020	4543	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding					X		X
2020	4588	Tropical Storm Eta		X			X		X
2024	4827	Tropical Storm Helene			X			X	X

4.3 SUMMARY OF HAZARD IMPACTS SINCE PREVIOUS PLAN

Since the approval date of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (10/1/2020 to 12/31/2023), there have been 432 hazard events recorded for the region in the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database. It is important to take note of those hazard

events and consider them in the *Hazard Identification* section to help ensure that the appropriate hazards are being considered in the risk assessment sections and in the Mitigation Strategy. **Table 4.3** documents the hazard events recorded and may be underreported by regional jurisdictions. Details for some of these events are discussed in further detail in the *Hazard Profiles* section.

TABLE 4.3: SUMMARY OF HAZARD EVENTS SINCE PREVIOUS PLAN

	Number of Reported Events						
Hazard Type*	**Caswell County**	**Davie County**	**Forsyth County**	**Rockingham County**	**Stokes County**	**Surry County**	**Yadkin County**
Flood	1	1	10	7	1	19	7
Hail	8	7	9	11	4	11	5
Lightning	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Thunderstorm Wind	22	13	59	36	41	53	22
Tornado	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Winter Storm	3	7	9	3	3	1	2
Total Number of Reported Events	**34**	**28**	**88**	**59**	**50**	**87**	**38**

* The hazard type names that NCEI uses are different than the names of hazards used in this plan; however, one can still get an understanding of the types of hazards that impact the region as the hazard types are similar in name. Source: NCEI Storm Events Database

Appendix H includes more detailed information about all previous historical hazard occurrence events as reported to the National Centers for Environmental Information. Additional detailed information about previous historical hazard events can be found in Section 5: Hazard Profiles under each separate hazard profile.

4.4 HAZARD EVALUATION

Table 4.4 documents the evaluation process used for determining which of the initially identified hazards are considered significant to warrant listing and evaluation in the risk assessment. For each hazard considered, the table indicates whether the hazard was identified as a significant listed hazard, how this determination was made, and why this determination was made. The table works to summarize not only those hazards that *were* identified (and why) but also those that *were not* identified (and why not). Hazards not identified for inclusion at this time may be addressed during future evaluations and updates of the risk assessment if deemed necessary by the planning committee during the plan update process.

TABLE 4.4: DOCUMENTATION OF THE HAZARD EVALUATION PROCESS

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
NATURAL HAZARDS			
Avalanche	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of US Forest Service National Avalanche Center website	• There is no risk of avalanche events in North Carolina. The United States avalanche hazard is limited to mountainous western states including Alaska as well as some areas of low risk in New England. • Avalanche hazards are not discussed in the North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Avalanche is not included in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Drought	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the North Carolina Drought Monitor website	• Drought is a normal part of virtually all climatic regimes, including areas with high and low average rainfall. • Droughts are discussed in the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Drought is included in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • There are reports of drought conditions in most of the last 24 years (2000-2024) in the Northern Piedmont Region, according to the North Carolina Drought Monitor.
Hailstorm	**YES (Assessed under Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms)**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database	• Although hailstorms occur primarily in the Midwestern states, they do occur in every state on the mainland U.S. Most inland regions experience hailstorms at least two or more days each year. • Hailstorm events are discussed in the State Plan under the Tornadoes/Thunderstorm hazard. • Hail is addressed under the Tornadoes/Thunderstorm hazard in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Given the frequency of the event, individual analysis is warranted.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
			• NCEI reports 727 hailstorm events (0.45-inch size hail to 3.0 inches) for the Northern Piedmont Region since 1955. For these events, there was over $1.4 million (2023 dollars) in property damages reported.
Excessive Heat	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database	• Many areas of the United States are susceptible to excessive heat events, including North Carolina. • Excessive heat is discussed in the State Plan. • Heat wave or excessive heat was included in the previous Northern Piedmont plan in tandem with the drought hazard.
Hurricane and Coastal Hazards	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Analysis of NOAA historical tropical cyclone tracks and National Hurricane Center Website • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database • Review of historical presidential disaster declarations	• The Atlantic and Gulf regions are most prone to landfall by hurricanes and tropical storms. • Hurricane and coastal hazards were addressed in the previous Northern Piedmont plan. • NOAA historical records indicate roughly 29 hurricanes or tropical storms have come within 75 miles of the Northern Piedmont Region since 1859. • NCEI reports 19 hurricane or tropical storm events since 1996 for the Northern Piedmont Region. • 7 out of 19 disaster declarations in the Northern Piedmont Region are directly related to hurricane and tropical storm events.
Lightning	**YES (Assessed under Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms)**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern	• The central region of the Florida has the highest density of lightning strikes in the mainland U.S., however, lightning events are experienced in nearly every region.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
		Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database • Review of Vaisala's NLDN Lightning Flash Density Map	• Lightning events are discussed in the State Plan as part of the Tornadoes/Thunderstorm hazard. • Although lightning is addressed under the Tornadoes/Thunderstorm hazard in the previous regional plan, given the damage and reported death and injuries, individual analysis is warranted. • NCEI reports 51 lightning events for the Northern Piedmont Region since 1994. These events have resulted in 10 recorded injuries and over $7.5 million (2023 dollars) in property damage. • According to Vaisala's U.S. National Lightning Detection Network, the Northern Piedmont Region is located in an area that experienced an average of 3 to 4 lightning flashes per square kilometer per year between 1997 and 2010.
Nor'easter	**NO**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database	• Nor'easters are discussed in the State Plan. • Nor'easter was not included in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • NCEI does not report any nor'easter activity for the Northern Piedmont Region. However, nor'easters may have affected the region as severe winter storms. In this case, the activity would be reported under winter storm events.
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorm	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database	• From 1953 to 1993, North Carolina averaged 10 to 25 tornadoes per year. • Tornado events are discussed in the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Tornado events were addressed in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • NCEI reports 69 tornado events in Northern Piedmont Region counties since 1952. These events have resulted in 2 deaths, 115 injuries, and over $310 million (2023 dollars) in property

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
		• Review of historical presidential disaster declarations	damage with the most severe being an F3. • 4 of the region's 19 disaster declarations were directly related to tornado events.
Severe Thunderstorm	**YES (Assessed under Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms)**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database • Review of historical presidential disaster declarations	• Over 100,000 thunderstorms are estimated to occur each year on the U.S. mainland, and they are experienced in nearly every region.• Severe storm events were addressed in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • NCEI reports 2,180 thunderstorm/high wind events in the Northern Piedmont Region counties since 1958. These events have resulted in 2 deaths, 2 injuries, and $23 million (2023 dollars) in property damage. • 4 of the region's 19 disaster declarations were directly related to severe storm events.
Severe Winter Weather	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database • Review of historical presidential disaster declarations.	• Winter storms affect every state in the continental U.S. and Alaska. • Severe winter weather, including snowstorms and ice storms, are discussed in the State Plan. • Winter weather events were addressed in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • NCEI reports that the Northern Piedmont counties have been affected by 435 winter weather events since 1993. These events resulted in $18.8 million (2023 dollars) in property damages. 6 deaths and 5 additional injuries were reported with these events, but they may have occurred outside of the study region. • 6 of the region's 19 disaster declarations were directly related to winter weather events.
Earthquakes	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index	• Although the zone of greatest seismic activity in the United States is along the

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
		• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI records • USGS Earthquake Hazards Program website	Pacific Coast, eastern regions have experienced significant earthquakes. • Earthquake events are discussed in the State Plan and two of the participating Northern Piedmont counties (Surry and Yadkin) are in the region with the highest vulnerability of an earthquake event in the state. • Earthquakes have occurred in and around the State of North Carolina in the past. The state is affected by the Charleston and the New Madrid (near Missouri) Fault lines which have generated a magnitude 8.0 earthquake in the last 200 years. • The previous Northern Piedmont plan addresses earthquakes. • At least 64 events are known to have occurred in the region according to NCEI and USGS records. The greatest MMI reported was a 6. • According to USGS seismic hazard maps, the peak ground acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years for the Northern Piedmont Region is approximately 2 to 4%g. FEMA recommends that earthquakes be further evaluated for mitigation purposes in areas with a PGA of 3%g or more.
Expansive Soils	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of USDA Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey	• The effects of expansive soils are most prevalent in parts of the Southern, Central, and Western U.S. • Expansive soils are not discussed in the State Plan. • The previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan did not identify expansive soils. • According to FEMA and USDA sources, the Northern Piedmont Region is located in an area that has "little or no" clay swelling potential.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
Geological (Landslides, Sinkholes, Erosion)	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of USGS Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility Hazard Map • Review of the North Carolina Geological Survey database of historic landslides	• Landslides occur in every state in the U.S, and they are most common in the coastal ranges of California, the Colorado Plateau, the Rocky Mountains, and the Appalachian Mountains. • Landslide/debris flow events are discussed in the State Plan. • The previous Northern Piedmont Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses landslides. • USGS landslide hazard maps indicate "high susceptibility" and "moderate susceptibility" is found throughout the Northern Piedmont Region. Additionally, there is "moderate incidence" (more than 1.5-15% of the area is involved in landsliding) in portions of all the Northern Piedmont counties except Davie County. • Data provided by NCGS does not indicate many recorded landslide events in the Northern Piedmont Region, but data is still being collected and compiled.
Land Subsidence	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Land subsidence affects at least 45 states, including North Carolina. However, because of the broad range of causes and impacts, there has been limited national focus on this hazard. • The State Plan does not discuss land subsidence hazards. • The previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan does not identify land subsidence as a potential hazard.
Tsunami	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont	• No record exists of a catastrophic Atlantic basin tsunami impacting the mid-Atlantic coast of the United States. • Tsunami inundation zone maps are not available for communities located along the U.S. East Coast. • Tsunamis are not discussed as a hazard in the State Plan.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
		Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of FEMA "How-to" mitigation planning guidance (Publication 386-2, "Understanding Your Risks – Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses)	• Tsunami was not addressed as a hazard in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • FEMA mitigation planning guidance suggests that locations along the U.S. East Coast have a relatively low tsunami risk and need not conduct a tsunami risk assessment at this time.
Volcano	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of USGS Volcano Hazards Program website	• More than 65 potentially active volcanoes exist in the United States and most are located in Alaska. The Western states and Hawaii are also potentially affected by volcanic hazards. • There are no active volcanoes in North Carolina. • There has not been a volcanic eruption in North Carolina in over 1 million years. • No volcanoes are located near the Northern Piedmont Region.
Dam Failure	**YES**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of North Carolina Dam Safety Program's NC Dam Inventory as of July 2024	• Dam failure is identified as a hazard in the State Plan. • The previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan identified dam failure as a hazard. • Per the NC Dam Inventory, there are 150 high hazard dams in the planning region. (High hazard is defined as "where failure will likely cause loss of life or serious damage to homes, industrial and commercial buildings, important public utilities, primary highways, or major railroads.")
Erosion	**YES (Referenced in Geological Hazards)**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Coastal erosion is discussed in the State Plan but is only applicable for coastal areas. • Riverine erosion is discussed in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Although erosion was not previously identified as a top hazard, it remains a

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
			natural, dynamic, and continuous process in the Northern Piedmont Region that warrants inclusion as a potential hazard.
Flooding	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database • Review of historical disaster declarations • Review of FEMA DFIRM data • Review of FEMA's NFIP Community Status Book and Community Rating System (CRS)	• Floods occur in all 50 states and in the U.S. territories. • The flood hazard is thoroughly discussed in the State Plan. • The previous Northern Piedmont plan addresses flooding as a hazard. • NCEI reports that the Northern Piedmont Region counties have been affected by 342 flood events since 1996. These events resulted in an estimated $16.1 million (2023 dollars) in property damages. • 3 of the 19 disaster declarations were flood-related and an additional 7 were hurricane or tropical storm-related which caused flooding issues. • Roughly 6.5% of the Northern Piedmont Region is located in an identified floodplain (100- or 500-year). • All of the counties and nearly all of the jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region participate in the NFIP.
Storm Surge	**NO**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database	• Given the inland location of the Northern Piedmont Region, storm surge would not affect the area. • Storm surge is discussed in the State Plan under the Hurricane hazard. • The previous Northern Piedmont plan does not include storm surge as a potential hazard. • No historical events were reported by NCEI for the Northern Piedmont Region.
Wildfires	**YES**	• Review of FEMA's National Risk Index • Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Wildfires occur in virtually all parts of the United States. Wildfire hazard risks will increase as low-density development along the urban/wildland interface increases.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
		• Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) Data • Review of the NC Forest Service website	• Wildfires are identified as a hazard in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. • The previous Northern Piedmont plan addressed wildfire. • A review of SWRA data indicates that there are some areas of elevated concern in the Northern Piedmont Region. • According to the North Carolina Forest Service, the Northern Piedmont Region experiences an average of 343 fires each year which burn a combined average of 767 acres.
Infectious Disease	**YES**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Including infectious disease to be consistent with the State Plan. • This hazard will assess foreign animal disease.
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS			
Hazardous Substances	**YES**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	• The previous Northern Piedmont plan identifies hazardous substances as a hazard of concern. • This update assesses hazardous materials, hazardous chemicals, and oil spills under this hazard.
Terrorism	**YES**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of local official knowledge	• Including terrorism hazards to be consistent with the State Plan. • There are several fixed nuclear facilities in the state. • This hazard will assess chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive terrorism events. • The previous Northern Piedmont plan included terrorism as a hazard.
Radiological Emergency –	**YES**	• Review of the NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan	• The McGuire Nuclear Power Station is located on Lake Norman within 50 miles of the region.

Hazards Considered	Was this hazard identified as a significant hazard to be listed in the plan at this time? (Yes or No)	How was this determination made?	Why was this determination made?
Fixed Nuclear Facilities		• Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of IAEA list of fixed nuclear power stations in the United States • Discussion with local officials about location of nuclear power stations	• The previous Northern Piedmont plan included radiological emergencies as a hazard. • Nuclear events can sometimes be caused by natural hazards and deserve some attention in this plan due to some areas of the region being located in the 50-mile evacuation zone for the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.
Cybersecurit	**YES**	• Review of NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan	• Changing future conditions encourage the assessment of the possibility of a cyberattack with the increase in global technology. • Cybersecurity is a hazard included in the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
Electromagnetic Pulse	**YES**	• Review of NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan • Review of the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Changing future conditions encourage the assessment of the possibility of an electromagnetic pulse with the increase in global technology.
Civil Disturbance	**YES**	• Review of NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Changing future conditions and social systems encourage the assessment of the possibility of a civil disruption incident.
Food Emergency	**YES**	• Review of NC State Hazard Mitigation Plan	• Changing future conditions and food systems encourage the assessment of the possibility of a food emergency.

4.5 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RESULTS

Table 4.5 provides a summary of the hazard identification and evaluation process noting which of the initially identified hazards are considered significant enough for further evaluation through this Plan's risk assessment (marked with a "☑").

TABLE 4.5: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION RESULTS

NATURAL HAZARDS	TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS
☐ Avalanche	☑ Hazardous Substances
☑ Drought	☑ Radiological Emergency – Fixed Nuclear Facilities
☑ Hailstorm**	☑ Terrorism
☑ Excessive Heat	☑ Cybersecurity
☑ Hurricane and Coastal Hazards	☑ Electromagnetic Pulse
☑ Flooding	☑ Civil Disturbance
☑ Lightning**	☑ Food Emergency
☐ Nor'easter	
☑ Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	
☑ Severe Winter Weather	
☑ Earthquakes	
☑ Dam Failures	
☑ Geological	
☐ Expansive Soils	
☐ Land Subsidence	
☐ Tsunami	
☐ Volcano	
☐ Storm Surge	
☐ Erosion	
☑ Wildfires	
☑ Infectious Disease	

☑ = Hazard considered significant enough for further evaluation in the Northern Piedmont Region hazard risk assessment.

** = Hazard is assessed as a sub hazard under the Tornadoes/Thunderstorms hazard.

SECTION 5
HAZARD PROFILES

This section includes detailed hazard profiles for each of the hazards identified in the previous section (*Hazard Identification*) as significant enough for further evaluation in the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It contains the following subsections:

- 5.1 Overview
- 5.2 Study Area
- 5.3 Drought
- 5.4 Excessive Heat
- 5.5 Hurricane & Tropical Hazards
- 5.6 Tornadoes/Thunderstorms
- 5.7 Severe Winter Weather
- 5.8 Earthquakes
- 5.9 Geological Hazards
- 5.10 Dam Failure
- 5.11 Flooding
- 5.12 Wildfires
- 5.13 Infectious Disease
- 5.14 Hazardous Substances
- 5.15 Radiological Emergency – Fixed Nuclear Facilities
- 5.16 Terrorism
- 5.17 Cybersecurity
- 5.18 Electromagnetic Pulse
- 5.19 Civil Disturbance
- 5.20 Food Emergency
- 5.21 Conclusions on Hazard Risk
- 5.22 Final Determinations

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan must include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

5.1 OVERVIEW

This section includes detailed hazard profiles for each of the hazards identified in the previous section (*Hazard Identification*) as significant enough for further evaluation in the Northern Piedmont Region hazard risk assessment by creating a hazard profile. Each hazard profile includes a general description of the hazard, its location and extent, notable historical occurrences, a discussion about changing future conditions and the probability of future occurrences. Each profile also includes specific items noted by members of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee as it relates to unique historical or anecdotal hazard information for the counties in the Northern Piedmont Region, or a participating municipality within them.

After reviewing the list of assessed hazards from the previous update, the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee agreed to amend the hazards in order to be consistent with the State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan. This required some of the hazard names to be changed and additional hazards were included in the assessment.

The following hazards were identified in the left column below along with "compounding hazards" that may either act as a key driver or lead to secondary risks associated with the primary hazard:

HAZARD	COMPOUNDING - NATURAL											COMPOUNDING - TECHNOLOGICAL						
	Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Geological	Dam Failure	Flooding	Wildfires	Infectious Disease	Hazardous Substances	Radiological Emergency	Terrorism	Cyber	Electromagnetic Pulse	Civil Disturbance	Food Emergency
NATURAL HAZARDS																		
DROUGHT (6)		•			•		•		•	•								•
EXCESSIVE HEAT (7)	•			•			•		•	•	•							•
HURRICANE AND TROPICAL HAZARDS (7)				•			•	•	•			•	•					•
TORNADOES/ THUNDERSTORMS (6)		•	•				•		•	•		•						
SEVERE WINTER WEATHER (6)	•			•			•		•		•							•
EARTHQUAKES (5)							•	•	•			•	•					
GEOLOGICAL (8)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•									
DAM FAILURE (5)			•			•	•		•					•				
FLOODING (11)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•						•
WILDFIRES (3)	•	•		•														
INFECTIOUS DISEASE (7)		•			•				•			•		•			•	•
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS																		
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (9)			•	•		•			•	•	•		•	•				•
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY (7)			•			•						•		•	•	•		•
TERRORISM (7)								•			•	•	•		•	•	•	
CYBERSECURITY (4)													•	•		•	•	
ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (4)													•	•	•		•	
CIVIL DISTURBANCE (4)											•			•	•	•		
FOOD EMERGENCY (8)	•	•	•		•				•		•	•	•					

5.2 STUDY AREA

The Northern Piedmont Region includes seven counties: Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin. **Table 5.1** provides a summary table of the participating jurisdictions within each county. In addition, **Figure 5.1** provides a base map, for reference, of the Northern Piedmont Region.

TABLE 5.1: PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Caswell County	
Milton	Yanceyville
Unincorporated Caswell County	
Davie County	
Bermuda Run	Mocksville
Cooleemee	Unincorporated Davie County
Forsyth County	
Bethania	Rural Hall
Clemmons	Tobaccoville
Kernersville	Walkertown
Lewisville	Winston-Salem
Unincorporated Forsyth County	
Rockingham County	
Eden	Reidsville
Madison	Stoneville
Mayodan	Wentworth
Unincorporated Rockingham County	
Stokes County	
Danbury	Walnut Cove
King	Unincorporated Stokes County
Surry County	
Dobson	Mount Airy
Elkin	Pilot Mountain
Unincorporated Surry County	
Yadkin County	
Boonville	Jonesville
East Bend	Yadkinville
Unincorporated Yadkin County	

FIGURE 5.1: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION BASE MAP

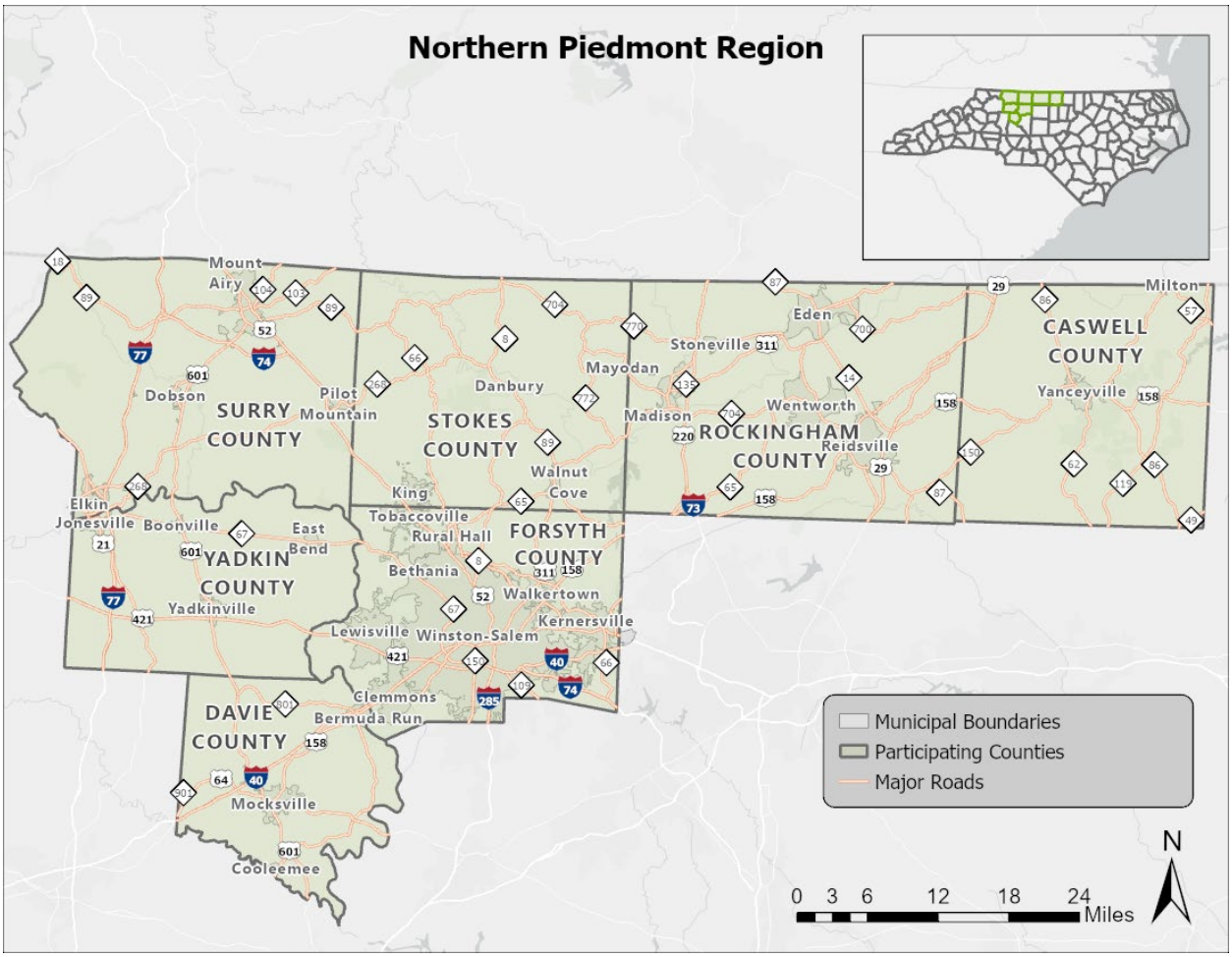


Table 5.2 lists each significant hazard for the Northern Piedmont Region and identifies whether or not it has been determined to be a specific hazard of concern for the 30 municipal jurisdictions and each of the countywide unincorporated areas. This is based on the best available data and information from the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. (● = hazard of concern)

TABLE 5.2 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED HAZARD EVENTS

Jurisdiction	NATURAL									OTHER		TECHNOLOGICAL				
	Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Geological	Dam Failure	Flooding	Wildfires	Infectious Disease	Hazardous Substances	Radiological Emergency	Terrorism	Cybersecurity	Electromagnetic Pulse
Caswell County																
Milton	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yanceyville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Davie County																
Bermuda Run	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cooleemee	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mocksville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forsyth County																
Bethania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clemmons	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kernersville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lewisville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rural Hall	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tobaccoville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Walkertown	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Winston-Salem	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rockingham County																
Eden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madison	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mayodan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Reidsville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stoneville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wentworth	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stokes County																
Danbury	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
King	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Walnut Cove	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Surry County																
Dobson	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Jurisdiction	NATURAL									OTHER		TECHNOLOGICAL				
	Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Geological	Dam Failure	Flooding	Wildfires	Infectious Disease	Hazardous Substances	Radiological Emergency	Terrorism	Cybersecurity	Electromagnetic Pulse
Elkin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mount Airy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pilot Mountain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yadkin County																
Boonville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
East Bend	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jonesville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yadkinville	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unincorporated Area	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Natural Hazards

5.3 DROUGHT

5.3.1 Background and Description

Drought is a normal part of virtually all climatic regions, including areas with high and low average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can exacerbate drought conditions. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can hasten drought-related impacts. Drought may also lead to more severe wildfires.

Droughts are typically classified into one of four types: 1) meteorological, 2) hydrologic, 3) agricultural, or 4) socioeconomic. **Table 5.3** presents definitions for these types of drought.

TABLE 5.3 DROUGHT CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

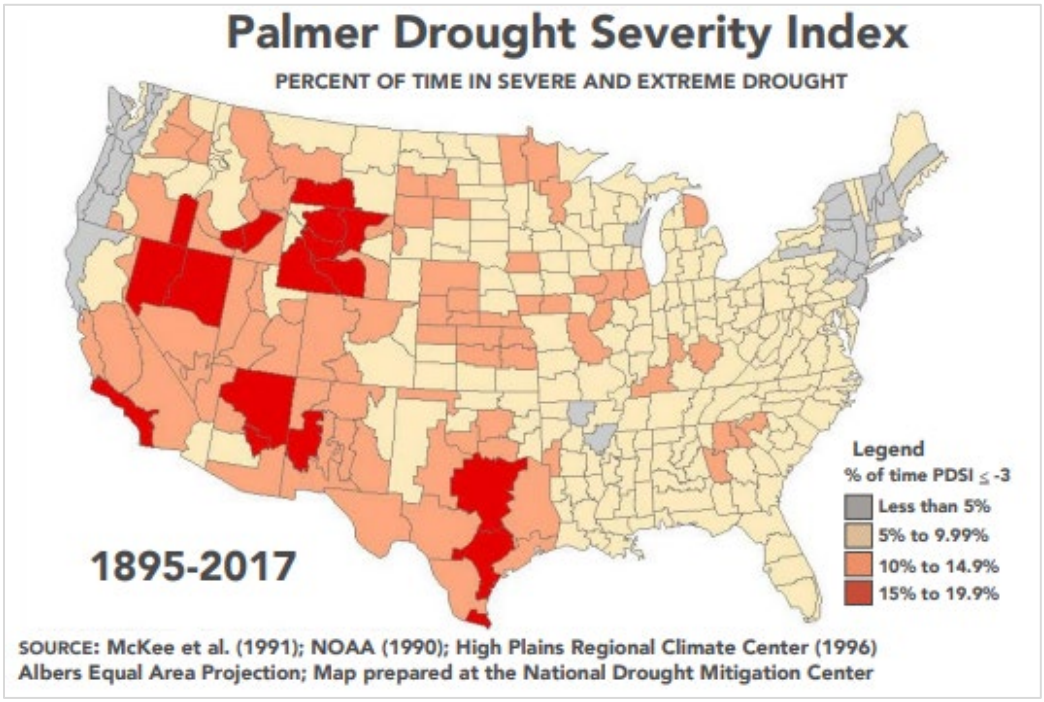
Meteorological Drought	The degree of dryness or departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
Hydrologic Drought	The effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
Agricultural Drought	Soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
Socioeconomic Drought	The effect of demands for water exceeding the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Source: Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy, FEMA

Droughts are slow-onset hazards, but, over time, can have very damaging effects on crops, municipal water supplies, recreational uses, and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impact can be significant.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is based on observed drought conditions and ranges from -0.5 (incipient dry spell) to -4.0 (extreme drought). As evident in **Figure 5.2**, the Palmer Drought Severity Index Summary Map for the United States, drought affects most areas of the United States, but is less severe in the Eastern United States.

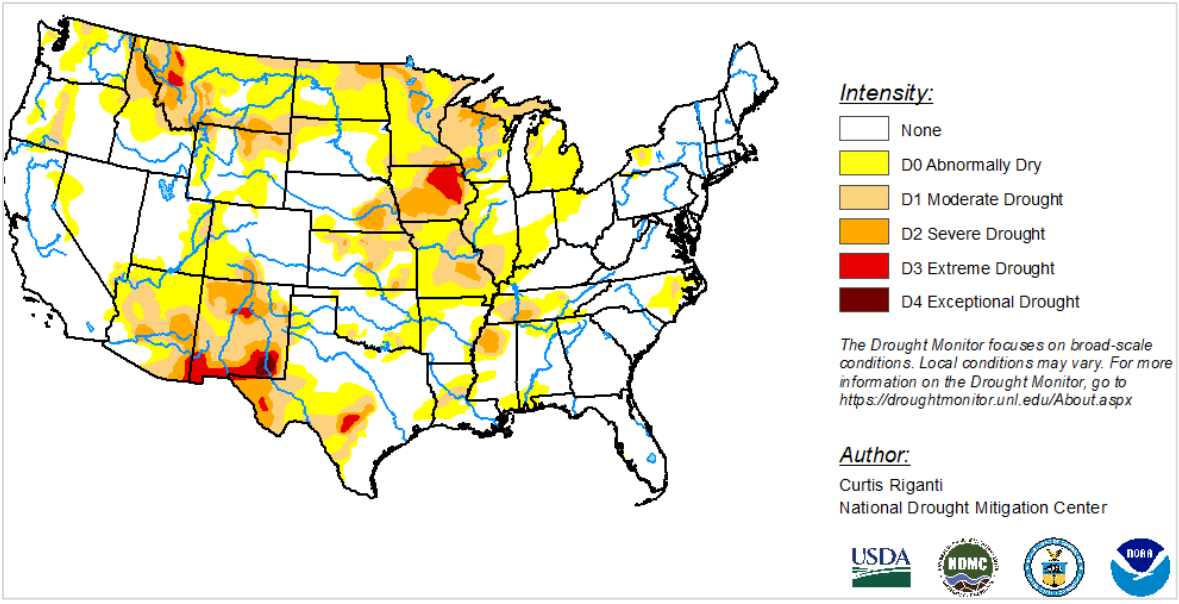
FIGURE 5.2: PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX SUMMARY MAP



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

The figure above is the most updated version of the Palmer Drought Severity Index; however, the US Drought Monitor is updated on a weekly basis. An archived map from March 5, 2024 can be seen below in **Figure 5.3** to reflect more current drought conditions in the US.

FIGURE 5.3: US DROUGHT MONITOR



Source: US Drought Monitor

5.3.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Drought typically covers a large area and cannot be confined to any geographic or political boundaries. According to the Palmer Drought Severity Index (**Figure 5.2**), Western North Carolina has a relatively low risk for drought hazard. However, local areas may experience much more severe and/or frequent drought events than what is represented on the Palmer Drought Severity Index map. Furthermore, it is assumed that the Northern Piedmont Region would be uniformly exposed to drought, making the spatial extent potentially widespread. It is also notable that drought conditions typically do not cause significant damage to the built environment.

5.3.3 Historical Occurrences

Data from the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council and National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) were used to ascertain historical drought events in the Northern Piedmont Region. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reports data on North Carolina drought conditions from 2000 to 2024 through the North Carolina Drought Monitor. It classifies drought conditions using the scale set by the US Drought Monitor (USDM), which classifies conditions on a scale of D0 to D4. Each class is further explained in **Table 5.4**.

TABLE 5.4: USDM DROUGHT CLASSIFICATIONS

Scale	Description	Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	- Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops - Some lingering water deficits - Pastures or crops not fully recovered
D1	Moderate Drought	- Some damage to crops, pastures - Some water shortages developing - Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2	Severe Drought	- Crop or pasture loss likely - Water shortages common - Water restrictions imposed
D3	Extreme Drought	- Major crop/pasture losses - Widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4	Exceptional Drought	- Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses - Shortages of water creating water emergencies

According to the North Carolina Drought Monitor, all of the counties in the Northern Piedmont Region have had drought occurrences in nearly all of the last 24 years (2000-2024) (**Table 5.5**). It should be noted that the North Carolina Drought Monitor also estimates what percentage of the county is in each classification of drought severity. For example, the most severe classification reported may be exceptional, but a majority of the county may actually be in a less severe condition.

TABLE 5.5: SUMMARY OF DROUGHT OCCURRENCES

Location	Number Years with Drought Occurrences	Number Years with Exceptional Drought Occurrences
Caswell County	23	2
Davie County	23	3
Forsyth County	23	3
Rockingham County	23	1

Location	Number Years with Drought Occurrences	Number Years with Exceptional Drought Occurrences
Stokes County	21	1
Surry County	21	1
Yadkin County	22	2

Source: North Carolina Drought Monitor (through August 2024)

5.3.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to findings from the 2020 North Carolina Climate Science Report, it is very likely that average temperatures and the number of very warm nights will both continue to increase throughout North Carolina. Annual average temperatures have been consistently above normal in the state since the 1990s, with the most recent 10-year span (2009-2018) marking the warmest 10-year period on its record. Additionally, by 2050, climate models project that the annual average temperature in North Carolina (compared to the 1996-2015 average temperature) will increase by 2 to 4°F under a lower emissions scenario and by 2 to 5°F under a higher emissions scenario. The frequency, duration, and intensity of droughts are likely to continue to increase in tandem with higher average temperatures and a higher rate of evapotranspiration.

5.3.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Based on historical occurrence information, it is assumed that all of the Northern Piedmont Region has a probability level of likely (10 to 100 percent annual probability) for future drought events. This hazard may vary slightly by location, but each area has an equal probability of experiencing a drought. However, historical information also indicates that there is a much lower probability of extreme, long-lasting drought conditions. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index[1] rates the drought hazard as "relatively moderate" in Caswell County and Rockingham County compared to "relatively low" in Davie County, Forsyth County, Stokes County, Surry County, and Yadkin County.

[1] FEMA National Risk Index (https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/)

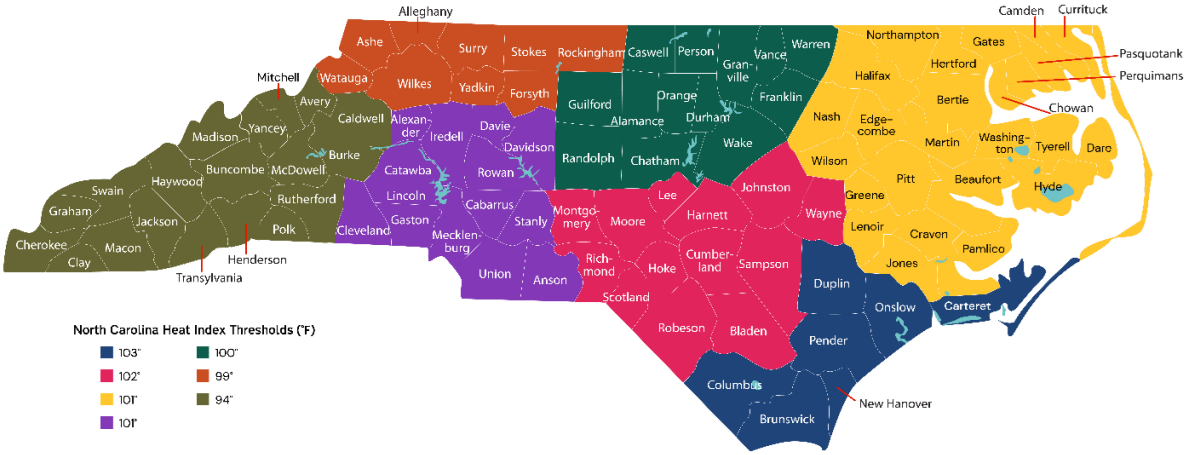
5.4 EXCESSIVE HEAT

5.4.1 Background and Description

Excessive heat, like drought, poses little risk to property. However, excessive heat can have devastating effects on health. Excessive heat is often referred to as "extreme heat" or a "heat wave." According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, there is no universal definition for extreme heat because "the definition of "extreme" can vary depending on the location and typical climate[2]." In most areas of the country, the National Weather Service generally issues alerts "when the heat index is expected to exceed 105°F-110°F for at least two consecutive days," but they also work with local partners to determine the most appropriate conditions for a specific geography[3, 4]. Each National Weather Service forecast office considers their own community's vulnerabilities, local guidelines and thresholds, forecast confidence, heat intensity and duration, occurrences during summer holidays or outdoor events, and other factors. They use this information to decide when and whether to issue a heat watch, warning, or advisory.

The State of North Carolina defines extreme heat regionally using heat index thresholds, as shown in **Figure 5.4**. The regional thresholds recognize that an area's typical climate conditions and relevant local factors, such as the proportion of the population engaged in outdoor work, can impact how heat affects the local population. At heat indices higher than established thresholds, negative health impacts begin to occur. The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS) uses these regional temperature thresholds to activate its Heat Health Alert System. NCDHHS sends heat alerts to county health departments and Heat Health Alert System subscribers when the daily maximum heat index is forecasted to meet or exceed the heat index threshold for their region. In the Northern Piedmont Region, that threshold ranges from 99 to 101°F.

FIGURE 5.4: NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL HEAT INDEX THRESHOLDS



Source: North Carolina State Climate Office

[2] 2024-2030 National Heat Strategy (https://cpo.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/National_Heat_Strategy-2024-2030.pdf)

[3] NWS Heat Forecast Tools (https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-index)

[4] NWS Heat Safety (https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-ww)

Extreme heat can lead to heat-related illness and death. The number of extreme heat days has been increasing on average each year, putting residents at a higher risk of health impacts. In 2023, more people in the United States died of heat-related illness than any other year on record[5]. **Table 5.6** shows the dangers associated with different heat index temperatures. Some populations, such as the elderly the young, and people with pre-existing health conditions, are more susceptible to heat danger than other segments of the population. However, everyone is at risk of health impacts from exposure to extreme heat.

TABLE 5.6: HEAT DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH HEAT INDEX TEMPERATURE

Heat Index Temperature (Fahrenheit)	Description of Risks
80°- 90°	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
90°- 105°	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
105°- 130°	Heatstroke/sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion likely, with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
130° or higher	Heatstroke/sunstroke is highly likely with continued exposure

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA

In addition to the direct impact excessive heat has on health, heat waves can cause air pollution levels to spike. Stagnant atmospheric conditions trap pollutants. Heat accelerates the production of ground-level ozone. Excessive heat can lead to droughts, which subsequently increases wildfire risk. These compounding impacts can add unhealthy air to excessively hot temperatures. In addition, the urban heat island effect, which occurs anywhere with development – not just in large urban areas, can produce significantly higher nighttime temperatures because asphalt and concrete (which store heat longer) gradually release heat at night.

5.4.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Excessive heat typically impacts a large area and cannot be confined to any geographic or political boundaries. The entire Northern Piedmont Region is susceptible to extreme heat conditions.

5.4.3 Historical Occurrences

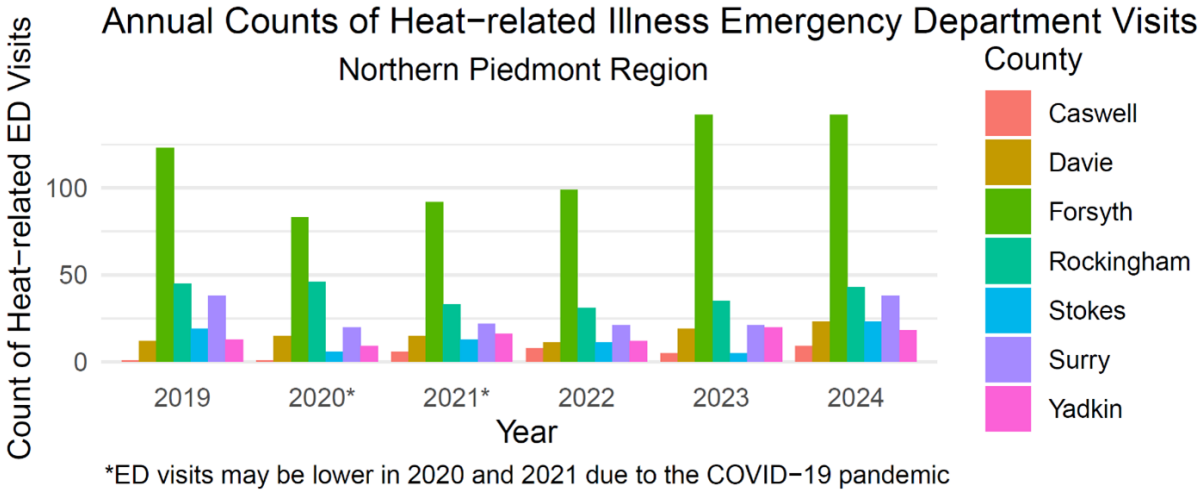
Data from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) was used to determine historical excessive heat and heat wave events in the Northern Piedmont Region. Only four events were recorded (2 for Davie County and 1 each for Forsyth and Yadkin Counites).

Although there were no deaths or property damage reported by NCEI, residents experienced heat-related illnesses. **Figure 5.5** shows the annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related illness in the Northern Piedmont Region, using public health syndromic surveillance system data from the North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT). The annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related illness in Caswell County ranged from 1 visit in 2019 and 2020 to 9 visits in 2024. The annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related

[5] Associated Press Climate (https://apnews.com/article/record-heat-deadly-climate-change-humidity-south-11de21a526e1cbe7e306c47c2f12438d)

illness in Davie County ranged from 11 visits in 2022 to 23 visits in 2024. The annual count of emergency department visits for heat related illness in Forsyth County ranged from 83 in 2020 to 142 in 2023 and 2024. The annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related illness in Rockingham County ranged from 31 visits in 2022 to 46 visits in 2020. The annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related illness in Stokes County ranged from 5 in 2023 and 23 in 2024. The annual count of emergency department visits for heat related illness in Surry County ranged from 20 in 2020 to 38 in 2019 and 2024. The annual count of emergency department visits in Yadkin County ranged from 9 in 2020 to 20 in 2023.

FIGURE 5.5: HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS



In addition, information from the State Climate Office of North Carolina was reviewed to obtain historical temperatures in the region. Temperature information has been reported since 1890. The recorded maximum for each county can be found below in **Table 5.7**.

TABLE 5.7: HIGHEST RECORDED TEMPERATURE

Location	Date	Temperature (°F)
Caswell County	7/8/1977	104
Davie County	8/10/2007	103
Forsyth County	8/15/2023	105
Rockingham County	7/14/1954	108
Stokes County	8/21/1983	103
Surry County	7/14/1954	105
Yadkin County	7/7/1977	105
Northern Piedmont Regional Maximum	--	108

Source: State Climate Office of North Carolina

The State Climate Office also reports average maximum temperatures in various locations in the region. The most centralized location is in Danbury (Stokes County). **Table 5.8** shows the average maximum temperatures from 1947 to 2023 at the Danbury observation station which can be used as a general comparison for the region.

TABLE 5.8: AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN DANBURRY, STOKES COUNTY

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Max (°F)	66.79	70	78.35	85.78	88.49	93.05	95.01	94	90.7	83.83	76.33	68.43

Source: State Climate Office of North Carolina

5.4.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to 2022 climate summary data from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, temperatures recorded since the middle of the century have steadily increased and been marked above the average consistently beyond the late 1990s. Recent summer average temperatures were also logged as the warmest reported on record for the last 16 years (2005-2020). Furthermore, the last 11 years (2010-2020) indicated the greatest number of very warm nights recorded despite no significant increase in the frequency of very hot days[6].

The State Climate Office of North Carolina provides county-specific climate projections on the North Carolina Resilience Exchange. These projections, which are based on the Fifth National Climate Assessment, anticipate that the number of days above 90°F in all three counties will increase significantly by the 2060s, as shown in **Table 5.9**. The number of days above 95°F are anticipated to increase substantially by the 2060s – as much as five times the amount that Cleveland County, Gaston County, and Lincoln County currently experience. The same dataset shows that nighttime temperatures, which have historically surpassed 70°F 11 nights per year in Cleveland County, will surpass 70°F between 43 and 61 nights per year, on average. The data for nighttime temperatures projections is just as stark in Gaston and Lincoln Counties[7].

TABLE 5.9: EXTREME HEAT PROJECTIONS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Average Number of Days each Year with Daytime Temperatures Over 90°F	
	Historical Number of Days	Projected Number of Days by the 2060s
Caswell County	42	76-89
Davie County	43	78-92
Forsyth County	34	68-83
Rockingham County	34	67-81
Stokes County	26	58-73
Surry County	23	56-71
Yadkin County	33	66-80
	Average Number of Days each Year with Daytime Temperatures Over 95°F	
	Historical Number of Days	Projected Number of Days by the 2060s
Caswell County	10	29-42

[6] NOAA NCEI 2022 State Climate Summaries (https://statesummaries.ncics.org/chapter/nc/)

[7] NC Resilience Exchange (https://www.resilienceexchange.nc.gov/understand-your-vulnerabilities/climate-observations-and-projections)

Davie County	9	28-42
Forsyth County	6	23-35
Rockingham County	6	23-36
Stokes County	4	17-28
Surry County	4	15-25
Yadkin County	6	21-33
	Average Number of Days each Year with Nighttime Lows Over 70°F	
	Historical Number of Nights	Projected Number of Nights by the 2060s
Caswell County	17	45-62
Davie County	15	43-61
Forsyth County	14	43-62
Rockingham County	14	42-60
Stokes County	7	28-44
Surry County	3	17-31
Yadkin County	6	26-43

Source: State Climate Office of North Carolina

Nights that do not go below 70°F make it hard for our bodies to recover from hot days. This continuous exposure to heat can make health problems worse, especially for residents that live in homes without adequate air conditioning and other vulnerable populations.

5.4.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Based on historical occurrence information and echoing key findings from the 2020 North Carolina Climate Science Report, it is assumed that all of the Northern Piedmont Region has a probability level of likely (10 to 100 percent annual probability) for future excessive heat events to impact the region.

5.5 HURRICANE AND TROPICAL HAZARDS

5.5.1 Background and Description

Hurricanes and tropical hazards are classified as cyclones and defined as any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) and whose diameter averages 10 to 30 miles across. A tropical cyclone refers to any such circulation that develops over tropical waters. Tropical cyclones act as a "safety-valve," limiting the continued build-up of heat and energy in tropical regions by maintaining the atmospheric heat and moisture balance between the tropics and the pole-ward latitudes. The primary damaging forces associated with these storms are high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes.

The key energy source for a tropical cyclone is the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low-pressure disturbance, warm sea surface temperature, rotational force from the spinning of the earth, and the absence of wind shear in the lowest 50,000 feet of the atmosphere. The majority of hurricanes and tropical storms form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico during the official Atlantic hurricane season, which encompasses the months of June through November. The peak of the Atlantic hurricane season is in early to mid-September and the average number of storms that reach hurricane intensity per year in the Atlantic basin is about six.

As an incipient hurricane develops, barometric pressure (measured in millibars or inches) at its center falls and winds increase. If the atmospheric and oceanic conditions are favorable, it can intensify into a tropical depression. When maximum sustained winds reach or exceed 39 miles per hour, the system is designated a tropical storm, given a name, and is closely monitored by the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane. Hurricane intensity is further classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale (**Table 5.10**), which rates hurricane intensity on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most intense.

TABLE 5.10: SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE

Category	Maximum Sustained Wind Speed (MPH)	Minimum Surface Pressure (Millibars)
1	74-95	Greater than 980
2	96-110	979-965
3	111-129	964-945
4	130-156	944-920
5	157 +	Less than 920

Source: National Hurricane Center (2024)

The Saffir-Simpson Scale categorizes hurricane intensity linearly based upon maximum sustained winds and barometric pressure, which are combined to estimate potential damage. Categories 3, 4, and 5 are classified as "major" hurricanes and, while hurricanes within this range comprise only 20 percent of total tropical cyclone landfalls, they account for over 70 percent of the damage in the United States. **Table 5.11** describes the damage that could be expected for each category of hurricane. Damage during hurricanes may also result from spawned tornadoes, storm surge, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that usually accompanies these storms.

TABLE 5.11: HURRICANE DAMAGE CLASSIFICATIONS

Category	Damage Level	Description of Damages	Photo Example
1	MINIMAL	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.	
2	MODERATE	Some roofing material, door, and window damage. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings.	
3	EXTENSIVE	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures, with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	
4	EXTREME	More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	
5	CATASTROPHIC	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.	

Source: National Hurricane Center; Federal Emergency Management Agency

5.5.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Hurricanes, coastal hazards, and tropical storms threaten the entire Atlantic and Gulf seaboard of the United States. While coastal areas are most directly exposed to the brunt of landfalling storms, their impact is often felt hundreds of miles inland and they can affect the Northern Piedmont Region. All areas in the Northern Piedmont Region are equally susceptible to hurricanes and tropical hazards.

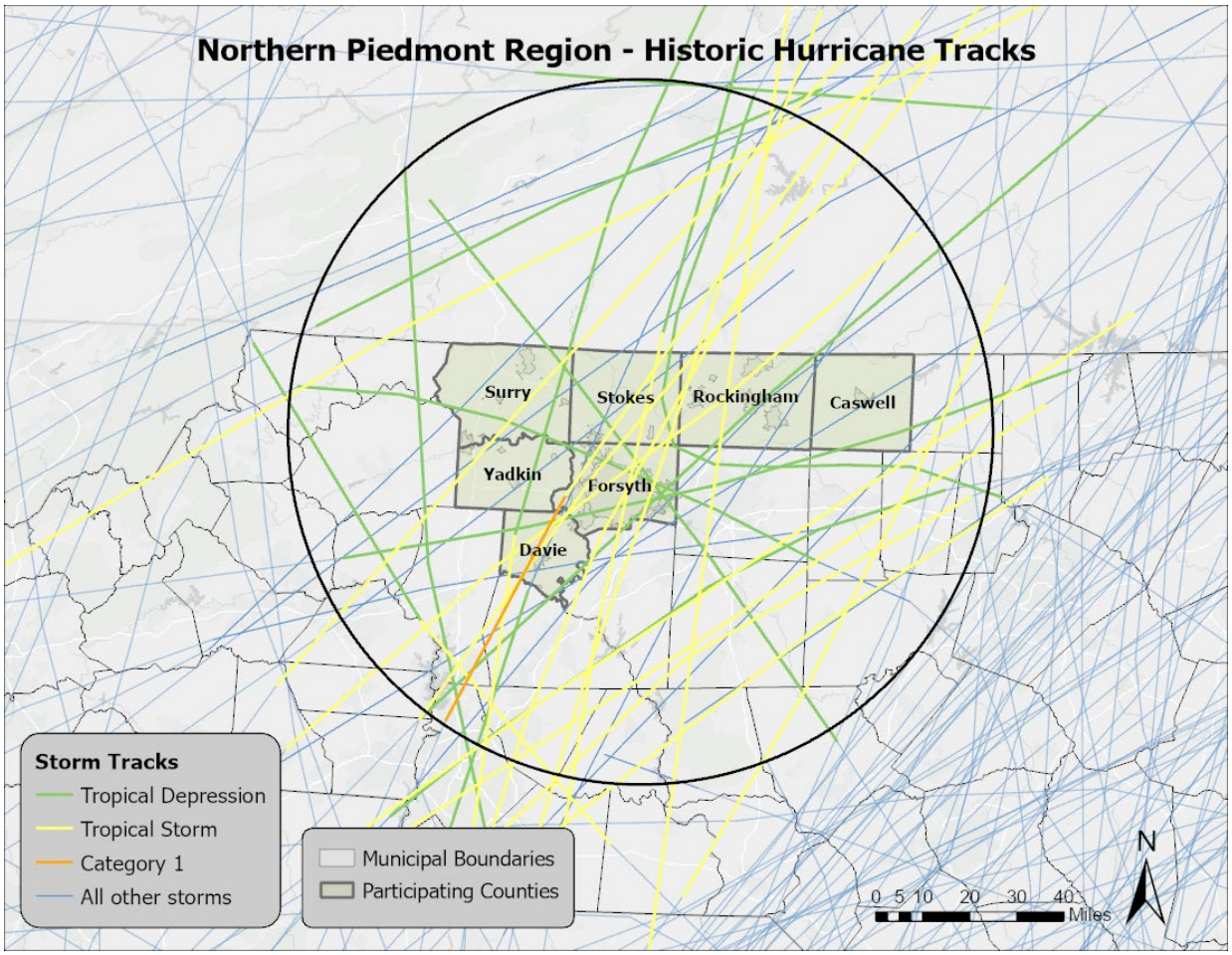
5.5.3 Historical Occurrences

According to the National Hurricane Center's historical storm track records, 60 hurricane or tropical storm tracks have passed within 75 miles of the Northern Piedmont Region since 1854[8].

Of the recorded storm events, thirteen have traversed directly through the Northern Piedmont Region as shown in **Figure 5.6**. Furthermore, **Table 5.12** provides for each event the date of occurrence, name (if applicable), maximum wind speed, and maximum category of the storm based on the Saffir-Simpson Scale (e.g., Hurricane Category 1-5 = "H1" to "H5", Tropical Storm = "TS", Tropical Depression = "TD").

[8] These storm track statistics do not include extra-tropical storms. Though these related hazard events are less severe in intensity, they may cause significant local impact in terms of rainfall and high winds.

FIGURE 5.6: HISTORICAL HURRICANE STORM TRACKS WITHIN 75 MILES OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Hurricane Center

TABLE 5.12: HISTORICAL STORM TRACKS WITHIN 75 MILES OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION (1850–2024)

Storm Name	Formation Date	Maximum Wind Speed (knots)	Maximum Storm Category
ELSA 2021	6/30/2021	75	H1
ZETA 2020	10/24/2020	100	H3
BERTHA 2020	5/27/2020	45	TS
MICHAEL 2018	10/6/2018	140	H5
HANNA 2008	8/28/2008	75	H1
JEANNE 2004	9/13/2004	105	H3
IVAN 2004	9/2/2004	145	H5
GASTON 2004	8/27/2004	65	H1
BILL 2003	6/28/2003	50	TS
DENNIS 1999	8/24/1999	90	H2
DANNY 1997	7/16/1997	70	H1
FRAN 1996	8/23/1996	105	H3
BERYL 1994	8/14/1994	50	TS

Storm Name	Formation Date	Maximum Wind Speed (knots)	Maximum Storm Category
UNNAMED 1994	7/20/1994	30	TD
HUGO 1989	9/10/1989	140	H5
CHRIS 1988	8/21/1988	45	TS
DANNY 1985	8/12/1985	80	H1
BOB 1985	7/21/1985	65	H1
DAVID 1979	8/25/1979	150	H5
BABE 1977	9/3/1977	65	H1
UNNAMED 1976	9/13/1976	40	TS
GINGER 1971	9/6/1971	95	H2
ALMA 1970	5/17/1970	65	H1
CAMILLE 1969	8/14/1969	150	H5
ABBY 1968	6/1/1968	65	H1
CLEO 1964	8/20/1964	130	H4
CINDY 1959	7/4/1959	65	H1
GRACIE 1959	9/20/1959	115	H4
DIANE 1955	8/7/1955	90	H2
HAZEL 1954	10/5/1954	115	H4
UNNAMED 1952	8/27/1952	45	TS
ABLE 1952	8/18/1952	85	H2
UNNAMED 1949	9/11/1949	45	TS
UNNAMED 1949	8/23/1949	115	H4
UNNAMED 1945	9/12/1945	115	H4
UNNAMED 1944	7/30/1944	70	H1
UNNAMED 1940	8/5/1940	85	H2
UNNAMED 1935	8/29/1935	160	H5
UNNAMED 1927	9/30/1927	50	TS
UNNAMED 1920	9/19/1920	75	H1
UNNAMED 1915	7/31/1915	65	H1
UNNAMED 1913	8/30/1913	75	H1
UNNAMED 1904	9/8/1904	70	H1
UNNAMED 1902	6/12/1902	50	TS
UNNAMED 1901	7/4/1901	70	H1
UNNAMED 1899	10/26/1899	95	H2
UNNAMED 1896	9/22/1896	110	H3
UNNAMED 1893	9/25/1893	105	H3
UNNAMED 1893	8/15/1893	105	H3
UNNAMED 1889	9/12/1889	95	H2
UNNAMED 1888	9/6/1888	50	TS
UNNAMED 1886	6/27/1886	85	H2
UNNAMED 1886	6/17/1886	85	H2
UNNAMED 1885	10/10/1885	60	TS
UNNAMED 1883	9/4/1883	110	H3
UNNAMED 1882	9/2/1882	110	H3
UNNAMED 1878	9/1/1878	90	H2
UNNAMED 1867	6/21/1867	70	H1
UNNAMED 1859	9/15/1859	70	H1
UNNAMED 1854	9/7/1854	110	H3

Source: National Hurricane Center, NCEI

The National Centers for Environmental Information reported 19 events associated with a hurricane or tropical storm in the Northern Piedmont Region between 1950 and 2018. The storms resulted in over $4 million of property damage within the region and numerous trees and power lines were reported down across the region. Federal records also indicate that six disaster declarations were made in 1989 (Hurricane Hugo), 1996 (Hurricane Fran), 1999 (Hurricane Floyd), 2004 (Hurricane Ivan), 2018 (Tropical Storm Michael), and 2020 (Tropical Storm Eta)[9].

Flooding is generally the greatest hazard of concern with hurricane and tropical storm events in the Northern Piedmont Region. However, winds can also be a concern in terms of damage to utilities, buildings, and trees. Some anecdotal information is available for the major storms that have impacted that area as found below:

Hurricane Isabel – September 18, 2003
As Hurricane Isabel weakened to a tropical storm, winds were sustained during the mid-afternoon and early evening at up to 45 to 55 mph with gusts near 65 mph. This produced widespread wind damage with numerous trees and power lines downed.

Hurricane Irene – August 27, 2011
The center of Irene made landfall along the Virginia coast but strong winds extended well west into the North Carolina Piedmont generating gusts to at least 40 mph and bringing down some trees and large tree branches. Danville ASOS (KDAN) just over the border from Caswell County had a wind gust to 44 mph around 12 pm.

Tropical Storm Hermine – September 2, 2016
Tropical Storm Hermine tracked along the Southeast United States coastline and across coastal portions of the Carolinas. Tropical Storm Hermine produced heavy rain across portions of central North Carolina. However, due to dry antecedent conditions, no flooding occurred despite rainfall amounts of up to 3 to 5 inches across southeastern portions of central North Carolina. Given the rain and gusty winds associated with Hermine there were numerous reports of trees down and wind damage and resultant power outages in Forsyth County.

Tropical Storm Michael – October 10, 2018
Tropical Storm Michael moved through North Carolina on Thursday, October 11th. Michael brought heavy rain and strong damaging winds to central North Carolina. While heavy rainfall of 3 to 6 inches produced minor flash flooding across the area, it was high wind gusts of 40 to 60 mph that caused the biggest problems, knocking down scores of trees, leading to blocked roadways and thousands without power.

Tropical Storm Helene – September 26-29, 2024
Tropical Storm Helene originated in the Caribbean Sea and rapidly intensified to a major hurricane ahead of its landfall along the coast of Florida before moving farther north towards the Appalachian Mountains with an unprecedented amount of rainfall. Many areas across the Carolinas broke historic records for precipitation totals with anywhere from 10 to nearly 30 inches recorded and some estimates reported over 40 trillion cumulative gallons released throughout the course of Helene's lifetime in the Southeast. This led to multiple 1,000-year flood events in Western North Carolina where the worst impacts materialized. According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Helene

[9] Not all of the participating counties were declared disaster areas for these storms. A complete listing of historical disaster declarations, including the affected counties, can be found in Section 4: *Hazard Identification*.

led to roughly 219 deaths making it one of the deadliest hurricanes after Hurricane Maria (2,981) and Hurricane Katrina (1,833) in addition to approximately $78.7 billion in CPI-adjusted estimated costs[10].

5.5.4 Changing Future Conditions

North Carolina is vulnerable to the hazards of tropical storms and hurricanes due to its location along the Atlantic Coast. This inherently creates the greatest risk near low-lying coastal areas of the state, although inland areas found to the west may still face significant impacts over time. According to 2022 climate summary data from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, a storm at hurricane-level intensity makes landfall in the state roughly once every 3 years. Several periods since the late 1990s were notably active in terms of hurricane formation and local damages, including Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, Frances, Ivan, Matthew, and Florence. Models project that hurricane-associated storm intensity and rainfall rates will both increase in the future despite some annual variability in the number of landfalling hurricanes in North Carolina[11].

5.5.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Given the inland location of the region, it is more likely to be affected by remnants of hurricane and tropical storm systems (as opposed to a major hurricane) which may result in flooding or high winds. The probability of being impacted is less than coastal areas, but still remains a real threat to the Northern Piedmont Region due to induced events like flooding and landsliding. Based on historical evidence, the probability level of future occurrence is possible (between 1 and 10 percent annual probability). Given the regional nature of the hazard, all areas are equally exposed to this hazard. However, when the region is impacted, the damage could be catastrophic, threatening lives and property throughout the planning area. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the hurricane hazard as “relatively low” across Caswell County, Davie County, Forsyth County, Rockingham County, Stokes County, and Surry County compared to “very low” in Yadkin County.

[10] NCEI Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters (https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/events)

[11] NOAA NCEI 2022 State Climate Summaries (https://statesummaries.ncics.org/chapter/nc/)

5.6 TORNADOES/THUNDERSTORMS

For the purposes of maintaining consistency with the State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, this section will assess tornadoes and thunderstorms, which also include high winds, hailstorms and lightning.

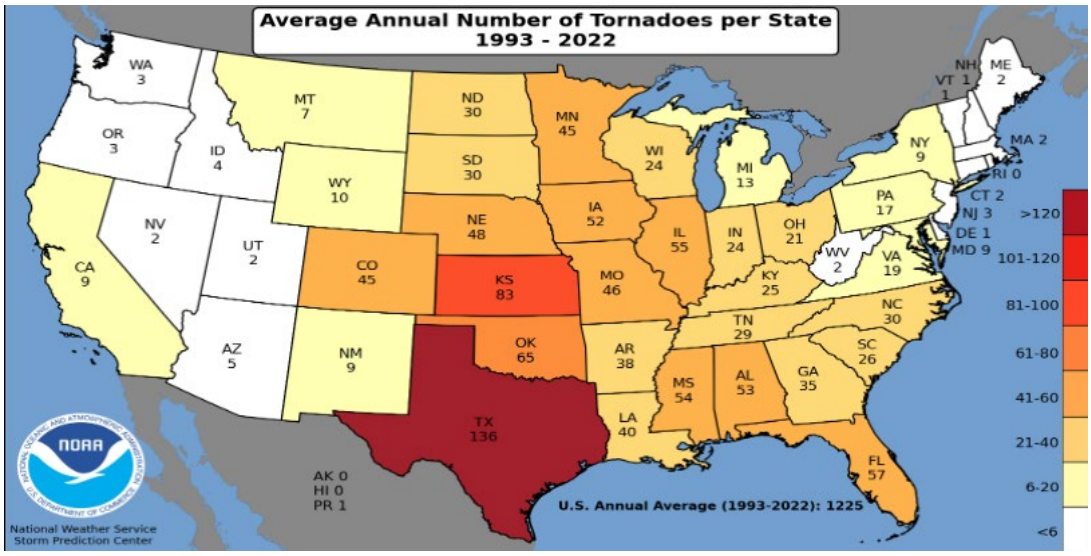
5.6.1 Background and Description

Tornadoes

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity (but sometimes result from hurricanes and other tropical storms) when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage caused by a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris, also accompanied by lightning or large hail. According to the National Weather Service, tornado wind speeds normally range from 40 miles per hour to more than 300 miles per hour. The most violent tornadoes have rotating winds of 250 miles per hour or more and are capable of causing extreme destruction and turning normally harmless objects into deadly missiles.

Each year, an average of over 1,200 tornadoes is reported nationwide, resulting in an average of approximately 56 deaths and 1,500 injuries[12]. According to the NOAA Storm Prediction Center (SPC), the highest concentration of tornadoes in the United States has been in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Florida respectively. Although the Great Plains region of the Central United States does favor the development of the largest and most dangerous tornadoes (earning the designation of "tornado alley"), Florida experiences the greatest number of tornadoes per square mile of all U.S. states (SPC, 2002). **Figure 5.7** shows tornado activity in the United States based on the number of recorded tornadoes per 10,000 square miles.

FIGURE 5.7: TORNADO ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES



Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center

Tornadoes are more likely to occur during the months of March through May and are most likely to form in the late afternoon and early evening. Most tornadoes are a few dozen yards wide and touch down

[12] NOAA, 2013.

briefly, but even small short-lived tornadoes can inflict tremendous damage. Highly destructive tornadoes may carve out a path over a mile wide and several miles long.

The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to inconceivable depending on the intensity, size, and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damage to structures of light construction, including residential dwellings (particularly mobile homes). Tornadic magnitude is reported according to the Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Scales. Tornado magnitudes prior to 2005 were determined using the traditional version of the Fujita Scale (**Table 5.13**). Tornado magnitudes that were determined in 2005 and later were determined using the Enhanced Fujita Scale (**Table 5.14**).

TABLE 5.13: THE FUJITA SCALE (EFFECTIVE PRIOR TO 2005)

F-Scale Number	Intensity Phrase	Wind Speed	Type of Damage Done
F0	Gale tornado	40-72 mph	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages sign boards.
F1	Moderate tornado	73-112 mph	The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
F2	Significant tornado	113-157 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
F3	Severe tornado	158-206 mph	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted
F4	Devastating tornado	207-260 mph	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	Incredible tornado	261-318 mph	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.
F6	Inconceivable tornado	319-379 mph	These winds are very unlikely. The small area of damage they might produce would probably not be recognizable along with the mess produced by F4 and F5 wind that would surround the F6 winds. Missiles, such as cars and refrigerators would do serious secondary damage that could not be directly identified as F6 damage. If this level is ever achieved, evidence for it might only be found in some manner of ground swirl pattern, for it may never be identifiable through engineering studies

Source: National Weather Service

TABLE 5.14: THE ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE (EFFECTIVE 2005 AND LATER)

EF-Scale Number	Intensity Phrase	3 Second Gust (MPH)	Type of Damage Done
0	Gale	65-85	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages to sign boards.
1	Moderate	86-110	The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
2	Significant	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
3	Severe	136-165	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
4	Devastating	166-200	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
5	Incredible	Over 200	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.

Source: National Weather Service

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms can produce a variety of accompanying hazards including wind, hailstorms, and lightning[13], which are all discussed here. Although thunderstorms generally affect a small area, they are very dangerous and may cause substantial property damage.

Three conditions need to occur for a thunderstorm to form. First, it needs moisture to form clouds and rain. Second, it needs unstable air, such as warm air that can rise rapidly (this often referred to as the "engine" of the storm). Third, thunderstorms need lift, which comes in the form of cold or warm fronts, sea breezes, mountains, or the sun's heat. When these conditions occur simultaneously, air masses of varying temperatures meet, and a thunderstorm is formed. These storm events can occur singularly, in lines, or in clusters. Furthermore, they can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours.

According to the National Weather Service, more than 100,000 thunderstorms occur each year, though only about 10 percent of these storms are classified as "severe." A severe thunderstorm occurs when the storm produces at least one of these three elements: 1) hail of three-quarters of an inch, 2) a tornado, or 3) winds of at least 58 miles per hour.

Thunderstorm events have the capability of producing straight-line winds that can cause severe destruction to communities and threaten the safety of a population. Such wind events, sometimes separate from a thunderstorm event, are common throughout the Northern Piedmont Region.

[13] Lightning and hail hazards are discussed as separate hazards in this section.

Therefore, high winds are also reported in this section.

High winds can form due to pressure of the Northeast coast that combines with strong pressure moving through the Ohio Valley. This creates a tight pressure gradient across the region, resulting in high winds which increase with elevation. It is common for gusts of 30 to 60 miles per hour during the winter months.

Downbursts are also possible with thunderstorm events. Such events are an excessive burst of wind in excess of 125 miles per hour. They are often confused with tornadoes. Downbursts are caused by down drafts from the base of a convective thunderstorm cloud. It occurs when rain-cooled air within the cloud becomes heavier than its surroundings. Thus, air rushes towards the ground in a destructive yet isolated manner. There are two types of downbursts. Downbursts less than 2.5 miles wide, duration less than 5 minutes, and winds up to 168 miles per hour are called "microbursts." Larger events greater than 2.5 miles at the surface and longer than 5 minutes with winds up to 130 miles per hour are referred to as "macrobursts."

Hailstorms

Hailstorms are a potentially damaging outgrowth of severe thunderstorms (thunderstorms are discussed separately in Section 5.8). Early in the developmental stages of a hailstorm, ice crystals form within a low-pressure front due to the rapid rising of warm air into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the ice crystals until they develop to a sufficient weight and fall as precipitation. Hail typically takes the form of spheres or irregularly-shaped masses greater than 0.75 inches in diameter. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the size and severity of the storm. High velocity updraft winds are required to keep hail in suspension in thunderclouds. The strength of the updraft is a function of the intensity of heating at the Earth's surface. Higher temperature gradients relative to elevation above the surface result in increased suspension time and hailstone size. **Table 5.15** shows the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale which is a way of measuring hail severity.

TABLE 5.15: TORRO HAILSTORM INTENSITY SCALE

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m^2	mm to inch conversion (inches)	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0-20	0 – 0.2	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5-**15**	>20	0.2 – 0.6	Slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	10-**20**	>100	0.4 – 0.8	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20-**30**	>300	0.8 – 1.2	Severe damage to crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-**40**	>500	1.0 – 1.6	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-**50**	>800	1.2 – 2.0	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-**60**		1.6 – 2.4	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-**75**		2.0 – 3.0	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-**90**		1.6 – 3.5	(Severest recorded in the British Isles) Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75-**100**		3.0 – 3.9	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m²	mm to inch conversion (inches)	Typical Damage Impacts
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100			Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Source: Tornado and Storm Research Organisation (TORRO)

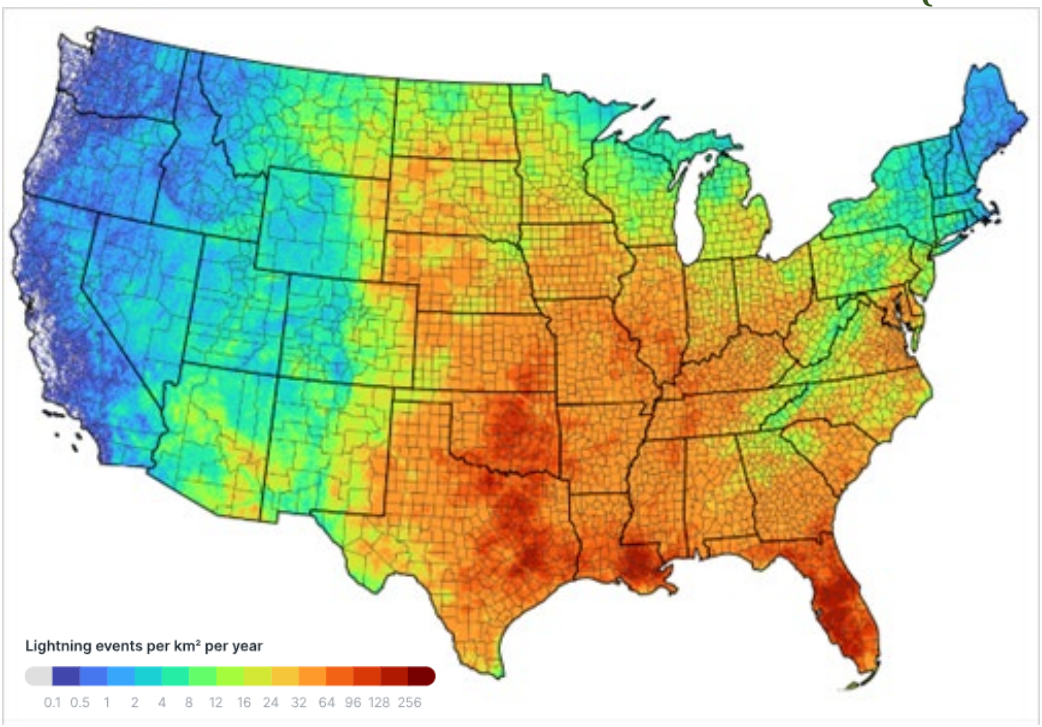
Lightning

Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a "bolt" when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Lightning rapidly heats the sky as it flashes but the surrounding air cools following the bolt. This rapid heating and cooling of the surrounding air causes the thunder which often accompanies lightning strikes. While most often affiliated with severe thunderstorms, lightning may also strike outside of heavy rain and might occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

Lightning strikes occur in very small, localized areas. For example, they may strike a building, electrical transformer, or even a person. According to FEMA, lightning injures an average of 300 people and kills 80 people each year in the United States. Direct lightning strikes also have the ability to cause significant damage to buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure largely by igniting a fire. Lightning is also responsible for igniting wildfires that can result in widespread damages to property.

Figure 5.8 shows a lightning flash density map for the years 2016-2022 based upon data provided by Vaisala's U.S. National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN).

FIGURE 5.8: LIGHTNING FLASH DENSITY IN THE UNITED STATES (2016-2022)



Source: Vaisala U.S. National Lightning Detection Network

5.6.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Tornadoes

Tornadoes occur throughout the state of North Carolina, and thus in the Northern Piedmont Region. Tornadoes typically impact a relatively small area, but damage may be extensive. Event locations are completely random and it is not possible to predict specific areas that are more susceptible to tornado strikes over time. Therefore, it is assumed that the Northern Piedmont Region is uniformly exposed to this hazard.

Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm/wind event is an atmospheric hazard, and thus has no geographic boundaries. It is typically a widespread event that can occur in all regions of the United States. However, thunderstorms are most common in the central and southern states because atmospheric conditions in those regions are favorable for generating these powerful storms. Also, the Northern Piedmont Region typically experiences several straight-line wind events each year. These wind events can and have caused significant damage. It is assumed that the Northern Piedmont Region has uniform exposure to a thunderstorm/wind event and the spatial extent of an impact could be large.

Hailstorms

Hailstorms frequently accompany thunderstorms, so their locations and spatial extents coincide. It is assumed that the Northern Piedmont Region is uniformly exposed to severe thunderstorms; therefore, all areas of the region are equally exposed to hail which may be produced by such storms.

Lightning

Lightning occurs randomly, therefore it is impossible to predict where and with what frequency it will strike. It is assumed that all of the Northern Piedmont Region is uniformly exposed to lightning.

5.6.3. Historical Occurrences

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are a somewhat rare occurrence; however, they have and do occur in the Northern Piedmont Region. Tornadoes resulted in four disaster declarations in the Northern Piedmont Region in 1989, 1998, 2018, and 2020[14]. According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, there have been a total of 69 recorded tornado events in the Northern Piedmont Region since 1950 (**Table 5.16**), resulting in over $310 million (2023 dollars) in property damages[15]. In addition, 2 deaths and 115 injuries were reported. The magnitude of these tornadoes ranges from F0 to F3 in intensity, although an F4 or F5 event is possible. It is important to note that only tornadoes that have been reported are factored into this risk assessment. It is likely that a high number of occurrences have gone unreported.

[14] A complete listing of historical disaster declarations can be found in Section 4: *Hazard Profiles.*

[15] These tornado events are only inclusive of those reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). It is likely that additional tornadoes have occurred in the Northern Piedmont Region. As additional local data becomes available, this hazard profile will be amended.

TABLE 5.16: SUMMARY OF TORNADO OCCURRENCES

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)[16]
Caswell County	**7**	**0/3**	**$6,504,741**
Milton	1	0/0	$117,228
Yanceyville	1	0/0	$3,764
Unincorporated Areas	5	0/3	$6,383,749
Davie County	**7**	**0/1**	**$479,706**
Bermuda Run	0	0/0	-
Cooleemee	1	0/0	-
Mocksville	1	0/0	$21,548
Unincorporated Areas	5	0/1	$458,158
Forsyth County	**16**	**0/58**	**$182,042,881**
Bethania	0	0/0	-
Clemmons	2	0/5	$94,209,460
Kernersville	0	0/0	-
Lewisville	1	0/0	-
Rural Hall	0	0/0	-
Tobaccoville	0	0/0	-
Walkertown	0	0/0	-
Winston-Salem	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	13	0/53	$87,833,421
Rockingham County	**11**	**2/34**	**$75,355,803**
Eden	1	0/0	$5,013,562
Madison	0	0/0	-
Mayodan	2	2/27	$64,442,844
Reidsville	0	0/0	-
Stoneville	0	0/0	-
Wentworth	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	8	0/7	$5,899,397
Stokes County	**9**	**0/15**	**$27,366,669**
Danbury	0	0/0	-
King	3	0/0	$26,160,924
Walnut Cove	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	6	0/15	$1,205,745
Surry County	**9**	**0/3**	**$5,289,752**
Dobson	0	0/0	-
Elkin	1	0/0	-
Mount Airy	1	0/0	$274,043
Pilot Mountain	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	7	0/3	$5,015,709
Yadkin County	**10**	**0/1**	**$13,458,074**

[16] **Note for all NCEI property damage calculations**: these are adjusted for inflation based on December 2023 dollar values to align with NCEI reporting and do not include estimates of crop damages.

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)[16]
Boonville	0	0/0	-
East Bend	0	0/0	-
Jonesville	0	0/0	-
Yadkinville	2	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	8	0/1	**$13,458,074**
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**69**	**2/115**	**$310,497,626**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

Thunderstorms

Severe storms have resulted in three disaster declarations in the Northern Piedmont Region in and of themselves[17]. According to NCEI, there have been over 2,180 reported thunderstorm and high wind events since 1950 in the Northern Piedmont[18]. These events caused over $23 million dollars (2023 dollars) in damages. There were reports of 2 deaths and 22injuries. **Table 5.17** summarizes this information.

TABLE 5.17: SUMMARY OF THUNDERSTORM / HIGH WIND OCCURRENCES

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Caswell County	**249**	**0/0**	**$3,787,016**
Milton	13	0/0	$33,140
Yanceyville	32	0/0	$319,736
Unincorporated Areas	204	0/0	$3,434,140
Davie County	**147**	**0/0**	**$1,091,681**
Bermuda Run	-	0/0	-
Cooleemee	8	0/0	$1,196
Mocksville	41	0/0	$117,658
Unincorporated Areas	98	0/0	$972,827
Forsyth County	**351**	**1/3**	**$1,813,205**
Bethania	4	0/0	$675,080
Clemmons	20	0/1	$75,306
Kernersville	27	0/0	$49,903
Lewisville	40	0/0	$99,648
Rural Hall	10	0/0	$6,282
Tobaccoville	14	0/0	$85,606
Walkertown	18	0/0	$15,844
Winston-Salem	38	1/1	$158,160
Unincorporated Area	180	1/3	$647,376
Rockingham County	**441**	**0/0**	**$6,151,257**
Eden	31	0/0	$278,182

[17] Not all of the participating counties were declared disaster areas for these events. A complete listing of historical disaster declarations, including the affected counties, can be found in Section 4: *Hazard Identification*.

[18] These thunderstorm events are only inclusive of those reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). It is likely that additional thunderstorm events have occurred in the Northern Piedmont Region. As additional local data becomes available, this hazard profile will be amended.

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Madison	27	0/0	$223,494
Mayodan	24	0/0	$92,709
Reidsville	53	0/0	$143,713
Stoneville	40	0/0	$196,801
Wentworth	27	0/0	$77,548
Unincorporated Area	239	0/0	$5,138,810
Stokes County	**340**	**0/0**	**$2,281,452**
Danbury	42	0/0	$102,142
King	31	0/0	$282,066
Walnut Cove	34	0/0	$147,581
Unincorporated Area	233	0/0	$1,749,663
Surry County	**445**	**1/12**	**$5,777,110**
Dobson	40	0/0	$121,099
Elkin	37	0/3	$733,398
Mount Airy	64	0/0	$1,105,003
Pilot Mountain	29	0/0	$315,234
Unincorporated Area	275	1/9	$3,502,376
Yadkin County	**207**	**0/7**	**$2,745,928**
Boonville	17	0/1	$104,445
East Bend	16	0/0	$98,771
Jonesville	18	0/3	$143,594
Yadkinville	37	0/0	$397,590
Unincorporated Area	156	0/3	$2,001,528
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**2,180**	**2/22**	**$23,647,649**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

Hailstorms

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, 727 recorded hailstorm events have affected the Northern Piedmont Region since 1950[19]. **Table 5.18** is a summary of the hail events in the Northern Piedmont Region. In all, hail occurrences resulted in over $1.4 million (2023 dollars) in property damages, most of which were reported in Surry County. Hail ranged in diameter from 0.75 inches to 4.5 inches. It should be noted that hail is notorious for causing substantial damage to cars, roofs, and other areas of the built environment that may not be reported to the National Centers for Environmental Information. Furthermore, high losses in Surry County indicate that neighboring counties may also be subject to additional, unreported losses. Therefore, it is likely that damages are greater than the reported value. Additionally, a single storm event may have affected multiple counties.

[19] These hail events are only inclusive of those reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). It is likely that additional hail events have affected the Northern Piedmont Region. As additional local data becomes available, this hazard profile will be amended.

TABLE 5.18: SUMMARY OF HAIL OCCURRENCES

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Caswell County	**78**	**0/0**	**$20,982**
Milton	4	0/0	-
Yanceyville	14	0/0	-
Unincorporated Areas	60	0/0	$20,982
Davie County	**79**	**0/0**	**$0**
Bermuda Run	-	0/0	-
Cooleemee	5	0/0	-
Mocksville	31	0/0	-
Unincorporated Areas	43	0/0	-
Forsyth County	**109**	**0/0**	**$0**
Bethania	-	0/0	-
Clemmons	12	0/0	-
Kernersville	12	0/0	-
Lewisville	9	0/0	-
Rural Hall	5	0/0	-
Tobaccoville	2	0/0	-
Walkertown	4	0/0	-
Winston-Salem	24	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	41	0/0	-
Rockingham County	**160**	**0/0**	**$275,878**
Eden	24	0/0	$106,509
Madison	12	0/0	-
Mayodan	9	0/0	-
Reidsville	29	0/0	$141,141
Stoneville	6	0/0	-
Wentworth	8	0/0	$28,228
Unincorporated Area	72	0/0	-
Stokes County	**91**	**0/0**	**$6,626**
Danbury	12	0/0	$3,681
King	10	0/0	-
Walnut Cove	9	0/0	$2,945
Unincorporated Area	60	0/0	-
Surry County	**141**	**0/0**	**$920,464**
Dobson	11	0/0	-
Elkin	9	0/0	-
Mount Airy	20	0/0	$912,434
Pilot Mountain	9	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	92	0/0	$8,030
Yadkin County	**69**	**0/0**	**$203,715**
Boonville	9	0/0	-
East Bend	11	0/0	$4,417
Jonesville	2	0/0	-

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Yadkinville	10	0/0	$199,298
Unincorporated Area	34	0/0	-
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**727**	**0/0**	**$1,427,665**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

Lightning

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, there have been a total of 51 recorded lightning events in the Northern Piedmont Region since 1994[20]. These events resulted in over $7.5 million (2023 dollars) in damages, as listed in summary **Table 5.19**. Furthermore, lightning caused at least ten injuries throughout the Northern Piedmont Region. It is certain that more than 43 events have impacted the Region. Many of the reported events are those that caused damage. Therefore, it should be expected that damages are likely much higher for this hazard than what is reported.

TABLE 5.19: SUMMARY OF LIGHTNING OCCURRENCES

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Caswell County	**4**	**0/0**	**$249,190**
Milton	0	0/0	-
Yanceyville	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Areas	4	0/0	$249,190
Davie County	**3**	**0/1**	**$141,139**
Bermuda Run	0	0/0	-
Cooleemee	0	0/0	-
Mocksville	2	0/1	$117,228
Unincorporated Areas	1	0/0	$23,911
Forsyth County	**4**	**0/0**	**$349,834**
Bethania	0	0/0	-
Clemmons	1	0/0	$11,213
Kernersville	2	0/0	$271,865
Lewisville	1	0/0	$66,756
Rural Hall	0	0/0	-
Tobaccoville	0	0/0	-
Walkertown	0	0/0	-
Winston-Salem	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	-
Rockingham County	**11**	**0/5**	**$4,849,899**
Eden	3	0/0	$3,880,979
Madison	1	0/0	$959
Mayodan	0	0/0	-
Reidsville	0	0/0	-

[20] These lightning events are only inclusive of those reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). It is certain that additional lightning events have occurred in the Northern Piedmont Region. As additional local data becomes available, this hazard profile will be amended.

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Stoneville	2	0/0	$10,413
Wentworth	2	0/5	$832,447
Unincorporated Area	3	0/0	$125,101
Stokes County	**6**	**0/1**	**$127,684**
Danbury	1	0/0	-
King	1	0/0	$643
Walnut Cove	1	0/0	$30,009
Unincorporated Area	2	0/1	$97,032
Surry County	**17**	**0/3**	**$1,450,971**
Dobson	0	0/0	-
Elkin	1	0/0	$56,180
Mount Airy	6	0/1	$946,401
Pilot Mountain	2	0/0	$39,174
Unincorporated Area	8	0/2	$409,216
Yadkin County	**6**	**0/0**	**$357,874**
Boonville	3	0/0	$40,994
East Bend	0	0/0	-
Jonesville	1	0/0	$36,714
Yadkinville	0	0/0	-
Unincorporated Area	2	0/0	$280,166
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**51**	**0/10**	**$7,526,591**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

5.6.4 Changing Future Conditions

Tornadoes are among the most difficult hazards to link definitively to changes in climate, partially because they are both relatively small and short-lived events when compared against wildfires, heat waves, and other climate disasters with a larger temporal and/or spatial distribution. However, the clustering of tornado systems has appeared to increase in recent years despite few changes in the total number of systems observed[21]. According to 2022 climate summary data from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, tornadoes can be produced by hurricanes and severe thunderstorm systems, with the largest outbreak of 30 confirmed tornadoes and 24 deaths in North Carolina reported as of April 16, 2011.

Changing weather patterns may also result in more frequent and more severe storms (thunderstorms, lightning, and hail) throughout the Northern Piedmont Region. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), severe storm events are likely to become more frequent and intense throughout the Southeast due to radical changes in weather extremes[22].

[21] Brooks et al. (2014). Increased variability of tornado occurrence in the United States. *Science* **346**(6207). https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1257460

[22] NASA Climate Change Effects (https://science.nasa.gov/climate-change/effects/)

5.6.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Tornadoes

According to historical information, tornado events are not an annual occurrence for the region. However, in recent years, the southeastern United States, including North Carolina, has experienced a number of tornado events. While the majority of the reported tornado events are small in terms of size, intensity, and duration, they do pose a significant threat should the Northern Piedmont Region experience a direct tornado strike. The probability of future tornado occurrences affecting the Northern Piedmont Region is likely (10 to 100 percent annual probability). As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the tornado hazard as "relatively low" across Caswell County, Davie County, Rockingham County, Stokes County, Surry County, and Yadkin County compared to "relatively moderate" in Forsyth County.

Thunderstorms

Given the high number of previous events, it is certain that wind events, including straight-line wind and thunderstorm wind, will occur in the future. This results in a probability level of highly likely (100 percent annual probability) for future wind events for the entire planning area. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the strong wind hazard as "relatively low" in Caswell County, Davie County, Stokes County, and Yadkin County compared to "relatively moderate" in Rockingham County and Surry County and "relatively high" in Forsyth County.

Hailstorms

Based on historical occurrence information, it is assumed that the probability of future hail occurrences is likely (10 to 100 percent annual probability). Since hail is an atmospheric hazard (coinciding with thunderstorms), it is assumed that the entire Northern Piedmont Region has equal exposure to this hazard. It can be expected that future hail events will continue to cause minor damage to property and vehicles throughout the region. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the hail hazard as "very low" in Caswell County compared to "relatively low" in Davie County, Rockingham County, Stokes County, Surry County, and Yadkin County and "relatively moderate" in Forsyth County.

Lightning

Since there were a moderate number of historical lightning events reported throughout the Northern Piedmont Region via NCEI data, it is considered a fairly regular occurrence that often accompanies thunderstorms. In fact, lightning events will assuredly happen on an annual basis, though not all events will cause damage. According to Vaisala's U.S. National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN) data from 2016 to 2023, the Northern Piedmont Region is located in an area of the country that experiences an average of 8 to 12 lightning flashes per square kilometer per year. Therefore, the probability of future events is highly likely (100 percent annual probability). It can be expected that future lightning events will continue to threaten life and cause minor property damages throughout the region. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the lightning hazard as "relatively low" in Caswell County, Davie County, and Stokes County compared to "relatively moderate" in Rockingham County, Surry County, and Yadkin County and "relatively high" in Forsyth County.

5.7 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

5.7.1 Background and Description

A winter storm can range from a moderate snow over a period of a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Events may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. Some winter storms might be large enough to affect several states, while others might affect only localized areas. Occasionally, heavy snow might also cause significant property damages, such as roof collapses on older buildings.

All winter storm events have the potential to present dangerous conditions to the affected area. Larger snowfalls pose a greater risk, reducing visibility due to blowing snow and making driving conditions treacherous. A heavy snow event is defined by the National Weather Service as an accumulation of 4 of more inches in 12 hours or less. A blizzard is the most severe form of winter storm. It combines low temperatures, heavy snow, and winds of 35 miles per hour or more, which reduces visibility to a quarter mile or less for at least 3 hours. Winter storms are often accompanied by sleet, freezing rain, or an ice storm. Such freeze events are particularly hazardous as they create treacherous surfaces.

Ice storms are defined as storms with significant amounts of freezing rain and are a result of cold air damming (CAD). CAD is a shallow, surface-based layer of relatively cold, stably-stratified air entrenched against the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. With warmer air above, falling precipitation in the form of snow melts, then becomes either super-cooled (liquid below the melting point of water) or re-freezes. In the former case, super-cooled droplets can freeze on impact (freezing rain), while in the latter case, the re-frozen water particles are ice pellets (or sleet). Sleet is defined as partially frozen raindrops or refrozen snowflakes that form into small ice pellets before reaching the ground. They typically bounce when they hit the ground and do not stick to the surface. However, it does accumulate like snow, posing similar problems and has the potential to accumulate into a layer of ice on surfaces. Freezing rain, conversely, usually sticks to the ground, creating a sheet of ice on the roadways and other surfaces. All of the winter storm elements – snow, low temperatures, sleet, ice, etcetera – have the potential to cause significant hazard to a community. Even small accumulations can down power lines and trees limbs and create hazardous driving conditions. Furthermore, communication and power may be disrupted for days.

5.7.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Nearly the entire continental United States is susceptible to winter storm and freeze events. Some ice and winter storms may be large enough to affect several states, while others might affect limited, localized areas. The degree of exposure typically depends on the normal expected severity of local winter weather. The Northern Piedmont Region is accustomed to severe winter weather conditions and often receives winter weather during the winter months. Given the atmospheric nature of the hazard, the entire region has uniform exposure to a winter storm.

5.7.3 Historical Occurrences

Winter weather has resulted in six disaster declarations in the Northern Piedmont Region. This includes the Blizzard of 1996, one subsequent 1996 winter storm, the 2000 winter storm, 2002 & 2003 ice storms, and a severe winter storm in 2014[23]. According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, there have been a total of 435 recorded winter storm and winter weather events in the Northern

[23] All of the participating counties were declared disaster areas for these events. A complete listing of historical disaster declarations, including the affected counties, can be found in Section 4: *Hazard Profiles*.

Piedmont Region since 1993 (**Table 5.20**)[24]. These events resulted in over $18.8 million (2023 dollars) in damages.

TABLE 5.20: SUMMARY OF WINTER WEATHER EVENTS

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023dollars)
Caswell County	43	0/0	$141,316
Davie County	119	0/0	$15,299,962
Forsyth County	85	0/0	$735,863
Rockingham County	50	0/0	$434,270
Stokes County	49	2/0	$384,635
Surry County	62	4/5	$1,574,288
Yadkin County	27	0/0	$279,807
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**435**	**6/5**	**$18,850,141**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

There have been several severe winter weather events in the Northern Piedmont Region. The text below describes three of the major events and associated impacts on the Region. Similar impacts can be expected with severe winter weather.

1996 Winter Storm – January 6-8, 1996
Heavy snow developed across northwest North Carolina during the late evening hours on the 11th and spread eastward. The snow mixed with sleet and freezing rain in Rockingham and Caswell Counties. Snow accumulations were generally from 4 to 6 inches in the mountains, around 4 inches in Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties and from 1 to 4 inches in Rockingham, Davie, and Caswell Counties. Hazardous road conditions resulted in numerous traffic accidents and at least one known building collapse.

2002 Ice Storm – December 4-5, 2002
An ice storm produced up to an inch of freezing rain in central North Carolina impacting 40 counties. A total of 24 people were killed, and as many as 1.8 million people were left without electricity. Additionally, property damage was estimated at almost $100 million. New records were also set for traffic accidents and school closing durations. The scale of destruction was comparable to that of hurricanes that have impacted the state, such as Hurricane Fran in 1996. The storm cost the state $97.2 million in response and recovery.

2018 Winter Storm – December 8-9, 2018
This storm developed shortly after midnight on December 9, 2018 and continued into the afternoon. Snowfall was moderate to heavy and both sleet and rain were incorporated. The heavy snow caused numerous vehicle accidents and downed trees that fell on to roads and power lines, and it also caused one indirect fatality in Yadkin County. Average snowfall accumulations ranged from ten to twenty inches over the Northern Piedmont Region.

Winter storms throughout the planning area have several negative externalities including hypothermia for those individuals having to remain outdoors for a certain length of time and likely increased impact

[24] These ice and winter storm events (including cold/wind chill, extreme cold/wind chill, freezing fog, frost/freeze, heavy snow, ice storm, sleet, winter storm, and winter weather) are only inclusive of those reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). It is likely that additional winter storm conditions have affected the Northern Piedmont Region. In addition, the events are reported by county, so many of these storms likely affected all of the counties.

for the need of medical services, cost of snow and debris cleanup, business and government service interruption, traffic accidents, and power outages. Furthermore, citizens may resort to using inappropriate heating devices that could lead to fire or an accumulation of toxic fumes.

5.7.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to recent climate findings from NOAA, average winter temperatures in urban hubs throughout North Carolina have been noted at 2 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit above the normal average, which is defined as the 30-year Climate Normals data published from 1991 to 2020[25]. The increased atmospheric moisture of warmer conditions year-round also helps to intensify the water cycle. Air holds about 4% more water vapor for each additional degree Fahrenheit increase in temperature – thereby increasing the likelihood of warmer and wetter conditions in future winter seasons[26].

5.7.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Winter storm events will remain a regular occurrence in the Northern Piedmont Region due to its location in the western part of the state. According to historical information the Northern Piedmont Region often experiences several winter storm events each year. Therefore, the annual probability is likely (10 to 100 percent). As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the winter weather hazard as “relatively low” in Davie County, Stokes County, and Yadkin County compared to “relatively moderate” in Caswell County, Forsyth County, and Surry County and “relatively high” in Rockingham County.

[25] NOAA Winter 2022 Climate Report (https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/national/202202)

[26] U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit, Southeast (https://toolkit.climate.gov/regions/southeast)

5.8 EARTHQUAKES

5.8.1 Background and Description

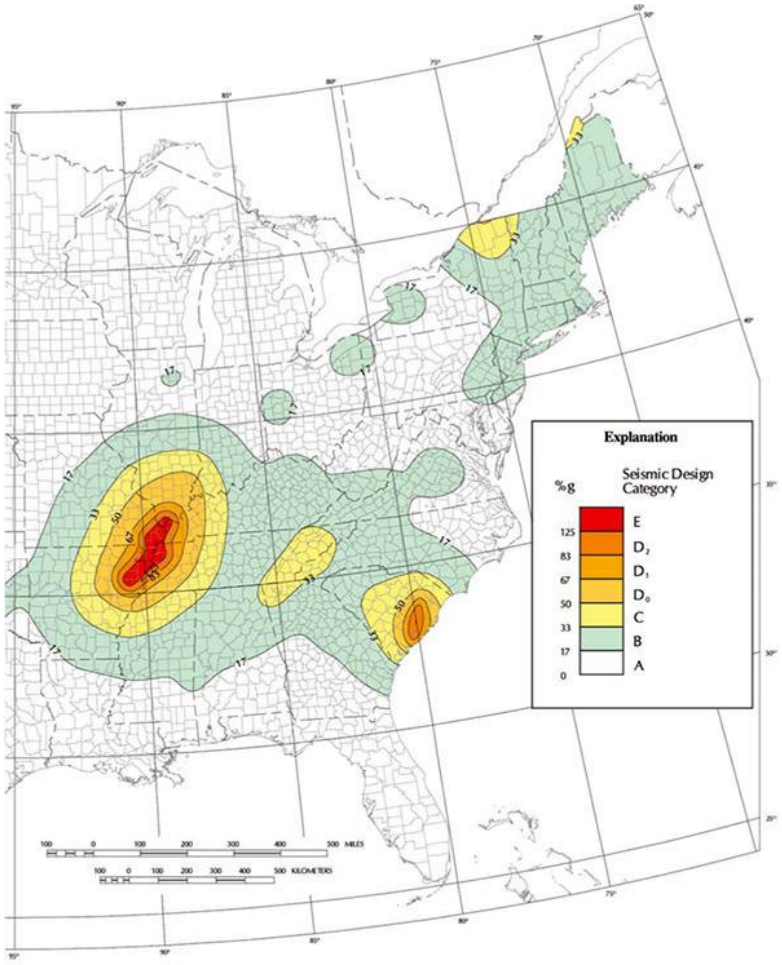
An earthquake is movement or trembling of the ground produced by sudden displacement of rock in the Earth's crust. Earthquakes result from crustal strain, volcanism, landslides, or the collapse of caverns. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square miles, cause damage to property measured in the tens of billions of dollars, result in loss of life and injury to hundreds of thousands of persons, and disrupt the social and economic functioning of the affected area.

Most property damage and earthquake-related deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking. The level of damage depends upon the amplitude and duration of the shaking, which are directly related to the earthquake size, distance from the fault, site, and regional geology. Other damaging earthquake effects include landslides, the down-slope movement of soil and rock (mountain regions and along hillsides), and liquefaction, in which ground soil loses the ability to resist shear and flows much like quick sand. In the case of liquefaction, anything relying on the substrata for support can shift, tilt, rupture, or collapse.

Most earthquakes are caused by the release of stresses accumulated as a result of the rupture of rocks along opposing fault planes in the Earth's outer crust. These fault planes are typically found along borders of the Earth's 10 tectonic plates. The areas of greatest tectonic instability occur at the perimeters of the slowly moving plates. Deformations at plate boundaries can lead to fractures as energy builds. The rock on both sides of the fracture is then snapped, releasing the stored energy and producing seismic waves, generating an earthquake.

The greatest earthquake threat in the United States is along tectonic plate boundaries and seismic fault lines located in the central and western states; however, the Eastern United State does face moderate risk to less frequent, less intense earthquake events. **Figure 5.9** shows relative seismic risk for the United States.

FIGURE 5.9: EASTERN UNITED STATES EARTHQUAKE HAZARD MAP



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Earthquakes are measured in terms of their magnitude and intensity. Magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude (**Table 5.21**). Each unit increase in magnitude on the Richter Scale corresponds to a 10-fold increase in wave amplitude, or a 32-fold increase in energy. Intensity is most commonly measured using the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale based on direct and indirect measurements of seismic effects. The scale levels are typically described using roman numerals, ranging from "I" corresponding to imperceptible (instrumental) events to "XII" for catastrophic (total destruction). A detailed description of the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of earthquake intensity and its correspondence to the Richter Scale is given in **Table 5.22**.

TABLE 5.21: RICHTER SCALE

Richter Magnitudes	Earthquake Effects
< 3.5	Generally not felt, but recorded.
3.5 – 5.3	Often felt, but rarely causes damage.
5.4 – 6.0	At most slight damage to well-designed buildings. Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions.
6.1 – 6.9	Can be destructive in areas up to about 100 kilometers across where people live.
7.0 – 7.9	Major earthquake. Can cause serious damage over larger areas.
8 or >	Great earthquake. Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred kilometers across.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

TABLE 5.22: MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE FOR EARTHQUAKES

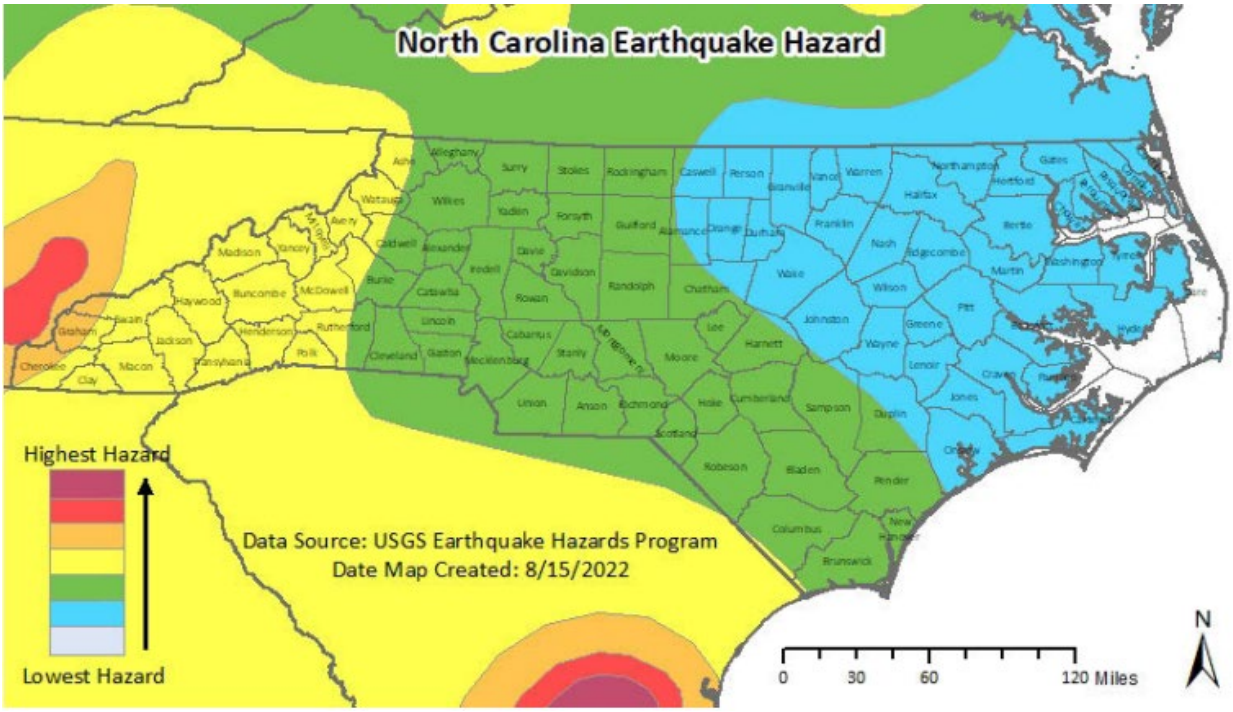
Scale	Intensity	Description of Effects	Corresponding Richter Scale Magnitude
I	Not felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.	
II	Weak	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.	< 4.2
III	Weak	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.	
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.	
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.	< 4.8
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.	< 5.4
VII	Very strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.	< 6.1
VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.	
IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.	< 6.9
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.	< 7.3

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

5.8.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Approximately two-thirds of North Carolina is subject to earthquakes, with the western and southeast region most vulnerable to a very damaging earthquake. The state is affected by both the Charleston Fault in South Carolina and New Madrid Fault in Tennessee. Both of these faults have generated earthquakes measuring greater than 8 on the Richter Scale during the last 200 years. In addition, there are several smaller fault lines throughout North Carolina. **Figure 5.10** is a map showing geological and seismic information for North Carolina.

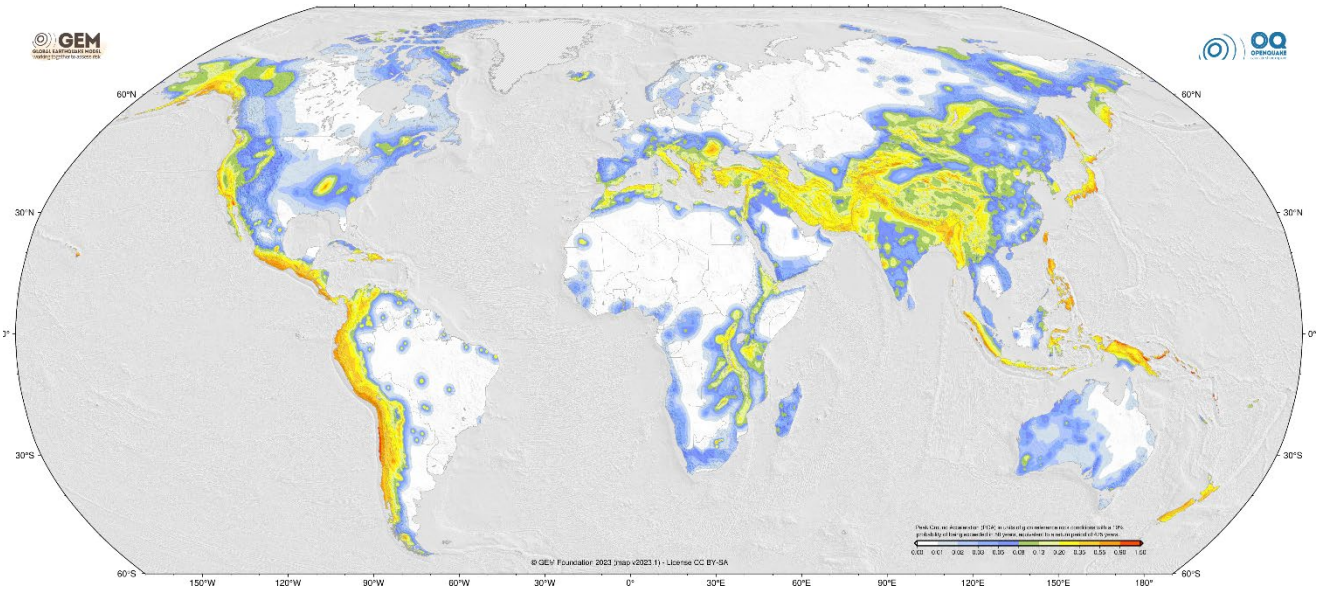
FIGURE 5.10: GEOLOGICAL AND SEISMIC INFORMATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA



Source: North Carolina Geological Survey

Figure 5.11 shows the intensity level associated with the world and the Northern Piedmont Region, based on the national USGS and Global Earthquake Model (GEM). The Global Earthquake Model Global Seismic Hazard Map depicts the geographic distribution of the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years. The data represents the probability that the ground motion will reach a certain level during an earthquake. The map was created by collating maps computed using national and regional probabilistic seismic hazard models developed by various institutions and projects, and by GEM Foundation scientists. This indicates that the region as a whole exists within an area of low to moderate seismic risk.

FIGURE 5.11: PEAK ACCELERATION WITH 10 PERCENT PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 50 YEARS



Source: Global Earthquake Model, 2023

5.8.3 Historical Occurrences

At least 64 earthquakes are known to have affected the Northern Piedmont Region since 1886. The strongest of these measured a VI on the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale. **Table 5.23** provides a summary of earthquake events reported by the USGS and NOAA between 1638 and 2024.

TABLE 5.23: SUMMARY OF SEISMIC ACTIVITY

Location	Number of Occurrences	Greatest MMI Reported	Richter Scale Equivalent
Caswell County	**2**	**V**	**< 4.8**
Milton	1	III	< 4.8
Yanceyville	0	--	--
Unincorporated Areas	1	V	< 4.8
Davie County	**1**	**V**	**< 4.8**
Bermuda Run	0	--	--
Cooleemee	0	--	--
Mocksville	0	--	--
Unincorporated Areas	1	V	< 4.8
Forsyth County	**22**	**V**	**< 4.8**
Bethania	0	--	--
Clemmons	1	III	< 4.8
Kernersville	0	--	--
Lewisville	1	IV	< 4.8
Rural Hall	1	V	< 4.8
Tobaccoville	0	--	--
Walkertown	0	--	--
Winston-Salem	7	IV	< 4.8
Unincorporated Area	12	III	< 4.8

Location	Number of Occurrences	Greatest MMI Reported	Richter Scale Equivalent
Rockingham County	**5**	**VI**	**< 5.4**
Eden	0	--	--
Madison	1	IV	< 4.8
Mayodan	0	--	--
Reidsville	1	IV	< 4.8
Stoneville	0	--	--
Wentworth	0	--	--
Unincorporated Area	3	VI	< 5.4
Stokes County	**3**	**IV**	**< 4.8**
Danbury	1	IV	< 4.8
King	0	--	--
Walnut Cove	1	III	< 4.8
Unincorporated Area	1	III	< 4.8
Surry County	**24**	**VI**	**< 5.4**
Dobson	2	V	< 4.8
Elkin	3	IV	< 4.8
Mount Airy	3	VI	< 5.4
Pilot Mountain	3	V	< 4.8
Unincorporated Area	13	VI	< 4.8
Yadkin County	**7**	**V**	**< 4.8**
Boonville	2	IV	< 4.8
East Bend	1	V	< 4.8
Jonesville	2	IV	< 4.8
Yadkinville	1	--	--
Unincorporated Area	1	V	< 4.8
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**64**	**VI**	**< 5.4**

In addition to those earthquakes specifically affecting the Northern Piedmont Region, a list of earthquakes that have caused damage throughout North Carolina is presented below in **Table 5.24.**

TABLE 5.24: EARTHQUAKES WHICH HAVE CAUSED DAMAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Date	Location	Richter Scale (Magnitude)	MMI (Intensity)	MMI in North Carolina
12/16/1811 - 1	NE Arkansas	8.5	XI	VI
12/16/1811 - 2	NE Arkansas	8.0	X	VI
12/18/1811 - 3	NE Arkansas	8.0	X	VI
01/23/1812	New Madrid, MO	8.4	XI	VI
02/071812	New Madrid, MO	8.7	XII	VI
04/29/1852	Wytheville, VA	5.0	VI	VI
08/31/1861	Wilkesboro, NC	5.1	VII	VII
12/23/1875	Central Virginia	5.0	VII	VI
08/31/1886	Charleston, SC	7.3	X	VII
05/31/1897	Giles County, VA	5.8	VIII	VI
01/01/1913*	Union County, SC	4.8	VII	VI
02/21/1916*	Asheville, NC	5.5	VII	VII
07/08/1926	Mitchell County, NC	5.2	VII	VII
11/03/1928*	Newport, TN	4.5	VI	VI

Date	Location	Richter Scale (Magnitude)	MMI (Intensity)	MMI in North Carolina
05/13/1957*	McDowell County, NC	4.1	VI	VI
07/02/1957	Buncombe County, NC	3.7	VI	VI
11/24/1957	Jackson County, NC	4.0	VI	VI
10/27/1959 **	Chesterfield, SC	4.0	VI	VI
07/13/1971	Newry, SC	3.8	VI	VI
11/30/1973*	Alcoa, TN	4.6	VI	VI
11/13/1976	Southwest Virginia	4.1	VI	VI
05/05/1981	Henderson County, NC	3.5	VI	VI

Source: This information was compiled by Dr. Kenneth B. Taylor and provided by Tiawana Ramsey of NCEM. Information was compiled from the National Earthquake Center, Earthquakes of the US by Carl von Hake (1983), and a compilation of newspaper reports in the Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone compiled by Arch Johnston, CERI, Memphis State University (1983).

5.8.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), despite infrequent occurrences of severe seismic events and no active fault zones in the state, North Carolina is bordered by the Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone (near Charleston, SC) to the south, East Tennessee Seismic Zone to the west, and Central Virginia Seismic Zone to the north[27]. Although strong earthquakes are rare in North Carolina, there have still been several notable events recorded across susceptible regions of the state within the last 100 years alone. A single event of magnitude 5 or greater can easily cut off critical infrastructure around the mountains and cause residual structural damage over a large area. Current building and development practices may account for this hazard in their designs, but significant portions of existing development, especially in more rural or older areas, will remain vulnerable to earthquakes without any new structural interventions. Earthquakes are primarily influenced by tectonic processes and although they could potentially be affected by climate factors such as droughts these connections remain unclear[28].

5.8.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of significant, damaging earthquake events affecting the Northern Piedmont Region is unlikely. However, it is possible that future earthquakes resulting in light to moderate perceived shaking and damages ranging from none to very light will affect the region. Members of the planning committee noted that tremor events have been observed approximately every 7-8 months.

The annual probability level for the region is estimated between 1 and 10 percent (possible). The USGS also uses historical data to predict the probability of a major earthquake (equivalent to Modified Mercalli Intensity VI or greater) within the next 100 years, reporting a 5-25% chance for North Carolina as of 2023[29]. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the earthquake hazard as “very low” across Caswell County, Davie County, Rockingham County, Stokes County, Surry County, and Yadkin County compared to “relatively low” in Forsyth County.

[27] NCDEQ Earthquakes (https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/north-carolina-geological-survey/geologic-hazards/earthquakes-north-carolina)
[28] NASA Science (https://science.nasa.gov/earth/climate-change/can-climate-affect-earthquakes-or-are-the-connections-shaky/#h-getting-the-big-picture-of-the-earth-system-s-interconnectivity)
[29] USGS National News Release (https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/new-usgs-map-shows-where-damaging-earthquakes-are-most-likely-occur-us)

5.9 GEOLOGICAL

5.9.1 Background and Description

For the purposes of maintaining consistency with the State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, this section will assess geological hazards which include landslides, sinkholes, and erosion.

Landslides

A landslide is the downward and outward movement of slope-forming soil, rock, and vegetation, which is driven by gravity. Landslides may be triggered by both natural and human-caused changes in the environment, including heavy rain, rapid snow melt, steepening of slopes due to construction or erosion, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and changes in groundwater levels.

There are several types of landslides: rock falls, rock topple, slides, and flows. Rock falls are rapid movements of bedrock, which result in bouncing or rolling. A topple is a section or block of rock that rotates or tilts before falling to the slope below. Slides are movements of soil or rock along a distinct surface of rupture, which separates the slide material from the more stable underlying material.

Mudflows, sometimes referred to as mudslides, mudflows, lahars or debris avalanches, are fast-moving rivers of rock, earth, and other debris saturated with water. They develop when water rapidly accumulates in the ground, such as heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt, changing the soil into a flowing river of mud or "slurry." Slurry can flow rapidly down slopes or through channels and can strike with little or no warning at avalanche speeds. Slurry can travel several miles from its source, growing in size as it picks up trees, cars, and other materials along the way. As the flows reach flatter ground, the mudflow spreads over a broad area where it can accumulate in thick deposits. Landslides are typically associated with periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snow melt and tend to worsen the effects of flooding that often accompanies these events. In areas burned by forest and brush fires, a lower threshold of precipitation may initiate landslides. Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly.

Among the most destructive types of debris flows are those that accompany volcanic eruptions. A spectacular example in the United States was a massive debris flow resulting from the 1980 eruptions of Mount St. Helens, Washington. Areas near the bases of many volcanoes in the Cascade Mountain Range of California, Oregon, and Washington are at risk from the same types of flows during future volcanic eruptions.

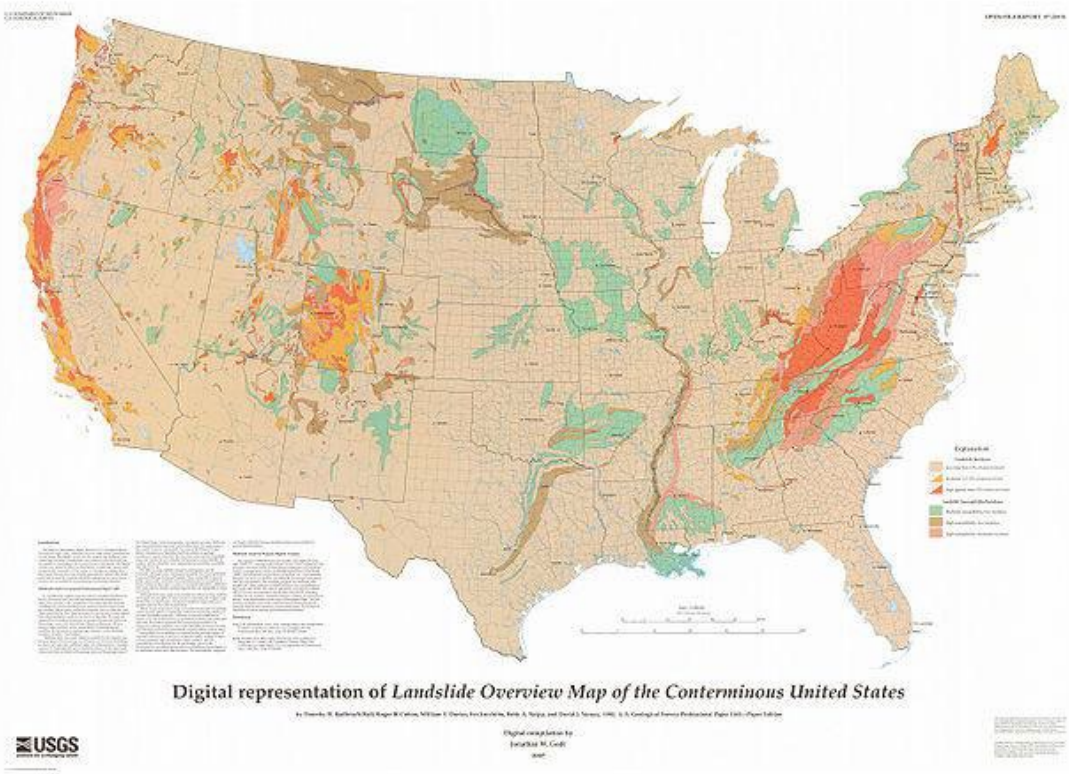
Areas that are generally prone to landslide hazards include previous landslide areas, the bases of steep slopes, the bases of drainage channels, and developed hillsides where leach-field septic systems are used. Areas that are typically considered safe from landslides include areas that have not moved in the past, relatively flat-lying areas away from sudden changes in slope, and areas at the top or along ridges set back from the tops of slopes.

According to the United States Geological Survey, each year landslides cause $5.4 billion (2023 dollars) in damage and between 25 and 50 deaths in the United States[30]. **Figure 5.12** delineates areas where large

[30] United States Geological Survey (USGS). United States Department of the Interior. "Landslide Hazards – A National Threat." 2005.

numbers of landslides have occurred and areas that are susceptible to landsliding in the conterminous United States[31].

FIGURE 5.12: LANDSLIDE OVERVIEW MAP OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES[32]



Landslide Incidence		Landslide Susceptibility/Incidence	
	Low Incidence (less than 1.5% of area involved)		Moderate susceptibility/low incidence
	Moderate Incidence (1.5%-15% of area involved)		High susceptibility/low incidence
	High Incidence (greater than 15% of area involved		High susceptibility/moderate incidence

Source: USGS

Sinkholes

According to the United States Geological Survey, a sinkhole is an area of ground that has no natural external surface drainage--when it rains, all of the water stays inside the sinkhole and typically drains into

[31] This map layer is provided in the U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1183, Landslide Overview Map of the Conterminous United States, available online at: https://www.usgs.gov/programs/landslide-hazards

[32] Susceptibility not indicated where same or lower than incidence. Susceptibility to landsliding was defined as the probable degree of response of [the area] rocks and soils to natural or artificial cutting or loading of slopes, or to anomalously high precipitation. High, moderate, and low susceptibility are delimited by the same percentages used in classifying the incidence of landsliding. Some generalization was necessary at this scale, and several small areas of high incidence and susceptibility were slightly exaggerated.

the subsurface. Sinkholes can vary from a few feet to hundreds of acres and from less than 1 to more than 100 feet deep. Some are shaped like shallow bowls or saucers whereas others have vertical walls.

Sinkholes are common where the rock below the land surface is limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, or rocks that can naturally be dissolved by groundwater circulating through them. As the rock dissolves, spaces and caverns develop underground. Sinkholes are dramatic because the land usually stays intact for a while until the underground spaces just get too big. If there is not enough support for the land above the spaces then a sudden collapse of the land surface can occur. These collapses can be small, or, as **Figure 5.13** below shows, they can be huge and can occur where a house or road is on top[33].

FIGURE 5.13: SINKHOLE IN NORTH CAROLINA



Source: NCEM

Erosion

Erosion is the gradual breakdown and movement of land due to both physical and chemical processes of water, wind, and general meteorological conditions. Natural, or geologic, erosion has occurred since the Earth's formation and continues at a very slow and uniform rate each year.

There are two types of soil erosion: wind erosion and water erosion. Wind erosion can cause significant soil loss. Winds blowing across sparsely vegetated or disturbed land can pick up soil particles and carry them through the air, thus displacing them. Water erosion can occur over land or in streams and channels. Water erosion that takes place over land may result from raindrops, shallow sheets of water flowing off the land, or shallow surface flow, which becomes concentrated in low spots. Stream channel erosion may occur as the volume and velocity of water flow increases enough to cause movement of the streambed and bank soils. Major storms, such hurricanes in coastal areas, may cause significant erosion by combining high winds with heavy surf and storm surge to significantly impact the shoreline. An area's potential for

[33] Sinkholes. United States Geological Survey. Retrieved from: https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/water-science-school/science/sinkholes

erosion is determined by four factors: soil characteristics, vegetative cover, topography climate or rainfall, and topography. Soils composed of a large percentage of silt and fine sand are most susceptible to erosion. As the clay and organic content of these soils increases, the potential for erosion decreases. Well-drained and well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures are the least likely to erode. Coarse gravel soils are highly permeable and have a good capacity for absorption, which can prevent or delay the amount of surface runoff. Vegetative cover can be very helpful in controlling erosion by shielding the soil surface from falling rain, absorbing water from the soil, and slowing the velocity of runoff. Runoff is also affected by the topography of the area including size, shape, and slope. The greater the slope length and gradient, the more potential an area has for erosion. Climate can affect the amount of runoff, especially the frequency, intensity, and duration of rainfall and storms. When rainstorms are frequent, intense, or of long duration, erosion risks are high. Seasonal changes in temperature and rainfall amounts define the period of highest erosion risk of the year.

During the past 20 years, the importance of erosion control has gained the increased attention of the public. Implementation of erosion control measures consistent with sound agricultural and construction operations is needed to minimize the adverse effects associated with harmful chemicals run-off due to wind or water events. The increase in government regulatory programs and public concern has resulted in a wide range of erosion control products, techniques, and analytical methodologies in the United States. The preferred method of erosion control in recent years has been the restoration of vegetation.

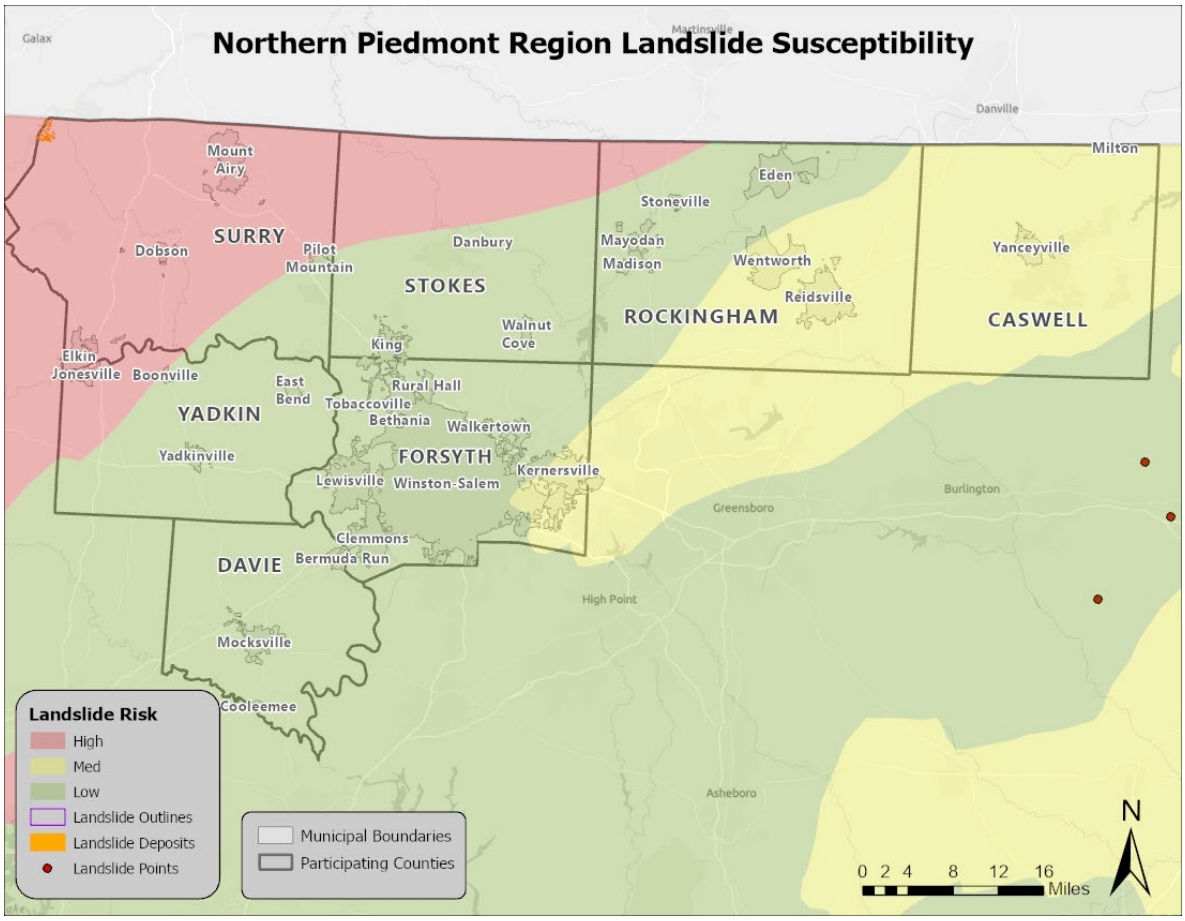
5.9.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Landslides

Landslides occur along steep slopes when the pull of gravity can no longer be resisted (often due to heavy rain throughout the region). Human development can also exacerbate risk by building on previously undevelopable steep slopes and constructing roads by cutting through mountains. Landslides are possible throughout the Northern Piedmont Region.

According to **Figure 5.14** below, landslide activity is limited in the region based on existing North Carolina Geological Survey inventories. However, previous risk mapping from the USGS has identified large areas of Surry County, northern Stokes County, and western Yadkin County at high risk.

FIGURE 5.14: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY

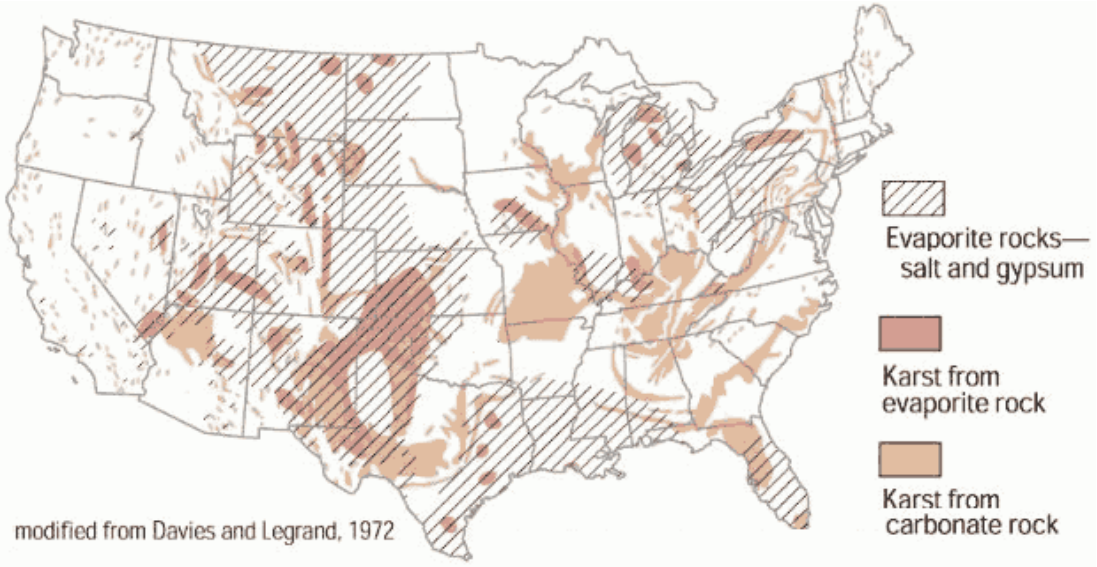


Source: United States Geological Survey, North Carolina Geological Survey

Sinkholes

Figure 5.15 below shows areas of the United States where certain rock types that are susceptible to dissolution in water occur. In these areas, the formation of underground cavities can form and catastrophic sinkholes can happen. These rock types are evaporites (salt, gypsum, and anhydrite) and carbonates (limestone and dolomite). Evaporite rocks underlie about 35 to 40 percent of the United States, though in many areas they are buried at great depths. In some cases, sinkholes in North Carolina have been measured at up to 20 to 25 feet in depth, with similar widths.

FIGURE 5.15: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KARST MODIFIED FROM DAVIES AND LEGRAND, 1972



Erosion

Erosion in the Northern Piedmont Region is typically caused by flash flooding events. Unlike coastal areas, where the soil is mainly composed of fine-grained particles such as sand, Northern Piedmont regional soils have much greater organic matter content. Furthermore, vegetation also helps to prevent erosion in the area. Erosion occurs in the Northern Piedmont Region, particularly along the banks of rivers and streams, but it is not an extreme threat to any of the participating counties and jurisdictions. No areas of concern were reported by the planning committee.

5.9.3 Historical Occurrences

Landslides

Steep topography in some areas of the Northern Piedmont Region makes the planning area susceptible to landslides. Most landslides are caused by heavy rainfall in the area. Building on steep slopes that was not previously possible also contributes to risk. The locations of landslide events, provided by the North Carolina Geological Survey, demonstrate no reported incidents in the region per the Western North Carolina Landslide Hazard Database[34]. Some incidence mapping has also been completed throughout the western portion of North Carolina though it is not complete. Therefore, it should be noted that many more incidents than what is reported are likely to have occurred in the Northern Piedmont Region counties.

Sinkholes

In North Carolina, most sinkholes occur in the southern coastal plain due to the high concentration of limestone; however, they are also common in the western part of the state and in the Northern Piedmont region though often caused by erosion from failed stormwater infrastructure.

[34] NCDEQ Landslide Hazard Data (https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/north-carolina-geological-survey/geologic-hazards/landslides)

Erosion

Most historical occurrences of erosion are seen near the coast of North Carolina, but the Northern Piedmont region is still susceptible to the hazard. Several sources were vetted to identify areas of erosion in the Northern Piedmont Region. This includes searching local newspapers, consulting local officials at meetings, and reviewing previous hazard mitigation plans. Little information could be found beyond the hazard mitigation plans. Erosion was referenced in the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, but there was no recorded history of significant erosion events, and it was found to be a hazard of negligible potential impacts.

5.9.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to the North Carolina Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Plan as of 2020, the number of landslides statewide is increasing due to more extreme rainfall events. As the global climate continues to change, both storm intensity and rainfall rates affecting North Carolina are projected to increase in tandem[35]. According to the USGS, pumping water and its associated drawdown of the water table is a primary risk factor associated with sinkholes. The potential impacts could accelerate this dynamic as well. For example, altered rainfall patterns and increasing rates of evaporation due to higher temperatures can lead to a decrease in subsurface groundwater flow, resulting in changing sinkhole formations. Decreased groundwater flow could lead to additional water pumping and related drawdowns near urban and industrial areas capable of reducing water tables and contributing to the formation of new sinkholes[36].

5.9.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Landslides

Based on historical information and the USGS susceptibility index, the probability of future landslide events is possible (1 to 10 percent annual probability). Local conditions may become more favorable for landslides due to heavy rain, for example. This would increase the likelihood of occurrence. It should also be noted that some areas in the Northern Piedmont Region have greater risk than others given factors such as steepness on slope and modification of slopes. As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the landslide hazard as “relatively low” in Caswell County, Davie County, Stokes County, and Yadkin County compared to “relatively moderate” in Forsyth County, Rockingham County, and Surry County.

Sinkholes

Sinkholes have also affected parts of North Carolina in recent history, but most of those impacts have been in the southeastern region of the state, not the Northern Piedmont region. While many sinkholes have been relatively small, it is still unlikely (less than 1 percent annual probability) that this region will continue to be affected in the future.

Erosion

Erosion remains a natural, dynamic, and continuous process for the Northern Piedmont Region, and it will continue to occur. The annual probability level assigned for erosion is possible (between 1 and 10 percent annual probability). However, given the lack of historical events, location, data, and threat to life or property, no further analysis will be done in Section 6: Vulnerability Assessment.

[35] 2020 NC Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Plan (https://www.deq.nc.gov/energy-climate/climate-change/nc-climate-change-interagency-council/climate-change-clean-energy-plans-and-progress/nc-climate-risk-assessment-and-resilience-plan)
[36] USGS Sinkholes (https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/water-science-school/science/sinkholes)

5.10 DAM FAILURE

5.10.1 Background and Description

Worldwide interest in dam and levee safety has risen significantly in recent years. Aging infrastructure, new hydrologic information, and population growth in floodplain areas downstream from dams and near levees have resulted in an increased emphasis on safety, operation, and maintenance.

There are approximately 91,000 dams in the United States today, the majority of which are privately owned. Other owners include state and local authorities, public utilities, and federal agencies. The benefits of dams are numerous: they provide water for drinking, navigation, and agricultural irrigation. Dams also provide hydroelectric power, create lakes for fishing and recreation, and save lives by preventing or reducing floods.

Though dams have many benefits, they also can pose a risk to communities if not designed, operated, and maintained properly. In the event of a dam failure, the energy of the water stored behind even a small dam is capable of causing loss of life and great property damage if development exists downstream. If a levee breaks, scores of properties may become submerged in floodwaters and residents may become trapped by rapidly rising water. The failure of dams and levees has the potential to place large numbers of people and great amounts of property in harm's way.

5.10.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources provides information on dams, including a hazard potential classification. There are three hazard classifications—high, intermediate, and low—that correspond to qualitative descriptions and quantitative guidelines. **Table 5.25** explains these classifications.

TABLE 5.25: NORTH CAROLINA DAM HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

Hazard Classification	Description	Quantitative Guidelines
Low	Interruption of road service, low volume roads Less than 25 vehicles per day	Less than 25 vehicles per day
	Economic Damage	Less than $30,000
Intermediate	Damage to highways, Interruption of service	25 to less than 250 vehicles per day
	Economic Damage	$30,000 to less than $200,000
High	Loss of human life*	Probable loss of 1 or more human lives
	Economic Damage	More than $200,000
	*Probable loss of human life due to breached roadway or bridge on or below the dam	250 or more vehicles per day

Source: North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources

According to the North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources Dam Safety Program as of July 2024, there are 1,185 dams in the Northern Piedmont Region[37]. **Figure 5.16** shows the dam location and the corresponding hazard ranking for each. Of these dams, 150 are classified as high hazard potential. These high hazard dams are summarized by county in **Table 5.26.**

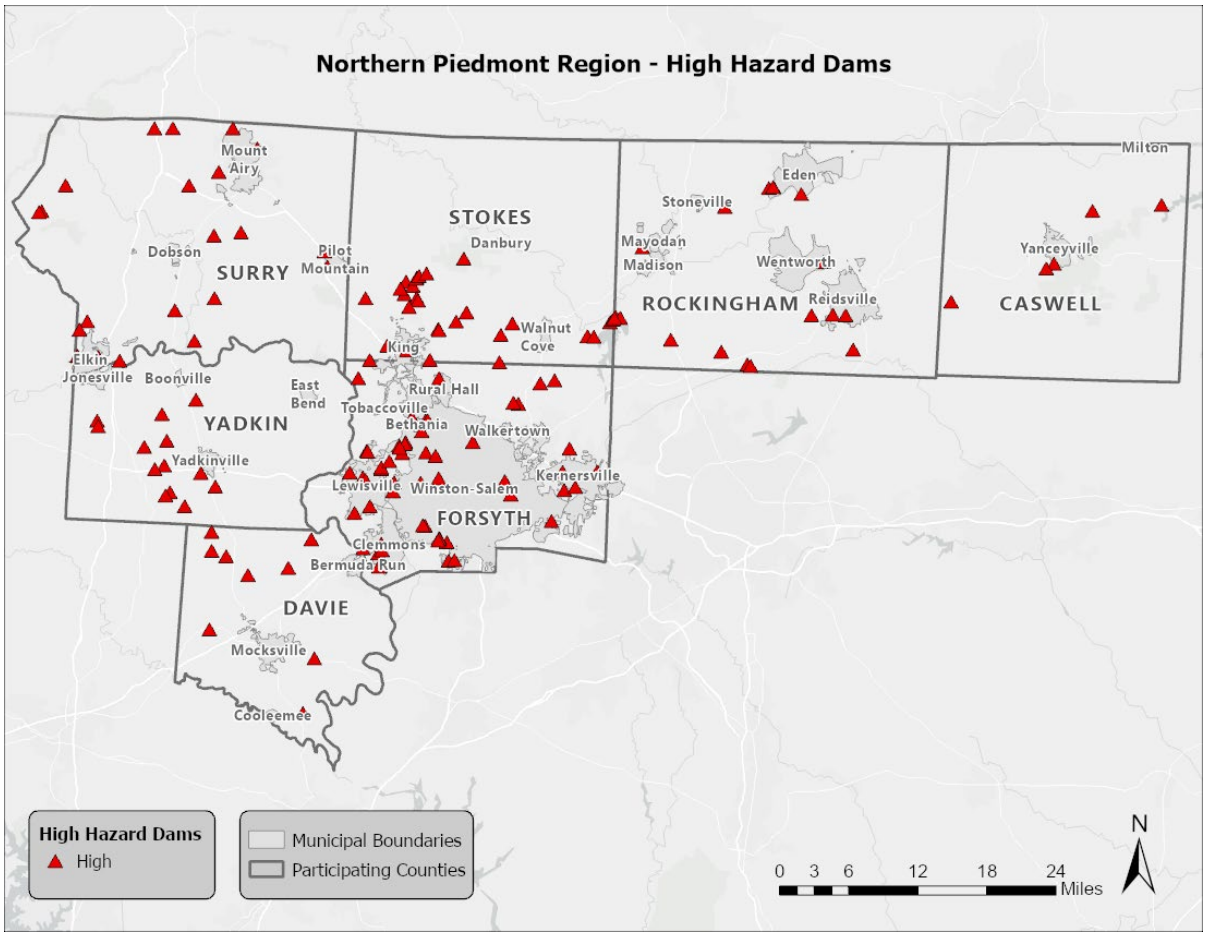
[37] The July 2024 list of high hazard dams was obtained from the North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/dam-safety).

TABLE 5.26: SUMMARY OF HIGH HAZARD DAM LOCATION

Location	Number High Hazard Dams
Caswell County	5
Davie County	9
Forsyth County	56
Rockingham County	17
Stokes County	29
Surry County	21
Yadkin County	13
Northern Piedmont Region Total	**150**

Source: North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources

FIGURE 5.16: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION HIGH HAZARD DAM LOCATION



Source: North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources

It should also be noted that dam regulations for classifying dams was changed in recent history. As a result, generally more dams are classified as high hazard.

5.10.3 Historical Occurrences

According to the North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources as of July 2024, there have been a total of at least 36 dams with a breach status reported in the Northern Piedmont Region. All dams are classified as low hazard potential including 5 in Caswell County, 1 in Davie County, 9 in Forsyth

County, 7 in Rockingham County, 4 in Stokes County, 7 in Surry County, and 3 in Yadkin County. In addition, it should be noted that several breach scenarios of high hazard dams in the area could be catastrophic.

5.10.4 Changing Future Conditions

Changing climate and weather patterns may not affect dams as directly when compared to other hazards. However, a significant projected rise in various extreme weather events could affect dams negatively in the form of higher floodwaters, changing streamflow, structural damages, and other key risk factors. Dam failures present recurring dangers of widespread flooding, which would greatly impact the Northern Piedmont Region in a breach scenario.

5.10.5 Probability of Future Occurrence

Given the current dam inventory and historic data, a dam breach is unlikely (less than 1 percent annual probability) in the future. However, as has been demonstrated in the past, regular monitoring is necessary to prevent these events. No further analysis beyond information from the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality Dam Safety Program will be completed in ***Section 6: Vulnerability Assessment*** as more sophisticated dam breach plans continue to be explored and developed for regional dams of concern.

5.11 FLOODING

5.11.1 Background and Description

Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States and is a hazard that has caused more than 10,000 deaths since 1900. Nearly 90 percent of presidential disaster declarations result from natural events where flooding was a major component. Flooding is also a uniquely dangerous hazard due to the wide range of compounding hazards (e.g., hurricanes, thunderstorms, heat waves, earthquakes) that can exacerbate its frequency, intensity, and scale of impact.

Floods generally result from excessive precipitation and can be classified under two categories: general floods, precipitation over a given river basin for a long period of time along with storm-induced wave action, and flash floods, the product of heavy localized precipitation in a short time period over a given location. The severity of a flooding event is typically determined by a combination of several major factors, including stream and river basin topography and physiography, precipitation and weather patterns, recent soil moisture conditions, and the degree of vegetative clearing and impervious surface.

General floods are usually long-term events that may last for several days. The primary types of general flooding include riverine, coastal, and urban flooding. Riverine flooding is a function of excessive precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within the watershed of a stream or river. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, wind-driven waves, and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other large coastal storms. Urban flooding occurs where manmade development has obstructed the natural flow of water and decreased the ability of natural groundcover to absorb and retain surface water runoff. Urban flooding and the stormwater management it requires poses significant challenges for critical facility operations, emergency response, transportation access, and utility services as developed areas continue to grow. In the event of road inundation, structural breaches, or mechanical failures due to floodwaters the response times to many hazard events may take much longer than originally anticipated. Increasing needs for flood mitigation measures are ongoing across every municipality included in this plan (especially in highly urbanized areas).

Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms in a local area or by heavy rains associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. However, flash flooding events may also occur from a dam or levee failure within minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall or from a sudden release of water held by a retention basin or other stormwater control facility. Although flash flooding occurs most often along mountain streams, it is also common in urbanized areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

The periodic flooding of lands adjacent to rivers, streams, and shorelines (land known as a floodplain) is a natural and inevitable occurrence that can be expected to take place based upon established recurrence intervals. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected between a flood event of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. Flood magnitude increases with increasing recurrence interval.

Floodplains are designated by the frequency of the flood that is large enough to cover them. For example, the 10-year floodplain will be covered by the 10-year flood and the 100-year floodplain by the 100-year flood. Flood frequencies, such as the 100-year flood, are determined by plotting a graph of the size of all known floods for an area and determining how often floods of a particular size occur. Another way of expressing the flood frequency is the chance of occurrence in a given year, which is the percentage of the

probability of flooding each year. For example, the 100-year flood has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year and the 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

5.11.2 Location and Spatial Extent

There are areas in the Northern Piedmont Region that are susceptible to flood events. Floodplain maps for each jurisdiction in the region can be viewed in **Appendix F**. Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in the Northern Piedmont Region were mapped using Geographic Information System (GIS) and FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM)[38]. This includes Zone A (1-percent annual chance floodplain), Zone AE (1-percent annual chance floodplain with elevation), and Zone X500 (0.2-percent annual chance floodplain). According to GIS analysis, of the 3,011 square miles that make up the Northern Piedmont Region (including the area of Caswell County, Davie County, Forsyth County, Rockingham County, Stokes County, Surry County, and Yadkin County), there are approximately 191.3 square miles of land in zones A and AE (1-percent annual chance floodplain/100-year floodplain) and 5.4 square miles of land in zone X500 (0.2-percent annual chance floodplain/500-year floodplain). The county totals are presented below in **Table 5.27.**

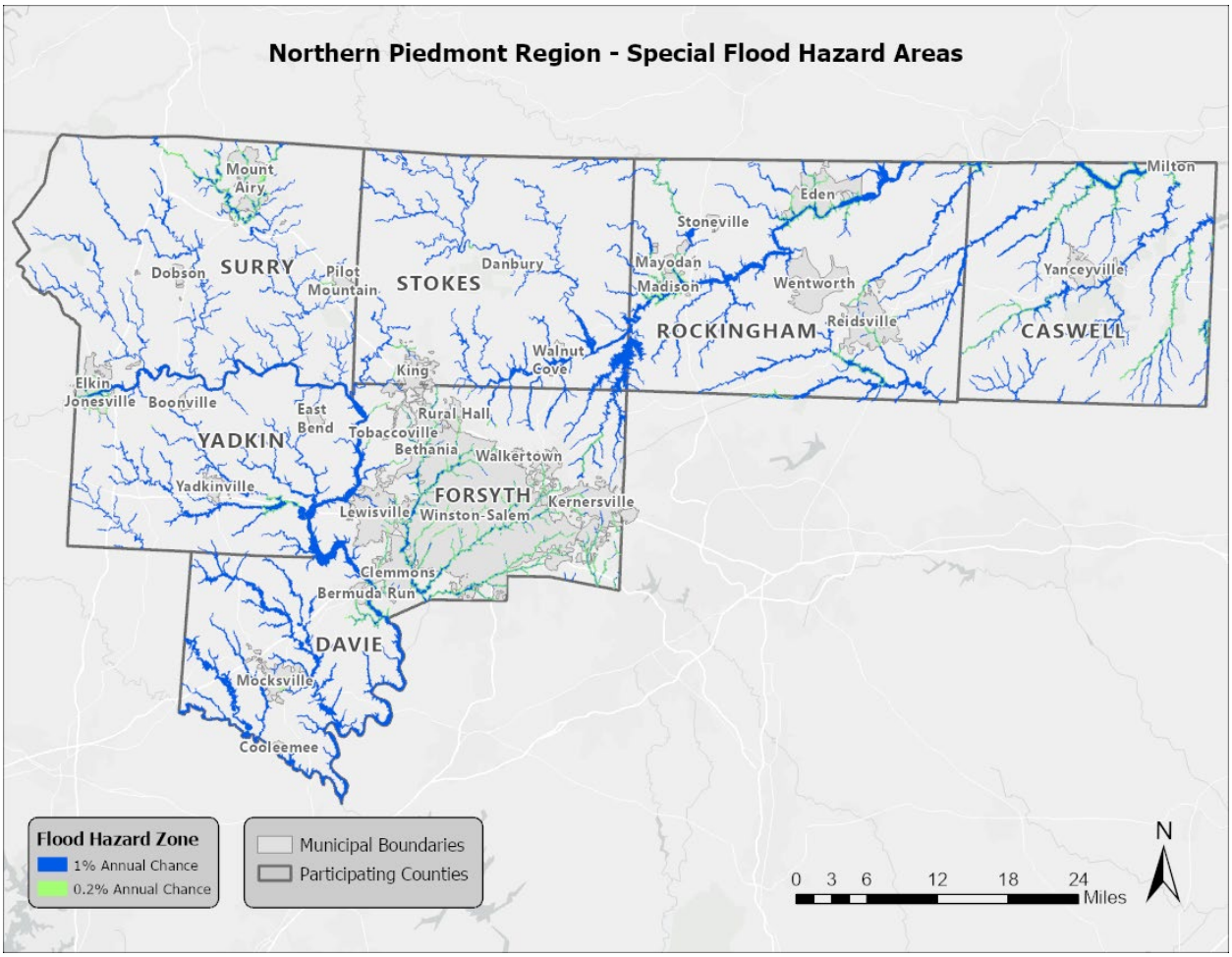
TABLE 5.27: SUMMARY OF FLOODPLAIN AREAS

Location	100-year area (square miles)	500-year area (square miles)
Caswell County	25.6	0.9
Davie County	29.9	0.2
Forsyth County	29.2	1.7
Rockingham County	41.8	1.2
Stokes County	21.7	0.1
Surry County	21.0	1.0
Yadkin County	22.0	0.3
NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION TOTAL	**191.3**	**5.4**

These flood zone values account for roughly 6.5 percent of the total land area in the Northern Piedmont Region. It is important to note that while FEMA digital flood data is recognized as best available data for planning purposes, it does not always reflect the most accurate and up-to-date flood risk. Flooding and flood-related losses often do occur outside of delineated Special Flood Hazard Areas. **Figure 5.17** illustrates the location and extent of currently mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas for the Northern Piedmont Region based on best available FEMA DFIRM data.

[38] The county-level DFIRM map data used for Caswell County was updated in 2017, Davie County in 2022, Forsyth County in 2024, Rockingham County in 2023, Stokes County in 2018, Surry County in 2023, and Yadkin County in 2017.

FIGURE 5.17: SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

5.11.3 Historical Occurrences

Information from the National Centers for Environmental Information was used to ascertain historical flood events. The National Centers for Environmental Information reported a total of 342 events throughout the Northern Piedmont Region since 1993[39]. A summary of these events is presented in **Table 5.28**. These events accounted for over $16.1 million in property damage throughout the region.

[39] These events (flooding and flash flooding) are only inclusive of those reported by NCEI. It is likely that additional occurrences have occurred and have gone unreported.

TABLE 5.28: SUMMARY OF FLOOD OCCURRENCES

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage (2023 dollars)
Caswell County	**32**	**0/0**	**$1,131,344**
Milton	4	0/0	$0
Yanceyville	5	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Areas	23	0/0	$1,131,344
Davie County	**13**	**0/0**	**$1,760,974**
Bermuda Run	0	0/0	0
Cooleemee	1	0/0	$608
Mocksville	1	0/0	0
Unincorporated Areas	11	0/0	$1,760,366
Forsyth County	**61**	**0/0**	**$826,597**
Bethania	3	0/0	$0
Clemmons	5	0/0	$24,412
Kernersville	3	0/0	$0
Lewisville	3	0/0	$0
Rural Hall	1	0/0	$0
Tobaccoville	2	0/0	$0
Walkertown	2	0/0	$12,165
Winston-Salem	12	0/0	$172,690
Unincorporated Area	30	0/0	$617,330
Rockingham County	**90**	**0/0**	**$4,878,582**
Eden	4	0/0	$0
Madison	12	0/0	$85,507
Mayodan	3	0/0	$563,515
Reidsville	12	0/0	$85,050
Stoneville	8	0/0	$678,880
Wentworth	2	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	49	0/0	$3,465,630
Stokes County	**29**	**0/0**	**$3,268,891**
Danbury	3	0/0	$0
King	4	0/0	$1,758,830
Walnut Cove	3	0/0	$1,403
Unincorporated Area	19	0/0	$1,508,658
Surry County	**84**	**0/0**	**$3,464,061**
Dobson	7	0/0	$330,084
Elkin	9	0/0	$0
Mount Airy	9	0/0	$1,415,226
Pilot Mountain	3	0/0	$816,893
Unincorporated Area	56	0/0	$901,858
Yadkin County	**33**	**0/0**	**$814,725**
Boonville	0	0/0	$0
East Bend	2	0/0	$0
Jonesville	2	0/0	$11,858
Yadkinville	5	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	24	0/0	$802,867
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**342**	**0/0**	**$16,145,174**

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information

5.11.4 Historical Summary of Insured Flood Losses

According to FEMA flood insurance policy records as of February 2024, there have been 621 flood losses reported in the Northern Piedmont Region through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1978, totaling over $6.5 million in claims payments. A summary of these figures for each county is provided in **Table 5.29**. It should be emphasized that these numbers include only those losses to structures that were insured through the NFIP policies, and for losses in which claims were sought and received. It is likely that many additional instances of flood loss in the Northern Piedmont Region were either uninsured, denied claims payment, or not reported.

TABLE 5.29: SUMMARY OF INSURED FLOOD LOSSES

Location	Flood Losses	Claims Payments
Caswell County	**1**	**$0**
Milton*	-	-
Yanceyville	0	$0
Unincorporated Areas	1	$0
Davie County	**12**	**$146,848**
Bermuda Run	6	$119,251
Cooleemee	0	$0
Mocksville	0	$0
Unincorporated Areas	6	$27,597
Forsyth County	**415**	**$4,060,877**
Bethania	0	$0
Clemmons	6	$56,318
Kernersville	6	$157,501
Lewisville	5	$14,438
Rural Hall	0	$0
Tobaccoville	0	$0
Walkertown	0	$0
Winston-Salem	307	$2,665,061
Unincorporated Area	91	$1,167,559
Rockingham County	**111**	**$966,183**
Eden	54	$363,336
Madison	24	$142,567
Mayodan	12	$1,930
Reidsville	6	$10,804
Stoneville	0	$0
Wentworth	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	15	$447,546
Stokes County	**15**	**$182,995**
Danbury	0	$0
King	3	$6,832
Walnut Cove	1	$6,669
Unincorporated Area	11	$169,494
Surry County	**65**	**$1,163,638**
Dobson*	-	-
Elkin	1	$3,582
Mount Airy	43	$741,202
Pilot Mountain	0	$0

Location	Flood Losses	Claims Payments
Unincorporated Area	21	$418,854
Yadkin County	**2**	**$2,110**
Boonville*	-	-
East Bend*	-	-
Jonesville	-	-
Yadkinville	-	-
Unincorporated Area	2	$2,110
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**621**	**$6,522,650**

**This community does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, no values are reported.*
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program

5.11.5 Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP. Currently there are over 150,000 repetitive loss properties nationwide. A severe repetitive loss property is any insurable building for which four or more claims of more than $5,000 were paid by the NFIP, where at least two of the claims are made within 10 years of each other.

As of February 2024 records, there are 61 non-mitigated repetitive loss properties located in the Northern Piedmont Region, which accounted for 202 losses (with nearly $2.9 million in claims payments under the NFIP last recorded across 51 properties in 2018). Additionally, 16 of the properties are considered severe repetitive loss properties (11 in Forsyth County, 3 in Rockingham County, and 2 in Surry County). The majority of the properties are residential buildings, 43 are single-family residential, 3 are multifamily residential, 1 is other residential, and 14 are non-residential. Without mitigation these properties will likely continue to experience flood losses. **Table 5.30** presents a summary of these figures for the Northern Piedmont Region.

TABLE 5.30: SUMMARY OF REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Location	Number of Properties	Number of Losses
Caswell County	**0**	**0**
Milton*	--	--
Yanceyville	0	0
Unincorporated Areas	0	0
Davie County	**0**	**0**
Bermuda Run	0	0
Cooleemee	0	0
Mocksville	0	0
Unincorporated Areas	0	0
Forsyth County	**42**	**148**
Bethania	0	0
Clemmons	3	11
Kernersville	2	4
Lewisville	0	0
Rural Hall	0	0
Tobaccoville	0	0
Walkertown	0	0
Winston-Salem	30	109
Unincorporated Area	7	24

Location	Number of Properties	Number of Losses
Rockingham County	**13**	**37**
Eden	8	25
Madison	2	6
Mayodan	0	0
Reidsville	0	0
Stoneville	0	0
Wentworth	0	0
Unincorporated Area	3	6
Stokes County	**0**	**0**
Danbury	0	0
King	0	0
Walnut Cove	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Surry County	**6**	**17**
Dobson*	--	--
Elkin	0	0
Mount Airy	5	13
Pilot Mountain	0	0
Unincorporated Area	1	4
Yadkin County	**0**	**0**
Boonville*	--	--
East Bend*	--	--
Jonesville	0	0
Yadkinville	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**61**	**202**

**This community does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, no values are reported.*
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program

5.11.6 Changing Future Conditions

A changing climatic environment translates to new weather patterns, stronger storms, and significant shifts in rainfall which can all exacerbate flood risks across different regions. The North Carolina Climate Science Report notes that there is an upward trend in the number of heavy rainfall events (3 inches or more per day), with the last four years (2015-2018) demonstrating the greatest number of events since 1900. A warmer atmosphere also contributes to increased evaporation and greater water availability when it rains. Current projections in the report indicate it is likely that annual total precipitation in North Carolina will increase and very likely for extreme precipitation frequency and intensity due to related increases in atmospheric water vapor content. Additionally, greater intensity and frequency of flooding could also present a variety of extreme public health and emergency management challenges.

5.11.7 Probability of Future Occurrences

Flood events will remain a threat in the Northern Piedmont Region, especially among recognized floodplains or Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), and the probability of future occurrences will remain likely (between 10 and 100 percent annual probability). The probability of future flood events based on magnitude and according to best available data is illustrated in the figures above**,** which indicates those

areas susceptible to the 1-percent annual chance flood (100-year floodplain) and the 0.2-percent annual chance flood (500-year floodplain). As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the riverine flooding hazard as "very low" in Caswell County, Davie County, Stokes County, and Yadkin County compared to "relatively low" in Forsyth County, Rockingham County, and Surry County.

5.12 WILDFIRES

5.12.1 Background and Description

A wildfire is any outdoor fire (i.e. grassland, forest, brush land) that is not under control, supervised, or prescribed[40]. Wildfires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems, but may also be caused by human factors.

Nationally, over 80 percent of forest fires are started by negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improperly extinguishing campfires. The second most common cause for wildfire is lightning. In North Carolina, a majority of fires are caused by debris burning.

There are three classes of wildland fires: surface fire, ground fire, and crown fire. A surface fire is the most common of these three classes and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire (muck fire) is usually started by lightning or human carelessness and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildfires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around.

Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities such as camping, debris burning, and construction, and the degree of public cooperation with fire prevention measures. Drought conditions and other natural hazards (such as tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) increase the probability of wildfires by producing fuel in both urban and rural settings.

Many individual homes and cabins, subdivisions, resorts, recreational areas, organizational camps, businesses, and industries are located within high wildfire hazard areas. Furthermore, the increasing demand for outdoor recreation places more people in wildlands during holidays, weekends, and vacation periods. Unfortunately, wildland residents and visitors are rarely educated or prepared for wildfire events that can sweep through the brush and timber and destroy property within minutes.

Wildfires can result in severe economic losses as well. Businesses that depend on timber, such as paper mills and lumber companies, experience losses that are often passed along to consumers through higher prices and sometimes jobs are lost. The high cost of responding to and recovering from wildfires can deplete state resources and increase insurance rates. The economic impact of wildfires can also be felt in the tourism industry if roads and tourist attractions are closed due to health and safety concerns.

State and local governments can impose fire safety regulations on home sites and developments to help curb wildfire. Land treatment measures such as fire access roads, water storage, helipads, safety zones, buffers, firebreaks, fuel breaks, and fuel management can be designed as part of an overall fire defense system to aid in fire control. Fuel management, prescribed burning, and cooperative land management planning can also be encouraged to reduce fire hazards.

[40] Prescription burning, or "controlled burn," undertaken by land management agencies is the process of igniting fires under selected conditions, in accordance with strict parameters.

5.12.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The entire region is at risk of a wildfire occurrence. Wildfire risk maps for each jurisdiction in the region can be viewed in **Appendix G**. However, several factors such as drought conditions or high levels of fuel on the forest floor, may make a wildfire more likely. Furthermore, areas in the wildland urban interface (WUI) are particularly susceptible to fire hazard as populations abut formerly undeveloped areas.

5.12.3 Historical Occurrences

Information from the National Association of State Foresters through 2018 was used to ascertain historical wildfire events. The National Association of State Foresters reported that a total of 1,444 events that impacted an area greater than 1 acre have occurred throughout the Northern Piedmont Region since 2001[41]. A summary of these events is presented in **Table 5.31**. The largest of these events was the Lumber Plant Fire, which occurred in Surry County in 2011 and impacted 737 acres. Additionally, the 2020 North Carolina Forest Action Plan notes that each county in the region experiences between 0 to 80 wildfires each year based on average rates of occurrence from 2010 to 2020.

TABLE 5.31: SUMMARY OF WILDFIRE INCIDENTS (2001-2018)

Location	Number of Occurrences	Acres Burned
Caswell County	**137**	**918.59**
Milton	0	0.00
Yanceyville	0	0.00
Unincorporated Areas	137	918.59
Davie County	**89**	**193.15**
Bermuda Run	0	
Cooleemee	0	
Mocksville	2	2.73
Unincorporated Areas	89	193.15
Forsyth County	**174**	**385.77**
Bethania	0	0.00
Clemmons	3	5.00
Kernersville	3	9.10
Lewisville	11	22.00
Rural Hall	2	5.00
Tobaccoville	9	26.70
Walkertown	3	3.43
Winston-Salem	16	37.70
Unincorporated Area	127	276.84
Rockingham County	**346**	**1162.59**

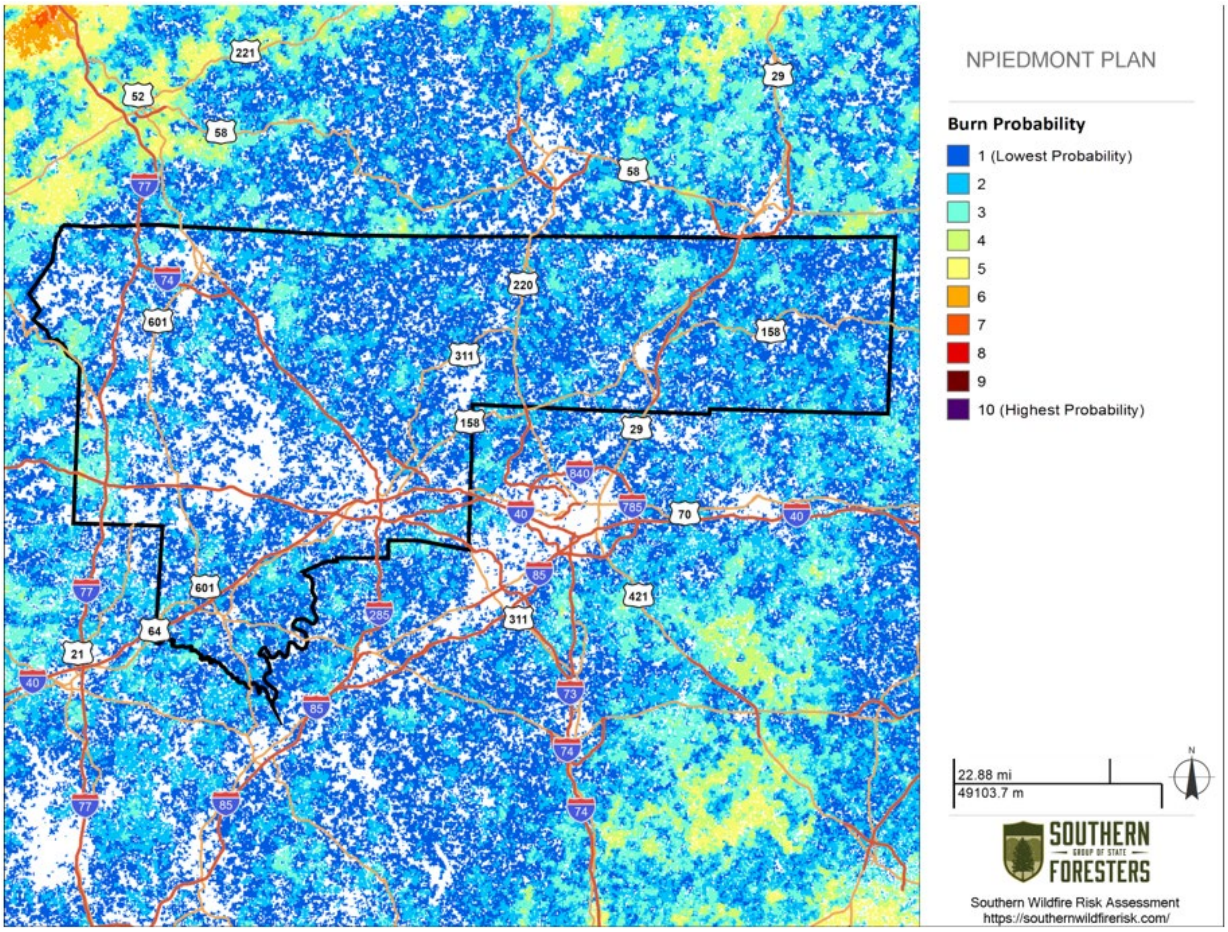
[41] These events are only inclusive of those reported by NASFI. It is likely that additional occurrences have occurred and have gone unreported.

Location	Number of Occurrences	Acres Burned
Eden	5	32.10
Madison	1	1.00
Mayodan	2	4.00
Reidsville	4	12.70
Stoneville	0	0.00
Wentworth	10	26.40
Unincorporated Area	324	1086.39
Stokes County	**211**	**1069.46**
Danbury	0	0.00
King	1	1.50
Walnut Cove	0	0.00
Unincorporated Area	210	1067.96
Surry County	**313**	**3073.73**
Dobson	1	2.00
Elkin	0	0.00
Mount Airy	5	9.50
Pilot Mountain	0	0.00
Unincorporated Area	307	3062.23
Yadkin County	**174**	**423.97**
Boonville	1	1.00
East Bend	3	5.00
Jonesville	1	1.20
Yadkinville	0	0.00
Unincorporated Area	169	416.77
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**1,444**	**7227.26**

Source: National Association of State Foresters

Figure 5.18 shows the burn probability for each county in the Northern Piedmont Region based on data from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment. This data represents the likelihood of an area burning based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical fire suppression efforts.

FIGURE 5.18: BURN PROBABILITY IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

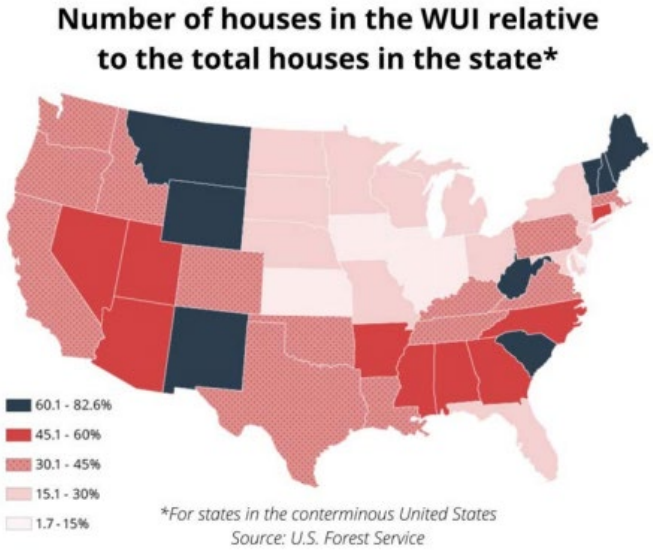


Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Every state also has a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), which is the rating of potential impact of wildfires on people and their homes. The WUI is not a fixed geographical location, but rather a combination of human development and vegetation where wildfires have the greatest potential to result in negative impacts. Nationally, one-third of all homes lie in the WUI, which is a growing danger. Below, **Figure 5.19** shows a map of each state's share of houses in the WUI as of 2022. According to the U.S. Fire Administration, the states with the greatest number of houses in the WUI include California, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania[42]. Based on past data from the US Department of Agriculture, approximately 52% of homes in North Carolina lie within the WUI.

[42] U.S. Fire Administration (https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/wui-issues-resolutions-report.pdf)

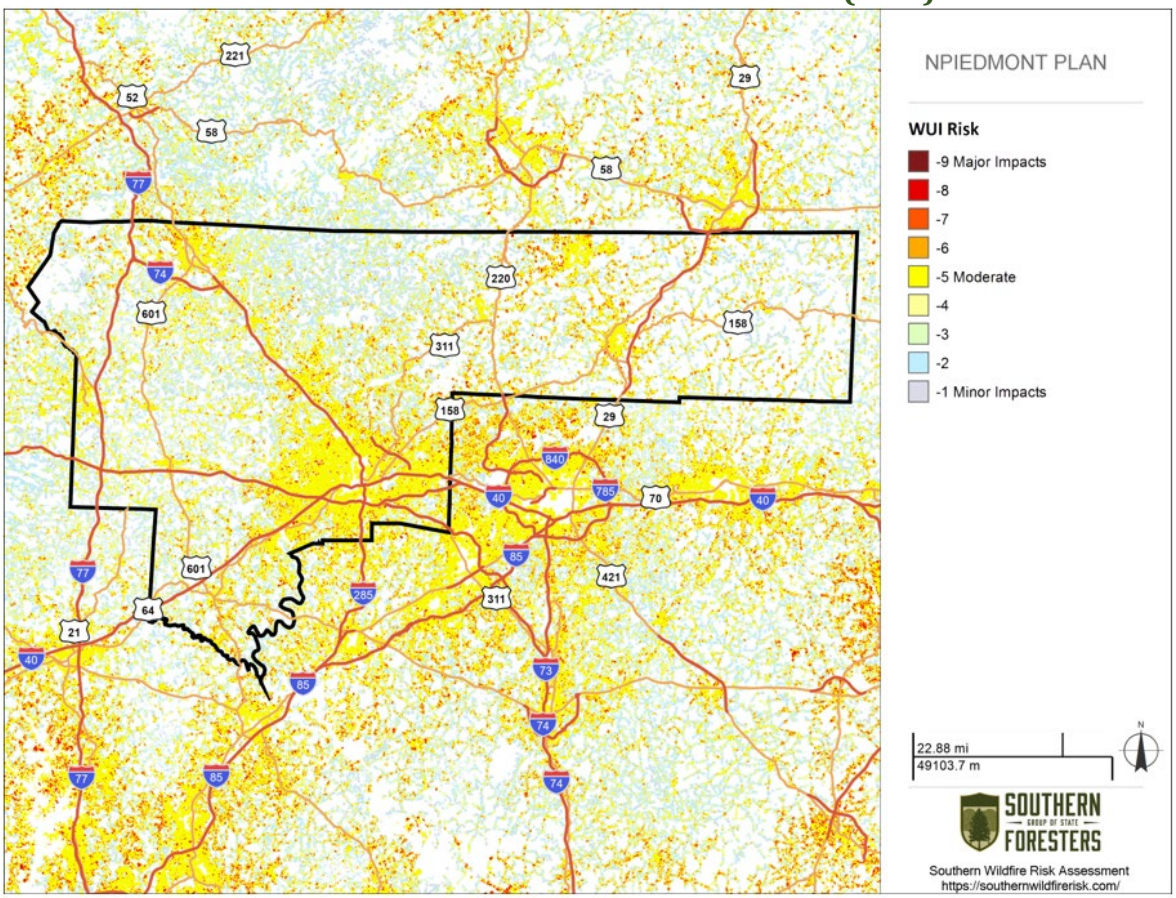
FIGURE 5.19: PERCENT OF TOTAL HOMES IN THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE



Source: US Fire Administration

Below, **Figure 5.20** displays the WUI Risk Index specifically for the Northern Piedmont Region.

FIGURE 5.20: WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) RISK INDEX



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Based on data from the North Carolina Division of Forest Resources from 2003 to 2012, the Northern Piedmont Region experienced an average of 343 wildfires annually which burn a combined 767 acres, on average per year. The data indicates that most of these fires are small, averaging two acres per fire. Although it is certain that wildfires have occurred in the region, NCEI reports that none have taken place in recent history.

5.12.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to the 2020 North Carolina Forest Action Plan, the state has experienced 41,551 wildfires burning a combined total of over 399,125 acres since 2010. The cost of wildfire response, WUI acreage, fuel loading related to fire exclusion and plant mortality, and warming climate stressors are also all increasing in the context of growing wildfire risks[43].

Although wildfires occur naturally and play a long-term role in the health of ecosystems, changing wildfire and climate patterns threaten to upset the status quo conditions of future seasons. The wildfire season has lengthened in many areas due to factors including warmer springs, longer summer dry seasons, and drier soils and vegetation. For instance, according to the USDA Forest Service during the 2016 fire season, 320 (100+ acre) large fires burned more than 325,000 acres of forestland across the Southeast from October to December. Of increasing concern is the threat wildfires pose to homes and lives throughout North Carolina.

5.12.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Wildfire events will be an ongoing occurrence in the Northern Piedmont Region. The likelihood of wildfires increases during drought cycles and abnormally dry conditions. Fires are likely to stay small in size but could increase due to local climate and ground conditions. Dry, windy conditions with an accumulation of forest floor fuel (potentially due to ice storms or lack of fire) could create conditions for a large fire that spreads quickly. It should also be noted that some areas do vary somewhat in risk. For example, highly developed areas are less susceptible unless they are located near the urban-wildland boundary. The risk will also vary due to assets. Areas in the urban-wildland interface will have much more property at risk, resulting in increased vulnerability and need to mitigate compared to rural, mainly forested areas. The probability assigned to the Northern Piedmont Region for future wildfire events is likely (10 to 100 percent annual probability). As of 2024, the FEMA National Risk Index rates the wildfire hazard as “very low” across all counties in the Northern Piedmont Region.

[43] North Carolina Forest Action Plan (https://www.stateforesters.org/districts/north-carolina/)

5.13 INFECTIOUS DISEASE

5.13.1 Background and Description

For the purposes of this plan, this section will assess infectious diseases, vector-borne diseases, and foreign animal diseases within the Northern Piedmont Region.

Infectious Disease

Communicable, or infectious, diseases are conditions that result in clinically evident illness which are transmissible directly from one person to another or indirectly through vectors such as insects, air, water, blood, or other objects. The impact of communicable disease can range from the mild effects of the common cold to the extreme lethality of pneumonic plague or anthrax. The public health system in the United States was developed in large part as a response to the often urgent need to respond to or prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases. Through public health methods of disease reporting, vaccinations, vector control, and effective treatments, most communicable diseases are well controlled in the United States and across the Northern Piedmont Region. However, control systems can fail and when people come together from locations outside of the state, outbreaks can occur, even in the most modern of communities. In this section, some of the more significant potential communicable disease concerns are described.

The threats discussed in this section usually do not occur on a regular basis, though some are more frequent. The diseases described herein do not originate from intentional exposure (such as through terrorist actions) but do present significant issues and concerns for the public health community. There are numerous infectious diseases that rarely, if ever, occur in the State of North Carolina, such as botulism or bubonic plague. Some highly dangerous diseases which could potentially be used as biological weapons, such as anthrax, pneumonic plague, and smallpox, are safely housed and controlled in laboratory settings such as at the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Other diseases have not (yet) mutated into a form that can infect humans, or otherwise lie dormant in nature.

There have been several significant viral outbreaks from emerging diseases in recent years of both national and international importance. The Zika virus and West Nile virus are viruses that are typically passed to humans or animals by mosquitoes and made major news as emergent disease threats. Meanwhile, diseases that are spread directly between human beings such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Ebola have also been identified as serious threats. While each of these conditions caused a great deal of public health concern when they were first identified, SARS has virtually disappeared, West Nile virus occurs with low frequency and causes serious disease in only a very small percentage of cases, Ebola has been more or less contained and a vaccine is in development, and many people infected with Zika will not experience symptoms from the disease.

Other communicable diseases pose a much more frequent threat to the citizens of the region. Some of the infectious diseases of greatest concern include coronavirus, influenza, particularly in a pandemic form, as well as norovirus, and multiple antibiotic-resistant superbugs. Even in one of its normal year-to-year variants, influenza (commonly referred to as “flu”) can result in serious illness and even death in young children, the elderly and immune-compromised persons. But there is always the potential risk of the emergence of influenza in one of the pandemic H1N1 forms, such as in the “Spanish Flu” outbreak of 1918-19, which killed over 50 million people worldwide. Every year, North Carolina sees hundreds of cases of influenza, leading to hundreds of hours of lost productivity in businesses due to sick employees. Of

note, a vaccine for influenza is produced every year and, according to the CDC, is highly effective in preventing the disease.

Norovirus is recognized as the leading cause of foodborne-disease outbreaks in the United States. The virus can cause diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain, and is easily spread from person to person through contaminated food or water and by surface-to-surface contact. Especially vulnerable populations to this virus include those living or staying in nursing homes and assisted living facilities and other healthcare facilities such as hospitals. Norovirus could also be a threat in the event of large public gatherings such as sporting events, concerts, festivals, and so forth. North Carolina often experiences norovirus outbreaks on an annual basis. No vaccine or treatment exists for the Norovirus, making it especially dangerous for the public in the event of an outbreak.

Additionally, the recent and ongoing global pandemic caused by the SARS-related coronavirus, COVID-19 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 or SARS-CoV-2), has persisted for multiple years resulting in over 774 million reported cases and over 7 million deaths worldwide as of 2024 according to the World Health Organization. The disease spread rapidly following its initial discovery in 2019, eventually leading to the broader COVID-19 pandemic on a global scale. The contagious virus spreads between people through contaminated respiratory droplets and other airborne particles. Its evolving nature and high transmission rates continue to pose a significant threat.

Vector-Borne Diseases

Bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases that are transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks and fleas are collectively called "vector-borne diseases" (the insects and arthropods are the "vectors" that carry the diseases). Although the term "vector" can also apply to other carriers of disease — such as mammals that can transmit rabies or rodents that can transmit hantavirus — those diseases are generally called zoonotic (animal-borne) diseases.

The most common vector-borne diseases found in North Carolina and the Northern Piedmont Region are carried by ticks and mosquitoes. The tick-borne illnesses most often seen in the state are Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, ehrlichiosis, Lyme disease and Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness (STARI). The most frequent mosquito-borne illnesses, or "arboviruses," in North Carolina include La Crosse encephalitis, West Nile virus and Eastern equine encephalitis. An outbreak of the West Nile Virus began showing up in the United States in 1999, with North Carolina reporting 63 cases from that time through the end of 2016.

Foreign Animal Diseases

As defined in the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) is recognized as an animal disease or pest not known to exist in a country of interest (e.g., United States) or any of its associated territories. A FAD in the United States, and specifically North Carolina, could prove to be extremely detrimental to agricultural producers and general public health if it manages to spread over a large area. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) is designated to lead a statewide response in the event of a potential FAD outbreak. There are several diseases of future clinical significance in North Carolina: African swine fever, Dourine, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), and Glanders among other emerging pathogens.

Public health threats can occur at any time and can have varying impacts. Discussions between public health professionals, planning officials, and first response agencies are essential in order to facilitate safe, effective, and collaborative efforts toward outbreaks.

5.13.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Extent is difficult to measure for an infectious disease event as the extent is largely dependent on the type of disease and on the effect that it has on the population (discussed above). Extent can be somewhat defined by the number of people impacted, which depending on the type of disease could number in the tens of thousands within the state.

5.13.3 Historical Occurrences

Infectious Disease

Influenza is historically the most common infectious disease that has occurred in the Northern Piedmont region. Cases of the flu tend to occur in the late fall and early winter months. In recent years, substantial cases of influenza and influenza-like illnesses have been reported in hospitals. According to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS), there were over 30,000 positive tests and 196 influenza-associated deaths during the 2022-2023 influenza season[44]. The Northern Piedmont Region is part of Flu Surveillance Region 5 (see regional map in NCDHHS annual surveillance summaries) in the state, with 2-6% of influenza-like illnesses reported among total emergency department visits during the season. The primary respiratory viruses treated during the 2022-2023 season included influenza and SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19).

A COVID-19 Pandemic disaster declaration was declared for North Carolina on March 25, 2020, with an incident period of over 3 years. Between March 7, 2020, and May 10, 2023, NCDHHS reported 3,501,404 total cases and 29,059 total deaths due to COVID-19 statewide. This included over 6,697 total cases and 61 total deaths in Caswell County, 15,073 total cases and 127 total deaths in Davie County, 126,962 total cases and 997 total deaths in Forsyth County, 27,965 total cases and 337 total deaths in Rockingham County, 15,829 total cases and 212 total deaths in Stokes County, 28,946 total cases and 431 total deaths in Surry County, and 15,325 total cases and 146 total deaths in Yadkin County.

Vector-Borne Diseases

In 2016, North Carolina state health officials encouraged citizens to take preventative measures against mosquito bites to avoid contracting the Zika virus. Over $477,500 was allocated from the Governor's yearly budget to develop an infrastructure to detect, prevent, control, and respond to the Zika virus and other vector-borne illnesses[45]. More recently, state officials have encouraged citizens to "Fight the Bite" against both mosquito and tick bites to avoid serious vector-borne diseases after nearly 700 cases were reported in 2022[46].

Foreign Animal Diseases

No significant cases have been reported in the region.

[44] NCDHHS Respiratory Disease Surveillance Summaries (https://flu.ncdhhs.gov/data.htm)

[45] NCDHHS Press Release, August 2016 (https://www.ncdhhs.gov/news/press-releases/nc-prepared-zika-virus-risk-local-virus-carrying-mosquitoes-low)

[46] NCDHHS Press Release, March 2023 (https://www.ncdhhs.gov/news/press-releases/2023/03/30/ncdhhs-urges-north-carolinians-fight-bite-insect-repellant-and-other-prevention-tools-avoid-tick-and)

5.13.4 Changing Future Conditions

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), ongoing trends of milder winters, warmer summers, and fewer days of frost make it easier for infectious diseases and vector diseases to expand to new geographic areas and infect more people. Between 2004 and 2018, the number of reported illnesses from mosquito, tick, and flea bites more than doubled, with more than 760,000 cases reported in the United States. Additionally, nine new germs spread by mosquitoes and ticks were discovered or introduced into the United States during this time. In 2012, a mild winter, early spring, and a hot summer also set the stage for an outbreak of West Nile Virus disease in the United States, resulting in more than 5,600 illnesses and 286 deaths[47].

5.13.5 Probability of Future Occurrence

It is difficult to predict the future probability of infectious diseases due to the difficulty of obtaining information on this type of hazard. Regardless of this difficulty, current events surrounding the recent COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging infectious diseases have highlighted an important need for local, state, and federal agencies to closely monitor these hazards in the future. The most common and probable disease in the state has shown to be influenza; however, based on historical data, it is likely (between 10 and 100 percent annual probability) that the Northern Piedmont Region could experience an outbreak of any number of infectious diseases in the future.

[47] CDC National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Disease (NCEZID) (https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/priorities/climate-infectious-disease.html)

Technological Hazards

5.14 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

5.14.1 Background and Description

Hazardous materials can be found in many forms and quantities that can potentially cause death; serious injury; long-lasting health effects; and damage to buildings, homes, and other property in varying degrees. Such materials are routinely used and stored in many homes and businesses and are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. This subsection on the hazardous material hazard is intended to provide a general overview of the hazard, and the threshold for identifying fixed and mobile sources of hazardous materials is limited to general information on rail, highway, and FEMA-identified fixed HAZMAT sites determined to be of greatest significance as appropriate for the purposes of this plan.

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents can apply to fixed facilities as well as mobile, transportation related accidents in the air, by rail, on the nation's highways, and on the water. Approximately 6,774 HAZMAT events occur each year, 5,517 of which are highway incidents, 991 are railroad incidents, and 266 are due to other causes[48]. In essence, HAZMAT incidents consist of solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants that are released from fixed or mobile containers, whether by accident or by design as with an intentional terrorist attack. A HAZMAT incident can last hours to days, while some chemicals can be corrosive or otherwise damaging over longer periods of time. In addition to the primary release, explosions and/or fires can result from a release, and contaminants can be extended beyond the initial area by persons, vehicles, water, wind, and possibly wildlife as well.

HAZMAT incidents can also occur as a result of or in tandem with natural hazard events, such as floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes, which in addition to causing incidents can also hinder response efforts. In the case of Hurricane Floyd in September 1999, communities along the Eastern United States were faced with flooded junkyards, disturbed cemeteries, deceased livestock, floating propane tanks, uncontrolled fertilizer spills, and a variety of other environmental pollutants that caused widespread toxicological concern.

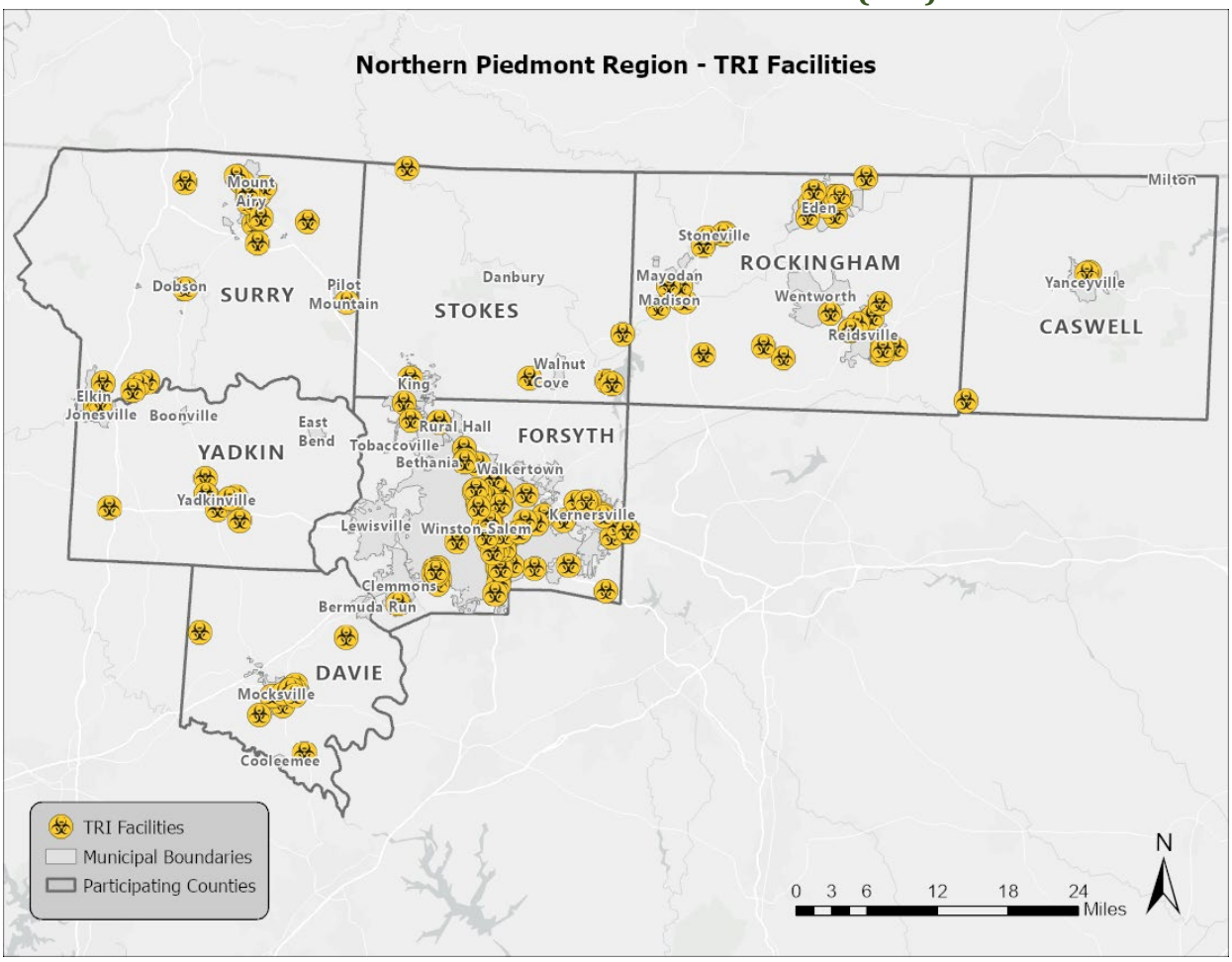
Hazardous material incidents can include the spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material, but exclude: (1) any release which results in exposure to poisons solely within the workplace with respect to claims which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; (2) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine; (3) release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident; and (4) the normal application of fertilizer.

5.14.2 Location and Spatial Extent

As a result of the 1986 Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides public information on hazardous materials. One facet of this program is to collect information from industrial facilities on the releases and transfers of certain toxic agents. This information is then reported in the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). TRI sites indicate where such activity is occurring. As of 2023, the Northern Piedmont Region has 178 reported TRI facilities. These sites are shown in **Figure 5.21.**

[48] FEMA, 1997.

FIGURE 5.21: TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) FACILITIES



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

In addition to "fixed" hazardous materials locations, hazardous materials may also impact the region via roadways and rail. Many roads in the region are narrow or winding, making hazardous material transport in the area treacherous. All roads that permit hazardous material transport are considered potentially at risk of an incident.

5.14.3 Historical Occurrences

The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) lists historical occurrences throughout the nation. A "serious incident" is a hazardous materials incident that involves:

- a fatality or major injury caused by the release of a hazardous material,
- the evacuation of 25 or more persons as a result of release of a hazardous material or exposure to fire,
- a release or exposure to fire which results in the closure of a major transportation artery,
- the alteration of an aircraft flight plan or operation,
- the release of radioactive materials from Type B packaging,
- the release of over 11.9 galls or 88.2 pounds of a severe marine pollutant, or

- the release of a bulk quantity (over 199 gallons or 882 pounds) of a hazardous material.

However, prior to 2002, a hazardous material "serious incident" was defined as follows:

- a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material,
- closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more person due to the presence of hazardous material, or
- a vehicle accident or derailment resulting in the release of a hazardous material.

Table 5.32 summarizes the serious HAZMAT incidents reported in the Northern Piedmont Region.

TABLE 5.32: SUMMARY OF HAZMAT INCIDENTS

Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage
Caswell County	**0**	**0/0**	**$0**
Milton	0	0/0	$0
Yanceyville	0	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Davie County	**0**	**0/0**	**$0**
Bermuda Run	0	0/0	$0
Cooleemee	0	0/0	40
Mocksville	0	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Forsyth County	**16**	**0/3**	**$706,148**
Bethania	0	0/0	$0
Clemmons	1	0/0	$149,000
Kernersville	4	0/1	$159,163
Lewisville	1	0/0	$83,473
Rural Hall	1	0/0	$33,681
Tobaccoville	0	0/0	$0
Walkertown	0	0/0	$0
Winston-Salem	9	0/2	$280,831
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Rockingham County	**3**	**0/0**	**$26,245**
Eden	1	0/0	$5,095
Madison	0	0/0	$0
Mayodan	0	0/0	$0
Reidsville	2	0/0	$21,150
Stoneville	0	0/0	$0
Wentworth	0	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Stokes County	**0**	**0/0**	**$0**
Danbury	0	0/0	$0
King	0	0/0	$0
Walnut Cove	0	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Surry County	**3**	**0/0**	**$1,029,332**
Dobson	0	0/0	$0

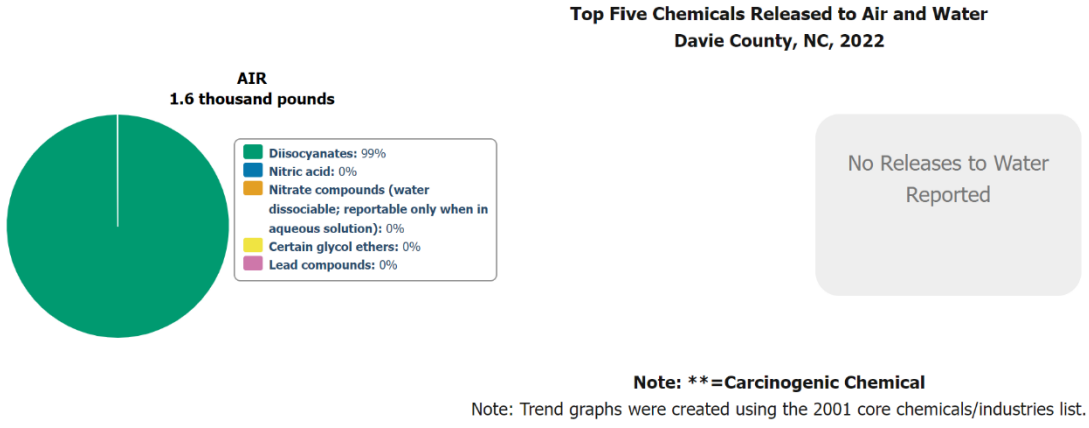
Location	Number of Occurrences	Deaths / Injuries	Property Damage
Elkin	0	0/0	$0
Mount Airy	2	0/0	$1,029,332
Pilot Mountain	0	0/0	$0
Unincorporated Area	1	0/0	$0
Yadkin County	**2**	**0/0**	**$205,935**
Boonville	0	0/0	$0
East Bend	0	0/0	$0
Jonesville	0	0/0	$0
Yadkinville	2	0/0	$205,935
Unincorporated Area	0	0/0	$0
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**24**	**0/3**	**$1,967,660**

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Updated information regarding county-specific chemical releases have been provided through 2021 and TRI facilities through 2023 by the EPA[49]. In Caswell County, there are 3 reported TRI facilities. No data was reported on recent chemical releases. Davie County has 13 reported TRI facilities. A larger share of releases have been conducted by off-site disposal (68%) compared to a smaller share of air releases (32%). Forsyth County has 88 reported TRI facilities. Nearly all releases (88%) have been conducted through air releases. Rockingham County has 36 reported TRI facilities. Nearly all releases (89%) have been conducted through off-site disposal. Stokes County has 6 reported TRI facilities. Roughly half of all releases have been conducted by land (47%) and air (49%) respectively. Surry County has 25 reported TRI facilities. Roughly half of all releases have been conducted by water (49%) and air (49%) respectively. Yadkin County has 7 reported TRI facilities. No data was reported on recent chemical releases.

In the figures shown below, the top five chemicals released through air and water are shown for each of the counties in the region.

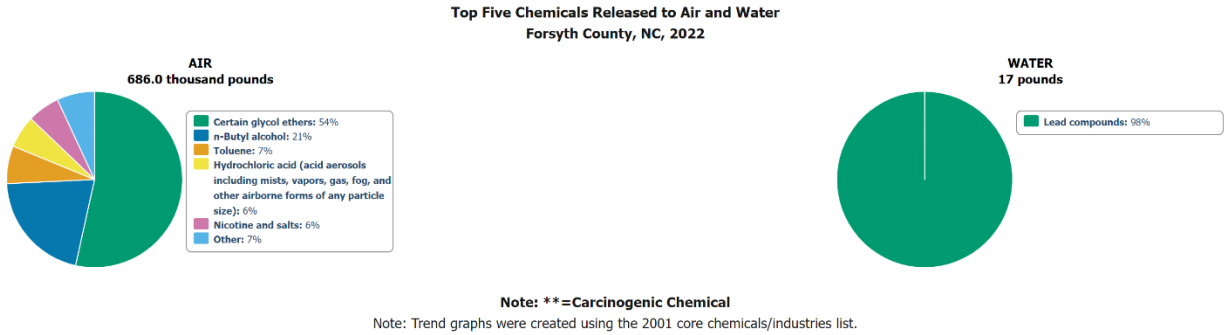
FIGURE 5.22: CHEMICALS RELEASED IN DAVIE COUNTY



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

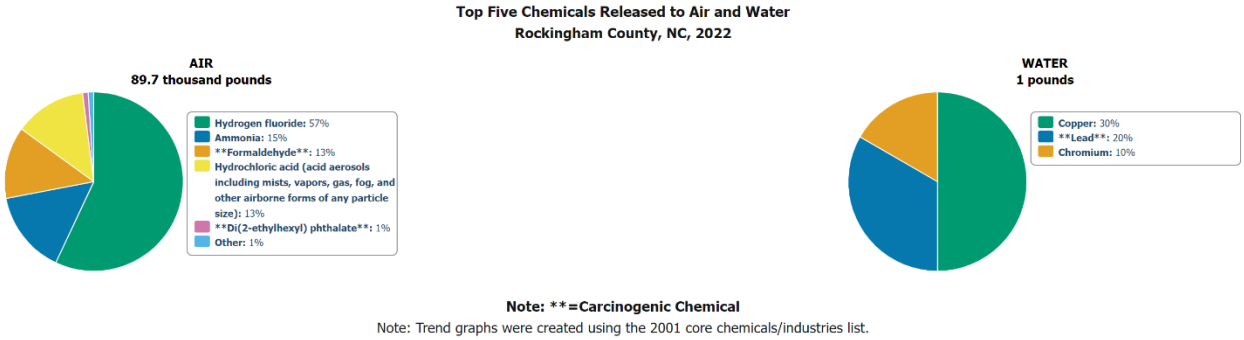
[49] EPA TRI National Analysis Where You Live Tool (https://www.epa.gov/trinationalanalysis/where-you-live) and EPA TRI Envirofacts (https://www.epa.gov/enviro/tri-search?)

FIGURE 5.23: CHEMICALS RELEASED IN FORSYTH COUNTY



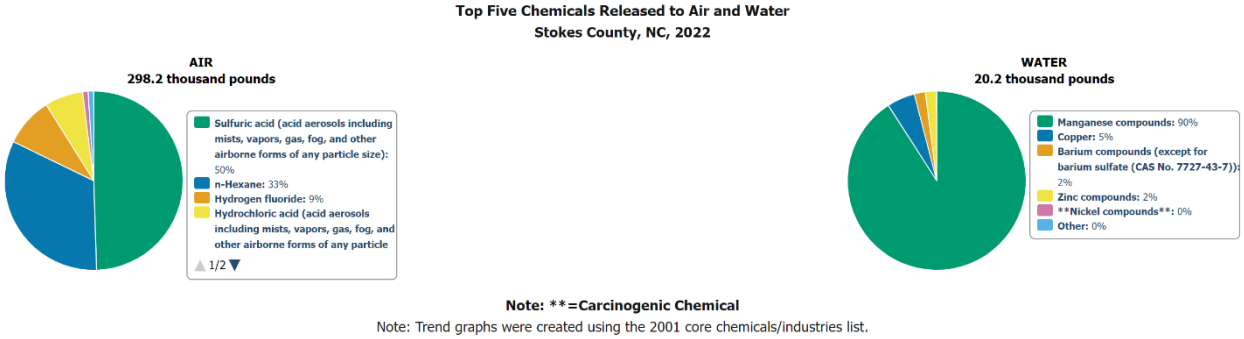
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

FIGURE 5.24: CHEMICALS RELEASED IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY



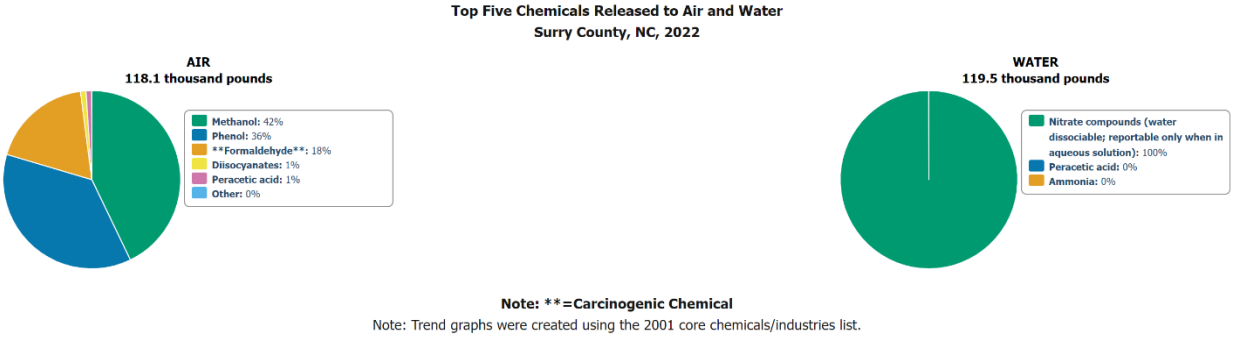
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

FIGURE 5.25: CHEMICALS RELEASED IN STOKES COUNTY



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

FIGURE 5.26: CHEMICALS RELEASED IN SURRY COUNTY



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Also, in 2023, multiple people were hospitalized in Forsyth County (City of Winston-Salem) after a cleaning agent was accidentally left in the beer lines at a local pub.

5.14.4 Changing Future Conditions

As the population of the Northern Piedmont Region continues to grow, more people could become increasingly vulnerable to incidents involving hazardous substances. Therefore, it is important to monitor all transportation routes and continue to attempt to prevent future incidents from occurring through ongoing preparedness, monitoring, and training. Members of the planning committee also specifically noted areas of significant future HAZMAT risk surrounding the Colonial Pipeline. Unlike other hazards discussed in this plan, evolving environmental conditions are unlikely to affect the occurrence or frequency of future hazardous substance events.

5.14.5 Probability of Future Occurrence

Given the location of 178 TRI facilities in the Northern Piedmont Region and several roadway, rail, and air incidents, it is likely that a hazardous material incident may occur in the region (between 10 and 100 percent annual probability). County and municipal officials are mindful of this possibility and take precautions to prevent such an event from occurring. Furthermore, there are detailed plans in place to respond to an occurrence.

5.15 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY – FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

5.15.1 Background and Description

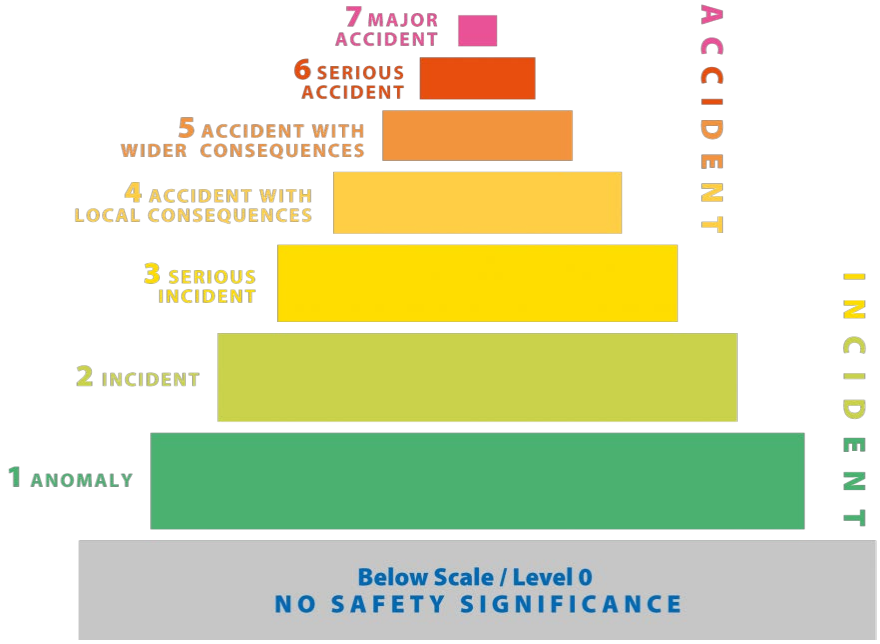
A nuclear and radiation accident is defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency as "an event that has led to significant consequences to people, the environment or the facility. Often, this type of incident results from damage to the reactor core of a nuclear power plant which can release radioactivity into the environment. The degree of exposure from nuclear accidents has varied from serious to catastrophic. While radiological emergencies generally are a rare occurrence, many incidents are extremely well known due to their large-scale impact and serious effects on people and the environment.

McGuire Nuclear Station (located in Huntersville, NC), which is the plant located closest to the Northern Piedmont Region, is a 2,258-megawatt power plant that began commercial operation in 1981. It uses uranium dioxide fuel, and its reactor is a pressurized water reactor. The plant operates with a very high level of security.

5.15.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The entire region is at risk to a nuclear incident. However, areas in the southwestern part of the region are more susceptible due to their proximity to the McGuire Nuclear Station. The International Atomic Energy Association has developed a scale called the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) which provides a quantitative means of assessing the extent of a nuclear event. This scale, like the MMI used for earthquakes, is logarithmic which means that each increasing level on the scale represents an event 10 times more severe than the previous level (**Figure 5.27**).

FIGURE 5.27: INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR EVENT SCALE



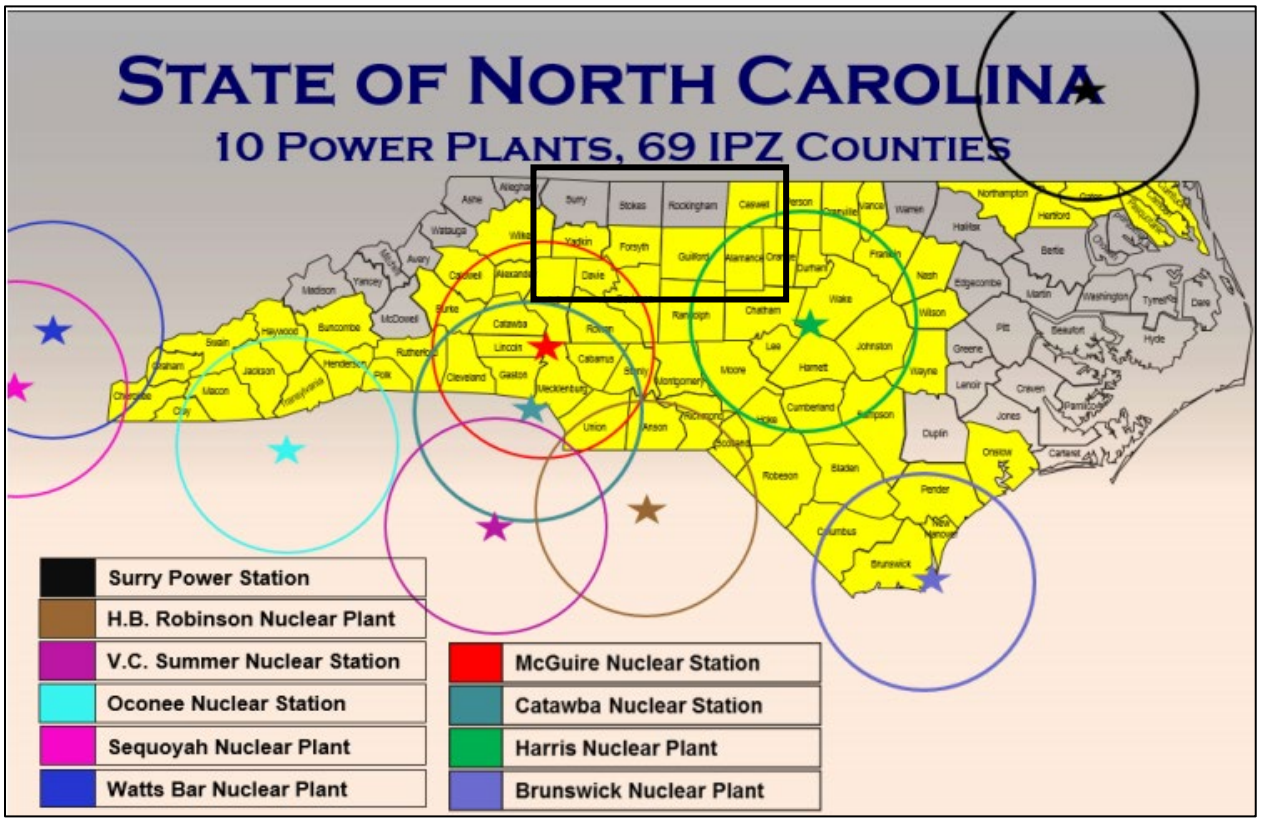
Source: International Atomic Energy Agency

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission defines two emergency planning zones around nuclear plants. Areas located within 10 miles of the station are considered to be within the zone of highest risk to a nuclear incident and this radius is the designated evacuation radius recommended by the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission. Within the 10-mile zone, the primary concern is exposure to and inhalation of radioactive contamination. The most concerning effects in the secondary 50-mile zone are related to ingestion of food and liquids that may have been contaminated. All areas of the counties that are not located within the 10-mile radius are located within this 50-mile radius that is still considered to be at risk from a nuclear incident.

Davie, Forsyth, and Yadkin counties are all located within the 50-mile buffer zone of the McGuire Nuclear Station. A map of all nuclear power plants in North Carolina can be seen below in **Figure 5.28**.

FIGURE 5.28: NC NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS INCIDENT HAZARD ZONES



Source: North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan

5.15.3 Historical Occurrences

Although there have been no major nuclear events at the McGuire Nuclear Station, there is some possibility that one could occur as there have been incidents in the past in the United States at other facilities and at facilities around the world.

5.15.4 Changing Future Conditions

Unlike other hazards discussed in this plan, evolving environmental conditions are unlikely to affect the occurrence or frequency of future radiological emergency events. However, severe weather could still potentially affect nuclear facilities in the form of physical damage which necessitates close monitoring.

5.15.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

A nuclear event is a very rare occurrence in the United States due to the intense regulation of the industry. There have been incidents in the past, but it is considered unlikely (less than 1 percent annual probability).

5.16 TERRORISM

5.16.1 Background and Description

For the purpose of this report, terrorism encompasses explosive, chemical, radiological, biological, nuclear, and other threats.

Terrorism is defined in the United States by the Code of Federal Regulations is "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." Terrorist acts may include assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bombings, small arms attacks, vehicle ramming attacks, edged weapon attacks, incendiary attacks, cyberattacks (computer-based), and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons. For the purposes of this plan, cyberattacks are included as a separate hazard.

Historically the main categories of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) used in terror attacks are Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (collectively referred to as CBRNE). As we rank these categories, considering immediate danger posed, impact, probability, technical feasibility, frequency, and historical success, they are typically ranked in the following way.

Chemical

Chemical attacks can pose immediate danger to life and health depending upon the materials used. Chemicals are easy to access, low cost, and easy to deploy. Chemical terrorism can have high and persistent impacts to people and places. These types of attacks are probable and have had significant impacts in the past.

Biological

Biological attacks can pose significant threats to life and health. They are typically deployed as diseases and bio-toxins. They require some degree of technical expertise in order to be deployed successfully. While biological incidents have occurred, they occur less frequently than explosive and chemical attacks.

Radiological

Radiological attacks can pose significant threats to life and health depending upon the specific materials used. Radiological materials while restricted and regulated are accessible to people with some knowledge in this discipline. While radiological incidents have occurred, they occur less frequently than explosive and chemical attacks.

Nuclear

While yielding a very high impact, the nuclear attack is extremely rare due to the fact that it is cost prohibitive and very technically difficult to achieve. This type of attack, however, could be state sponsored which makes it viable.

Explosive

Explosive attacks lead all others due to their immediate danger to life and health, immediate and measurable impact, high probability, low cost/easy degree of technical feasibility, and a long history of high impact attacks.

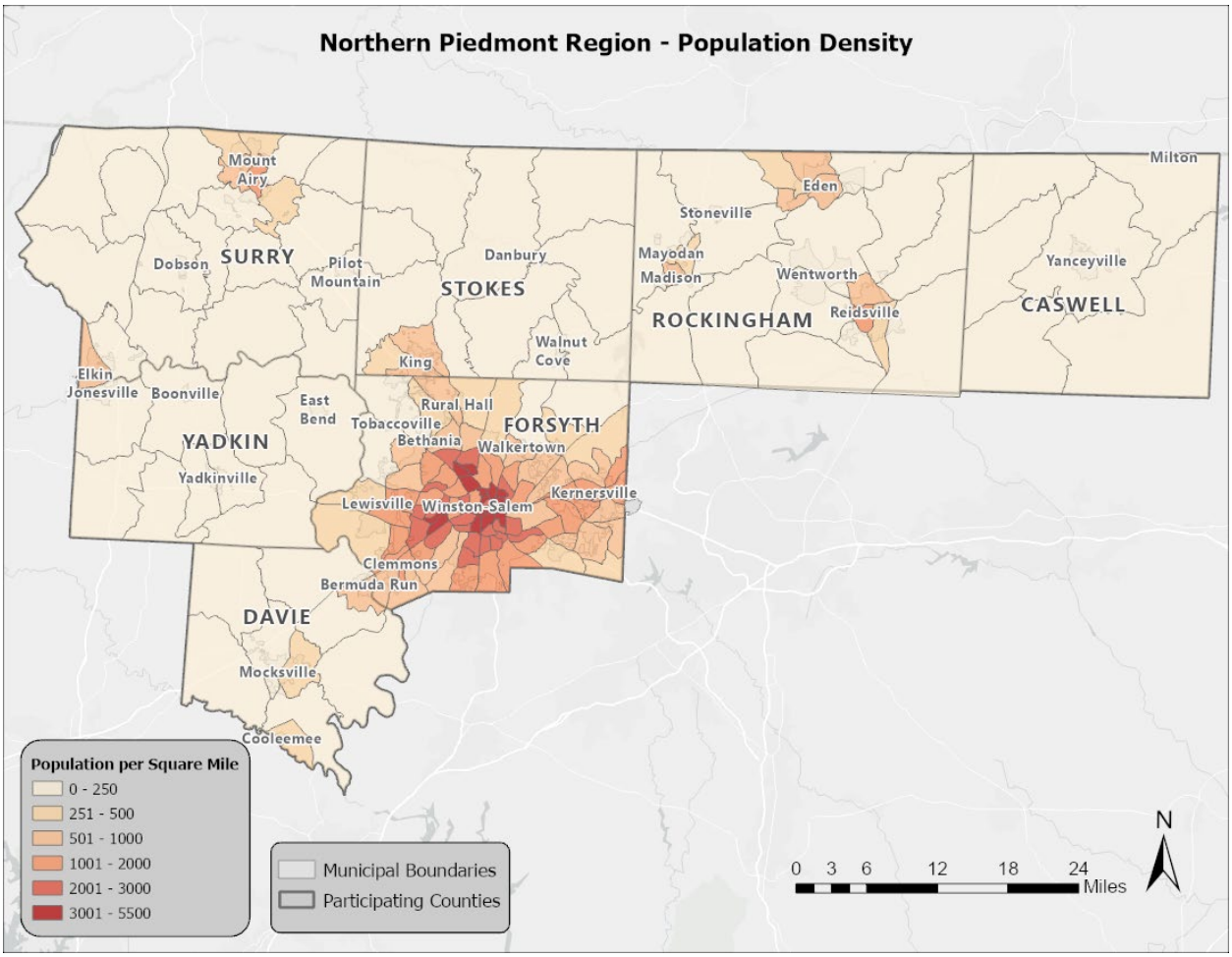
Other

Terrorism Hazard Assessment must also account for modern trends and changes. An additional "OTHER" category should be considered that includes small arms attacks, vehicle ramming attacks, edged weapon attacks, and incendiary attacks.

5.16.2 Location and Spatial Extent

All parts of North Carolina are vulnerable to a terror event; however, terrorism tends to target more densely populated areas. The map in **Figure 5.29** displays the population density in the Northern Piedmont region using census tract levels.

FIGURE 5.29: POPULATION DENSITY IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Furthermore, the most recent population counts of each participating county and jurisdictions based on American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates can be seen in **Table 5.33** below.

TABLE 5.33: 2022 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	2022 Population Estimate	2020 Population Density (sq. mi.)
Caswell County	**22,747**	**53.5**
Milton	147	398.5
Yanceyville	2,576	279.6
Unincorporated Area	20,024	--
Davie County	**43,030**	**162.0**
Bermuda Run	3,118	1,250.5
Cooleemee	875	1,250.0
Mocksville	5,908	759.5
Unincorporated Area	33,129	--
Forsyth County	**383,739**	**937.7**
Bethania	335	506.6
Clemmons	21,281	1,722.2
Kernersville	27,177	1,461.2
Lewisville	13,509	921.9
Rural Hall	3,376	1,175.0
Tobaccoville	2,602	337.0
Walkertown	5,706	849.8
Winston-Salem	249,571	1,868.8
Unincorporated Area	60,182	--
Rockingham County	**91,209**	**161.1**
Eden	15,349	1,084.5
Madison	2,185	601.4
Mayodan	2,438	840.5
Reidsville	14,526	984.6
Stoneville	1,052	914.7
Wentworth	2,664	187.6
Unincorporated Area	52,995	--
Stokes County	**44,696**	**99.1**
Danbury	293	252.0
King	7,210	1,190.6
Walnut Cove	2,028	628.9
Unincorporated Area	35,165	--
Surry County	**71,429**	**134.0**
Dobson	1,812	719.8
Elkin	4,026	607.1
Mount Airy	10,621	911.2
Pilot Mountain	1,667	707.3
Unincorporated Area	53,303	--
Yadkin County	**37,280**	**111.1**
Boonville	1,364	988.3
East Bend	741	484.3
Jonesville	2,634	800.0
Yadkinville	2,971	1,021.8
Unincorporated Area	29,570	--

Location	2022 Population Estimate	2020 Population Density (sq. mi.)
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	694,130	236.9

Source: US Census Bureau, NC Office of State Budget and Management

5.16.3 Historical Occurrences

No extreme cases of terror attacks have previously affected the Northern Piedmont region. However, as the population in the area continues to increase, so does the chance of an attack.

5.16.4 Changing Future Conditions

The concept of "climate security," or the impacts of evolving climate conditions ongeneral peace and security of nations, has received increasing global attention in recent years and will likely continue to do so. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office as of 2023, the overall threat of terrorism is also reportedly rising as incidents of domestic terrorism increased by 357% nationally between 2013 and 2021. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security notes in the 2024 Homeland Threat Assessment that national terrorism threats remain high as extremists react to future sociopolitical events.

With North Carolina ranked as the ninth most populous state in the U.S. (222.8 people/mi^2) as of 2024, its population growth may inherently raise the odds of terrorism incidents within the state.

5.16.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The Northern Piedmont region has experienced no major terrorist attacks, but the area's population is continuing to rise. The probability of future occurrences of a terrorist attack is entirely possible (between 1 to 10 percent annual probability) and preparedness must be ensured across all populated areas of the region.

5.17 CYBERSECURITY

5.17.1 Background and Description

Cyberattacks are deliberate attacks on information technology systems in an attempt to gain illegal access to a computer, or purposely cause damage. As the world and the Northern Piedmont region become more technologically advanced and dependent upon computer systems, the threat of cyberattacks is becoming increasingly prevalent. Also known as computer network attacks, cyberattacks are difficult to recognize and typically use malicious code to alter computer data or steal information.

Mitigating and preparing for cyberattacks is challenging because of how diverse and complex attacks can be. The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyberattacks by criminals, overseas adversaries, and terrorists. In North Carolina, the Department of Information Technology is the lead agency that maintains Cybersecurity and Risk Management resources.

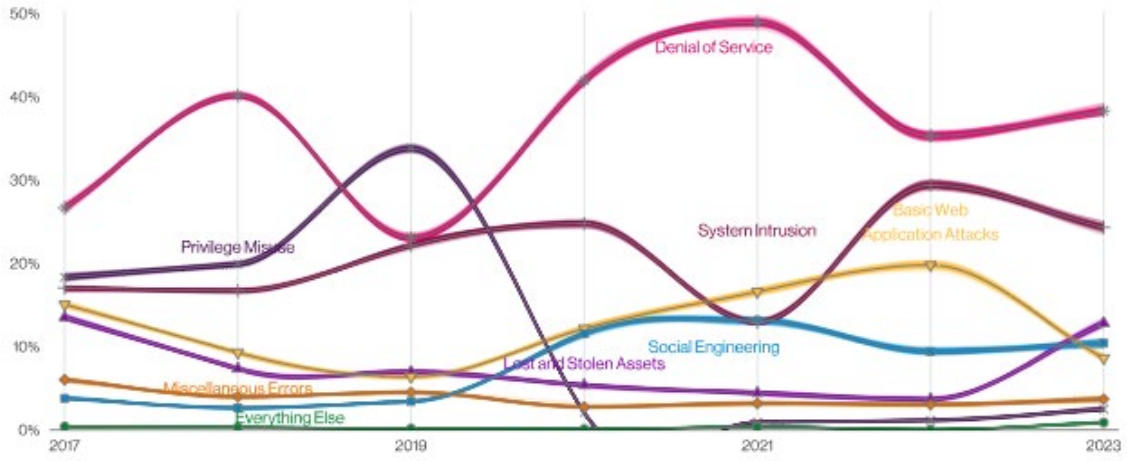
Cyberattacks can happen in both the public and private sector. They may be carried out by a specific individual, or by groups from afar. Many attacks attempt to steal money or to disturb normal operations. According to the 2023 Verizon Report of Data Breaching, 83% of breaches involved external actors, with the majority of them being financially motivated.

There are many types of cyberattack incident patterns, which include:

- Web App Attacks: Incidents in which web applications were attacked, which can include exploiting code-level vulnerabilities in the application.
- Point-of-Sale Intrusions: Remote attacks against environments where card-present retail transactions are conducted.
- Insider and Privilege Misuse: Unapproved or malicious use of organizational resources.
- Miscellaneous Errors: Incidents in which unintentional actions directly compromise an attribute of a security asset.
- Physical Theft and Loss: Incidents where an information asset went missing.
- Crimeware: Instances involving malware that do not fit into a more specific pattern.
- Payment Card Skimmers: Incidents involving skimming devices physically implanted on an asset that reads magnetic stripe data from payment cards.
- Cyber-espionage: Unauthorized network or system access linked to state-affiliated actors.
- Denial-of-Service Attacks: Any attack intended to compromise the availability of networks and systems that are designed to overwhelm systems, resulting in performance degradation or interruption of service.

Figure 5.30 below displays nationwide cyberattack incident patterns over time (2017 to 2023) from the 2023 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR).

FIGURE 5.30: PERCENTAGES AND PATTERNS OF INCIDENTS OVER TIME



Source: 2023 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report

5.17.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Cyberattacks happen all over the world and are not restricted to a certain locational boundary. They tend to affect the public industry rather than private industries.

5.17.3 Historical Occurrences

In North Carolina and the Northern Piedmont region, the Department of Information Technology specializes in cybersecurity and risk management. Within the department, the NC Information Sharing and Analysis Center gathers information on cyberattack threats within the State to raise cybersecurity preparedness.

In 2023, North Carolina reported the highest number of cybercrimes in the "personal data breach" sector, which can be seen in **Table 5.34** below.

TABLE 5.34: NORTH CAROLINA CYBERCRIMES AND VICTIM COUNTS IN 2023

Crime Type by Victim Count			
Crime Type	*Victim Count*	*Crime Type*	*Victim Count*
Advanced Fee	211	Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance	119
BEC	596	Malware	20
Botnet	13	No Lead Value	1,122
Confidence/Romance	453	Non-payment/Non-Delivery	1,295
Credit Card/Check Fraud	337	Other	186
Crimes Against Children	46	Overpayment	115
Data Breach	93	Personal Data Breach	1,571
Employment	402	Phishing/Spoofing	150
Extortion	1,269	Ransomware	59
Government Impersonation	410	Real Estate	242
Harassment/Stalking	284	SIM Swap	18
IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit	33	Tech Support	1,032
Identity Theft	454	Threats of Violence	44
Investment	692		
Descriptors*			
Cryptocurrency	996	Cryptocurrency Wallet	480

Source: FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center, 2023

Although the Northern Piedmont Region has not reported any major catastrophic cyberattacks, the potential to experience one is unpredictable and can happen at any time.

5.17.4 Changing Future Conditions

Unlike other hazards discussed in this plan, evolving climate conditions are unlikely to affect the occurrence or frequency of future cyberattack incidents. Ongoing preparedness and training efforts will remain especially important as global data usage trends and cyberattack threats evolve in future years.

5.17.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

As the world's dependency on technology grows, the possibility of experiencing cyberattacks rises as well. Although there have not been severe past occurrences in the region, the growing risks of cyberattack capabilities suggest that they could be highly likely (100 percent annual probability) in the near future.

5.18 ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE

5.18.1 Background and Description

The United States Department of Energy defines electromagnetic pulses (EMPs) as "intense pulses of electromagnetic energy resulting from solar-caused effects or man-made nuclear and pulse power devices." EMPs can be naturally occurring or human-caused hazards. Examples of natural EMP events include:

- Lightning electromagnetic pulse
- Electrostatic discharge
- Meteoric electromagnetic pulse
- Coronal mass ejection, also known as a solar electromagnetic pulse

A human-caused EMP (such as a nuclear EMP) is a technological hazard that can cause severe damage to electrical components attached to power lines or communication systems. One of the most complex aspects of EMPs is the fact they are invisible, unpredictable, and rapid. They can also overload electronic devices that people heavily rely on every day. EMPs are harmless to people biologically; however, an EMP attack could damage electronic systems such as planes or cars. This could cause destruction of property and life and potentially generate disease or societal collapse.

In 2015, Congress amended the Homeland Security Act of 2002 by passing the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act (CIPA), which protects Americans from an EMP. It also required reporting of EMP threats, research and development, and a campaign to educate planners and emergency responders about EMP events.

5.18.2 Location and Spatial Extent

An EMP can happen in any location, and they are relatively unpredictable. Due to advancing technologies, densely populated may be more prone to damages from an EMP. Therefore, bigger cities in the Northern Piedmont region may be more susceptible.

5.18.3 Historical Occurrences

There have been no reports of EMP occurrences in the Northern Piedmont region.

5.18.4 Changing Future Conditions

Unlike other hazards discussed in this plan, evolving climate conditions are unlikely to affect the occurrence or frequency of potential EMP incidents. One of the most problematic threats of EMPs is a widespread lack of general understanding regarding potential consequences among local, state, and federal entities. As technological innovation grows, updated information on this unique hazard can then be distributed.

5.18.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of an EMP is unlikely (less than 1 percent annual probability), but an occurrence could have catastrophic impacts.

5.19 CIVIL DISTURBANCE

5.19.1 Background and Description

Civil disturbances often refer to incidents in which multiple people knowingly act against established laws or regulations, with a common goal of bringing attention to a specific cause or larger sociopolitical movement. Modern laws have evolved in response to the changing understanding and real-world applications by which to peacefully resolve civil conflict. In the United States, "freedom of assembly" is a constitutional protection for peaceful and lawful purposes among the public. However, assemblies that are not peaceful or lawful (e.g., angry mobs) do not receive these same legal protections. The laws covering disruptive and disorderly conduct are generally grouped into various offenses that disturb the public peace ranging from general misdemeanors up to severe felonies.

When a riot or similar public disturbance occurs, local law enforcement agencies are initially mobilized and responsible for addressing the event. If local law enforcement agencies lack sufficient capacity or become overwhelmed by the response effort, state law enforcement agencies may be deployed. According to the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (NCEOP), the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Emergency Services Branch will coordinate state law enforcement activities during public disturbances, riots and/or emergency situations. In extreme cases, the Governor of North Carolina has the authority to mobilize the National Guard to protect persons and property and restore order.

The extent of any civil disturbance incident will often depend on the scale and crowd size of that event in conjunction with its location. The more widespread a civil incident is, the greater the likelihood of significant injuries, loss of life, and extensive property damage. Rapid containment of the event by law enforcement is especially critical in minimizing the number of injuries and damages.

A book published by the University of Minnesota, *Sociology: Understanding and Changing the Social World*, discusses the typology of crowds based on the differences observed between the gathering purpose and existing dynamics between the participants. A crowd is generally recognized to be a temporary gathering of people without any real social relationships present between them. Building off the work of sociologist Herbert Blumer, the book explicitly distinguishes five crowd categories:

- **Casual Crowd –** A random collection of people gathered somewhere at the same time. The crowd has no shared identity or purpose. This type of crowd can include shoppers and tourists among many others. The likelihood of any violence is basically nonexistent.
- **Conventional Crowd –** A collection of people who gather for a shared purpose or activity, like a big dance, a sporting event, or a festival/concert. Crowd behavior is relatively structured and would require substantial provocation to arouse any kind of violence.
- **Expressive Crowd –** A collection of people who gather for some kind of excitement and to express at least one emotion. Examples of this crowd can include a political rally or loosely structured protests.
- **Protest Crowd –** A collection of people who gather to directly protest a targeted political, social, cultural, or economic issue. People in these types of crowds may engage in various activities together through sit-ins, demonstrations, or marches/rallies.
- **Acting Crowd –** A collection of people specifically assembled for a guiding purpose. Acting crowds tend to be more impulsive, more emotional, and require only minimal stimulation to be spurred into violence. Acting crowds can quickly spiral into large and uncontrollable riots depending on the circumstances.

5.19.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Civil disturbances can materialize from a variety of different circumstances and societal factors. The driving forces may be spontaneous or a direct result of escalating tensions. The most likely locations for this specific hazard are areas with large numbers of people clustered together. Sites preparing for political or other interest-based events/rallies should often be assessed as hotspot potential locations for a civil disturbance incident. Arenas and stadiums capable of hosting thousands of people at a time are other areas of concern as well. A civil disturbance incident may also spill over into surrounding areas beyond where an initial "trigger event" occurred.

5.19.3 Historical Occurrences

No major incidents were found in the region.

5.19.4 Changing Future Conditions

While changing climate conditions may not necessarily have a direct impact on civil disturbances, the ongoing climate crisis could present a cause for civil disorder in the Northern Piedmont Region related to "climate security" risks. Climate projections, previously discussed across the natural hazards included in this plan, could eventually lead to extreme weather events that exacerbate issues of drought, flooding, severe storms, and other pressing hazards with the potential to damage socio-ecological systems and greatly reduce access to critical resources (e.g., water, food, energy) thereby upsetting general order in society.

5.19.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Civil disturbances are bound to be recurrent on a local, regional, and national scale as they are unpredictable features of social life. The Northern Piedmont Region will continue to experience protests, demonstrations, and other energized gatherings across its various cities and communities that could ultimately lead to some form of disruptive behavior. Based on the unpredictable nature and few past occurrences of civil disturbance in the Northern Piedmont Region, the future probability of civil disturbance incidents is possible (between 1 to 10 percent annual probability).

5.20 FOOD EMERGENCY

5.20.1 Background and Description

According to the 2019 National Food and Agriculture Incident Annex (FAIA) to Federal Interagency Operational Plans (FIOPs) published by FEMA, a food emergency refers to the "adulteration and/or contamination, threatened or actual, of food that impacts or may impact human health or the safety or availability of the state's food supply". As noted in the 2023 State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, food emergencies may stem from multiple distinct causes including inclement weather events (e.g., hurricanes, floods, droughts) or technological failures like power outages and storage system leaks that ultimately result in losses of edible foods. A food emergency may also alternatively stem from human activities, including either unintentional or intentional contamination leading to public health impacts. Food emergencies often have many compounding effects with infectious disease hazards.

Additionally, the 2023 Food Emergency Response Plan in Annex B of the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (NCEOP) indicates that North Carolina's impact related to the food and agricultural production, processing, and retail systems industry is:

- Valued at over **$68 billion**
- Employs approximately **20%** of the total workforce
- Makes it the **third most agriculturally diverse state** in the U.S.

A food emergency incident could have severe consequences across the larger industry including anywhere affected by regional food markets and may ultimately jeopardize the public health of any locally affected populations. It is important to note that food systems are inherently complex and refer to many different interrelated activities and groups that all affect how food is produced and eventually consumed by individuals. Generally speaking, a food system can be simplified into key broader components of (1) production, (2) processing, (3) distribution, and (4) consumption.

5.20.2 Location and Spatial Extent

No rating system exists for a relative assessment of food emergency scale and overall extent since many factors depend on a case-by-case basis. However, unsafe and/or unavailable food supplies have the potential to affect isolated communities and may affect the entire planning area in extreme instances.

5.20.3 Historical Occurrences

No major incidents were found in the region.

5.20.4 Changing Future Conditions

As weather patterns and the global climate continue to change in the future, the overall risk of food emergencies could begin to increase as well. According to the North Carolina Climate Science Report, it is likely that major droughts will increase in frequency and intensity due to higher temperatures and evaporation rates which may in turn create many new agricultural challenges. It should be noted that these factors can also affect the ability of pathogens to spread among both crops and livestock. Heavy precipitation from hurricanes and thunderstorms is also very likely to increase and create greater flooding risks throughout North Carolina. This may lead to emerging threats of a food emergency based on historical trends observed regarding crop losses and subsequent contamination of edible crops from intense storm flooding.

5.20.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

Few past occurrences of this hazard in the form of foodborne illness or contamination have been documented in the Northern Piedmont Region. Historical data is very limited for food emergencies resulting from any deliberate contamination of food, but the possibility of this risk still exists. Based on the unpredictable nature and occurrences of food emergencies in the Northern Piedmont Region, the future probability of food emergency incidents is possible (1 to 10 percent annual probability).

5.21 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD RISK

The hazard profiles presented in this section were developed using best available data and result in what may be considered principally a qualitative assessment as recommended by FEMA in its "How-to" guidance document titled *Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses* (FEMA Publication 386-2). It relies heavily on historical and anecdotal data, stakeholder input, and professional and experienced judgment regarding observed and/or anticipated hazard impacts. It also carefully considers the findings in other relevant plans, studies, and technical reports, including the potential dynamics of changing future conditions in the planning area.

5.21.1 Hazard Extent

Table 5.35 describes the extent of each natural hazard identified for the Northern Piedmont Region. The extent of a hazard is defined as its severity or magnitude, as it relates to the planning area.

TABLE 5.35 EXTENT OF NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION HAZARDS

Natural Hazards	
Drought	Drought extent is defined by the North Carolina Drought Monitor Classifications which include Abnormally Dry, Moderate Drought, Severe Drought, Extreme Drought, and Exceptional Drought (Table 5.3). According to the North Carolina Drought Monitor Classifications, the most severe drought condition is Exceptional. Each of the participating counties has received this ranking several times over the reporting period of 20+ years.
Excessive Heat	The extent of excessive heat can be defined by the maximum temperature reached. The highest temperature recorded in the Northern Piedmont Region is 108 degrees Fahrenheit (reported on July 14, 1954). • Caswell County: 104°F • Davie County: 103°F • Forsyth County: 105°F • Rockingham County: 108°F • Stokes County: 103°F • Surry County: 105°F • Yadkin County: 105°F
Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	Hurricane extent is defined by the Saffir-Simpson Scale which classifies hurricanes into Category 1 through Category 5 (Tables 5.8 and 5.9). The greatest classification of hurricanes to traverse directly through the Northern Piedmont Region was an unnamed tropical storm in 1893 which reached a maximum wind speed of 53 knots in the region. Although the region is much more likely to be impacted by the remnants of a hurricane or tropical storm, it is possible that a storm can impact the region directly.
Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Tornadoes: Tornado hazard extent is measured by tornado occurrences in the US provided by FEMA (Figure 5.7) as well as the Fujita/Enhanced Fujita Scale

	(Tables 5.11 and 5.12). The greatest magnitude reported was an F3 (last reported on May 8, 2008). It should be noted that an F5 tornado is possible. • Caswell County: F2 • Davie County: F0 • Forsyth County: F3 • Rockingham County: F3 • Stokes County: F1 • Surry County: F1 • Yadkin County: F1 Thunderstorms: Thunderstorm extent is defined by the number of thunder events and wind speeds reported. According to a 73+ year history from the National Centers for Environmental Information, the strongest recorded wind event in the Northern Piedmont Region was reported on July 16, 1962, at 100 knots (approximately 115 mph). It should be noted that future events may exceed these historical occurrences. • Caswell County: 80 knots • Davie County: 65 knots • Forsyth County: 100 knots • Rockingham County: 80 knots • Stokes County: 70 knots • Surry County: 75 knots • Yadkin County: 86 knots Lightning: According to the Vaisala flash density map (Figure 5.8), the Northern Piedmont Region is located in an area that experiences 8 to 12 lightning flashes per square kilometer per year. It should be noted that future lightning occurrences may exceed these figures. Hailstorms: Hail extent can be defined by the size of the hail stone. The largest hail stone reported in the Northern Piedmont Region was 3.0 inches (reported on June 5, 1985). It should be noted that future events may exceed this. • Caswell County: 2.50 inches • Davie County: 2.50 inches • Forsyth County: 2.75 inches • Rockingham County: 2.75 inches • Stokes County: 2.25 inches • Surry County: 3.0 inches • Yadkin County: 2.0 inches
Severe Winter Weather	The extent of winter storms can be measured by the amount of snowfall received (in inches). The greatest 24-hour snowfall reported in the region was 18 inches on December 17, 1930. Due to unpredictable variations in snowfall throughout the region, extent totals will vary for each participating jurisdiction and reliable data on snowfall totals is not abundantly available. • Caswell County: 13 inches • Davie County: 11 inches • Forsyth County: 18 inches • Rockingham County: 14 inches • Stokes County: 12 inches • Surry County: 12 inches • Yadkin County: 16 inches
Earthquakes	Earthquake extent can be measured by the Richter Scale (Table 5.19) and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale (Table 5.20) and the distance of the epicenter from the Northern Piedmont Region. According to data provided by

	the USGS and NOAA NCEI records, the greatest MMI to impact the region was VI (strong) with a correlating Richter Scale measurement of approximately 3.3 (reported on September 13, 1976). The epicenter of this earthquake was located 16.1 km away. • Caswell County: V; 193.0 km to epicenter • Davie County: V; 80.0 km to epicenter • Forsyth County: V; 61.0 km to epicenter • Rockingham County: V; 469.0 km to epicenter • Stokes County: IV; 130.0 km to epicenter • Surry County: VI; 16.0 km to epicenter • Yadkin County: V; 50.0 km to epicenter
Geological	Landslide: As noted above in the landslide profile, the landslide data provided by the North Carolina Geological Survey is incomplete. This provides a challenge when trying to determine an accurate extent for the landslide hazard. However, when using the USGS landslide susceptibility index, extent can be measured with incidence, which is generally low throughout the region. Sinkhole: The western part of North Carolina and the Northern Piedmont region is susceptible to sinkholes; however, there are no historical records of sinkholes in the region. Erosion: The extent of erosion can be defined by the measurable rate of erosion that occurs. There are no erosion rate records available for the Northern Piedmont region.
Dam Failure	Dam failure extent is defined using the North Carolina Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources criteria (Table 5.23). Of the 1,185 dams in Northern Piedmont Region, 150 are classified as high hazard. • Caswell County: 5 high hazard dams • Davie County: 9 high hazard dams • Forsyth County: 56 high hazard dams • Rockingham County: 17 high hazard dams • Stokes County: 29 high hazard dams • Surry County: 21 high hazard dams • Yadkin County: 13 high hazard dams
Flooding	Flood extent can be measured by the amount of land and property in the floodplain as well as flood height and velocity. The amount of land in the floodplain accounts for 6.5 percent of the total land area in the Northern Piedmont Region. Flood depth and velocity are recorded via the United States Geological Survey (USGS) stream gages throughout the region. While a gage does not exist for each participating jurisdiction, there is one at or near many areas. The greatest peak discharge recorded for the region was reported in July 1916. Water reached a discharge of 94,300 cubic feet per second and the stream gage height was recorded at 36.3 feet. Additional peak discharge readings and gage heights are in the table below. Depth of flooding inside structures across the region during a maximum flood event ranges from 1-3 feet and varies based on the structure's location in the floodplain and the elevation of the structure.

Location/Jurisdiction	Date	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Gauge Height (ft)
Caswell County			
Moon Creek near Yanceyville	6/21/1972	4,010	13.81

	Hyco Creek near Leasburg	9/6/1996	9,140	40.47
	Davie County			
	South Yadkin River at Cooleemee	10/3/1929	24,800	32.25
	Yadkin River at Yadkin College	7/1916	94,300	36.30
	Forsyth County			
	South Fork Muddy Creek near Clemmons	8/10/1970	2,980	16.30
	Belews Creek near Kernersville	8/16/1969	3,600	24.36
	Muddy Creek near Lewisville	6/21/1972	8,000	21.83
	North Fork Swannanoa River near Walkertown	5/29/2018	8,380	10.60
	Salem Creek at Winston-Salem	6/13/1970	5,590	12.93
	Yadkin River at Enon	6/21/1972	73,300	27.83
	Rockingham County			
	Smith River at Eden	8/15/1940	45,600	19.28
	Wolf Island Creek below SR 1998 at Reidsville	2/6/2004	512	5.62
	Dan River near Wentworth	6/22/1972	54,200	31.60
	Dan River at Leaksville	9/18/1945	54,200	28.27
	Stokes County			
	Dan River at Pine Hall	1/25/2010	27,800	25.77
	Surry County			
	Fisher River near Dobson	10/2/1929	8,300	12.10
	Elkin River at Elkin	9/20/1971	6,900	15.03
	Ararat River at Dam near Pilot Mountain	6/14/1947	40,000	106.50
	Yadkin River at Siloam	9/22/1979	40,600	26.72
	Yadkin County			
	South Deep Creek near Yadkinville	10/10/1959	6,750	24.87
	Logan Creek near Smithtown	6/22/1957	496	23.08

Wildfires

Wildfire data was provided by the North Carolina Forest Serviceand is reported annually by county from 2003-2018. Analyzing the data by county indicates the following wildfire hazard extent for each county.

Caswell County

	• The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 30 in 2006. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2005 when 184.2 acres were burned. ***Davie County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 45 in 2006. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2006 when 35.6 acres were burned ***Forsyth County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 98 in 2007. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2006 when 50.8 acres were burned. ***Rockingham County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 77 in 2006. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2006 when 173.6 acres were burned. ***Stokes County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 72 in 2012. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2008 when 394.3 acres were burned. ***Surry County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 101 in 2006. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2011 when 832.0 acres were burned. ***Yadkin County*** • The greatest number of fires to occur in any year was 55 in 2008. • The greatest number of acres to burn in a single year occurred in 2006 when 44.1 acres were burned. Although this data lists the extent that has occurred, larger and more frequent wildfires are possible throughout the region.
Infectious Disease	There is no available method for determining dollar losses due to infectious diseases at this time; however, $477,500 was allocated from the Governor's yearly budget in 2016 for preventative measures regarding the Zika Virus. The entire Northern Piedmont Region is susceptible to infectious diseases such as the flu, which kills hundreds of people annually.
Technological Hazards	
Hazardous Materials Incident	According to USDOT PHMSA, the largest severe hazardous materials incident reported in the region was 9,000 LGA released on the highway on July 29, 1997. It should be noted that larger events are possible. • Caswell County: 0 LGA • Davie County: 0 LGA • Forsyth County: 9,000 LGA • Rockingham County: 1,500 SLB • Stokes County: 0 LGA • Surry County: 7,800 LGA • Yadkin County: 8,900 LGA
Radiological Emergency – Fixed Nuclear Facilities	Although there is no history of a nuclear accident at the McGuire Nuclear Station, other events across the globe and in the United States in particular indicate that an event is possible. Since several national and international events were Level 7 events on the INES, the potential for a Level 7 event at McGuire is possible.

Terrorism	Although no severe terrorism attacks have been reported in the Northern Piedmont Region, the entire area is still at risk to a future event. Densely populated areas, such as cities, are considered more susceptible. Terror events have the potential to affect the human population, buildings and infrastructure, and the economy in the region.
Cybersecurity	No cyberattacks have been historically reported in the Northern Piedmont Region. Technology usage, however, is increasing. A cyberattack could potentially devastate the region's economy and could have lasting negative impacts.
Electromagnetic Pulse	Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) occurrences have not taken place in the Northern Piedmont Region, but the risk still exists. If an EMP were to occur, the effects would negatively impact first responders and communication efforts and may cause panic within the area.
Civil Disturbance	No major instances of civil disturbances have been identified in the Northern Piedmont Region. However, established social systems of the area are still changing every year in response to new social, political, and/or cultural events.
Food Emergency	Some instances of food emergencies, especially in the form of mass foodborne illness (e.g., *E. coli* and *Salmonella*) or contamination, have been historically reported in the Northern Piedmont Region. Additionally, established food systems of the area are still changing every year in response to new hazard events, changing climatic conditions, and evolving contamination threats.

5.21.2 Priority Risk Index

Results of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process described in detail above were determined using a "Priority Risk Index" (PRI) methodology to help develop meaningful planning conclusions for the region. The guiding purpose of the PRI is to rate, categorize, and indicate priority among all potential hazards in the planning area. These ratings include high, moderate, or low risk hazards based on the scale described below. When combined with the quantitative data from the asset inventory and vulnerability assessment in the following section, the summary classifications developed using the PRI contribute to targeted prioritization and mitigation planning efforts related to hazards of higher risk. More specifically, it facilitates the identification of hazard mitigation opportunities for all of the jurisdictions in the region to consider as part of their proposed strategies.

The prioritization and categorization of identified hazards for the Northern Piedmont Region is based principally on the PRI, a tool used to measure the degree of risk for identified hazards in a particular planning area. The PRI is used to assist the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in gaining consensus on the determination of those hazards that pose the most significant threat to the Northern Piedmont counties based on a variety of factors. The PRI is not scientifically based, but is rather meant to be utilized as an objective planning tool for classifying and prioritizing hazard risks in the Northern Piedmont Region based on standardized criteria.

The application of the PRI results in numerical values that allow identified hazards to be ranked against one another (the higher the PRI value, the greater the hazard risk). PRI values are obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to five categories for each hazard (probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration). Each degree of risk has been assigned a value (1 to 4) and an agreed upon

weighting factor[50], as summarized in **Table 5.36**. To calculate the PRI value for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighting factor. The sum of all five categories equals the final PRI value, as demonstrated in the example equation below:

PRI VALUE = [(PROBABILITY x .30) + (IMPACT x .30) + (SPATIAL EXTENT x .20) + (WARNING TIME x .10) + (DURATION x .10)]

According to the weighting scheme and point system applied, the highest possible value for any hazard is 4.0. When the scheme is applied for the Northern Piedmont Region, the highest PRI value out of 4.0 will indicate the hazard with the greatest potential priority. Prior to being finalized, PRI values for each identified hazard were reviewed and accepted by the members of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

[50] The Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, based upon any unique concerns or factors for the planning area, may adjust the PRI weighting scheme during future plan updates.

TABLE 5.36: PRIORITY RISK INDEX

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	30%
	Possible	Between 1% and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% annual probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	30%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

5.21.3 Priority Risk Index Results

Table 5.37 summarizes the degree of risk assigned to each category for all initially identified hazards based on the application of the PRI. Assigned risk levels were based on the detailed hazard profiles developed for this section, as well as input from the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The results were then used in calculating PRI values and making final determinations for the risk assessment.

TABLE 5.37: SUMMARY OF PRI RESULTS

Hazard	Subhazard(s) Assessed	Category/Degree of Risk					
		Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Natural Hazards							
Drought	Agricultural, Hydrological	Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**2.5**
Excessive Heat		Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	Severe Weather	Possible	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	**2.7**
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms	High Wind, Hail, Lightning	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	**3.1**
Severe Winter Weather	Snow, Blizzards, Wind Chill, Extreme Cold, Ice Storms, Freezing Rain	Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than one week	**3.0**
Earthquakes		Possible	Limited	Moderate	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	**2.3**
Geological	Landslide, Sinkholes, Erosion	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	**2.1**
Dam Failure		Unlikely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	**2.5**
Flooding		Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Morethan 1 week	**3.1**
Wildfires		Likely	Critical	Moderate	12 to 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.0**
Infectious Disease	Vector-Borne Disease, Foreign Animal Disease	Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Technological Hazards							
Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Chemicals, Oil Spill, Road/Rail Incidents	Likely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	**2.5**
Radiological Emergency	Fixed Nuclear Facilities	Unlikely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	**2.4**

Hazard	Subhazard(s) Assessed	Category/Degree of Risk					
		Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Terrorism	Explosive, Chemcial, Radiological, Biological, Nuclear	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	**2.5**
Cybersecurity	Mass power/utility disruption	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hours	More than one week	**3.5**
Electromagnetic Pulse		Unlikely	Critical	Moderate	12 to 24 hours	More than one week	**2.4**
Civil Disturbance		Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	**2.2**
Food Emergency		Possible	Critical	Moderate	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**2.6**

5.22 FINAL DETERMINATIONS

The conclusions drawn from the hazard profiling process for the Northern Piedmont Region, including the PRI results and input from the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, resulted in the classification of risk for each identified hazard according to three categories: High Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk. For the purposes of these classifications, risk is expressed in relative terms according to the estimated impact that a hazard will have on human life and property throughout all of the Northern Piedmont Region. It should be noted that although some hazards are classified below as posing low risk, their occurrence of varying or unprecedented magnitudes is still possible in some cases and their assigned classification will continue to be evaluated during future plan updates.

A more quantitative analysis to estimate potential dollar losses for each hazard has been performed separately and is described in **Section 6: *Vulnerability Assessment***.

Table 5.38 ranks the hazards that were assessed in the update that were renamed to be consistent with the State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan. These conclusions were based on the PRI calculations and input from the Northern Piedmont Regional Planning Committee.

TABLE 5.38: 2025 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD RISK FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

HIGH RISK	Cybersecurity Excessive Heat Tornadoes/Thunderstorms Flooding Infectious Disease
MODERATE RISK	Drought Hurricanes and Tropical Hazards Severe Winter Weather Earthquakes Geological Dam Failure Wildfires Hazardous Substances Terrorism Food Emergency
LOW RISK	Radiological Emergency Electromagnetic Pulse Civil Disturbance

SECTION 6
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies and quantifies the vulnerability of the jurisdictions within the Northern Piedmont Region to the significant hazards identified in the previous sections (*Hazard Identification and Profiles*). It consists of the following subsections:

- 6.1 Overview
- 6.2 Methodology
- 6.3 Explanation of Data Sources
- 6.4 Asset Inventory
- 6.5 Vulnerability Assessment Results
- 6.6 Conclusions on Hazard Vulnerability

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description must include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. All plans approved after October 1, 2008, must also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: (A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; (B) An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate; (C) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

6.1 OVERVIEW

This section builds upon the information provided in Section 4: *Hazard Identification and* Section 5*: Hazard Profiles* by identifying and characterizing an inventory of assets in the Northern Piedmont Region. Additionally, an assessment is conducted for each identified hazard, including the potential impact and expected amount of damages it may cause. The primary objective of the vulnerability assessment is to quantify exposure and the potential loss estimates for each hazard. In doing so, each county and their participating jurisdictions may better understand their unique risks to identified hazards and be better prepared to evaluate and prioritize specific hazard mitigation actions.

This section begins with an explanation of the methodology applied to complete the vulnerability assessment, followed by a summary description of the asset inventory as compiled for jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region. The remainder of this section focuses on the results of the assessment conducted.

6.2 METHODOLOGY

This vulnerability assessment was conducted using three distinct methodologies: (1) A stochastic risk assessment; (2) a geographic information system (GIS)-based analysis; and (3) a risk modeling software

analysis. Each approach provides estimates for the potential impact of hazards by using a common, systematic framework for evaluation, including historical occurrence information provided in the *Hazard Identification* and *Hazard Profiles* sections. A brief description of the three different approaches is provided on the following pages.

6.2.1 Stochastic Risk Assessment

The stochastic risk assessment methodology was applied to analyze hazards of concern that were outside the scope of the GIS-based risk assessment and NCEM's Risk Management Tool (both described in more detail below). This involves the consideration of annualized loss estimates and impacts of current and future buildings and populations. Annualized loss is the estimated long-term weighted average value of losses to property in any single year in a specified geographic area (i.e., municipal jurisdiction or county). This methodology is applied primarily to hazards that do not have geographically-definable boundaries and are therefore excluded from spatial analysis through GIS. A stochastic risk methodology was used for the following hazards:

- Geological
- Tornadoes/Thunderstorms
- Severe Winter Weather
- Hazardous Substances

The hazards listed above are considered natural and have the potential to affect all current and future buildings and all populations. **Table 6.1** provides information about all improved property in the Northern Piedmont region that is vulnerable to these hazards. For all hazards annualized loss estimates were determined using the best available data on historical losses from sources including NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information records, the previous Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, and local knowledge. Annualized loss estimates were generated by totaling the amount of property damage over the period of time for which records were available, and calculating the average annual loss. Given the standard weighting analysis, losses can be readily compared across hazards providing an objective approach for evaluating mitigation alternatives.

For the dam failure[1], infectious disease, radiological emergency, terrorism, cybersecurity, EMP, and geological hazards, no data with historical property damages was available. Therefore, a detailed vulnerability assessment could not be completed for these hazards at this time.

The results for these hazards are found at the end of this section in **Table 6.26**.

6.2.2 GIS-Based Analysis

Other hazards have specified geographic boundaries that permit additional analysis using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). These hazards include:

- Flooding
- Hazardous Substances
- Geological (Landslide)
- Wildfires

[1] As noted in **Section 5: *Hazard Profiles***, dam failure could be catastrophic to structures and populations in the inundation area. However, due to lack of data, no additional analysis was performed beyond what is reported by NCDEQ. Further, USACE and NCDEQ also complete separate dam failure plans to identify risk and response measures.

The objective of the GIS-based analysis was to determine the estimated vulnerability of critical facilities and populations for the identified hazards in the Northern Piedmont Region using best available geospatial data[2]. Digital data was collected from local, regional, state, and national sources for hazards and buildings. This included local tax assessor records for individual parcels and buildings and georeferenced point locations for identified assets (critical facilities and infrastructure, special populations, etc.) when available. ESRI® ArcGIS Pro™ was used to assess hazard vulnerability utilizing digital hazard data, as well as local building data. Using these data layers, hazard vulnerability can be quantified by estimating the assessed building value for parcels and/or buildings determined to be in identified hazard areas. To estimate vulnerable populations in hazard areas, digital Census 2020 data by census tract was obtained and was supplemented with current population estimates from the US Census Bureau. This was intersected with hazard areas to determine exposed population counts. Unfortunately, due to the large scale of census tracts, the results are limited, but will be revised as data by census block becomes available for all areas in the region. The results of the analysis provided an estimate of the number of people and critical facilities, as well as the assessed value of parcels and improvements, determined to be potentially at risk to those hazards with delineable geographic hazard boundaries.

6.2.3 Risk Management Tool

The Risk Management Tool (RMT) was developed by North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM)-Risk Management (RM) as a tool to simplify hazard mitigation plan development into a single, automated, tool-based format to include geospatially based risk assessment data, also developed by NCEM-RM. The RMT is a twofold system used to create and/or update a local and the state hazard mitigation plan. The two parts of the RMT are a step-by-step system that will prompt a user to input information and narrative as well as upload pictures, documents and other information as needed. The second part of the system is the Risk Tool. The Risk Tool will run a risk assessment at the building level for certain hazards selected based on predetermined calculations for each hazard. Some hazards will have a single return period and others have multi-return periods. The availability of multi-returns periods are based on the availability of datasets for each hazard and the degree of detail in each dataset.

The Risk Assessment produced by the Risk Tool will also identify high-risk structures in the planning area and estimate cost by types of mitigation projects (wind retrofits, elevation, acquisition, mitigation reconstruction) and benefit-cost estimates by type of mitigation. The mitigation tool is only meant to begin the process of thinking about problem areas where mitigation may be of interest to the jurisdiction and property owners. It is also designed to drive mitigation actions that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely.

Finally, the Risk Management Tool also assesses vulnerable populations, such as children and elderly persons. Data used to assess these populations is from the US 2020 Decennial Census. According to the US Census Bureau, those defined as “elderly,” are 65 years old or older, while those defined as “children” are 5 years old or younger.

With all information combined in the system, a hazard mitigation plan can then be exported into multiple document formats. The system will also store the plan so that when it is time to update the documentation, the information is already in the system.

[2] **Note that geospatial attributes, coordinates, and/or addresses of some jurisdictional facilities may be outdated** and recent changes in location or operations may not be corrected in the latest data release from various sources. This note applies to all georeferenced/GIS planning datasets used within this plan update.

The RMT was originally developed as part of the Integrated Hazard Risk Management (IHRM) pilot project which included Durham, Edgecombe, Macon and New Hanover counties. The pilot was successful, and it was determined that there is a need and interest in a system designed to be used statewide and potentially nationwide in the future. The RMT used in this update was the second version created by NCEM.

A list of the hazards assessed by the RMT follows:

- Hurricane and Tropical Hazards
- Tornadoes/Thunderstorms
- Earthquakes
- Flooding
- Wildfires

All conclusions are presented in "**Conclusions on Hazard Vulnerability**" at the end of this section.

Hazard Prioritization

When it comes to evaluating hazards and determining which hazards a jurisdiction should spend the most time and effort addressing, a number of factors affect prioritization. As discussed in *Section 5: Hazard Profiles,* the risk (magnitude, probability, location) of a hazard is one of the primary driving forces that helps determine the relative importance of addressing the potential impacts of a hazard. However, the assessment of a hazard's risk is generally focused on the hazard itself and how severe or likely it could be within the geographic scope of the study area. This assessment does not necessarily analyze the potential effects of that hazard on humans and the built environment. This is a critical component of planning for hazards since a hazard that does not impact human life, safety, or welfare is typically not considered as important to address through mitigation. The analysis that follows attempts to bring this consideration into the planning process by estimating the impacts on humans and the built environment and prioritizing hazards accordingly.

6.3 EXPLANATION OF DATA SOURCES

Hurricane and Tropical Hazards

NCEM's Risk Management Tool assessed vulnerable areas to Hurricane and Tropical Hazards. For this assessment, vulnerable buildings and populations were analyzed against damages caused by hurricane winds.

Tornadoes/Thunderstorms

NCEM's Risk Management Tool analyzed the vulnerable buildings and populations to the Tornadoes/Thunderstorms hazard. Sub-hazards assessed under the thunderstorms hazard include hail and lightning; however, for the purposes of this assessment, thunderstorm winds were the only risk analyzed.

Earthquakes

NCEM's Risk Management Tool assessed vulnerable areas to the earthquake hazard. This assessment included susceptible buildings by the type of structure, and the potential dollar losses associated with the buildings. It also analyzed susceptible populations, such as children and elderly.

Geological (Landslide)

Data from the U.S. Geological Survey was used to first determine what areas are considered high, moderate, or low susceptibility areas to the landslide hazard. Data was downloaded in an ArcGIS compatible format. This allowed the parcel data received by local governments to be layered on top of the landslide regions to assess vulnerability to landslide occurrences.

Flooding

FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) were used to determine flood vulnerability. DFIRM data can be used in ArcGIS for mapping purposes and, they identify several features including floodplain boundaries and base flood elevations. Identified areas on the DFIRM represent some features of a Flood Insurance Rate Maps including the 100-year flood areas (1.0-percent annual chance flood), and the 500-year flood areas (0.2-percent annual chance flood). For the vulnerability assessment, local parcel data and critical facilities were overlaid on the 100-year floodplain areas and 500-year floodplain areas. This data was also supplemented with the NCEM RMT data, which assessed structure type and vulnerable populations within the floodplain areas. It should be noted that NCEM's RMT analysis does account for building elevation.

Wildfires

The data used to determine vulnerability to wildfires in the Northern Piedmont Region is based on GIS data from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA). A specific layer known as the "Wildland Urban Interface" (WUI) was used to determine vulnerability of people and property. This layer uses the key input of housing density to define potential wildfire impacts to people and homes. The WUI Risk Index is then derived from a scale of -1 to -9, with the least negative impact being a -1, and uses flame length to measure fire intensity. The primary purpose of this data is to highlight areas of concern that may be conducive to mitigation actions. Many assumptions are made, making it not a true probability; however, it does provide a comparison of risk throughout the region. Data was also supplemented with the data from NCEM's RMT, which assessed vulnerable buildings, potential dollar losses of those buildings, and susceptible populations.

Hazardous Substances

Hazardous materials incidents can occur in both fixed facilities and through mobile transportation. For the fixed incident analysis, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data was used. The Toxic Release Inventory is a publicly available database from the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that contains information on toxic chemicals, releases, and other waste management activities reported annually by certain covered industry groups, as well as federal facilities. This inventory was established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and was further expanded by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. Facilities that meet certain activity thresholds must annually report their releases and other waste management activities for listed toxic chemicals to the EPA and to their state or tribal entity. A facility must report if it meets the following criteria:

- The facility falls within one of the following industrial categories: manufacturing; metal mining; coal mining; electric generating facilities that combust coal and/or oil; chemical wholesale distributors; petroleum terminals and bulk storage facilities; RCRA Subtitle C treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities; and solvent recovery services;
- Has 10 or more full-time employee equivalents; and

- Manufactures or processes more than 25,000 pounds or otherwise uses more than 10,000 pounds of any listed chemical during the calendar year. Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals are subject to different thresholds of 10 pounds, 100 pounds, or 0.1 grams depending on the chemical.

For the mobile hazardous materials incident analysis, transportation data including major highways and railroads were obtained from the North Carolina Department of Transportation. This data is ArcGIS compatible, lending itself to buffer analysis to determine risk.

6.4 ASSET INVENTORY

An inventory of geo-referenced assets within Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties and jurisdictions was compiled in order to identify and characterize those properties potentially at risk to the identified hazards[3]. By understanding the type and number of assets that exist and where they are located in relation to known hazard areas, the relative risk and vulnerability for such assets can be assessed. Under this assessment, two categories of physical assets were created and then further assessed through GIS analysis. Additionally, social assets are addressed to determine population at risk to the identified hazards. These are presented below in Section 6.4.2.

6.4.1 Physical and Improved Assets

The two categories of physical assets consist of:

1. Improved Property: Includes all improved properties in the Northern Piedmont Region according to local parcel data provided by the counties. The information has been expressed in terms of the number of parcels and total assessed value of improvements (buildings) that may be exposed to the identified hazards.

2. Critical Facilities: Critical facilities vary by jurisdiction. Each county provided data from their respective critical facilities that were used in this section. Identified critical facilities are fire stations, police stations, medical care facilities, schools, government facilities, emergency operation centers, or other important buildings. It should be noted that this listing is not all-inclusive for assets located in the region, but it is anticipated that it will be expanded during future plan updates as more geo-referenced data becomes available for use in GIS analysis.

The following tables provide a detailed listing of the geo-referenced assets that have been identified for inclusion in the vulnerability assessment for the Northern Piedmont Region.

Table 6.1 lists the number of parcels, total value of parcels, estimated number of buildings, and the total assessed value of improvements for participating areas of the Northern Piedmont

[3] While potentially not all-inclusive for the jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region, "georeferenced" assets include those assets for which specific location data is readily available for connecting the asset to a specific geographic location for purposes of GIS analysis.

Region (study area of vulnerability assessment)[4]. For reference, the total area of the Northern Piedmont Region is approximately 1,927,517 acres, or 3,012 square miles. The U.S. Census Bureau also notes the following information for each county as of vintage year 2023:

- **Caswell County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 425.37
  - Population per square mile (2020): 53.5
  - Building permits (2023): 43
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 247

- **Davie County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 263.70
  - Population per square mile (2020): 162.0
  - Building permits (2023): 239
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 880

- **Forsyth County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 407.85
  - Population per square mile (2020): 938.1
  - Building permits (2023): 3,454
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 9,026

- **Rockingham County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 565.64
  - Population per square mile (2020): 161.0
  - Building permits (2023): 279
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 1,670

- **Stokes County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 449.35
  - Population per square mile (2020): 99.1
  - Building permits (2023): 191
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 655

- **Surry County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 532.65
  - Population per square mile (2020): 134.0
  - Building permits (2023): 210
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 1,640

- **Yadkin County**
  - Land area in square miles (2020): 334.94
  - Population per square mile (2020): 111.1
  - Building permits (2023): 113
  - Total employer establishments (2022): 629

[4] Total assessed values for improvements is based on tax assessor records as joined to digital parcel data. This data does not include dollar figures for tax-exempt improvements such as publicly-owned buildings and facilities. It should also be noted that, due to record keeping, some duplication is possible thus potentially resulting in an inflated value exposure for an area.

TABLE 6.1: IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location[5]	Number of Parcels	Total Assessed Value of Parcels	Estimated Number of Buildings	Total Assessed Value of Improvements
Caswell County	**17,026**	**$1,946,649,268**	**18,948**	**$1,080,530,905**
Milton	206	$11,800,004	167	$9,398,190
Yanceyville	979	$154,006,249	1,038	$123,405,240
Unincorporated Areas	15,841	$1,780,843,015	17,743	$947,727,475
Davie County	**25,887**	**$5,000,868,951**	**42,273**	**$3,583,757,774**
Bermuda Run	1,818	$738,380,813	1,407	$563,515,683
Cooleemee	542	$48,773,000	898	$39,309,650
Mocksville	3,061	$768,718,148	3,482	$576,424,658
Unincorporated Areas	20,466	$3,444,996,990	36,486	$2,404,507,783
Forsyth County	**163,886**	**$40,361,485,785**	**202,231**	**$30,520,161,023**
Bethania	268	$40,909,800	327	$31,251,600
Clemmons	8,124	$2,483,744,618	9,236	$1,925,781,570
Kernersville	10,809	$3,313,800,000	11,243	$2,576,765,200
Lewisville	6,522	$1,554,399,700	7,765	$1,186,377,900
Rural Hall	1,560	$407,627,200	1,925	$344,174,700
Tobaccoville	1,660	$265,612,400	2,662	$182,084,800
Walkertown	2,868	$536,430,600	3,979	$413,290,800
Winston-Salem	97,512	$25,023,913,213	113,509	$19,167,052,801
Unincorporated Area	34,563	$6,735,048,254	51,585	$4,693,381,652
Rockingham County	**55,605**	**$7,129,221,087**	**73,836**	**$5,181,344,210**
Eden	8,894	$948,265,935	8,810	$796,359,958
Madison	1,493	$188,215,835	1,560	$154,099,639
Mayodan	1,403	$180,127,598	1,827	$148,650,882
Reidsville	7,604	$1,024,289,582	7,899	$851,636,189
Stoneville	724	$67,258,777	847	$56,755,196
Wentworth	1,703	$333,234,187	2,251	$267,157,233
Unincorporated Area	33,784	$4,387,829,173	50,642	$2,906,685,113
Stokes County	**31,374**	**$4,093,268,896**	**32,407**	**$2,540,363,507**
Danbury	145	$29,437,900	106	$24,832,600
King	3,328	$679,351,578	3,712	$513,169,604
Walnut Cove	931	$121,690,200	768	$90,022,700
Unincorporated Area	26,970	$3,262,789,218	27,821	$1,912,338,603
Surry County	**44,131**	**$5,950,225,049**	**64,213**	**$4,509,021,282**
Dobson	683	$260,483,910	854	$221,626,400
Elkin	2,296	$522,699,460	2,609	$404,830,620
Mount Airy	5,743	$1,262,141,000	6,898	$984,799,090
Pilot Mountain	970	$179,666,380	1,014	$141,437,860

[5] Number of buildings for each jurisdiction is based on the approximate number of building footprints.

Location[5]	Number of Parcels	Total Assessed Value of Parcels	Estimated Number of Buildings	Total Assessed Value of Improvements
Unincorporated Area	34,439	$3,725,234,299	52,838	$2,756,327,312
Yadkin County	**28,073**	**$3,282,341,278**	**30,105**	**$2,377,682,999**
Boonville	736	$102,982,350	596	$87,562,841
East Bend	529	$62,363,750	482	$48,551,893
Jonesville	1,475	$183,795,539	1,229	$138,075,581
Yadkinville	1,604	$333,262,063	1,494	$267,998,502
Unincorporated Area	4,344	$682,403,702	26,304	$542,188,817
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**365,982**	**$67,764,060,314**	**464,013**	**$49,792,861,700**

Source: Local governments

The following table lists the fire stations, police stations, emergency operations centers (EOCs), licensed medical care facilities, schools, and other critical facilities located in the Northern Piedmont Region as listed on NC OneMap[6]. Local governments at the county level provided a majority of the data for this analysis. In addition, **Figure 6.1** shows the locations of essential facilities in the Northern Piedmont Region. **Table 6.27**, at the end of this section, shows a complete list of the critical facilities by name, as well as the hazards that affect each facility. As noted previously, this list is not all inclusive and only includes information provided by the counties using georeferenced data and updated municipal boundaries.

TABLE 6.2: CRITICAL FACILITY INVENTORY

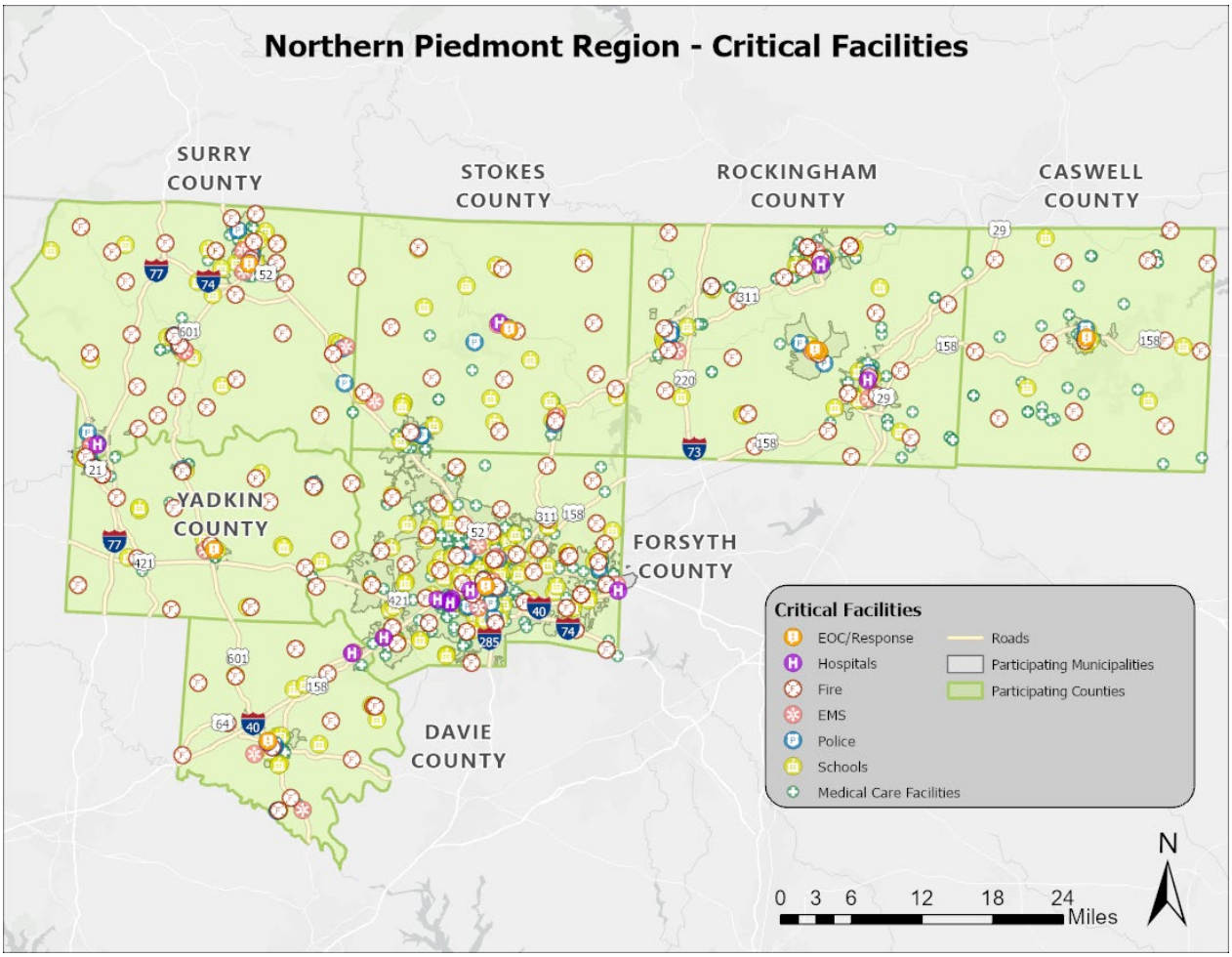
Location	Fire/EMS Stations	Police Stations	Medical Care Facilities	Schools	Other
Caswell County	**15**	**3**	**36**	**1**	**6**
Milton	1	0	0	0	0
Yanceyville	3	3	8	1	3
Unincorporated Area	11	0	28	0	3
Davie County	**17**	**4**	**25**	**1**	**13**
Bermuda Run	1	0	1	0	0
Cooleemee	1	1	0	0	1
Mocksville	2	3	20	1	5
Unincorporated Area	13	0	4	0	7
Forsyth County	**49**	**14**	**215**	**1**	**123**
Bethania	0	0	0	0	0
Clemmons	2	0	8	0	6
Kernersville	6	1	19	0	8
Lewisville	2	0	3	0	2
Rural Hall	1	0	1	0	1
Tobaccoville	1	0	0	0	1
Walkertown	1	0	1	0	5
Winston-Salem	25	13	174	1	88
Unincorporated Area	11	0	9	0	12

[6] NC OneMap: https://www.nconemap.gov/

Location	Fire/EMS Stations	Police Stations	Medical Care Facilities	Schools	Other
Rockingham County	**31**	**8**	**87**	**2**	**38**
Eden	8	1	26	0	6
Madison	2	1	1	0	3
Mayodan	1	2	0	0	2
Reidsville	4	1	23	2	8
Stoneville	1	1	0	0	1
Wentworth	2	1	5	0	6
Unincorporated Area	13	1	32	0	12
Stokes County	**17**	**5**	**25**	**1**	**23**
Danbury	1	1	1	1	0
King	1	2	9	0	3
Walnut Cove	2	1	5	0	2
Unincorporated Area	13	1	10	0	18
Surry County	**36**	**9**	**50**	**1**	**32**
Dobson	2	3	3	0	3
Elkin	1	2	10	0	4
Mount Airy	3	2	24	1	5
Pilot Mountain	1	1	2	0	3
Unincorporated Area	29	1	11	0	17
Yadkin County	**19**	**5**	**27**	**1**	**17**
Boonville	1	1	2	0	1
East Bend	1	1	0	0	1
Jonesville	3	1	3	0	2
Yadkinville	3	2	14	1	3
Unincorporated Area	11	0	8	0	10
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**184**	**48**	**465**	**8**	**252**

Source: Local governments, NC OneMap

FIGURE 6.1: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: Local governments, NC OneMap

6.4.2 Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is defined by FEMA through the National Risk Index methodology as "the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood." In addition to identifying those assets potentially at risk to identified hazards, it is important to identify and assess members of the resident population in the Northern Piedmont Region that are potentially at higher risk to these hazards.

Table 6.3 lists the population by county according to U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. The population estimates are updated using the most recent vintage tables as per 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates findings. The total population in the Northern Piedmont Region according to 2022 Census data is reported as 694,130 Key factors that may provide additional insights regarding socially vulnerable populations of the region include spoken language, disability status, and poverty status listed in the table.

According to the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)[7] published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2022 findings are highly variable between the counties in the Northern Piedmont Region. The overall SVI score for Caswell County is 0.4646 (low to medium level of vulnerability) compared to 0.1212 (low vulnerability) for Davie County, 0.6869 (medium to high vulnerability) for Forsyth County, 0.6869 (medium to high vulnerability) for Rockingham County, 0.1818 (low vulnerability) for Stokes County, 0.6768 (medium to high vulnerability) for Surry County, and 0.4444 (low to medium vulnerability) for Yadkin County.

Additionally, the Environmental Justice Index (EJI)[8] published by the CDC ranks census tracts by level of environmental burden using quartiles from low to high. Caswell County and Davie County both contain 2 tracts ranked as high and 2 ranked as moderate to high. Forsyth County contains approximately 25 high and 12 moderate to high tracts whereas Rockingham County contains 9 high and 8 moderate to high tracts, Stokes County contains 1 high and 2 moderate to high tracts, Surry County contains 7 high and 12 moderate to high tracts, and Yadkin County contains 3 high and 2 moderate to high tracts.

The FEMA National Risk Index (NRI)[9] also provides base ratings of risk index, social vulnerability, and community resilience by county using established and vetted assessment methodologies. Community resilience is defined by FEMA through the NRI methodology as "the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions." This information is updated as of 2024, and associated tables and reports can be viewed using the NRI tool.

For Caswell County, the risk index rating is very low (25.01 out of 100) and social vulnerability is rated as relatively high (75.3 out of 100) compared to very low community resilience (14.29 out of 100). The risk index for Davie County is very low (36.97), social vulnerability is relatively moderate (45.83), and community resilience is relatively moderate (48.6). The risk index for Forsyth County is relatively low (81.29), social vulnerability is relatively high (77.66), and community resilience is relatively high (60.03). The risk index for Rockingham County is relatively low (56.6), social vulnerability is very high (81.51), and community resilience is relatively low (38.73). The risk index for Stokes County is very low (16.54), social vulnerability is relatively moderate (43.41), and community resilience is relatively low (25.78). The risk index for Surry County is very low (47.28), social vulnerability is very high (80.43), and community resilience is relatively low (24.06). The risk index for Yadkin County is very low (24.4), social vulnerability is relatively high (62.16), and community resilience is relatively low (31.73).

TABLE 6.3: TOTAL POPULATION IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	2022 Population Estimate	% population speaking a language other than English	% population with a disability	% population below the poverty level
Caswell County	22,747	5.2%	19.9%	15.4%
Davie County	43,030	7.9%	18.1%	11.6%
Forsyth County	383,739	15.0%	12.3%	15.2%
Rockingham County	91,209	6.3%	17.6%	18.8%
Stokes County	44,696	2.6%	19.8%	12.0%
Surry County	71,429	8.5%	14.7%	17.9%

[7] CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html
[8] CDC/ATSDR Environmental Justice Index: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/eji/index.html
[9] FEMA National Risk Index: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/

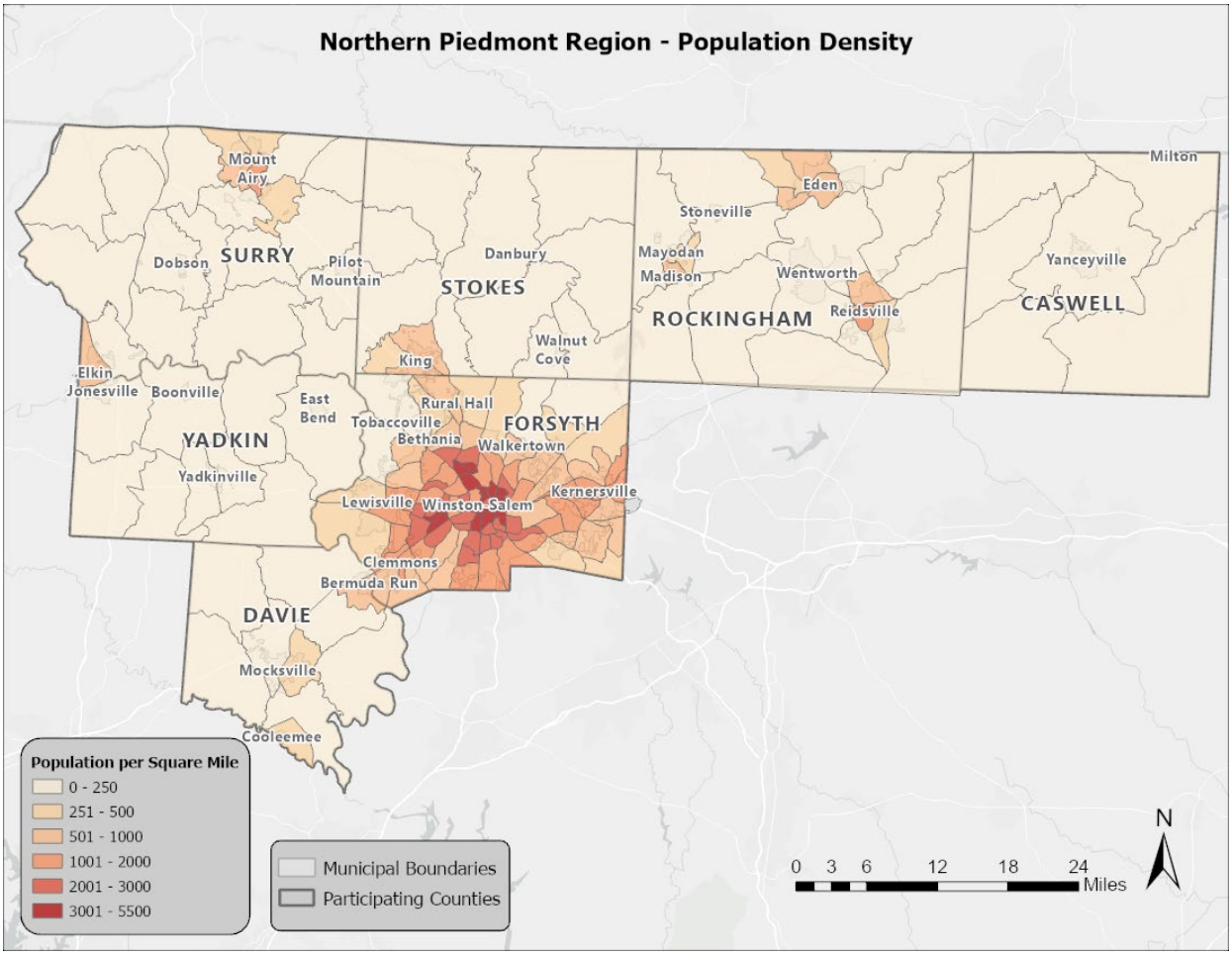
Location	2022 Population Estimate	% population speaking a language other than English	% population with a disability	% population below the poverty level
Yadkin County	37,280	9.8%	15.6%	13.8%
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**694,130**	--	--	--

Source: US Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Additional population estimates are presented in Section 3: *Community Profile*.

In addition, **Figure 6.2** illustrates the population density by census tract as it was reported by the US Census Bureau in the 2020 Decennial Census.

FIGURE 6.2: POPULATION DENSITY IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: US Census Bureau

6.4.3. Development Trends and Changes in Vulnerability

Since the previous regional hazard mitigation plan was approved (in 2020), the Northern Piedmont Region has experienced some growth and development, mainly in Forsyth and Davie counties. **Table 6.4** shows the number of building units constructed since 2010 and 1970 compared to recently updated totals by jurisdiction according to the US Census Bureau.

TABLE 6.4: BUILDING COUNTS FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Total Housing Units (2022)	Units Built 2010 or Later	% Building Stock Built Post-2010	Units Built 1970 or Later	% Building Stock Built Post-1970
Caswell County	**10,493**	**649**	**6.19%**	**7,137**	**68.02%**
Milton	93	0	0.00%	27	29.03%
Yanceyville	1,109	4	0.36%	682	61.50%
Unincorporated Area	9,291	645	6.94%	6,428	69.19%
Davie County	**18,845**	**1,287**	**6.83%**	**14,476**	**76.82%**
Bermuda Run	1,572	149	9.48%	1,399	88.99%
Cooleemee	424	0	0.00%	50	11.79%
Mocksville	2,485	290	11.67%	1,710	68.81%
Unincorporated Area	14,364	848	5.90%	11,317	78.79%
Forsyth County	**171,040**	**16,212**	**9.48%**	**118,892**	**69.51%**
Bethania	171	15	8.77%	116	67.84%
Clemmons	9,425	962	10.21%	7,938	84.22%
Kernersville	12,641	2,011	15.91%	10,854	85.86%
Lewisville	27,376	4,698	17.16%	22,803	83.30%
Rural Hall	1,790	285	15.92%	1,079	60.28%
Tobaccoville	1,157	79	6.83%	848	73.29%
Walkertown	2,693	558	20.72%	1,924	71.44%
Winston-Salem	112,191	9,157	8.16%	71,950	64.13%
Unincorporated Area	167,444	17,765	10.61%	117,512	70.18%
Rockingham County	**43,586**	**2,332**	**5.35%**	**27,699**	**63.55%**
Eden	7,261	237	3.26%	3,263	44.94%
Madison	1,125	42	3.73%	465	41.33%
Mayodan	1,264	5	0.40%	439	34.73%
Reidsville	7,217	347	4.81%	3,554	49.24%
Stoneville	553	26	4.70%	309	55.88%
Wentworth	1,120	63	5.63%	940	83.93%
Unincorporated Area	25,046	1,612	6.44%	18,729	74.78%
Stokes County	**21,285**	**1,217**	**5.72%**	**16,498**	**77.51%**
Danbury	107	0	0.00%	25	23.36%
King	3,172	206	6.49%	2,751	86.73%
Walnut Cove	800	15	1.88%	492	61.50%
Unincorporated Area	4,079	221	5.42%	3,268	80.12%
Surry County	**33,549**	**1,634**	**4.87%**	**21,922**	**65.34%**
Dobson	644	10	1.55%	484	75.16%
Elkin	1,961	102	5.20%	849	43.29%
Mount Airy	5,582	200	3.58%	2,566	45.97%
Pilot Mountain	822	9	1.09%	377	45.86%
Unincorporated Area	24,540	1,313	5.35%	17,646	71.91%
Yadkin County	**17,065**	**762**	**4.47%**	**12,220**	**71.61%**
Boonville	642	4	0.62%	419	65.26%
East Bend	263	0	0.00%	158	60.08%
Jonesville	1,399	2	0.14%	627	44.82%
Yadkinville	1,234	119	9.64%	802	64.99%
Unincorporated Area	13,527	125	0.92%	10,214	75.51%

Location	Total Housing Units (2022)	Units Built 2010 or Later	% Building Stock Built Post-2010	Units Built 1970 or Later	% Building Stock Built Post-1970
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**315,863**	**24,093**	**7.63%**	**218,844**	**69.28%**

Source: US Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Table 6.5 shows population growth estimates for the region from 2020 to 2022, with 2010 totals for reference, based on the US Census Decennial data and 2022 ACS 5-Year population estimates.

TABLE 6.5: POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	2010	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2010-2020
Caswell County	**23,719**	**22,736**	**22,785**	**22,747**	**-4.14%**
Milton	159	155	144	147	-2.52%
Yanceyville	2,085	1,937	2,848	2,576	-7.10%
Unincorporated Area	21,475	20,644	19,793	20,024	-3.87%
Davie County	**41,240**	**42,712**	**42,543**	**43,030**	**3.57%**
Bermuda Run	2,509	3,120	3,021	3,118	24.35%
Cooleemee	962	940	821	875	-2.29%
Mocksville	5,052	5,900	5,714	5,908	16.79%
Unincorporated Area	32,717	32,752	32,987	33,129	0.11%
Forsyth County	**350,670**	**382,590**	**380,583**	**383,739**	**9.10%**
Bethania	328	344	331	335	4.88%
Clemmons	18,685	21,163	21,032	21,281	13.26%
Kernersville	23,133	26,449	26,376	27,177	14.33%
Lewisville	12,750	13,381	13,413	13,509	4.95%
Rural Hall	2,940	3,351	3,332	3,376	13.98%
Tobaccoville	2,442	2,578	2,582	2,602	5.57%
Walkertown	4,722	5,692	5,626	5,706	20.54%
Winston-Salem	230,033	249,545	247,917	249,571	8.48%
Unincorporated Area	55,637	60,087	59,974	60,182	8.00%
Rockingham County	**93,643**	**91,096**	**90,903**	**91,209**	**-2.72%**
Eden	15,672	15,421	15,317	15,349	-1.60%
Madison	2,240	2,129	2,244	2,185	-4.96%
Mayodan	2,477	2,418	2,428	2,438	-2.38%
Reidsville	14,452	14,583	14,463	14,526	0.91%
Stoneville	1,290	1,308	1,174	1,052	1.40%
Wentworth	2,779	2,662	2,655	2,664	-4.21%
Unincorporated Area	54,733	52,575	52,622	52,995	-3.94%
Stokes County	**47,401**	**44,520**	**44,588**	**44,696**	**-6.08%**
Danbury	189	189	311	293	0.00%
King	6,870	7,197	7,258	7,210	4.76%
Walnut Cove	851	1,586	2,419	2,028	86.37%
Unincorporated Area	39,491	35,548	34,600	35,165	-9.98%
Surry County	**73,673**	**71,359**	**71,439**	**71,429**	**-3.14%**
Dobson	1,586	1,462	1,547	1,812	-7.82%
Elkin	4,024	4,122	4,051	4,026	2.44%

Location	2010	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2010-2020
Mount Airy	10,406	10,676	10,547	10,621	2.59%
Pilot Mountain	1,473	1,440	1,747	1,667	-2.24%
Unincorporated Area	56,184	53,659	53,547	53,303	-4.49%
Yadkin County	**38,406**	**37,214**	**37,198**	**37,280**	**-3.10%**
Boonville	1,192	1,185	1,450	1,364	-0.59%
East Bend	615	634	793	741	3.09%
Jonesville	2,286	2,308	2,549	2,634	0.96%
Yadkinville	2,976	2,995	2,801	2,971	0.64%
Unincorporated Area	31,337	30,092	29,605	29,570	-3.97%
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**668,752**	**692,227**	**690,039**	**694,130**	**3.51%**

Source: US Census Bureau

Based on the above data, the rate of residential development and population growth in the region since 2020 has increased overall, most dramatically in Forsyth and Davie Counties. The overall population has decreased in the remaining counties. Changes in development may have a significant impact on the region's vulnerability since the last update. The greater the population, the greater the risk is that people are impacted by hazards. It should be noted that if future development occurs in vulnerable areas, those populations and associated infrastructure will be increasingly exposed to potential hazards.

Conversely, it can be expected that development has slowed or is minimal in those jurisdictions experiencing population loss. Therefore, there is limited future development being conducted in hazard zones and less people vulnerable to hazards.

6.5 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

As noted earlier, only hazards with a specific geographic boundary, modeling tool, or sufficient historical data allow for further analysis. Those results are presented here. All other hazards are assumed to impact the entire planning region (drought, excessive heat, hailstorm, lightning, and severe winter weather) or, due to lack of authoritative data, analysis would not lead to credible results (sinkholes, erosion, dam failure, infectious disease, terrorism, cyber, EMP). The total region exposure for critical facilities, and thus risk, is presented in **Table 6.27**.

The annualized loss estimate for all hazards, where available, is presented at the end of this section in **Table 6.26.** For additional information related to vulnerability and expected annual losses for a wide range of hazards, the FEMA NRI[10] is a publicly available online tool that allows users to create reports and download data for both county and census tract geographies.

The hazards presented in this subsection include: hurricane and tropical hazards, tornadoes/ thunderstorms, earthquakes, landslides, flooding, wildfires, and hazardous substances.

6.5.1. Hurricane and Tropical Hazards

Historical evidence indicates that the Northern Piedmont Region has a significant risk to the hurricane and tropical storm hazard, mostly due to the location of the state of North Carolina as a coastal state. In recent years, there have been six disaster declarations from hurricanes and tropical storms in the region

[10] FEMA National Risk Index: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/

(Hurricane Hugo, Hurricane Fran, Hurricane Floyd, Hurricane Ivan, Hurricane Michael, and Tropical Storm Eta). The most recent hurricane or tropical storm experienced by the region was Tropical Storm Eta in 2020. Many more storm tracks have come near or traversed through the region, as shown and discussed in **Section 5: Hazard Profiles**.

Numerous secondary hazards, such as erosion, flooding, tornadoes, and high winds, tend to be a result of hurricanes or tropical storms. These cumulative effects often make potential loss estimates difficult to calculate and track.

NCEM's Risk Management Tool (RMT) analyzes hurricane winds, and no other hazards often associated with hurricanes; therefore, only hurricane winds are analyzed in this section. Building and population vulnerabilities to hurricane winds in a 100-year frequency event (return period) are reported in the following **Table 6.6** and **Table 6.7**.

It is assumed that all existing and future buildings and populations are at risk from hurricanes and tropical storm hazards.

TABLE 6.6: BUILDING VULNERABILITIES TO HURRICANE WINDS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**18,224**	**16,789**	**$4,384,457**	**920**	**$546,326**	**510**	**$821,378**	**18,219**	**$5,752,161**
Milton	162	135	$13,979	16	$570	11	$499	162	$15,048
Yanceyville	979	671	$183,190	178	$37,030	123	$229,128	972	$449,348
Unincorporated Area	17,083	15,983	$4,187,288	726	$508,726	376	$591,751	17,085	$5,287,765
Davie County	**20,240**	**27,318**	**$9,135,034**	**1,965**	**$3,645,006**	**430**	**$1,171,582**	**29,713**	**$13,951,620**
Bermuda Run	401	1,440	$1,008,480	117	$352,551	10	$59,378	1,567	$1,420,409
Cooleemee	624	574	$151,197	22	$23,683	25	$41,695	621	$216,574
Mocksville	3,688	3,124	$1,039,758	461	$790,768	95	$97,625	3,680	$1,928,150
Unincorporated Area	15,527	22,180	$6,935,599	1,365	$2,478,004	300	$972,884	23,845	$10,386,487
Forsyth County	**79,646**	**138,657**	**$37,852,129**	**7,892**	**$9,042,077**	**2,287**	**$3,301,038**	**148,836**	**$49,835,734**
Bethania	202	210	$49,952	13	$4,581	5	$763	228	$55,295
Clemmons	1,954	7,007	$2,061,636	372	$253,516	83	$69,907	7,462	$2,385,059
Kernersville	8,524	9,530	$2,555,070	927	$660,737	174	$102,297	10,631	$3,318,105
Lewisville	1,620	5,567	$1,616,693	139	$88,166	61	$24,992	5,767	$1,729,851
Rural Hall	777	1,163	$267,847	133	$171,838	22	$16,941	1,318	$456,627
Tobaccoville	730	1,609	$338,284	31	$11,560	17	$9,666	1,657	$359,51
Walkertown	1,561	2,512	$585,746	152	$36,814	61	$33,316	2,725	$655,876
Winston-Salem	52,252	80,833	$23,267,486	5,548	$7,440,150	1,576	$2,828,870	87,957	$33,536,505
Unincorporated Area	12,026	30,226	$7,109,415	577	$374,715	288	$214,286	31,091	$7,698,416
Rockingham County	**49,927**	**53,821**	**$14,838,731**	**7,551**	**$7,205,518**	**2,150**	**$2,000,232**	**63,522**	**$24,044,482**
Eden	9,025	9,573	$2,916,191	1,421	$2,051,029	403	$357,518	11,397	$5,324,738
Madison	1,705	1,622	$850,118	559	$222,067	93	$113,425	2,274	$1,185,610
Mayodan	1,731	1,664	$475,502	388	$224,448	56	$27,936	2,108	$727,886
Reidsville	6,489	6,343	$2,073,975	1,377	$901,851	375	$274,029	8,095	$3,249,855
Stoneville	1,275	1,098	$320,978	144	$108,173	48	$24,038	1,290	$453,189

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Wentworth	1,355	1,536	$326,741	160	$90,397	197	$228,481	1,893	$645,619
Unincorporated Area	28,347	31,985	$7,875,226	3,502	$3,607,553	978	$974,805	36,465	$12,457,585
Stokes County	**29,549**	**23,309**	**$6,539,949**	**5,975**	**$932,547**	**447**	**$472,005**	**29,731**	**$7,944,501**
Danbury	205	163	$37,188	30	$8,526	21	$6,704	214	$52,418
King	5,107	4,601	$1,451,421	615	$164,499	81	$43,566	5,297	$1,659,486
Walnut Cove	1,731	1,442	$461,682	219	$84,996	69	$29,839	1,730	$576,517
Unincorporated Area	22,506	17,103	$4,589,658	5,111	$674,526	276	$391,896	22,490	$5,656,080
Surry County	**50,662**	**46,026**	**$13,086,211**	**5,313**	**$4,003,379**	**1,096**	**$1,624,573**	**52,435**	**$18,714,162**
Dobson	1,481	1,110	$446,470	281	$110,475	86	$90,800	1,477	$647,745
Elkin	2,330	2,240	$719,700	374	$271,569	97	$95,728	2,711	$1,086,996
Mount Airy	10,029	8,831	$2,815,495	927	$1,302,945	255	$391,447	10,013	$4,509,886
Pilot Mountain	1,628	1,432	$521,614	138	$147,423	53	$37,218	1,623	$706,256
Unincorporated Area	35,194	32,413	$8,582,932	3,593	$2,170,967	605	$1,009,380	36,611	$11,763,279
Yadkin County	**23,490**	**26,126**	**$8,332,030**	**1,444**	**$796,667**	**548**	**$614,405**	**28,118**	**$9,743,102**
Boonville	1,055	934	$277,263	94	$25,000	29	$34,571	1,057	$336,834
East Bend	445	374	$98,830	59	$7,890	12	$9,351	445	$116,071
Jonesville	1,581	1,615	$431,573	156	$43,503	45	$61,847	1,816	$536,923
Yadkinville	2,417	2,021	$664,336	307	$240,305	102	$60,481	2,430	$965,122
Unincorporated Area	17,992	21,182	$6,860,028	828	$479,969	360	$448,155	22,370	$7,788,152
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**221,811**	**278,225**	**$79,329,810**	**23,509**	**$18,966,002**	**5,318**	**$8,004,981**	**307,052**	**$105,941,280**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

TABLE 6.7: POPULATION VULNERABILITIES TO HURRICANE WINDS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**4,908**	**1,060**	**22,884**
Milton	4	0	15
Yanceyville	85	19	336
Unincorporated Areas	4,819	1,041	22,533
Davie County	**8,965**	**2,126**	**43,172**
Bermuda Run	881	89	2,607
Cooleemee	29	17	268
Mocksville	738	236	4,183
Unincorporated Areas	7,317	1,784	36,114
Forsyth County	**61,667**	**22,689**	**385,641**
Bethania	64	16	331
Clemmons	3,079	881	16,421
Kernersville	4,843	1,391	24,746
Lewisville	1,600	662	9,506
Rural Hall	243	77	1,407
Tobaccoville	632	123	2,887
Walkertown	877	191	4,110
Winston-Salem	33,493	13,913	231,954

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Unincorporated Area	16,836	5,435	94,279
Rockingham County	**18,920**	**4,710**	**92,315**
Eden	3,557	845	16,468
Madison	633	144	3,080
Mayodan	496	92	1,908
Reidsville	3,178	736	12,956
Stoneville	124	33	711
Wentworth	419	48	1,719
Unincorporated Area	10,513	2,812	55,473
Stokes County	**9,465**	**1,922**	**45,487**
Danbury	56	9	205
King	1,653	374	8,300
Walnut Cove	306	88	1,475
Unincorporated Area	7,450	1,451	35,507
Surry County	**14,812**	**3,797**	**71,885**
Dobson	188	67	1,128
Elkin	1,003	243	4,485
Mount Airy	3,290	775	14,126
Pilot Mountain	253	72	1,330
Unincorporated Area	10,078	2,640	50,816
Yadkin County	**7,387**	**1,895**	**37,528**
Boonville	165	19	735
East Bend	23	8	126
Jonesville	306	51	1,340
Yadkinville	403	132	1,823
Unincorporated Area	6,490	1,685	33,504
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**126,124**	**38,199**	**698,912**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Given the equal susceptibility across the entire Northern Piedmont Region, it can be assumed that the entire population is at risk from hurricanes and tropical storm hazards. Timely sheltering and evacuations of elderly and young individuals, disabled individuals, and individuals requiring specialized care or equipment are of critical importance to reducing risk during a severe hurricane.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Given equal vulnerability across the Northern Piedmont Region, all critical facilities are considered to be at risk. Although some buildings may perform better than others in the face of such an event due to construction, age, and other factors, determining individual building response is beyond the scope of this plan. However, this plan will consider mitigation actions for vulnerable structures, including critical facilities, to reduce the impacts of the hurricane wind hazard. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in **Table 6.27** at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a hurricane event has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, critical facilities, and populations in the Northern Piedmont Region. Hurricane events can cause substantial

damage in their wake including numerous fatalities, road closures, water contamination, gas leaks, extensive debris clean-up, and extended power outages.

6.5.2 Tornadoes/Thunderstorms

Tornadoes

A probabilistic scenario was created to estimate building and population vulnerabilities in the Northern Piedmont region for the tornado hazard. For this scenario, a tornado ranked F2 on the Fujita scale was analyzed. The Risk Management Tool analyzed this information which has been reported in **Table 6.8** and **Table 6.9**.

TABLE 6.8: BUILDING VULNERABILITY TO THE TORNADOES HAZARD IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**18,224**	**16,789**	**$1,567,990,629**	**920**	**$323,923,428**	**510**	**$321,707,405**	**18,219**	**$2,213,621,461**
Milton	162	135	$11,895,984	16	$1,550,595	11	$1,744,626	162	$15,191,205
Yanceyville	979	671	$64,815,226	178	$61,135,083	123	$86,563,201	972	$212,513,510
Unincorporated Area	17,083	15,983	$1,491,279,419	726	$261,237,750	376	$233,399,578	17,085	$1,985,916,746
Davie County	**20,240**	**27,318**	**$3,146,821,595**	**1,965**	**$1,715,871,677**	**430**	**$365,791,125**	**29,713**	**$5,228,484,398**
Bermuda Run	401	1,440	$299,814,478	117	$130,285,318	10	$22,549,630	1,567	$452,649,427
Cooleemee	624	574	$51,989,175	22	$20,488,180	25	$12,904,760	621	$85,382,115
Mocksville	3,688	3,124	$392,278,042	461	$581,114,925	95	$80,788,345	3,680	$1,054,181,312
Unincorporated Area	15,527	22,180	$2,402,739,900	1,365	$983,983,254	300	$249,548,390	23,845	$3,636,271,544
Forsyth County	**79,646**	**138,657**	**$15,144,140,465**	**7,892**	**$8,403,433,111**	**2,287**	**$2,136,537,546**	**148,836**	**$25,684,111,124**
Bethania	202	210	$21,444,925	13	$4,074,074	5	$1,702,921	228	$27,221,919
Clemmons	1,954	7,007	$884,189,265	372	$254,972,136	83	$57,898,200	7,462	$1,197,059,602
Kernersville	8,524	9,530	$1,076,414,509	927	$823,679,328	174	$110,461,463	10,631	$2,010,555,301
Lewisville	1,620	5,567	$697,927,430	139	$78,504,178	61	$33,960,425	5,767	$810,392,033
Rural Hall	777	1,163	$110,470,041	133	$284,967,802	22	$16,694,187	1,318	$412,132,030
Tobaccoville	730	1,609	$148,540,494	31	$11,511,660	17	$9,139,475	1,657	$169,191,629
Walkertown	1,561	2,512	$224,050,650	152	$52,126,391	61	$37,296,998	2,725	$313,474,039
Winston-Salem	52,252	80,833	$8,966,056,046	5,548	$6,422,078,058	1,576	$1,701,629,087	87,957	$17,089,763,191
Unincorporated Area	12,026	30,226	$3,015,047,105	577	$471,519,484	288	$167,754,790	31,091	$3,654,321,380
Rockingham County	**49,927**	**53,821**	**$5,361,770,028**	**7,551**	**$4,985,684,180**	**2,150**	**$1,070,983,859**	**63,522**	**$11,418,438,068**
Eden	9,025	9,573	$982,541,235	1,421	$1,452,835,699	403	$222,067,405	11,397	$2,657,444,338
Madison	1,705	1,622	$300,137,884	559	$254,723,378	93	$80,946,496	2,274	$635,807,759
Mayodan	1,731	1,664	$160,585,806	388	$318,920,154	56	$17,845,064	2,108	$497,351,024
Reidsville	6,489	6,343	$735,170,657	1,377	$1,014,851,166	375	$182,166,673	8,095	$1,932,188,496
Stoneville	1,275	1,098	$113,732,409	144	$119,816,516	48	$17,010,719	1,290	$250,559,644
Wentworth	1,355	1,536	$140,789,007	160	$70,152,581	197	$128,453,339	1,893	$339,394,927
Unincorporated Area	28,347	31,985	$2,928,813,030	3,502	$1,754,384,686	978	$422,494,163	36,465	$5,105,691,880
Stokes County	**29,564**	**23,315**	**$2,521,313,412**	**5,982**	**$1,289,693,888**	**449**	**$327,361,190**	**29,746**	**$4,138,368,489**
Danbury	205	163	$17,545,251	30	$15,427,774	21	$10,085,082	214	$43,058,107
King	5,107	4,601	$507,601,048	615	$196,976,714	81	$47,879,792	5,297	$752,457,555
Walnut Cove	1,731	1,442	$158,643,060	219	$112,525,061	69	$34,896,904	1,730	$306,065,024
Unincorporated Area	22,521	17,109	$1,837,524,053	5,118	$964,764,339	278	$234,499,412	22,505	$3,036,787,803

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Surry County	**50,754**	**46,114**	**$4,775,640,142**	**5,315**	**$2,702,540,852**	**1,098**	**$805,407,418**	**52,527**	**$8,283,588,412**
Dobson	1,481	1,110	$148,678,377	281	$66,587,302	86	$94,601,728	1,477	$309,867,407
Elkin	2,330	2,240	$261,048,251	374	$508,319,155	97	$88,553,458	2,711	$857,920,864
Mount Airy	10,029	8,831	$1,025,256,997	927	$907,550,697	255	$214,885,811	10,013	$2,147,693,504
Pilot Mountain	1,628	1,432	$200,808,412	138	$165,441,307	53	$40,457,163	1,623	$406,706,883
Unincorporated Area	35,286	32,501	$3,139,848,105	3,595	$1,054,642,391	607	$366,909,258	36,703	$4,561,399,754
Yadkin County	**23,490**	**26,126**	**$2,660,135,207**	**1,444**	**$721,931,712**	**548**	**$287,580,466**	**28,118**	**$3,669,647,382**
Boonville	1,055	934	$86,683,042	94	$42,514,292	29	$15,275,279	1,057	$144,472,612
East Bend	445	374	$31,696,735	59	$16,714,615	12	$6,916,318	445	$55,327,667
Jonesville	1,581	1,615	$154,764,832	156	$51,819,639	45	$37,512,213	1,816	$244,096,683
Yadkinville	2,417	2,021	$208,037,990	307	$337,911,418	102	$42,911,632	2,430	$588,861,040
Unincorporated Area	17,992	21,182	$2,178,952,608	828	$272,971,748	360	$184,965,024	22,370	$2,636,889,380
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**271,845**	**332,140**	**$35,177,811,478**	**31,069**	**$20,143,078,848**	**7,472**	**$5,315,369,009**	**370,681**	**$60,636,259,334**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

TABLE 6.9: POPULATION VULNERABILITY TO THE TORNADOES HAZARD IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

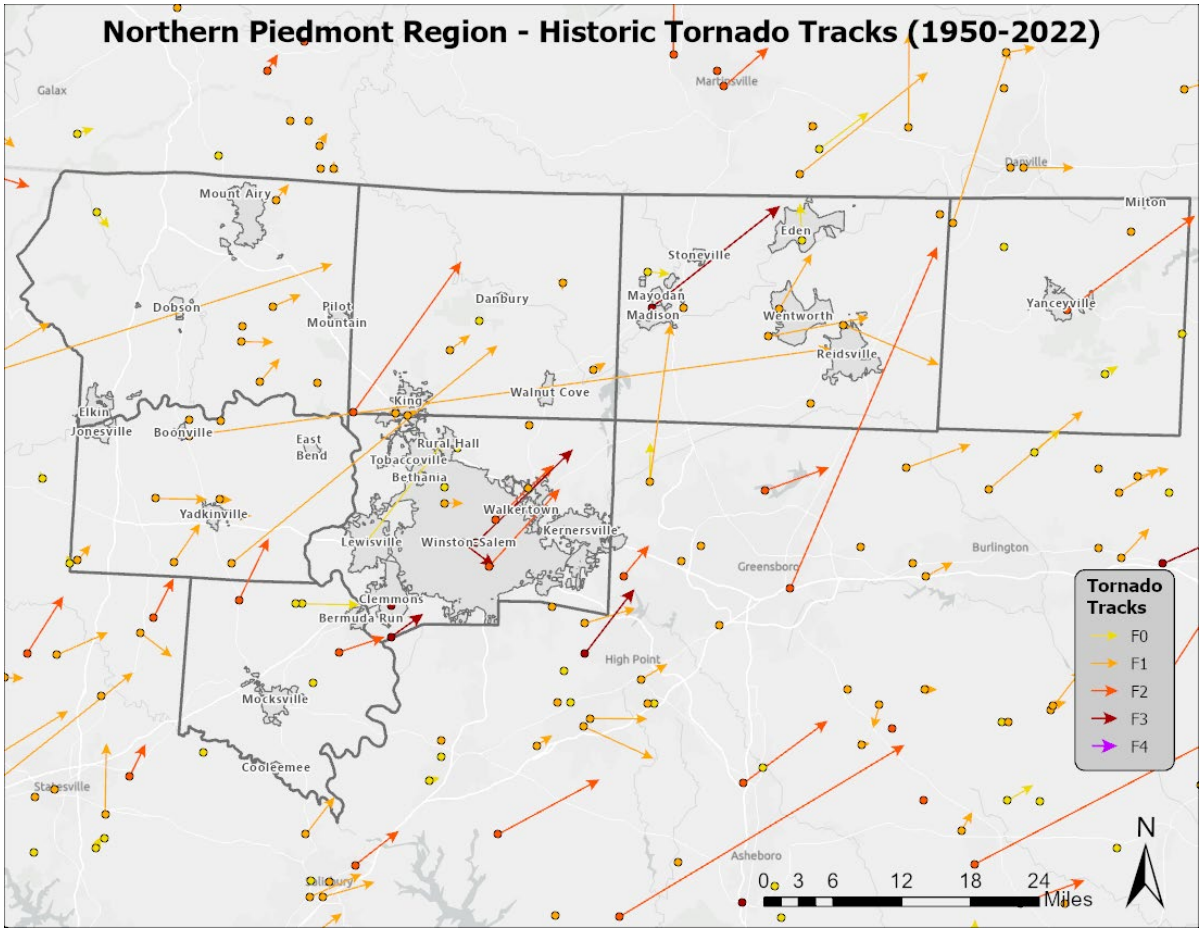
Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**4,908**	**1,060**	**22,884**
Milton	4	0	15
Yanceyville	85	19	336
Unincorporated Area	4,819	1,041	22,533
Davie County	**8,965**	**2,126**	**43,172**
Bermuda Run	881	89	2,607
Cooleemee	29	17	268
Mocksville	738	236	4,183
Unincorporated Area	7,317	1,784	36,114
Forsyth County	**61,667**	**22,689**	**385,641**
Bethania	64	16	331
Clemmons	3,079	881	16,421
Kernersville	4,843	1,391	24,746
Lewisville	1,600	662	9,506
Rural Hall	243	77	1,407
Tobaccoville	632	123	2,887
Walkertown	877	191	4,110
Winston-Salem	33,493	13,913	231,954
Unincorporated Area	16,836	5,435	94,279
Rockingham County	**18,920**	**4,710**	**92,315**
Eden	3,557	845	16,468
Madison	633	144	3,080

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Mayodan	496	92	1,908
Reidsville	3,178	736	12,956
Stoneville	124	33	711
Wentworth	419	48	1,719
Unincorporated Area	10,513	2,812	55,473
Stokes County	**9,468**	**1,923**	**45,499**
Danbury	56	9	205
King	1,653	374	8,300
Walnut Cove	306	88	1,475
Unincorporated Area	7,453	1,452	35,519
Surry County	**14,839**	**3,804**	**72,023**
Dobson	188	67	1,128
Elkin	1,003	243	4,485
Mount Airy	3,290	775	14,126
Pilot Mountain	253	72	1,330
Unincorporated Area	10,105	2,647	50,954
Yadkin County	**7,387**	**1,895**	**37,528**
Boonville	165	19	735
East Bend	23	8	126
Jonesville	306	51	1,340
Yadkinville	403	132	1,823
Unincorporated Area	6,490	1,685	33,504
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**126,154**	**38,207**	**699,062**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

A map of historical tornado points of origin and paths can be seen below in **Figure 6.3.**

FIGURE 6.3: HISTORICAL TORNADO TRACKS



Source: NOAA

Thunderstorms

A probabilistic scenario was created to estimate building and population vulnerabilities in the Northern Piedmont Region for the thunderstorm hazard. For this scenario, damages due to thunderstorm winds on a 50-year frequency event (return period) were analyzed. It is important to note that this data does not include potential damages caused by other remnants of thunderstorms, such as lightning or hail. The RMT analyzed this information which has been reported below in **Table 6.10** and **Table 6.11**.

TABLE 6.10: BUILDING VULNERABILITY TO THUNDERSTORM WINDS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**18,224**	**16,789**	**$6,801,876**	**920**	**$1,095,801**	**510**	**$1,661,043**	**18,219**	**$9,558,721**
Milton	162	135	$26,388	16	$1,125	11	$914	162	$28,427
Yanceyville	979	671	$285,002	178	$74,766	123	$471,876	972	$831,644
Unincorporated Area	17,083	15,983	$6,490,486	726	$1,019,910	376	$1,188,253	17,085	$8,698,650
Davie County	**20,240**	**27,318**	**$9,355,700**	**1,965**	**$3,872,723**	**430**	**$1,292,763**	**29,713**	**$14,521,185**
Bermuda Run	401	1,440	$1,037,309	117	$362,333	10	$59,378	1,567	$1,459,020
Cooleemee	624	574	$151,197	22	$23,683	25	$41,695	621	$216,574
Mocksville	3,688	3,124	$1,039,758	461	$790,768	95	$97,625	3,680	$1,928,150
Unincorporated Area	15,527	22,180	$7,127,436	1,365	$2,695,939	300	$1,094,065	23,845	$10,917,441
Forsyth County	**79,646**	**138,657**	**$61,039,810**	**7,892**	**$18,267,018**	**2,287**	**$6,724,139**	**148,836**	**$86,030,968**
Bethania	202	210	$81,352	13	$9,606	5	$1,297	228	$92,255
Clemmons	1,954	7,007	$3,370,039	372	$532,230	83	$144,973	7,462	$4,047,242
Kernersville	8,524	9,530	$4,253,583	927	$1,343,511	174	$213,574	10,631	$5,810,667
Lewisville	1,620	5,567	$2,284,112	139	$168,848	61	$41,509	5,767	$2,494,470
Rural Hall	777	1,163	$439,804	133	$344,085	22	$34,291	1,318	$818,180
Tobaccoville	730	1,609	$541,265	31	$24,090	17	$19,346	1,657	$584,701
Walkertown	1,561	2,512	$940,738	152	$78,124	61	$70,211	2,725	$1,089,073
Winston-Salem	52,252	80,833	$38,071,966	5,548	$15,022,777	1,576	$5,775,054	87,957	$58,869,798
Unincorporated Area	12,026	30,226	$11,056,951	577	$743,747	288	$423,884	31,091	$12,224,582
Rockingham County	**49,927**	**53,821**	**$23,367,552**	**7,551**	**$14,456,410**	**2,150**	**$4,062,849**	**63,522**	**$41,886,812**
Eden	9,025	9,573	$4,559,007	1,421	$4,046,472	403	$731,740	11,397	$9,337,219
Madison	1,705	1,622	$1,372,138	559	$466,378	93	$240,278	2,274	$2,078,794
Mayodan	1,731	1,664	$744,917	388	$473,882	56	$57,783	2,108	$1,276,582
Reidsville	6,489	6,343	$3,288,557	1,377	$1,864,616	375	$574,991	8,095	$5,728,164
Stoneville	1,275	1,098	$497,372	144	$215,276	48	$47,555	1,290	$760,203
Wentworth	1,355	1,536	$527,054	160	$178,902	197	$475,256	1,893	$1,181,213
Unincorporated Area	28,347	31,985	$12,378,507	3,502	$7,210,884	978	$1,935,246	36,465	$21,524,637
Stokes County	**29,549**	**23,309**	**$9,390,556**	**5,975**	**$1,721,661**	**447**	**$740,996**	**29,731**	**$11,853,212**
Danbury	205	163	$60,150	30	$18,850	21	$15,028	214	$94,028
King	5,107	4,601	$2,189,736	615	$308,162	81	$82,518	5,297	$2,580,416
Walnut Cove	1,731	1,442	$727,776	219	$149,216	69	$57,615	1,730	$934,606
Unincorporated Area	22,506	17,103	$6,412,894	5,111	$1,245,433	276	$585,835	22,490	$8,244,162
Surry County	**50,662**	**46,026**	**$13,086,211**	**5,313**	**$4,003,379**	**1,096**	**$1,624,573**	**52,435**	**$18,714,162**
Dobson	1,481	1,110	$446,470	281	$110,475	86	$90,800	1,477	$647,745
Elkin	2,330	2,240	$719,700	374	$271,569	97	$95,728	2,711	$1,086,996
Mount Airy	10,029	8,831	$2,815,495	927	$1,302,945	255	$391,447	10,013	$4,509,886
Pilot Mountain	1,628	1,432	$521,614	138	$147,423	53	$37,218	1,623	$706,256
Unincorporated Area	35,194	32,413	$8,582,932	3,593	$2,170,967	605	$1,009,380	36,611	$11,763,279

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Yadkin County	**23,490**	**26,126**	**$8,332,030**	**1,444**	**$796,667**	**548**	**$614,405**	**28,118**	**$9,743,102**
Boonville	1,055	934	$277,263	94	$25,000	29	$34,571	1,057	$336,834
East Bend	445	374	$98,830	59	$7,890	12	$9,351	445	$116,071
Jonesville	1,581	1,615	$431,573	156	$43,503	45	$61,847	1,816	$536,923
Yadkinville	2,417	2,021	$664,336	307	$240,305	102	$60,481	2,430	$965,122
Unincorporated Area	17,992	21,182	$6,860,028	828	$479,969	360	$448,155	22,370	$7,788,152
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**271,738**	**332,046**	**$131,373,735**	**31,060**	**$44,213,659**	**7,468**	**$16,720,768**	**370,574**	**$192,308,162**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

TABLE 6.11: POPULATION VULNERABILITY TO THUNDERSTORM WINDS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**4,908**	**1,060**	**22,884**
Milton	4	0	15
Yanceyville	85	19	336
Unincorporated Area	4,819	1,041	22,533
Davie County	**8,965**	**2,126**	**43,172**
Bermuda Run	881	89	2,607
Cooleemee	29	17	268
Mocksville	738	236	4,183
Unincorporated Area	7,317	1,784	36,114
Forsyth County	**61,667**	**22,689**	**385,641**
Bethania	64	16	331
Clemmons	3,079	881	16,421
Kernersville	4,843	1,391	24,746
Lewisville	1,600	662	9,506
Rural Hall	243	77	1,407
Tobaccoville	632	123	2,887
Walkertown	877	191	4,110
Winston-Salem	33,493	13,913	231,954
Unincorporated Area	16,836	5,435	94,279
Rockingham County	**18,920**	**4,710**	**92,315**
Eden	3,557	845	16,468
Madison	633	144	3,080
Mayodan	496	92	1,908
Reidsville	3,178	736	12,956
Stoneville	124	33	711
Wentworth	419	48	1,719
Unincorporated Area	10,513	2,812	55,473
Stokes County	**9,465**	**1,922**	**45,487**
Danbury	56	9	205
King	1,653	374	8,300
Walnut Cove	306	88	1,475

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Unincorporated Area	7,450	1,451	35,507
Surry County	**14,812**	**3,797**	**71,885**
Dobson	188	67	1,128
Elkin	1,003	243	4,485
Mount Airy	3,290	775	14,126
Pilot Mountain	253	72	1,330
Unincorporated Area	10,078	2,640	50,816
Yadkin County	**7,387**	**1,895**	**37,528**
Boonville	165	19	735
East Bend	23	8	126
Jonesville	306	51	1,340
Yadkinville	403	132	1,823
Unincorporated Area	6,490	1,685	33,504
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**126,124**	**38,199**	**698,912**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

It is assumed that all existing populations and future populations are at risk of the tornadoes/ thunderstorms hazard. Timely sheltering/evacuations of elderly and young individuals, disabled individuals, and individuals requiring specialized care or equipment are of critical importance to reducing risk during a severe tornado or thunderstorm event.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

All critical facilities should still be considered at-risk of damage should an event occur. A list of all individual critical facilities in the region can be found in **Table 6.27**.

6.5.3. Earthquakes

A probabilistic scenario was created to estimate building and population vulnerabilities in the Northern Piedmont Region for the earthquake hazard with a 500-year frequency (return period). The RMT analyzed this information which has been reported below in **Table 6.12** and **Table 6.13**.

TABLE 6.12: BUILDING VULNERABILITY TO THE EARTHQUAKE HAZARD IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**18,224**	**16,789**	**$610,533**	**920**	**$487,393**	**510**	**$467,469**	**18,219**	**$1,565,396**
Milton	162	135	$3,413	16	$2,375	11	$2,781	162	$8,569
Yanceyville	979	671	$29,567	178	$107,838	123	$125,473	972	$262,878
Unincorporated Areas	17,083	15,983	$577,553	726	$377,180	376	$339,215	17,085	$1,293,949
Davie County	**20,240**	**27,318**	**$2,918,891**	**1,965**	**$4,505,571**	**430**	**$916,594**	**29,713**	**$8,341,058**
Bermuda Run	401	1,440	$260,027	117	$287,743	10	$46,870	1,567	$594,641
Cooleemee	624	574	$50,723	22	$43,842	25	$40,752	621	$135,317
Mocksville	3,688	3,124	$448,882	461	$1,744,877	95	$226,306	3,680	$2,420,066
Unincorporated Areas	15,527	22,180	$2,159,259	1,365	$2,429,109	300	$602,666	23,845	$5,191,034
Forsyth County	**79,646**	**138,657**	**$16,534,216**	**7,892**	**$19,194,928**	**2,287**	**$4,324,128**	**148,836**	**$40,053,272**

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Bethania	202	210	$20,304	13	$8,304	5	$5,720	228	$34,328
Clemmons	1,954	7,007	$1,040,138	372	$550,768	83	$112,590	7,462	$1,703,495
Kernersville	8,524	9,530	$1,091,631	927	$1,645,637	174	$202,242	10,631	$2,939,510
Lewisville	1,620	5,567	$717,123	139	$140,490	61	$72,604	5,767	$930,217
Rural Hall	777	1,163	$121,605	133	$541,110	22	$38,425	1,318	$701,141
Tobaccoville	730	1,609	$146,008	31	$19,056	17	$21,714	1,657	$186,778
Walkertown	1,561	2,512	$227,499	152	$107,953	61	$72,664	2,725	$408,116
Winston-Salem	52,252	80,833	$10,289,166	5,548	$15,176,356	1,576	$3,493,594	87,957	$28,959,116
Unincorporated Area	12,026	30,226	$2,880,742	577	$1,005,254	288	$304,575	31,091	$4,190,571
Rockingham County	**49,927**	**53,821**	**$2,920,374**	**7,551**	**$8,700,702**	**2,150**	**$1,795,974**	**63,522**	**$13,417,046**
Eden	9,025	9,573	$545,281	1,421	$2,384,475	403	$331,238	11,397	$3,260,993
Madison	1,705	1,622	$182,203	559	$494,035	93	$147,270	2,274	$823,508
Mayodan	1,731	1,664	$113,492	388	$620,930	56	$34,339	2,108	$768,760
Reidsville	6,489	6,343	$438,948	1,377	$1,698,888	375	$279,171	8,095	$2,417,007
Stoneville	1,275	1,098	$72,032	144	$250,502	48	$33,738	1,290	$356,271
Wentworth	1,355	1,536	$68,167	160	$123,798	197	$189,956	1,893	$381,921
Unincorporated Area	28,347	31,985	$1,500,251	3,502	$3,128,074	978	$780,262	36,465	$5,408,586
Stokes County	**29,564**	**23,315**	**$1,732,164**	**5,982**	**$2,594,828**	**449**	**$779,678**	**29,746**	**$5,106,671**
Danbury	205	163	$12,864	30	$39,431	21	$25,563	214	$77,858
King	5,107	4,601	$378,585	615	$471,936	81	$132,649	5,297	$983,170
Walnut Cove	1,731	1,442	$104,280	219	$300,845	69	$96,312	1,730	$501,438
Unincorporated Area	22,521	17,109	$1,236,435	5,118	$1,782,616	278	$525,154	22,505	$3,544,205
Surry County	**50,754**	**46,114**	**$4,499,809**	**5,315**	**$7,210,711**	**1098**	**$2,303,199**	**52,527**	**$14,013,718**
Dobson	1,481	1,110	$141,134	281	$174,577	86	$315,833	1,477	$631,544
Elkin	2,330	2,240	$249,404	374	$1,539,111	97	$260,948	2,711	$2,049,462
Mount Airy	10,029	8,831	$1,170,912	927	$2,687,667	255	$624,288	10,013	$4,482,867
Pilot Mountain	1,628	1,432	$231,340	138	$409,925	53	$122,105	1,623	$763,370
Unincorporated Area	35,286	32,501	$2,707,019	3,595	$2,399,431	607	$980,025	36,703	$6,086,475
Yadkin County	**23,490**	**26,126**	**$2,604,337**	**1,444**	**$2,237,462**	**548**	**$802,312**	**28,118**	**$5,644,108**
Boonville	1,055	934	$87,935	94	$129,644	29	$40,233	1,057	$257,811
East Bend	445	374	$29,003	59	$44,685	12	$22,875	445	$96,563
Jonesville	1,581	1,615	$186,019	156	$136,298	45	$94,452	1,816	$416,768
Yadkinville	2,417	2,021	$202,410	307	$1,186,247	102	$120,124	2,430	$1,508,781
Unincorporated Area	17,992	21,182	$2,098,970	828	$740,588	360	$524,628	22,370	$3,364,185
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**271,845**	**332,140**	**$31,820,324**	**31,069**	**$44,931,595**	**7,472**	**$11,389,354**	**370,681**	**$88,141,269**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

TABLE 6.13: POPULATION VULNERABILITY TO THE EARTHQUAKE HAZARD IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**4,908**	**1,060**	**22,884**
Milton	4	0	15
Yanceyville	85	19	336

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Unincorporated Areas	4,819	1,041	22,533
Davie County	**8,965**	**2,126**	**43,172**
Bermuda Run	881	89	2,607
Cooleemee	29	17	268
Mocksville	738	236	4,183
Unincorporated Areas	7,317	1,784	36,114
Forsyth County	**61,667**	**22,689**	**385,641**
Bethania	64	16	331
Clemmons	3,079	881	16,421
Kernersville	4,843	1,391	24,746
Lewisville	1,600	662	9,506
Rural Hall	243	77	1,407
Tobaccoville	632	123	2,887
Walkertown	877	191	4,110
Winston-Salem	33,493	13,913	231,954
Unincorporated Area	16,836	5,435	94,279
Rockingham County	**18,920**	**4,710**	**92,315**
Eden	3,557	845	16,468
Madison	633	144	3,080
Mayodan	496	92	1,908
Reidsville	3,178	736	12,956
Stoneville	124	33	711
Wentworth	419	48	1,719
Unincorporated Area	10,513	2,812	55,473
Stokes County	**9,468**	**1,923**	**45,499**
Danbury	56	9	205
King	1,653	374	8,300
Walnut Cove	306	88	1,475
Unincorporated Area	7,453	1,452	35,519
Surry County	**14,839**	**3,804**	**72,023**
Dobson	188	67	1,128
Elkin	1,003	243	4,485
Mount Airy	3,290	775	14,126
Pilot Mountain	253	72	1,330
Unincorporated Area	10,105	2,647	50,954
Yadkin County	**7,387**	**1,895**	**37,528**
Boonville	165	19	735
East Bend	23	8	126
Jonesville	306	51	1,340
Yadkinville	403	132	1,823
Unincorporated Area	6,490	1,685	33,504
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**126,154**	**38,207**	**699,062**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

It is assumed that all existing populations and future populations are at risk of the earthquake hazard. Timely sheltering/evacuations of elderly and young individuals, disabled individuals, and individuals

requiring specialized care or equipment are of critical importance to reducing risk during a severe earthquake event.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

All critical facilities should still be considered at risk to minor damage should an event occur. A list of all individual critical facilities in the region can be found in **Table 6.27**.

In conclusion, an earthquake could potentially impact all existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in the Northern Piedmont region. Though minor earthquakes are often recorded but not felt, they may rattle breakables and cause minimal damage. Furthermore, major earthquakes have the potential to damage structures. Severe impacts of earthquakes may result in debris clean-up, service disruption, building collapse, and fatalities. Specific vulnerabilities for assets will be greatly dependent on their individual design and the mitigation measures in place, where appropriate. Such site-specific vulnerability determinations are outside the scope of this assessment but will be considered during future plan updates if data becomes available. Furthermore, mitigation actions to address earthquake vulnerability will be considered.

6.5.4. Geological (Landslide)

GIS analysis was used to complete the vulnerability assessment for landslides in the Northern Piedmont Region. The potential dollar value of exposed land and property total can be determined using the USGS Landslide Susceptibility Index (detailed in Section 5: *Hazard Profiles*), county level tax parcel data, and GIS analysis. **Table 6.14** presents the potential at-risk property where available. All areas of the Northern Piedmont Region are identified as moderate or high incidence areas by the USGS landslide data. The incidence levels (high and moderate) were used to identify different areas of concern for the analysis below.

TABLE 6.14: TOTAL POTENTIAL AT-RISK PARCELS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL (LANDSLIDE) HAZARD

Location	Number of Parcels at Risk		Number of Improvements at Risk		Total Value of Improvements at Risk ($)	
Incidence Level	**Moderate**	**High**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Moderate**	**High**
Caswell County	**17,026**	**0**	**11,462**	**0**	**$1,080,530,905**	**$0**
Milton	206	0	135	0	$9,398,190	$0
Yanceyville	979	0	688	0	$123,405,240	$0
Unincorporated Area	15,841	0	10,639	0	$947,727,475	$0
Davie County	**25,887**	**0**	**18,196**	**0**	**$3,583,757,774**	**$0**
Bermuda Run	1,818	0	1,662	0	$563,515,683	$0
Cooleemee	542	0	458	0	$39,309,650	$0
Mocksville	3,061	0	2,457	0	$576,424,658	$0
Unincorporated Area	20,466	0	13,619	0	$2,404,507,783	$0
Forsyth County	**163,886**	**0**	**137,639**	**0**	**$30,520,161,023**	**$0**
Bethania	268	0	192	0	$31,251,600	$0
Clemmons	8,124	0	7,328	0	$1,925,781,570	$0
Kernersville	10,809	0	9,149	0	$2,576,765,200	$0
Lewisville	6,522	0	5,514	0	$1,186,377,900	$0
Rural Hall	1,560	0	1,288	0	$344,174,700	$0
Tobaccoville	1,660	0	1,218	0	$182,084,800	$0

Location	Number of Parcels at Risk		Number of Improvements at Risk		Total Value of Improvements at Risk ($)	
Incidence Level	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Walkertown	2,868	0	2,320	0	$413,290,800	$0
Winston-Salem	97,512	0	84,570	0	$19,167,052,801	$0
Unincorporated Area	34,563	0	26,060	0	$4,693,381,652	$0
Rockingham County	**54,751**	**936**	**41,850**	**578**	**$5,135,844,323**	**$49,612,921**
Eden	8,894	0	6,996	0	$796,359,958	$0
Madison	1,493	0	1,117	0	$154,099,639	$0
Mayodan	1,403	0	1,167	0	$148,650,882	$0
Reidsville	7,604	0	5,983	0	$851,636,189	$0
Stoneville	724	0	554	0	$56,755,196	$0
Wentworth	1,703	0	1,295	0	$267,157,233	$0
Unincorporated Area	32,930	936	24,738	578	$2,861,185,226	$49,612,921
Stokes County	**23,791**	**7,774**	**16,325**	**4,436**	**$2,125,007,607**	**$429,731,800**
Danbury	145	0	88	0	$24,832,600	$0
King	3,328	0	2,778	0	$513,169,604	$0
Walnut Cove	931	0	652	0	$90,022,700	$0
Unincorporated Area	19,387	7,774	12,807	4,436	$1,496,982,703	$429,731,800
Surry County	**3,950**	**40,323**	**2,846**	**30,385**	**$411,125,470**	**$4,116,014,812**
Dobson	0	683	0	515	$0	$221,626,400
Elkin	0	2,296	0	1,735	$0	$404,830,620
Mount Airy	0	5,743	0	4,744	$0	$984,799,090
Pilot Mountain	789	209	625	155	$105,669,350	$45,277,830
Unincorporated Area	3,161	31,392	2,221	23,236	$305,456,120	$2,459,480,872
Yadkin County	**22,584**	**5,687**	**14,300**	**3,725**	**$1,933,576,401**	**$470,740,733**
Boonville	683	107	510	72	$74,657,794	$20,480,273
East Bend	529	0	368	0	$48,551,893	$0
Jonesville	0	1,475	0	1,081	$0	$138,075,581
Yadkinville	1,604	0	1,263	0	$267,998,502	$0
Unincorporated Area	19,768	4,105	12,159	2,572	$1,542,368,212	$312,184,879
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**311,875**	**54,720**	**242,618**	**39,124**	**$44,790,003,503**	**$5,066,100,266**

Source: United States Geological Survey, Local governments

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Given moderate to high susceptibility across the entire Northern Piedmont Region, it is assumed that a moderate amount of population is at risk. Additionally, social vulnerability does not intersect as much with landslide hazards as it does with other, more wide-ranging hazards.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

There are at least 144 critical facilities located in a high susceptibility area, including the following: 53 medical facilities, 41 fire/EMS stations, 8 police stations, 41 schools, and 1 emergency operations center. The remaining critical facilities are located in moderate to low incidence areas. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in **Table 6.27** at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a landslide has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, facilities, and

populations in the Northern Piedmont Region, though some areas are at a higher risk than others due to a variety of factors. For example, steep slopes and modified slopes bear a greater risk than flat areas. Specific vulnerabilities for Northern Piedmont regional assets will be greatly dependent on their individual design and the mitigation measures in place, where appropriate. Such site-specific vulnerability determinations are outside the scope of this assessment but will be considered during future plan updates if data becomes available.

6.5.5 Flooding

Historical evidence indicates that the Northern Piedmont Region is susceptible to flood events. A total of 342 flood events have been reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information since 1993, resulting in over $16.1 million (2023 dollars) in damages.

In order to assess flood risk, a GIS-based analysis was used to estimate parcel exposure to flood events using Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) data in combination with local tax assessor records for each of the counties in the region. The determination of assessed value at-risk (exposure) was calculated using GIS analysis by summing the total assessed building values for only those improved properties that were confirmed to be intersecting an identified floodplain. **Table 6.15** presents the potential at-risk property. Both the number of parcels and the approximate value of improvements are presented. Building-specific risk and mitigation information can be obtained through the North Carolina Flood Risk Information System (FRIS) and North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program (NCFMP).

TABLE 6.15: ESTIMATED EXPOSURE OF PARCELS TO THE FLOODING HAZARD

Location	1% Annual Chance of Flooding (100-year)			0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding (500-year)		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number of Improved Buildings	Approx. Improved Value of Buildings	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number of Improved Buildings	Approx. Improved Value of Buildings
Caswell County	**1,991**	**1,049**	**$100,240,661**	**745**	**406**	**$41,534,226**
Milton	53	25	$2,466,801	59	27	$2,488,039
Yanceyville	28	14	$963,766	2	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	1,910	1,010	$96,810,094	684	379	$39,046,187
Davie County	**2,324**	**1,253**	**$414,507,553**	**361**	**285**	**$164,625,610**
Bermuda Run	122	102	$111,859,110	111	94	$110,924,870
Cooleemee	14	5	$1,717,220	0	0	$0
Mocksville	115	64	$59,508,160	42	30	$6,767,840
Unincorporated Area	2,073	1,082	$241,423,063	208	161	$46,932,900
Forsyth County	**8,187**	**5,560**	**$2,476,706,242**	**7,002**	**5,063**	**$2,476,706,242**
Bethania	43	28	$3,650,400	44	32	$3,799,300
Clemmons	509	420	$115,732,000	477	400	$108,291,400
Kernersville	392	281	$310,427,500	313	227	$240,328,300
Lewisville	225	179	$45,714,100	146	123	$30,701,100
Rural Hall	43	25	$10,472,800	42	25	$10,472,800
Tobaccoville	90	53	$17,448,600	75	44	$7,929,900
Walkertown	63	43	$4,318,700	71	49	$5,207,000
Winston-Salem	4,260	3,031	$1,564,293,042	4,389	3,248	$1,690,281,442

Location	1% Annual Chance of Flooding (100-year)			0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding (500-year)		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number of Improved Buildings	Approx. Improved Value of Buildings	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number of Improved Buildings	Approx. Improved Value of Buildings
Unincorporated Area	2,562	1,500	$404,649,100	1,445	915	$379,695,000
Rockingham County	**3,762**	**2,193**	**$445,749,863**	**1,478**	**902**	**$220,004,629**
Eden	553	340	$46,400,995	528	337	$45,048,016
Madison	165	100	$26,613,301	171	120	$29,704,200
Mayodan	32	13	$4,723,034	36	17	$5,076,532
Reidsville	270	157	$60,316,107	133	84	$32,709,745
Stoneville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Wentworth	15	10	$1,472,589	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	2,727	1,573	$306,223,837	610	344	$107,466,136
Stokes County	**2,441**	**1,191**	**$189,124,400**	**187**	**117**	**$17,660,100**
Danbury	28	15	$1,260,700	-	-	$-
King	116	85	$15,315,200	84	62	$10,171,800
Walnut Cove	83	40	$11,990,900	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	2,214	1,051	$160,557,600	103	55	$7,488,300
Surry County	**3,358**	**2,058**	**$499,986,080**	**999**	**661**	**$303,104,390**
Dobson	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Elkin	214	138	$76,688,040	201	145	$82,217,160
Mount Airy	337	229	$136,423,900	368	267	$145,435,140
Pilot Mountain	29	13	$10,582,580	28	13	$10,595,580
Unincorporated Area	2,778	1,678	$276,291,560	402	236	$64,856,510
Yadkin County	**2,603**	**1,256**	**$176,257,497**	**360**	**184**	**$36,493,872**
Boonville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
East Bend	4	1	$96,844	-	-	$-
Jonesville	153	67	$13,274,938	160	76	$14,550,644
Yadkinville	8	2	$700,287	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	2,438	1,186	$162,185,428	200	108	$21,943,228
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**24,666**	**14,560**	**$4,302,572,296**	**11,132**	**7,618**	**$3,260,129,069**

Source: FEMA DFIRM, Local tax data

To assess flood risk, the NCEM RMT analyzed buildings located in the 1-percent annual chance area, or 100-year return period, of floodplains. The buildings are assessed by the type of building (commercial, residential, or public) and also assessed by status as pre-FIRM buildings, or structures built before flood ordinance regulations were implemented. This data is shown by jurisdiction in **Table 6.16**.

TABLE 6.16: BUILDING VULNERABILITY FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS IN NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**10**	**9**	**$77,184**	**1**	**$6,618**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**$83,802**
Milton	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

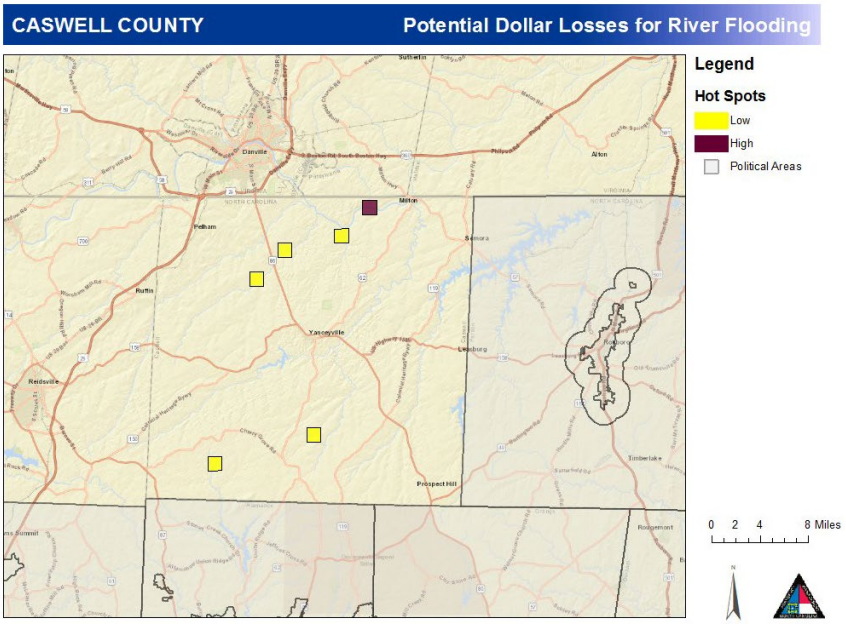
Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Yanceyville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	10	9	$77,184	1	$6,618	0	$0	10	$83,802
Davie County	**72**	**92**	**$737,496**	**15**	**$68,096**	**1**	**$5,712**	**108**	**$811,305**
Bermuda Run	0	9	$103,242	0	$0	0	$0	9	$103,242
Cooleemee	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Mocksville	1	0	$0	0	$0	1	$5,712	1	$5,712
Unincorporated Area	71	83	$634,254	15	$68,096	0	$0	98	$702,351
Forsyth County	**310**	**374**	**$5,876,071**	**119**	**$8,418,100**	**16**	**$1,041,346**	**509**	**$15,335,518**
Bethania	2	2	$28,923	0	$0	0	$0	2	$28,923
Clemmons	13	20	$167,675	2	$16,771	0	$0	22	$184,446
Kernersville	8	9	$23,856	1	$3,083	0	$0	10	$26,939
Lewisville	1	3	$8,903	0	$0	0	$0	3	$8,903
Rural Hall	2	3	$32,911	0	$0	0	$0	3	$32,911
Tobaccoville	1	1	$2,313	0	$0	0	$0	1	$2,313
Walkertown	0	3	$12,948	0	$0	0	$0	3	$12,948
Winston-Salem	262	276	$5,122,252	114	$8,339,709	15	$835,517	405	$14,297,478
Unincorporated Area	21	57	$476,290	2	$58,537	1	$205,829	60	$740,657
Rockingham County	**260**	**254**	**$2,139,729**	**46**	**$3,259,170**	**3**	**$124,896**	**303**	**$5,523,795**
Eden	99	96	$1,165,346	25	$1,490,371	3	$124,896	124	$2,780,614
Madison	17	10	$71,126	9	$407,645	0	$0	19	$478,771
Mayodan	7	4	$52,081	3	$103,040	0	$0	7	$155,121
Reidsville	26	29	$211,488	7	$1,168,899	0	$0	36	$1,380,386
Stoneville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Wentworth	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	111	115	$639,688	2	$89,215	0	$0	117	$728,903
Stokes County	**46**	**42**	**$146,795**	**4**	**$48,310**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**$195,104**
Danbury	1	1	$1,559	0	$0	0	$0	1	$1,559
King	17	14	$41,246	3	$46,101	0	$0	17	$87,347
Walnut Cove	2	2	$911	0	$0	0	$0	2	$911
Unincorporated Area	26	25	$103,079	1	$2,209	0	$0	26	$105,287
Surry County	**129**	**82**	**$417,398**	**42**	**$2,026,439**	**5**	**$131,419**	**129**	**$2,575,254**
Dobson	1	1	$4,891	0	$0	0	$0	1	$4,891
Elkin	43	7	$180,948	30	$1,931,515	4	$128,783	41	$2,241,246
Mount Airy	26	20	$55,087	6	$43,615	0	$0	26	$98,701
Pilot Mountain	1	1	$450	0	$0	0	$0	1	$450
Unincorporated Area	58	53	$176,022	6	$51,309	1	$2,636	60	$229,966
Yadkin County	**15**	**10**	**$20,116**	**10**	**$382,540**	**2**	**$37,227**	**22**	**$439,883**
Boonville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
East Bend	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Jonesville	1	0	$0	2	$161,522	0	$0	2	$161,522
Yadkinville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	14	10	$20,116	8	$221,018	2	$37,227	20	$278,361
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**842**	**863**	**$9,414,789**	**237**	**$14,209,273**	**27**	**$1,340,600**	**1,127**	**$24,964,661**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

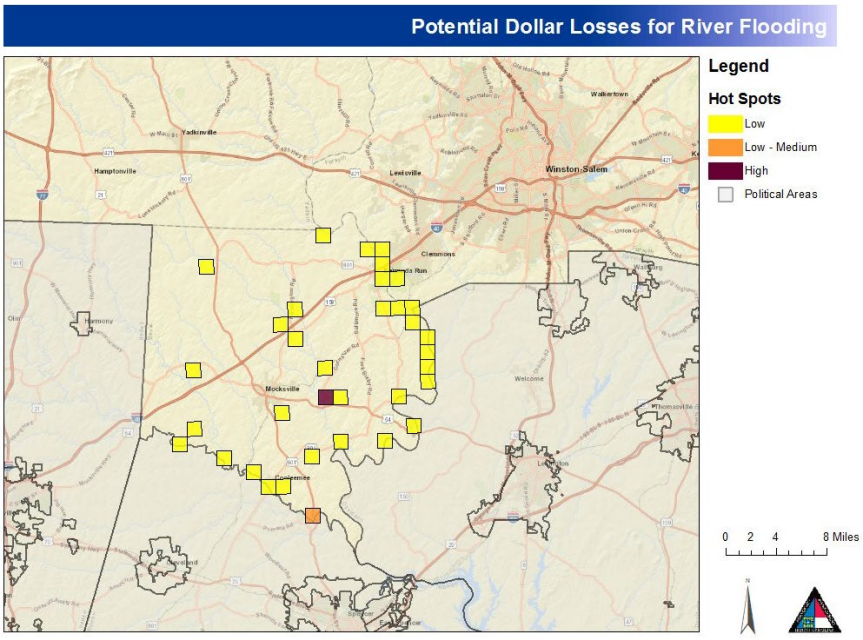
Figures 6.4 through 6.10 below display visual hotspots of potential dollar losses for the flood hazard in Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin Counties. Based on the photo, most hot spots are in an area with low vulnerability.

FIGURE 6.4: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN CASWELL COUNTY



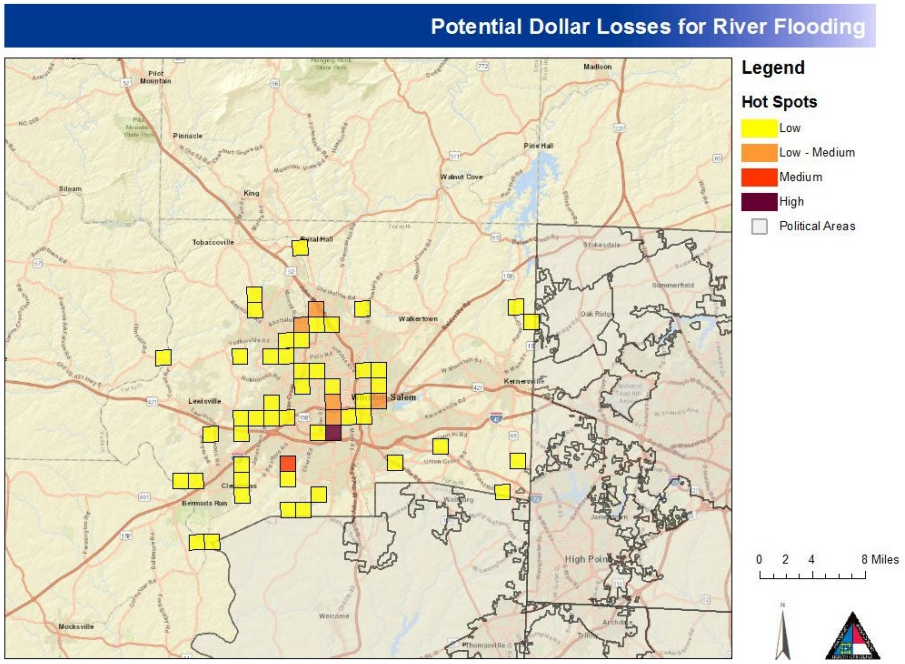
Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.5: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN DAVIE COUNTY



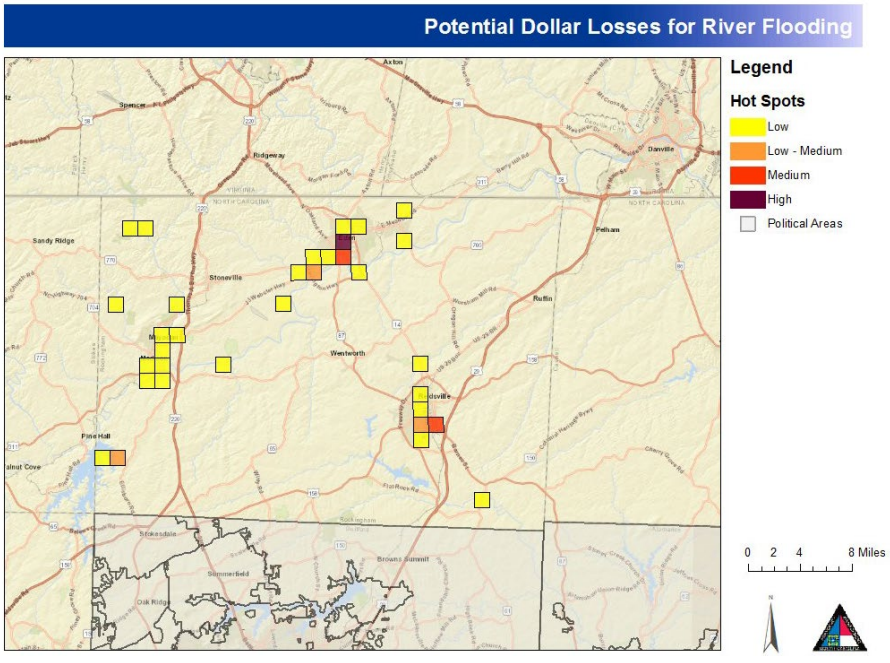
Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.6: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN FORSYTH COUNTY



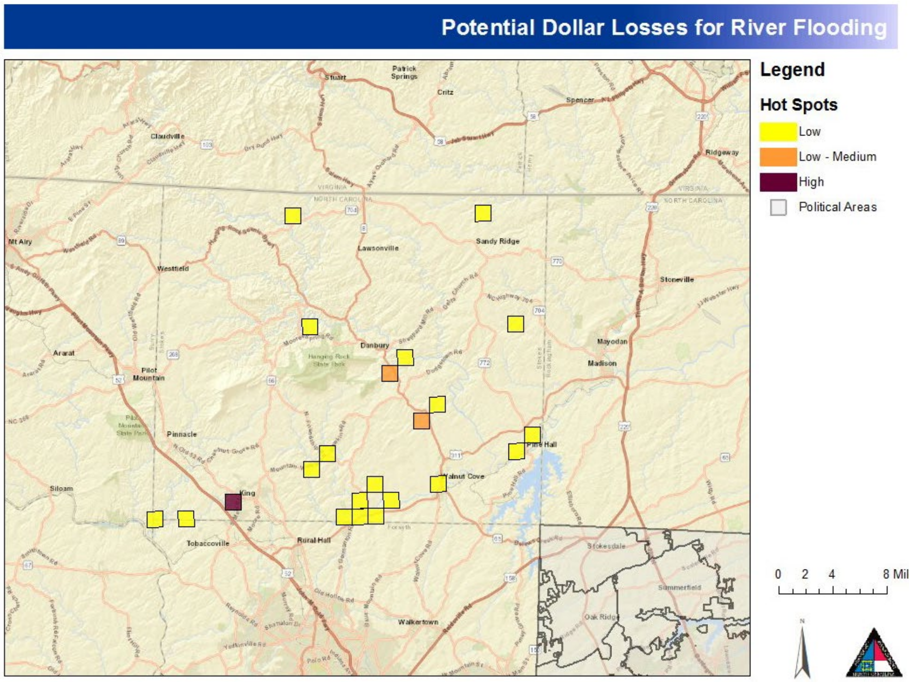
Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.7: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY



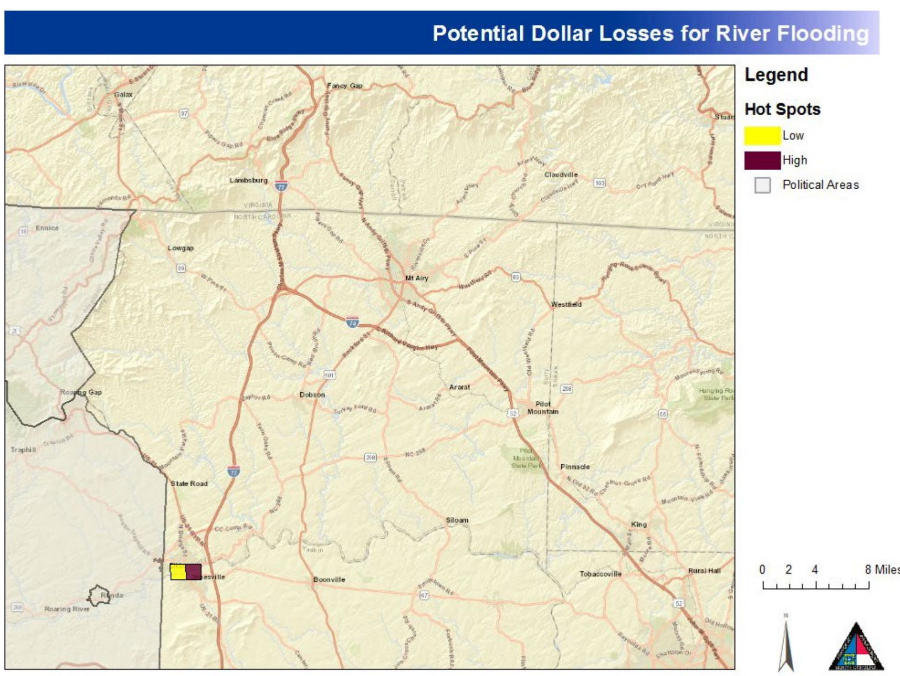
Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.8: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN STOKES COUNTY



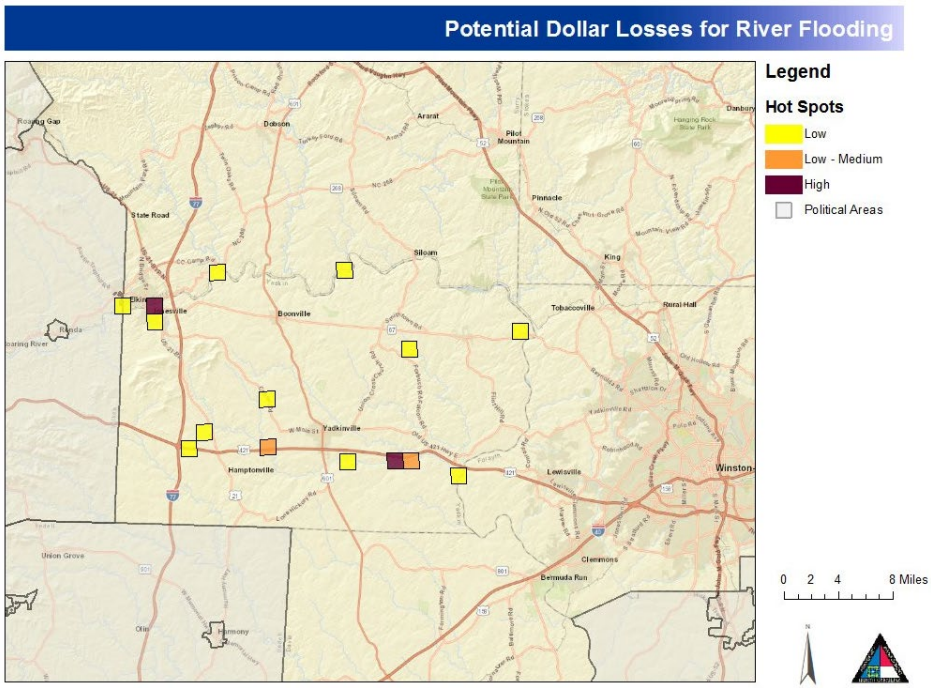
Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.9: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN SURRY COUNTY



Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

FIGURE 6.10: POTENTIAL DOLLAR LOSSES FOR FLOODING IN YADKIN COUNTY



Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 6.17 assesses the vulnerability of the region's population. This data is also from the RMT and analyzes the populations of elderly and children living at risk of the flooding hazard in the 1-percent annual chance floodplain area.

TABLE 6.17: POPULATION VULNERABILITY FOR 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS IN NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**3**	**1**	**13**
Milton	0	0	0
Yanceyville	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	3	1	13
Davie County	**32**	**8**	**151**
Bermuda Run	5	1	16
Cooleemee	0	0	0
Mocksville	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	27	7	135
Forsyth County	**166**	**62**	**1,068**
Bethania	1	0	3
Clemmons	9	3	47
Kernersville	5	1	23
Lewisville	1	0	5
Rural Hall	1	0	4
Tobaccoville	0	0	2
Walkertown	1	0	5

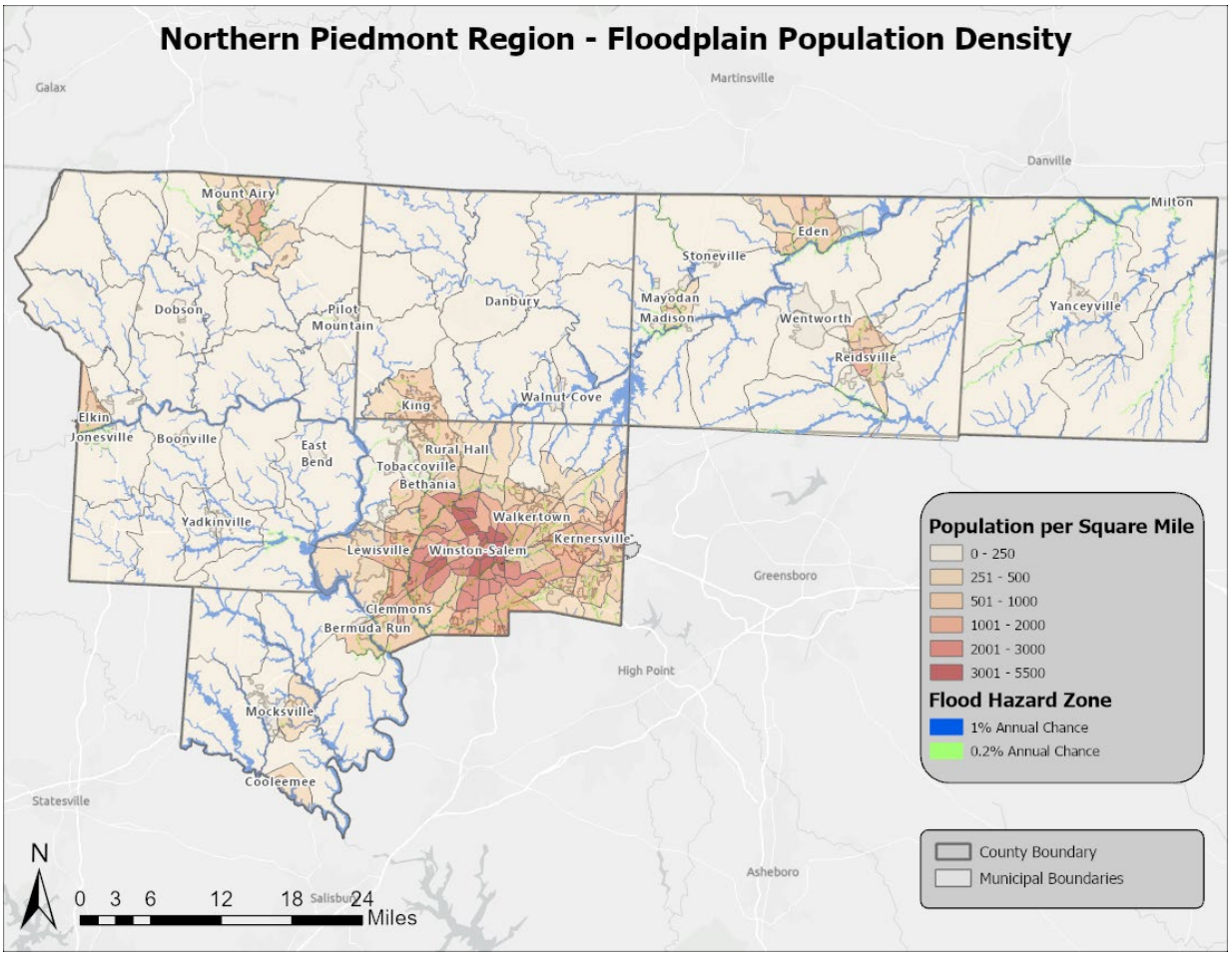
Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Winston-Salem	116	48	801
Unincorporated Area	32	10	178
Rockingham County	**92**	**22**	**445**
Eden	36	8	165
Madison	4	1	19
Mayodan	1	0	5
Reidsville	14	3	58
Stoneville	0	0	0
Wentworth	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	37	10	198
Stokes County	**16**	**3**	**80**
Danbury	0	0	1
King	5	1	25
Walnut Cove	0	0	2
Unincorporated Area	11	2	52
Surry County	**26**	**7**	**131**
Dobson	0	0	1
Elkin	3	1	14
Mount Airy	7	2	32
Pilot Mountain	0	0	1
Unincorporated Area	16	4	83
Yadkin County	**3**	**1**	**16**
Boonville	0	0	0
East Bend	0	0	0
Jonesville	0	0	0
Yadkinville	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	3	1	16
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**338**	**104**	**1,904**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

A national Census was last conducted in 2020 and may offer more accurate insights compared to the current availability of population estimates. This data was analyzed to further understand at-risk populations to the flooding hazard in the Northern Piedmont Region and specific floodplain areas of concern can be seen below in **Figure 6.11**.

FIGURE 6.11: POPULATION DENSITY NEAR FLOODPLAINS



Source: FEMA DFIRM, US Census Bureau

CRITICAL FACILITIES

The critical facility analysis revealed that there are at least 14 critical facilities located in the Northern Piedmont Region's 1.0-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain based on FEMA DFIRM boundaries and GIS analysis. (As previously noted, this analysis does not consider building elevation, which may negate risk.) These facilities include 2 schools in Forsyth County, 1 school in Surry County, 1 school in Yadkin County, 9 medical facilities in Forsyth County, and 1 medical facility in Rockingham County. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in **Table 6.27** at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a flood has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in the Northern Piedmont Region, though some areas are at a higher risk than others. All types of structures in a floodplain are at-risk, though elevated structures will have a reduced risk. As noted, the floodplains used in this analysis include the 100-year and 500-year FEMA regulated floodplain boundaries. It is certainly possible that more severe events could occur beyond these boundaries or urban (flash) flooding could impact additional structures. Such site-specific vulnerability determinations should be considered during future plan updates. Furthermore, areas subject to repetitive flooding

should be analyzed for potential mitigation actions. **Table 6.18** below lists repetitive loss properties and their associated number of losses for each county.

TABLE 6.18: SUMMARY OF REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Location	Number of Properties	Number of Losses
Caswell County	**0**	**0**
Milton*	--	--
Yanceyville	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Davie County	**0**	**0**
Bermuda Run	0	0
Cooleemee	0	0
Mocksville	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Forsyth County	**42**	**148**
Bethania	0	0
Clemmons	3	11
Kernersville	2	4
Lewisville	0	0
Rural Hall	0	0
Tobaccoville	0	0
Walkertown	0	0
Winston-Salem	30	109
Unincorporated Area	7	24
Rockingham County	**13**	**37**
Eden	8	25
Madison	2	6
Mayodan	0	0
Reidsville	0	0
Stoneville	0	0
Wentworth	0	0
Unincorporated Area	3	6
Stokes County	**0**	**0**
Danbury	0	0
King	0	0
Walnut Cove	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Surry County	**6**	**17**
Dobson*	--	--
Elkin	0	0
Mount Airy	5	13
Pilot Mountain	0	0
Unincorporated Area	1	4
Yadkin County	**0**	**0**
Boonville*	--	--
East Bend*	--	--

Location	Number of Properties	Number of Losses
Jonesville	0	0
Yadkinville	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**61**	**202**

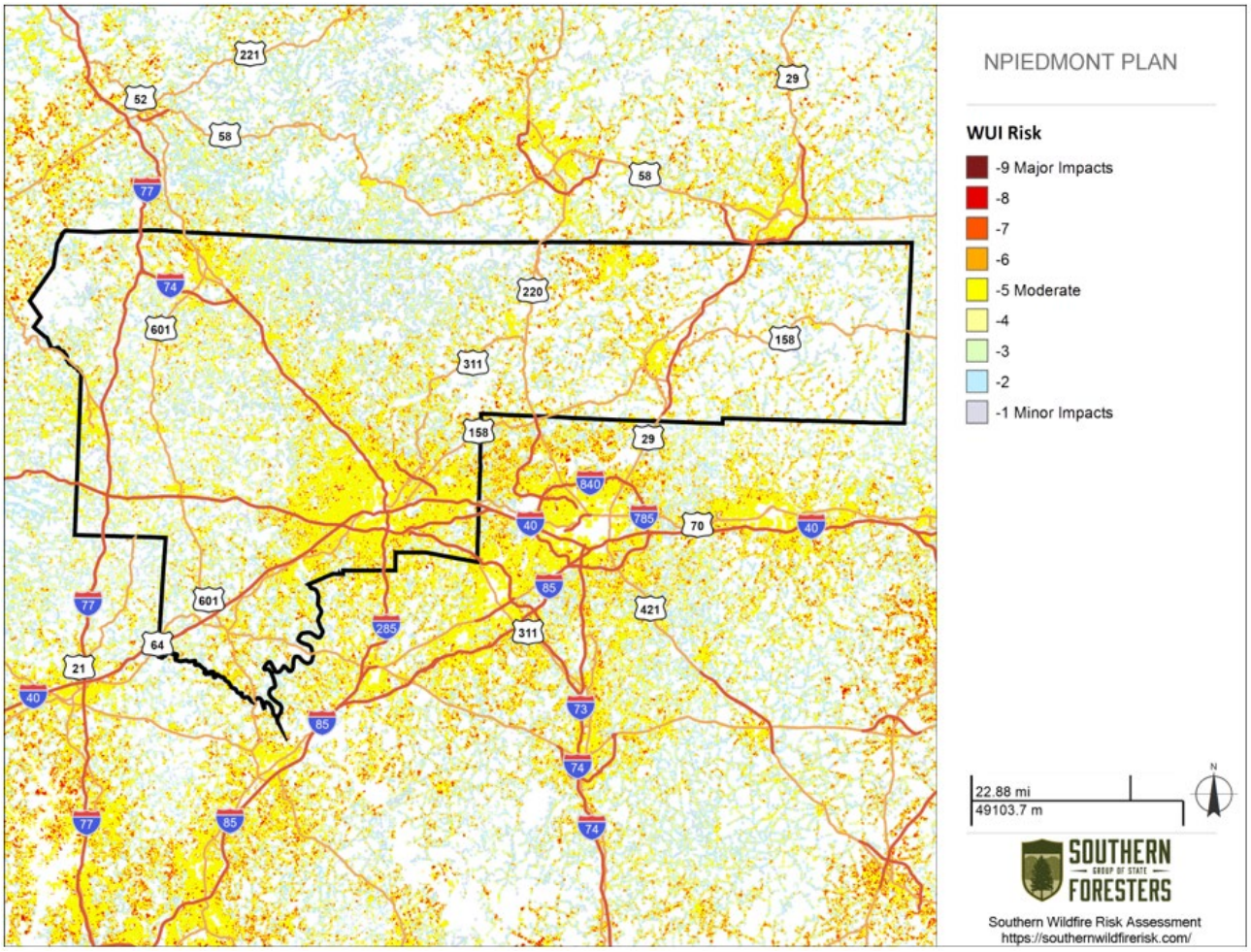
**This community does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, no values are reported.*
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program

6.5.6 Wildfires

Although historical evidence indicates that the Northern Piedmont Region is susceptible to wildfire events, there are few reports of damage. Therefore, it is difficult to calculate a reliable annualized loss figure. Annualized loss is considered negligible though it should be noted that a single event could result in significant damages throughout the region.

To estimate exposure to wildfire, the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index for the region was obtained through the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment. The WUI uses a Response Function modeling approach and rates the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The index ranges from -1 to -9, with -9 being the most negative impact. For example, an area with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9, while an area with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1. At-risk areas fall within the range of -7 to -9. This index was layered with parcel data using GIS analysis. **Figure 6.12** shows the WUI Risk Index for the region below.

FIGURE 6.12: WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE RISK INDEX IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

The region contains some lands where the value falls into the at-risk category, in particular Caswell County, while areas such as Forsyth County have less land labeled as at-risk. Overall, there is a medium wildfire ignition density risk index in the region which is somewhat higher than other areas in North Carolina. As of 2024 findings from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, burn probabilities of the region range from 1 (lowest probability) to 5 on a scale rated up to 10 (highest probability). Specifically, out of 546,327 total assessed acres, 23.6% of the region is rated a probability of 1, 21.6% a 2, 23.8% a 3, 18.3% a 4, and 12.7% a 5.

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Even though not all areas have equal vulnerability, there is some susceptibility across the entire Northern Piedmont Region. It is assumed that the total population is at risk to the wildfire hazard. Determining the exact number of people in certain wildfire zones is difficult with existing data and could be misleading. Timely sheltering/evacuations of elderly and young individuals, disabled individuals, and individuals requiring specialized care or equipment are of critical importance to reducing risk during a severe wildfire event.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Although no county had many critical facilities in the at-risk area (-7 or higher) for wildfires, Rockingham County had the most with 10 facilities. Caswell County, Davie County, and Surry County had 4 facilities in the at-risk area whereas Forsyth County had 5 and Stokes County had 8. Yadkin County did not have any at-risk facilities.

Table 6.19 shows the results of the GIS analysis.

TABLE 6.19: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN THE AT-RISK WUI RISK INDEX AREA

Location	Number of At-Risk Critical Facilities
Caswell County	4
Davie County	4
Forsyth County	5
Rockingham County	10
Stokes County	8
Surry County	4
Yadkin County	0
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**35**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Local governments

Additional information was provided through the NCEM Risk Management Tool (RMT). This data describes vulnerability in both built and living environments and can be seen below in **Table 6.20** and **Table 6.21**.

TABLE 6.20: BUILDING VULNERABILITY TO WILDFIRE HAZARDS

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Caswell County	**582**	**540**	**$64,973,884**	**31**	**$24,206,992**	**11**	**$19,990,567**	**582**	**$109,171,443**
Milton	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Yanceyville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	582	540	$64,973,884	31	$24,206,992	11	$19,990,567	582	$109,171,443
Davie County	**1,494**	**2,195**	**$341,605,914**	**148**	**$153,087,723**	**31**	**$35,806,212**	**2,374**	**$530,499,849**
Bermuda Run	0	92	$30,802,060	7	$9,299,974	2	$923,877	101	$41,025,911
Cooleemee	20	14	$1,816,470	2	$14,287,683	4	$4,667,233	20	$20,771,386
Mocksville	42	40	$9,887,290	2	$4,030,696	0	$0	42	$13,917,986
Unincorporated Area	1,432	2,049	$299,100,094	137	$125,469,370	25	$30,215,102	2,211	$454,784,566
Forsyth County	**2,267**	**5,812**	**$754,825,325**	**160**	**$326,909,132**	**79**	**$145,225,853**	**6,051**	**$1,226,960,309**
Bethania	1	0	$0	0	$0	1	$473,924	1	$473,924
Clemmons	71	438	$62,011,954	14	$28,747,595	19	$19,359,143	471	$110,118,693
Kernersville	161	192	$20,994,032	8	$36,993,352	12	$9,739,958	212	$67,727,342
Lewisville	326	1,195	$195,466,965	52	$49,823,500	10	$11,831,257	1,257	$257,121,721
Rural Hall	2	3	$290,677	0	$0	0	$0	3	$290,677
Tobaccoville	241	579	$60,485,087	6	$1,350,104	7	$8,467,716	592	$70,302,907

Location	Pre-Firm Buildings at Risk	Residential Buildings at Risk		Commercial Buildings at Risk		Public Buildings at Risk		Total Buildings at Risk	
		Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages	Number	Damages
Walkertown	187	294	$29,377,769	16	$8,204,988	2	$12,537,809	312	$50,120,566
Winston-Salem	362	838	$114,993,895	32	$157,090,642	5	$22,167,462	875	$294,251,999
Unincorporated Area	916	2,273	$271,204,946	32	$44,698,951	23	$60,648,584	2,328	$376,552,480
Rockingham County	**1,055**	**1,046**	**$117,831,609**	**144**	**$89,475,791**	**32**	**$31,779,811**	**1,222**	**$239,087,212**
Eden	45	43	$6,493,326	13	$9,228,623	2	$1,023,003	58	$16,744,952
Madison	6	0	$0	6	$2,033,204	0	$0	6	$2,033,204
Mayodan	3	4	$452,503	0	$0	0	$0	4	$452,503
Reidsville	7	8	$1,622,643	1	$136,034	0	$0	9	$1,758,677
Stoneville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Wentworth	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	994	991	$109,263,137	124	$78,077,930	30	$30,756,808	1,145	$218,097,876
Stokes County	**2,286**	**1,828**	**$220,282,414**	**443**	**$97,612,432**	**18**	**$24,368,048**	**2,289**	**$342,262,893**
Danbury	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
King	860	759	$101,144,200	97	$41,938,027	7	$11,030,426	863	$154,112,653
Walnut Cove	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Unincorporated Area	1,426	1,069	$119,138,214	346	$55,674,405	11	$13,337,622	1,426	$188,150,240
Surry County	**12,932**	**11,575**	**$1,420,204,980**	**1,306**	**$661,822,258**	**263**	**$395,069,697**	**13,144**	**$2,477,096,936**
Dobson	202	165	$32,175,919	25	$3,888,780	12	$46,086,484	202	$82,151,184
Elkin	17	26	$1,829,949	7	$36,122,226	2	$49,493,949	35	$87,446,124
Mount Airy	1,678	1,579	$215,041,710	72	$132,066,727	27	$30,733,973	1,678	$377,842,410
Pilot Mountain	320	290	$59,866,850	19	$38,694,935	11	$29,980,809	320	$128,542,594
Unincorporated Area	10,715	9,515	$1,111,290,552	1,183	$451,049,590	211	$238,774,482	10,909	$1,801,114,624
Yadkin County	**1,056**	**1,127**	**$142,388,997**	**59**	**$113,939,076**	**22**	**$17,614,224**	**1,208**	**$273,942,297**
Boonville	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
East Bend	0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Jonesville	0	1	$336,722	0	$0	0	$0	1	$336,722
Yadkinville	251	221	$23,886,464	22	$99,997,689	10	$6,921,053	253	$130,805,206
Unincorporated Area	805	905	$118,165,811	37	$13,941,387	12	$10,693,171	954	$142,800,369
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**21,672**	**24,123**	**$3,062,113,123**	**2,291**	**$1,467,053,404**	**456**	**$669,854,412**	**26,870**	**$5,199,020,939**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

TABLE 6.21: POPULATION VULNERABILITY TO WILDFIRE HAZARD FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Caswell County	**163**	**35**	**763**
Milton	0	0	0
Yanceyville	0	0	0

Location	Elderly at Risk	Children at Risk	Total at Risk
Unincorporated Areas	163	35	763
Davie County	**743**	**174**	**3,565**
Bermuda Run	57	6	170
Cooleemee	1	0	7
Mocksville	9	3	53
Unincorporated Areas	676	165	3,335
Forsyth County	**2,576**	**844**	**14,578**
Bethania	0	0	0
Clemmons	192	55	1,025
Kernersville	97	28	498
Lewisville	344	142	2,045
Rural Hall	1	0	4
Tobaccoville	227	44	1,039
Walkertown	103	22	481
Winston-Salem	346	144	2,398
Unincorporated Area	1,266	409	7,088
Rockingham County	**350**	**93**	**1,827**
Eden	17	4	77
Madison	0	0	0
Mayodan	1	0	5
Reidsville	4	1	16
Stoneville	0	0	0
Wentworth	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	328	88	1,729
Stokes County	**738**	**153**	**3,588**
Danbury	0	0	0
King	272	62	1,367
Walnut Cove	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	466	91	2,221
Surry County	**3,637**	**941**	**17,926**
Dobson	28	10	167
Elkin	12	3	52
Mount Airy	587	138	2,520
Pilot Mountain	51	15	268
Unincorporated Area	2,959	775	14,919
Yadkin County	**321**	**86**	**1,631**
Boonville	0	0	0
East Bend	0	0	0
Jonesville	0	0	1
Yadkinville	44	14	198
Unincorporated Area	277	72	1,432
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**8,528**	**2,326**	**43,878**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

6.5.7 Hazardous Substances

Although historical evidence and existing Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites indicate that the Northern Piedmont Region is susceptible to hazardous substance events, there are few reports of damage. Therefore, a calculated annualized loss figure may not be completely reliable.

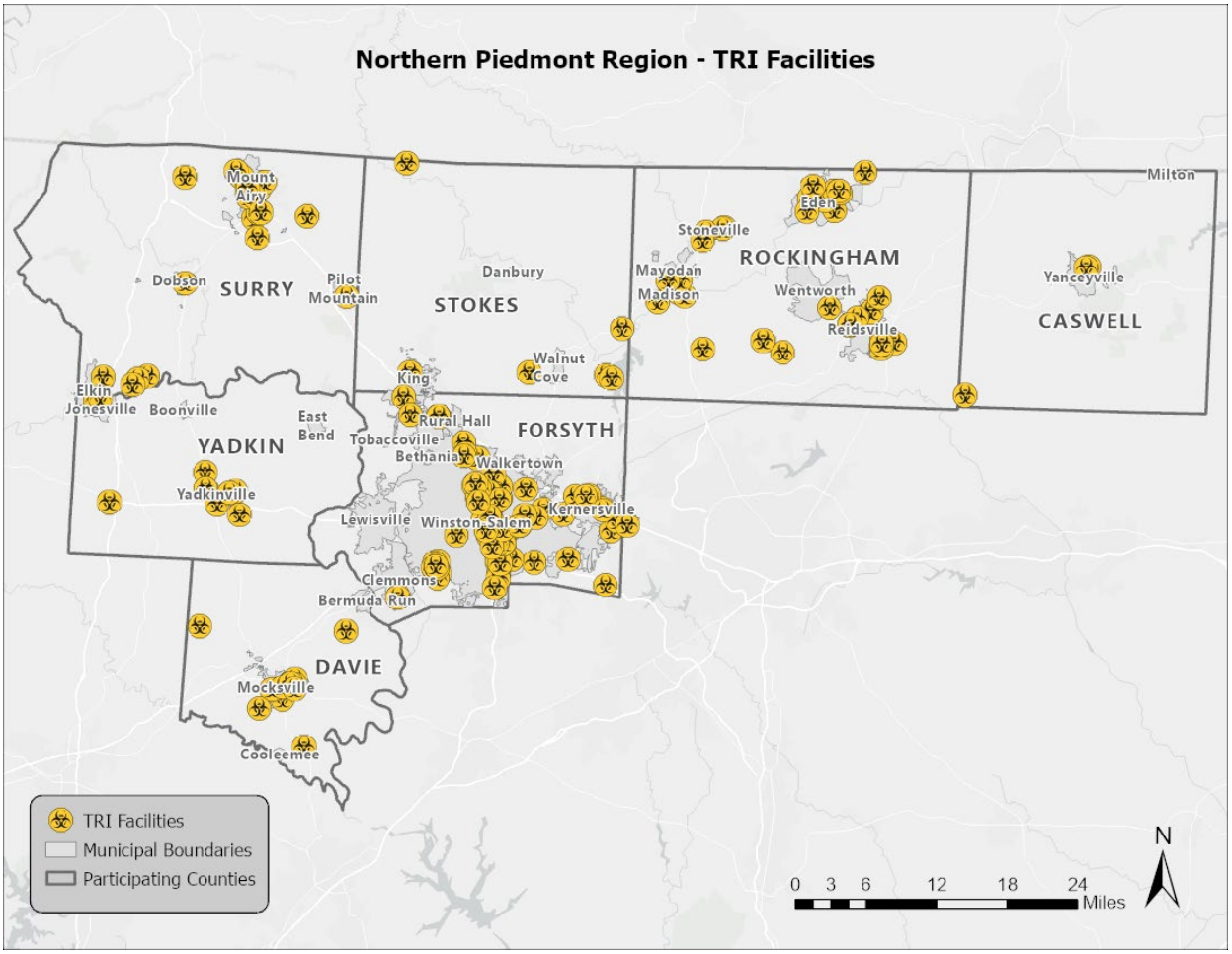
Most hazardous substance incidents that occur are contained and suppressed before destroying any property or threatening lives. However, they can have a significant negative impact. Such events can cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for 30 days or more, and cause more than 50 percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage. In a hazardous substance incident, solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants may be released from fixed or mobile containers. Weather conditions will directly affect how the hazard develops. Certain chemicals may travel through the air or water, affecting a much larger area than the point of the incidence itself. Non-compliance with fire and building codes, as well as failure to maintain existing fire and containment features, can substantially increase the damage from a hazardous materials release. The duration of a hazardous materials incident can range from hours to days. Warning time is minimal to none.

In order to conduct the vulnerability assessment for this hazard, GIS intersection analysis was used for fixed and mobile areas and parcels[11]. In both scenarios, two sizes of buffers—0.5 mile and 1 mile—were used. These areas are assumed to respect the different levels of effect: immediate (primary) and secondary. Primary and secondary impact sites were selected based on guidance from FEMA 426, Reference Manual to Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks against Buildings and engineering judgment. For the fixed site analysis, geo-referenced TRI listed toxic sites in the Northern Piedmont Region, along with buffers, were used for analysis as shown in **Figure 6.13.** For the mobile analysis, the major roads (Interstate highway, U.S. highway, and State highway) and railroads, where hazardous materials are primarily transported that could adversely impact people and buildings, were used for the GIS buffer analysis. **Figure 6.14** shows the areas used for mobile toxic release buffer analysis. The results indicate the approximate number of parcels, improved value, as shown in **Table 6.22** (fixed sites), **Table 6.23** (mobile road sites) and **Table 6.24** (mobile railroad sites)[12].

[11] This type of analysis will likely yield inflated results (generally higher than what is actually reported after an actual event).

[12] Note that parcels included in the 1-mile analysis are also included in the 0.5-mile analysis.

FIGURE 6.13: TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) FACILITIES IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: EPA

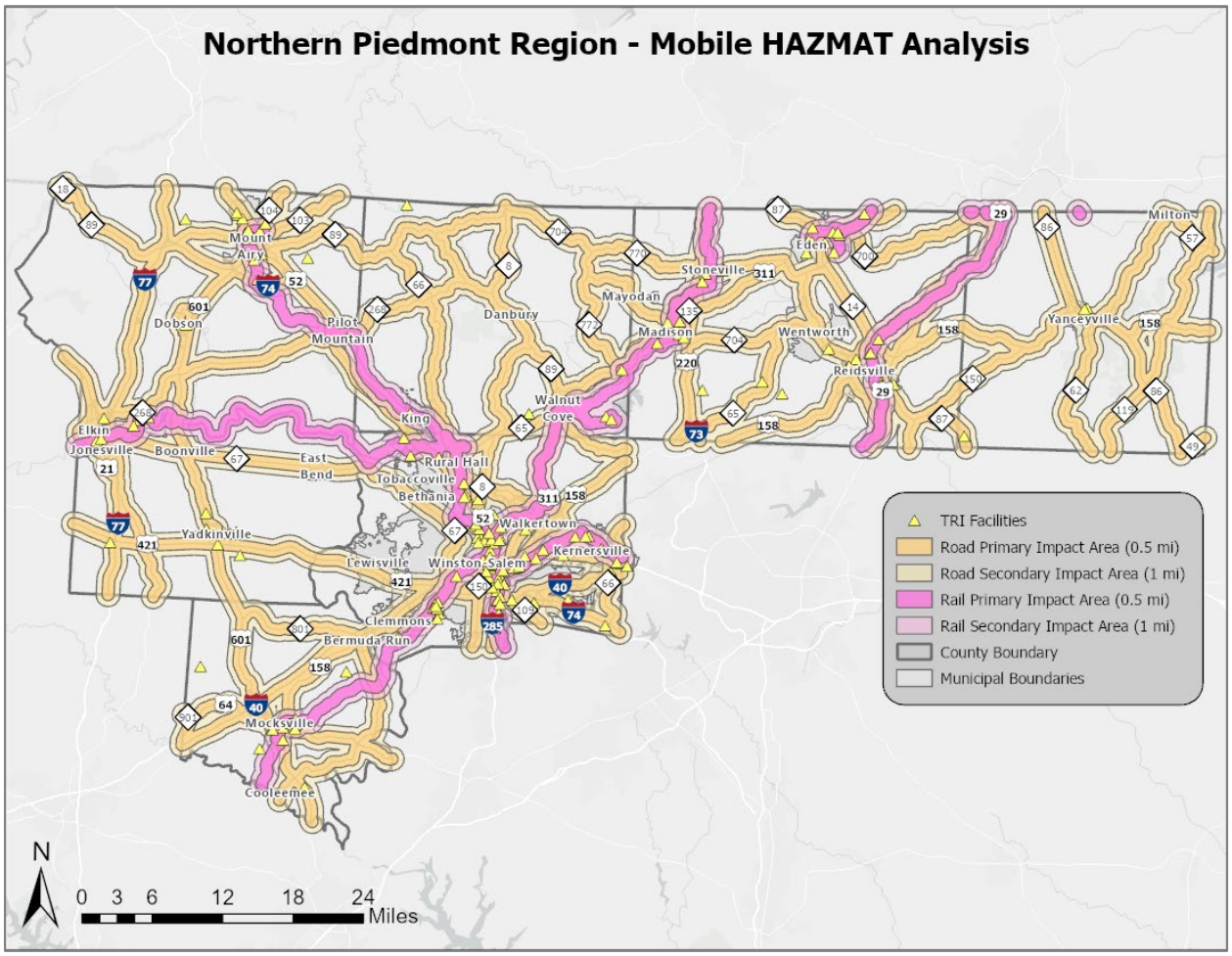
TABLE 6.22: EXPOSURE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (FIXED SITES) IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Caswell County	**250**	**183**	**$24,128,185**	**729**	**537**	**$63,079,541**
Milton	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Yanceyville	41	28	$12,505,296	275	195	$36,039,351
Unincorporated Area	209	155	$11,622,889	454	342	$27,040,190
Davie County	**2,102**	**1,619**	**$400,045,350**	**4,243**	**3,115**	**$662,319,660**
Bermuda Run	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Cooleemee	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Mocksville	1,518	1,249	$236,258,440	2,596	2,105	$391,459,510
Unincorporated Area	584	370	$163,786,910	1,647	1,010	$270,860,150
Forsyth County	**23,165**	**18,894**	**$6,138,260,540**	**56,590**	**47,190**	**$11,342,278,805**

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Bethania	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Clemmons	757	695	$162,122,200	2,019	1,803	$469,458,000
Kernersville	2,074	1,781	$601,805,900	5,991	5,246	$1,549,768,600
Lewisville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Rural Hall	4	2	$39,048,200	79	48	$148,421,200
Tobaccoville	191	136	$30,036,600	546	423	$68,666,000
Walkertown	151	114	$15,361,900	306	241	$27,734,300
Winston-Salem	19,050	15,539	$5,080,899,440	43,407	36,263	$8,395,551,805
Unincorporated Area	938	627	$208,986,300	4,242	3,166	$682,678,900
Rockingham County	**7,804**	**5,817**	**$855,099,541**	**18,873**	**14,380**	**$1,848,437,041**
Eden	2,929	2,249	$342,652,520	6,674	5,244	$655,023,583
Madison	891	629	$106,515,855	1,492	1,116	$153,968,717
Mayodan	141	99	$27,537,937	808	694	$85,615,306
Reidsville	2,438	1,825	$241,443,299	5,307	4,056	$561,770,082
Stoneville	327	249	$28,460,260	724	554	$56,755,196
Wentworth	39	22	$2,405,363	176	122	$31,695,411
Unincorporated Area	1,039	744	$106,084,307	3,692	2,594	$303,608,746
Stokes County	**669**	**526**	**$101,870,700**	**2,333**	**1,793**	**$312,436,004**
Danbury	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
King	437	376	$61,863,000	1,438	1,202	$217,456,604
Walnut Cove	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	232	150	$40,007,700	895	591	$94,979,400
Surry County	**4,357**	**3,431**	**$781,169,120**	**11,084**	**8,760**	**$1,716,110,180**
Dobson	135	100	$71,293,690	565	429	$183,677,910
Elkin	507	375	$146,465,530	1,394	1,028	$296,709,030
Mount Airy	2,627	2,182	$464,166,800	5,049	4,203	$849,960,110
Pilot Mountain	159	125	$20,273,260	754	602	$97,303,660
Unincorporated Area	929	649	$78,969,840	3,322	2,498	$288,459,470
Yadkin County	**1,455**	**1,073**	**$228,804,816**	**4,283**	**3,051**	**$536,473,975**
Boonville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
East Bend	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Jonesville	112	82	$14,023,932	681	523	$69,498,336
Yadkinville	785	633	$139,845,122	1,584	1,248	$266,986,786
Unincorporated Area	558	358	$74,935,762	2,018	1,280	$199,988,853
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**39,802**	**31,543**	**$8,529,378,252**	**98,135**	**78,826**	**$16,481,135,206**

Source: EPA, Local governments

FIGURE 6.14: MOBILE HAZMAT BUFFERS IN THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION



Source: NC Department of Transportation

TABLE 6.23: EXPOSURE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (MOBILE ANALYSIS – ROAD)

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Caswell County	**6,684**	**4,612**	**$473,669,700**	**9,748**	**6,638**	**$646,951,074**
Milton	206	135	$9,398,190	206	135	$9,398,190
Yanceyville	917	648	$118,925,707	977	686	$123,269,096
Unincorporated Area	5,561	3,829	$345,345,803	8,565	5,817	$514,283,788
Davie County	**14,523**	**10,524**	**$2,177,209,469**	**19,784**	**14,355**	**$2,904,136,909**
Bermuda Run	1,645	1,499	$527,524,203	1,818	1,662	$563,515,683
Cooleemee	492	422	$36,761,200	542	458	$39,309,650
Mocksville	2,201	1,732	$473,549,371	2,872	2,278	$553,582,438
Unincorporated Area	10,185	6,871	$1,139,374,695	14,552	9,957	$1,747,729,138
Forsyth County	**81,149**	**67,110**	**$16,591,284,573**	**124,242**	**104,271**	**$23,748,077,760**

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Bethania	43	26	$4,087,400	203	141	$24,890,000
Clemmons	4,203	3,717	$1,048,503,569	6,880	6,145	$1,603,297,870
Kernersville	7,366	6,073	$1,951,739,800	10,617	8,992	$2,542,163,700
Lewisville	1,169	945	$220,881,900	2,712	2,286	$524,108,400
Rural Hall	1,554	1,282	$342,875,300	1,560	1,288	$344,174,700
Tobaccoville	406	289	$54,739,500	806	593	$101,211,100
Walkertown	2,710	2,183	$399,736,000	2,868	2,320	$413,290,800
Winston-Salem	50,181	42,777	$11,007,432,452	77,758	67,154	$15,639,205,638
Unincorporated Area	13,517	9,818	$1,561,288,652	20,838	15,352	$2,555,735,552
Rockingham County	**26,067**	**19,716**	**$2,793,669,833**	**39,112**	**29,596**	**$3,811,790,006**
Eden	3,881	3,061	$478,213,358	5,878	4,527	$622,978,187
Madison	1,471	1,101	$152,633,954	1,493	1,117	$154,099,639
Mayodan	1,096	904	$125,189,698	1,401	1,165	$148,001,116
Reidsville	2,894	2,195	$416,871,195	5,962	4,617	$665,886,983
Stoneville	691	535	$55,416,192	724	554	$56,755,196
Wentworth	685	504	$182,732,002	945	694	$202,809,383
Unincorporated Area	15,349	11,416	$1,382,613,434	22,709	16,922	$1,961,259,502
Stokes County	**12,759**	**8,565**	**$1,062,717,804**	**20,011**	**13,351**	**$1,656,602,607**
Danbury	145	88	$24,832,600	145	88	$24,832,600
King	661	578	$127,242,404	1,893	1,628	$313,414,304
Walnut Cove	929	651	$89,866,400	931	652	$90,022,700
Unincorporated Area	11,024	7248	$820,776,400	17,042	10,983	$1,228,333,003
Surry County	**22,768**	**17,446**	**$2,780,702,202**	**31,016**	**23,718**	**$3,520,107,132**
Dobson	671	505	$219,150,310	683	515	$221,626,400
Elkin	2,180	1,642	$391,148,640	2,296	1,735	$404,830,620
Mount Airy	4,759	3,934	$816,017,150	5,487	4,545	$940,336,770
Pilot Mountain	930	731	$137,629,870	970	760	$141,437,860
Unincorporated Area	14,228	10,634	$1,216,756,232	21,580	16,163	$1,811,875,482
Yadkin County	**11,675**	**7,687**	**$1,081,963,664**	**16,396**	**10,759**	**$1,484,882,398**
Boonville	736	550	$87,562,841	736	550	$87,562,841
East Bend	477	328	$45,480,682	529	368	$48,551,893
Jonesville	1,290	967	$130,686,522	1,454	1,068	$137,240,217
Yadkinville	1,238	972	$209,359,200	1,565	1,239	$265,244,951
Unincorporated Area	7,934	4,870	$608,874,419	12,112	7,534	$946,282,496
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**175,625**	**135,660**	**$26,961,217,245**	**260,309**	**202,688**	**$37,772,547,886**

Source: NC Department of Transportation, Local Governments

TABLE 6.24: EXPOSURE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (MOBILE ANALYSIS – RAILROAD)

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Caswell County	**737**	**468**	**$39,088,076**	**1,263**	**811**	**$67,946,317**
Milton	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Yanceyville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	737	468	$39,088,076	1,263	811	$67,946,317
Davie County	**3,418**	**2,421**	**$461,599,910**	**5,911**	**4,249**	**$772,357,531**
Bermuda Run	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Cooleemee	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Mocksville	1,757	1,422	$278,228,390	2,872	2,278	$553,582,438
Unincorporated Area	1,661	999	$183,371,520	3,039	1,971	$218,775,093
Forsyth County	**31,900**	**25,856**	**$8,448,700,854**	**64,399**	**54,009**	**$13,341,831,903**
Bethania	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Clemmons	873	768	$200,254,300	1,930	1,690	$400,220,900
Kernersville	3,202	2,823	$675,621,200	6,170	5,464	$1,328,078,800
Lewisville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Rural Hall	1,231	1,010	$217,639,700	1,560	1,288	$344,174,700
Tobaccoville	463	354	$57,451,500	800	617	$90,264,400
Walkertown	909	663	$82,824,100	1,881	1,500	$205,930,800
Winston-Salem	21,374	17,512	$6,664,474,302	44,608	37,920	$9,998,974,851
Unincorporated Area	10,526	8,344	$1,784,226,552	19,791	16,089	$3,342,857,052
Rockingham County	**11,858**	**8,850**	**$1,032,869,106**	**19,670**	**14,907**	**$1,721,377,916**
Eden	3,070	2,315	$263,154,541	5,438	4,246	$461,728,009
Madison	1,114	846	$112,948,164	1,474	1,103	$152,939,687
Mayodan	832	727	$77,915,853	1,325	1,153	$144,774,899
Reidsville	3,346	2,541	$319,071,480	5,345	4,110	$521,675,044
Stoneville	622	474	$46,987,326	724	554	$56,755,196
Wentworth	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	2,874	1,947	$212,791,742	5,364	3,741	$383,505,081
Stokes County	**4,291**	**3,096**	**$427,352,900**	**7,601**	**5,553**	**$794,126,604**
Danbury	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
King	1,446	1,133	$201,740,300	2,816	2,348	$407,576,704
Walnut Cove	401	280	$35,289,100	706	508	$60,215,900
Unincorporated Area	2,444	1,683	$190,323,500	4,079	2,697	$326,334,000
Surry County	**5,742**	**4,413**	**$811,691,350**	**10,624**	**8,164**	**$1,431,133,810**
Dobson	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Elkin	909	710	$123,721,090	1,468	1,131	$235,673,240
Mount Airy	2,267	1,890	$449,566,300	3,865	3,234	$688,898,770
Pilot Mountain	792	623	$103,150,840	970	760	$141,437,860

Location	0.5 Mile Buffer			1.0 Mile Buffer		
	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value	Approx. Number of Parcels	Approx. Number Improved	Approx. Improved Value
Unincorporated Area	1,774	1,190	$135,253,120	4,321	3,039	$365,123,940
Yadkin County	**790**	**479**	**$51,058,551**	**2,473**	**1,594**	**$184,411,323**
Boonville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
East Bend	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Jonesville	256	197	$24,328,295	946	689	$97,157,796
Yadkinville	-	-	$-	-	-	$-
Unincorporated Area	534	282	$26,730,256	1,527	905	$87,253,527
Northern Piedmont Regional Total	**58,736**	**45,583**	**$11,272,360,747**	**111,941**	**89,287**	**$18,313,185,404**

Source: NC Department of Transportation, Local Governments

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Given high susceptibility across the entire Northern Piedmont Region, it is assumed that the total population is at risk of hazardous materials incidents. It should be noted that areas of high population density may be at an elevated risk due to a greater burden to quickly evacuate more people.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Fixed Site Analysis:

The critical facility analysis for fixed TRI sites revealed that there are at least 636 facilities located in a HAZMAT risk zone. The primary impact zone (0.5-mile buffer) includes at least 200 facilities throughout the region. Forsyth County has the most facilities in the primary impact zone with 112 facilities. Caswell County has 2, Davie County has 16, Rockingham County has 35, Stokes County has 4, and Surry County has 22, while Yadkin County has 9. The remaining facilities are in the secondary, 1-mile zone. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in **Table 6.27** at the end of this section.

Mobile Analysis:

The critical facility analysis for road and railroad transportation corridors revealed that there are 640 critical facilities located in the primary (0.5-mile) mobile HAZMAT buffer areas for roads and 288 for railroads throughout the region. Although this is a worst-case scenario model, it indicates that most of the critical facilities in the Northern Piedmont region are vulnerable to a potential mobile HAZMAT incident. Additionally, there are 805 critical facilities located in the secondary (1-mile) buffer area of roads and 440 railroads, accounting for over 75 percent of the total number of critical facilities in the region. This may be the result of many critical facilities being located near major roadways for ease of access, but it is nonetheless important to recognize what a large percentage of critical facilities in the region are located in the smaller buffer area. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in **Table 6.27** at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a hazardous material incident has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, critical facilities, and populations in the Northern Piedmont Region. Those areas in a primary buffer are at the highest risk, though all areas carry some vulnerability due to variations in conditions that could alter the impact area such direction and speed of wind, volume of release, etc.

6.5.8. Dam Failure

Vulnerability to dam failure in the region is essentially limited to the people, property, infrastructure, critical facilities, and the environment of areas immediately downstream of dams, especially high hazard dams. At the time of the 2025 update of this plan, there is limited modeling data available (or available data is protected) to conduct a detailed vulnerability assessment for this hazard. However, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality oversees the statewide Dam Safety Program to reduce the overall risk of this hazard and implement Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for future reference. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also maintains the National Inventory of Dams (NID) at the federal level. Additional information related to high hazard dams of the region can be found in **Table 6.25**.

TABLE 6.25: SUMMARY OF HIGH-HAZARD DAM VULNERABILITY

Dam Name	NID ID	EAP	Condition (as of July 2024)	Owner Type	Max Capacity (acre-feet)	Max Discharge (ft3/s)	River/Stream
CASWELL COUNTY							
Yanceyville Water Supply Dam	NC02018	N	Fair	Local Gov	38	3675	Country Line Creek
Lunsford Dam	NC02020	N	Poor	Private	14.4	N/A	N/A
Farmer Lake Dam	NC04769	Y	Fair	Local Gov	15268	4000	Country Line Creek
Jones Dam	NC04786	N	Poor	Private	12	N/A	S. Fork Rattlesnake Creek
J.J. Pointer Dam	NC04939	N	Fair	Private	2.98	N/A	UT to Country Line Creek
DAVIE COUNTY							
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #5	NC01425	Y	Fair	Local Gov	424	4100	Howard Branch
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #2	NC01426	Y	Fair	Local Gov	1389	1450	Steelman Creek
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #6	NC01424	Y	Fair	Private	616	470	Greasy Creek
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #8	NC00259	Y	Fair	Private	991	1284	Cedar Creek
Hoffner Lake Dam	NC00415	Y	Fair	Private	48	N/A	Reedy Creek
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #15A	NC00370	Y	Fair	Local Gov	2580	5650	Ellsworth Creek
Lake Myers Family Campground Dam	NC02250	Y	Fair	Private	402	995	Beaver Creek
Dutchman Creek WS Dam #17	NC02253	Y	Fair	Local Gov	5072	10522	Dutchman Creek
Davie County Water Plant Dam	NC07070	N	Fair	Local Gov	100	0	Yadkin River
FORSYTH COUNTY							
Vogler Lake Dam	NC00425	N	Fair	Private	50	83	Muddy Creek
Alsup Lake Dam	NC00404	N	Fair	Private	50	99	Muddy Creek
Shelton Lake Dam	NC02352	Y	Poor	Private	99	N/A	Muddy Creek

Haynes Estate Lake Dam #1	NC01531	N	Fair	Private	35	30	UT to Johnson Creek
Haynes Estate Lake Dam #2	NC01396	Y	Fair	Private	22	91	Johnson Creek
Lea Lake Dam	NC02368	N	Fair	Private	43	N/A	Johnson Creek
Reynolds Lake Dam #1	NC02370	Y	Fair	Private	32	N/A	Johnson Creek
Lasater Mill Pond Dam	NC00301	N	Fair	Private	245	60	Blanket Creek
Lake Falmouth Dam	NC01647	Y	Fair	Local Gov	112	N/A	Ellison Creek
Parker Lake Dam #2	NC01544	Y	Fair	Private	32	N/A	Ellison Creek
Conrad Lake Dam	NC00389	Y	Poor	Private	176	198	Mill Creek
Shallowford Lakes Dam #1	NC00430	Y	Fair	Private	203	204	Mill Creek
Shallowford Lakes Dam #2	NC02383	Y	Fair	Private	80	296	UT to Mill Creek
Salem Lake Dam	NC00327	Y	Fair	Local Gov	9230	35112	Salem Creek
Winston Lake Dam	NC00304	Y	Fair	Local Gov	1368	83	Frazier Creek
Joyner Lake Dam	NC00420	Y	Fair	Private	96	50	Kerners Mill Creek
Hauser Lake Dam	NC02402	Y	Fair	Private	14	55	UT to Smith Creek
Kernersville Water Supply Dam	NC00315	Y	Fair	Local Gov	300	3055	Belews Creek
Sabrina Lake Dam	NC02424	N	Not Rated	Private	42	N/A	UT to S. Fork Muddy Creek
Janita Lake Dam Upper	NC02428	N	Poor	Private	16	N/A	Salem Creek
Haynes Lake Dam	NC02433	Y	Fair	Private	30	N/A	Muddy Creek
Whitaker Lake Dam	NC02434	Y	Fair	Private	27	N/A	Silas Creek
Brookberry Farm Lake Dam West	NC02436	Y	Fair	Private	58	N/A	Tomahawk Creek
Beauchamp Lake Dam	NC01543	N	Fair	Private	42	N/A	Tomahawk Creek
Town Fork Creek Watershed Dam #5	NC00423	Y	Fair	Private	112	402	Old Field Creek
Town Fork Creek Watershed Dam #6	NC00424	Y	Fair	Private	173	402	Mill Creek
Town Fork Creek Watershed Dam #2	NC00421	Y	Fair	Private	584	330	Lick Creek

Town Fork Creek Watershed Dam #1-B	NC00422	Y	Fair	Private	271	N/A	Lick Creek
Young Lake Dam #2	NC01658	Y	Fair	Private	58	0	Mill Creek
Hanes Lake Dam	NC00310	Y	Fair	Private	288	40	Bill Branch
Gambill Lake Dam Middle	NC01579	N	Fair	Private	30	N/A	Bill Branch
Fowler Lake Dam #2	NC01532	Y	Fair	Private	46	30	Muddy Creek
Fowler Lake Dam #1	NC01533	Y	Poor	Private	40	0	UT to Muddy Creek
Creeson Lake Dam	NC01539	N	Poor	Private	60	24	Leak Fork Creek
K & W Lake Dam	NC01535	Y	Fair	Private	43	N/A	Muddy Creek
Mallard Lake Dam Lower	NC00305	Y	Satisfactory	Private	170	188	Muddy Creek
Mallard Lake Dam Upper West	NC00306	Y	Fair	Private	42	452	Muddy Creek
Woodview Lake Dam Lower	NC02457	Y	Fair	Private	25	28	Mill Creek
Wall Lake Dam	NC02466	Y	Fair	Private	37	N/A	Beaver Dam Creek
Gambill Pond Dam Lower	NC02468	N	Fair	Private	22	N/A	Bill Branch
Mallard Lake Dam Upper	NC02469	Y	Fair	Private	77	N/A	Muddy Creek
Town And Country Lake Dam	NC04803	Y	Fair	Private	28.7	N/A	Mill Creek
Century Park Lake Dam	NC04808	Y	Fair	Local Gov	39	400	Smith Creek
Brookdale Lake Dam	NC05283	Y	Fair	Private	14.8	N/A	Johnson Creek
Beaver Brook Drive Dam	NC05549	N	Fair	Private	11.1	N/A	Johnson Creek
Arboretum Townhouse Dam	NC05550	Y	Fair	Private	17.1	0	Deep Creek
Swann Water Treatment Plant RWR Dam #1 (aka NW)	NC05650	Y	Fair	Local Gov	131	0	N/A
Swann Water Treatment Plant RWR Dam #1 (aka NW)	NC05651	Y	Fair	Local Gov	231	0	N/A
Dell Phase 1 SWDP Dam	NC05790	Y	Fair	Private	34	N/A	N/A

Hillcrest Towne Center Pond B Dam	NC05854	Y	Fair	Private	4	200	UT to Little Creek
Hillcrest Towne Center Pond E Dam	NC05855	Y	Fair	Private	22	210	UT to Little Creek
Kaymoore Dam	NC06118	Y	Fair	Private	9	0	UT to Muddy Creek
Mitch Allen Dam	NC06425	N	Not Rated	Private		N/A	Yadkin River
Winston-Salem Forsyth County Lagoon #1 Dam	NC06602	N	Fair	Local Gov	70	0	Salem Creek
Winston-Salem Forsyth County Lagoon #2 Dam	NC06603	N	Fair	Local Gov	50	0	Salem Creek
Winston-Salem Forsyth County Lagoon #3 Dam	NC06604	N	Fair	Local Gov	30	0	Salem Creek
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY							
Grogan Estate Lake Dam	NC00572	N	Fair	Private	56	396	Big Beaver Island Creek
Young Lake Dam	NC00555	Y	Unsatisfactory	Private	52	630	Buffalo Creek
John Smith Lake Dam	NC00570	N	Fair	Private	58	248	Matrimony Creek
Lake Hazel Dam	NC00565	N	Fair	State	195	165	Carroll Creek
Eden Presettling Impoundment Dam	NC01604	Y	Fair	Local Gov	107.2	N/A	UT to Dan River
Lake Hunt Dam	NC00551	Y	Fair	Local Gov	2972	248	Troublesome Creek
Troublesome Creek Dam	NC01599	Y	Fair	Local Gov	21161	4972	Troublesome Creek
Southern C's Farm Lake Dam	NC00564	N	Fair	Private	114	248	Troublesome Creek
Jack Neal Dam	NC03901	N	Fair	Private	12	179	Hogans Creek
Ed Wilkins Dam	NC03998	Y	Unsatisfactory	Private	62	296	Troublesome Creek
Newman-Bowman Dam	NC04031	N	Fair	Private	17	N/A	Troublesome Creek
Greensboro National Golf Course Dam #1	NC05385	N	Fair	Private	17	N/A	Haw River
Greensboro National Golf Course Dam #2	NC05386	N	Fair	Private	11	N/A	Haw River
Belews Creek Saddle Dike #4 Dam	NC05941	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	263490	26577	UT to Dan River
Belews Lake Dam	NC05942	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	263490	26577	UT to Dan River
Smiths Lake Dam #1	NC06785	N	N/A	Private	10	0	Matrimony Creek

Smiths Lake Dam #2	NC06786	N	N/A	Private	10	0	Matrimony Creek
STOKES COUNTY							
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #6	NC00347	Y	Fair	Local Gov	1240	15050	Crooked Run Creek
Town Fork Creek WS Dam #10	NC00349	Y	Fair	Local Gov	4963	12846	Town Fork Creek
Town Fork Creek WS Dam #16	NC00350	Y	Fair	Local Gov	3617	15300	Neatmans Creek
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #12	NC01498	Y	Fair	Local Gov	130	346	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #17	NC04185	N	Fair	Private	17	154	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Hanging Rock State Park Dam	NC00342	Y	Fair	State	290	1855	Cascade Creek
Lilly Lake Dam	NC01508	N	Fair	Private	57	323	UT to Crooked Run Creek
Town Fork Creek WS Dam #13	NC00343	Y	Satisfactory	Local Gov	579	1380	Watts Creek
Town Fork Creek WS Dam #14A	NC00346	Y	Fair	Local Gov	773	5463	Voss Creek
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #4	NC04213	Y	Fair	Local Gov	2377	1700	W. Prong Little Yadkin River
Tedder Dam Lower	NC04237	N	Fair	Private	29	80	Timmons Creek
Lakeview Acres Dam	NC04242	N	Fair	Private	22	10	UT to Muddy Creek
Day Dam	NC04245	N	Fair	Private	5	100	Crooked Run
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #9	NC05398	Y	Fair	Local Gov	144	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #13A	NC05399	N	Fair	Local Gov	125.2	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #14, 16	NC05400	N	Fair	Local Gov	89	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #18	NC04854	N	Fair	Local Gov	76.3	259.64	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #20	NC05401	N	Fair	Local Gov	72.6	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #25	NC04856	Y	Fair	Local Gov	196	273.04	E. Prong Little Yadkin River

Little Yadkin River WS Dam #26	NC04857	Y	Fair	Local Gov	97.6	306	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #29	NC05402	Y	Fair	Local Gov	125	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Town Fork Creek WS Dam #7	NC05441	Y	Fair	Local Gov	337.5	N/A	Red Bank Creek
Little Yadkin River WS Dam #8A	NC05822	N	Fair	Private	34	N/A	E. Prong Little Yadkin River
Belews Creek Active Ash Basin Dam	NC05937	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	7328	28	UT to Dan River
Belews Creek Saddle Dike #1 Dam	NC05938	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	263490	26577	UT to Dan River
Belews Creek Saddle Dike #2 Dam	NC05939	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	263490	26577	UT to Dan River
Belews Creek Saddle Dike #3 Dam	NC05940	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	263490	26577	UT to Dan River
Belews Creek Holding Basin Dam	NC06203	Y	Satisfactory	Utility	124	N/A	N/A
Marshall Dam	NC06791	N	N/A	Private	10	0	Timmons Creek
SURRY COUNTY							
Willowbrook Carp Lake Dam	NC04250	Y	Fair	Private	12.7	N/A	Yadkin River
Cedar Brook Lake Dam	NC01571	Y	Fair	Private	86.4	N/A	Camp Creek
Klondike Farm Dam	NC01397	Y	Fair	Private	82	289	Grassy Creek
Shopshire Dam	NC00788	Y	Fair	Private	30	80	Ararat River
Green Hill Lake Dam	NC00277	N	Fair	Private	242	504	UT to Lovills Creek
Doggett Reservoir Dam	NC01490	Y	Fair	Local Gov	40	N/A	Stewarts Creek
Town Of Pilot Mountain Dam	NC04262	Y	Fair	Local Gov	24	N/A	Toms Creek
Low Gap Wildlife Club Dam	NC00274	N	Fair	Private	206	4475	Christian Creek
Reynolds Lake Dam	NC00276	Y	Fair	Private	1380	N/A	Mill Creek
Stewarts Creek WS Dam #1A	NC00377	N	Fair	Private	5091	29400	Stewarts Creek
Jordon Dam	NC04268	N	Fair	Private	11	N/A	Ararat River
Carpenter Dam	NC04276	N	Fair	Private	12	N/A	UT to Cooks Creek

Blue Dam	NC04277	N	Fair	Private	19.4	222	UT to Fisher River
Simpson Dam	NC04289	Y	Fair	Private	19.2	1360	Davenport Creek
W. Reynolds Dam	NC04291	Y	Fair	Private	47.6	16	Long Creek
Alberty Dam	NC04293	N	Fair	Private	13.4	138	Bear Creek
Hugh Chatham Hospital Dam	NC04296	N	Fair	Private	171.4	130	UT to Dutchman Creek
Elkin Reservoir Dam	NC04298	Y	Fair	Local Gov	61.2	N/A	Elkin Creek
Scott-Harris Dam	NC04990	N	Fair	Private	33.1	N/A	Little Beaver Creek
South Key Street Dam	NC07504	N	N/A	Local Gov	10	0	Heatherly Creek
Gammons Dam	NC07679	N	N/A	Private	32	N/A	Naked Run
YADKIN COUNTY							
Deep Creek Watershed #15B Dam	NC00355	Y	Fair	Local Gov	338	650	North Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #10 Dam	NC00258	Y	Fair	Local Gov	572	1100	North Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #19A Dam	NC00262	Y	Fair	Local Gov	923	850	Cranberry Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #6B Dam	NC01482	Y	Fair	Local Gov	522	1330	South Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #21 Dam	NC00263	Y	Fair	Local Gov	908	570	South Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #22A Dam	NC00264	Y	Fair	Local Gov	457	850	South Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #30A Dam	NC00266	Y	Fair	Local Gov	444	1280	South Deep Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #23 Dam	NC00384	Y	Fair	Local Gov	284	580	Fisher Creek
Deep Creek Watershed #5D Dam	NC05866	Y	Fair	Local Gov	7820	N/A	N/A
Yadkinville WTP Reservoir Dam	NC05920	Y	Fair	Local Gov	79	207	N/A
Highland Orchards Dam	NC06187	Y	Fair	Private	50	N/A	UT to Arnolds Branch
Highland Orchard Dam	NC06188	N	Not Rated	Private	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamptonville Jones Dam	NC07605	N	Poor	Private	0	N/A	N/A

Source: NCDEQ, July 2024

6.6 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The results of this vulnerability assessment are useful in at least three ways:

- Improving our understanding of the risk associated with the natural hazards in the Northern Piedmont region through better understanding of the complexities and dynamics of risk, how levels of risk can be measured and compared, and the myriad of factors that influence risk. An understanding of these relationships is critical in making balanced and informed decisions on managing the risk.
- Providing a baseline for policy development and comparison of mitigation alternatives. The data used for this analysis presents a current picture of risk in the Northern Piedmont Region. Updating this risk "snapshot" with future data will enable comparison of the changes in risk with time. Baselines of this type can support the objective analysis of policy and program options for risk reduction in the region.
- Comparing the risk among the natural hazards addressed. The ability to quantify the risk to all these hazards relative to one another helps in a balanced, multi-hazard approach to risk management at each level of governing authority. This ranking provides a systematic framework to compare and prioritize the very disparate natural hazards that are present in the Northern Piedmont Region. This final step in the risk assessment provides the necessary information for local officials to craft a mitigation strategy to focus resources on only those hazards that pose the most threat to Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin counties.

Exposure to hazards can be an indicator of vulnerability. Economic exposure can be identified through locally assessed values for improvements (buildings), and social exposure can be identified by estimating the population exposed to each hazard. This information is especially important for decision-makers to use in planning for evacuation or other public safety related needs.

The types of assets included in these analyses include all building types in the participating jurisdictions. Specific information about the types of assets that are vulnerable to the identified hazards is included in each hazard subsection (for example, all building types are considered at risk to the tornadoes/thunderstorms hazard and commercial, residential, and government-owned facilities are at risk of repetitive flooding).

Table 6.26 presents a summary of estimated annual losses (EAL) for each hazard and on a composite scale in the Northern Piedmont Region as reported in 2024 by the FEMA National Risk Index[13].. Due to the reporting of hazard damages primarily at the county level, it was difficult to determine an accurate annualized loss estimate for each municipality. Therefore, an annualized loss was determined through the damage reported through historical occurrences at the county level. If no historical occurrences were reported, an accurate annualized loss estimate could not be obtained. These values should be used as an additional planning tool or measure risk for determining hazard mitigation strategies throughout the region.

[13] FEMA National Risk Index: https://hazards.fema.gov/nrj/. Note that the Tornadoes/Thunderstorms (hail, lightning, strong wind, tornado) and Severe Winter Weather (cold wave, ice storm, winter weather) hazards are calculated using an average of available subhazard EAL data.

TABLE 6.26: POTENTIAL ANNUALIZED LOSSES FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

Hazard	Caswell County	Davie County	Forsyth County	Rockingham County	Stokes County	Surry County	Yadkin County	Total
Drought	$2,302,979	$3,736,874	$18,656,575	$5,496,915	$1,926,290	$4,217,562	$2,347,755	$38,684,950
Excessive Heat	$1,241,660	$2,609,284	$12,104,203	$3,281,929	$1,054,448	$2,371,841	$1,124,671	$23,788,036
Hurricane and Tropical Hazards	$656,093	$870,966	$6,393,002	$1,747,821	$671,261	$1,403,781	$904,864	$12,647,788
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms	$405,226	$256,625	$159,371	$467,165	$200,581	$441,941	$318,219	$2,249,128
Severe Winter Weather	$295,575	$182,148	$106,625	$309,393	$97,863	$67,027	$86,606	$1,145,237
Earthquakes	$19,522	$44,974	$327,901	$39,102	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	$431,499
Geological	$868,621	$771,297	$5,968,902	$1,763,714	$604,473	$1,090,714	$488,182	$11,555,903
Dam Failure	$224,571	$330,100	$2,474,026	$524,026	$244,582	$576,627	$354,610	$4,728,542
Flooding	$35,703	$380,475	$103,358	$125,138	$13,917	$53,746	$32,733	$745,069
Wildfires	$41,486	$193,382	$1,046,055	$195,705	$81,586	$242,956	$123,830	$1,925,000
Infectious Disease	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Hazardous Substances	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Radiological Emergency	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Terrorism	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cyber	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Electromagnetic Pulse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Civil Disturbance	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Food Emergency	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Source: FEMA NRI

As noted previously, all existing and future buildings and populations (including critical facilities) are vulnerable to natural hazards including drought, hurricane and tropical hazards, tornadoes/ thunderstorms, and severe winter weather. Some buildings may be more vulnerable to these hazards based on locations, construction, and building type. **Table 6.27** shows an expanded count of regional critical facilities retrieved from NCEM RMT data grouped by updated FEMA community lifelines. These critical facility counts are planning estimates subject to future changes. Additionally, **Table 6.28** shows the critical facilities vulnerable to additional hazards analyzed in this section. The table lists those assets that are determined to be exposed to each of the identified hazards (marked with an "**X**").

TABLE 6.27: CRITICAL FACILITIES BY FEMA COMMUNITY LIFELINE

FEMA Lifeline	Food	Comms	Hazmat	Shelter	Comms	Supply	Safety	Safety	Medical	Comms	Safety	Hazmat	Safety	Transport	Energy	Safety	Water	N/A
Location	**Food & Farm**	**Banking & Finance**	**Chemical**	**Commercial**	**Comms**	**Manufacturing**	**Defense**	**Government**	**Healthcare**	**IT**	**National Monument**	**Nuclear**	**Postal & Shipping**	**Transport**	**Energy**	**Emergency Services**	**Water**	**Total**
Caswell County	**38**	**3**	**0**	**880**	**0**	**163**	**0**	**181**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**66**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**1,373**
Milton	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Yanceyville	0	1	0	177	0	10	0	97	4	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	6	302
Unincorporated Area	38	2	0	681	0	152	0	80	30	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	1,044
Davie County	**65**	**55**	**0**	**1,173**	**0**	**569**	**1**	**108**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**349**	**5**	**1**	**24**	**2,406**
Bermuda Run	0	7	0	60	0	25	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	126
Cooleemee	0	2	0	26	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	50
Mocksville	1	14	0	271	0	122	1	37	29	0	0	0	0	67	5	1	5	553
Unincorporated Area	64	32	0	816	0	417	0	59	16	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	16	1,677
Forsyth County	**35**	**174**	**0**	**6,901**	**0**	**822**	**1**	**1,042**	**673**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**429**	**11**	**50**	**23**	**10,161**
Bethania	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Clemmons	0	12	0	299	0	37	0	42	41	0	0	0	0	21	0	2	0	454
Kernersville	1	19	0	784	0	105	0	92	50	0	0	0	0	44	0	6	0	1,101
Lewisville	2	2	0	138	0	5	0	28	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	199
Rural Hall	0	3	0	109	0	20	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	155
Tobaccoville	0	0	0	39	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	48
Walkertown	0	0	0	160	0	7	0	31	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	213
Winston-Salem	2	138	0	4,696	0	590	1	794	525	0	0	0	0	318	7	28	10	7,109
Unincorporated Area	29	0	0	661	0	57	0	39	33	0	0	0	0	20	4	8	13	864
Rockingham County	**51**	**49**	**1**	**4,771**	**0**	**2,421**	**1**	**604**	**287**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,198**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**9,389**
Eden	1	19	0	1,053	0	315	0	86	78	0	0	0	0	212	3	0	1	1,768
Madison	0	9	0	376	0	132	0	25	14	0	0	0	0	93	1	0	0	650
Mayodan	0	4	0	199	0	191	0	15	8	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	444

Reidsville	1	16	1	900	0	376	0	83	82	0	0	0	0	201	1	0	0	1,661
Stoneville	0	1	0	98	0	60	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	191
Wentworth	0	0	0	82	0	54	0	153	15	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	348
Unincorporated Area	49	0	0	2,063	0	1,293	1	233	87	0	0	0	0	601	0	0	0	4,327
Stokes County	**5,089**	**13**	**0**	**888**	**0**	**176**	**0**	**153**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**21**	**16**	**0**	**6,458**
Danbury	3	3	0	15	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	51
King	306	7	0	274	0	46	0	24	25	0	0	0	0	14	2	1	0	699
Walnut Cove	92	2	0	162	0	9	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0	290
Unincorporated Area	4,688	1	0	437	0	121	0	107	4	0	0	0	0	34	18	8	0	5,418
Surry County	**2,397**	**112**	**0**	**2,427**	**2**	**569**	**0**	**414**	**116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**378**	**4**	**0**	**29**	**6,448**
Dobson	111	2	0	165	1	3	0	72	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	4	371
Elkin	15	10	0	310	0	39	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	478
Mount Airy	9	37	0	693	1	192	0	73	44	0	0	0	0	129	1	0	16	1,195
Pilot Mountain	0	12	0	100	0	37	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	5	199
Unincorporated Area	2,262	51	0	1,159	0	298	0	202	18	0	0	0	0	213	2	0	0	4,205
Yadkin County	**133**	**38**	**0**	**1,166**	**0**	**217**	**0**	**185**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**206**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,988**
Boonville	1	3	0	80	0	12	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	121
East Bend	0	3	0	42	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	71
Jonesville	2	7	0	150	0	11	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	201
Yadkinville	0	14	0	197	0	47	0	59	21	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	407
Unincorporated Area	130	11	0	697	0	143	0	100	11	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	1,188
South Mountains Regional Total	**7,808**	**444**	**1**	**18,206**	**2**	**4,937**	**3**	**2,687**	**1,247**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2,690**	**47**	**67**	**83**	**38,223**

TABLE 6.28: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Caswell County																		
CASWELL COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Anderson Township Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Anderson Township Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Casville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Cherry Grove Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Leasburg Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Leasburg Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Milton Voluntary Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Milton Voluntary Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Pelham Volunteer Fire Department of Caswell County, N. C.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X	X
Prospect Hill Voluntary Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Providence Fire and Rescue, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Semora Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yanceyville Fire & Rescue Corporation	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yanceyville Fire & Rescue Corporation 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP D - DISTRICT IV - SUBSTATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
CASWELL COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT / CASWELL COUNTY JAIL	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
YANCEYVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT - HEADQUARTERS	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Oakwood Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
N L Dillard Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Bartlett Yancey High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
North Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Stoney Creek Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Beverly Rucker Family Care Home #6	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Beverly Rucker Family Care Home #7	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Beverly Rucker Family Care Home #8	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Beverly Rucker Family Care Home #9	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Carrie's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Corbett's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Corbett's Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
D & H Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
D & H Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Dogwood Forest Family Care Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Dogwood Forest Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Double 'S' And 'H' Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Graves Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jefferson Family Care Home #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jones Family Home #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
L & L Family Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X				X		X
Mitchell Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
New Beginnings	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Parker's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Rudd Ridge Family Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Taylor Family Care Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Taylor Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Terry Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
CareFocus	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Caswell County Home Health Agency	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Blackwell's Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Dogwood Forest #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jefferson Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Poole's Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
The Ronald David Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Currie House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Hamer Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Hearthstone Youth and Family Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Life Changes Counseling	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Seventh Avenue Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Brian Center Health & Rehabilitation/Yanceyville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Davie County																		
DAVIE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Advance Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Advance Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Center Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Cooleemee Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Cornatzer-Dulin Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X

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		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
County Line Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Jerusalem Township Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Mocksville Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Sheffield-Calahaln Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
Smith Grove Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Farmington Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Fork Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
William R. Davie Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
DAVIE COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STATION 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
DAVIE COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STATION 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
DAVIE COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STATION 1	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
DAVIE COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
TOWN OF COOLEEMEE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP E DISTRICT III - SUBSTATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
DAVIE COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MOCKSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
William R Davie Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Cooleemee Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South Davie Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		
Davie County High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mocksville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		

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North Davie Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Pinebrook Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Shady Grove Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Cornatzer Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Central Davie Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
William Ellis Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Davie County Early College High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Trinity Baptist Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Magnolia Place	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Davie County Home Health Agency	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Davie County Hospital/CAP	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Davie Medical Equipment, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Cedar Rock Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Davie Place Residential Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Somerset Court of Mocksville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Davie County Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Boxwood Acres	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Davie County Group Home, Inc	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Milling Manor, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mocksville Outpatient Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginning Family Services-Apt. 102	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginnings Family Services - Apt. 101	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginnings Family Services - Apt. 101-A	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginnings Family Services - Apt. 201-B	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginnings Family Services - Apt. 202	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X

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New Beginnings Family Services - Apt. 202-C	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Beginnings Family Services-Apt. 201	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
New Horizon Enterprises	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Pleasant Acres	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Twinbrooks	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X		X
Autumn Care of Mocksville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermuda Village Retirement Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Meadowbrook Terrace of Davie	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Forsyth County																		
FORSYTH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Beeson Cross Roads Fire and Rescue, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Belews Creek Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Griffith Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Horneytown Volunteer Fire Department of Forsyth County, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Kernersville Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Kernersville Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Kernersville Fire Department 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Kernersville Fire Department 4	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Mineral Springs Volunteer Fire and Rescue, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Old Richmond Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rural Hall Fire And Rescue	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
The Clemmons Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Clemmons Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

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The Lewisville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Lewisville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
The Piney Grove Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
The Piney Grove Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
The Salem Chapel Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Union Cross Fire-rescue of Forsyth County, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Vienna Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Vienna Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Walkertown Fire Department Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Walkertown Fire Department Incorporated 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Walkertown Fire Department Incorporated 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 4	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 5	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 6	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 7	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 8	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 9	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
Winston Salem Fire Department 10	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 11	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 12	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 14	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X

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Winston Salem Fire Department 15	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 16	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 17	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston Salem Fire Department 18	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 19	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Fire Department 20	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
NUCARE CAROLINA AMBULANCE INCORPORATED	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
FORSYTH COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WINSTON SALEM RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESPONSE TEAM	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
KERNERSVILLE VOLUNTEER RESCUE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
CAVALRY MEDICAL TRANSPORT	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE - WINSTON SALEM	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION - WINSTON SALEM	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY RANGER - FORSYTH COUNTY	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS POLICE	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WINSTON-SALEM POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP E DISTRICT IV	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY CAMPUS POLICE	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		
KERNERSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT - WINSTON SALEM OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL - CENTRAL CRIMINAL INTERDICTION HEADQUARTERS	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL LAW ENFORCEMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
FORSYTH TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS POLICE	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
FORSYTH COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wallburg Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Quality Education Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
The STEAM Academy of Winston Salem	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolton Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Brunson Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X
Career Center	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Cash Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Carter High School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Children's Center	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Clemmons Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Downtown School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
East Forsyth High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Easton Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Forest Park Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
R B Glenn High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

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Griffith Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
HallWoodward Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Hanes Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ibraham Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Jefferson Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Kernersville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Kernersville Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Konnoak Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
DiggsLatham Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Lewisville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Lowrance Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Meadowlark Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Mineral Springs Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Mineral Springs Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Moore Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Mount Tabor High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
North Forsyth High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
North Hills Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Northwest Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Old Richmond Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Old Town Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Paisley IB Magnet	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X
Parkland High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
J. F. Kennedy High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
PhiloHill Magnet Acadent	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X

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Piney Grove Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Reynolds High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Rural Hall Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Sedge Garden Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Sherwood Forest Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Southeast Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South Fork Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Speas Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Union Cross Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Vienna Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Walkertown Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
West Forsyth High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Whitaker Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Wiley Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Carver High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Southwest Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Cook Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Carter G Woodson School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Forsyth Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Ashley Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Clemmons Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Hospital/Homebound Ed Center	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Jefferson Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Meadowlark Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Petree Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Walkertown Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Ward Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Gibson Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Kimberley Park Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X
Middle College of Forsyth Cnty	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Middle Fork Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
WinstonSalem Preparatory Acad	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Arts Based Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
East Forsyth Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Main Street Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Reagan High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
The Special Children's School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Jacket Academy at Carver High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Early College of Forsyth Count	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Frank Morgan Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Walkertown High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Atkins Academic & Technology High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Kingswood School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Caleb's Creek Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Flat Rock Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Kimmel Farm Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Berean Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Bishop McGuinness Catholic H. S.	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Calvary Day School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Cathedral Oak Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							

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Challenge Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Faith Academy Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Ephesus Junior Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Clubhouse Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Hampton Education Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Forsyth Country Day School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Impact Preparatory Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Montessori School of Winston-Salem	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Jefferson Day School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Sch	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Redeemer School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
Quest Excellence Achieve. Acad	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Rise Academy Street School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Salem Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Salem Baptist Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Sherman Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X		
St. Leo Catholic School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X
Gospel Light Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
St. John's Lutheran Day Sch.	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Triad Baptist Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston Salem Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Westlawn	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Summit School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Winston-Salem Street School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Salem Montessori School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X

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Woodland Baptist Chr. Sch.	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		X
PIEDMONT BAPTIST COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
SALEM COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
FORSYTH TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
CAROLINA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X
WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Hawthorne Surgical Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Piedmont Endoscopy Center, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Plastic Surgery Center Of North Carolina, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wake Forest Cardiac Rehabilitation Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		
Baptist House at Bethabara	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Brannon's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				X
Dogwood Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Dushane Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Hines Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Hines Family Care Home #3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Hines Family Care Home #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Hines Family Care Home #5	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Holly Haven	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Jack and Jeanie Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Jackson Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Liggins Family Care Home of Kernersville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Moore's Retirement Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X

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Parkview Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Quality Professional MultiServices, LLC	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				X
Tender Love Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Village Trail	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
William's Family Care Home #3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Williams Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wolfe's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Advanced Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Alpha Omega Health, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
American HomePatient	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Baptist Hospital Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Baptist Hospital Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Bayada Nurses Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Bayada Nurses, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Carolina Care, LLC	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Coram Alternate Site Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Crawford's Pointe Health Care Agency	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Easter Seals North Carolina - Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Eldercare of Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Elite Health Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
FairWay Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Forsyth County DSS	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Forsyth Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Gentiva Health Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Gentiva Health Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X

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Griswold Special Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Home Health Professionals	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Hospice & Palliative Care Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
In Home Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
Interim HealthCare of the Triad, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
J. L. Redford, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Kelly Home Care Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincare, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lowery's Family Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
LRW Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Maxim Healthcare Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Meriweather Home Nursing, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Nursing Providers Incorporation	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Pediatric Services of America, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Personal Care Services, Ltd.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Piedmont HomeHealth Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Quality Personal Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Retirement Home Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
RHA Health Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Senior Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Shipman Family Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Springboard Care Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Tar Heel Home Health	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
TEAMCARE, INC.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Tender Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X

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Total Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Touch by Angels Home Healthcare, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Trinity Healthcare of Winston Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Visiting Angels of Winston Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Alterra Clare Bridge of Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Bradford Village East, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bradford Village West, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Brighton Gardens of Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Brookstone Terrace	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
C.R.T. - Golden Lamb Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Cambridge Hills of Clemmons	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Christian Care of Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Clemmons Village	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Clemmons Village II	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Creekside Manor	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Elms at Tanglewood	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Forsyth Village	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X
Heritage Woods	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Homestead Hills Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Kerner Ridge Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Meadowbrook Terrace/Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
New Beginnings Assisted Living Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Polo Ridge Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Reynolda Park	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Salem House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		

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Shuler Health Care Inc./Crane Villa	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Shuler Health Care Inc./Phillips Villa	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Shuler Health Care Inc./Pierce Villa	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Shuler Health Care Inc./Record Villa	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Shuler Health Care Inc./Storey Villa	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Southfork	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Homestead	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
Vienna Village, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Kate B. Reynolds Hospice Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Amos Cottage Rehabilitation Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Forsyth Memorial Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Medical Park Hospital, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
SemperCare Hospital of Winston-Salem, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
The North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Incorporated	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
4 C's Program Inc. C-4 Site	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
4C's Program Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Addiction Recovery Care Association (ARCA)	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Adult Partial Hospitalization Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Aldersgate Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
Ardsley Street Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Babcock Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Bailey Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Banner House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Barnes Therapeutic Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Brenda Shelton Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		

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Brent Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Bristol Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
Butler Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
C&W Alternative Family Living Facility	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
C.R.E.S.T. Treatment Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X
Carter Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CDM Counseling and Consulting	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
CenterPoint Human Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Christian Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Cole Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Cooke Therapeutic Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Crepe Myrtle Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Davis Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Epworth Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
First Step Develomental Independent Care Services,	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Forsyth County Day Reporting Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Forsyth County ICF/MR Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
Forsyth Group Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
Forsyth Group Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Friendship House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Gales Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Glenn's Assessment and Counseling Service	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.- Ebert Street Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.-Brandywine Road	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.-Independence Road	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.-Pressman Drive Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.-Stockton Street Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Hason Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Hines Mental Health Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Hines Mental Health Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Hinkle House at Bethabara	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X	X
Independence Place	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
James and Linda Wright Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Jeffrey & Cheryl Morgan	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Judy's Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Juvenile Day Reporting Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Kernersville Vocational Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Konnoak Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Lawson Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Lifeskills	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Mathews Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Michelle Wardlow Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Murray Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X
Norma Jean Lewis Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Oxford Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
Page Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Parkfield	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Patterson Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Peacehaven Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							

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Raven Ridge Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Rebecca Howell Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Renigar Place	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Shelbia Wiley Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Step One	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Stepping Stones	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Sturmer House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Summit House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Tabitha Carter Therapeutic Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
The Arches-Horizons Residential Care Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
The Ashley House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
The Atrium/The Respite Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Children's Home/Day Treatment Program	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
The Enrichment Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
The Fellowship Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Therapeutic Classroom	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Tise Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X
Twin City Counseling Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Twin City Counseling Center-Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
UMAR-Clingman Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
UMAR-Rider Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
UMAR-Waddell Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Vaughn Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Westwind	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Wilson Smith Cottage	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		

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Winfrey Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
YWCA-Hawley House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Wake Forest University Baptist Behavioral Health, I	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Arbor Acres United Methodist Retirement Community,	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Baptist Retirement Homes of North Carolina, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Blumenthal Jewish Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Brian Center Health & Retirement/Winston Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X
Britthaven Forsyth	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Britthaven of Kernersville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
High Point Care Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Lutheran Home - Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Meadowbrook Manor of Clemmons	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Salemtowne	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X
Silas Creek Manor	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Springwood Care Center of Forsyth	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
The Nursing Center At Oak Summit	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
The Oaks at Forsyth	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Winston-Salem Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Crossroads Healthcare Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Gentiva Health Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Maxim Healthcare Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Nursefinders MedicalStaffing of Winston-Salem	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
RN's and Allied Health Associates + Allied Nurses.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Trinity HealthCare Staffing Group, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X

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U.S. Nursing Network	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Rockingham County																		
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY 911 CENTER-ALTERNATE	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Draper Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Draper Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Eden Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				
Eden Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Eden Fire Department 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Eden Fire Department 4	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Huntsville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jacobs Creek Fire Tax District, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Leaksville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Madison Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Mayodan Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Monroeton Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Monroeton Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
North Stoneyview Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Northwest Rockingham County Fire Protection Association, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Oregon Hill Volunteer Fire District, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Reidsville Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Reidsville Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Reidsville Fire Department 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Ruffin Volunteer Fire Department, Inc	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X

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Shiloh Community Fire Protection Association, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Stoneville Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Volunteer Fire Department Of Bethany, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Volunteer Fire Department Of Bethany, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Wentworth Voluntary Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Williamsburg Fire Department and Rescue, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yanceyville Road Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
MADISON-ROCKINGHAM RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
EDEN RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
REIDSVILLE RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT / ROCKINGHAM COUNTY JAIL	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
EDEN POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
MAYODAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP D DISTRICT III	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
CITY OF REIDSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
STONEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF PARKS - MAYO RIVER STATE PARK	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Bethany Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Dalton McMichael High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Western Rockingham Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X

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Stoneville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Rockingham County High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Wentworth Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Williamsburg Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Central Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Douglass Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Draper Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
J E Holmes Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
John W Dillard Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Lawsonville Ave Elem	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
LeaksvilleSpray Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		X
Monroeton Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
John M Morehead High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Moss Street Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
New Vision Sch.of Math/Sci/Tec	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Reidsville High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Reidsville Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South End Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Bethany Community Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The SCORE Center	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Lincoln Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Rockingham County Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Huntsville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Rockingham Co Early College High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Benaja Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X

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Community Baptist School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Carolina Baptist Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Increase Learning Center	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Shiloh Community School LLC	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Oak Level Baptist Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Tribe of Judah of NC INC	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Victory Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Freedom Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
True Gospel Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ROCKINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Addie's Adult Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Beverly Rucker Family Care Home #5	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Beverly Rucker's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Beverly Rucker's Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Beverly Rucker's Family Care Home #3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Beverly Rucker's Family Care Home #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Cornerstone Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X
Daphne's Adult Care #5	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
Daphne's Adult Care Home Inc. #3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Daphne's Adult Care Home Inc. #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Daphne's Adult Care Home, Inc. #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Daphne's Adult Care Home, Inc. #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Ellison's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Ellison's Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Holt Family Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X

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Kellam's Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Lawson Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Leaksville Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Leaksville Rest Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Mark's Family Care Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Mark's Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Nancy O. Turner Family Care Home I	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Nancy O. Turner Family Care Home II	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Oakwood Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Oakwood Family Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Pierce's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Pritchett's Family Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
The East Adult Care Home #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
The East Adult Care Home #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Turner's Family Care Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
CareFocus	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Continuum Home Care of Madison	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Rockingham County Council On Aging, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Shipman Family Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X		
Unified Home Care, LLC	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Branchwood Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Carolina House of Reidsville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Eden Estates	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Highgrove Long Term Care Center,Inc	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Moyer's Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Pine Forrest Home for the Aged	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Hospice of Rockingham County, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Annie Penn Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Morehead Memorial Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
ARC #3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		X
ARC #4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Bibee Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Carolyn Carter and Associates, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Cedar Place	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Challenges #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Challenges Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Daystar Group Home # 1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Daystar Group Home #5	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Daystar Group Home 2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Daystar Group Home 3	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Daystar Group Home 4	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Ellis Broadus	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Greycliff House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Hodgkins Substance Abuse Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Jerry's Place	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Life Changes Counseling	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Life Changes Counseling	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Life Turn	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Manley Street Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X				X
New Life Clubhouse	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Norman Street	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Red Clay Road Supervised Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Remmsco Men's Halfway House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Remmsco Women's House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Rockingham ARC # 6	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Rockingham ARC #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				X
Rockingham ARC #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rockingham ARC #5	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X
Rockingham County Area MH/DD/SAS	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rockingham Family Health Psychological & Counseling	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X
Rockingham Opportunities Corporation	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rouse's Group Home #6	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rouse's Group Homes	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Second Street	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Thomas Therapeutic Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X
Visions Adolescence Care Facility	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Webb Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Westerly Park Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X				
Youth Haven Services, Inc	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Avante at Reidsville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Brian Center Health and Rehabilitation/Eden	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Britthaven of Madison	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Stokes County																		
STOKES COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
City Of King Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Danbury Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Double Creek Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Francisco Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Lawsonville Volunteer Fire & Rescue, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Northeast Stokes Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
South Stokes Volunteer Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South Stokes Volunteer Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Stokes-Rockingham Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Stokes-Rockingham Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
The Pinnacle Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X
The Sauratown Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Traphill Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Walnut Cove Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
STOKES COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES - UNIT 3 AND 4	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X
STOKES COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES - UNIT 1	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
STOKES COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES - UNIT 5	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
STOKES COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP E DISTRICT IV - SUBSTATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X					X	X
HANGING ROCK STATE PARK - RANGER STATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
WALNUT COVE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
KING POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X	X
Chestnut Grove Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Mount Olive Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
King Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			X	X
Pinnacle Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X	X	X
Francisco Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Germanton Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
South Stokes High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Lawsonville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X		
North Stokes High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
Nancy Reynolds Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Pine Hall Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Sandy Ridge Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Southeastern Stokes Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
London Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Walnut Cove Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
West Stokes High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Meadowbrook Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Piney Grove Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Stokes Early College High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Poplar Springs Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
King Family Ministries Sch.	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								

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Calvary Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Living Word Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Overby Rest Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Health Services Personnel, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X
Stokes County Department of Social Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Stokes County HHA	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Tar Heel Home Health	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Graceland Living Center I	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Graceland Living Center II	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Mountain Valley Living Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Rose Tara Plantation, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Walnut Ridge Assisted Living	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Hospice of Stokes County	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Stokes-Reynolds Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Group Homes of Forsyth, Inc.-McGee Court Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
King Substance Abuse Counseling	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Pinecrest School	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Pinnacle Homes #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Pinnacle Homes II	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Serendipity House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X
Stokes County ICF/MR Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X
Stokes Medical Center Park	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							X
Stokes Opportunity Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Stokes-Reynolds Memorial Hospital	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		
Universal Health Care/King	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X

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Village Care of King	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Walnut Cove Healthcare Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		X
Surry County																		
SURRY COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Ararat Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X							X	X
Bannertown Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Bannertown Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
C. C. Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
C. C. Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Central Surry Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Central Surry Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Dobson Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Elkin Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Four-way Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Four-way Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Franklin Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Franklin Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Jot-Um-Down Volunteer Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
Mount Airy Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Mount Airy Fire Department 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Mountain Park Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Pilot Knob Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X

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Pine Ridge Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Shoals Volunteer Fire District, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						
Skull Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Skull Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Skull Camp Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
South Surry Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
South Surry Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
South Surry Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc. 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Westfield Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
White Plains Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
SURRY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES STATION 4	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
SURRY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES STATION 5	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
SURRY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES STATION 3	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
MOUNT AIRY RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
SURRY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES STATION 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
ELKIN RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
DOBSON RESCUE SQUAD	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
PILOT MOUNTAIN RESCUE SQUAD AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
PILOT MOUNTAIN POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP E DISTRICT V - SUBSTATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP E DISTRICT V	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
SURRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS POLICE	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
PILOT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK - RANGER STATION	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
SURRY COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT / SURRY COUNTY JAIL	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
DOBSON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
MOUNT AIRY POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
ELKIN POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Central Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
Dobson Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Pilot Mountain Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X
Shoals Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Surry Central High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Westfield Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Cedar Ridge Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Copeland Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Flat Rock Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Franklin Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		X
J Sam Gentry Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Mountain Park Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
North Surry High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
White Plains Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Elkin Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Elkin High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Mount Airy High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X

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Mount Airy Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Meadowview Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X						
Bruce H Tharrington Elem	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Jones Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
East Surry High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		X
Surry Early College HS Design	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Elkin Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Millennium Charter Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X		X
Rockford Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
EMunTalee	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Pilot Mountain Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Yadkin Valley Community School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Salem Christian Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
White Plains Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
SURRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Heart-To-Heart	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital Cardiac Rehab Progra	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
American Healthcare Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Behavioral Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Easter Seals North Carolina - Mt. Airy	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Lincare	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Lincare, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Northern Home Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
RidgeCrest Retirement Community	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Senior Quality Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Surry County DSS	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X		
Surry County Friends of Seniors	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Surry County Home Health Agency	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Tender Touch Home Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Central Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
Colonial Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
David's House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Dunmore Plantation	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Heritage Care of Elkin	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Ridge Crest Retirement, LLC	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Twelve Oaks	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X		X		
Hospice of Surry County, Inc	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Hospice of Surry County, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Northern Hospice	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X		
Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Northern Hospital of Surry County	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Crossroads Behavioral Healthcare-Elkin	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X		
Crossroads Behavioral Healthcare-Riverside Drive	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Delphi Counseling Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Elkin Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Galax Trail Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Gilmer Street Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Hope Valley-Men's Division	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Hope Valley-Women's Division	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X
Hunter House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Lebanon House	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
LifeSpan Enrichment	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X						X		
Lifespan Ventures-Dobson	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				X		
Park Drive Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Peace Lily #1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Peace Lily #2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Professional Assessment & Counseling Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
Professional Assessment and Counseling Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Spring Street Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Surry County Pretrial Release/Day Reporting Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		
Sydnor Street Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
The Way Station	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Central Continuing Care	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X
Elkin Healthcare Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Surry Community Nursing Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Yadkin County																		
YADKIN COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EOC/Response	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Arlington Fire and Rescue, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Arlington Fire and Rescue, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Austin Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Buck Shoals Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Courtney Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
East Bend Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
East Bend Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Forbush Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Forbush Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jonesville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Lone Hickory Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X											
The Boonville Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Boonville Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
The Fall Creek Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
The Fall Creek Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. 2	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
West Yadkin Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yadkinville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
YADKIN COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
YADKIN COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED	Fire/EMS	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
BOONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
EAST BEND POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
JONESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
YADKIN COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
YADKINVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Boonville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
East Bend Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
West Yadkin Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yadkinville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Courtney Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
Fall Creek Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Forbush Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Forbush High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Jonesville Elementary	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Starmount High	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
Yadkin Success Academy	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Yadkin Early College	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Forbush Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Starmount Middle	School	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
The Way Christian School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X		
Whispering Pines Chr. Day Sch.	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Faith Fellowship School	School	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Advantage Home Care, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
Care South, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X							
Carolina Companions, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Carolina Select Home Care, LLC	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Health Services Unlimited, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Hospice of Yadkin County	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Quality Care Senior Services, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Touched By Angels Home Healthcare, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Yadkin County Council on Aging, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Yadkin Valley Home Health	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Piedmont Village at Yadkinville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Pinebrook Residential Center 1	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Pinebrook Residential Center 2	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Natural								Geological		Other						
		Drought	Excessive Heat	Hurricane & Tropical Hazards	Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Severe Winter Weather	Earthquakes	Flood 100-year	Flood 500-year	Landslide - High Incidence	Landslide - Mod. Incidence	Wildfires	Fixed HAZMAT 0.5 Mile	Fixed HAZMAT 1 Mile	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Road)	Mobile HAZMAT 0.5 Mile (Rail)	Mobile HAZMAT 1 Mile (Rail)
The Magnolias Over Yadkin	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
Hoots Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		
Boonville Group Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Carolina Counseling and Court Services	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		
Crossroads Behavioral Healthcare-Boonville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Crossroads Behavioral Healthcare-Yadkinville	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Muncus Road Home	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		X
Pathways	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					X	X		
Yadkin County Adult Developmental Vocational Progra	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X		
Yadkin I	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Yadkin II & III	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X		
Willowbrook Health Care Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Yadkin Nursing Care Center	Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X		

SECTION 7
CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section of the plan discusses the capability of communities in the Northern Piedmont Region to implement hazard mitigation activities. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 7.1 What is a Capability Assessment?
- 7.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment
- 7.3 Capability Assessment Findings
- 7.4 Conclusions on Local Capability

7.1 WHAT IS A CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT?

The purpose of the capability assessment is to determine the ability of a local jurisdiction to implement a comprehensive mitigation strategy and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, programs, or projects.[1] As in any planning process, it is important to try to establish feasible goals, objectives, and/or actions based on an understanding of the organization's capacity (agencies and/or departments) to implement the proposed strategies. The capability assessment helps determine practical mitigation actions that are likely to be implemented over time, given a local government's planning and regulatory framework, level of administrative and technical support, amount of fiscal resources, and current political climate.

A capability assessment has two primary components: 1) an inventory of a local jurisdiction's relevant plans, ordinances, or programs already in place and 2) an analysis of its capacity to implement mitigation measures. Careful examination of local capabilities helps identify existing gaps, shortfalls, or weaknesses with ongoing government activities that potentially hinder proposed mitigation activities and possibly exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. A capability assessment acknowledges the existing mitigation measures (completed or underway) at the local government level, which should be leveraged and enhanced through future mitigation efforts.

The capability assessment completed for the Northern Piedmont Region serves as a critical planning step and an integral part of the foundation for designing an effective hazard mitigation strategy. Coupled with the risk assessment, the capability assessment helps identify and target meaningful mitigation actions for incorporation in the Mitigation Strategy portion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This helps establish the goals and objectives for the region to pursue under this Plan and ensures that such goals and objectives are feasible under given local conditions.

[1] While the Final Rule for implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 does not require a local capability assessment to be completed for local hazard mitigation plans, it is a critical step in developing a mitigation strategy that meets the needs of the region while taking into account their own unique abilities. The Rule does state that a community's mitigation strategy should be "based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools" (44 CFR, Part 201.6(c)(3)).

7.2 CONDUCTING THE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

To facilitate the inventory and analysis of local government capabilities within Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin counties, a detailed capability assessment was completed for each of the participating jurisdictions based on the information found in existing hazard mitigation plans and local government websites. The assessment compiled information on various "capability indicators" including relevant planning regulatory practices (plans, programs, and ordinances), fiscal resources, administrative and technical capacity, and current political climate. These capability indicators provide insight into existing conditions that support and/or hinder the region's ability to implement hazard mitigation actions.

The standardized indicators used to assess capability promote an extensive inventory of existing local plans, ordinances, programs, and resources that are in place or underway in addition to their overall effect on hazard loss reduction. Additionally, this information can help identify gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts that counties and local jurisdictions can be addressed through newly proposed mitigation actions as part of the hazard mitigation strategy.

The information collected for the capability assessment was incorporated into a database for further analysis. A general scoring methodology was then applied to quantify each jurisdiction's overall capability. According to the scoring system, each capability indicator was assigned a point value based on its relevance to hazard mitigation. The scoring methodology is included in Appendix B: Planning Tools. Using this scoring methodology, a total score[2] and an overall capability rating of "high," "moderate," or "limited" could be determined according to the total number of points received. These classifications are designed to provide a general assessment of local government capability. The results of this capability assessment help inform and the development of an effective and practical mitigation strategy.

7.3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The findings of the capability assessment are summarized in this Plan to provide insight into the relevant capacity of the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region to implement hazard mitigation activities. All information is based upon the review of existing hazard mitigation plans and local government websites and input provided by local government officials during meetings of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.

7.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability

Planning and regulatory capability is based on the successful enforcement and implementation of plans, ordinances, and programs that are intended to guide and manage growth, development, and redevelopment in a responsible manner while maintaining the general welfare of the community. It includes emergency response and mitigation planning, comprehensive land use planning, and transportation planning; the enforcement of zoning or subdivision ordinances and building codes that regulate how land is developed and structures are built; as well as protecting environmental, historic, and cultural resources in the community. These planning initiatives generally present significant opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation principles and practices into the local decision-making process.

[2] The scoring methodology used to quantify and rank the region's capability can be found in Appendix B.

This assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key planning and regulatory tools and programs in place or underway for the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region and highlight the potential effect on loss reduction. This information helps identify opportunities to address existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts with other initiatives in addition to integrating the implementation of this Plan with existing planning mechanisms where appropriate.

Table 7.1 provides a summary of the relevant local plans, ordinances, and programs already in place or under development for the jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given item is currently in place and being implemented. An asterisk (*) indicates that the given item is currently being developed for future implementation. Each of these local plans, ordinances, and programs should be considered available mechanisms for incorporating the requirements of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

TABLE 7.1: RELEVANT PLANS, ORDINANCES, AND PROGRAMS

Planning / Regulatory Tool	CASWELL COUNTY	Milton	Yanceyville	DAVIE COUNTY	Bermuda Run	Cooleemee	Mocksville	FORSYTH COUNTY	Bethania	Clemmons	Kernersville	Lewisville	Rural Hall	Tobaccoville	Walkertown	Winston-Salem	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	Eden	Madison	Mayodan	Reidsville	Stoneville	Wentworth	STOKES COUNTY	Danbury	King	Walnut Cove	SURRY COUNTY	Dobson	Elkin	Mount Airy	Pilot Mountain	YADKIN COUNTY	Boonville	East Bend	Jonesville	Yadkinville
Hazard Mitigation Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive Land Use Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Floodplain Management Plan																																				
Open Space Management Plan (Parks & Rec/Greenway Plan)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓										✓						
Natural Resource Protection Plan																																				
Flood Response Plan																																				
Emergency Operations Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Continuity of Operations Plan				✓				✓	✓				✓	✓										✓				✓									
Evacuation Plan																																				
Disaster Recovery Plan																																				
Capital Improvements Plan	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		*	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓

Planning / Regulatory Tool	CASWELL COUNTY	Milton	Yanceyville	DAVIE COUNTY	Bermuda Run	Cooleemee	Mocksville	FORSYTH COUNTY	Bethania	Clemmons	Kernersville	Lewisville	Rural Hall	Tobaccoville	Walkertown	Winston-Salem	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	Eden	Madison	Mayodan	Reidsville	Stoneville	Wentworth	STOKES COUNTY	Danbury	King	Walnut Cove	SURRY COUNTY	Dobson	Elkin	Mount Airy	Pilot Mountain	YADKIN COUNTY	Boonville	East Bend	Jonesville	Yadkinville
Economic Development Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Historic Preservation Plan																																				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Zoning Ordinance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Subdivision Ordinance	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Unified Development Ordinance	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓											✓					
Post-Disaster Redevelopment Ordinance																																				
Building Code	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fire Code	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
NFIP Community Rating System								✓								✓																					

A more detailed discussion on the region's planning and regulatory capability follows.

7.3.2 Emergency Management

Hazard mitigation is widely recognized as one of the four primary phases of emergency management. The three other phases include preparedness, response, and recovery. Each phase is interconnected with hazard mitigation, as **Figure 7.1** suggests. Opportunities to reduce potential losses through mitigation practices are most often implemented before disaster strikes, such as the elevation of flood prone structures or the continuous enforcement of policies that prevent and regulate development that is vulnerable to hazards due to its location, design, or other characteristics. Mitigation opportunities can be presented during immediate preparedness or response activities, such as installing storm shutters in advance of a hurricane, and during the long-term recovery and redevelopment process following a hazard event.

FIGURE 7.1: THE FOUR PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Planning for each phase is a critical part of a comprehensive emergency management program and is crucial for the successful implementation of hazard mitigation actions. As a result, the capability indicators reviewed a range of emergency management plans in order to assess the Northern Piedmont Region's willingness to plan as well as the level of technical planning proficiency.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: A hazard mitigation plan represents a community's blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural and human-caused hazards on people and the built environment. The essential elements of a hazard mitigation plan include a risk assessment, capability assessment, and mitigation strategy.

- Each of the seven counties participating in this multi-jurisdictional plan has previously adopted a hazard mitigation plan. Each participating municipality was included in their respective county's plan.

Disaster Recovery Plan: A disaster recovery plan serves to guide the physical, social, environmental, and economic recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster. In many instances, hazard mitigation principles and practices are incorporated into local disaster recovery plans with the intent of capitalizing on opportunities to break the cycle of repetitive disaster losses. Disaster recovery plans can also lead to the preparation of disaster redevelopment policies and ordinances to be enacted following a hazard event.

- None of the counties or municipalities participating in this multi-jurisdictional plan have adopted a disaster recovery plan. They should consider developing a plan to guide the recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster.

Emergency Operations Plan: An emergency operations plan outlines responsibilities and how resources are deployed during and following an emergency or disaster.

- Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties each maintain emergency operations plans through their respective Emergency Management Departments. Each participating municipality is included in their respective county's emergency operations plan.

- The Village of Clemmons, City of Winston-Salem, and the Town of Elkin also each maintain a municipal-level emergency operations plan.

Continuity of Operations Plan: A continuity of operations plan establishes a chain of command, line of succession, and plans for backup or alternate emergency facilities in case of an extreme emergency or disaster event.

- Stokes County Emergency Management and Surry County Emergency Services have each developed a county continuity of operations plan.
- Davie County Health Department and Forsyth County Public Health have also developed continuity of operations plans.

7.3.3 General Planning

The implementation of hazard mitigation activities often involves agencies and individuals beyond the emergency management profession. Stakeholders may include local planners, public works officials, economic development specialists, and others. In many instances, concurrent local planning efforts will help to achieve or complement hazard mitigation goals. Therefore, the capability assessment also included questions pertaining to general planning capabilities and the degree to which hazard mitigation is integrated into other on-going planning efforts in the Northern Piedmont Region.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan: A comprehensive land use plan establishes the overall vision for what a community wants to be and serves as a guide for future governmental decision making. Typically, a comprehensive plan contains sections on demographic conditions, land use, transportation elements, and community facilities. Given the broad nature of the plan and its regulatory standing in many communities, the integration of hazard mitigation measures into the comprehensive plan can enhance the likelihood of achieving risk reduction goals, objectives, and actions.

- Each of the seven participating counties has adopted a comprehensive land use plan. Several of the county plans cover participating municipalities, including Cooleemee and Bermuda Run in Davie County and all municipalities in Forsyth County.
- The following municipalities have each adopted a municipal-level land use plan: Milton, Yanceyville, Mocksville, Clemmons, Kernersville, Lewisville, Winston-Salem, Eden, Madison, Mayodan, Reidsville, Stoneville, Wentworth, Boonville, King, Dobson, Elkin, Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain, and Yadkinville.

Capital Improvements Plan: A capital improvements plan guides the scheduling of spending on public improvements. A capital improvements plan can serve as an important mechanism for guiding future development away from identified hazard areas. Limiting public spending in hazardous areas is one of the most effective long-term mitigation actions available to local governments.

- Each of the seven participating counties has a capital improvement plan in place.
- The following municipalities also have a capital improvements plan: Yanceyville, Mocksville, Clemmons, Kernersville, Lewisville, Winston-Salem, Eden, Reidsville, King, Walnut Cove, Elkin, Boonville, and Yadkinville.

Historic Preservation Plan: A historic preservation plan is intended to preserve historic structures or districts within a community. An often overlooked aspect of the historic preservation plan is the assessment of buildings and sites located in areas subject to natural hazards and the identification of ways to reduce future damages. This may involve retrofitting or relocation techniques that account for the need to protect buildings that do not meet current building standards or are within a historic district that cannot easily be relocated out of harm's way.

- None of the counties or municipalities participating in this multi-jurisdictional plan have a historic preservation plan.

Zoning Ordinance: Zoning represents the primary means by which land use is controlled by local governments. As part of a community's police power, zoning is used to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of those in each jurisdiction that maintains zoning authority. A zoning ordinance is the mechanism through which zoning is typically implemented. Since zoning regulations enable municipal governments to limit the type and density of development, a zoning ordinance can serve as a powerful tool when applied in identified hazard areas.

- Each of the seven participating counties has adopted a zoning ordinance. Caswell, Forsyth, and Rockingham Counties include zoning regulations as part of their unified development ordinance. The remaining counties have adopted stand-alone zoning ordinances.
- All participating municipalities have zoning ordinances in place, except East Bend. All municipalities in Forsyth County include zoning regulations as part of their unified development ordinance. The remaining municipalities have adopted stand-alone zoning ordinances.

Subdivision Ordinance: A subdivision ordinance is intended to regulate the development of residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots for sale or future development. Subdivision design that accounts for natural hazards can dramatically reduce the exposure of future development.

- Each of the seven participating counties has adopted subdivision regulations. Caswell, Forsyth, and Rockingham Counties include subdivision regulations as part of their local unified development ordinance. The remaining counties have adopted stand-alone subdivision ordinances.
- All participating municipalities have subdivision regulations in place, except Milton, Stoneville, Boonville, and East Bend. All the municipalities in Forsyth County include subdivision regulations as part of their local unified development ordinance. The remaining municipalities with subdivision regulations have adopted stand-alone subdivision ordinances.

Building Codes, Permitting, and Inspections: Building codes regulate construction standards. In many communities, permits and inspections are required for new construction. Decisions regarding the adoption of building codes (that account for hazard risk), the type of permitting process required both before and after a disaster, and the enforcement of inspection protocols all affect the level of hazard risk faced by a community.

- North Carolina has a state compulsory building code, which applies throughout the state; however, jurisdictions may adopt codes if approved as providing adequate minimum standards. All participating counties and municipalities have adopted a building code.

- Many of the counties provide building code enforcement for municipalities under interlocal agreement. These municipalities include, Milton, Yanceyville, Bermuda Run, Cooleemee, Mocksville, Mayodan, Stoneville, Wentworth, Danbury, Dobson, Elkin, Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain, Boonville, East Bend, Jonesville, and Yadkinville.
- Winston-Salem and Forsyth County have a joint city-county planning and development services agency that includes a building inspections division. The Inspections Division administers and enforces the state building code in Forsyth County and Winston-Salem as well as all of the other municipalities in the county except Kernersville.

The adoption and enforcement of building codes by local jurisdictions is routinely assessed through the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) program developed by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO).[3] In North Carolina, the North Carolina Department of Insurance assesses the building codes in effect in a particular community and how the community enforces its building codes *with special emphasis on mitigation of losses from natural hazards*. The results of BCEGS assessments are routinely provided to ISO's member private insurance companies, which in turn may offer ratings credits for new buildings constructed in communities with strong BCEGS classifications. The concept is that communities with well-enforced, up-to-date codes should experience fewer disaster-related losses and, as a result, should have lower insurance rates.

In conducting the assessment, ISO collects information related to personnel qualification and continuing education as well as the number of inspections performed per day. This type of information combined with local building codes is used to determine a grade for that jurisdiction. The grades range from 1 to 10 with a BCEGS grade of 1 representing exemplary commitment to building code enforcement and a grade of 10 indicating less than minimum recognized protection.

7.3.4 Floodplain Management

Flooding represents the greatest natural hazard facing the nation. Accordingly, advanced tools have been developed and are readily available to help reduce the impacts associated with flooding. These tools are among the most developed when compared to other hazard-specific mitigation techniques. In addition to approaches that cut across hazards such as education, outreach, and the training of local officials, the *National Flood Insurance Program* (NFIP) contains specific regulatory measures that enable government officials to determine where and how growth occurs relative to flood hazards. Participation in the NFIP is voluntary for local governments; however, program participation is strongly encouraged by FEMA as a first step to implement and sustain an effective hazard mitigation program. It is therefore used as part of this assessment as a key indicator for measuring local capability.

In order for a county or municipality to participate in the NFIP, they must adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance that requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum building standards in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by a 100-year flood event and that new development in the floodplain will not exacerbate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

[3] Participation in BCEGS is voluntary and may be declined by local governments if they do not wish to have their local building codes evaluated

A key service provided by the NFIP is the mapping of identified flood hazard areas. Once completed, the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are used to assess flood hazard risk, regulate construction practices, and set flood insurance rates. FIRMs are an important source of information to educate residents, government officials, and the private sector about the likelihood of flooding in the community.

Table 7.2 provides NFIP policy and claim information for each participating jurisdiction in the Northern Piedmont Region.

TABLE 7.2: NFIP POLICY AND CLAIM INFORMATION

Jurisdiction	Date Joined NFIP	Current Effective Map Date	NFIP Policies in Force	Insurance in Force	Closed Claims	Total Payments to Date
CASWELL COUNTY†	09/28/07	11/17/17	2	$530,000	0	$0
Milton*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yanceyville	09/28/07	09/28/07	0	$0	0	$0
DAVIE COUNTY†	03/21/80	06/16/09	26	$7,607,000	5	$27,597
Bermuda Run	01/22/09	06/16/09	31	$8,786,000	4	$119,251
Cooleemee	10/01/10	06/16/09	0	$0	0	$0
Mocksville	09/17/08	06/16/09	6	$1,753,000	0	$0
FORSYTH COUNTY†	09/01/72	08/18/09	117	$35,975,000	64	$736,409
Bethania	04/24/02	08/18/09	1	$699,000	0	$0
Clemmons	06/27/00	08/18/09	50	$14,115,000	5	$62,218
Kernersville	06/27/00	08/18/09	33	$9,553,000	4	$136,347
Lewisville	09/28/09	08/18/09	16	$4,891,000	5	$28,094
Rural Hall	04/25/02	08/18/09	1	$191,000	0	$0
Tobaccoville	08/13/02	08/18/09	1	$145,000	0	$0
Walkertown	09/24/02	08/18/09	4	$1,330,000	0	$0
Winston-Salem	08/31/73	08/18/09	405	$118,813,000	195	$2,617,595
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY†	05/15/91	01/02/09	22	$5,131,000	10	$118,942
Eden	01/05/78	01/02/09	27	$5,431,000	39	$375,227
Madison	11/16/77	01/02/09	6	$1,922,000	18	$163,187
Mayodan	07/18/77	01/02/09	5	$1,691,000	8	$295,063

Jurisdiction	Date Joined NFIP	Current Effective Map Date	NFIP Policies in Force	Insurance in Force	Closed Claims	Total Payments to Date
Reidsville	09/29/78	09/28/07	16	$4,236,000	5	$10,804
Stoneville	07/03/07	01/02/09	0	$0	0	$0
Wentworth	10/01/10	01/02/09	1	$350,000	0	$0
STOKES COUNTY†	09/30/88	08/18/09	13	$3,225,000	8	$185,099
Danbury	07/16/87	08/18/09	0	$0	1	$3,828
King	07/04/89	08/18/09	10	$2,264,000	0	$0
Walnut Cove	06/03/86	08/18/09	0	$0	1	$6,669
SURRY COUNTY†	12/01/81	11/18/16	4	$1,350,000	17	$355,747
Dobson*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elkin	08/15/78	12/03/09	7	$2,350,000	1	$3,582
Mount Airy	12/01/81	11/18/16	23	$7,219,000	38	$811,245
Pilot Mountain	04/10/19	08/18/09	1	$134,000	0	$0
YADKIN COUNTY†	06/22/05	08/18/09	7	$1,863,000	1	$2,110
Boonville*	--	--	--	--	--	--
East Bend*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jonesville	07/01/87	08/18/09	4	$989,000	0	$0
Yadkinville	01/07/11	08/18/09	0	$0	0	$0

†Includes unincorporated areas of county only
*Community does not participate in the NFIP
Source: NFIP Community Status information as of May 2025; NFIP claims and policy information as of November 2024.

All jurisdictions listed above that are participants in the NFIP will continue to comply with all required provisions of the program and will work to adequately comply in the future utilizing several strategies. For example, the jurisdictions will coordinate with NCEM and FEMA to develop maps and regulations related to special flood hazard areas within their jurisdictional boundaries and, through a consistent monitoring process, will design and improve their floodplain management program in a way that reduces the risk of flooding to people and property.

The Towns of Dobson, Boonville, and East Bend do not participate in the NFIP because they have no land area (or a very small amount of land area) currently located within the floodplain. The Town of Milton does not participate in the NFIP due to lack of available funding and political support.

Community Rating System: An additional indicator of floodplain management capability is the active participation of local jurisdictions in the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an incentive-based program that encourages counties and municipalities to undertake defined flood mitigation activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP by adding extra local measures to provide protection from flooding. All of the 18 creditable CRS mitigation activities are assigned a range of point values. As points are accumulated and reach identified thresholds, communities can apply for an improved CRS class rating. Class ratings, which range from 10 to 1, are tied to flood insurance premium reductions as shown in **Table 7.3**. As class rating improves (the lower the number the better), the percent reduction in flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders in that community increases.

TABLE 7.3: CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNTS, BY CLASS

CRS Class	Premium Reduction
1	45%
2	40%
3	35%
4	30%
5	25%
6	20%
7	15%
8	10%
9	5%
10	0

Source: *FEMA*

Community participation in the CRS is voluntary. Any community that is in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP may apply to FEMA for a CRS classification better than class 10. The CRS application process has been greatly simplified over the past several years based on community comments. Changes were made with the intent of making the CRS more user-friendly and make extensive technical assistance available for communities who request it.

- Forsyth County (Class 8) and the City of Winston-Salem (Class 8) are the only two jurisdictions that currently participate in the CRS. Participation in the CRS program should be considered as a mitigation action by the other counties and municipalities. The program would be most beneficial to Davie County, the Town of Kernersville, and the City of Mount Airy, which have 56, 37, and 38 NFIP policies, respectively.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: A flood damage prevention ordinance establishes minimum building standards in the floodplain with the intent to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions.

- All communities participating in the NFIP are required to adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance. All counties and municipalities participating in this hazard mitigation plan, except for Milton, Dobson, Boonville, and East Bend, also participate in the NFIP and they all have adopted flood damage prevention regulations.

Floodplain Management Plan: A floodplain management plan (or a flood mitigation plan) provides a framework for action regarding corrective and preventative measures to reduce flood-related impacts.

- None of the counties or municipalities participating in this multi-jurisdictional plan have adopted floodplain management plans.

Open Space Management Plan: An open space management plan is designed to preserve, protect, and restore largely undeveloped lands in their natural state and to expand or connect areas in the public domain such as parks, greenways, and other outdoor recreation areas. In many instances, open space management practices are consistent with the goals of reducing hazard losses, such as the preservation of wetlands or other flood-prone areas in their natural state in perpetuity.

- Each of the participating counties has participated in the development of the Piedmont Triad Regional Open Space Strategy which identifies a wide variety of key conservation opportunities across the region as well as a strategy meant to serve as the foundation for future conservation planning efforts within each county.
- Several counties and municipalities have developed jurisdiction-level parks, recreation, open space, and/or greenway master plans, including Davie County, Mocksville, Forsyth County, Kernersville, Lewisville, Winston-Salem, Rockingham County, Madison, Mayodan, Reidsville, Stokes County, King, Walnut Cove, Surry County, Dobson, Elkin, Mount Airy, and Yadkin County.

Stormwater Management Plan: A stormwater management plan is designed to address flooding associated with stormwater runoff. The stormwater management plan is typically focused on design and construction measures that are intended to reduce the impact of more frequently occurring minor urban flooding.

- Although none of the participating counties or municipalities have stormwater management plans in place, the following jurisdictions have adopted stormwater management regulations through local unified development or stormwater ordinances: Forsyth County, Bermuda Run, Bethania, Clemmons, Kernersville, Lewisville, Rural Hall, Tobaccoville, Walkertown, Winston-Salem, Mount Airy, Eden, and Reidsville.
- Many of the other participating jurisdictions have adopted stormwater regulations through various local ordinances (such as a zoning or subdivision ordinance), including Caswell County, Davie County, Bermuda Run, Cooleemee, Mocksville, Rockingham County, Madison, Stokes County, Danbury, King, Walnut Cove, Dobson, Pilot Mountain, Yadkin County, Jonesville, and Yadkinville

Substantial Damage Estimate Procedures: Properties in communities the Northern Piedmont Region that participate in the NFIP that are determined to be "substantially damaged" following a flood event must be brought into compliance with the local flood damage prevention ordinance.

Floodplain management and substantial damage estimating procedures for participating jurisdictions are detailed below in **Table 7.4.**

TABLE 7.4: CRS PREMIUM DISCOUNTS, BY CLASS

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
CASWELL COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County UDO Administrator is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Caswell County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County Emergency Management staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Milton*	--	--	--	--
Yanceyville	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Caswell County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
DAVIE COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County Director of Development Services is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Davie County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County Emergency Management staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Bermuda Run	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Davie County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
Cooleemee	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The Town Mayor is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Davie County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Mocksville	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Davie County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
FORSYTH COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Floodway and Floodway Fringe Regulations within its UDO and is a CRS Community (Class 8).	The County Stormwater Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County Emergency Management staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Bethania	The Town Participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Clemmons	The Village maintains a village-wide	The Village Stormwater	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Village staff and	If work constitutes substantial

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
	Floodway and Floodway Fringe Regulations within its UDO.	Administrator is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Village staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Village staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Kernersville	The Town maintains a town-wide Floodway and Floodway Fringe Regulations within its UDO.	The Town Community Development Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Town staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Lewisville	The Town maintains a town-wide Floodway, Floodway	The Town Planner is designated as the	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Town staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management,	If work constitutes substantial improvement or

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
	Fringe, and Flood Prevention Regulations within its UDO.	Floodplain Administrator.	Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Rural Hall	The Town Participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Town staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Tobaccoville	The Village participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Village staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments,	Following a flood event, Village staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process:	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Village staff and compliance with building codes and

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
		Permitting Departments.	a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	flood prevention ordinance required.
Walkerton	The Town maintains a town-wide Floodway and Floodway Fringe Regulations within its UDO.	The Town Manager or Town Clerk is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Town staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: d. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal e. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure f. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Winston-Salem	The City maintains a city-wide Floodway and Floodway Fringe Regulations within its UDO and is a CRS Community (Class 8).	The County Stormwater Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between City staff and Forsyth County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process:	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Citynstaff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County Planning Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County Emergency Management staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Eden	The City maintains a city-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The City Planning and Inspections Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between City staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, City staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process:	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by City staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
Madison	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The Town Building Inspector is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Town staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Mayodan	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined,	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
Reidsville	The City maintains a city-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The City Community Development Director is designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant City staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, City staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by City staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Stoneville	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
Wentworth	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Rockingham County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
STOKES COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Stokes County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP.	Following a flood event, County staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Danbury	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Stokes County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
King	The City maintains a city-wide Floodplain Development Regulations.	The City Director of Planning and Inspections is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant City staff and Stokes County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, City staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by City staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Walnut Cove	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The Town Manager is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Stokes County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
SURRY COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County Zoning Administrator is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Surry County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Dobson*	--	--	--	--
Elkin	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The Town Planner is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Surry County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of	Town staff will notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the NC Building Code and this ordinance is required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall: a. Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made; b. Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure; and c. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
Mount Airy	The City maintains a city-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County Planning Director's selected designee is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant City staff and Surry County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, City staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by City staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
			This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	
Pilot Mountain	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Surry County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
YADKIN COUNTY	The County maintains a county-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The County Zoning Director and/or GIS Administrator is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between Yadkin County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments and all jurisdictions within the County that participate in the NFIP. Following a flood event, County staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by County staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Boonville*	--	--	--	--

Jurisdiction	Local Floodplain Management Regulations	Designated Officials for SD/SI Determinations	Process Used to Make SD/SI Determinations	Communication Procedures for SD/SI Requirements
East Bend*	--	--	--	--
Jonesville	The Town maintains a town-wide Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	The Town Manager is designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Yadkin County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments. Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Yadkinville	The Town participates in the NFIP.	Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between relevant Town staff and Yadkin County Emergency Management, Police and Fire Departments, Permitting Departments.	Following a flood event, Town staff (along with other County, municipal and mutual aid staff as needed) conduct damage assessments and collect data on damaged structures. Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination using the following process: a. Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal b. Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure c. Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage This process involves comparing the damage assessment information with permit applications.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified by Town staff and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

7.3.5 Administrative and Technical Capability

The ability of a local government to develop and implement mitigation projects, policies, and programs is directly tied to its ability to direct staff time and resources for that purpose. Administrative capability can be evaluated by determining how mitigation-related activities are assigned to local departments and if there are adequate personnel resources to complete these activities. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments will also affect administrative capability for the implementation and success of proposed mitigation activities.

Technical capability can generally be evaluated by assessing the level of knowledge and technical expertise of local government employees, such as personnel skilled in using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze and assess community hazard vulnerability. The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on administrative and technical capability through the identification of available staff and personnel resources.

Table 7.5 provides a summary of the capability assessment results for the Northern Piedmont Region with regard to relevant staff and personnel resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates the presence of a staff member(s) in that jurisdiction with the specified knowledge or skill.

TABLE 7.5: RELEVANT STAFF / PERSONNEL RESOURCES

Staff / Personnel Resource	CASWELL COUNTY	Milton	Yanceyville	DAVIE COUNTY	Bermuda Run	Cooleemee	Mocksville	FORSYTH COUNTY	Bethania	Clemmons	Kernersville	Lewisville	Rural Hall	Tobaccoville	Walkertown	Winston-Salem	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	Eden	Madison	Mayodan	Reidsville	Stoneville	Wentworth	STOKES COUNTY	Danbury	King	Walnut Cove	SURRY COUNTY	Dobson	Elkin	Mount Airy	Pilot Mountain	YADKIN COUNTY	Boonville	East Bend	Jonesville	Yadkinville
Planners with knowledge of land development / land management practices	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Manager	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Land Surveyors										✓	✓					✓																					

Staff / Personnel Resource	CASWELL COUNTY	Milton	Yanceyville	DAVIE COUNTY	Bermuda Run	Cooleemee	Mocksville	FORSYTH COUNTY	Bethania	Clemmons	Kernersville	Lewisville	Rural Hall	Tobaccoville	Walkertown	Winston-Salem	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	Eden	Madison	Mayodan	Reidsville	Stoneville	Wentworth	STOKES COUNTY	Danbury	King	Walnut Cove	SURRY COUNTY	Dobson	Elkin	Mount Airy	Pilot Mountain	YADKIN COUNTY	Boonville	East Bend	Jonesville	Yadkinville
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or Hazus	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓				
Resource development staff or grant writers										✓			✓			✓																					

Credit for having a floodplain manager was given to those jurisdictions that have a flood damage prevention ordinance, and therefore an appointed floodplain administrator, regardless of whether the appointee was dedicated solely to floodplain management. Credit was given for having a scientist familiar with the hazards of the community if a jurisdiction has a Cooperative Extension Service or Soil and Water Conservation Department. Credit was also given for having staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards if a staff member from the jurisdiction was a participant on the existing hazard mitigation plan's planning committee.

7.3.6 Fiscal Capability

The ability of a local government to take action is often closely associated with the amount of money available to implement policies and projects. This may take the form of outside grant funding awards or locally based revenue and financing. The costs associated with mitigation policy and project implementation vary widely. In some cases, policies are tied primarily to staff time or administrative costs associated with the creation and monitoring of a given program. In other cases, direct expenses are linked to an actual project, such as the acquisition of flood-prone homes, which can require a substantial commitment from local, state, and federal funding sources. The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on the region's fiscal capability through the identification of locally available financial resources.

Table 7.6 provides a summary of the results for the Northern Piedmont Region with regard to relevant fiscal resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given fiscal resource is locally available for hazard mitigation purposes (including match funds for state and federal mitigation grant funds) according to the previous county hazard mitigation plans.

TABLE 7.6: RELEVANT FISCAL RESOURCES

Fiscal Tool / Resource	CASWELL COUNTY	Milton	Yanceyville	DAVIE COUNTY	Bermuda Run	Cooleemee	Mocksville	FORSYTH COUNTY	Bethania	Clemmons	Kernersville	Lewisville	Rural Hall	Tobaccoville	Walkertown	Winston-Salem	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	Eden	Madison	Mayodan	Reidsville	Stoneville	Wentworth	STOKES COUNTY	Danbury	King	Walnut Cove	SURRY COUNTY	Dobson	Elkin	Mount Airy	Pilot Mountain	YADKIN COUNTY	Boonville	East Bend	Jonesville	Yadkinville
Capital Improvement Programming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special Purpose Taxes (or taxing districts)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gas / Electric Utility Fees																																				
Water / Sewer Fees																✓																				
Stormwater Utility Fees										✓	✓					✓																				
Development Impact Fees																																				
General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds																																				
Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other: PDM, FMAP, HMGP, PA, SBA, other state, local, and non-governmental funding sources, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

7.3.7 Political Capability

One of the most difficult capabilities to evaluate involves the political will of a jurisdiction to enact meaningful policies and projects designed to reduce the impact of future hazard events. Hazard mitigation may not be a local priority or may conflict with or be seen as an impediment to other goals of the community, such as growth and economic development. Therefore, the local political climate must be considered in designing mitigation strategies as it could be the most difficult hurdle to overcome in accomplishing their adoption and implementation.

The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on political capability of the Northern Piedmont Region. Previous county-level hazard mitigation plans were reviewed for general examples of local political capability, such as guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local

development standards that go beyond minimum state or federal requirements (i.e., building codes, floodplain management, etc.).

- Caswell County and its municipalities have experienced the devastating effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county and towns are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability. The Caswell County Board of Commissioners, Milton Town Council, Yanceyville Town Council, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Caswell County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county recognizes that implementation of a hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.
- Davie County has experienced the devastating effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability. The Davie County Board of Commissioners, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Davie County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county recognizes that implementation of a hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.
- Forsyth County has experienced the devastating effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability and impact. The Forsyth County Board of Commissioners, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Forsyth County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county recognizes that implementation of a hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.
- Rockingham County has experienced the devastating effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability. The Rockingham County Board of Commissioners, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Rockingham County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county recognizes that implementation of a hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.
- Stokes County has experienced the effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability. The Stokes County Board of Commissioners, the City/Town Councils/Boards, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Stokes County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county and municipalities recognize that implementation of a hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.
- Surry County and the four municipalities are separated into five distinctive political jurisdictions. Each operates under the manager-board of commissioners' form of government. In regards to carrying out the goals dealing with mitigating hazards identified within this plan, it is the consensus of governing body to work collectively for the greater good of Surry County as a whole. This is evident with the joint cooperation on developing and adopting the previous hazard mitigation plan.

- Yadkin County has experienced the devastating effects of natural hazards (i.e., recent hurricanes and ice storms). The citizens, property owners, business owners, and elected officials of the county are committed to implementing a hazard mitigation plan in order to reduce community vulnerability. The Yadkin County Board of Commissioners, the professional staff, and the citizens of the county are continually striving to make Yadkin County a safer community in which to live, work, and play. The county recognizes that implementation of hazard mitigation plan is an essential component in helping to achieve these goals.

7.4 CONCLUSIONS ON LOCAL CAPABILITY

In order to form meaningful conclusions on the assessment of local capability, a quantitative scoring methodology was designed and applied to results of the Capability Assessment Survey. This methodology, further described in Appendix B, attempts to assess the overall level of capability of the Northern Piedmont Region to implement hazard mitigation actions.

The overall capability to implement hazard mitigation actions varies among the participating jurisdictions. For planning and regulatory capability, the majority of the jurisdictions are in the limited to moderate range. There is also variation in the administrative and technical capability among the jurisdictions with larger jurisdictions generally having greater staff and technical resources. Almost all of jurisdictions are in the limited range for fiscal capability.

Table 7.7 shows the results of the capability assessment using the designed scoring methodology. The capability score is based solely on the information found in existing hazard mitigation plans and readily available on the jurisdictions' government websites. According to the assessment, the average local capability score for all jurisdictions is 31.5, which falls into the moderate capability ranking.

TABLE 7.7: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
CASWELL COUNTY	40	High
Milton	19	Limited
Yanceyville	28	Moderate
DAVIE COUNTY	41	High
Bermuda Run	29	Moderate
Cooleemee	25	Moderate
Mocksville	31	Moderate
FORSYTH COUNTY	47	High
Bethania	28	Moderate
Clemmons	38	Moderate
Kernersville	40	High

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Lewsville	34	Moderate
Rural Hall	28	Moderate
Tobaccoville	28	Moderate
Walkertown	29	Moderate
Winston-Salem	47	High
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	40	High
Eden	36	Moderate
Madison	32	Moderate
Mayodan	28	Moderate
Reidsville	38	Moderate
Stoneville	26	Moderate
Wentworth	26	Moderate
STOKES COUNTY	41	High
Danbury	23	Moderate
King	35	Moderate
Walnut Cove	26	Moderate
SURRY COUNTY	41	High
Dobson	23	Moderate
Elkin	32	Moderate
Mount Airy	36	Moderate
Pilot Mountain	22	Moderate
YADKIN COUNTY	39	Moderate
Boonville	21	Moderate
East Bend	16	Limited
Jonesville	25	Moderate
Yadkinville	29	Moderate

As previously discussed, one of the reasons for conducting a Capability Assessment is to examine local capabilities to detect any existing gaps or weaknesses within ongoing government activities that could hinder proposed mitigation activities and possibly exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. These gaps or weaknesses have been identified for each jurisdiction in the tables found throughout this section. The participating jurisdictions used the Capability Assessment as part of the basis for the Mitigation Actions that are identified in Section 9; therefore, each jurisdiction addresses their ability to expand on and improve their existing capabilities through the identification of their Mitigation Actions.

7.4.1 Linking the Capability Assessment with the Risk Assessment and the Mitigation Strategy

The conclusions of the Risk Assessment and Capability Assessment serve as the foundation for the development of a meaningful hazard mitigation strategy. During the process of identifying specific mitigation actions to pursue, the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team considered not only each jurisdiction's level of hazard risk, but also their existing capability to minimize or eliminate that risk.

SECTION 8
MITIGATION STRATEGY

This section of the Plan provides the blueprint for the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region to follow in order to become less vulnerable to its identified hazards. It is based on general consensus of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and the findings and conclusions of the *Capability Assessment* and *Risk Assessment*. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Mitigation Goals
- 8.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques
- 8.4 Selection of Mitigation Techniques for the Northern Piedmont Region
- 8.5 Plan Update Requirement

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The intent of the Mitigation Strategy is to provide the communities in the Northern Piedmont Region with the goals that will serve as guiding principles for future mitigation policy and project administration, along with an analysis of mitigation techniques available to meet those goals and reduce the impact of identified hazards. It is designed to be comprehensive, strategic, and functional in nature:

- In being *comprehensive*, the development of the strategy includes a thorough review of all hazards and identifies extensive mitigation measures intended to not only reduce the future impacts of high risk hazards, but also to help the region achieve compatible economic, environmental, and social goals.
- In being *strategic*, the development of the strategy ensures that all policies and projects proposed for implementation are consistent with pre-identified, long-term planning goals.
- In being *functional,* each proposed mitigation action is linked to established priorities and assigned to specific departments or individuals responsible for their implementation with target completion deadlines. When necessary, funding sources are identified that can be used to assist in project implementation.

The first step in designing the Mitigation Strategy includes the identification of mitigation goals. Mitigation goals represent broad statements that are achieved through the implementation of more specific mitigation actions. These actions include both hazard mitigation policies (such as the regulation of land in known hazard areas through a local ordinance) and hazard mitigation projects that seek to address specifically targeted hazard risks (such as the acquisition and relocation of a repetitive loss structure).

The second step involves the identification, consideration, and analysis of available mitigation

measures to help achieve the identified mitigation goals. This is a long-term, continuous process sustained through the development and maintenance of this Plan. Alternative mitigation measures will continue to be considered as future mitigation opportunities are identified, as data and technology improve, as mitigation funding becomes available, and as this Plan is maintained over time.

The third and last step in designing the Mitigation Strategy is the selection and prioritization of specific mitigation actions for the Northern Piedmont Region (provided separately in Section 9: *Mitigation Action Plan*). Each county and participating jurisdiction has its own Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) that reflects the needs and concerns of that jurisdiction. The MAP represents an unambiguous and functional plan for action and is considered to be the most essential outcome of the mitigation planning process.

The MAP includes a prioritized listing of proposed hazard mitigation actions (policies and projects) for the Northern Piedmont counties and their municipal jurisdictions to complete. Each action has accompanying information, such as those departments or individuals assigned responsibility for implementation, potential funding sources, and an estimated target date for completion. The MAP provides those departments or individuals responsible for implementing mitigation actions with a clear roadmap that also serves as an important tool for monitoring success or progress over time. The cohesive collection of actions listed in the MAP can also serve as an easily understood menu of mitigation policies and projects for those local decision makers who want to quickly review the recommendations and proposed actions of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In preparing each Mitigation Action Plan for the Northern Piedmont Region, officials considered the overall hazard risk and capability to mitigate the effects of hazards as recorded through the risk and capability assessment process, in addition to meeting the adopted mitigation goals and unique needs of the community.

8.1.1 Mitigation Action Prioritization

Prioritization of the proposed mitigation actions was based on the following six factors:

- Effect on overall risk to life and property
- Ease of implementation
- Political and community support
- A general economic cost/benefit review[1]
- Funding availability
- Continued compliance with the NFIP

[1] Only a general economic cost/benefit review was considered by the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee through the process of selecting and prioritizing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions with "high" priority were determined to be the most cost effective and most compatible with the participating jurisdictions' unique needs. Actions with a "moderate" priority were determined to be cost-effective and compatible with jurisdictional needs, but may be more challenging to complete administratively or fiscally than "high" priority actions. Actions with a "low" priority were determined to be important community needs, but the community likely identified several potential challenges in terms of implementation (e.g. lack of funding, technical obstacles). A more detailed cost/benefit analysis will be applied to particular projects prior to the application for or obligation of funding, as appropriate.

The point of contact for each county helped coordinate the prioritization process by reviewing each action and working with the lead agency/department responsible to determine a priority for each action using the six factors listed above.

Using these criteria, actions were classified as high, moderate, or low priority by the participating jurisdiction officials.

8.2 MITIGATION GOALS

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(i): The mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

The primary goal of all local governments is to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. In keeping with this standard, Northern Piedmont counties and the participating municipalities have developed seven goal statements for local hazard mitigation planning in the region. In developing these goals, the previous seven county hazard mitigation plans were reviewed to determine areas of consistency. The project consultant reviewed the goals from each of the seven existing plans that were combined to form this regional plan. Many of the goals were similar and regional goals were formulated based on commonalities found between the goals in each plan.

During the development of the initial regional plan for the region, the proposed regional goals were presented, reviewed, voted on, and accepted by the Planning Team at the second Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meeting. This process of combining goals from the previous plans served to highlight the planning process that had occurred in each county prior to joining this regional planning effort. Each goal, purposefully broad in nature, serves to establish parameters that were used in developing more mitigation actions. The Northern Piedmont Regional Mitigation Goals are presented in **Table 8.1**. Consistent implementation of actions over time will ensure that community goals are achieved.

As part of the development of the 2025 update of this plan, the goals found in Table 8.1 were reviewed and discussed at the 3/5/25 meeting of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. It was determined that the goals are still applicable for the region.

TABLE 8.1: NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGIONAL MITIGATION GOALS

	Goal
Goal #1	Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks.
Goal #2	Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.
Goal #3	Enhance existing or create new policies and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.
Goal #4	Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.
Goal #5	Decrease the community's vulnerability to future hazard events.
Goal #6	Increase the community's resiliency so that recovery can be quicker and less costly.
Goal #7	Reduce hazard risks to citizens' lives and property.

8.3 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(ii): The mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effect of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

In formulating the Mitigation Strategy for the Northern Piedmont Region, a wide range of activities were considered in order to help achieve the established mitigation goals, in addition to addressing any specific hazard concerns. These activities were discussed during the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings. In general, all activities considered by the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team can be classified under one of the following six broad categories of mitigation techniques: Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects, Emergency Services, and Public Awareness and Education. These are discussed in detail below.

8.1.2 Prevention

Preventative activities are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse, and are typically administered through government programs or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial. Examples of preventative activities include:

- Planning and zoning
- Building codes
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management regulations
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements programming
- Riverine / fault zone setbacks

8.1.3 Property Protection

Property protection measures involve the modification of existing buildings and structures to help them better withstand the forces of a hazard, or removal of the structures from hazardous locations. Examples include:

- Acquisition
- Relocation
- Building elevation
- Critical facilities protection
- Retrofitting (e.g., windproofing, floodproofing, seismic design techniques, etc.)
- Safe rooms, shutters, shatter-resistant glass

- Insurance

8.1.4 Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of natural hazards by preserving or restoring natural areas and their protective functions. Such areas include floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes, and sand dunes. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies and organizations often implement these protective measures. Examples include:

- Floodplain protection
- Watershed management
- Riparian buffers
- Forest and vegetation management (e.g., fire resistant landscaping, fuel breaks, etc.)
- Erosion and sediment control
- Wetland preservation and restoration
- Habitat preservation
- Slope stabilization

8.1.5 Structural Projects

Structural mitigation projects are intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environmental natural progression of the hazard event through construction. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff. Examples include:

- Reservoirs
- Dams / levees / dikes / floodwalls
- Diversions / detention / retention
- Channel modification
- Storm sewers

8.1.6 Emergency Services

Although not typically considered a “mitigation” technique, emergency service measures do minimize the impact of a hazard event on people and property. These commonly are actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples include:

- Warning systems
- Evacuation planning and management
- Emergency response training and exercises
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing temporary shutters for wind protection

8.1.7 Public Education and Awareness

Public education and awareness activities are used to advise residents, elected officials, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

8.4 SELECTION OF MITIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

In order to determine the most appropriate mitigation techniques for the communities in the Northern Piedmont Region, the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members thoroughly reviewed and considered the findings of the *Capability Assessment* and *Risk Assessment* to determine the best activities for their respective communities. Other considerations included the effect of each mitigation action on overall risk to life and property, its ease of implementation, its degree of political and community support, its general cost-effectiveness, and funding availability (if necessary).

8.5 PLAN UPDATE REQUIREMENT

In keeping with FEMA requirements for plan updates, the Mitigation Actions identified in the previous regional plan were evaluated to determine their 2025 implementation status. Updates on the implementation status of each action are provided. Any changes to the relative priority of the actions are noted as well. The mitigation actions provided in Section 9: Mitigation Action Plan include the mitigation actions from the previous plans as well as any new mitigation actions proposed through the 2025 planning process. Actions identified as completed in the 2020 version of the plan have been moved to Appendix E.

SECTION 9
MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

This section includes the listing of the mitigation actions proposed by the participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region. It consists of the following two subsections:

- 9.1 Overview
- 9.2 Mitigation Action Plans

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44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(iii): The mitigation strategy shall include an action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction.

9.1 OVERVIEW

As described in the previous section, the Mitigation Action Plan, or MAP, provides a functional plan of action for each jurisdiction. It is designed to achieve the mitigation goals established in Section 8: *Mitigation Strategy* and will be maintained on a regular basis according to the plan maintenance procedures established in Section 10: *Plan Maintenance*.

Each proposed mitigation action has been identified as an effective measure (policy or project) to reduce hazard risk for the Northern Piedmont Region. Each action is listed in the MAP in conjunction with background information such as hazard(s) addressed, relative priority, and estimated cost. Other information provided in the MAP includes potential funding sources to implement the action should funding be required (not all proposed actions are contingent upon funding). Most importantly, implementation mechanisms are provided for each action, including the designation of a lead agency or department responsible for carrying the action out as well as a timeframe for its completion. These implementation mechanisms ensure that the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan remains a functional document that can be monitored for progress over time. The proposed actions are not listed in priority order, though each has been assigned a priority level of "high," "moderate," or "low" as described below and in Section 8 (page 8.2).

The Mitigation Action Plan is organized by mitigation strategy category (Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects, Emergency Services, or Public Education and Awareness). The following are the key elements described in the Mitigation Action Plan:

- Hazard(s) Addressed—Hazard which the action addresses.
- Relative Priority—High, moderate, or low priority as assigned by the jurisdiction.
- Lead Agency/Department—Department responsible for undertaking the action.

- Potential Funding Sources—Local, State, or Federal sources of funds are noted here, where applicable.
- Implementation Schedule—Date by which the action the action should be completed. More information is provided when possible.
- Implementation Status (2025)—Indication of completion, progress, deferment, or no change since the previous plan. If the action is new, that will be noted here.

9.2 MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

The mitigation actions proposed by each of the participating jurisdictions are listed in 37 individual MAPs on the following pages. **Table 9.1** shows the location of each jurisdiction's MAP within this section as well as the number of mitigation actions proposed by each jurisdiction.

TABLE 9.1: INDIVIDUAL MAP LOCATIONS

Location	Page	Number of Mitigation Actions
Caswell County	**9:4**	**15**
Milton	9:8	15
Yanceyville	9:12	14
Davie County	**9:16**	7
Bermuda Run	9:20	10
Cooleemee	9:25	10
Mocksville	9:30	11
Forsyth County	**9:35**	13
Bethania	9:40	6
Clemmons	9:44	11
Kernersville	9:48	6
Lewisville	9:52	6
Rural Hall	9:56	5
Tobaccoville	9:59	6
Walkertown	9:63	6
Winston-Salem	9:67	7
Rockingham County	**9:72**	**8**
Eden	9:75	8
Madison	9:78	8
Mayodan	9:81	8
Reidsville	9:84	8
Stoneville	9:87	8
Wentworth	9:91	8
Stokes County	**9:94**	7
Danbury	9:96	7
King	9:98	7
Walnut Cove	9:100	7
Surry County	**9:102**	42
Dobson	9:111	40

Location	Page	Number of Mitigation Actions
Elkin	9:119	29
Mount Airy	9:124	41
Pilot Mountain	9:132	40
Yadkin County	**9:141**	12
Boonville	9:145	12
East Bend	9:149	12
Jonesville	9:153	12
Yadkinville	9:157	12

Caswell County Mitigation Action Plan

Action	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although hazard mitigation objectives were reviewed at the last Land Use Plan update, they will need to be integrated again at the next update as well.
P-2	The Towns of Milton and Yanceyville will adopt Resolutions to participate in the NFIP and request that an Inter-Local Agreement be reached with the County to provide Administrative Services over this program	All	High	Town Manager Milton, Town Manager of Yanceyville	Local	2030	The Town of Yanceyville is now a participant in the NFIP. The Town of Milton will continue to evaluate the feasibility of joining the NFIP. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-3	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Subdivision Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.
P-5	Update the Watershed Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Watershed Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented inspections of flood damaged structures in the past utilizing the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when flooding damages structures. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place.
P-10	Create layers of GIS data to maintain accurate and up to date information about critical facilities, hazard event history, Flood Plains, etc.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning, Caswell County GIS	Local	2030	GIS layers have been created for critical facilities and to delineate floodplains. These layers will need to be updated in the future as new information becomes available.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Develop a formal process for identifying potential hazard mitigation issues as a result of new development	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has identified potential hazard issues that have resulted from new development but there is not a formal process for identifying mitigation opportunities so this will need to be developed.
PP-2	Develop a Redevelopment Plan for Severe Repetitive Loss areas within the County and Towns.	All	Low	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has not developed a Redevelopment Plan for SRL areas. This will need to be completed.
PP-3	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Caswell County public library system.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	Ensure that the Planning Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Manger, Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual site visits	The Caswell County Planning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Milton Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although hazard mitigation objectives were reviewed at the last Land Use Plan update, they will need to be integrated again at the next update as well.
P-2	The Town of Milton will adopt Resolutions to participate in the NFIP and request that an Inter- Local Agreement be reached with the County to provide Administrative Services over this program	Flooding	High	Town Manager Milton, Town Manager of Yanceyville	Local	2030	The Town of Milton will evaluate joining the NFIP.
P-3	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Subdivision Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.
P-5	Update the Watershed Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Watershed Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented inspections of flood damaged structures in the past utilizing the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when flooding damages structures. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place.
P-10	Create layers of GIS data to maintain accurate and up to date information about critical facilities, hazard event history, Flood Plains, etc.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning, Caswell County GIS	Local	2030	GIS layers have been created for critical facilities and to delineate floodplains. These layers will need to be updated in the future as new information becomes available.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Develop a formal process for identifying potential hazard mitigation issues as a result of new development	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has identified potential hazard issues that have resulted from new development but there is not a formal process for identifying mitigation opportunities so this will need to be developed.
PP-2	Develop a Redevelopment Plan for Severe Repetitive Loss areas within the County and Towns.	All	Low	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has not developed a Redevelopment Plan for SRL areas. This will need to be completed.
PP-3	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Caswell County public library system.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	The Caswell County Planning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Manger, Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual site visits	The Caswell County Planning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Yanceyville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although hazard mitigation objectives were reviewed at the last Land Use Plan update, they will need to be integrated again at the next update as well.
P-3	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Subdivision Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.
P-5	Update the Watershed Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Watershed Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented inspections of flood damaged structures in the past utilizing the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when flooding damages structures. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Caswell County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place.
P-10	Create layers of GIS data to maintain accurate and up to date information about critical facilities, hazard event history, Flood Plains, etc.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning, Caswell County GIS	Local	2030	GIS layers have been created for critical facilities and to delineate floodplains. These layers will need to be updated in the future as new information becomes available.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Develop a formal process for identifying potential hazard mitigation issues as a result of new development	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has identified potential hazard issues that have resulted from new development but there is not a formal process for identifying mitigation opportunities so this will need to be developed.
PP-2	Develop a Redevelopment Plan for Severe Repetitive Loss areas within the County and Towns.	All	Low	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has not developed a Redevelopment Plan for SRL areas. This will need to be completed.
PP-3	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Caswell County public library system.	All	High	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	The Caswell County Planning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Caswell County Manger, Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual site visits	The Caswell County Planning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Davie County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Davie County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary. As of 2019, the previous actions are still utilized. Additional notifications are made through the Everbridge program and on the County webpage.
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place. As of 2025, the digital mapping is up to date and available to the public.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised. As of 2025, the current list of repetitive loss properties is updated as needed.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued. Additional generators and transfer switches have been added to facilities since 2014.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward. As of 2025, the County utilizes Everbridge, local media resources and the County website to provide this information.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Davie County public library system.	All	High	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored. As of 2025, Davie County continues to follow this process.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Ensure that the Development Services Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Davie County Development Services Director, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Davie County Development Services Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department. As of 2025, Davie County continues to follow this process.

Town of Bermuda Run Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Through the planning and zoning process, Davie County ensures that there is a low impact from structures that may be in the 100-year floodplain by denying or restricting structures in these areas. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Hazard mitigation is a high priority and strategies have been integrated and enforced through local ordinances. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although clustering of development is allowed through the watershed protection chapter of the land usage article, the county will work to further encourage cluster development in the future. As of 2025 Davie County has continued to encourage cluster development.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary. As of 2025 the previous actions are still utilized. Additional notifications are made through the Everbridge program and on the County webpage.
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place. As of 2025, the digital mapping is up to date and available to the public.

Property Protection							
Action #	**Description**	**Hazard(s) Addressed**	**Relative Priority**	**Lead Agency/ Department**	**Potential Funding Sources**	**Implementation Schedule**	**Implementation Status (2025)**
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised. As of 2025 the current list of repetitive loss properties is updated as needed.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued. As of 2025, additional generators and transfer switches have been added to facilities since 2014.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward. As of 2025, the County uses Everbridge, local media resources and the County website to provide this information.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Davie County public library system.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored. As of 2025, the County still follows this process.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Ensure that the Development Services Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Development Services Director, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Davie County Development Services Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department. As of 2025, the County continues to follow this process.

Town of Cooleemee Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Through the planning and zoning process, Davie County ensures that there is a low impact from structures that may be in the 100-year floodplain by denying or restricting structures in these areas. This action will be revisited in 2030
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Hazard mitigation is a high priority and strategies have been integrated and enforced through local ordinances. This action will be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although clustering of development is allowed through the watershed protection chapter of the land usage article, the county will work to further encourage cluster development in the future. As of 2025 Davie County has continued to encourage cluster development.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary. As of 2025 the previous actions are still utilized. Additional notifications are made through the Everbridge program and on the County webpage.
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place. As of 2025, the digital mapping is up to date and available to the public.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised. As of 2025 the current list of repetitive loss properties is updated as needed.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued. As of 2025, additional generators and transfer switches have been added to facilities since 2014.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward. As of 2025, the County uses Everbridge, local media resources and the County website to provide this information.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Davie County public library system.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored. As of 2025, the County still follows this process.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Ensure that the Development Services Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Development Services Director, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Davie County Development Services Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department. As of 2025, the County continues to follow this process.

Town of Mocksville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Through the planning and zoning process, Davie County ensures that there is a low impact from structures that may be in the 100-year floodplain by denying or restricting structures in these areas. This action will be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Hazard mitigation is a high priority and strategies have been integrated and enforced through local ordinances. This action will be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although clustering of development is allowed through the watershed protection chapter of the land usage article, the county will work to further encourage cluster development in the future. As of 2025 Davie County has continued to encourage cluster development.
P-6	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and while they have been updated relatively recently, another update of these maps is likely on the horizon. This action will be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary. As of 2025 the previous actions are still utilized. Additional notifications are made through the Everbridge program and on the County webpage.
P-9	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place. As of 2025, the digital mapping is up to date and available to the public.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised. As of 2025 the current list of repetitive loss properties is updated as needed.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued. As of 2025, additional generators and transfer switches have been added to facilities since 2014.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The county always works to ensure adequate evacuation warning in the case of major hazard events and will continue to do so going forward. As of 2025, the County uses Everbridge, local media resources and the County website to provide this information.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Davie County public library system.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored. As of 2025, the County still follows this process.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Ensure that the Development Services Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Mocksville, Davie County Development Services Director, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Davie County Development Services Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department. As of 2025, the County continues to follow this process.

Forsyth County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.
P-17	Conduct regular training on recognizing threats and safe online practices	Cybersecurity	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM and Winston-Salem IT and County IS	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-18	Invest in cybersecurity measures for local government systems, including firewalls and security audits.	Cybersecurity	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM and Winston-Salem IT and County IS	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.
Property Protection							
PP-2	Acquire and remove or elevate homes in flood prone areas.	Flooding	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal grants, property owner cost share	2030	The CoWS Stormwater Divisions involvement with the FEMA HMGP for Private Property Acquisition Program has been temporarily placed in a status of dormancy due to the lack of available personnel and resources. With current projections of staff workload and increased departmental demands, we do not envision any foreseeable timeframe for placing this program back online. However, this action should be carried forward in the NPHMP since the program could be brought back online in the future if personnel and resources become more available.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include severe winter weather and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Emergency Services							
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	Complete	All high hazard dams have been mapped with inundation areas, critical infrastructure and buildings (residential & commercial) indicated. These maps are available to emergency management and all stakeholders with access to WebEOC. This action will be removed in the 2030 plan.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-9	Ensure adequate evacuation alert and warning in case of any major hazard throughout the county.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.
ES-10	Upgrade communication systems for reliable information flow, including community alert systems and social media for realtime updates.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.
PEA-6	Implement educational initiatives to inform community members about emergency management and mitigation measures before, during and after hazard impacts.	All	Medium	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.
PEA-7	Launch campaigns to educate residents on heat risks, prevention strategies and self-preservation.	Excessive Heat	Medium	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County EM	Local, state, federal	2030	New action for the 2025 plan.

Town of Bethania Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Bethania, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Town of Bethania, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	Present – December 2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include severe winter weather and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Village of Clemmons Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Comprehensive Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons, Planning and Community Development	Local	2028	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Comprehensive Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-2	Acquire, remove, or elevate homes in flood-prone areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Village of Clemmons	Federal Grants, property owner cost share	2030	New Action for 2025 update. The Village of Clemmons has several flood prone areas and NFIP Repetitive Loss properties.
P-3	Review and include hazard mitigation objectives that apply to the Unified Development Ordinance	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons Planning and Community Development	Local	2026	New Action for 2025 update. Mitigation-related objectives need to be included in the Unified Development Ordinance.
P-4	Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons	Local	2028	New Action for 2025 update. The Village needs to develop a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that includes mitigation improvements.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-5	Design and install improvements to drainage systems, erosion control, and stream stabilization measures in vulnerable areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Village of Clemmons	Federal grants, Local funds	2030	New action for the 2025 update. Capital improvements are being made to reduce flood risk and protect vital infrastructure, enabling it to better withstand hazards.
P-6	Design and install infrastructure upgrades, such as underground powerlines and road repairs, to better withstand hazards.	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons, Duke Energy, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Public Utilities	Federal grants, Local funds	2030	New action for the 2025 update. Capital improvements are being made to reduce flood risk and protect vital infrastructure, enabling it to better withstand hazards.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-7	Investing in a cybersecurity program that conducts security assessments and training for local organizations and personnel. Implementation would also include the creation of an online portal with resources and best practices to enhance cybersecurity.	Cybersecurity	Moderate	Village of Clemmons	Federal grants, Local funds	2030	A cybersecurity program would be established to oversee assessments, training, and implementation of the online portal.
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2025	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Town of Kernersville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Town of Lewisville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Town of Rural Hall Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Village of Tobaccoville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Locl staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Town of Walkertown Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-4	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

City of Winston-Salem Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	2030	Many hazard mitigation objectives have been included in the Land Use Plan Update already but, in conjunction with its efforts to improve its CRS rating, the county will look at including actions to increase the amount of open space it has and prevent infrastructure expansion in flood prone areas.
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flooding	High	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State, Local	2030	This action is dependent on the NC Floodplain Mapping Program. We know they had survey crews in Forsyth County back in 2020-21. However, we haven't been given any official notification from the NC Floodplain Mapping Program on when preliminary maps will be made available. This action should be carried forward and will hopefully have resolution in the coming years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-2	Acquire and remove or elevate homes in flood prone areas.	Flooding	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal grants, property owner cost share	2030	The CoWS Stormwater Divisions involvement with the FEMA HMGP for Private Property Acquisition Program has been temporarily placed in a status of dormancy due to the lack of available personnel and resources. With current projections of staff workload and increased departmental demands, we do not envision any foreseeable timeframe for placing this program back online. However, this action should be carried forward in the NPHMP since the program could be brought back online in the future if personnel and resources become more available.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-2	Equip an emergency shelter with an alternate power source.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal grant, Local staff costs	2030	Displacement of individuals and families during emergencies require local governments to provide emergency shelter. Past Forsyth County events include Severe Winter Weathers and tropical systems, but shelters may be used for other types of emergencies. These emergencies often result in widespread power outages that affect shelter locations. Shelter locations include Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. This action is estimated to cost $50,000. As of 2025, no monies have become available to support this activity.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-6	Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.	Flooding	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, Local, Local staff costs	2030	No new stream gauges have been installed by the CoWS Stormwater Division. To the best of our knowledge, August Vernon was seeking local funding for new stream gauges from the City Manager's Office when Patrice Toney was the acting City Manager. This was a considerable time ago, so we do not know the current status of this action. The intent would be for this action to be carried forward until funding can be secured and additional stream gauges installed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Create maps indicating flood inundation areas during high hazard dam failure.	Dam Failures	High	Map Forsyth	Local staff time	2030	All high hazard dams have been identified, mapped in individual PDFs and placed on WebEOC.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-5	Update and maintain ReadyFORSYTH website, ReadyFORSYTH social media, and ReadyFORSYTH web application for mobile devices on a daily basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	The Ready FORSYTH website has been upgraded and is now ADA/508 compliant. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.

Rockingham County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings on an ongoing basis as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Complete	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Building. The backup EOC is located at the 9-1-1 Center. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	On an annual basis, the County Engineer, or their designee, makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

City of Eden Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Eden	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding /Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Eden	Local	Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding/Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Eden	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, City of Eden	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, City of Eden	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Eden	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Complete	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Building. The backup EOC is located at the 9-1-1 Center. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Eden	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Madison Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Madison	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Madison	Local	Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Madison	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Madison	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Madison	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Madison	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Bldg. With the backup EOC being located at the 9-1-1 Center. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Madison	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Mayodan Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Mayodan	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since before 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Bldg. With the backup EOC being located at the 9-1-1 Center. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Mayodan	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

City of Reidsville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Reidsville	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Reidsville	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Reidsville	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, City of Reidsville	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since before 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, City of Reidsville	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Reidsville	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Bldg. With the backup EOC being located at the 9-1-1 Center. This action will be removed from the 2030 update.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, City of Reidsville	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Stoneville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Stoneville	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since before 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Bldg. With the backup EOC being located at the 9-1-1 Center.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Stoneville	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Wentworth Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Hazard Mitigation objectives are reviewed annually.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030, Reviewed Annually	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-3	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Wentworth	Federal, State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and are updated by the County as needed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-4	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030	Completed and ongoing. Planning, Zoning and Inspection will assess buildings as needed. There have been no structures that have been submerged for a lengthy time since before 2016.
P-5	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Rockingham County Building Inspections, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding / Dam Failures	Moderate	Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, and this list is updated as needed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Rockingham County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	Primary EOC is located at the Emergency Services Bldg. With the backup EOC being located at the 9-1-1 Center.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Ensure that the Public Information/County Engineer is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding / Dam Failures	High	Rockingham County Public Information/ County Engineer, Rockingham County Planning and Zoning, Town of Wentworth	Local	2030, Annually	The Rockingham County Public Information/County Engineer will make numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Stokes County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Review and include hazard mitigation objectives that are applicable into zoning ordinances.	All	Moderate	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030	No ordinance updates at this time, however our long-range plan could include some ordinance updates.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030	The county discourages development in the 100-year floodplain and therefore discourages public infrastructure improvements in those areas as well. Currently the county has an ordinance for new structures in the 100-year floodplain.
P-5	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Stokes County Geographical Information System	Local	2030	We currently have a GIS link on the county website, with updated flood zone information.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	During the update of this plan, the county compiled a list of repetitive loss properties. County staff will perform annual evaluations of properties to ensure that it is working to mitigate any repetitive loss properties. No loss of properties in the last 5 years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030	We currently have numerous locations for shelters.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	Code Red warning system in place. We also utilize social media to inform citizens.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Stokes County public library system.	All	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030	In the past, hazard education materials have been placed in all branches of the Stokes County public library system. Currently updating materials to be distributed.

Town of Danbury Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Review and include hazard mitigation objectives that are applicable into zoning ordinances.	All	Moderate	Town of Danbury Land Use Administrator	Local	2030	No ordinance updates at this time, however our long-range plan could include some ordinance updates.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Danbury Land Use Administrator	Local	2030	The county discourages development in the 100-year floodplain and therefore discourages public infrastructure improvements in those areas as well. Currently the county has an ordinance for new structures in the 100 year floodplain.
P-5	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Stokes County Geographical Information System	Local	2030	County website has GIS link with updates flood maps.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	During the update of this plan, the county compiled a list of repetitive loss properties. County staff will perform annual evaluations of properties to ensure that it is working to mitigate any repetitive loss properties. No loss of properties in the last 5 years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030	The new shelter that was going to be in Danbury did not work out. But we do have numerous shelters in the county with alternate power and heat sources.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evaluation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	Code Red warning system in place. We also utilize social media to inform citizens.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Stokes County public library system.	All	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	2030	In In the past, hazard education materials have been placed in all branches of the Stokes County public library system. Currently updating materials to be distributed.

City of King Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Review and include hazard mitigation objectives that are applicable into zoning ordinances.	All	Moderate	City of King Planning Department	Local	2030	No ordinance updates at this time, however our long-range plan could include some ordinance updates.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	City of King Planning Department	Local	2030	The City discourages development in the 100-year floodplain and therefore discourages public infrastructure improvements in those areas as well. Currently the county has an ordinance for new structures in the 100- year floodplain.
P-5	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Stokes County Geographical Information System	Local	2030	We currently have a GIS link on the county website, with updated flood zone information.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	City of King Planning Department	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	During the update of this plan, the county compiled a list of repetitive loss properties. County staff will perform annual evaluations of properties to ensure that it is working to mitigate any repetitive loss properties. No loss of properties in the last 5 years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030	The shelter in King has been added. This action will be removed for the 2030 update.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evaluation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	Code Red warning system in place. We also use social media to inform the public.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Stokes County public library system.	All	High	City of King Planning Department	Local	2025	In the past, hazard education materials have been placed in all branches of the Stokes County public library system. Currently updating materials to be distributed.

Town of Walnut Cove Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Review and include hazard mitigation objectives that are applicable into zoning ordinances.	All	Moderate	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	2030	No ordinance updates at this time, however our long-range plan could include some ordinance updates.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	2030	The Town discourages development in the 100-year floodplain and therefore discourages public infrastructure improvements in those areas as well. Currently the county has an ordinance for new structures in the 100- year floodplain.
P-5	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Stokes County Geographical Information System	Local	2030	We currently have a GIS link on the county website, with updated flood zone information.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	During the update of this plan, the county compiled a list of repetitive loss properties. County staff will perform annual evaluations of properties to ensure that it is working to mitigate any repetitive loss properties. No loss of properties in the last 5 years.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030	We currently have 1 shelter location in the Town of Walnut Cove at London Elementary School that has alternate power and heat sources.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evaluation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Stokes County Emergency Services	Local	2030, Annual Evaluation	Code Red warning system in place for the Town of Walnut Cove. We also utilize social media to inform citizens.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Stokes County public library system.	All	High	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	2030	In the past, hazard education materials have been placed in all branches of the Stokes County public library system. Currently updating materials to be distributed.

Surry County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Consider a community ratings system evaluation to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030, Annually review	The county does not currently participate in the CRS, but it will continue to consider pursuing this, especially as it implements floodplain management actions that will contribute to points in the CRS.
P-2	Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan.	All	High	Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet developed a comprehensive CIP, although it has undertaken some capital projects. The county will continue to work to develop a comprehensive CIP going forward.
P-3	Adopt a Storm Water Management Ordinance or Plan	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan. This will continue to be a goal in the future.
P-5	Require that structural features are manufactured and installed in such a way that the hazardous effect of wind- b o r n e debris is limited.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has attempted to identify structures that are constructed in a way that contributes to wind borne debris. Although many cases have been identified and rectified, there is still significant work to be completed on this action.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Develop a wildfire management plan including clear objectives. The plan should include degree of fire risk and wildfire history of county.	Wildfires	Moderate	NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	A wildfire management plan is in progress of being developed but the plan is not complete, so additional work will need to be completed.
P-7	Make available all necessary resources for fire management planning at all levels.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Local, State, Federal	2030	Although many resources are available for fire management planning, additional resources would be useful and an ongoing task will be to pursue more resources.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Encourage low-interest loans to farmers from the State to assist with the effects of a drought.	Drought	Low	Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Government	2030	The county has encouraged low interest loans from the state and will continue to advocate for those to be available during/after a drought event.
PP-2	Address properties that are vulnerable to flood damage, especially those that are repetitive loss properties to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Parks and Recreation	Local, State, Federal	2030	The county will continue to attempt to implement mitigation action for repetitive loss properties and other high risk properties.
PP-3	Review of public and private services for improvements while relocating infrastructure away from flood prone areas.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Surry County Planning and Development	Local	2030	Generally, the county has worked to relocate infrastructure away from flood prone areas. However, there are still areas where infrastructure is located in flood prone areas and the county will work to address those areas.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-4	Ensure manufactured homes are property installed and secured.		Moderate	Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county performs inspections on manufactured homes to ensure they are properly installed. This action will need to be continued going forward.
PP-5	Ensure all residential construction conforms with latest wind-resistance standards.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county is working to ensure that all residential construction is consistent with the latest wind standards. County officials will continue to identify structures that are in non-conformance and work with citizens to ensure compliance.
PP-6	Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities.	All	High	Surry County	Surry County	2030	Some critical facilities have been retrofitted to protect against hazards, but many critical facilities remain unmitigated and will need to be addressed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Coordinate efforts in regards to equipment and manpower to unload hay and other agriculture products delivered by aircraft, trucks, and trains.	Drought	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Emergency Management	NC Cooperative Extension	2030	The county has coordinated efforts on equipment in the past and will continue that effort in the event of a drought.
ES-2	Procure water trailers for communities with dry or contaminated wells.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	2030	In the past, water trailers were procured when needed to address dry/contaminate wells. This will continue to be the case going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-3	Decrease the time for evacuation.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has attempted to decrease evacuation times in the past, but this is an effort that will continue to be pursued to reduce times even further.
ES-4	Improve areas where evacuation may be impeded.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken action in some locations where bottlenecks might occur and has worked to develop a plan to keep evacuation moving smoothly. However, as in E-3, the county will continue to try to reduce its evacuation times.
ES-5	Coordinate early warning flash flood systems with Virginia counties that are upstream of County tributaries.	All	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management, NCDEM	2030	The county has worked with upstream VA counties to provide advanced flash flood warnings. Continued coordination will be required on this and the county will work to improve warning systems overall.
ES-6	Make sure that all community warning sirens and warning systems are in proper working condition.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county regularly inspects all warning sirens and systems to ensure they will be ready for a disaster event. The city will continue inspect these systems going forward.
ES-7	Communicate with other cities/counties to facilitate emergency response and recovery.	All	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken the lead in the past to coordinate on response and recovery activities with municipalities and it is in constant coordination with other counties. This will continue to be a priority in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-8	Train fire fighters with the latest fire fighting techniques and equip them with the most up to date equipment.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, NCDFR	Local	2030	Although firefighters have been well trained and equipped in the past, there is a constant need for additional training and resources, so this will be pursued going forward.
ES-9	Establish a housing numbering system and ensure that the numbers are visible from the road.	Wildfires	Low	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030, Annual review and update	The county completed its re-addressing in 2000 but it will need to be updated on a consistent basis and re-evaluated for an update in the future.
ES-10	Coordinate responses between each of the county's fire departments.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	The county has coordinated response within each of its fire departments and will continue to ensure coordination is maintained.
ES-11	Post warning signs in communities during times when wildfire danger may be imminent.	Wildfires	Moderate	NCDFR	NCDFR	2030	When wildfire risk has been high in the past, the county has posted warning signs to let residents know their risk level. This action will be continued in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-12	Monitor future wildfires so that response times are evaluated and determine the amount of progress made during each fire.	Wildfires	Low	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has monitored past fires which has helped them determine response times. This information will continue to be collected and will be integrated to help make better judgments in the future.
ES-13	Keep primary transportation routes clear for emergency traffic and needs.	Severe Winter Weather	High	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has worked to keep primary transportation routes cleared in case they are needed for emergency traffic. This action will continue to be pursued by the county.
ES-14	Equip all essential County emergency or non-emergency vehicles with proper equipment to navigate severe winter weather events.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	2030	The county has equipped many of its vehicles with the necessary equipment to navigate severe winter weather. However, some vehicles are not fully equipped and the county will work to ensure adequate resources.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Distribute educational material to the public to stimulate hazard awareness through both public locations and online.	All	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Public Works	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has developed a number of educational materials and brochures for the public to utilize, but these may need to be updated and will need to be reviewed so this action will remain in the plan.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Increase awareness through all hazards awareness program at cooperative extension office and distribution of materials at government centers.	All	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the cooperative extension and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-3	Create a mandatory water conservation ordinance to enforce, if necessary.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Planning and Development, Disaster Declaration Funding	2030, implement when drought conditions require	The county has implemented a mandatory water conservation ordinance in the past when drought conditions persisted. The county will continue to do this when required.
PEA-5	Increase awareness through flood awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the local schools and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-6	Increase awareness through high wind awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the local schools and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-7	Monitor and evaluate public response to high wind information.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	Integrate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-8	Distribute educational material to the public to stimulate wildfire awareness and prevention.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	2030	Integrate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-9	Increase awareness through wildfire awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the local schools and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-10	Monitor and evaluate public response to wildfire information.	Wildfires	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-11	Educate on proper winterizing of homes.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-12	Educate on proper emergency heating equipment.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-13	Educate on winter weather disaster supplies.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-14	Educate on several days' supply of non-perishable food.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-15	Educate on checking smoke alarms and fire extinguishers.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-16	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings and websites.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Surry County	Surry County	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-17	Educate via classes on proper retrofitting equipment.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Surry County	Surry County	2030	The county has provided some education on earthquake retrofitting, but it would like to encourage more of this and so it will work to hold more classes going forward.

Town of Dobson Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-2	Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan.	All	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet developed a comprehensive CIP, although it has undertaken some capital projects. The county will continue to work to develop a comprehensive CIP going forward.
P-3	Adopt a Storm Water Management Ordinance or Plan	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Town of Dobson, Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan. This will continue to be a goal in the future.
P-5	Require that structural features are manufactured and installed in such a way that the hazardous effect of wind borne debris is limited.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has attempted to identify structures that are constructed in a way that contributes to wind borne debris. Although many cases have been identified and rectified, there is still significant work to be completed on this action.
P-6	Develop a wildfire management plan including clear objectives. The plan should include degree of fire risk and wildfire history of county.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	A wildfire management plan is in progress of being developed but the plan is not complete, so additional work will need to be completed.
P-7	Make available all necessary resources for fire management planning at all levels.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Local, State, Federal	2030	Although many resources are available for fire management planning, additional resources would be useful and an ongoing task will be to pursue more resources.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Encourage low-interest loans to farmers from the State to assist with the effects of a drought.	Drought	Low	Town of Dobson, Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Government	2030	The county has encouraged low interest loans from the state and will continue to advocate for those to be available during/after a drought event.
PP-3	Review of public and private services for improvements while relocating infrastructure away from flood prone areas.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Planning and Development	Local	2030	Generally, the county has worked to relocate infrastructure away from flood prone areas. However, there are still areas where infrastructure is located in flood prone areas and the county will work to address those areas.
PP-4	Ensure manufactured homes are property installed and secured.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county performs inspections on manufactured homes to ensure they are properly installed. This action will need to be continued going forward.
PP-5	Ensure all residential construction conforms with latest wind-resistance standards.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county is working to ensure that all residential construction is consistent with the latest wind standards. County officials will continue to identify structures that are in non-conformance and work with citizens to ensure compliance.
PP-6	Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities.	All	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County	Surry County	2030	Some critical facilities have been retrofitted to protect against hazards, but many critical facilities remain unmitigated and will need to be addressed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Coordinate efforts in regards to equipment and manpower to unload hay and other agriculture products delivered by aircraft, trucks, and trains.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Dobson, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Emergency Management	NC Cooperative Extension	2030	The county has coordinated efforts on equipment in the past and will continue that effort in the event of a drought.
ES-2	Procure water trailers for communities with dry or contaminated wells.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	2030	In the past, water trailers were procured when needed to address dry/contaminate wells. This will continue to be the case going forward.
ES-3	Decrease the time for evacuation.	All	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has attempted to decrease evacuation times in the past, but this is an effort that will continue to be pursued to reduce times even further.
ES-4	Improve areas where evacuation may be impeded.	All	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken action in some locations where bottlenecks might occur and has worked to develop a plan to keep evacuation moving smoothly. However, as in E-3, the county will continue to try to reduce its evacuation times.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-5	Coordinate early warning flash flood systems with Virginia counties that are upstream of County tributaries.	All	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management, NCDEM	2030	The county has worked with upstream VA counties to provide advanced flash flood warnings. Continued coordination will be required on this and the county will work to improve warning systems overall.
ES-6	Make sure that all community warning sirens and warning systems are in proper working condition.	All	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county regularly inspects all warning sirens and systems to ensure they will be ready for a disaster event. The city will continue inspect these systems going forward.
ES-7	Communicate with other cities/counties to facilitate emergency response and recovery.	All	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken the lead in the past to coordinate on response and recovery activities with municipalities and it is in constant coordination with other counties. This will continue to be a priority in the future.
ES-8	Train fire fighters with the latest fire fighting techniques and equip them with the most up to date equipment.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, NCDFR	Local	2030	Although firefighters have been well trained and equipped in the past, there is a constant need for additional training and resources, so this will be pursued going forward.
ES-9	Establish a housing numbering system and ensure that the numbers are visible from the road.	Wildfires	Low	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030, Annual review and update	The county completed its re-addressing in 2000 but it will need to be updated on a consistent basis and re-evaluated for an update in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-10	Coordinate responses between each of the county's fire departments.	Wildfire	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	The county has coordinated response within each of its fire departments and will continue to ensure coordination is maintained.
ES-11	Post warning signs in communities during times when wildfire danger may be imminent.	Wildfire	Moderate	NCDFR	NCDFR	2030	When wildfire risk has been high in the past, the county has posted warning signs to let residents know their risk level. This action will be continued in the future.
ES-12	Monitor future wildfires so that response times are evaluated and determine the amount of progress made during each fire.	Wildfire	Low	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has monitored past fires which has helped them determine response times. This information will continue to be collected and will be integrated to help make better judgments in the future.
ES-13	Keep primary transportation routes clear for emergency traffic and needs.	Severe Winter Weather	High	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has worked to keep primary transportation routes cleared in case they are needed for emergency traffic. This action will continue to be pursued by the county.
ES-14	Equip all essential County emergency or non-emergency vehicles with proper equipment to navigate severe winter weather events.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	2030	The county has equipped many of its vehicles with the necessary equipment to navigate severe winter weather. However, some vehicles are not fully equipped and the county will work to ensure adequate resources.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Distribute educational material to the public to stimulate hazard awareness through both public locations and online.	All	Moderate	Town of Dobson, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Public Works	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has developed a number of educational materials and brochures for the public to utilize, but these may need to be updated and will need to be reviewed so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-2	Increase awareness through all hazards awareness program at cooperative extension office and distribution of materials at government centers.	All	Moderate	Town of Dobson, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the cooperative extension and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-3	Create a mandatory water conservation ordinance to enforce, if necessary.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Planning and Development, Disaster Declaration Funding	2030, implement when drought conditions require	The county has implemented a mandatory water conservation ordinance in the past when drought conditions persisted. The county will continue to do this when required.
PEA-5	Increase awareness through flood awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Dobson, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-6	Increase awareness through high wind awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-7	Monitor and evaluate public response to high wind information.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-8	Distribute educational material to the public to simulate wildfire awareness and prevention.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-9	Increase awareness through wildfire awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-10	Monitor and evaluate public response to wildfire information.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-11	Educate on proper winterizing of homes.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-12	Educate on proper emergency heating equipment.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-13	Educate on winter weather disaster supplies.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-14	Educate on several days' supply of non-perishable food.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-15	Educate on checking smoke alarms and fire extinguishers.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-16	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings and websites.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County	Surry County	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-17	Educate via classes on proper retrofitting equipment.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County	Surry County	2030	The county has provided some education on earthquake retrofitting, but it would like to encourage more of this and so it will work to hold more classes going forward.

Town of Elkin Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Comply with the Town's "Water Supply Shortage Ordinance" and the "Emergency Water Shortage Response Handbook for the Town of Elkin Water Supply System."	Drought	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The town has complied with its water shortage response plans and will continue to abide by these going forward.
P-2	Evaluate the Town's eligibility to re-enter NFIP.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	Completed	The town has been a member of the NFIP since 2013. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
P-3	Work with the Surry County to conduct a community ratings systems evaluation.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Elkin, Surry County Planning and Development	Town of Elkin	2030, Annually review	The county does not currently participate in the CRS, but it will continue to consider pursuing this, especially as it implements floodplain management actions that will contribute to points in the CRS.
P-4	Re-enter the National Flood Insurance Program	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	Completed	The town has been a member of the NFIP since 2013. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
P-5	Adopt a Storm Water Management Ordinance or Plan	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The Town of Elkin has included in the UDO to follow Storm Water Best Management Practices. A Storm Water Plan is a long-term goal since it will require additional funding and staff to implement.
P-6	Adopt Surry County Wildfire Management Plan.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	A wildfire management plan is in progress of being developed but the plan is not complete, so additional work will need to be completed.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Ensure manufactured homes are property installed and secured.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Building Inspectors	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county performs inspections on manufactured homes to ensure they are properly installed. This action will need to be continued going forward.
PP-2	Ensure all residential construction conforms with latest wind-resistance standards.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Building Inspectors	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county is working to ensure that all residential construction is consistent with the latest wind standards. County officials will continue to identify structures that are in non-conformance and work with citizens to ensure compliance.
PP-3	Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities.	All	High	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	Some critical facilities have been retrofitted to protect against hazards, but many critical facilities remain unmitigated and will need to be addressed. Additional funds will be needed to implement.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Train fire fighters with the latest fire fighting techniques and equip them with the most up to date equipment.	Wildfires	High	Elkin Fire Department	Elkin Fire Department	2030	Although firefighters have been well trained and equipped in the past, there is a constant need for additional training and resources, so this will be pursued going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-2	Keep primary transportation routes clear for emergency traffic and needs.	Severe Winter Weather	High	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The county has worked to keep primary transportation routes cleared in case they are needed for emergency traffic. This action will continue to be pursued by the county.
ES-3	Equip all essential City emergency or non-emergency vehicles with proper equipment to navigate severe winter weather events.	Severe Winter Weather	High	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The town has equipped many of its vehicles with the necessary equipment to navigate a severe winter weather. However, some non-emergency vehicles are not fully equipped.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings.	All	High	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The town has developed a number of educational materials and brochures for the public to utilize, but these may need to be updated and will need to be reviewed so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-2	Educate residents about the importance of storm water management.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The town has provided significant education on the importance of stormwater management to its citizens. Watershed NOW has applied for a grant for educational materials for residents.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-3	Work with Surry County to increase public awareness of all hazards and potential mitigation.	All	Moderate	Town of Elkin, Surry County Emergency Management	Town of Elkin	2030	The town has worked to increase awareness through programs at the cooperative extension and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-4	Inform and educate citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-5	Educate residents on all hazards associated with high winds and how to reduce exposure to damage.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Elkin, Surry County Emergency Management	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-6	Educate residents on wildfire prevention and awareness.	Wildfires	High	Town of Elkin, Surry County Emergency Management	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-7	Assist Surry County with increasing public awareness of wildfire mitigation.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Elkin, Surry County Emergency Management	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-8	Make home and business owners aware of potential hazards of collapse from heavy snowfall and inform them of structural retrofitting options.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	To some extent, members of the public have been informed of structural retrofitting techniques, but additional education is required so this will remain an action.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-9	Educate on proper winterizing of homes.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-10	Educate on proper emergency heating equipment.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-11	Educate on winter weather disaster supplies.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-12	Educate on several days' supply of non-perishable food.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-13	Educate on checking smoke alarms and fire extinguishers.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Elkin Fire Department	Elkin Fire Department	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-15	Provide home devices which directly access National Weather Service frequencies to the hearing impaired.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	Although some home weather devices have been provided, the town would like to continue to make an effort to distribute these to a broader population.
PEA-16	Place severe winter weather mitigation information on the city website.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-3	Coordinate with PEA-3 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-17	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings and websites.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-18	Educate via classes on proper retrofitting equipment.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Elkin	Town of Elkin	2030	The county has provided some education on earthquake retrofitting, but it would like to encourage more of this and so it will work to hold more classes going forward.

City of Mount Airy Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	Conduct a community ratings system evaluation to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030, Annually review	The city does not currently participate in the CRS, but it will continue to consider pursuing this, especially as it implements floodplain management actions that will contribute to points in the CRS.
P-2	Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan.	All	High	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The city has not yet developed a comprehensive CIP, although it has undertaken some capital projects. The county will continue to work to develop a comprehensive CIP going forward.
P-3	Adopt a Storm Water Management Ordinance or Plan	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The city has not yet adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan. This will continue to be a goal in the future.
P-5	Require that structural features are manufactured and installed in such a way that the hazardous effect of wind borne debris is limited.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The city has attempted to identify structures that are constructed in a way that contributes to wind borne debris. Although many cases have been identified and rectified, there is still significant work to be completed on this action.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Make available all necessary resources for fire management planning at all levels.	Wildfire	Moderate	Mt. Airy Fire Department	Mt. Airy Fire Department	2030	Although many resources are available for fire management planning, additional resources would be useful and an ongoing task will be to pursue more resources.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Encourage low-interest loans to farmers from the State to assist with the effects of a drought.	Drought	Low	Board of Commissioners	Surry County Government	2030	The county has encouraged low interest loans from the state and will continue to advocate for those to be available during/after a drought event.
PP-2	Identify and acquire properties that are vulnerable to flood damage.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Planning, Parks and Recreation	Local, State, Federal	2030	The county will continue to attempt to implement mitigation action for repetitive loss properties and other high-risk properties.
PP-3	Review of public and private services for improvements while relocating infrastructure away from flood prone areas.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Mt. Airy Planning	Local	2030	Generally, the county has worked to relocate infrastructure away from flood prone areas. However, there are still areas where infrastructure is located in flood prone areas and the county will work to address those areas.
PP-4	Installation of manufactured homes are property installed and secured.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county performs inspections on manufactured homes to ensure they are properly installed. This action will need to be continued going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-5	Ensure all residential construction conforms with latest wind-resistance standards.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county is working to ensure that all residential construction is consistent with the latest wind standards. County officials will continue to identify structures that are in non-conformance and work with citizens to ensure compliance.
PP-6	Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities.	All	High	City of Mt. Airy	City of Mt. Airy	2030	Some critical facilities have been retrofitted to protect against hazards, but many critical facilities remain unmitigated and will need to be addressed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Coordinate efforts in regards to equipment and manpower to unload hay and other agriculture products delivered by aircraft, trucks, and trains.	Drought	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Emergency Management	NC Cooperative Extension	2030	The county has coordinated efforts on equipment in the past and will continue that effort in the event of a drought.
ES-2	Procure water trailers for communities with dry or contaminated wells.	Drought	Moderate	Mt. Airy Public Services Department, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Mt. Airy Public Services Department, Surry County Health and Nutrition	2030	In the past, water trailers were procured when needed to address dry/contaminate wells. This will continue to be the case going forward.
ES-3	Decrease the time for evacuation.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Mt. Airy Public Services Department	City of Mt. Airy	2030	The county has attempted to decrease evacuation times in the past, but this is an effort that will continue to be pursued to reduce times even further.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-4	Improve areas where evacuation may be impeded.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Mt. Airy Public Services Department	City of Mt. Airy	2030	The county has taken action in some locations where bottlenecks might occur and has worked to develop a plan to keep evacuation moving smoothly. However, as in E-3, the county will continue to try to reduce its evacuation times.
ES-5	Coordinate early warning flash flood systems with Virginia counties that are upstream of County tributaries.	All	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management, NCDEM	2030	The county has worked with upstream VA counties to provide advanced flash flood warnings. Continued coordination will be required on this and the county will work to improve warning systems overall.
ES-6	Monitor and evaluated response time of critical facilities and emergency vehicles.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)		Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The city has monitored response time of critical facilities and emergency vehicles and will continue to look at ways to improve these going forward.
ES-7	Install and frequently update precipitation gauges and flood monitoring equipment along tributaries.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)		Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The city constantly monitors precipitation gauges but it will look to invest in greater infrastructure going forward.
ES-8	Make sure that all community warning sirens and warning systems are in proper working condition.	All	High	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county regularly inspects all warning sirens and systems to ensure they will be ready for a disaster event. The city will continue inspect these systems going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-9	Communicate with other cities/counties to facilitate emergency response and recovery.	All	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management, Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Surry County Emergency Management, Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The county has taken the lead in the past to coordinate on response and recovery activities with municipalities and it is in constant coordination with other counties. This will continue to be a priority in the future.
ES-10	Train fire fighters with the latest fire fighting techniques and equip them with the most up to date equipment.	Wildfires	Moderate	Mt. Airy Fire Department	Mt. Airy Fire Department	2030	Although firefighters have been well trained and equipped in the past, there is a constant need for additional training and resources, so this will be pursued going forward.
ES-11	Establish a housing numbering system and ensure that the numbers are visible from the road.	Wildfires	Low	E-911 Program	Surry County Emergency Management	2030, Annual review and update	The county completed its re-addressing in 2000 but it will need to be updated on a consistent basis and re-evaluated for an update in the future.
ES-12	Coordinate responses between each of the city's fire departments.	Wildfires	Moderate	Mt. Airy Fire Department	Mt. Airy Fire Department	2030	The county has coordinated response within each of its fire departments and will continue to ensure coordination is maintained.
ES-13	Post warning signs in communities during times when wildfire danger may be imminent.	Wildfires	Moderate	NCDFR	NCDFR	2030	When wildfire risk has been high in the past, the county has posted warning signs to let residents know their risk level. This action will be continued in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-14	Monitor future wildfires so that response times are evaluated and determine the amount of progress made during each fire.	Wildfires	Low	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has monitored past fires which has helped them determine response times. This information will continue to be collected and will be integrated to help make better judgments in the future.
ES-15	Keep primary transportation routes clear for emergency traffic and needs.	Severe Winter Weather	High	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The county has worked to keep primary transportation routes cleared in case they are needed for emergency traffic. This action will continue to be pursued by the county.
ES-16	Equip all essential City emergency or non-emergency vehicles with proper equipment to navigate severe winter weather events.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	Mt. Airy Public Services Department	2030	The county has equipped many of its vehicles with the necessary equipment to navigate severe winter weather. However, some vehicles are not fully equipped and the county will work to ensure adequate resources.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Create a mandatory water conservation radiance to enforce, if necessary.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Planning and Development, Disaster Declaration Funding	2030, implement when drought conditions require	The county has implemented a mandatory water conservation ordinance in the past when drought conditions persisted. The county will continue to do this when required.
PEA-2	Listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-3	Monitor and evaluate public response to flood information.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Mt. Airy Planning	Mt. Airy Planning	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-4	Increase awareness through all hazards awareness program at cooperative extension office and distribution of materials at government centers.	All	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the cooperative extension and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-5	Monitor and evaluate public response to high wind information.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-6	Distribute educational material to the public to simulate wildfire awareness and prevention.	Wildfires	Moderate	Mt. Airy Fire Department	Mt. Airy Fire Department	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-7	Monitor and evaluate public response to wildfire information.	Wildfires	Moderate	Mt. Airy Fire Department	Mt. Airy Fire Department	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-8	Educate on proper winterizing of homes.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-9	Educate on proper emergency heating equipment.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-10	Educate on winter weather disaster supplies.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-11	Educate on several days' supply of non-perishable food.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-12	Educate on checking smoke alarms and fire extinguishers.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Mt Airy. Fire Department	Mt Airy. Fire Department	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-13	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings and websites.	Earthquakes	Moderate	City of Mt. Airy	City of Mt. Airy	See schedule for PEA-4	Coordinate with PEA-4 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-14	Educate via classes on proper retrofitting equipment.	Earthquakes	Moderate	City of Mt. Airy	City of Mt. Airy	2030	The county has provided some education on earthquake retrofitting, but it would like to encourage more of this and so it will work to hold more classes going forward.

Town of Pilot Mountain Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-2	Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan.	All	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet developed a comprehensive CIP, although it has undertaken some capital projects. The county will continue to work to develop a comprehensive CIP going forward.
P-3	Adopt a Storm Water Management Ordinance or Plan	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has not yet adopted a Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan. This will continue to be a goal in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-5	Require that structural features are manufactured and installed in such a way that the hazardous effect of wind borne debris is limited.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has attempted to identify structures that are constructed in a way that contributes to wind borne debris. Although many cases have been identified and rectified, there is still significant work to be completed on this action.
P-6	Develop a wildfire management plan including clear objectives. The plan should include degree of fire risk and wildfire history of county.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	NCDFR, USFS, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	A wildfire management plan is in progress of being developed but the plan is not complete, so additional work will need to be completed.
P-7	Make available all necessary resources for fire management planning at all levels.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Local, State, Federal	2030	Although many resources are available for fire management planning, additional resources would be useful and an ongoing task will be to pursue more resources.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Encourage low-interest loans to farmers from the State to assist with the effects of a drought.	Drought	Low	Board of County Commissioners	Surry County Government	2030	The county has encouraged low interest loans from the state and will continue to advocate for those to be available during/after a drought event.
PP-3	Review of public and private services for improvements while relocating infrastructure away from flood prone areas.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Planning and Development	Local	2030	Generally, the county has worked to relocate infrastructure away from flood prone areas. However, there are still areas where infrastructure is located in flood prone areas and the county will work to address those areas.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PP-4	Installation of manufactured homes are property installed and secured.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county performs inspections on manufactured homes to ensure they are properly installed. This action will need to be continued going forward.
PP-5	Ensure all residential construction conforms with latest wind-resistance standards.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Building Inspections	Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county is working to ensure that all residential construction is consistent with the latest wind standards. County officials will continue to identify structures that are in non-conformance and work with citizens to ensure compliance.
PP-6	Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities.	All	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County	Surry County	2030	Some critical facilities have been retrofitted to protect against hazards, but many critical facilities remain unmitigated and will need to be addressed.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Coordinate efforts in regards to equipment and manpower to unload hay and other agriculture products delivered by aircraft, trucks, and trains.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Emergency Management	NC Cooperative Extension	2030	The county has coordinated efforts on equipment in the past and will continue that effort in the event of a drought.
ES-2	Procure water trailers for communities with dry or contaminated wells.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Emergency Management, Surry County Health and Nutrition	2030	In the past, water trailers were procured when needed to address dry/contaminate wells. This will continue to be the case going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-3	Decrease the time for evacuation.	All	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has attempted to decrease evacuation times in the past, but this is an effort that will continue to be pursued to reduce times even further.
ES-4	Improve areas where evacuation may be impeded.	All	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken action in some locations where bottlenecks might occur and has worked to develop a plan to keep evacuation moving smoothly. However, as in E-3, the county will continue to try to reduce its evacuation times.
ES-5	Coordinate early warning flash flood systems with Virginia counties that are upstream of County tributaries.	All	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management, NCDEM	2030	The county has worked with upstream VA counties to provide advanced flash flood warnings. Continued coordination will be required on this and the county will work to improve warning systems overall.
ES-6	Make sure that all community warning sirens and warning systems are in proper working condition.	All	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county regularly inspects all warning sirens and systems to ensure they will be ready for a disaster event. The city will continue inspect these systems going forward.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-7	Communicate with other cities/counties to facilitate emergency response and recovery.	All	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has taken the lead in the past to coordinate on response and recovery activities with municipalities and it is in constant coordination with other counties. This will continue to be a priority in the future.
ES-8	Train fire fighters with the latest fire fighting techniques and equip them with the most up to date equipment.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, NCDFR	Local	2030	Although firefighters have been well trained and equipped in the past, there is a constant need for additional training and resources, so this will be pursued going forward.
ES-9	Establish a housing numbering system and ensure that the numbers are visible from the road.	Wildfires	Low	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030, Annual review and update	The county completed its re-addressing in 2000 but it will need to be updated on a consistent basis and re-evaluated for an update in the future.
ES-10	Coordinate responses between each of the county's fire departments.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	2030	The county has coordinated response within each of its fire departments and will continue to ensure coordination is maintained.
ES-11	Post warning signs in communities during times when wildfire danger may be imminent.	Wildfires	Moderate	NCDFR	NCDFR	2030	When wildfire risk has been high in the past, the county has posted warning signs to let residents know their risk level. This action will be continued in the future.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
ES-12	Monitor future wildfires so that response times are evaluated and determine the amount of progress made during each fire.	Wildfires	Low	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	2030	The county has monitored past fires which has helped them determine response times. This information will continue to be collected and will be integrated to help make better judgments in the future.
ES-13	Keep primary transportation routes clear for emergency traffic and needs.	Severe Winter Weather	High	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	NCDOT, Law Enforcement	2030	The county has worked to keep primary transportation routes cleared in case they are needed for emergency traffic. This action will continue to be pursued by the county.
ES-14	Equip all essential County emergency or non-emergency vehicles with proper equipment to navigate severe winter weather events.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	Each Surry County Department is responsible for its vehicles	2030	The county has equipped many of its vehicles with the necessary equipment to navigate severe winter weather. However, some vehicles are not fully equipped and the county will work to ensure adequate resources.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Distribute educational material to the public to stimulate drought awareness.	All	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Public Works	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has developed a number of educational materials and brochures for the public to utilize, but these may need to be updated and will need to be reviewed so this action will remain in the plan.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-2	Increase awareness through drought awareness program at cooperative extension office and distribution of materials at government centers.	All	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	2030	The county has worked to increase awareness through programs at the cooperative extension and has distributed materials via many government locations. However, these materials and programs will need to be reviewed, so this action will remain in the plan.
PEA-3	Create a mandatory water conservation ordinance to enforce, if necessary.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Health and Nutrition	Surry County Planning and Development, Disaster Declaration Funding	2030, implement when drought conditions require	The county has implemented a mandatory water conservation ordinance in the past when drought conditions persisted. The county will continue to do this when required.
PEA-5	Increase awareness through flood awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Flooding, Geological Hazards (Landslides)	Moderate	NC Cooperative Extension, Surry County Planning and Development	NC Cooperative Extension	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-6	Increase awareness through high wind awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-7	Monitor and evaluate public response to high wind information.	Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-8	Distribute educational material to the public to simulate wildfire awareness and prevention.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office, Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-9	Increase awareness through wildfire awareness program at local schools and distribution of materials at government centers.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-2	Coordinate with PEA-2 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-10	Monitor and evaluate public response to wildfire information.	Wildfires	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-11	Educate on proper winterizing of homes.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
PEA-12	Educate on proper emergency heating equipment.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-13	Educate on winter weather disaster supplies.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-14	Educate on several days' supply of non-perishable food.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-15	Educate on checking smoke alarms and fire extinguishers.	Severe Winter Weather	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	Surry County Fire Marshal's Office	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-16	Inform and educate the citizens by providing hazard and mitigation information in public buildings and websites.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County	Surry County	See schedule for PEA-1	Coordinate with PEA-1 and see Implementation Status above
PEA-17	Educate via classes on proper retrofitting equipment.	Earthquakes	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County	Surry County	2030	The county has provided some education on earthquake retrofitting, but it would like to encourage more of this and so it will work to hold more classes going forward.

Yadkin County Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Land Use Plan updated in November 2023 and includes hazard mitigation objectives. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
P-3	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Continue work on the Subdivision Ordinance. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although clustering of development is allowed through the group development article of the Planning Ordinance, the county will work to further encourage cluster development in the future.
P-5	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Federal State	2030	Floodplain maps are being reviewed. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030	The county has implemented inspections of flood damaged structures in the past utilizing the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when flooding damages structures. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-7	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Zoning Map is available on GIS. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	Severe Winter Weather	High	Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030	A new sheltering plan is being written along with additional shelters are being added. Old shelters are being removed. Action to be revisited in 2030.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The notification system has been continually funded and is still in operation today. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Yadkin County public library system.	All	High	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Flyer created and shared with various entities. This action will be removed from the 2030 plan.
PEA-2	Ensure that the Planning Director is informed of erosion and sedimentation control methods and pushes this information out to the public.	Flooding	High	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Boonville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	They will continue to be updated. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-3	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	This is being reviewed. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	This will continue. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Federal State	2030	This is reviewed by the county. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	This will continue. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-7	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	Severe Winter Weather	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030	The sheltering annex in the EOP is being updated to reflect improvements. Action to be revisited in 2030.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The notification system has been continually funded and is still in operation today. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Yadkin County public library system.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of East Bend Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Will review at next update. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-3	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Subdivision Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.
P-4	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Although clustering of development is allowed through the group development article of the Planning Ordinance, the county will work to further encourage cluster development in the future.
P-5	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Federal State	2030	Floodplain maps are updated by the state and while they have been updated relatively recently, another update of these maps is likely on the horizon.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The County takes care of this. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-7	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has implemented policies related to utility services in the past through the method outlined. This action will continue to be implemented going forward as required when utilities are damaged. When this occurs, the policy will be re-evaluated to determine if changes are necessary.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has created a zoning map, but it will need to be updated periodically in the future so this action will remain in place.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The notification system has been continually funded and is still in operation today. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Yadkin County public library system.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.

Town of Jonesville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Currently working on plan and this will be a part. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-3	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Town is looking into this. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Check with county. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Federal State	2030	County has worked with the town to update this information. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	Inspections are handled by the county. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-7	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The county has invested in a mass notification system. This along with radio and TV. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county GIS has this covered. Action to be revisited in 2030.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	This is maintained. Action to be revisited in 2030.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030	County is improving the sheltering plan. Action to be revisited in 2030.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The notification system has been continually funded and is still in operation today. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Yadkin County public library system.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Still in the works. Action to be revisited in 2030.
PEA-2	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	Working with the county. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Town of Yadkinville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	No changes. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-3	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	This is encouraged. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-4	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	It was reviewed and it is encouraged. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-5	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Federal State	2030	Coordinate with the County. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-6	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The County has this responsibility. Action to be revisited in 2030.
P-7	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	The town has its own SEO. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
P-8	Create a zoning map (digital) that can be easily reproduced/updated for staff and public use.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The County has this responsibility. Action to be revisited in 2030.
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flooding	Moderate	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annual review and update	The county currently has a list of all repetitive loss properties, but that list will need to be updated to ensure any repetitive loss properties are on the radar of local officials and that mitigation strategies can be devised.
PP-2	Improve shelter capacities with alternate power/heat sources.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030	Although many shelters have improved capacities, improvements in the form of generators or other heat sources are still necessary and will be pursued.
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	2030, In advance of events	The notification system has been continually funded and is still in operation today. Action to be revisited in 2030.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2025)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of the Yadkin County public library system.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	The county has placed education materials concerning hazards in all branches of the county library, but this action will need to be reviewed and revised as additional information is likely available and other outreach strategies will be explored.
PEA-2	The Yadkin County Planning and Zoning Director has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this official or his designee makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Planning and Zoning Department.	Flooding	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030, Annually	The County has this responsibility. Action to be revisited in 2030.

SECTION 10
PLAN MAINTENANCE

This section discusses how the Northern Piedmont Region Mitigation Strategy and Mitigation Action Plan will be implemented and how the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be evaluated and enhanced over time. This section also discusses how the public will continue to be involved in a sustained hazard mitigation planning process. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 10.1 Implementation and Integration
- 10.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Enhancement
- 10.3 Continued Public Involvement
- 10.4 Evaluation of Monitoring, Evaluation and Update Process

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part201.6(c)(4)(i): The plan shall include a plan maintenance process that includes a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle. ***44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(4)(ii):*** The plan maintenance process shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

10.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND INTEGRATION

Each agency, department or other partner participating under the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is responsible for implementing specific mitigation actions as prescribed in the Mitigation Action Plan. Every proposed action listed in the Mitigation Action Plan is assigned to a specific "lead" agency or department in order to assign responsibility and accountability and increase the likelihood of subsequent implementation.

In addition to the assignment of a local lead department or agency, an implementation time period or a specific implementation date has been assigned to assess whether actions are being implemented in a timely fashion. The participating jurisdictions in the Northern Piedmont Region will seek outside funding sources to implement mitigation projects in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments. When applicable, potential funding sources have been identified for proposed actions listed in the Mitigation Action Plan.

The participating jurisdictions will integrate this Hazard Mitigation Plan into relevant City and County government decision-making processes or mechanisms, where feasible. This includes integrating the requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning documents, processes or mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate. The members of

the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and mitigation actions of new and updated local planning documents for their agencies or departments are consistent, or do not conflict with, the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the Northern Piedmont Region.

Since the initial plan was adopted in 2015, each County and participating jurisdiction has worked to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms where applicable/feasible. Examples of how this integration has occurred have been documented in the Implementation Status discussion provided for each of the mitigation actions found in Section 9. Specific examples of how integration has occurred include:

- Integrating the mitigation plan into reviews and updates of floodplain management ordinances
- Integrating the mitigation plan into reviews and updates of County emergency operations plans
- Integrating the mitigation plan into review and updates of building codes
- Integrating the mitigation plan into the capital improvements plan through identification of mitigation actions that require local funding.

Opportunities to further integrate the requirements of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified through future meetings of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, individual county meetings, and the annual review process described herein. Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

10.2 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ENHANCEMENT

Periodic revisions and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan are required to ensure that the goals of the Plan are kept current, taking into account potential changes in hazard vulnerability and mitigation priorities. In addition, revisions may be necessary to ensure that the Plan is in full compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. Periodic evaluation of the Plan will also ensure that specific mitigation actions are being reviewed and carried out according to the Mitigation Action Plan.

When determined necessary, the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee shall meet in March of every year to evaluate and monitor the progress attained and to revise, where needed, the activities set forth in the Plan. The findings and recommendations of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee shall be documented in the form of a report that can be shared with interested City and County Council members. The Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will also meet following any disaster events warranting a reexamination of the mitigation actions being implemented or proposed for future implementation. This will ensure that the Plan is continuously updated to reflect changing conditions and needs within the Northern Piedmont Region. For future updates of the plan, North Carolina Emergency Management's Hazard Mitigation Planning section will help coordinate the reconvening the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for these reviews through coordination with each County's Emergency Management Departments. The Emergency Management Directors from the seven participating counties will maintain ultimate responsibility for their respective County's plan implementation and monitoring, evaluation and update.

Five (5) Year Plan Review

The Plan will be thoroughly reviewed by the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee every five years to determine whether there have been any significant changes in the Northern Piedmont Region that may, in turn, necessitate changes in the types of mitigation actions proposed. New development in identified hazard areas, an increased exposure to hazards, an increase or decrease in capability to address hazards, and changes to federal or state legislation are examples of factors that may affect the necessary content of the Plan.

The plan review provides participating jurisdiction officials with an opportunity to evaluate those actions that have been successful and to explore the possibility of documenting potential losses avoided due to the implementation of specific mitigation measures. The plan review also provides the opportunity to address mitigation actions that may not have been successfully implemented as assigned. North Carolina Emergency Management's Hazard Mitigation Planning section will help coordinate the reconvening the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and conducting the five-year review through coordination with each County's Emergency Management Departments.

During the five-year plan review process, the following questions will be considered as criteria for assessing the effectiveness and appropriateness of the Plan:

- Do the goals address current and expected conditions?
- Has the nature or magnitude of risks changed?
- Are the current resources appropriate for implementing the Plan?
- Are there implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies?
- Have the outcomes occurred as expected?
- Did County departments participate in the plan implementation process as assigned?

Following the five-year review, any revisions deemed necessary will be summarized and implemented according to the reporting procedures and plan amendment process outlined herein. Upon completion of the review and update/amendment process, the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) for final review and approval in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Disaster Declaration

Following a disaster declaration, the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be revised as necessary to reflect lessons learned, or to address specific issues and circumstances arising from the event. It will be the responsibility North Carolina Emergency Management's Hazard Mitigation Planning section to coordinate the reconvening of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, through coordination with each County's Emergency Management Department, and ensure the appropriate stakeholders are invited to participate in the plan revision and update process following declared disaster events.

Reporting Procedures

The results of the five-year review will be summarized by the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in a report that will include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Plan and any required or recommended changes or amendments. The report will also include an evaluation of

implementation progress for each of the proposed mitigation actions, identifying reasons for delays or obstacles to their completion along with recommended strategies to overcome them.

Plan Amendment Process

Upon the initiation of the amendment process, representatives from Northern Piedmont counties will forward information on the proposed change(s) to all interested parties including, but not limited to, all directly affected County departments, residents, and businesses. Information will also be forwarded to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management. This information will be disseminated in order to seek input on the proposed amendment(s) for no less than a 45-day review and comment period.

At the end of the 45-day review and comment period, the proposed amendment(s) and all comments will be forwarded to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for final consideration. The Planning Committee will review the proposed amendment along with the comments received from other parties, and if acceptable, the committee will submit a recommendation for the approval and adoption of changes to the Plan.

In determining whether to recommend approval or denial of a Plan amendment request, the following factors will be considered by the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:

- There are errors, inaccuracies or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs in the Plan
- New issues or needs have been identified which are not adequately addressed in the Plan
- There has been a change in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the Plan is based

Upon receiving the recommendation from the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and prior to adoption of the Plan, the participating jurisdictions will hold a public hearing, if deemed necessary. The governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction will review the recommendation from the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (including the factors listed above) and any oral or written comments received at the public hearing. Following that review, the governing bodies will take one of the following actions:

- Adopt the proposed amendments as presented
- Adopt the proposed amendments with modifications
- Refer the amendments request back to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for further revision, or
- Defer the amendment request back to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for further consideration and/or additional hearings

CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(4)(iii): The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process

Public participation is an integral component to the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this Plan evolves over time. As described above, significant changes or amendments to the Plan shall require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures.

Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation and revision process will be made as necessary. These efforts may include:

- Advertising meetings of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in local newspapers, public bulletin boards and/or County office buildings
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
- Utilizing local media to update the public on any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Utilizing the Northern Piedmont participant county websites to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place, and
- Keeping copies of the Plan in public libraries.

10.3 EVALUATION OF MONITORING, EVALUATION AND UPDATE PROCESS

Over the past five years, the participating jurisdictions have been independently implementing, monitoring and evaluating their own mitigation action plans. Progress made in implementing actions has been documented in Section 9: Mitigation Action Plan where each action contains a narrative about the implementation status of the action as of 2025. That said, the jurisdiction did waiver slightly from the monitoring and evaluation process defined in the original version of the plan, but still made significant process in implementing their mitigation action plans. During the 2025 update of this plan, the Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee determined that the procedures for the upcoming five-year monitoring and evaluation process will remain as defined above and will be re-evaluated during the next plan update process.

The five-year comprehensive update process began as early as 2024 when North Carolina Emergency Management made the decision to set aside HMGP funding to fund the update of the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. To facilitate this effort, NCEM assigned the plan update to their pre-qualified hazard mitigation planning consultants ESP Associates. Representatives from ESP Associates first reached out to county representatives in June 2024 to initiate the plan update process. More details about the plan update process are provided in Section 2, Planning Process. For the next update of this plan, NCEM's Hazard Mitigation Planning section will continue take the lead on organizing and initiating the 5-year update of the plan.

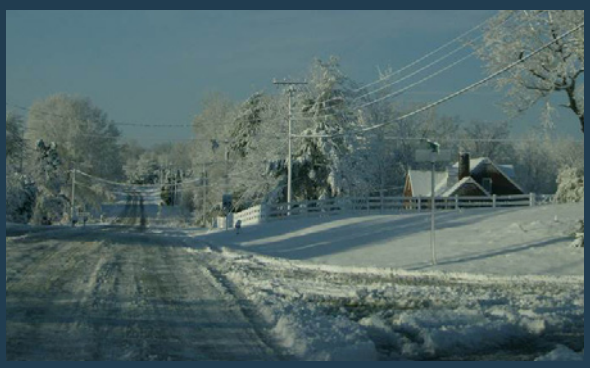
Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
2025 UPDATE - APPENDICES

DRAFT - JUNE 2025









Appendix A
Plan Adoption

This appendix includes the FEMA APP Letter and the local adoption resolutions for each of the participating jurisdictions.

Appendix B
Planning Tools

This appendix includes the following:

1. Blank Public Survey
2. Blank Capability Assessment Survey
3. Scoring Criteria for Capability Assessment
4. Blank Mitigation Action Worksheet

surveyplanet



Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 Update - Public Survey

We need your help!

Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties are working together to become less vulnerable to natural disasters, and your participation in the process is important to us!

The counties, along with local jurisdictions and other partners, are working to update the multi-jurisdictional Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan identifies and assesses your community's hazard risks and identifies strategies that determine how to best minimize or manage those risks.

This survey is an opportunity for you to share your opinions and participate in the mitigation planning process. The information you provide will help us better understand your hazard concerns and can lead to mitigation measures that can lessen the impacts of future hazard events.

If you have any questions regarding this survey or would like to learn about more ways you can participate in the development in the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, please contact Nathan Slaughter from ESP Associates, Inc. at nslaughter@espassociates.com.

1 1\. Where do you live?*

- Unincorporated Caswell County
- Unincorporated Davie County
- Unincorporated Forsyth County
- Unincorporated Rockingham County
- Unincorporated Stokes County
- Unincorporated Surry County
- Unincorporated Yadkin County
- Bermuda Run
- Bethania
- Boonville
- Clemmons
- Cooleemee
- Danbury
- Dobson
- East Bend
- Eden
- Elkin
- Jonesville
- Kernersville
- King
- Lewisville
- Madison
- Mayodan
- Milton
- Mocksville
- Mount Airy
- Pilot Mountain
- Reidsville
- Rural Hall
- Stoneville
- Tobaccoville
- Walkerton
- Walnut Cove
- Wentworth
- Winston-Salem
- Yadkinville
- Yanceyville
- Other

* Choose one.

2 2\. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?*

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

* Choose one.

3 3\. If "Yes," please explain.

4 4\. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?*

- ◯ Extremely concerned
- ◯ Somewhat concerned
- ◯ Not concerned

* Choose one.

5 5\. Please select the **one** hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:*

- Acts of Terror
- Dam/Levee Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Expansive Soils
- Extreme Heat
- Flood
- Hailstorm
- Hurricane Remnants
- Land Subsidence
- Landslide
- Lightning
- Severe Winter/Ice Storms
- Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds
- Tornado
- Wildfire
- Civil Disturbance
- Food Emergency

* Choose one.

6 6\. Please select the **one** hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:*

- Acts of Terror

- ◯ Dam/Levee Failure
- ◯ Drought
- ◯ Earthquake
- ◯ Expansive Soils
- ◯ Extreme Heat
- ◯ Flood
- ◯ Hailstorm
- ◯ Hurricane Remnants
- ◯ Land Subsidence
- ◯ Landslide
- ◯ Lightning
- ◯ Severe Winter/Ice Storms
- ◯ Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds
- ◯ Tornado
- ◯ Wildfire
- ◯ Civil Disturbance
- ◯ Food Emergency

* Choose one.

7 7\. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

8 8\. Is your home located in a floodplain?*

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

* Choose one.

9 9\. Do you have flood insurance?*

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

* Choose one.

10 10\. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

- ◯ Not located in a floodplain
- ◯ Too expensive
- ◯ Not necessary because it never floods
- ◯ Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected
- ◯ Never really considered it
- ◯ Other

* Choose one.

11 11\. If "Other," please explain.

12 12\. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?*

- ◯ Yes

- [ ] No

* Choose one.

13 13\. If "Yes," please explain.

14 14\. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?*

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

* Choose one.

15 15\. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?*

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

* Choose one.

16 16\. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?*

- ◯ Newspaper
- ◯ Television
- ◯ Radio
- ◯ Internet (Including Social Media)
- ◯ Mail
- ◯ Public Workshops/Meetings
- ◯ School Meetings

* Choose one.

17 17\. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.

18 18\. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?

19 19\. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?

20 A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.

20\. **Prevention** -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.*

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

21 21\. **Property Protection** - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings

to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.*

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

22 22\. **Natural Resource Protection** - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.*

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

23 23\. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.*

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

24 24\. **Emergency Services** - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

25 25\. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.*

- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not important

* Choose one.

26 This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)

surveyplanet

Thank you for taking the time to answer this survey! Your input is appreciated!

Local Capability Assessment Survey

Jurisdiction/Agency: _____ **Phone:** _____

Point of Contact: _____ **E-mail:** _____

1. PLANNING AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY - Please indicate whether the following planning or regulatory tools (plans, ordinances, codes or programs) are currently in place or under development for your jurisdiction by placing an "**X**" in the appropriate box. Then, for each particular item in place, identify the department or agency responsible for its implementation and indicate its estimated or anticipated effect on hazard loss reduction (Strongly Supports, Helps Facilitate or Hinders) with another "**X**". Finally, please provide additional comments or explanations in the space provided or with attachments.

Planning / Regulatory Tool	In Place	Under Development	Department / Agency Responsible	Effect on Loss Reduction			Comments
				Strongly Supports	Helps Facilitate	Hinders	
Hazard Mitigation Plan							
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master or Growth Mgt. Plan)							
Floodplain Management Plan							
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks & Rec./ Greenways Plan)							
Stormwater Management Plan / Ordinance							
Natural Resource Protection Plan							
Flood Response Plan							
Emergency Operations Plan							
Continuity of Operations Plan							
Evacuation Plan							
Other Plans (please explain under Comments)							

Local Capability Assessment Survey

Planning / Regulatory Tool	In Place	Under Development	Department / Agency Responsible	Effect on Loss Reduction			Comments
				Strongly Supports	Facilitates	Hinders	
Disaster Recovery Plan							
Capital Improvements Plan							
Economic Development Plan							
Historic Preservation Plan							
Floodplain Ordinance (or Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)							
Zoning Ordinance							
Subdivision Ordinance							
Unified Development Ordinance							
Post-disaster Redevelopment / Reconstruction Ordinance							
Building Code							
Fire Code							
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)							
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS Program)							

Local Capability Assessment Survey

2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY - Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within its current personnel resources by placing an "**X**" in the appropriate box . Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments.

Staff / Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department / Agency	Comments
Planners with knowledge of land development and land management practices				
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure				
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards				
Emergency manager				
Floodplain manager				
Land surveyors				
Scientist familiar with the hazards of the community				
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards				
Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program				
Resource development staff or grant writers				

Local Capability Assessment Survey

3. FISCAL CAPABILITY - Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial resources ***for hazard mitigation purposes*** (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments.

Financial Resources	Yes	No	Department / Agency	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming				
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)				
Special Purpose Taxes (or taxing districts)				
Gas / Electric Utility Fees				
Water / Sewer Fees				
Stormwater Utility Fees				
Development Impact Fees				
General Obligation, Revenue and/or Special Tax Bonds				
Partnering arrangements or intergovernmental agreements				
Other: _____				

Local Capability Assessment Survey

4. POLITICAL CAPABILITY - Political capability can be generally measured by the degree to which local political leadership is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Please identify some general examples of these efforts if available and/or reference where more documentation can be found.

Local Capability Assessment Survey

5. SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITY - Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "**X**" in the box marking the most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided in Sections 1-4 of this survey.

	DEGREE OF CAPABILITY		
	LIMITED	**MODERATE**	**HIGH**
Planning and Regulatory Capability			
Administrative and Technical Capability			
Fiscal Capability			
Political Capability			
OVERALL CAPABILITY			

Points System for Capability Ranking

0-19 points = Limited overall capability
20-39 points = Moderate overall capability
40-68 points = High overall capability

I. Planning and Regulatory Capability
(Up to 43 points)

Yes = 3 points
Under Development = 1 point
Included under County plan/code/ordinance/program = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Comprehensive Land Use Plan
- Floodplain Management Plan
- National Flood Insurance Program
- NFIP Community Rating System

Yes = 2 points
Under Development = 1 point
Included under County plan/code/ordinance/program = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Open Space Management Plan / Parks & Recreation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Natural Resource Protection Plan
- Flood Response Plan
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Evacuation Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
- Post-disaster Redevelopment / Reconstruction Ordinance

Yes = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Capital Improvements Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Historic Preservation Plan
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance
- Unified Development Ordinance
- Building Code
- Fire Code

II. Administrative and Technical Capability
(Up to 15 points)

Yes = 2 points
Service provided by County = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Planners with knowledge of land development and land management practices
- Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure
- Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards
- Emergency manager
- Floodplain manager

Yes = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Land surveyors
- Scientist familiar with the hazards of the community
- Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards
- Personnel skilled in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and/or Hazus
- Resource development staff or grant writers

III. Fiscal Capability
(Up to 10 points)

Yes = 1 point
No = 0 points

- Capital Improvement Programming
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Special Purpose Taxes (or tax districts)
- Gas / Electric Utility Fees
- Water / Sewer Fees
- Stormwater Utility Fees
- Development Impact Fees
- General Obligation / Revenue / Special Tax Bonds
- Partnering arrangements or intergovernmental agreements
- Other

MITIGATION ACTION WORKSHEETS

Mitigation Action Worksheets are used to identify potential hazard mitigation actions that participating jurisdictions in the region will consider to reduce the negative effects of identified hazards. The worksheets provide a simple yet effective method of organizing potential actions in a user-friendly manner that can easily be incorporated into the region's Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The worksheets are to be used as part of a strategic planning process and are designed to be:

a.) completed electronically (worksheets and instructions will be e-mailed to members of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team following the Mitigation Strategy Workshop);

b.) reviewed with your department/organization for further consideration; and

c.) returned according to the contact information provided below.

Please return all completed worksheets to:

Nathan Slaughter, Project Manager ESP Associates

nslaughter@espassociates.com

INSTRUCTIONS

Each mitigation action should be considered to be a separate local project, policy or program and each individual action should be entered into a separate worksheet. By identifying the implementation requirements for each action, the worksheets will help lay the framework for engaging in distinct actions that will help reduce the community's overall vulnerability and risk. Detailed explanations on how to complete the worksheet are provided below.

Proposed Action: Identify a specific action that, if accomplished, will reduce vulnerability and risk in the impact area. Actions may be in the form of local policies (i.e., regulatory or incentive-based measures), programs or structural mitigation projects and should be consistent with any pre-identified mitigation goals and objectives.

Site and Location: Provide details with regard to the physical location or geographic extent of the proposed action, such as the location of a specific structure to be mitigated, whether a program will be citywide, countywide or regional, etc.

History of Damages: Provide a brief history of any known damages as it relates to the proposed action and the hazard(s) being addressed. For example, the proposed elevation of a repetitive loss property should include an overview of the number of times the structure has flooded, total dollar amount of damages if available, etc.

Hazard(s) Addressed: List the hazard(s) the proposed action is designed to mitigate against.

Category: Indicate the most appropriate category for the proposed action as discussed during the Mitigation Strategy Workshop (Prevention; Property Protection; Natural Resource Protection; Structural Projects; Emergency Services; Public Education and Awareness).

Priority: Indicate whether the action is a "high" priority, "moderate" priority or "low" priority based generally on the following criteria:

1. Effect on overall risk to life and property
2. Ease of implementation / technical feasibility
3. Project costs versus benefits
4. Political and community support
5. Funding availability

Estimated Cost: If applicable, indicate what the total cost will be to accomplish this action. This amount will be an estimate until actual final dollar amounts can be determined. Some actions (such as ordinance revisions) may only cost "local staff time" and should be noted so.

Potential Funding Sources: If applicable, indicate how the cost to complete the action will be funded. For example, funds may be provided from existing operating budgets or general funds, a previously established contingency fund, a cost-sharing federal or state grant program, etc.

Lead Agency/Department Responsible: Identify the local agency, department or organization that is best suited to implement the proposed action.

Implementation Schedule: Indicate when the action will begin and when the action is expected to be completed. Remember that some actions will require only a minimal amount of time, while others may require a long-term or continuous effort.

MITIGATION ACTION	
Proposed Action:	
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Site and Location:	
History of Damages:	

MITIGATION ACTION DETAILS	
Hazard(s) Addressed:	
Category:	
Priority (High, Moderate, Low):	
Estimated Cost:	
Potential Funding Sources:	
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	
Implementation Schedule:	

Appendix C
Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Cover Page

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (PRT) demonstrates how the local mitigation plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR § 201.6 and offers states and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the local governments, including special districts.

1. The Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet is a worksheet that is used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the plan elements (Planning Process; Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Maintenance; Plan Update; and Plan Adoption).
2. The Plan Review Checklist summarizes FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.

For greater clarification of the elements in the Plan Review Checklist, please see Section 4 of this guide. Definitions of the terms and phrases used in the PRT can be found in Appendix E of this guide.

Plan Information	
Jurisdiction(s)	**Caswell County**, Milton, Yanceyville; **Davie County**, Bermuda Run, Cooleemee, Mocksville; **Forsyth County**, Bethania, Clemmons, Kernersville, Lewisville, Rural Hall, Tobaccoville, Walkertown, Winston-Salem; **Rockingham County**, Eden, Madison, Mayodan, Reidsville, Stoneville, Wentworth; **Stokes County**, Danbury, King, Walnut Cove; **Surry County**, Dobson, Elkin, Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain; **Yadkin County**, Boonville, East Bend, Jonesville, Yadkinville
Title of Plan	Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Multi-jurisdiction
Date of Plan	6/4/2025
Local Point of Contact	
Title	Nathan Slaughter
Agency	ESP Associates, Inc.
Address	2200 Gateway Centre Suite 316, Morrisville, NC
Phone Number	919-264-9582
Email	nslaughter@espassociates.com

Additional Point of Contact	
Title	Click or tap here to enter text.
Agency	Click or tap here to enter text.
Address	Click or tap here to enter text.
Phone Number	Click or tap here to enter text.
Email	Click or tap here to enter text.

Review Information	
State Review	
State Reviewer(s) and Title	Click or tap here to enter text.
State Review Date	Click or tap to enter a date.
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Click or tap here to enter text.
Date Received in FEMA Region	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.

Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet

In the boxes for each element, mark if the element is met (Y) or not met (N).

#	Jurisdiction Name	A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. HHPD Requirements	H. State Requirements
1	**Caswell County**								
2	Milton								
3	Yanceyville								
4	**Davie County**								
5	Bermuda Run								
6	Cooleemee								
7	Mocksville								
8	**Forsyth County**								
9	Bethania								
10	Clemmons								
11	Kernersville								
12	Lewisville								
13	Rural Hall								
14	Tobaccoville								
15	Walkertown								
16	Winston-Salem								
17	**Rockingham County**								
18	Eden								
19	Madison								

#	Jurisdiction Name	A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. HHPD Requirements	H. State Requirements
20	Mayodan								
21	Reidsville								
22	Stoneville								
23	Wentworth								
24	**Stokes County**								
25	Danbury								
26	King								
27	Walnut Cove								
28	**Surry County**								
29	Dobson								
30	Elkin								
31	Mount Airy								
32	Pilot Mountain								
33	**Yadkin County**								
34	Boonville								
35	East Bend								
36	Jonesville								
37	Yadkinville								

Plan Review Checklist

The Plan Review Checklist is completed by FEMA. States and local governments are encouraged, but not required, to use the PRT as a checklist to ensure all requirements have been met prior to submitting the plan for review and approval. The purpose of the checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the plan by element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been "met" or "not met." FEMA completes the "required revisions" summary at the bottom of each element to clearly explain the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is "not met." Sub-elements in each summary should be referenced using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each element and sub-element are described in detail in Section 4: Local Plan Requirements of this guide.

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process.

If some elements of the plan do not require an update, due to minimal or no changes between updates, the plan must document the reasons for that.

Multi-jurisdictional elements must cover information unique to all participating jurisdictions.

Element A: Planning Process

Element A Requirements	**Location in Plan (section and/or page number)**	**Met / Not Met**
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))	**Section 2: 2.4 N Piedmont HMPC** **2.6 Involving the Public** **2.7 Involving the Stakeholders**	
A1-a. Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved?	Section 2: 2.3 Updating the Plan 2.4 N Piedmont HMPC 2.5 Community Meetings and Workshops 2.6 Involving the Public 2.7 Involving the Stakeholders	Choose an item.

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1-b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?	Section 2: 2.2 History of Hazard Mitigation Planning in the N Piedmont Region 2.3 Updating the Plan 2.4 N Piedmont HMPC 2.5 Community Meetings and Workshops 2.6 Involving the Public 2.7 Involving the Stakeholders	Choose an item.
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))	Section 2: 2.7 Involving the Stakeholders	
A2-a. Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity?	Section 2: 2.7 Involving the Stakeholders	Choose an item.
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))	**2.5 Community Meetings and Workshops** 2.6 Involving the Public	
A3-a. Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan?	2.6 Involving the Public	Choose an item.
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))	7.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment and throughout Section 7	
A4-a. Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document?	7.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment and throughout Section 7.	Choose an item.

ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.

Element B: Risk Assessment

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 4 and 5 throughout	
B1-a. Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	4.4 Hazard Evaluation	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	• Drought – 5.3.2 • Excessive Heat - 5.4.2 • Hurricane & Coastal – 5.5.2 • Tornadoes/Thunderstorms – 5.6.2 • Severe Winter Weather – 5.7.2 • Earthquakes – 5.8.2 • Geological/Landslides – 5.9.2 • Dam Failure – 5.10.2 • Flooding – 5.11.2 • Wildfires – 5.12.2 • Infectious Disease – 5.13.2 • Hazardous Substances – 5.14.2 • Radiological Emergency – 5.15.2 • Terrorism – 5.16.2 • Cybersecurity – 5.17.2 • Electromagnetic Pulse – 5.18.2 • Civil Disturbance – 5.19.2 • Food Emergency – 5.20.2	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	• **Drought** – 5.3.2 • **Excessive Heat** - 5.4.2 • **Hurricane & Coastal** – 5.5.2 • **Tornadoes/Thunderstorms** – 5.6.2 • **Severe Winter Weather** – 5.7.2 • **Earthquakes** – 5.8.2 • **Geological/Landslides** – 5.9.2 • **Dam Failure** – 5.10.2 • **Flooding** – 5.11.2, Appendix F • **Wildfires** – 5.12.2 • **Infectious Disease** – 5.13.2 • **Hazardous Substances** – 5.14.2 • **Radiological Emergency** – 5.15.2 • **Terrorism** – 5.16.2 • **Cybersecurity** – 5.17.2 • **Electromagnetic Pulse** – 5.18.2 • **Civil Disturbance** – 5.19.2 • **Food Emergency** – 5.20.2 **5.21.1 Hazard Extent Table**	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	• Drought – 5.3.3 • Excessive Heat - 5.4.3 • Hurricane & Coastal – 5.5.3 • Tornadoes/Thunderstorms – 5.6.3 • Severe Winter Weather – 5.7.3 • Earthquakes – 5.8.3 • Geological/Landslides – 5.9.3 • Dam Failure – 5.10.3 • Flooding – 5.11.3, 5.11.4, 5.11.5 • Wildfires – 5.12.3 • Infectious Disease – 5.13.3 • Hazardous Substances – 5.14.3 • Radiological Emergency – 5.15.3 • Terrorism – 5.16.3 • Cybersecurity – 5.17.3 • Electromagnetic Pulse – 5.18.3 • Civil Disturbance – 5.19.3 • Food Emergency – 5.20.3	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard, including the type, location and range of anticipated intensities?	• Drought – 5.3.4 • Excessive Heat - 5.4.4 • Hurricane & Coastal – 5.5.4 • Tornadoes/Thunderstorms – 5.6.4 • Severe Winter Weather – 5.7.4 • Earthquakes – 5.8.4 • Geological/Landslides – 5.9.4 • Dam Failure – 5.10.4 • Flooding – 5.11.6 • Wildfires – 5.12.4 • Infectious Disease – 5.13.4 • Hazardous Substances – 5.14.4 • Radiological Emergency – 5.15.4 • Terrorism – 5.16.4 • Cybersecurity – 5.17.4 • Electromagnetic Pulse – 5.18.4 • Civil Disturbance – 5.19.4 Food Emergency – 5.20.4	Choose an item.
B1-f. For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	Tables 5.2 Appendices F and G show municipal level flood and wildfire risk.	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Section 6 throughout	
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?	• **Hurricane & Coastal** – 6.5.1 • **Tornadoes/Thunderstorms** – 6.5.2 • **Earthquakes** – 6.5.3 • **Geological/Landslides** – 6.5.4 • **Flooding** – 6.5.5 • **Wildfires** – 6.5.6 • **Hazardous Substances** – 6.5.7 • **Dam Failure** – 6.5.8 **Overall Risk Ratings, EAL, Risk Scores** – Table 5.37 (Section 5.21); Table 6.26 (Section 6.6)	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	• **Drought** – 5.3.5 • **Excessive Heat** - 5.4.5 • **Hurricane & Coastal** – 5.5.5, 6.5.1 • **Tornadoes/Thunderstorms** – 5.6.5, 6.5.2 • **Severe Winter Weather** – 5.7.5 • **Earthquakes** – 5.8.5, 6.5.3 • **Geological/Landslides** – 5.9.5, 6.5.4 • **Dam Failure** – 5.10.5, 6.5.8 • **Flooding** – 5.11.7, 6.5.5 • **Wildfires** – 5.12.5, 6.5.6 • **Infectious Disease** – 5.13.5 • **Hazardous Substances** – 5.14.5, 6.5.7 • **Radiological Emergency** – 5.15.5 • **Terrorism** – 5.16.5 • **Cybersecurity** – 5.17.5 • **Electromagnetic Pulse** – 5.18.5 • **Civil Disturbance** – 5.19.5 • **Food Emergency** – 5.20.5 **Overall Risk Ratings, EAL, Risk Scores** – Table 5.37 (Section 5.21); Table 6.26 (Section 6.6)	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Table 5.30, Section 5.11.5	Choose an item.

ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C1. Does the plan document each participant's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))	Section 7: Capability Assessment – entire section	
C1-a. Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations?	Section 7: Capability Assessment – entire section	Choose an item.
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Section 7: Capability Assessment – entire section	Choose an item.
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 7: 7.3.4, pages 7:9-7:15; Table 7.2 NFIP Policy and Information	
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Section 7: 7.3.4, pages 7:9-7:21; Table 7.2 NFIP Policy and Information	Choose an item.

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))	Section 8.2, pages 8:3 and 8:4	
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Section 8.2, pages 8:3 and 8:4	Choose an item.
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 8 and 9 throughout.	
C4-a. Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment?	Section 8 and 9 throughout.	Choose an item.
C4-b. Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Section 9 throughout.	Choose an item.
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Section 8 and 9 throughout.	
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Section 8, Section 8.1.1 pages 8:2 and 8:3.	Choose an item.
C5-b. Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Section 9 throughout	Choose an item.

ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS
Required Revision**:** Click or tap here to enter text.

Element D: Plan Maintenance

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D1. Is there discussion of how each community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Section 10, 10.3 page 10:5	
D1-a. Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Section 10, 10.3 page 10:5	Choose an item.
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))	Section 10, 10.2, pages 10:2 through 10:4	
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 10, 10.2, pages 10:2 through 10:5	Choose an item.
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Section 10, 10.2, pages 10:2 through 10:5	Choose an item.
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 10, 10.2, pages 10:2 through 10:5	Choose an item.
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Section 10, 10.1, pages 10:1 through 10:2	
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Section 10, 10.1, pages 10:1 through 10:2	Choose an item.
D3-b. Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Section 10, 10.1, pages 10:1 through 10:2	Choose an item.

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D3-c. For multi-jurisdictional plans, does the plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms?	Section 10, 10.1, pages 10:1 through 10:2	Choose an item.
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Section 3.3.3 Land Use	Choose an item.
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))	Section 9 (entire Section) and Appendix E (entire Appendix)	
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Section 8: 8.5 (Page 8:7)	Choose an item.
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 9 (entire Section)	Choose an item.
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 10: 10.1 (pages 10:1 and 10-:2), Section 9 throughout and Appendix E throughout	Choose an item.
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element F: Plan Adoption

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F1-a. Does the participant include documentation of adoption?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F2-a. Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?		
HHPD1-a. Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2. Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?		
HHPD2-a. Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD3. Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD3-a. Does the plan address how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-a. Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD4-a. Does the plan describe specific actions to address HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-c. Does the plan identify the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

HHPD Required Revisions
Required Revision**:** Click or tap here to enter text.

Element H: Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Element H Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
This space is for the State to include additional requirements.		
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

Plan Assessment

These comments can be used to help guide your annual/regularly scheduled updates and the next plan update.

Element A. Planning Process

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element B. Risk Assessment

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element C. Mitigation Strategy

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element D. Plan Maintenance

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element E. Plan Update

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element G. HHPD Requirements (Optional)

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Element H. Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Strengths

- [insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

Appendix D
Planning Process Documentation

This appendix includes:

1. Meeting Agendas
2. Meeting Sign-In Sheets
3. Neighboring Jurisdiction Outreach Documentation
4. Public Survey Summary Results

NORTHERN PIEDMONT NEIGHBORING JURISDICTIONS

Email Correspondence

Hi All,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am reaching out to inform you that Northern Piedmont Region is currently in the process of updating our regional hazard mitigation plan. As part of this important initiative, we would like to extend an invitation to neighboring jurisdictions to participate in the planning process.

We believe that collaboration is vital for effective hazard mitigation, and your insights and contributions would be invaluable to our efforts. Our team has created a project website, which you can access here: Northern Piedmont Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This site contains important information about the project and ongoing updates.

Additionally, we will be hosting a public meeting to review the draft plan, and to facilitate your involvement, we encourage your attendance. Details regarding the date and time of this virtual meeting will be shared soon.

Thank you for considering this opportunity to collaborate on enhancing our regional resilience. We look forward to your participation and support.

Kind regards,

Nathan Slaughter, AICP, CFM

Neighboring Jurisdiction Contacts

Jurisdiction	Name	Title	Email
Alleghany County NC	Daniel Roten	Emergency Management Director	alleghanyem@skybest.com
Ashe County NC	Patty Gambill	Emergency Management Director	patty.gambill@ashecountygov.com
Iredell County NC	Jody Smyre	Emergency Management Director	jsmyre@co.iredell.nc.us
Rowan County NC	TJ Brown	Emergency Services Director	tj.brown@rowancountync.gov
Davidson County NC	Alton Hanes	Emergency Management Director	alton.hanes@davidsoncountync.gov
Guildford County NC	Donald Campbell	Emergency Management Director	emergencymanagement@guilford-es.com
Orange County NC	Kirby Saunders	Emergency Services Director	ksaunders@orangecountync.gov
Alamance County NC	Debbie Hatfield	Emergency Management Director	debbie.hatfield@alamance-nc.com
Person County NC	Doug Young	Emergency Management Director	dyoung@personcounty.net
Grayson County VA			information@graysoncountyva.gov
Carrol County VA	Gary Bergeron	Emergency Management Director	gary.bergeron@carrollcountyva.gov
Patrick County VA	Scottie Cassell	Emergency Management Director	scassell@co.patrick.va.us
Pittsylvania County VA	Christopher Key	Public Safety Director	chris.key@pittgov.org
Halifax County			planning@co.halifax.va.us
Henry County VA	Matt Tatum	Public Safety Director	mtatum@henrycountyva.gov

Meeting Participant Overview

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Attended Internal Kickoff Meeting 6/4/24	Attended Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting 7/25/24	Attended HIRA Meeting 12/5/24	Attended Mitigation Meeting 3/5/25
Caswell County and Municipalities					
Lynch, Barry	Caswell County, Director of Emergency Services	X	X		
Davie County and Municipalities					
Smit, Jeff	Town of Cooleemee, Mayor				X
Forsyth County and Municipalities					
Adams, Marissa	Forsyth County, Social Services Deputy Director			X	
Bowen, Shaylee	Forsyth County, MapForsyth Geographic Information Officer		X	X	
Brinkley, Andy	City of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, Incident Management Team		X		X
Brock, Michelle	City of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, Emergency Manager & Coordinator/Planning Officer		X	X	X
Brown, Alston	Town of Rural Hall, Public Information Officer		X	X	X
Cordell, Leigha	City of Winston-Salem, Emergency Management Coordinator/Administration Officer		X		
Corder, Dan	Village of Tobaccoville, Village Administrator		X	X	
Correa-Vega, Javier	City of Winston-Salem, Language Access Coordinator			X	
Craps, Rebecca	Forsyth County, NC Cooperation Extension Agent		X		
Gendy, Moriah	City of Winston-Salem, Food Resilience Program Manager		X		
Gunnell, Mike	Village of Clemmons, Village Manager		X		
Haney, Kyle	Forsyth County, Deputy County Manager		X		
Huff, Keith	City of Winston-Salem, Director of Field Operations		X		
Keller, Karen	Town of Bethania, Town Clerk		X		
Moore, Doug	Village of Clemmons, Planning & Community Development Director				X

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Attended Internal Kickoff Meeting 6/4/24	Attended Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting 7/25/24	Attended HIRA Meeting 12/5/24	Attended Mitigation Meeting 3/5/25
Moore, Will	Forsyth County, MapForsyth GIS Coordinator		X		X
Patterson, Ross	City of Winston-Salem, Emergency Management Coordinator/Logistics Officer		X	X	
Simon, Mike	Town of Rural Hall, Fire Chief		X		
Snow, Scott	Town of Walkertown, Town Manager		X		
Thompson, Bob	City of Winston-Salem, Language Access Coordinator			X	
Tolbert, Stacy	Town of Lewisville, Town Planner		X		X
Tuttle, Brian	Forsyth County, MapForsyth GIS Developer			X	X
Rockingham County and Municipalities					
Brooks, Jay	Rockingham County, Assistant Fire Marshall/ Assistant Emergency Management Coordinator	X			
Stokes County and Municipalities					
Gentry, Brandon	Stokes County, Director of Emergency Services		X	X	X
Surry County and Municipalities					
Burchett, Alison	Surry County, GIS Specialist				X
Cornelison, Brent	Town of Elkin, Town Manager		X		
Gardner, Adrienne	Surry County, Development Services Director				X
Harris, Sarah	Town of Elkin, Town Planner				X
Irvine, Kimberly	Surry County, Director of Social Services		X		
Isaacs, Byron	Surry County, Emergency Management Coordinator	X	X	X	X
Love, Austin	Surry County, Health & Nutrition Center Chief Data Analyst		X	X	X
Needham, Marty	Surry County, Director of Facilities		X		
Utt, Holly	Town of Pilot Mountain, Town Manager				X
Vanhoy, Joey	Town of Elkin, Police Chief		X		
Willard, Allie	Surry County, Health & Nutrition Center Health Educator		X		
Williams, Wendy	Surry County, GIS Land Records Coordinator		X	X	X
Wilson, Kevin	Town of Elkin, Fire Chief		X		
Yadkin County and Municipalities					
Bolden, Chris	Yadkin County, Emergency				X

NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY / TITLE	Attended Internal Kickoff Meeting 6/4/24	Attended Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting 7/25/24	Attended HIRA Meeting 12/5/24	Attended Mitigation Meeting 3/5/25
	Medical Services Assistant Director				
Anderson, Brittany	Yadkin County, Planning & Zoning Supervisor				X
Detsch, Meredith	Town of Yadkinville, Planning Director				X
Vestal, Keith	Yadkin County, Emergency Services Director		X	X	X
Other Stakeholders					
Armstrong, Maggie	Piedmont Triad Regional Council		X		
Baker, Carl	NCEM, Hazard Mitigation Planner	X	X	X	X
Blackwood, Trey	Greater Winston Salem Inc., Economic Development Associate			X	
Crew, Chris	NCEM, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	X	X	X	
Davis, Clarisse	UNCSA, Emergency Manager/Clery Compliance Coordinator		X	X	
DeLude, Hannah	ESP Associates, Hazard Mitigation Planner		X	X	X
Flores, John	ESP, Associates, Hazard Mitigation Planner	X	X		X
Garrett, Steve	NCEM, State NFIP Coordinator		X		
Jackson, Steven	NCDPS, Deputy HM Section Chief	X			
Kudla, Kymberly	FEMA, Community Planning		X		
Luck, Ashley	NCAGR, North Central EP Specialist/Planner		X	X	
McGugan, Steve	NCDPS, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	X			
Shields, Mandy	American Red Cross, Community Disaster Program Manager		X	X	X
Shull, Adam	Piedmont Triad Regional Council		X		
Slaughter, Nathan	ESP Associates, Hazard Mitigation Dept. Manager	X	X	X	X
Stogner, Jason	WSSU, Director of Emergency Management		X		
Tatum, Tyres	NCEM, Hazard Mitigation Planner			X	
Webster, Andrea	NCORR, Resilience Policy Advisor		X	X	
Wood, Joel	NCDPS, Area 9 Coordinator		X		X

Internal Stakeholder Meeting Kickoff
June 6th, 2024
10:00am – 11:00am
Teams Meeting

I. Welcome and Introductions

a. KICKOFF PLANNING PROCESS
b. PROJECT TEAM INTRODUCTIONS
c. PLANNING TEAM INTRODUCTIONS

II. Project Overview

a. REQUIREMENTS FOR UPDATE
b. TRENDS IN DISASTERS – WHY PLAN?
c. FOUR-PHASE PLANNING PROCESS
d. SCOPE OF WORK

III. Project Schedule

IV. Next Steps

a. SHARE PUBLIC SURVEY
b. IDENTIFY/CONFIRM ALL STAKEHOLDERS/CONTACTS
c. SCHEDULE LARGER STAKEHOLDER MEETING

Internal Stakeholder Meeting Kickoff
June 6th, 2024
10:00am – 11:00am
Teams Meeting

The internal kickoff meeting for the Northern Piedmont County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update marked the beginning of the planning process, following the last update in 2020. Key stakeholders from the seven counties gathered to discuss the plan's objectives and outline the collaborative process ahead. Nathan Slaughter from ESP Associates facilitated the meeting, which included a welcome and introductions.

The project overview highlighted the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), emphasizing that hazard mitigation planning is essential for maintaining eligibility for federal funding programs, such as Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The participants acknowledged the inevitability of both natural and man-made hazards, stressing the importance of planning as municipalities grow and more people and assets are put at risk.

The planning process will involve organizing resources and forming a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee comprised of county and municipal stakeholders. Public involvement will be integral, with plans for surveys and public meetings to gather input and feedback. The meeting also covered essential aspects of risk assessment, including hazard identification and vulnerability assessment, to understand the potential impacts of various hazards. Participants discussed the need for an "All-Hazards" approach aligned with the state Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

The development of the mitigation plan will include revisiting existing planning goals and mitigation alternatives, with opportunities to add new actions based on the risk assessment findings. Chris emphasized the importance to begin reviewing this information and Carl told participants to consider BRIC projects.

Adoption and implementation will involve collaboration with each county and municipality, with a focus on overcoming challenges faced in previous planning cycles. The meeting underscored the need for documentation of community participation, particularly from underserved populations, as well as considerations for climate change and equitable outcomes.

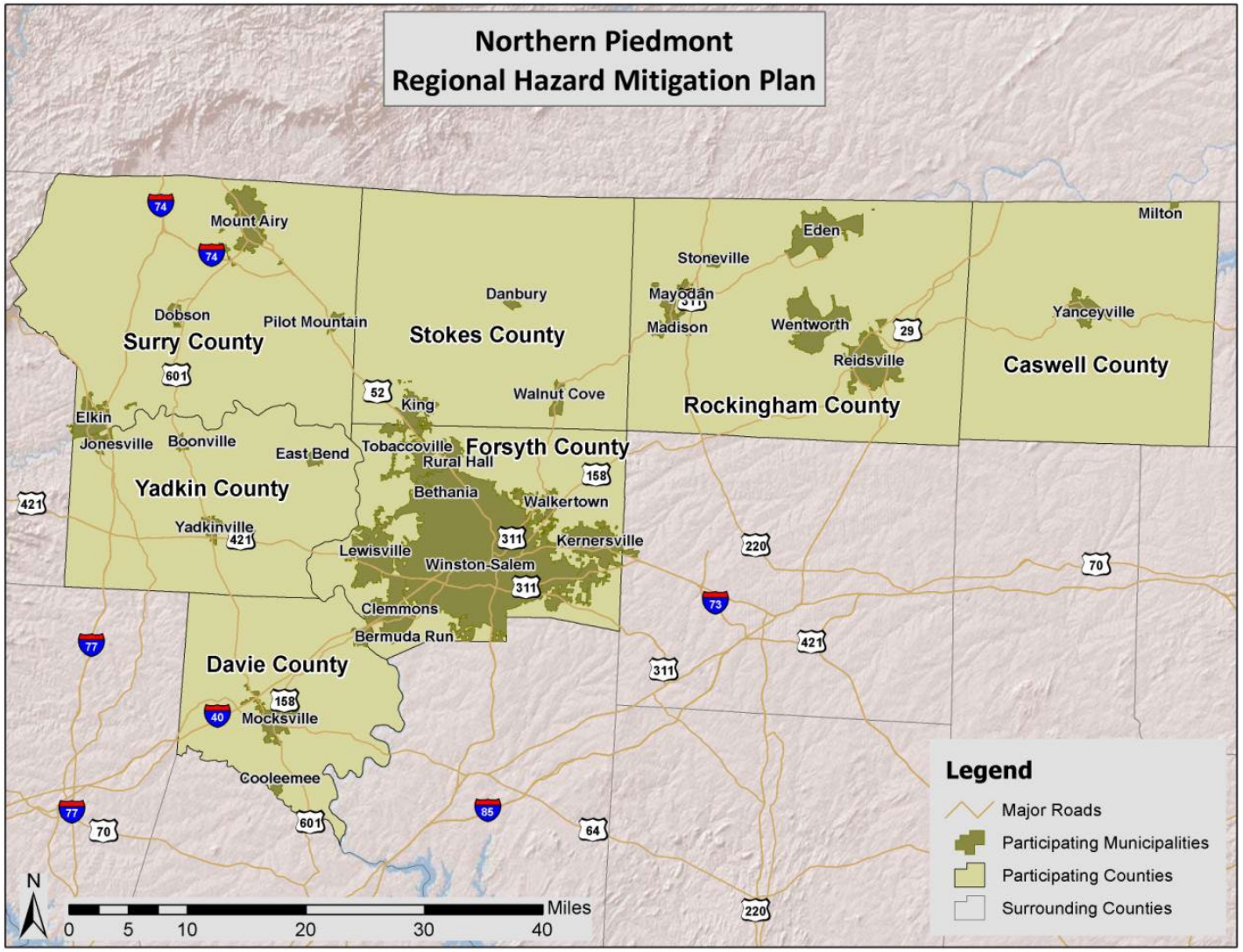
The project schedule includes planning for a larger kickoff meeting with more stakeholders and a series of follow-up meetings. The draft plan is expected to be completed by April 2025, ahead of the expiration of the current plan in September 2025. Next steps involve determining potential meeting locations and ensuring that all contacts are represented in the planning process. Forsyth County volunteered to host the larger stakeholder meeting. Overall, participants expressed appreciation for the collaborative effort and looked forward to the next phase of the planning process. Nathan will follow up with the counties on locations for upcoming meetings.

Northern Piedmont

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

June 4th, 2024

Internal Kickoff (Microsoft Teams)



Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Mitigation Recap
- Project Overview
- Project Schedule
- Next Steps
- Questions
- Adjourn

Introductions

- Welcome!
- Project Team Introductions
- Participant Introductions



What is Mitigation?

“mit-i-gate”

1: to cause to become less harsh or hostile.

2: to make less severe or painful.

Hazard Mitigation

Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Basic Types of Mitigation

Mitigating against hazard impacts on **existing development**

- Houses
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Critical facilities

Ensuring **future development** is conducted in a way that does not increase vulnerability

- Plans
- Policies
- Procedures

Mitigation Techniques

1. Prevention
2. Property Protection
3. Natural Resource Management
4. Structural Projects
5. Emergency Services
6. Public Education and Awareness

Project Overview

- Requirements for Update
- Trends in Disasters – Why Plan?
- Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 Requirements
- Scope of Work

Requirements for Update

- DMA (2000) Plan Update Requirement
  - Created Framework to Engage in Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Eligibility for Federal Disaster Funding
  - Update HMP Every 5 Years
- NC G.S. 166A

Trends in Disasters – Why Plan?

- **Increase in Population and Community Growth**
  - Greater Exposure to Hazard Risk (People, Infrastructure, Buildings)
  - Increased Exposure = More Damage
- **More Hazards (Man-Made Hazards)**
  - For Example: Technological, Civil, and Terrorist Attacks
- **Results in Increased Cost for Disaster Response and Recovery**
  - Continual Increase in Hazard Expenses
  - Increase in Issuance of Major Disaster Declarations
  - Costliest Natural Disasters in Last 45 Years (NOAA Estimates)
- **Reasons to Address Trends**
  - Cost of Doing Nothing is too High
  - Many Events are Predictable and Repetitive
  - Loss Reduction Activities can be Undertaken
  - Legal and Moral Responsibilities to Act

Event/Date/Cost (in Billions)
Hurricane Harvey (2017) - $156.3
Hurricane Ian (2022) - $116.3
Hurricane Sandy (2012) - $86.5
Hurricane Ida (2021) - $82.4
Hurricane Irma (2017) - $62.5
Drought/Heatwave (1980) - $39.6
Hurricane Ivan (2004) - $33.2
Hurricane Michael (2018) - $30.5
Hurricane Florence (2018) - $29.3
Winter Storm/Cold Wave (2021) - $26.5

DMA (2000) Requirements

Four-Phase Planning Process

- Organize Resources
- Risk Assessment
- Develop a Mitigation Plan
- Adoption and Implementation

Process Blends with Processes of FMA and CRS

- HMP Will Meet Requirements of all Three FEMA Programs

Step 1: Organize Resources



PLANNING FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



COORDINATING WITH DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES



FINALIZING A LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR INVOLVEMENT (HMPC)

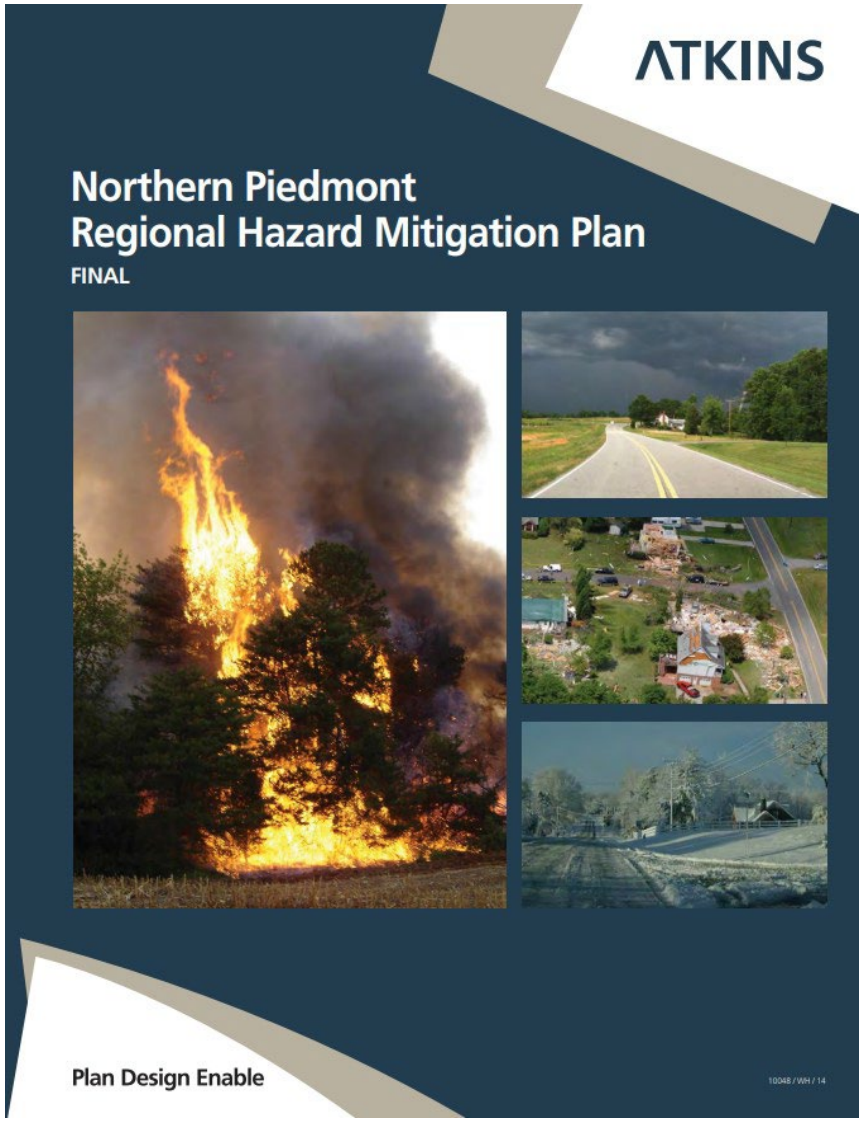
Step 2: Risk Assessment

Hazard Identification (What Can Happen Here)	• **Previously Identified Hazards**: Drought, Excessive Heat, Hurricane and Coastal Hazards, Tornadoes/Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Weather, Dam Failures, Flooding, Earthquakes, Geological, Wildfires, Infectious Disease, Hazardous Substances, Radiological Emergency, Terrorism, Cyberattack, Electromagnetic Pulse
Vulnerability Assessment (What Will be Affected/Impacted)	• Will Use County Parcel Data, FEMA Hazus Analysis, and NCEM Data

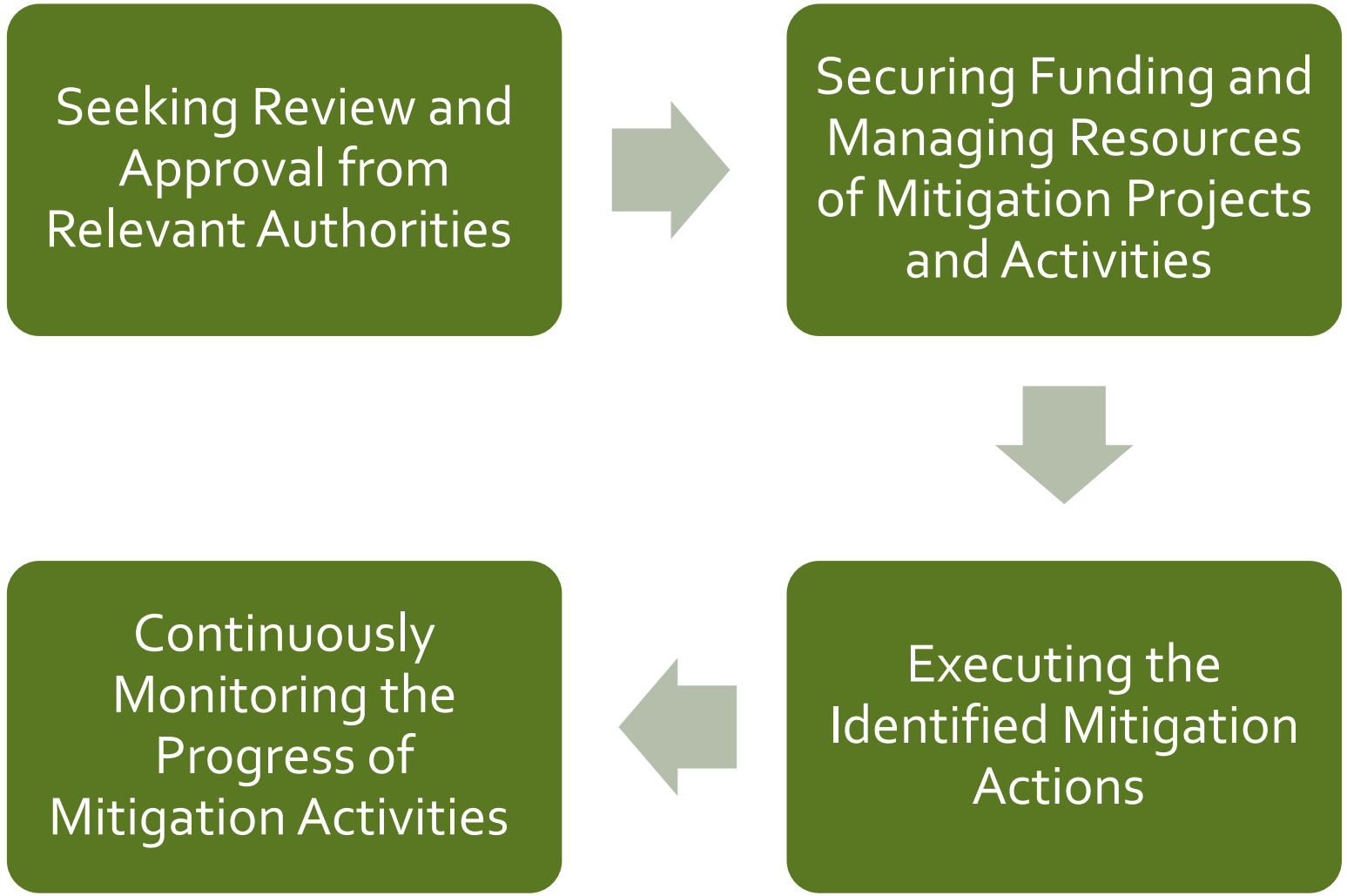
Capability Assessment (How Prepared We Are)	• **Communities to Self-Assess Capability**
	  • What Mitigation Actions are Feasible
	  • Where Gaps Exist

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Plan

- **Setting Planning Goals**
- **Reviewing Mitigation Alternatives**
  - HMPC May Need to Develop New Actions
- **Drafting an Action Plan**



Step 4: Adoption and Implementation



Scope of Work

The plan will meet the following criteria:

- Will include all required elements (as defined by FEMA)
- Will meet or exceed the final rule for local mitigation planning found in 44 CFR, Section 201.6, in order to be approved by FEMA
- Natural hazards will coordinate with current FEMA-approved State Mitigation Plan
- Will include natural and human-caused hazards and mitigation measures
- Will incorporate any local climate adaptation data and findings
- Will address equitable outcomes (underserved communities and social vulnerability)

Project Schedule

- Project Kickoff Date – 6/4/24
- Proposed Delivery of Draft – 3/30/25
- Existing Plan Expiration Date – 9/21/2025



Information Online

- We request that counties and municipalities post relevant project information and updates
- Can be used as a tool for HMPC Coordination and Public Outreach
- Ideas for Website Content (we can provide):
  - Upcoming Meeting Announcements
  - Meeting Agendas and Minutes
  - Public Survey
  - Draft Documents of Plan Update
  - Information on Identified Hazards
  - Opportunities to Provide Feedback

Next Steps

Identify/Confirm all Primary, Secondary, and Citizen Contacts

- Larger Group will be Invited to Second Mitigation Meeting (Date TBD)

Capability Assessment Update

- Project Team will review Capability Data to update Capability Assessment

Mitigation Action Status Updates

- Be Prepared to Discuss Mitigation Goals and Past Actions
- More Information Must be Provided for "Ongoing" Actions
- Details on Completed Actions May be Provided in the Status

Mitigation Goals Update

- All Actions Must Relate to a Mitigation Goal

Complete and Share the Public Survey!

Scan the QR Code for Access to the Public Survey!

Or ACCESS THE SURVEY HERE

Questions

Questions/Comments/Concerns

Contact Information

Nathan Slaughter –
nslaughter@espassociates.com

John Flores –
jflores@espassociates.com

Hannah DeLude –
hdelude@espassociates.com

Adjourn –
Thank you!

Larger Stakeholder Meeting Kickoff
July 25th, 2024
10:00am – 12:00pm
Winston-Salem, NC

I. Welcome and Introductions

a. KICKOFF PROJECT
b. PROJECT TEAM INTRODUCTIONS
c. PLANNING TEAM INTRODUCTIONS
d. MEETING OBJECTIVES

II. Mitigation Overview

a. MITIGATION DEFINITIONS
b. TYPES OF MITIGATION
c. MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

III. Purpose of Update

a. REFLECT ON CHANGING RISKS
b. INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
c. ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND FUNDING
d. INCREASE PREPAREDNESS

IV. Plan Update Process

a. ORGANIZE RESOURCES
b. PERFORM RISK ASSESSMENT
c. DEVELOP MITIGATION PLAN
d. ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

V. Project Schedule

VI. Next Steps

a. SHARE PUBLIC SURVEY ON MUNICIPAL SITES
b. SELECT TIME/LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETING #1
c. ENGAGE SMALLER COMMUNITIES TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION

Larger Stakeholder Meeting Kickoff
July 25th, 2024
10:00am – 12:00pm
Winston-Salem, NC

In July 2024, the kickoff meeting for the Northern Piedmont County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update brought together the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) to discuss key objectives and strategies for enhancing community resilience against hazards.

The meeting aimed to define hazard mitigation and explore its various types, focusing on existing developments' vulnerability and ensuring future developments minimize risks. Key mitigation techniques discussed included prevention strategies, property protection measures, natural resource management, structural projects, and emergency services enhancements. The meeting emphasized the importance of education and public awareness in fostering community resilience.

The update reflects changing risks due to increased development and a shift toward an “all hazards” approach, incorporating climate change considerations. The committee acknowledged the need to address new vulnerabilities, particularly among socially vulnerable populations, and to adopt effective strategies that maximize the value of implemented measures.

Compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was highlighted, emphasizing the need for active planning to address areas with repetitive damage. The meeting discussed funding opportunities through various programs, including HMGP, FMA, BRIC, and CRS, and the expanded eligibility for BRIC projects.

The meeting outlined a four-step update process: organizing resources, conducting a risk assessment, developing a mitigation plan, and final adoption and implementation. Emphasis was placed on engaging smaller communities and stakeholders, utilizing data analysis for hazard identification, and preparing for public involvement.

Attendees were encouraged to analyze stakeholder input, share public surveys, and finalize dates for upcoming public meetings. Ongoing assessments of risks and capabilities were also highlighted, with actionable items for stakeholders to review the Mitigation Action Plan and engage with smaller communities.

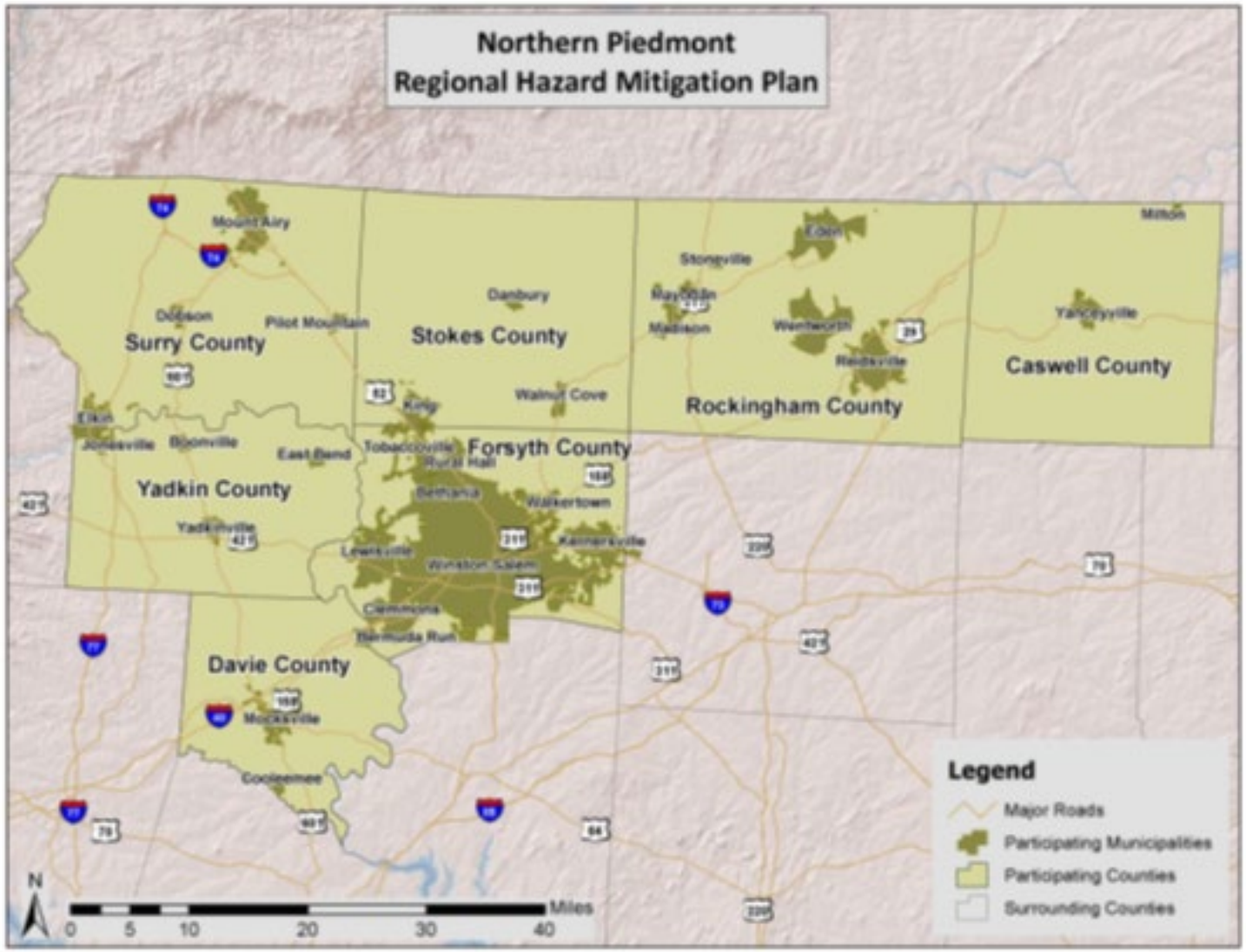
The meeting concluded with a call for community involvement, emphasizing the importance of documenting engagement efforts and gathering feedback for the plan update. Participants were provided with contact information for follow-up and encouraged to schedule the next meeting promptly.

Northern Piedmont

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Stakeholder Meeting

July 25, 2024



Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Meeting Objectives
- Mitigation Overview
- Purpose of Update
- Plan Update Process
- Project Information & Next Steps
- Q&A Session

Introductions

Welcome!

Reminder to Sign-In

Meeting Objectives



Gather Input



Educate and Inform



Enhance Plan Relevance

What is Mitigation?

“mit-i-gate”

1: to cause to become less harsh or hostile.

2: to make less severe or painful.

Hazard Mitigation

Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Basic Types of Mitigation



Mitigating against hazard impacts on **existing development**

- Houses
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Critical Facilities



Ensuring **future development** is conducted in a way that does not increase vulnerability

- Plans
- Policies
- Procedures

Mitigation Techniques

1. Prevention
2. Property Protection
3. Natural Resource Management
4. Structural Projects
5. Emergency Services
6. Education and Awareness

Purpose of Update

- Reflect on Changing Risks
- Increase Community Resilience
- Compliance and Funding
- Ensure Preparedness

Purpose of Update – Changing Risks

Population Increase and Community Growth	• Greater Exposure to Hazard Risk • Increased Exposure = More Damage
More Hazards (Man-Made)	• Included in State Plan • Ex. Technological, Civil Disturbance, Terrorism
Climate Change	• Anticipated Increase in Frequency and Magnitude • **New FEMA Requirement
Development Patterns	• Increased Impermeable Surfaces • More Infrastructure and Assets at Risk

Purpose of Update – Increase Community Resilience

1. Identification of New Vulnerabilities
   - **Vulnerable Populations
2. Adopting Effective Mitigation Strategies



Purpose of Update – Compliance and Funding



Ensure compliance with federal and state requirements

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- NC GS 166 A



Maintain eligibility for disaster mitigation funding and assistance programs

- HMGP
- FMA
- BRIC
- CRS

Purpose of Update – Ensure Preparedness

The 2025 Plan Update ensures that the participating jurisdictions are better prepared to:

1. Address existing and emerging hazards
2. Protect lives and property
3. Sustain continuity of essential services during and following an event



Plan Update Process

Step 1: Organize Resources

Planning	Planning for Public Involvement
Coordinating	Coordinating with Departments and Agencies
Finalizing	Finalizing a List of Stakeholders for Involvement (HMPC)



Hazard Identification

What Can Happen Here?

- Previously Identified Hazards
- Identify New Hazards



Vulnerability Assessment

What Will be Affected/Impacted?

- Will Use County Parcel Data, FEMA HAZUS Analysis, and NCEM Data



Capability Assessment

How Prepared Are We?

- Communities to Self-Assess Capability
- What Mitigation Actions are Feasible
- Where Gaps Exist

Plan Update Process
Step 2: Risk Assessment

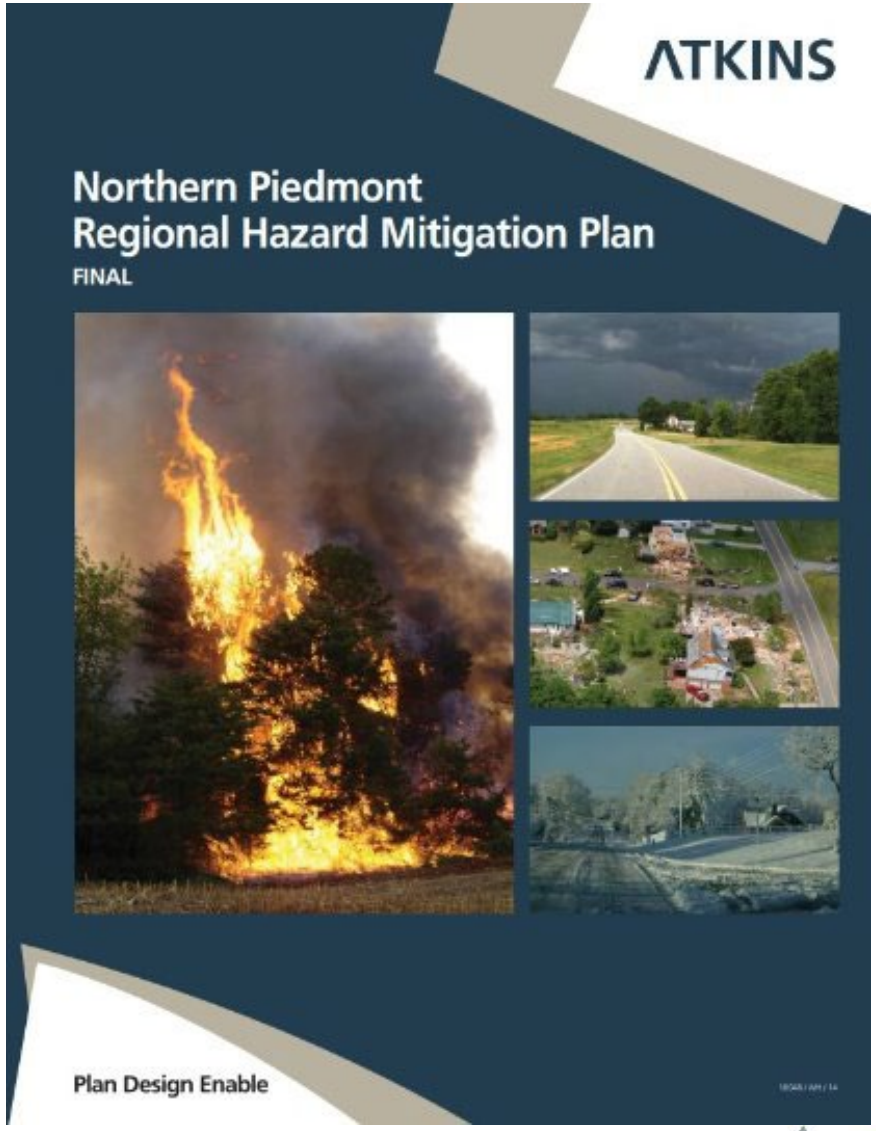
Previously Identified Hazards (2020)

• Drought • Excessive Heat • Hurricane and Coastal Hazards • Tornadoes/Thunderstorms (Hailstorm, Lightning, Severe Thunderstorm) • Severe Winter Weather • Dam Failures • Flooding • Earthquakes	• Geological (Landslides, Sinkholes, Erosion) • Cyber • Wildfires • Infectious Disease • Hazardous Substances • Radiological Emergency • Terrorism • Electromagnetic Pulse

HIGH RISK	Winter Storm and Freeze Thunderstorm Wind / High Wind Flooding Hurricane and Coastal Hazards
MODERATE RISK	Drought Wildfires Hazardous Substances Dam Failure Terrorism Excessive Heat Infectious Disease Cyber
LOW RISK	Geological Earthquakes Radiological Emergency Electromagnetic Pulse

Plan Update Process
Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Plan

- Setting Planning Goals
- Reviewing Mitigation Alternatives
- Drafting an Action Plan



Plan Update Process

Step 4: Adoption and Implementation

- Seeking Review and Approval from Relevant Authorities
- Securing Funding and Managing Resources of Mitigation Projects and Activities
- Executing the Identified Mitigation Actions
- Continuously Monitoring the Progress of Mitigation Activities

Project Schedule

Project Kickoff Date – 6/4/24	Larger Stakeholder Meeting –7/25/24	Public Meeting #1 – Date TBD
Mitigation Strategy Meeting - Early Fall 2024	Proposed Delivery of Draft – 3/30/25	Public Meeting #2 – Date TBD
	Existing Plan Expiration Date – 9/21/25	



Plan Website

- Project Team requests counties/municipalities post relevant project information and updates
- Can be used as a Tool for HMPC Coordination and Public Outreach
- Ideas for Website Content (ESP can provide)
  - Upcoming Meeting Announcements
  - Meeting Agendas and Minutes
  - Public Survey
  - Draft Documents of Plan Update
  - Information on Identified Hazards
  - Opportunities to Provide Feedback

Next Steps

1. Record and analyze input received during Stakeholder Meeting
2. Share Public Survey on municipal and county websites
3. Select Date of Public Meeting #1 (online or in-person)
4. Continue working on the Risk Assessment (underway)
5. Continue working on Capability Assessment (underway)
6. Mitigation Strategy Development Meeting (date TBD)
7. Actionable Items for Stakeholders
    a. Begin reviewing Mitigation Action Plan and updating status of each action (FEMA requirement)
    b. Brainstorm dates for Public Meeting #1 (online or in-person)
    c. Brainstorm dates/locations for Mitigation Strategy Meeting

Complete and Share the Public Survey!

Scan the QR Code for Access to the Public Survey!

Or ACCESS THE SURVEY HERE

Questions

Questions/Comments/Concerns

Brainstorming Questions

1. What are key concerns or challenges you believe should be addressed in the hazard mitigation plan update?
2. How can the community be better prepared for potential hazards or disasters in the future?
3. Are there any specific areas or infrastructure that you feel require additional consideration?
4. What role do you think community members should play in implementing hazard mitigation strategies (if any)?
5. Do you have any additional suggestions or feedback regarding the plan update that you would like to share at this time?

Adjourn – Thank you!

Contact Information:

- Nathan Slaughter - nslaughter@espassociates.com
- Hannah DeLude - hdelude@espassociates.com
- John Flores - jflores@espassociates.com

Scanned Sign-In Sheets

Larger Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting

Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Stakeholder Meeting

July 25, 2024

10:00 AM - Noon

Name	Agency/Department/Position	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Michelle Brock	Winston-Salem/ Forsyth County Emergency Management	336 407 2425	michelleb@cityofws.org
MIKE SIMONE	RURAL HALL FD	336-345-7125	FIRECHIEF@RURALHALL.COM
KEITH VESTAL	YADKIN COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES	336-849-7622	KVESTAL@YADKINCOUNTYNC.GOV
Kevin Kelly	Town of Bethania	336-922-4744	office@townofbethania.org
ALSTON BROWN	TOWN OF RURAL HALL	336-969-2656	abrown@ruralhall.com
Will Moore	Map Forsyth	336-408-3440	moorewa@forsyth.cc
Rebecca Craps	N.C. Cooperative Extension Forsyth County	336-703-2858	rlcraps@ncsu.edu

Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Stakeholder Meeting

July 25, 2024

10:00 AM - Noon

Name	Agency/Department/Position	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Byron Isaacs	Surry County OEM	336-374-0505	isaacsb@co.surry.nc.us
Austin Love	Surry County Health & Nutrition Center	336-401-8454	lovea@co.surry.nc.us
Allie Willard	Surry County Health + Nutrition Center	336-401-8545	willarda@co.surry.nc.us

HIRA Meeting
December 12th, 2024
10:00am – 12:00pm
Mount Airy, NC

I. Meeting Objectives

a. IDENTIFY HAZARDS
b. ASSESS HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITY
c. DETERMINE POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PRIORITIES
d. DISCUSS FINDINGS
e. EDUCATE AND INFORM

II. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

a. IDENTIFIED HAZARDS
b. PROFILED HAZARD EVENTS
c. INVENTORIED ASSETS
d. ESTIMATED LOSSES

III. Capability Assessment

a. CAPABILITY INDICATORS
b. CAPABILITY OVERALL RATINGS
c. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE ESTIMATES (SDE) PROCEDURES

IV. Initial Public Survey Results

a. TOTAL RESPONSES TO DATE
b. KEY FINDINGS

V. Next Steps

a. PROVIDE SDE PROCEDURES
b. SCHEDULE PUBLIC MEETING(S)
c. SUBMIT DRAFT PLAN LATE SRPING 2025

HIRA Meeting
August 8th, 2024
10:00am – 12:00pm
Mount Airy, NC

The Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) Meeting for the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2025 was held in person in Shelby, NC and offered a virtual option for those who were unable to attend in-person. The project team welcomed all participants and requested that all participants, both online and in-person, introduce themselves. Nathan highlighted that the team was incorporating new elements into the presentation to encourage participants to start thinking about the upcoming Mitigation Strategy Meeting. Meeting objectives included:

1. Understanding HIRA Purpose in Mitigation - The relationship between hazard identification and risk assessment (HIRA) and the overall mitigation strategy was explained. Understanding hazards is crucial for developing effective mitigation measures that can reduce risk and enhance community resilience.
2. Building Consensus - The meeting was intended to encourage open dialogue among participants and build consensus on the identified hazards was encouraged. It was noted that collective agreement is important for the success of the mitigation plan.
3. Confirming PRI - The group discussed the Priority Risk Index (PRI), confirming its relevance and applicability in ranking the hazards faced by the region. Participants were also offered an opportunity to adjust the PRI criteria based on personal knowledge and expertise. The aim was to ensure everyone is aligned on the criteria and ranking.
4. Linking Mitigation - The conversation shifted to linking identified hazards with potential mitigation strategies. Participants were encouraged and prompted to brainstorm mitigation strategies in preparation for the upcoming mitigation strategy meeting.

The meeting provided an in-depth review of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and its critical role in mitigation planning. HIRA is essential for state and federal compliance and serves as the foundation for effective hazard mitigation plans (HMP). Understanding various hazards enables communities to secure funding from programs like the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

Participants acknowledged the increasing frequency and intensity of hazards, particularly in areas like Brunswick County and Western NC, prompting discussions on adaptive planning strategies. An all-hazards approach was advocated to address both natural and human-caused threats, aligning with the State HMP and comprehensive emergency response planning.

The importance of engaging diverse stakeholders, especially from historically underserved populations, was emphasized to ensure the HMP effectively addresses local risks and enhances resilience. Moving forward, the focus will be on evaluating capabilities and developing practical mitigation measures.

Essential steps in the HIRA process were summarized. The HIRA process begins with the identification of hazards that may impact the communities, using data and information from various sources, including existing regional plans and the North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan. Hazard impacts and the susceptibility of local assets and infrastructure are then assessed to estimate the associated risks to property, people, and infrastructure. The Priority Risk Index (PRI) is developed to help prioritize risks, using a scoring matrix, to inform mitigation efforts.

Problem statements were developed by the project team using quantitative findings from the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and qualitative findings from the Public Survey. These problem statements were separated into two main categories: general concerns and key hazard areas. This information was reviewed during the meeting to confirm, adjust, or identify any missing information or additional considerations. General concerns were pulled directly from Public Survey responses based on common themes or recurring answers. These concerns were then further refined based on their relevance to the high-risk hazards in the region (based on the PRI scoring index).
General concerns included:

1. Infrastructure Vulnerability
2. Natural Disaster Preparedness
3. Cyber Security
4. Resource Accessibility
5. Public Awareness and Accountability

A Menti Poll was created and integrated into the meeting for live polling feature that displayed participant responses as they were submitted. Participants were asked to rank the significance of each general concern where significance was based on the need to address the concern to mitigate risk and enhance resilience in the Region.

Participants were also encouraged to share additional concerns or previous and/or ongoing efforts within their community to address the general concern. The following information summarizes any additional information shared/collected during the activity. Menti Poll results are included as an attachment in the follow-up email as requested by participants.
Other concerns identified at this time:

1. Language barriers and access to resources
2. Extreme heat sustainability
3. Localized flooding not in the SFHA

Mitigation success stories shared include:

1. Winston Salem created a Language Access plan In effort the address the accessibility needs of specific populations.
2. Surry Health has taken preparedness assets and PR materials to community events for outreach and education.
3. Several communities highlighted the use of social media platforms to share information with residents while others mail out relevant information pertaining to preparedness and response.
4. Several participating communities noted that cyber security training is required for staff. Two specific training courses were mentioned during this meeting: KnowB4 and VC3.

In addition to general concerns, the planning team also collected specific geographical locations and/or assets from survey responses to map key hazard areas. This information was then entered into ArcGIS Story Maps to help pinpoint and visualize locations. The team will continue to update this map based on input received throughout the process including the HIRA meeting. It is intended to serve as a living catalogue of problem areas along with mitigation actions to address vulnerabilities. The Story Map also serves as the project website and is linked within the meeting follow-up email.

The initial assessment findings for the 2025 plan update were shared with a focus on the high-risk hazards and the risk assessment methodology. The process began with a review of past disaster declarations to understand the historical context of hazards affecting our region. Each significant hazard was profiled in line with FEMA requirements and summarized during the meeting. The presentation focused on profiles of high-risk hazards which included:

1. Cyber Threat
2. Excessive Heat
3. Infectious Disease
4. Flooding
5. Tornadoes and Thunderstorms

Andrea Webster with NCORR presented valuable information pertaining to extreme heat events. Andrea discussed alarming findings regarding extreme heat and its impact on community resilience. Despite growing awareness, emergency room visits have risen, particularly among males aged 25 to 64. Projections indicate that by the 2060s, residents will be exposed to hotter days and warmer nights at a more frequent rate. This increases health risks, especially for vulnerable populations and those who have pre-existing health conditions. The meeting underscored the need for a Heat Action Plan Toolkit to help communities adopt protocols during heat waves and address the potential for increased heat-related illness and death, infrastructure strain, and impacts on agriculture. Proactive planning and community engagement are essential to mitigate these risks and enhance resilience. This presentation is also included as part of the follow-up materials.

The initial priority risk index (PRI) scores were reviewed, which strongly align with the hazards identified by Surry Health. The index operates on a scale where higher numbers indicate greater concerns, helping to inform the overall mitigation strategy. Many hazards identified fall into the "moderate" category, suggesting a significant level of risk that requires attention. While the PRI adequately represents regional risks, participants acknowledged that local nuances might not be fully captured, prompting discussions on potential adjustments to the index. These adjustments aim to enhance the accuracy and relevance of the PRI in reflecting specific community needs and vulnerabilities. Noted changed include:

- Increasing probability of cyber to highly likely
- Considering tremor events that occur every 7-8 months
- HAZMAT concern along Colonial Pipeline

The connection between the HIRA and mitigation strategies was outlined. With a clearer understanding of risks, the conversation shifted towards developing informed, effective, and practical mitigation measures.

The mitigation action plan includes existing actions from each jurisdiction. The implementation status of each action must be reviewed to ensure compliance with FEMA requirements. Additionally, there is an opportunity to incorporate new projects as part of the mitigation action plan. The existing mitigation action plan will be shared in the meeting follow-up communication.

The second interactive session was intended to get participants to start thinking about problem solutions. In addition to problem statement identification from survey results, the planning team proposed initial mitigation strategies. Meeting participants were then asked to select mitigation measures to address the previously identified general concerns (covered in the first activity summarized above). The Menti Poll results are included as an attachment to meeting follow-up.

Chris Crew addressed challenges with high-risk dams, noting difficulties in defining the components of the Hazardous High-Potential Dam Risk (HHPDR) plan. Based on current criteria (high hazard in the event of catastrophic failure), the assessment could encompass up to 800 dams but only those in poor or unsatisfactory condition are eligible for repairs (less than 20%). Crew is trying to work with FEMA to change the interpretation of “summary of risk” to reduce the number of dams included. Concerns about limited funding were also expressed, which may lead to prioritizing lower-risk dams to start using money and ensure the program remains funded. The Philpot Dam in Virginia was also mentioned as a concern.

The next steps in the planning process were shared. Participants were encouraged to review the existing Mitigation Action Plan considering new mitigation actions and potential projects. Emphasis was placed on leveraging funding opportunities BRIC to enhance mitigation efforts. A Mitigation Strategy Meeting needs to be scheduled for January.

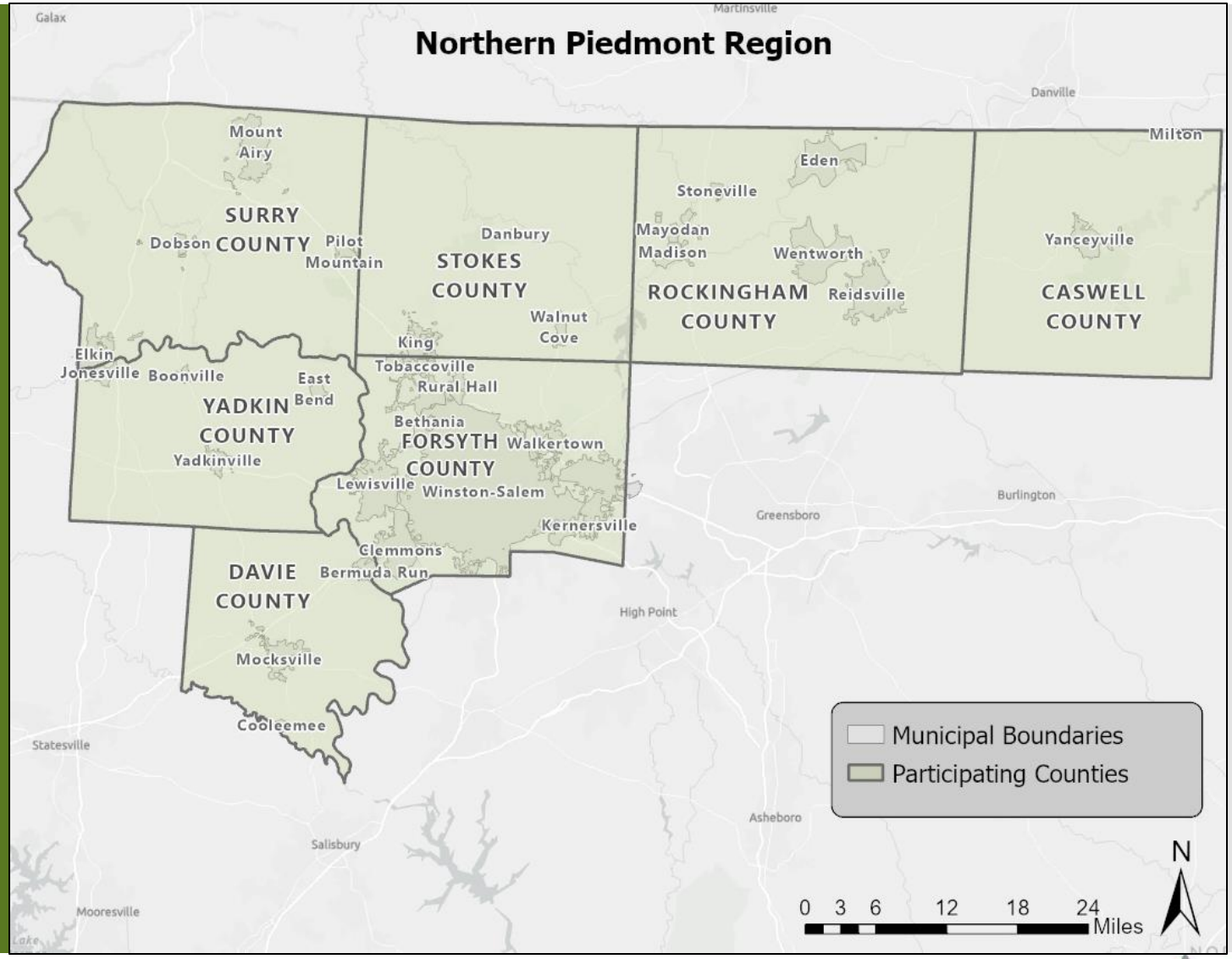
Northern Piedmont

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

HIRA Meeting

December 5, 2024

Mount Airy, NC



Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Meeting Objectives
- HIRA Overview
- Public Survey Findings
- Activity #1: Problem Identification
- Risk Assessment Findings
- Activity #2: Initial Action Development
- Upcoming Tasks
- Q&A Session

Introductions

Welcome!

In-Person Attendees: Reminder to Sign-In

Virtual Attendees: Enter Name, Role, Organization in Chat

Meeting Objectives



Explain Purpose



Build Consensus



Confirm PRI



Link Mitigation

Importance of HIRA

What is HIRA?

- HIRA: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- A systematic process for communities to identify hazards and evaluate risks

Importance of HIRA in Mitigation Planning

1. Foundation for Mitigation Plans – HIRA is a core component required by FEMA and State regulations
2. Guides Decision-Making – Helps communities prioritize actions and allocate resources effectively
3. Enhances Resilience – Aids in developing strategies to reduce risk and improve community capacity

Foundation for Mitigation Plans

State and Federal Compliance

- FEMA Compliance – Mandated by FEMA as part of the hazard mitigation planning process to qualify for federal assistance
- State Regulations – Many states, including North Carolina, have adopted similar requirements to align with FEMA guidelines

Best Practices and Standards

- Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement – Ensures various community voices, needs, and experiences are represented
- Incorporates Climate Change – Supports relevant and effective mitigation plans that address emerging risks

Guides Decision-Making



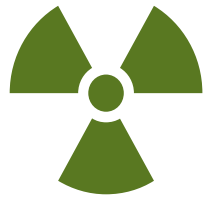
Data-Driven Insights

Comprehensive Hazard Analysis

- Identifies and evaluates all potential hazards
- Utilizes historical data and predictive modeling to assess future risk

Quantitative Risk Assessment

- Measures the likelihood of hazards occurring and potential impacts
- Provides numerical data that supports discussions and planning



Understanding Local Risks

Community-Specific Information

- Tailor assessment to reflect community characteristics (geography, demographics, etc.)
- Highlights unique vulnerabilities based on characteristics

Stakeholder Involvement

- Engages residents, business owners, and organizations
- Encourages sharing of local knowledge and experiences

Enhances Resilience

Proactive Risk Management

Promotes a culture of preparedness and resilience within communities, reducing the impact of disasters

Transparent Process

Fosters transparency by sharing data/findings with stakeholders to build trust and encourage community input

Long-Term Sustainability

Contributes to the long-term sustainability and safety of communities, minimizing future losses and/or damages

Shared Responsibility

Promotes a collaborative approach to hazard mitigation involving multiple stakeholders in the development and implementation of mitigation strategies

Problem Identification

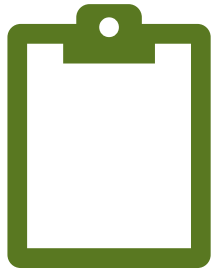
The HIRA focuses on *problem identification*, which will then be used to develop solutions (mitigation actions).

Qualitative and quantitative analyses were conducted for problem identification:

1. Qualitative – Initial public survey results were used to identify general concerns and key hazard areas
2. Quantitative – Risk assessment findings were used to identify hazards and evaluate risk

Public Survey Results

Initial public survey results were used to identify:



General concerns reflect common themes derived from open-ended survey responses



Key hazard areas involve specific assets or areas in the region that were explicitly called out in survey responses

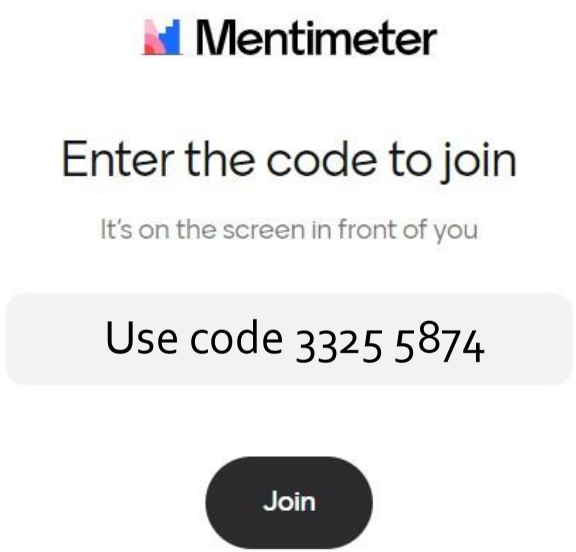
General Concerns

General concerns identified from the public survey results include:

- Infrastructure Vulnerability
- Natural Disaster Preparedness
- Cybersecurity Threats
- Resource Accessibility During Crises
- Public Awareness and Accountability

Menti Poll Activity #1

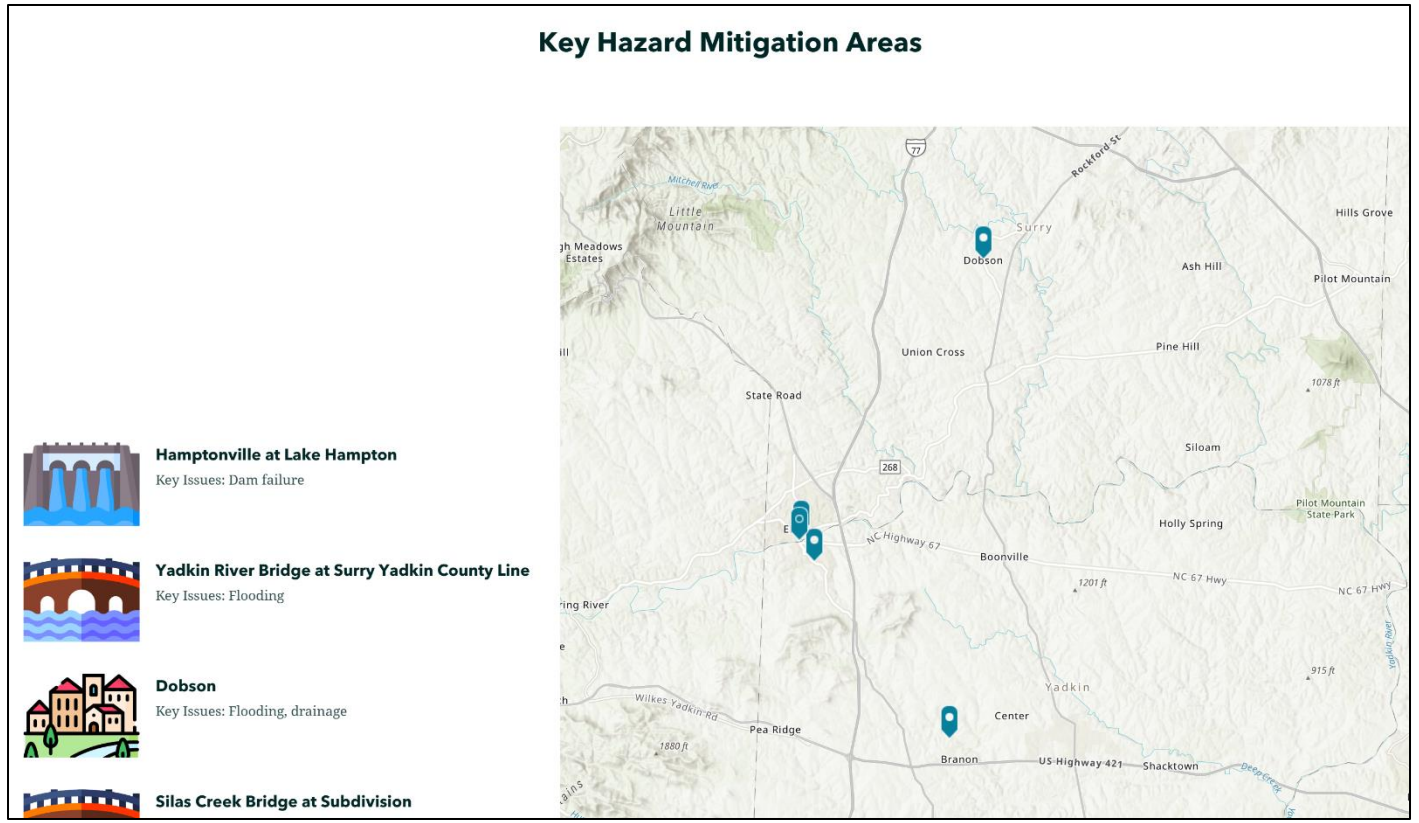
Join at menti.com



or scan QR code

Key Hazard Areas

Key hazard areas were identified through the public survey and captured in ArcGIS StoryMaps. Additional areas identified during today's meeting will be added to the map.



Link: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9c51c073e142440f8ffa919eb2273903

Risk Assessment

The **risk assessment methodology** described in the FEMA publication *Understanding Your Risks – Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses* was referenced throughout this update, which breaks the assessment down to a simple four-step process.



Caveat: Using Best Available Data

The 2025 Plan Update reflects the current **best available data.** Key resources used/referenced throughout the update process include, but are not limited to:

- NOAA/NCEI Storm Events
- NCEM RMT
- NCEM IRISK
- 2023 NC State HMP
- 2020 Northern Piedmont Regional HMP

Identify Significant Hazards

Profile Hazard Events

Inventory Assets

Estimate Losses

Step 1: Identify Significant Hazards

Significant hazard identification was completed using existing hazard data, past disaster declarations, local knowledge, and information from the 2023 State Plan and 2020 Northern Piedmont Regional HMP.

Year	Disaster Number	Description	Caswell	Davie	Forsyth	Rockingham	Stokes	Surry	Yadkin
1979	605	Severe Storms & Flooding						X	
1989	827	Tornadoes		X	X				
1989	844	Hurricane Hugo		X	X		X	X	X
1996	1087	Blizzard of '96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1996	1103	Winter Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1996	1134	Hurricane Fran	X			X			
1998	1211	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding				X			
1999	1292	Hurricane Floyd	X		X	X	X		
2000	1312	Severe Winter Storm	X			X			
2002	1448	Severe Ice Storm		X	X				
2003	1457	Ice Storm	X		X	X	X		
2004	1153	Hurricane Ivan	X		X	X	X		
2014	4167	Severe Winter Storm	X	X					
2018	4364	Tornado & Severe Storms				X			
2018	4412	Tropical Storm Michael	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020	4487	COVID-19 Pandemic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020	4543	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, & Flooding					X		X
2020	4588	Tropical Storm Eta		X			X		X

Northern Piedmont Region Disaster Declarations 1979 - 2020

Identify Significant Hazards

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Step 1: Identify Significant Hazards

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan must include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

Hazard	Included in 2023 State HMP?	Included in 2020 NPiedmont Plan?	Included in 2025 NPiedmont Plan Update?
Flooding	X	X	X
Hurricanes and Coastal Hazards	X	X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X	X
Excessive Heat	X	X	X
Earthquake	X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X
Dam Failure	X	X	X
Drought	X	X	X
Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	X	X	X
Geological	X	X	X
Hazardous Substances	X	X	X
Radiological Emergency	X	X	X
Terrorism	X	X	X
Infectious Disease	X	X	X
Cyber Threat	X	X	X
Electromagnetic Pulse	X	X	X
Civil Disturbance (NEW)	X		X
Food Emergency (NEW)	X		X

All identified hazards were deemed significant in addition to multiple sub-hazards.



Step 2: Profile Hazard Events

Hazard profiles were created for significant hazards for further evaluation, which considers the following factors:

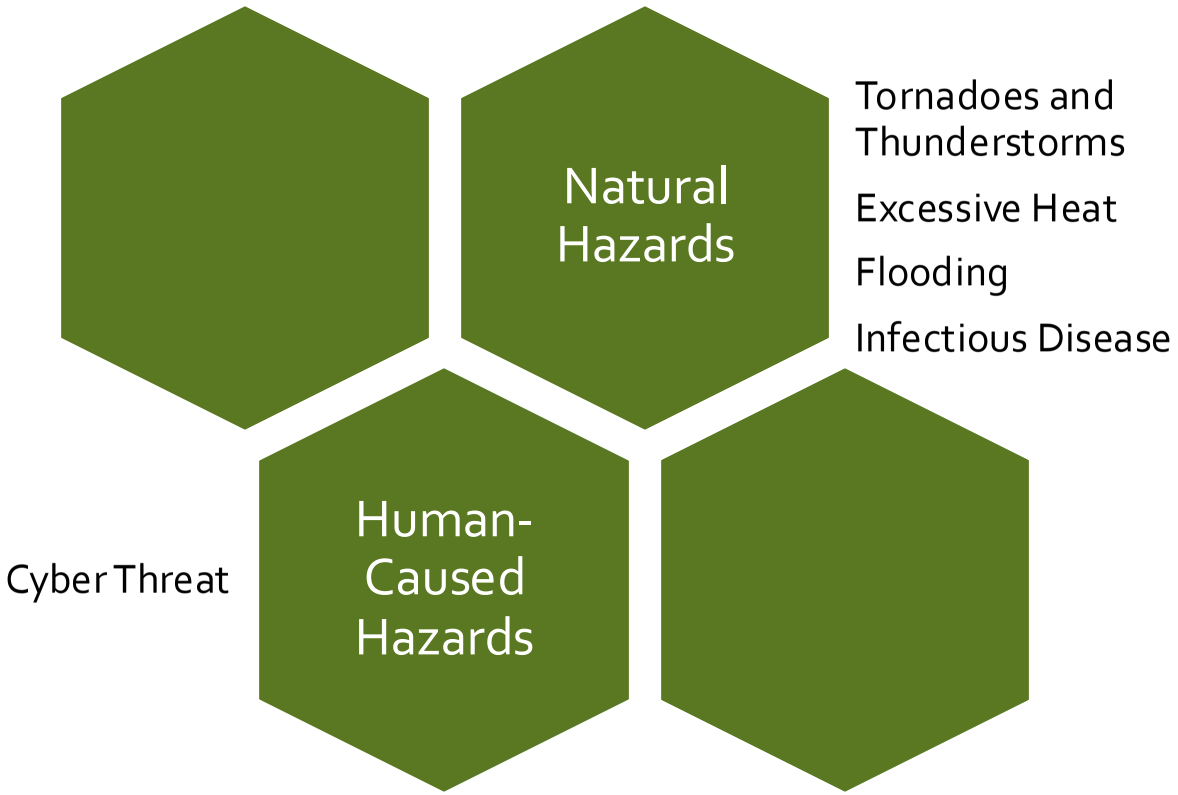
1. Background
2. Location
3. Extent
4. Historical Occurrence
5. Probability of Future Occurrence
6. Changing Future Conditions
7. Summaries by Jurisdiction
8. Vulnerability Assessment

***Significance was measured in general terms and focused on key criteria such as frequency and resulting damage, which includes deaths and injuries, as well as property and economic damage.*



Step 2: Profile Hazard Events

The hazard profiles summarized on subsequent slides pose the greatest threat to the region and include:



***Hazard risk was quantified using the Priority Risk Index (PRI), which will be discussed in-depth before presenting initial HIRA findings. Information gathered for the hazard profiles was used to complete the PRI scoring matrix.*

Cyber Threat

Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration
Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hrs	> 1 Week

Definition – Deliberate attacks on information technology systems in an attempt to gain illegal access to a computer, or purposely cause damage

Recorded Events – In 2023, North Carolina reported the highest number of cybercrimes in the "personal data breach" sector (1,571 per FBI IC3)

Climate Change – Climate change is unlikely to have a significant effect on this hazard. However, cyberattack risks are growing every year as technology improves.

Key Vulnerabilities – Municipal infrastructure, medical systems, financial systems, shared or older servers/networks

Crime Type by Victim Count

Crime Type	*Victim Count*	*Crime Type*	*Victim Count*
Advanced Fee	211	Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance	119
BEC	596	Malware	20
Botnet	13	No Lead Value	1,122
Confidence/Romance	453	Non-payment/Non-Delivery	1,295
Credit Card/Check Fraud	337	Other	186
Crimes Against Children	46	Overpayment	115
Data Breach	93	Personal Data Breach	1,571
Employment	402	Phishing/Spoofing	150
Extortion	1,269	Ransomware	59
Government Impersonation	410	Real Estate	242
Harassment/Stalking	284	SIM Swap	18
IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit	33	Tech Support	1,032
Identity Theft	454	Threats of Violence	44
Investment	692		

Descriptors*			
Cryptocurrency	996	Cryptocurrency Wallet	480

Source: State of North Carolina statistics, FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center, 2023

Excessive Heat

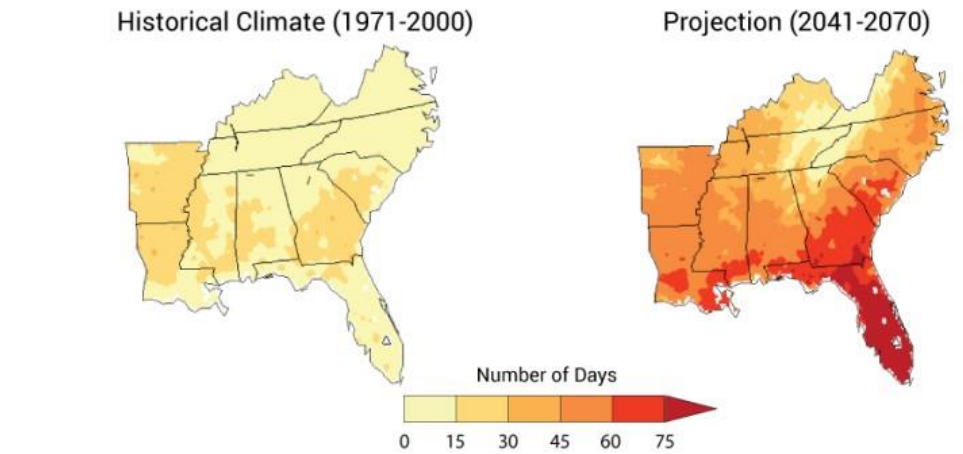
Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration
Likely	Critical	Large	> 24 hrs	> 1 Week

Definition – Any event of high heat and humidity lasting over 3 days with temperatures above 90 degrees

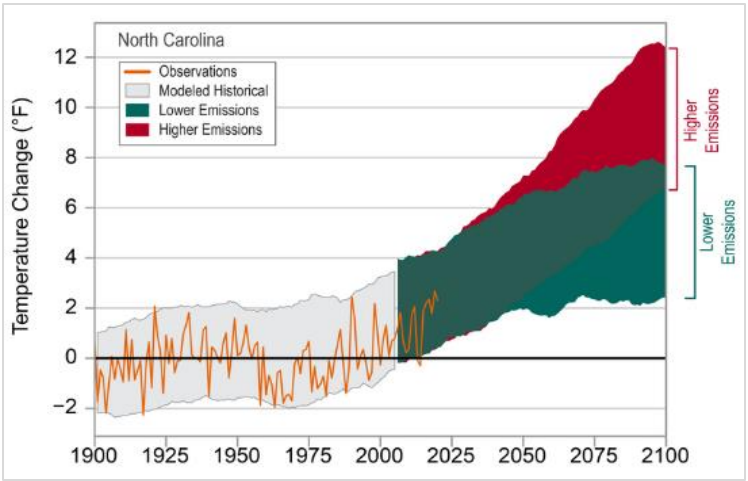
Recorded Events – The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) reports four events total between Davie County (2), Forsyth County (1), and Yadkin County (1)

Climate Change – Regardless of a lower or higher emissions scenario, annual average temperatures are projected to most likely exceed historical records by the mid-21st century

Key Vulnerabilities – There are significant urban heat island areas in multiple parts of Forsyth County, Rockingham County, and Surry County



Source: NOAA NCDC from 2014 National Climate Assessment



Source: NOAA NCEI

Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration
Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hrs	Less than 6 hrs

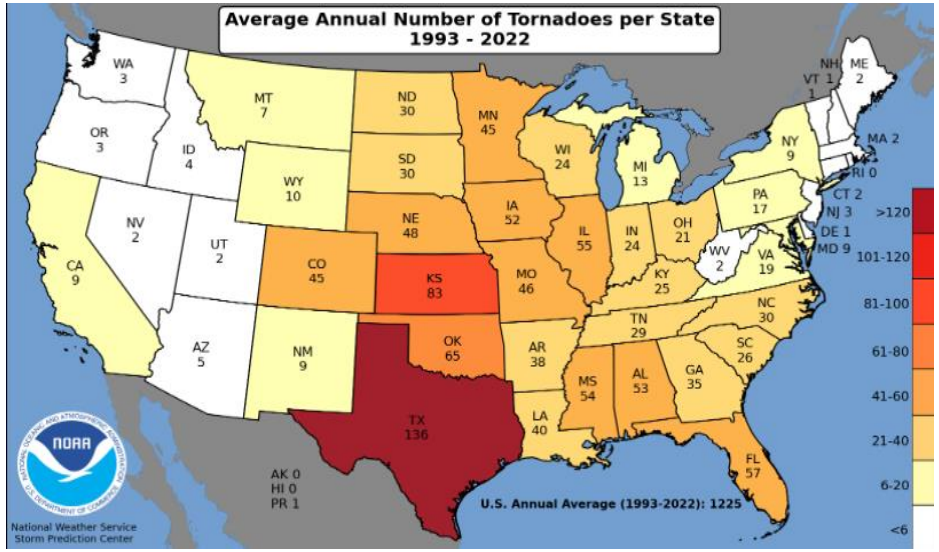
Tornadoes and Thunderstorms

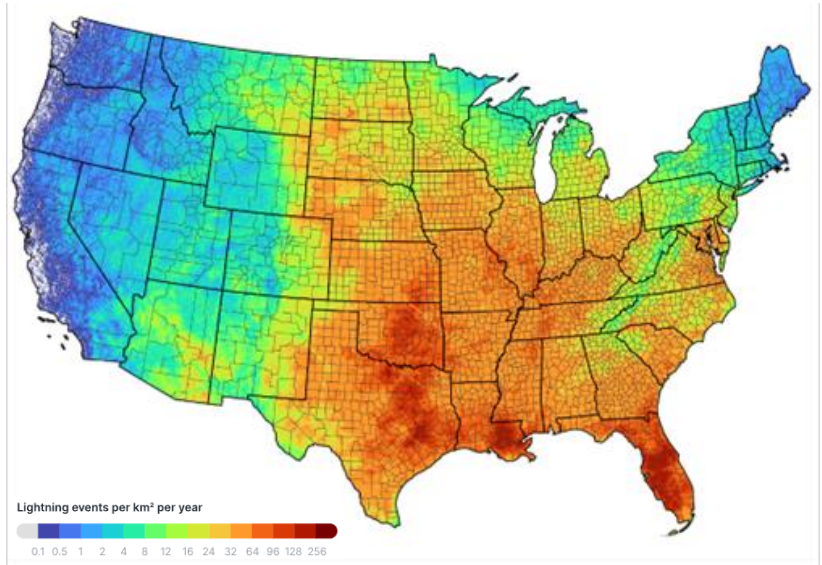
Definition – A violently rotating column of air, pendant from cumuliform or underneath, and often visible as a funnel cloud; thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air

Recorded Events – NCEI recorded 69 tornado incidents, 2,180 separate incidents of thunderstorm winds, and 727 separate hail incidents between 1950-2023

Climate Change – Frequency is likely to increase in the Southeast, specifically in the state of North Carolina, as a result of extreme weather events

Key Vulnerabilities – Recorded tornado events resulted in $310 million in property damage and $7.5 million caused by lightning since 1950





Source: Vaisala U.S. National Lightning Detection Network

Flooding

Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration
Likely	Critical	Moderate	6-12 hrs	> 1 week

Definition – Rising and overflowing water onto normally dry land; a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres and/or properties

Recorded Events – 342 flood-related events were reported by NCEI between 1993-2023. The NFIP also reports 621 flood losses with $6.5 million in claims as of February 2024 records.

Climate Change – The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events is expected to increase nationwide. Increased levels of annual rainfall, maximum temperatures, sea level rise, and land cover change can exacerbate flooding risks throughout the Southeast.

Key Vulnerabilities – Over 6.5% of the Region falls within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Damage estimates for the 1% annual flood chance total nearly $25,000,000 across the Region.

Location	100-year area (square miles)	500-year area (square miles)
Caswell County	25.6	0.9
Davie County	29.9	0.2
Forsyth County	29.2	1.7
Rockingham County	41.8	1.2
Stokes County	21.7	0.1
Surry County	21.0	1.0
Yadkin County	22.0	0.3
REGION TOTAL	**191.3**	**5.4**

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Infectious Disease

Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration
Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hrs	> 1 Week

Definition – Communicable, or infectious, diseases are conditions that result in illness that are transmissible from one person to another or indirectly through vectors such as insects, air, water, blood, or other objects.

Recorded Events – NC citizens have been encouraged to "Fight the Bite" for mosquito/tick bites to avoid serious vector-borne diseases after ~700 cases were reported in 2022

Climate Change – According to the CDC, milder winters, warmer summers, and fewer days of frost make it easier for infectious diseases and vector diseases to spread/infect more people.

Key Vulnerabilities – It is difficult to predict the future probability of infectious diseases due to the difficulty of obtaining information on this type of hazard. Regardless of this difficulty, current events surrounding the recent COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging infectious diseases have highlighted an important need for local, state, and federal agencies to closely monitor these hazards in the future.



Source: NCDHHS



Step 3: Inventory Assets

The **asset inventory** identified and quantified key assets as part of the risk assessment and reviewed:

1. Population (Total County, Elderly, and Children)
2. Properties (Building Counts and Values)
3. Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (Key Resources by Type, Critical Facilities, High Potential Loss Properties, and Agriculture)

Identify Significant Hazards

Profile Hazard Events

Inventory Assets

Estimate Losses

Step 3: Inventory Assets

Physical assets in the inventory consist of:

Improved property is expressed in terms of number of parcels and total assessed value of improvements (buildings) that may be exposed to identified hazards:

Location	Number of Parcels	Total Assessed Value of Parcels	Estimated Number of Buildings	Total Assessed Value of Improvements
Caswell County	17,026	$1,946,649,268	18,948	$1,080,530,905
Davie County	25,887	$5,000,868,951	42,273	$3,583,757,774
Forsyth County	163,886	$40,361,485,785	202,231	$30,520,161,023
Rockingham County	55,605	$7,129,221,087	73,836	$5,181,344,210
Stokes County	31,374	$4,093,268,896	32,407	$2,540,363,507
Surry County	44,131	$5,950,225,049	64,213	$4,509,021,282
Yadkin County	28,073	$3,282,341,278	30,105	$2,377,682,999
Regional Total	365,982	$67,764,060,314	464,013	$49,792,861,700

Critical facilities vary per jurisdiction. Identified critical facilities include fire stations, police stations, medical care facilities, schools, government facilities, emergency operation centers, and other building deemed important:

Location	Fire/EMS Stations	Police Stations	Medical Care Facilities	Schools	Other
Caswell County	15	3	36	1	6
Davie County	17	4	25	1	13
Forsyth County	49	14	215	1	123
Rockingham County	31	8	87	2	38
Stokes County	17	5	25	1	23
Surry County	36	9	50	1	32
Yadkin County	19	5	27	1	17
Regional Total	184	48	465	8	252

Identify Significant Hazards

Profile Hazard Events

Inventory Assets

Estimate Losses

Step 3: Inventory Assets

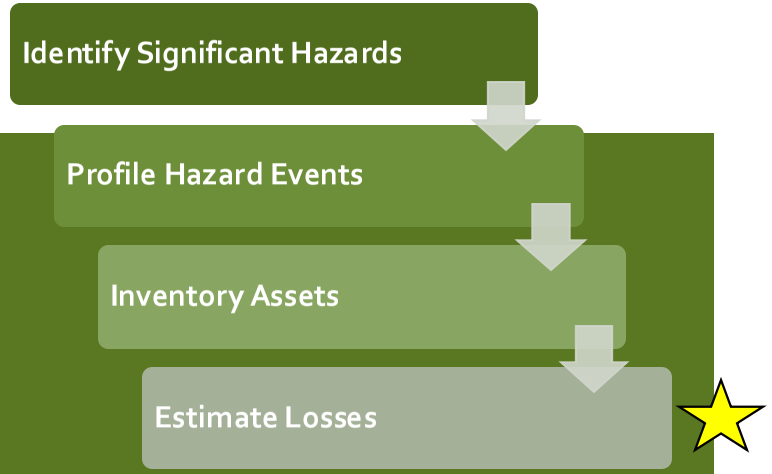
Social assets are included as part of the asset inventory:

Social assets are addressed to determine population at risk to the identified hazards. Key factors considered that may provide additional insights regarding socially vulnerable populations include spoken language, disability status, and poverty status.

Location	2022 Population Estimate	% population speaking a language other than English	% population with a disability	% population below the poverty level
Caswell County	22,747	5.2%	19.9%	15.4%
Davie County	43,030	7.9%	18.1%	11.6%
Forsyth County	383,739	15.0%	12.3%	15.2%
Rockingham County	91,209	6.3%	17.6%	18.8%
Stokes County	44,696	2.6%	19.8%	12.0%
Surry County	71,429	8.5%	14.7%	17.9%
Yadkin County	37,280	9.8%	15.6%	13.8%
Regional Total	**694,130**	--	--	--

Other relevant resources used include:

1. CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)
2. CDC Environmental Justice Index (EJI)
3. FEMA National Risk Index (NRI)



Step 4: Estimate Losses

A **vulnerability assessment** was conducted for each hazard to **estimate losses** based on its potential to cause significant human and/or monetary losses. Data used to support this assessment include:

1. Foundational GIS datasets (critical facilities, building footprints, topography, transportation layers)
2. Hazard-specific GIS datasets (state and federal agencies)
3. Existing and relevant plans (description of inventory and risks)
4. Exposure and vulnerability estimates (NCEM RMT/IRISK)
5. Risk and loss estimates (FEMA NRI)

Identify Significant Hazards

Profile Hazard Events

Inventory Assets

Estimate Losses

Step 4: Estimate Losses

Potential Annualized Losses for the Northern Piedmont Region

Hazard	Caswell County	Davie County	Forsyth County	Rockingham County	Stokes County	Surry County	Yadkin County	Total
Drought	$2,302,979	$3,736,874	$18,656,575	$5,496,915	$1,926,290	$4,217,562	$2,347,755	$38,684,950
Excessive Heat	$1,241,660	$2,609,284	$12,104,203	$3,281,929	$1,054,448	$2,371,841	$1,124,671	$23,788,036
Hurricane and Coastal Hazards	$656,093	$870,966	$6,393,002	$1,747,821	$671,261	$1,403,781	$904,864	$12,647,788
Tornadoes and Thunderstorms	$405,226	$256,625	$159,371	$467,165	$200,581	$441,941	$318,219	$2,249,128
Severe Winter Weather	$295,575	$182,148	$106,625	$309,393	$97,863	$67,027	$86,606	$1,145,237
Earthquakes	$19,522	$44,974	$327,901	$39,102	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	$431,499
Geological	$868,621	$771,297	$5,968,902	$1,763,714	$604,473	$1,090,714	$488,182	$11,555,903
Dam Failure	$224,571	$330,100	$2,474,026	$524,026	$244,582	$576,627	$354,610	$4,728,542
Flooding	$35,703	$380,475	$103,358	$125,138	$13,917	$53,746	$32,733	$745,069
Wildfires	$41,486	$193,382	$1,046,055	$195,705	$81,586	$242,956	$123,830	$1,925,000

***If the total potential annual lost was deemed "negligible" it was removed from the presentation but remains in the plan.*

Priority Risk Index (PRI)

The Priority Risk Index (PRI) Overview:

1. **Objective Scoring System** – Quantifies the level of risk for various hazards (scored low, moderate, and high)
2. **Key Factors Considered** – Probability of occurrence, impact severity, warning time, and duration of hazard event
3. **Prioritizes Hazards** – Helps identify which hazards pose the greatest threat
4. **Informs Mitigation Strategies** – Guides resource allocation to address the most significant risks

PRI Scoring Matrix

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	30%
	Possible	Between 1% and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% annual probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	• Very few injuries, if any. • Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. • Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	30%
	Limited	• Minor injuries only. • More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. • Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	• Multiple deaths/injuries possible. • More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. • Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week.	3	
	Catastrophic	• High number of deaths/injuries possible. • More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. • Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

Initial PRI Findings

HIGH RISK	Cyber Excessive Heat Tornadoes/Thunderstorms Flooding Infectious Disease
MODERATE RISK	Drought Hurricanes/Coastal Hazards Severe Winter Weather Earthquakes Geological Dam Failure Wildfires Hazardous Substances Terrorism Food Emergency
LOW RISK	Radiological Emergency Electromagnetic Pulse Civil Disturbance

1. **High Risk** – Widespread potential impact, high threat to the general population and/or built environment, and potential for damage is widespread.
2. **Moderate Risk** – Moderate potential impact, moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment, and potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.
3. **Low Risk** – Minimal potential impact, minimal occurrence, and minimal potential cost of damage to life and property (not a priority hazard).

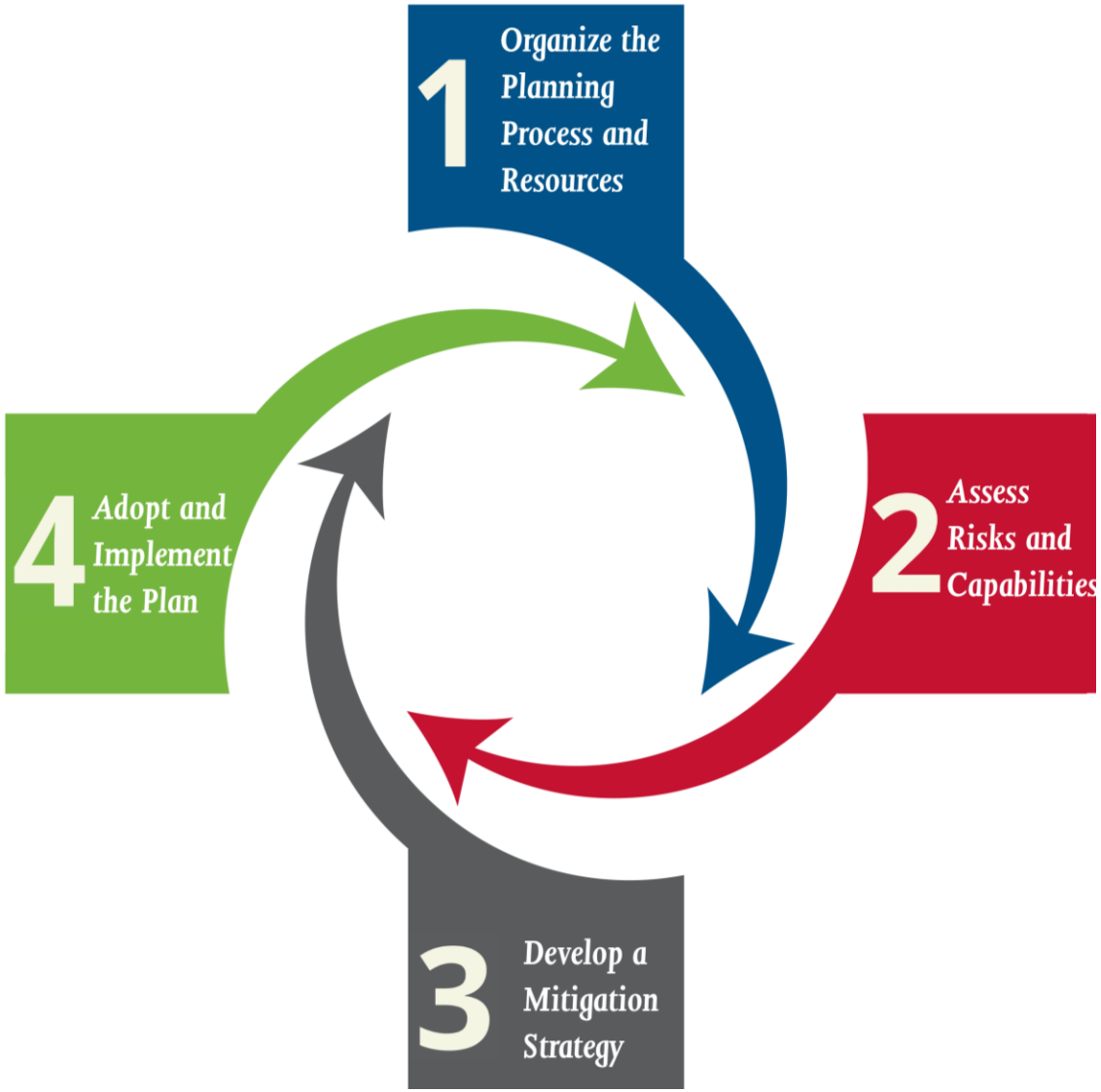
PRI Breakdown

Summary of PRI Results for High-Risk Hazards

Hazard	Subhazard(s) Assessed	Category/Degree of Risk					
		Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Natural Hazards							
Excessive Heat		Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Hurricane and Coastal Hazards	Storm Surge, Severe Weather	Possible	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	**2.7**
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms	High Wind, Hail, Lightning	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	**3.1**
Flooding		Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Morethan 1 week	**3.1**
Infectious Disease	Foreign Animal Disease	Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Technological Hazards							
Cyber		Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hours	More than one week	**3.2**

***Adjustments to any of the criteria listed will alter the overall PRI score and will be reflected in the final plan.*

Linking to Mitigation Strategy



Informing Mitigation Actions

Findings from the HIRA provide a strong foundation for the action mitigation plan, helping communities develop informed, effective, and practical mitigation strategies.



Ensures mitigation actions are based on comprehensive data and analysis



Combines knowledge of hazards, risks, and existing capabilities to form a robust yet feasible strategy



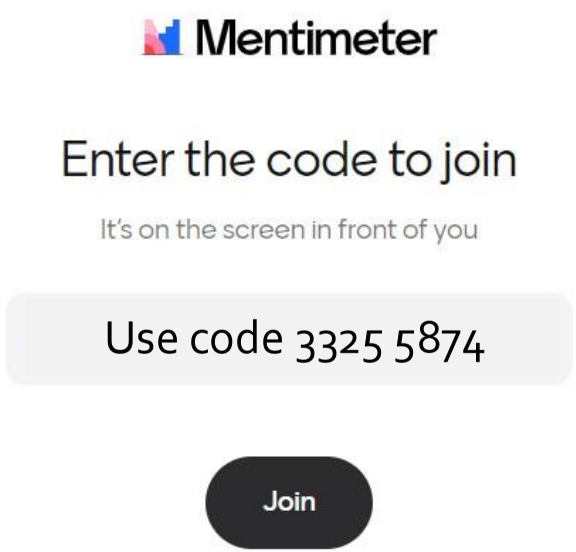
Focuses efforts on the most significant vulnerabilities and improves overall preparedness



Informs ongoing updates and refinements to the mitigation strategy as new data and insights emerge

Menti Poll Activity #2

Join at menti.com



or scan QR code

Next Steps

1. Review: **Follow-Up Meeting Materials**
   - HIRA and Public Survey Findings
   - Menti Poll Results
2. Review: **Existing Mitigation Action Plan** (2020 HMP)
   - Provide Status Updates for Each Action
3. Brainstorm: **New Mitigation Strategies** (2025 HMP)
   - Consider Evolving Needs and Conditions
   - BRIC Projects



Questions

Questions/Comments/Concerns

Adjourn – Thank you!

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Mentimeter

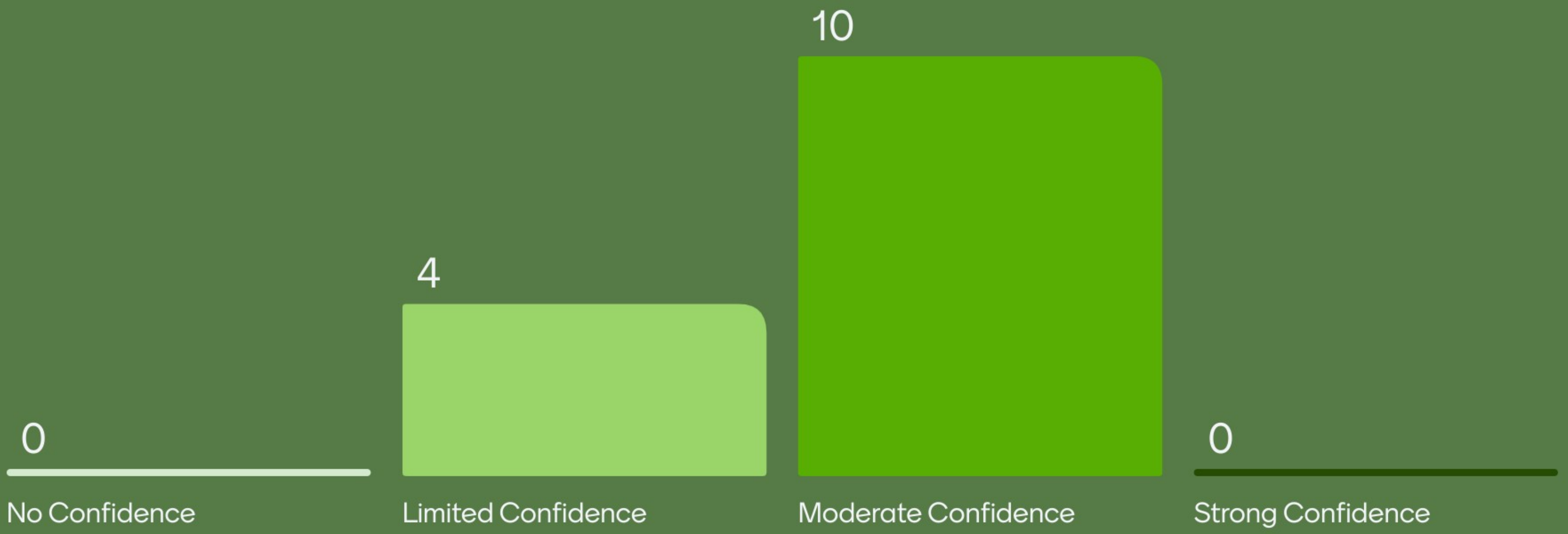
Activity #1

During this activity, we will review the general concerns identified from the public survey results. The aim of this activity is to highlight existing gaps/weaknesses as well as share successful efforts.

9

Mentimeter

Infrastructure Vulnerability - How confident are you in the current infrastructure's ability to withstand hazard events?



1
14

Mentimeter

Infrastructure Vulnerability - How has your community successfully implemented actions to address infrastructure vulnerability? **Include community name**

Road and facility improvements / Forsyth County

My county of residence is not prepared, reactionary, to all incidents.

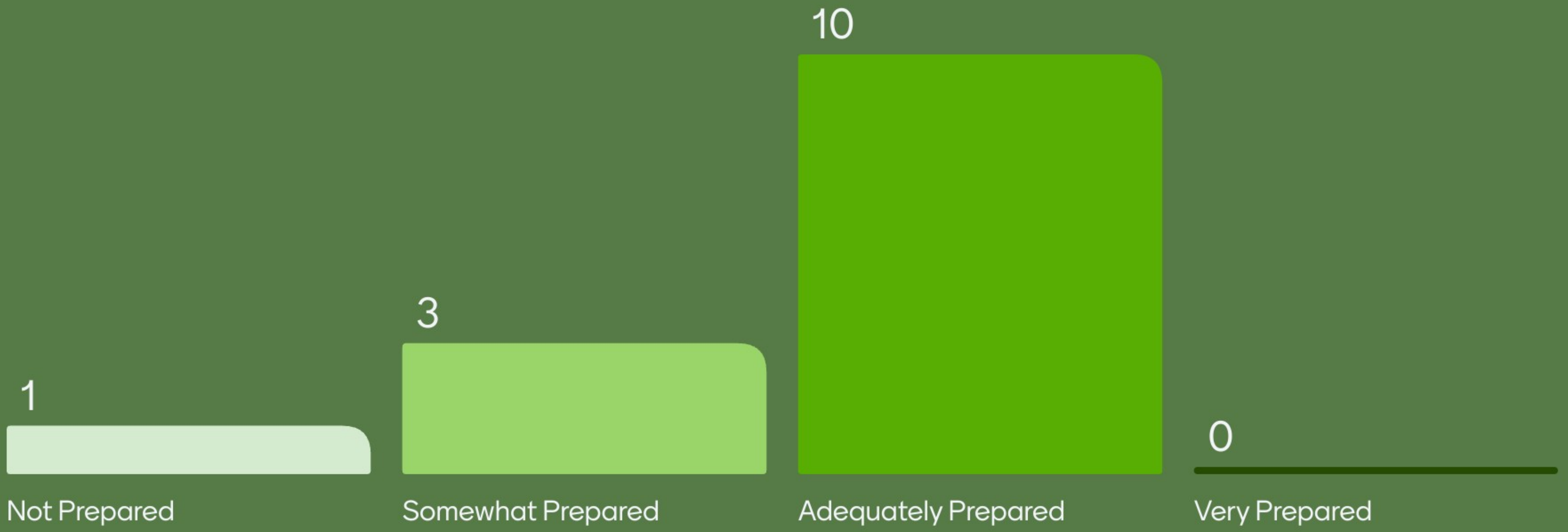
Not sure, difficult to get community feedback/cooperation sometimes.

Language Access annex prepared for Emergency Management Plan

4

Mentimeter

Natural Disaster Preparedness - How prepared do you feel your community is for natural disasters, such as extreme heat, thunderstorms, or hurricanes?



14

Mentimeter

Natural Disaster Preparedness- How has your community successfully implemented actions to heighten preparedness? **Include community name**

Social media post, Code RED alert for county

Social media and public information campaigns- WS/Forsyth County

Collaboration with Partners

WS/FC - preparing static emergency messages in key languages for various situations

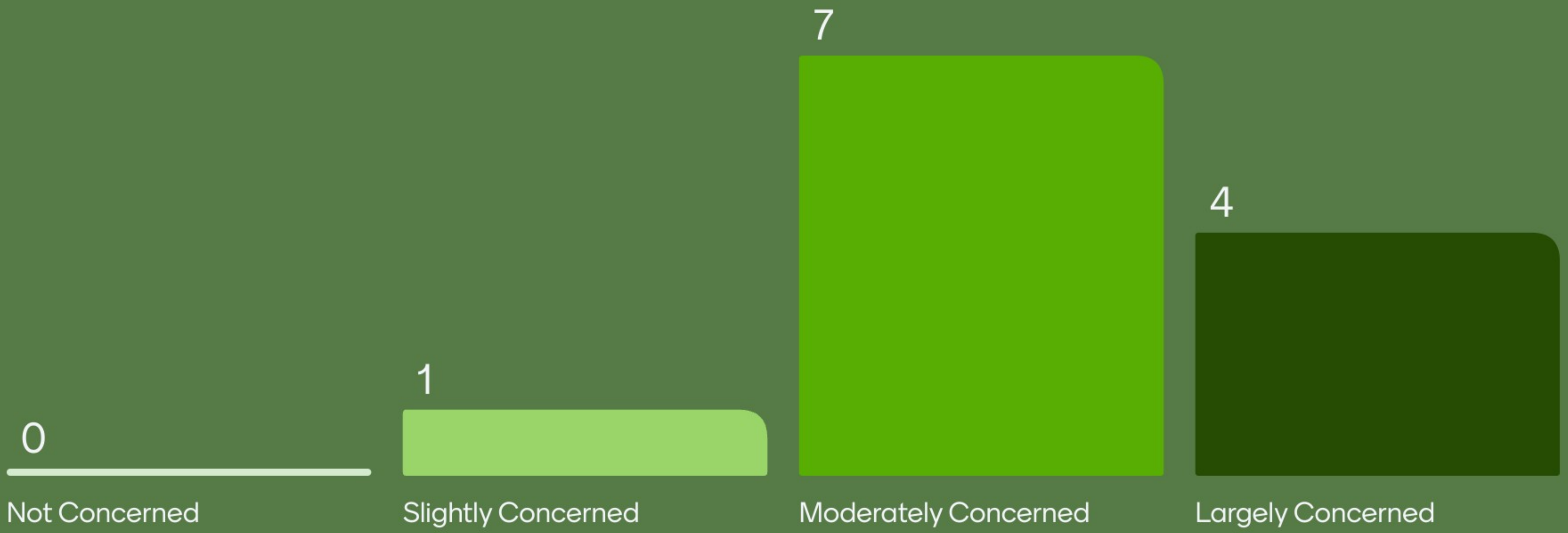
meetings and emails notification

Community alerts

6

Mentimeter

Cyber Security - How concerned are you about cybersecurity threats affecting your community?



12

Mentimeter

Cyber Security - How has your community successfully implemented measures to improve cyber security? **Include community name**

Pretty concerned

cybersecurity insurance, training and exercise

County IT has a lot of mitigations in place, but the community at large is still highly vulnerable - Surry Health

Cybersecurity assessments

Training by VC3

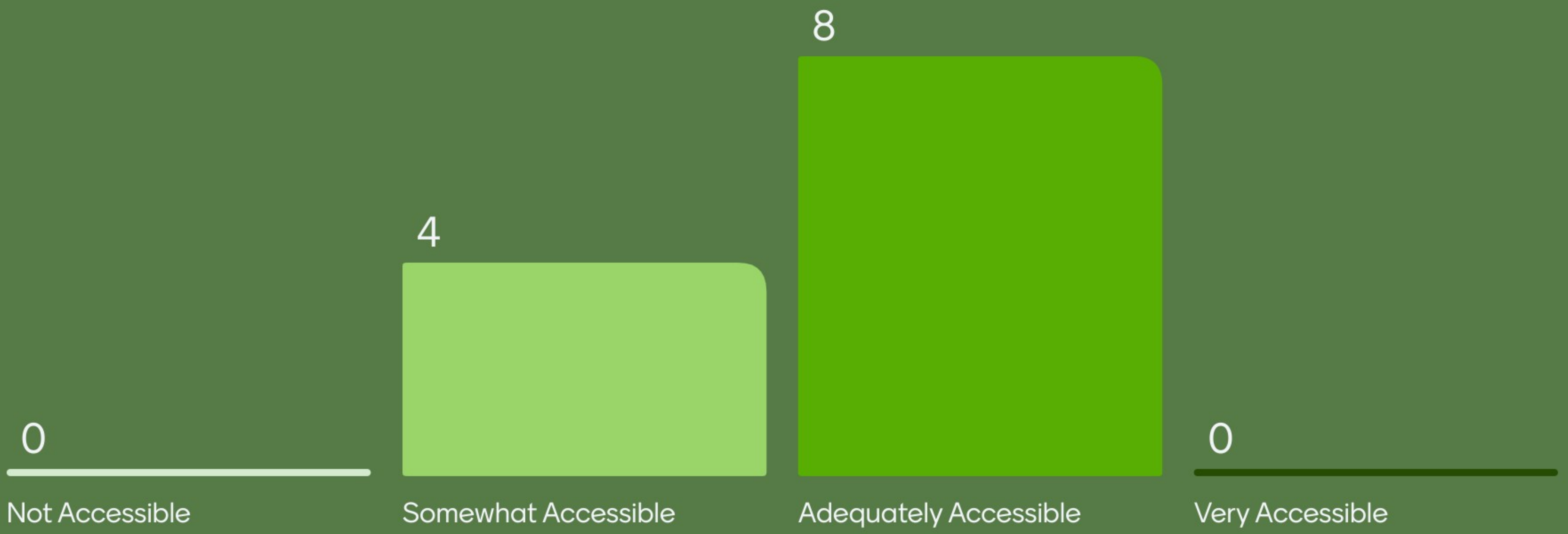
Constant training and cyber security measures implemented with staff and infrastructure/ Forsyth county/ Winston Salem

KnowB4

1 6

Mentimeter

Resource Accessibility - How would you rate the accessibility of essential resources and services during emergencies in your community?



12

Mentimeter

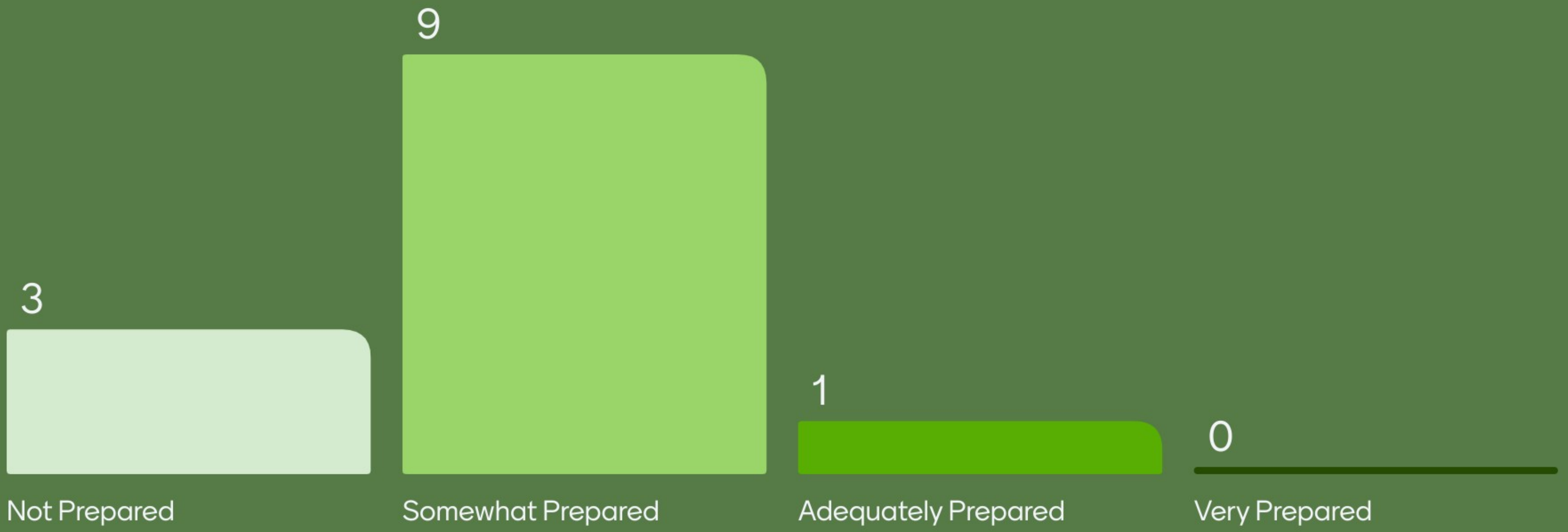
Resource Accessibility - How has your community ensured resource accessibility during crises?
Include community name

WS/FC - created Language Access to address the accessibility need.

1

Mentimeter

Public Awareness - How prepared do you believe individuals and families are for emergencies in your community?



13

Mentimeter

Public Awareness - How has your community successfully implemented measures to heighten public awareness and accountability? I**nclude community name**

Utilizing social media platforms

Media campaigns in general

We mailed out information about code RED in all tax bills and how to enroll

We've taken our preparedness assets and PR materials to community events - Surry Health

Floodplain residents get letter each year/ Forsyth county

4

Mentimeter

Are there any other general concerns you believe should be integrated into the plan update?

Extreme heat sustainability

Language Access plans

Our 2024 JRA identified Supply Disruption, Cyber terrorism, Epidemic/Pandemic, Emerging Infectious Disease, and Severe Winter Weather as our top 5 threats. - Surry Health

1 3

Mentimeter

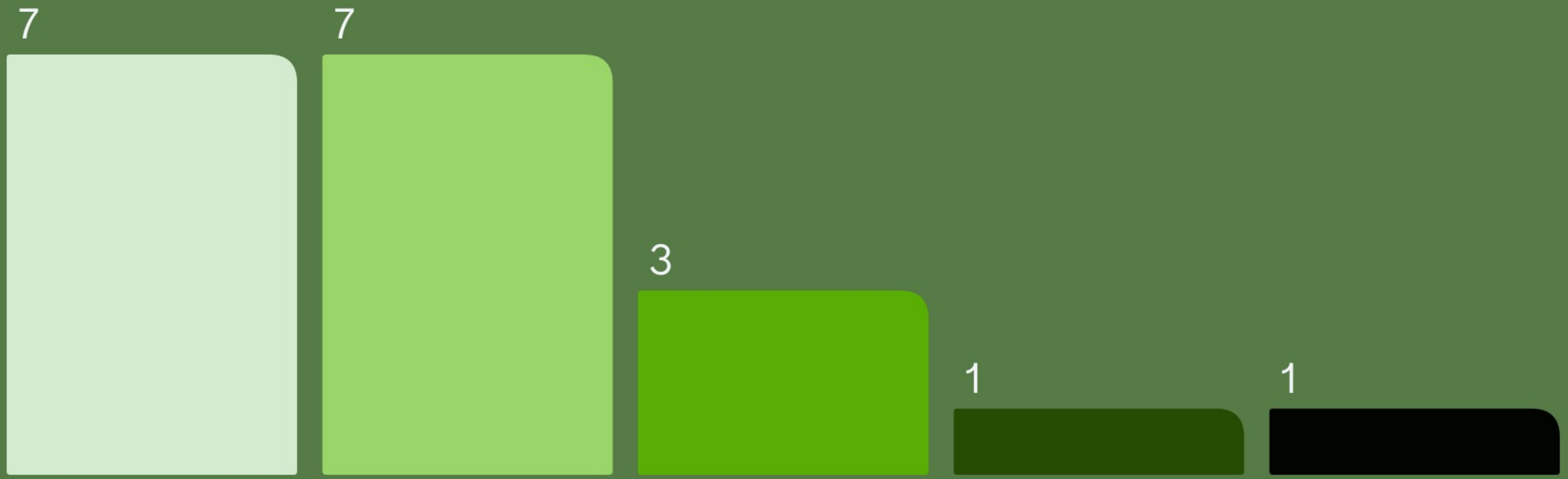
Activity #2

During this activity, we will transition from problem identification to problem solution. Questions are intended for initial mitigation action development aimed at addressing key risks and concerns.

4

Mentimeter

Infrastructure Vulnerability - What infrastructure improvements do you believe should be prioritized? Select up to 2 choices.



Mentimeter

Infrastructure Vulnerability - List any specific assets within your community that are in need of improvements. **Include community name**

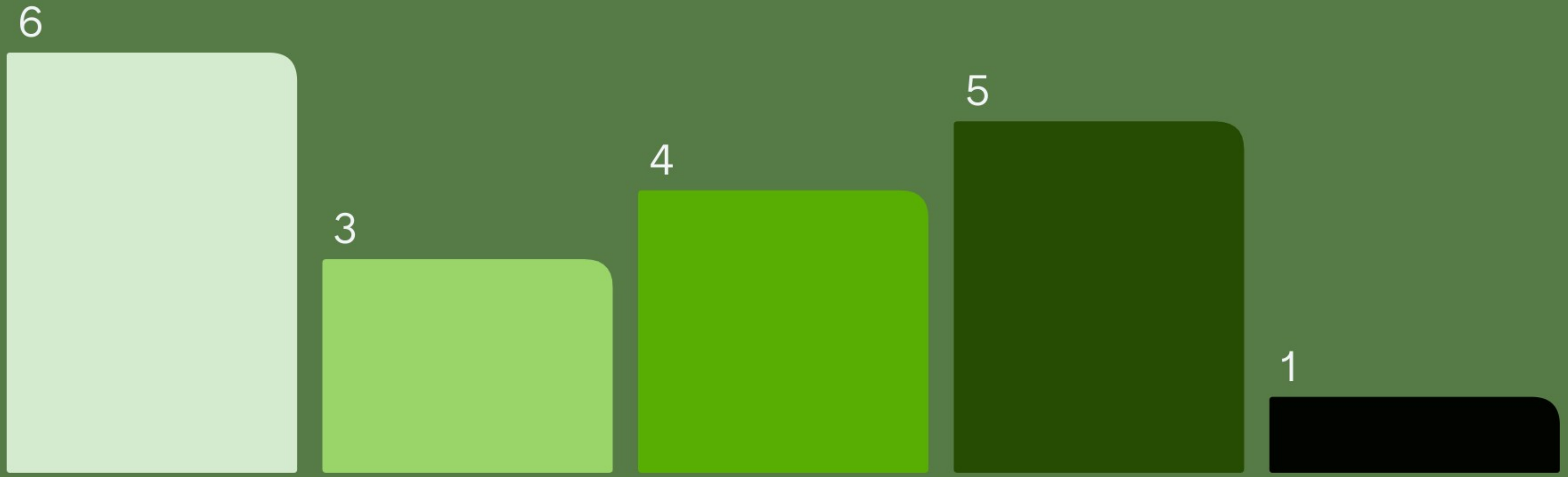
Communications infrastructure. Internet, phone/wireless networks, and radio communications are still not accessible or reliable in parts of the county. This limits CERC capabilities. - Surry Health

Water and wastewater systems, dams, bridges, roads, storm water and drainage systems/ Forsyth County

1 2

Mentimeter

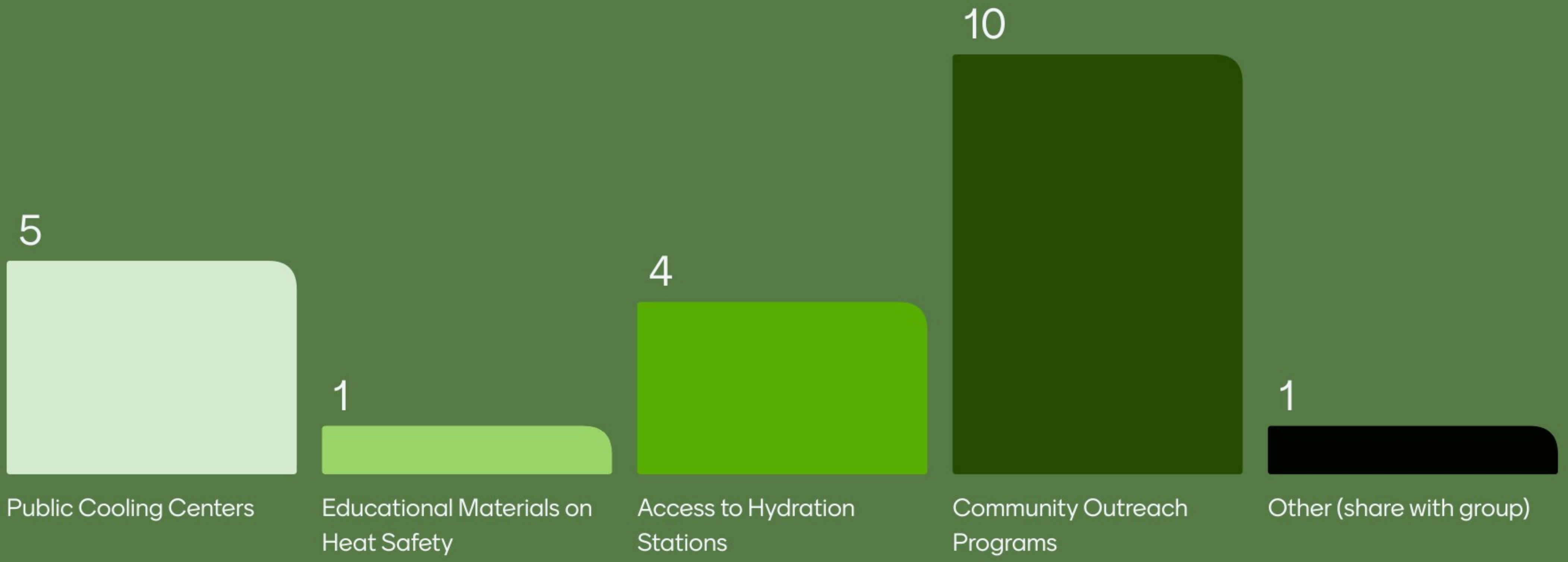
Natural Disaster Preparedness - What measures or resources would be most beneficial to improve preparedness in your area? Select up to 2 choices.



3
10

Mentimeter

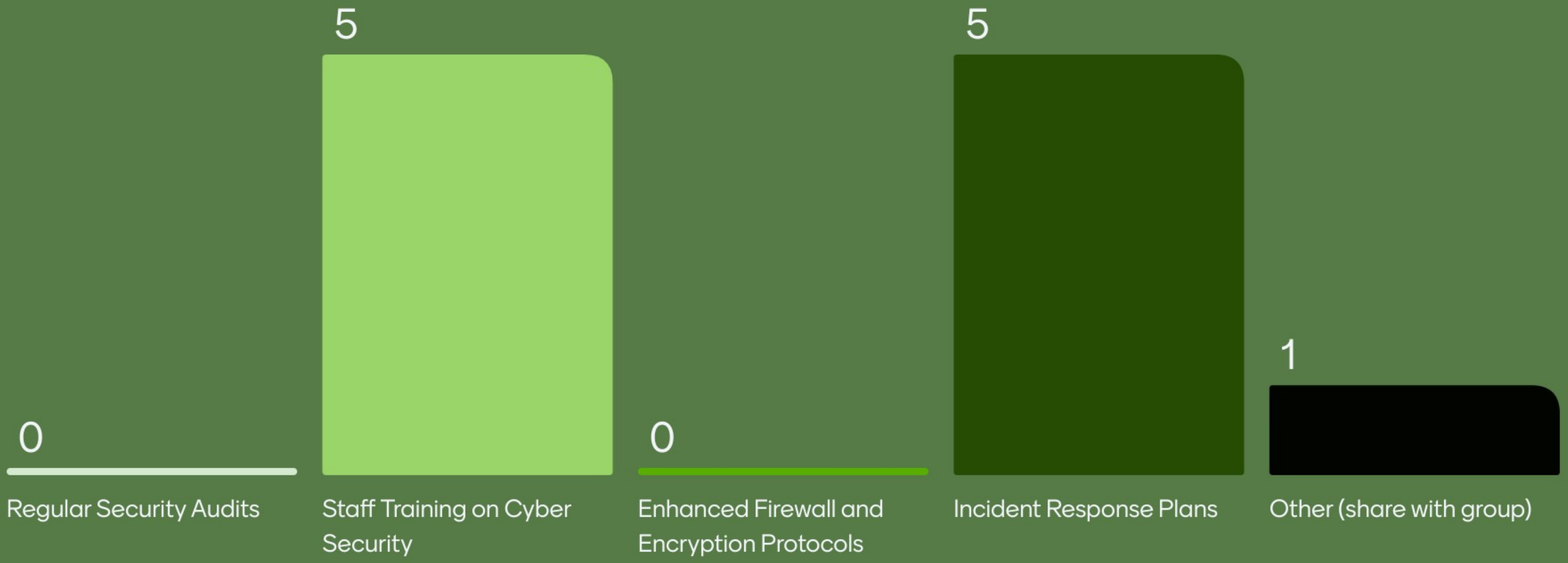
Natural Disaster Preparedness - What resources are most needed to improve preparedness for extreme heat? Select up to 2 choices.



2
11

Mentimeter

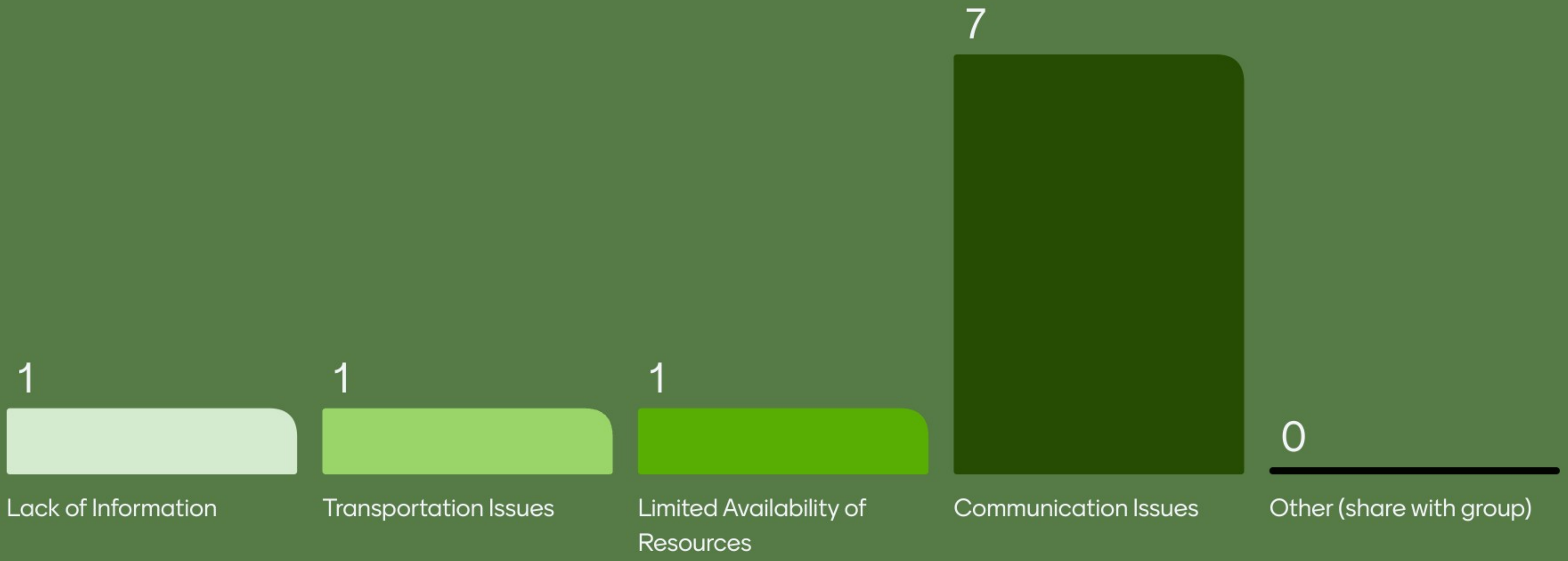
Cyber Security - What cyber security measures do you think should be implemented to protect your community?



1
11

Mentimeter

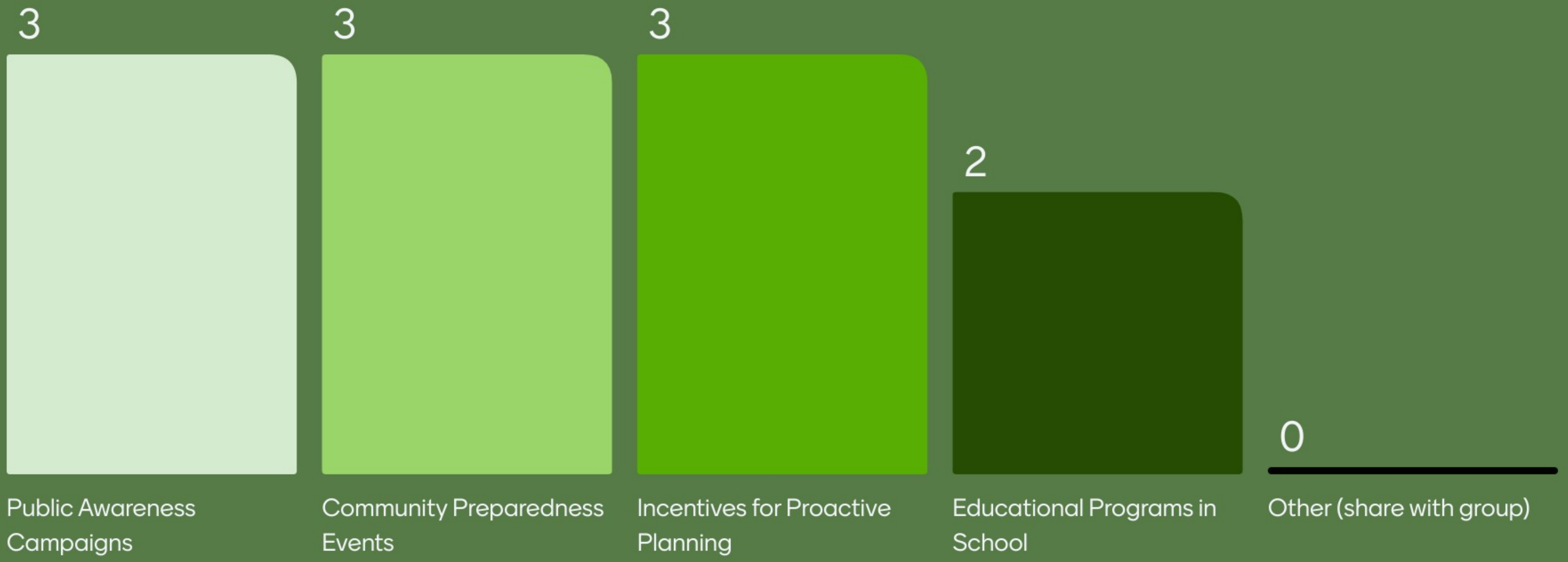
Resource Accessibility - What barriers do you think hinder access to resources during a hazard event? Select up to 2 choices.



1
10

Mentimeter

Public Awareness - What strategies do you think would encourage heightened public awareness? Select up to 2 choices.



2 11

Mentimeter

Are there any mitigation actions you'd like to propose/share at this time? **Include community name**

Language Access plans

Provide Language Access for residents

Earthquake planning for the entire region.

Grant writing

1

4



Heat Vulnerability in Northern Piedmont

Andrea Webster
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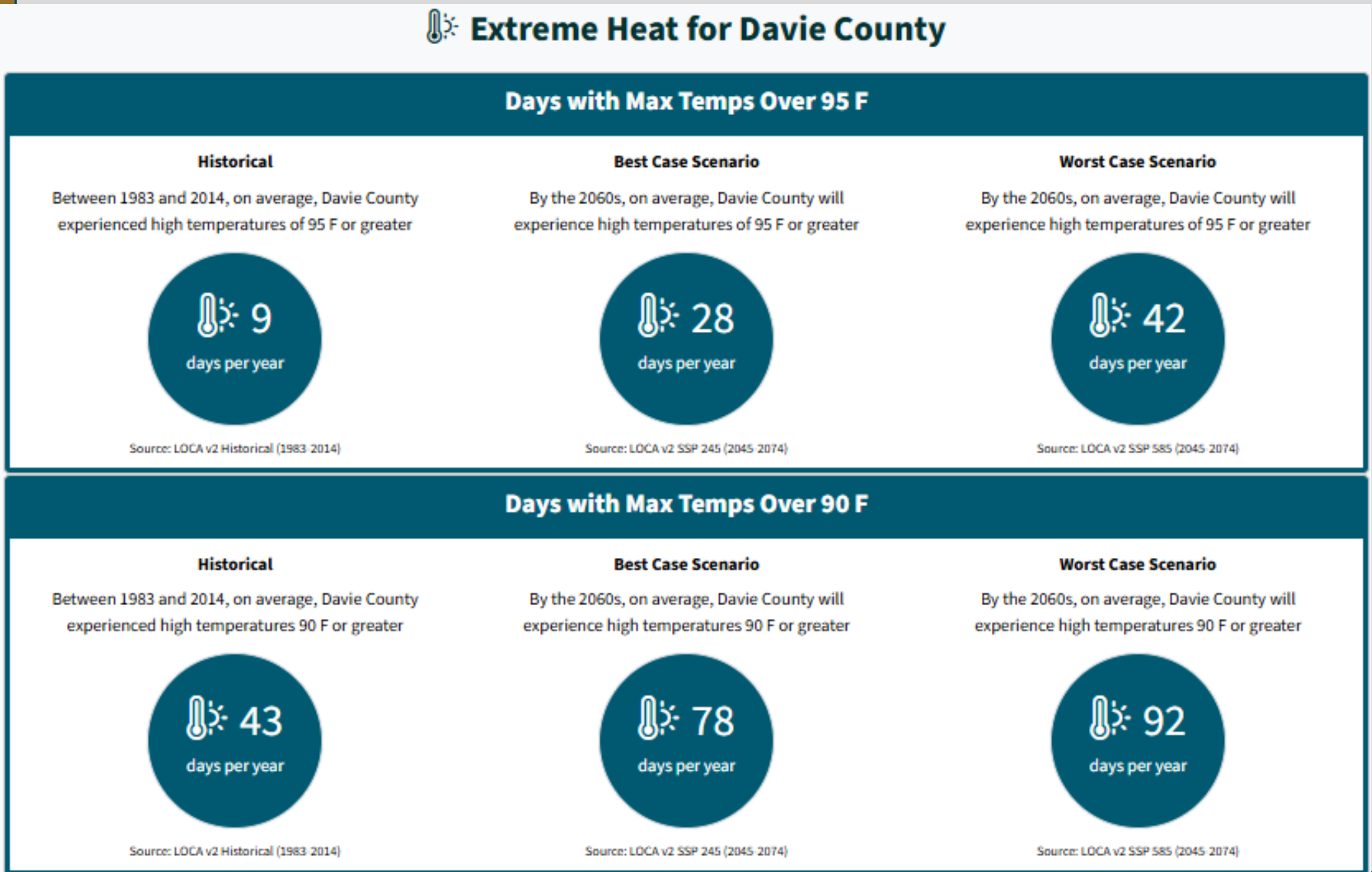
But we live in the South!







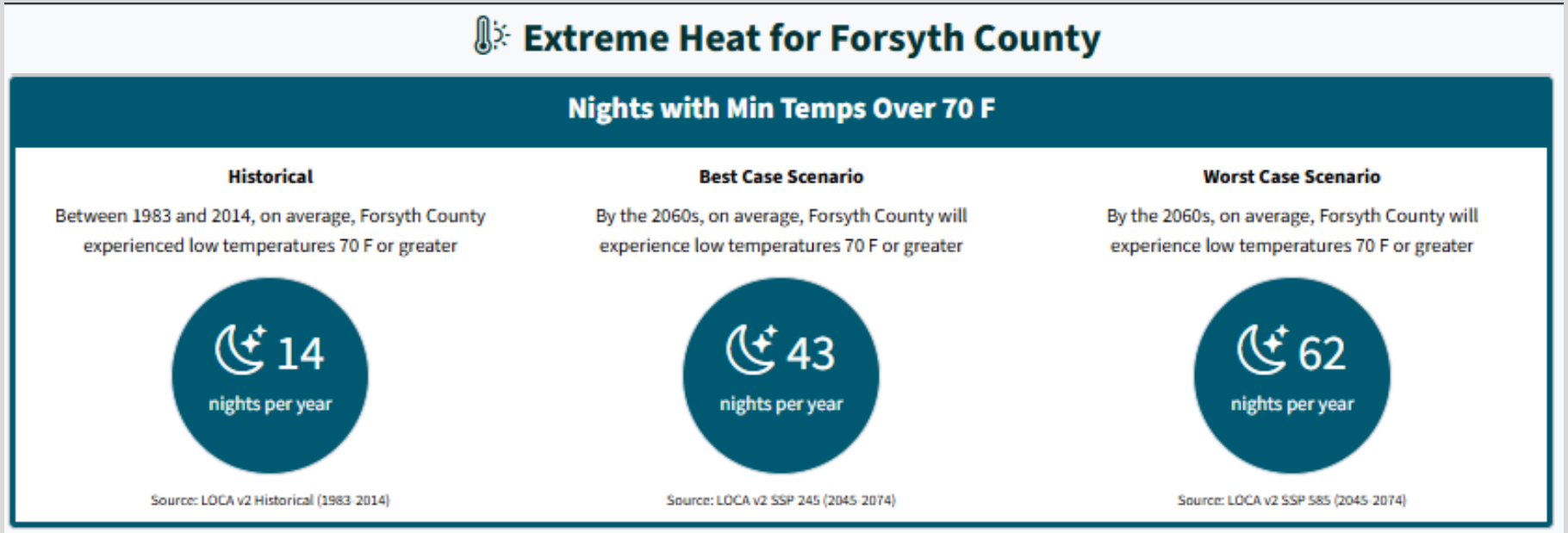
Daytime Temperatures

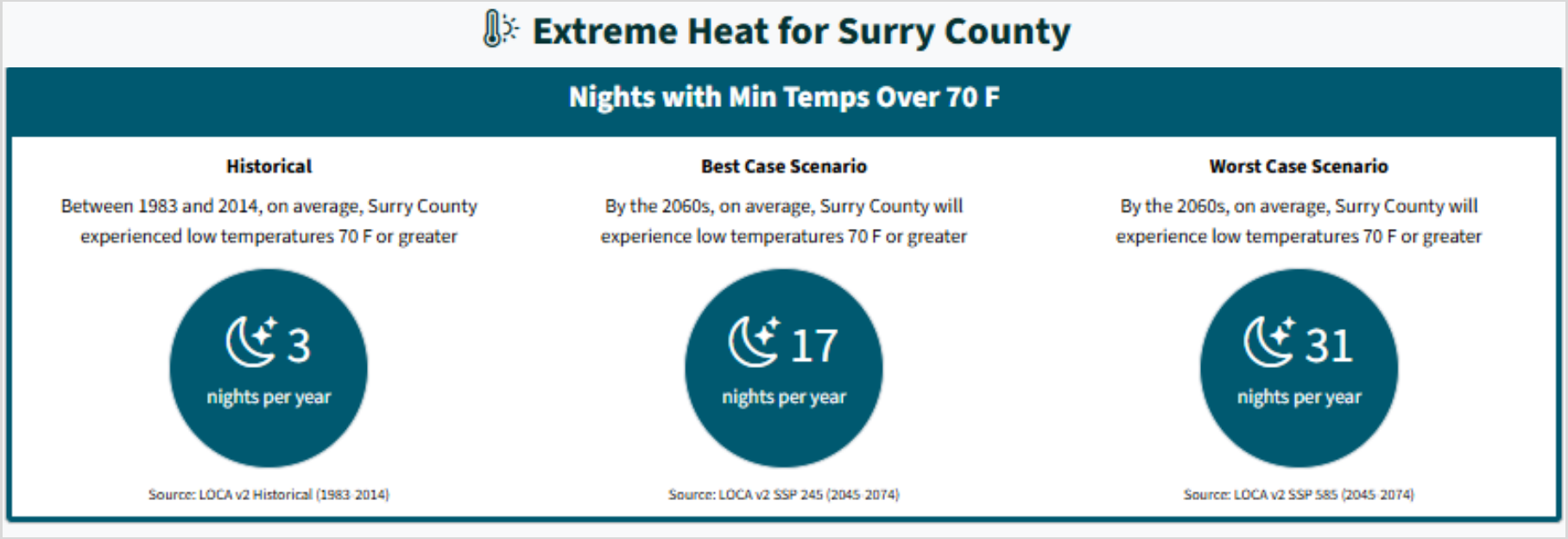


Daytime data are similar for Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties.

www.resilienceexchange.nc.gov/
> Climate Projections

Nighttime Temperatures





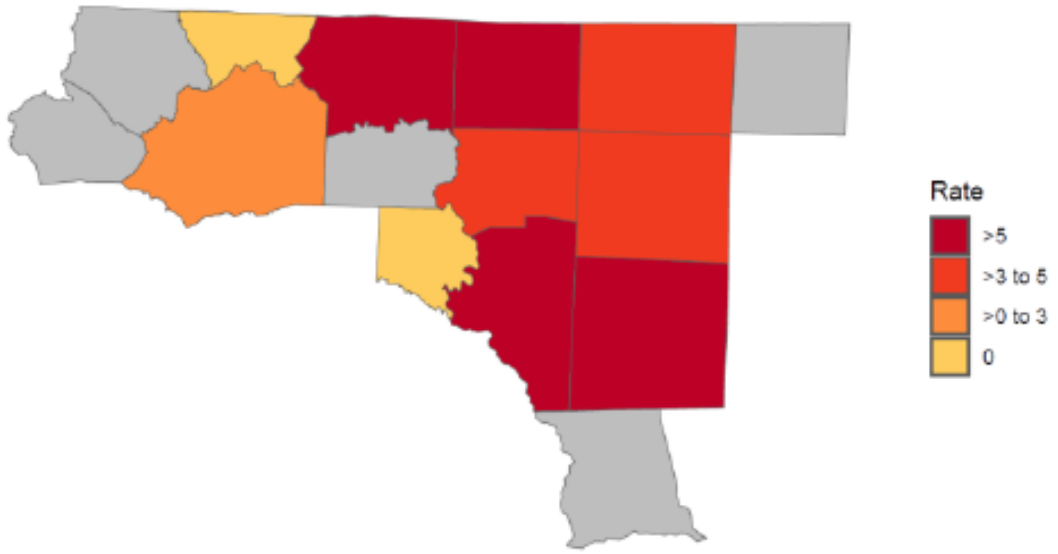
Nighttime temperature data are similar for Davie and Rockingham Counties.

Nighttime temperature data are similar for Yadkin and Stokes Counties.

Why should we care?

Rate of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Department (HRI ED) Visits Per 100,000 Population

July 7-13, 2024:
24 HRI ED Visits

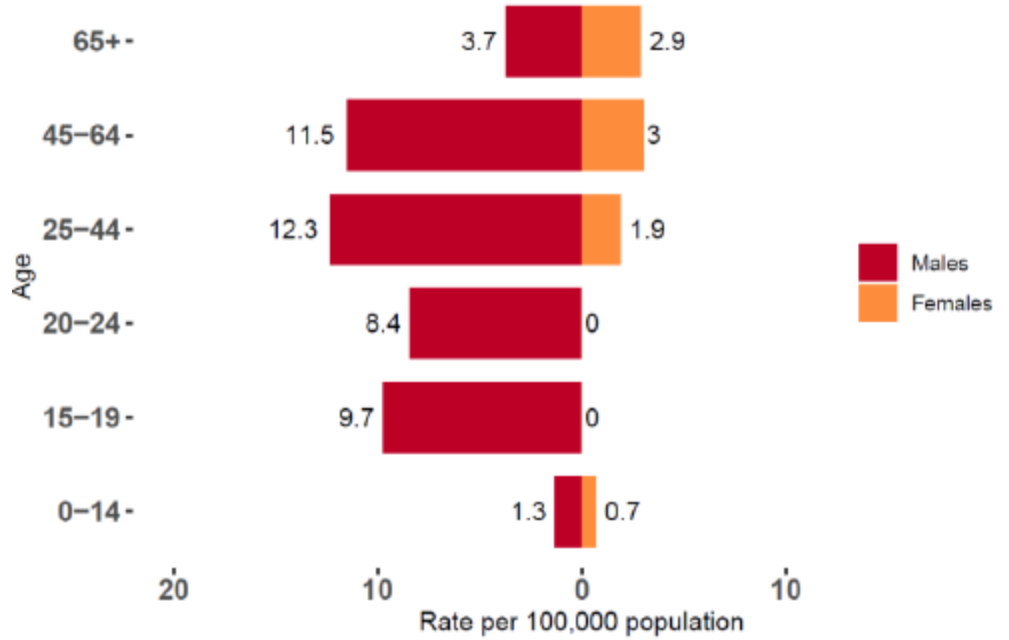


NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Division of Public Health

Why should we care?

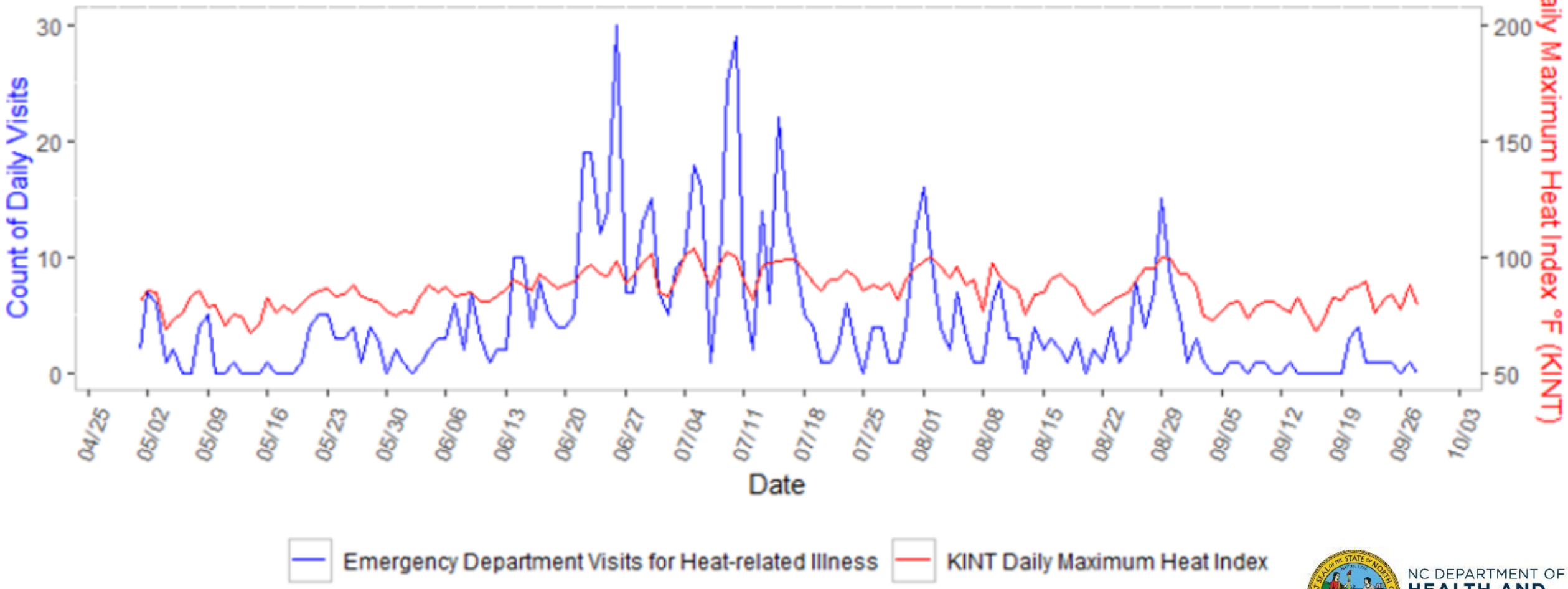
Rate of Heat-Related Illness Emergency Department (HRI ED) Visits Per 100,000 Population

July 7-13, 2024:
24 HRI ED Visits



NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Division of Public Health

Figure 3. Count of Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index
Triad Area (NC DETECT Region 5): May 1 - September 28, 2024

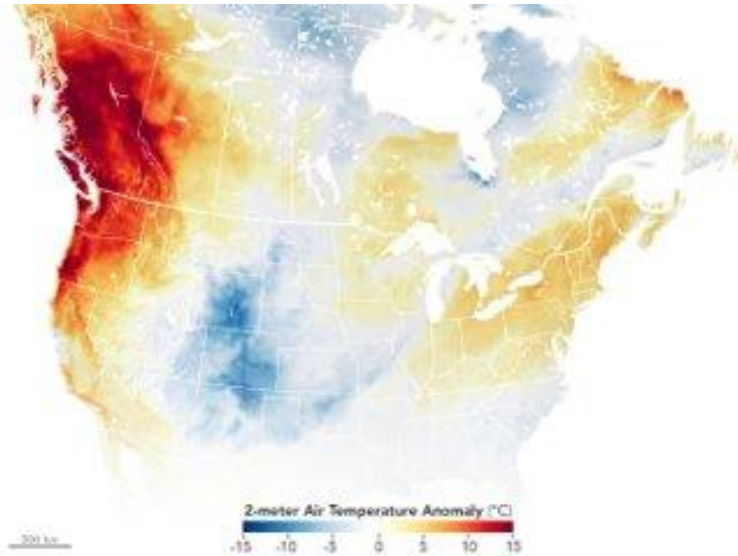


Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Why should we care?

People can die from extreme heat

- 2021 Pacific Northwest Heat Wave → 1,000+ deaths
- 2010 Russian Heat Wave → 55,000 deaths
- 2006 California Heat Wave → 650 deaths
- 2003 European Heat Wave → 30,000 deaths
- 1995 Chicago Heat Wave → 739 deaths (mostly poor, elderly, and black)



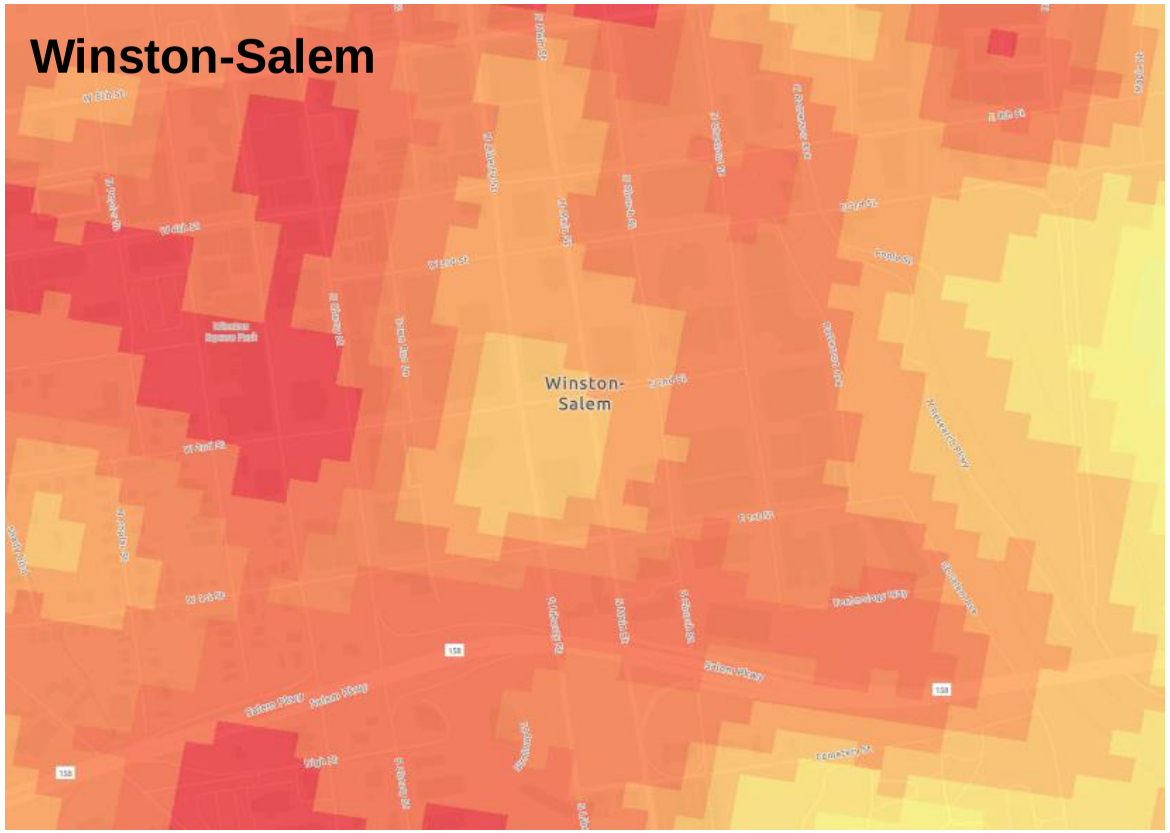
Why should we care?

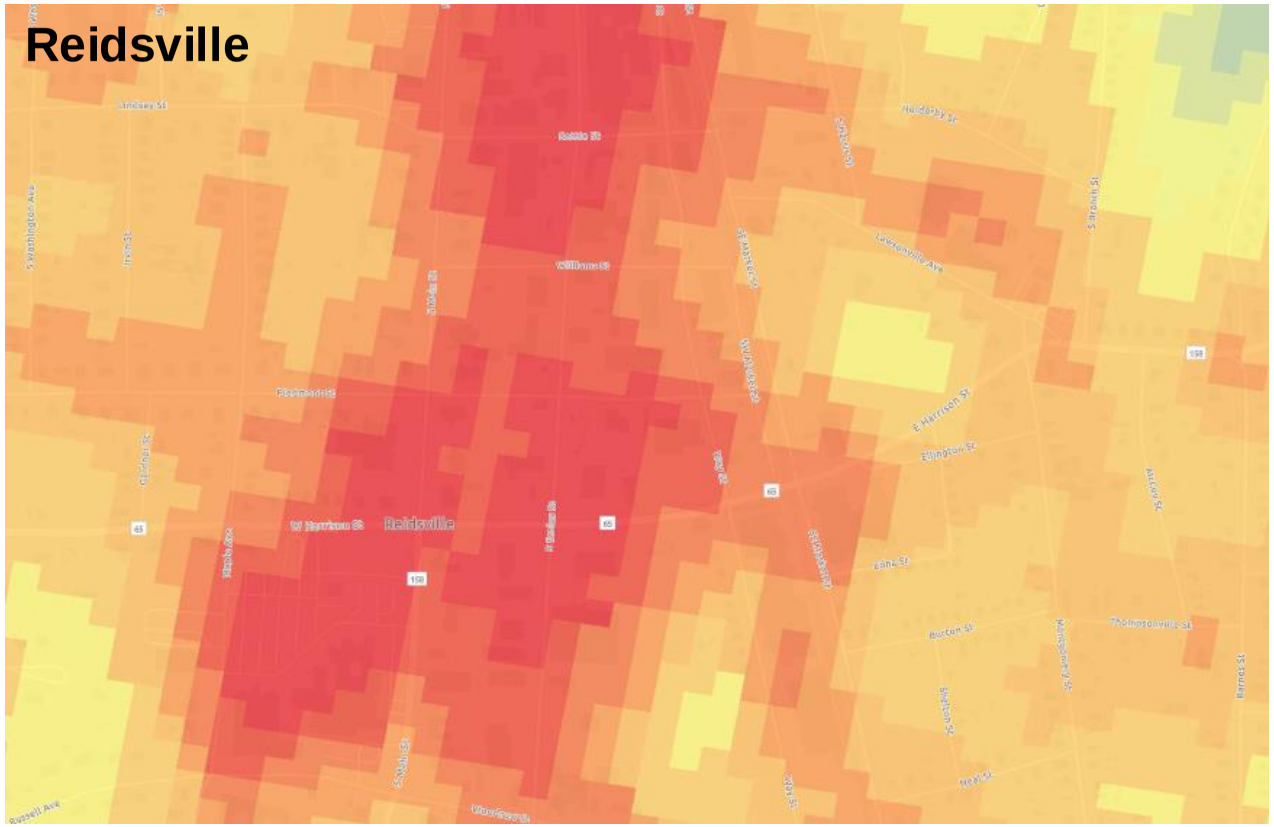
Groups at Higher Risk from Extreme Heat

- Infants and children
- Pregnant persons
- Persons taking certain medications
- Older adults (65+)
- Outdoor workers
- Low income
- People with underlying health conditions
- Athletes

Urban Heat Islands

Red and orange parcels on the map are hotter than the city's average temperature, and blue and green colors are cooler than the city's average temperature.





Impacts of high temperatures

Human Health

- More heat-related illnesses and deaths
- Higher temperatures means more air pollution (Heat interacts with tailpipe emissions to form ozone)

Utility Costs

- Utility needs will increase, meaning costs will increase

Infrastructure

- Materials need to withstand higher temperatures

Agricultural

- Can our crops and livestock grow productively with increasing temperatures?

Suggested Actions

- Develop a heat wave response protocol
- Plant trees and greenery strategically
- Outdoor worker education
- Work with electric companies to ensure electricity infrastructure can withstand a heat wave
- Cooling stations
- Public health outreach programs during and in advance of heat waves





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HIRA Meeting

Hazard Mitigation 12-5-2025 Surry EOC

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Byron Isaacs, Surry County
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Michelle Brock, WS/FC EM
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Mitigation Strategy Meeting
March 5th, 2024
10:00am – 12:00pm
Winston-Salem, NC

VI. Meeting Objectives

a. REVIEW HIRA FINDINGSIDENTIFY HAZARDS
b. REVIEW CAPABILITY FINDINGS
c. REVIEW MITIGTION
d. DISCUSS MITIGATION STRATEGY
e. EDUCATE AND INFORM

VII. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

a. IDENTIFIED HAZARDS
b. PROFILED HAZARD EVENTS
c. INVENTORIED ASSETS
d. ESTIMATED LOSSES

VIII. Capability Assessment

a. CAPABILITY INDICATORS
b. CAPABILITY OVERALL RATINGS
c. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE ESTIMATES (SDE) PROCEDURES

IX. Mitigation Strategy

a. PRIORITY RISK INDEX (PRI) SCORES
b. MITIGATION GOALS
c. MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES (EXISTING AND NEW)
d. MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

X. Next Steps

a. SUBMIT UPDATED AND NEW MITIGATION ACTIONS
b. REVIEW DRAFT CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT
c. PROVIDE SDE PROCEDURES
d. SCHEDULE PUBLIC MEETING(S)
e. SUBMIT DRAFT PLAN LATE SRPING 2025

Mitigation Strategy Meeting
March 5th, 2025
10:00am – 12:00pm
Winston-Salem, NC

The Mitigation Strategy Meeting for the Norther Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2025 was held in Winston Salem at the Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Building with a virtual option to facilitate efficient collaboration. The project team welcomed all participants to the meeting and gave a brief overview of the meeting agenda and objectives. The discussion centered on the importance of mitigation actions to reduce future hazards based on priority risks, identified problems, and evolving needs.

During the meeting, the participants discussed the concept of mitigation, which refers to *proactive measures taken to reduce the impact of hazards before they occur*, with the goal of minimizing future risks and damages. Several key components of effective mitigation were outlined, including solution identification, maintaining eligibility for funding, and the continuous revision of mitigation actions based on progress and feedback. The project team explained the importance of updating the Mitigation Action Plan, which prioritizes and implements specific actions to reduce hazard risks.

It was noted that all mitigation actions are categorized into two major groups (existing development and future development) and fall under one of the six techniques summarized (prevention, preparedness, natural resource protection, emergency services, property protection, and education and awareness). The plan is required to be updated every five years, although some communities revise it more frequently in response to emerging risks.

The project team sought feedback on existing mitigation goals. The conversation highlighted the necessity of revising these goals based on community input and ensuring that future planning reduces vulnerability in local communities. Mitigation goals included:

1. Enhance public awareness and encourage individual responsibility in hazard mitigation
2. Improve technical capabilities for effective hazard response
3. Create or enhance policies to mitigate natural hazards (suggested to change to all-hazards)
4. Protect vulnerable populations and critical facilities
5. Decrease community vulnerability to future hazards
6. Increase community resilience for quicker recovery
7. Reduce hazard risks to lives and property

Existing mitigation goals were found to be aligned with current priorities with very minor revisions needed. The strong momentum of mitigation and resilience was acknowledged, highlighting the significant funding opportunities available. It was noted that for every dollar spent on mitigation, there is a savings of six dollars in future recovery efforts.

Key findings from the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) were reviewed, sharing revisions or notable adjustments based on input received during the previous meeting. This included successful efforts shared by communities, additional general concerns and hazard areas added to the Story Maps, changes in the Priority Risk Index (PRI) scoring criteria, as well as new hazards considered in the plan (human-caused).

Additional success stories shared at this time include:

1. Winston Salem created a Language Access Plan to address the accessibility needs of specific populations
2. Surry Health has taken preparedness assets and PR materials to community events for outreach and education
3. Several communities highlighted the use of social media platforms to share information with residents
a. Others mailed out relevant information about preparedness/response
4. Several communities noted that cybersecurity training is required for staff
a. KnowB4 and VC3 courses
b.

The group reviewed HIRA findings to ensure that mitigation actions are based on current data, improving overall preparedness and informing strategy updates. Concerns identified included:

1. Cyber Security
2. Natural Disaster Preparedness
3. Infrastructure Vulnerability
4. Resource Availability During Crises
5. Public Awareness
6. Extreme Heat (added based on feedback obtained during HIRA meeting)

The group discussed the revised rankings of high-risk hazards which include cybersecurity, excessive heat, tornadoes/thunderstorms, flooding, and infectious disease. There was a suggestion to consider wildfires as a high-risk factor due to increased fuel supply.

The group discussed updating the Mitigation Action Plan, focusing on reviewing existing mitigation actions and identifying/brainstorming new mitigation actions. Each jurisdiction was tasked with assessing the status of their existing mitigation actions, classified as completed, deleted, or carried forward. Justifications are necessary for any deletions.

New actions should align with risk assessments and the community's capabilities, addressing gaps in existing plans. Multiple grant programs are available to support these initiatives. New mitigation actions for both cyber security and extreme heat were shared with participants since the existing Mitigation Action Plans do not address these specific hazards.

Next steps were outlined. A new requirement was introduced, which involves pulling Standard Data Elements (SDE) procedures for each participating community. This task is primarily the responsibility of floodplain managers, who will ensure that the required data is compiled efficiently to support the overall mitigation strategy.

The meeting concluded with a call for collaborative updates among counties and municipalities, emphasizing the necessity of brainstorming across departments to foster a unified approach to hazard mitigation.

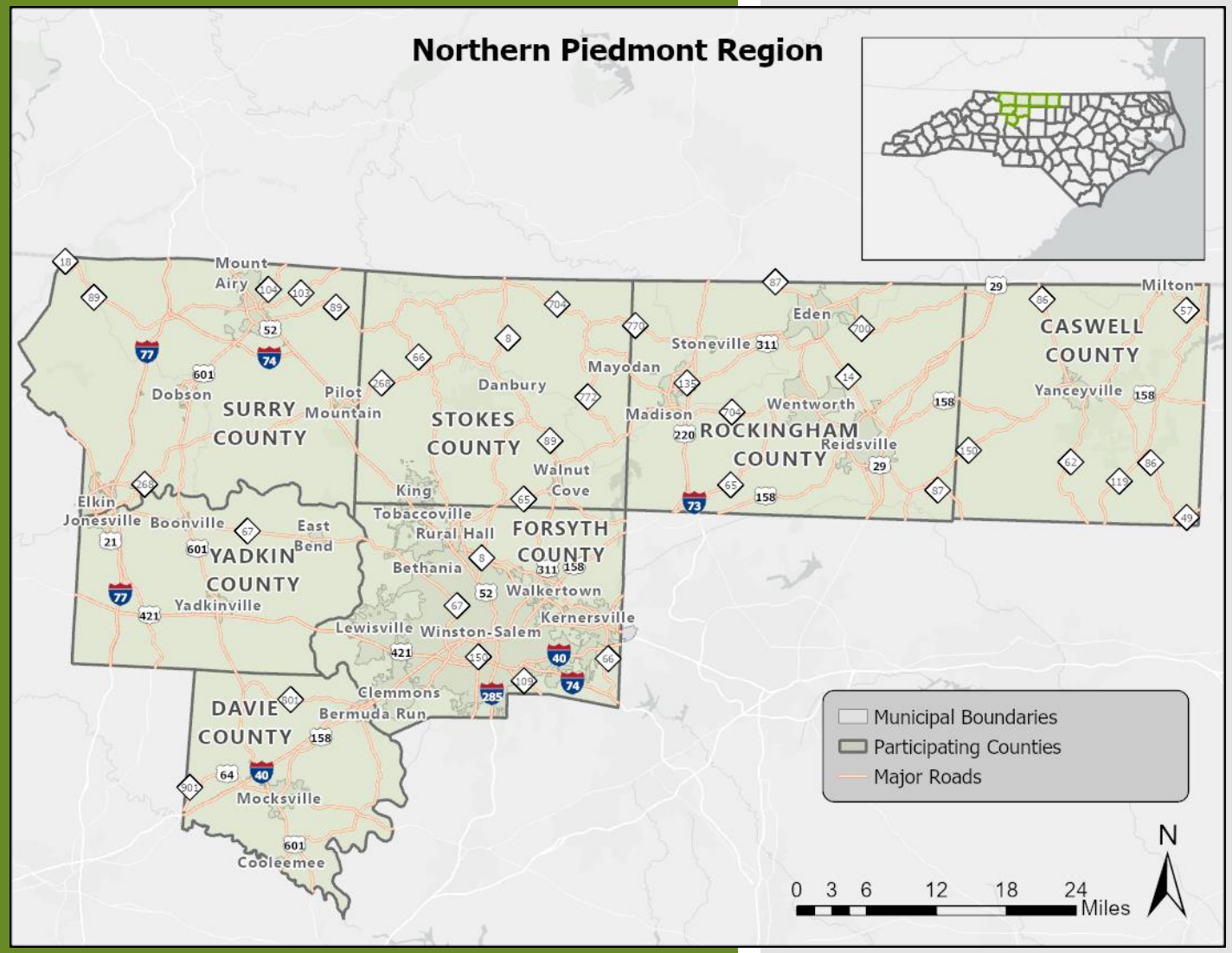
Northern Piedmont

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Mitigation Strategy Meeting

March 5, 2025

Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Bldg.



Meeting Agenda

- **Welcome & Introductions** (10 min)
- **Meeting Objectives** (5 min)
- **Mitigation Overview** (10 min)
- **Activity #1: Region-Scale Questions** (20 min)
- **Review of Key Findings** (15 min)
- **Activity #2: New Mitigation Actions** (25 min)
- **Action Plan Development** (20 min)
- **Q&A Session** (10 min)
- **Next Steps** (5 min)

Introductions

Welcome! Project Team Introductions

Please Enter in Chat: Name, Role, and Organization

Meeting Objectives



Evaluate Past Mitigation Efforts

Consider what worked well in the past and what could use improvement



Review HIRA Findings and Revisions

Revisit key HIRA findings and adjustments made based on stakeholder input



Brainstorm New Mitigation Actions

Determine what new actions are necessary to fill gaps address key risks

Mitigation Overview

What is Mitigation?

- Mitigation is ***an action that reduces the impact of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards on property and life***
- The HIRA Meeting focused on problem identification whereas this Mitigation Strategy Meeting will focus on problem solutions

Benefits of Mitigation:

1. Support Prevention and Protection Activities
2. Ease Response and Speed Recovery
3. Create More Resilient Communities

Mitigation Strategy

The Mitigation Strategy has **3 primary requirements**:



Mitigation Goals

What long-term goals does the Region want to achieve?



Mitigation Actions

What specific actions are needed to reduce risk?



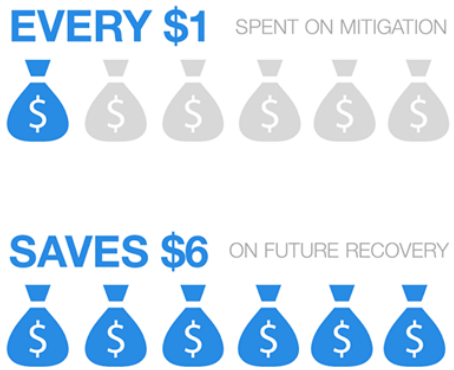
Mitigation Action Plan

How will the actions be prioritized and implemented?

Mitigation Strategy (cont.)

What is the purpose?

- Reduce vulnerability and mitigate the impact of natural and man-made hazards on communities
- Prioritize actions and allocate resources effectively
- Collaborate with stakeholders, heighten awareness, and build capacity for continued hazard mitigation efforts



What does it entail?

- Development, prioritization, and implementation of feasible measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from potential disasters

Basic Types of Mitigation



Mitigating against hazard impacts on **existing development**

- Houses
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Critical Facilities



Ensuring **future development** is conducted in a way that does not increase vulnerability

- Plans
- Policies
- Procedures

Mitigation Techniques

1. Emergency Services
2. Prevention
3. Education and Awareness
4. Natural Resource Management
5. Structural Projects
6. Property Protection

Successful Mitigation Actions

Success Stories:

- Winston Salem created a **Language Access Plan** to address the accessibility needs of specific populations
- Surry Health has taken **preparedness assets and PR materials** to community events for outreach and education
- Several communities highlighted the use of **social media platforms to share information** with residents
  - Others mailed out relevant information about preparedness/response
- Several communities noted that **cybersecurity training** is required for staff
  - KnowB4 and VC3 courses

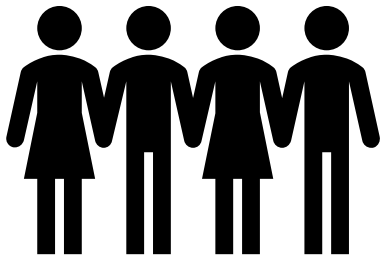


Interactive Session:

Region-Scale Considerations

Review existing mitigation goals from the 2020 plan to determine if these goals still align with current priorities

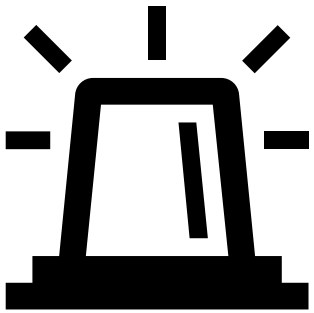
Discuss mitigation from a regional perspective to identify concerns, priorities, successes, and opportunities that have wide-scale impact



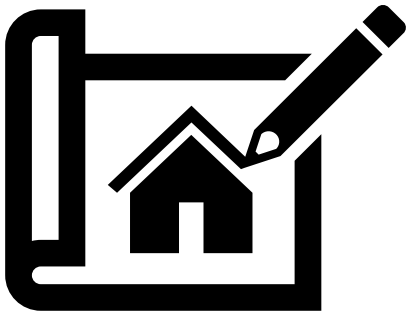
Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by increasing public awareness of hazards and by encouraging collective and individual responsibility for mitigating hazard risks.

Mitigation Goal #1

Mitigation Goal #2



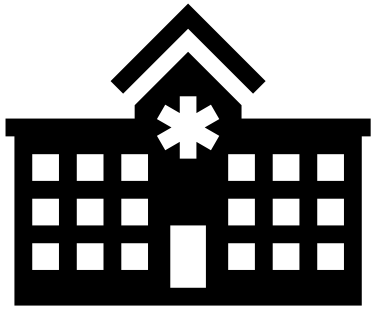
Improve technical capability to respond to hazards and to improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.



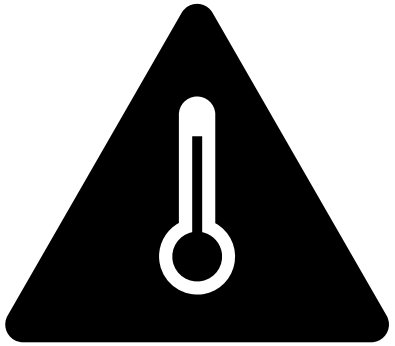
Enhance existing or create new policies and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.

Mitigation Goal #3

Mitigation Goal #4



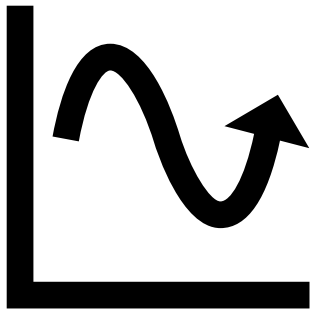
Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.



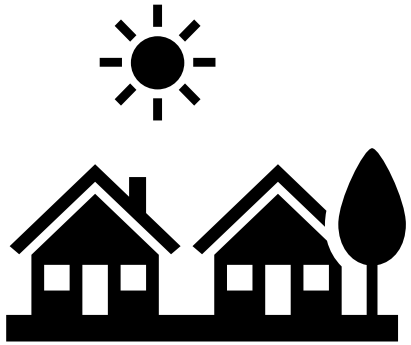
Decrease the community's vulnerability to future hazard events.

Mitigation Goal #5

Mitigation Goal #6



Increase the community's resiliency so that recovery can be quicker and less costly.



Reduce hazard risks to citizens' lives and property.

Mitigation Goal #7

Key HIRA Findings

Findings from the HIRA provide a strong foundation for the Mitigation Action Plan, helping communities develop informed, effective, and practical mitigation strategies

- Ensures mitigation actions are based on comprehensive data and analysis
- Combines knowledge of hazards, risks, and existing capabilities to form a robust yet feasible strategy
- Focuses efforts on the most significant vulnerabilities and improves overall preparedness
- Informs updates to the mitigation strategy as new data and insights emerge

General Concerns

Ranked Concerns

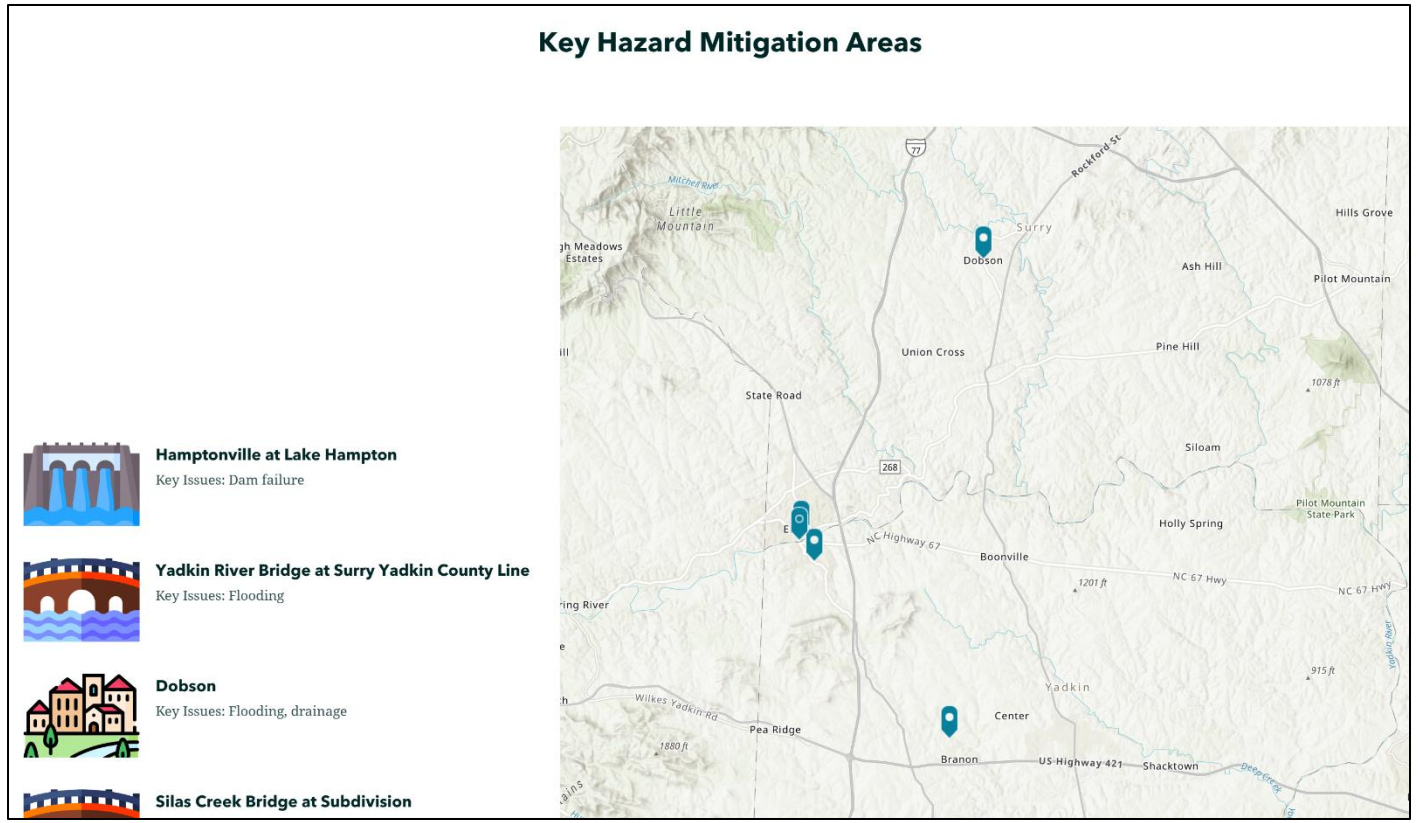
- #1 Concern – Cyber Security
- #2 Concern – Natural Disaster Preparedness
- #3 Concern – Infrastructure Vulnerability
- #4 Concern – Resource Accessibility
- #5 Concern – Public Awareness & Education

Other Concerns Identified

- Extreme Heat Sustainability
- Language Barriers and Access to Resources
- Flooding in Areas Outside SFHA

Key Hazard Areas

Some **key hazard areas** were identified through the public survey/GIS analysis and geographically captured in ArcGIS StoryMaps. Additional areas may be added based on feedback.



Link: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9c51c073e142440f8ffa919eb2273903

Priority Risk Index

Initial findings from PRI were shared/adjusted during the HIRA Meeting:

1. Increase probability of cyber to highly likely (**revised**)
2. Consider tremor event occurrence (every 7-8 months, **added to plan**)
3. HAZMAT concerns along Colonial Pipeline (**added to plan**)

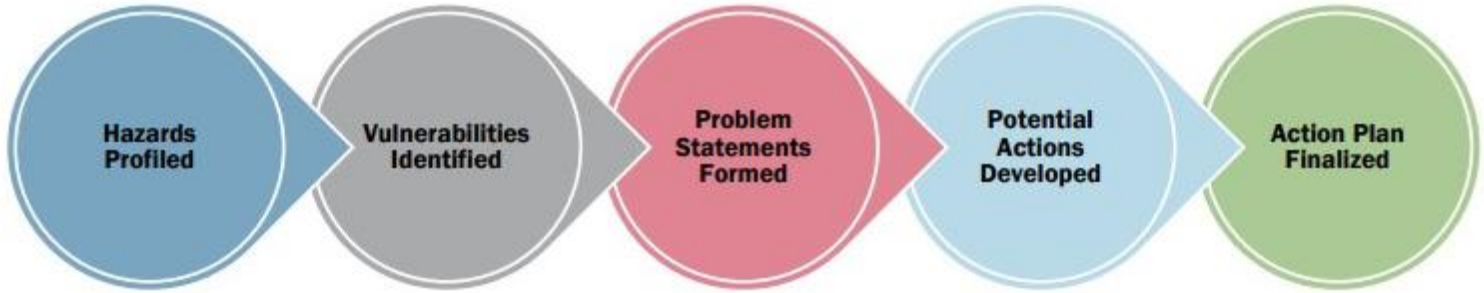
HIGH RISK	Cyber Excessive Heat Tornadoes/Thunderstorms Flooding Infectious Disease
MODERATE RISK	Drought Hurricanes/Coastal Hazards Severe Winter Weather Earthquakes Geological Dam Failure Wildfires Hazardous Substances Terrorism Food Emergency
LOW RISK	Radiological Emergency Electromagnetic Pulse Civil Disturbance

Hazard	Subhazard(s) Assessed	Category/Degree of Risk					
		Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Natural Hazards							
Excessive Heat		Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms	High Wind, Hail, Lightning	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	**3.1**
Flooding		Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Infectious Disease	Foreign Animal Disease	Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**3.1**
Technological Hazards							
Cyber		Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hours	More than one week	**3.5**

Informing the Mitigation Strategy

Each step in the plan's development builds upon the others. As such:

1. The **risk assessment informs the actions** chosen for the mitigation strategy
2. Any significant hazard profiled in the plan must have **at least 1 mitigation action** associated with it



Informing the Mitigation Strategy (cont.)

Each step in the plan's development builds upon the others. As such:

1. The mitigation strategy **needs to align with the existing capabilities** identified
2. Communities should also look at the ability to expand on or improve existing procedures/tools
3. Gaps in capabilities can be addressed with mitigation actions
4. Existing routine capabilities already in place are **NOT** mitigation actions (e.g. ongoing maintenance programs)

Capability Rating Summary
High Capability – 8 jurisdictions
Moderate Capability – 26 jurisdictions
Limited Capability – 3 jurisdictions

	Low Vulnerability	Moderate Vulnerability	High Vulnerability
High Capability	(Best Case Scenario)		
Moderate Capability			
Low Capability			(Worst Case Scenario)

Action Plan Development

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(ii): The mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effect of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Updating the mitigation action plan will involve **two key components**:

1. Review **existing mitigation actions** to determine action status
2. Identify, refine, and integrate **new mitigation actions** to address evolving needs and challenges

All participating jurisdictions have an existing mitigation action plan from the previous plan update (2020):

Caswell County Mitigation Action Plan

Action	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status (2020)
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2025	Although hazard mitigation objectives were reviewed at the last Land Use Plan update, they will need to be integrated again at the next update as well.
P-2	The Towns of Milton and Yanceyville will adopt Resolutions to participate in the NFIP and request that an Inter-Local Agreement be reached with the County to provide Administrative Services over this program	All	High	Town Manager Milton, Town Manager of Yanceyville	Local	2025	The Town of Yanceyville is now a participant in the NFIP. The Town of Milton will continue to evaluate the feasibility of joining the NFIP.
P-3	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2025	Generally, there are policies in place to minimize new structures being located in the floodplain. However, additional regulations may further reduce the number of structures at flood risk, so these will be considered going forward.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2025	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Subdivision Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.
P-5	Update the Watershed Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives	All	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	2025	Some mitigation objectives have been integrated into the Watershed Ordinance, but additional integration would be beneficial.

Caswell County Existing Action Plan, 2020

Existing Action Plans

Existing Mitigation Actions

Review the previous plan to determine the status of **existing mitigation actions:**



Status update required by FEMA



Designate each action as: *Completed, Deleted, or Carried Forward (include any details)*



Identify existing gaps and weaknesses

New Mitigation Actions

Brainstorm and discuss a full range of potential **new mitigation actions** and successful mitigation techniques, ensuring they:

- **Align** with mitigation goals and other community objectives
- **Reflect** hazard risk and local capability
- **Address** existing gaps or weaknesses

New Mitigation Action Examples

Based on PRI results and existing action plans, **mitigation actions for cyber and extreme heat have been identified as a gap.**

Potential new mitigation actions to address cyber threats/issues:

1. Conduct comprehensive cybersecurity assessments
2. Implement cybersecurity training programs
3. Establish a regional cybersecurity task force
4. Enhance incident response plans
5. Invest in advanced cybersecurity technologies

New Mitigation Action Examples

Based on PRI results and existing action plans, **mitigation actions for cyber and extreme heat have been identified as a gap.**

Potential new mitigation actions to address extreme heat:

1. Implement public awareness campaigns
2. Enhance green space/urban green space
3. Create and regularly update heat action plans
4. Establish/open cooling centers
5. Identify and support vulnerable populations

Action	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flood	Medium	Emergency Management	Local	2025	No policy has been developed as of 2020. This is to be completed in 2025 pending funding, staff resources and political will.

Mitigation Action Example

Leverage Guides & Resources

Use available resources to aid in strategy development:

- FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook
- FEMA Mitigation Ideas
- FEMA Economic Development Strategy and Hazard Mitigation Plan Alignment
- NCORR North Carolina Resilience Exchange
- NCORR North Carolina Resilient Communities Planning Guide

Substantial Damage Procedures

Substantial Damage Inspections Procedures*:*

"Immediately after a flood event, employees across multiple departments that consist of Town planners, stormwater and transportation engineers, inspectors, building officials, and certified floodplain managers deploy to the affected areas. The town is broken into three areas, and each has a dedicated number of teams to conduct windshield surveys and assess damage. This is tracked digitally and on paper forms and logged into Town databases. Once homeowners come in for repair work permits, this data is referenced and if a substantial damage determination is made then the building must come into compliance with all Town ordinances, including the floodplain ordinance."

"If a homeowner or applicant comes in to improve the property voluntarily without damage, then substantial improvement protocols are activated. This entails a lengthy review during the assessment of the project scope, evaluating the building's depreciated value either by tax assessor value or through an appraisal, and the work is adjusted accordingly depending on the determination. All work is also field-verified by inspectors to make sure construction is up to code and in compliance with all Town ordinances."

- See "***Determinations for existing buildings and structures***" under Article 4 of local flood damage prevention ordinances (model ordinances **here**)



Questions?

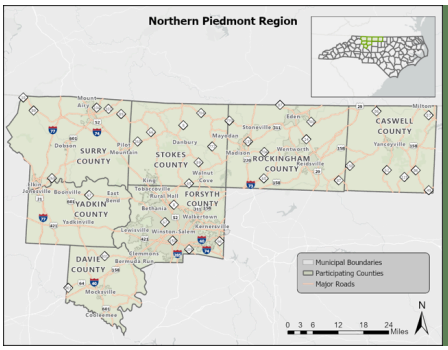
Questions/Comments/Concerns

Next Steps

1. Use and Reference Project Resources
   - Previous 2020 Plan
   - Meeting follow-up materials
   - FEMA/NC Planning Resources (on **Project Website**)
2. Review Existing Mitigation Action Plan from 2020 HMP
   - Provide Status Updates for Each Action
3. Brainstorm New Mitigation Strategies for 2025 HMP
   - Consider Evolving Needs
4. Collect and Share SDE Procedures/Mitigation Action Updates with Project Team
   - **NEEDED ASAP** Per New FEMA Requirements
5. Draft Plan Delivery

Adjourn – Thank you!

Contact Information
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Hannah DeLude – Planner hdelude@espassociates.com
John Flores – Planner jflores@espassociates.com



NORTHERN PIEDMONT

REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 UPDATE

Project Background

The Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan aims to assess, reduce, and prepare for the impact of natural and man-made hazards in the region. The 2025 Plan Update involves the identification of vulnerabilities and prioritization of mitigation strategies to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from a hazardous event. Through collaboration and coordination, the Plan Update seeks to engage stakeholders, raise awareness, and facilitate measures to mitigate risk and build a safer, more resilient Region for current and future generations.

Proposed & Existing Actions

In effort to gain public input, a Public Survey was developed as part of the planning process. Within the survey, participants were asked "*What are some steps your local government could take to reduce the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood*?"

These responses were reviewed to identify problem statements, common themes, and proposed mitigation actions. In addition to the public survey responses, existing mitigation strategies were reviewed, and additional mitigation actions were proposed by the project team to address any gaps.

All actions were then categorized into one overarching/general concerns identified through PRI results and Public Survey responses:

1. *Infrastructure Vulnerability*
2. *Natural Disaster Preparedness*
3. *Resource Availability*
4. *Public Awareness & Accountability*
5. *Cyber Security*
6. *Extreme Heat*

Mitigation Techniques

1. **Prevention** - Actions aimed at avoiding the occurrence of hazards or reducing their impact. This includes land-use planning, zoning regulations, and policies that limit development in high-risk areas.
2. **Property Protection** - Measures designed to safeguard buildings and infrastructure from hazards. This can involve retrofitting structures, installing flood barriers, or using fire-resistant materials.
3. **Natural Resource Management** - Strategies that focus on maintaining and restoring natural systems to reduce hazard impacts, such as wetlands restoration for flood control or forest management to prevent wildfires.
4. **Emergency Services** - Enhancements to local emergency response capabilities, including training, resource allocation, and coordination among agencies to ensure effective disaster response and recovery.
5. **Education and Awareness** - Programs aimed at informing the public about hazards and preparedness measures. This includes workshops, informational campaigns, and community outreach to foster resilience.
6. **Structural Projects** - Physical constructions or modifications designed to reduce hazard risks, such as levees, dams, and seawalls, which help protect communities from flooding and other natural disasters.

Mitigation Action Examples

Infrastructure Vulnerability

1. (Existing) Review public and private services for improvements while relocating infrastructure away from flood prone areas.
2. (Existing) Retrofit emergency operations centers and critical facilities
3. (Existing) Include hazard mitigation objective during the next land use plan update.
4. (Proposed) Improve drainage systems and erosion control measures around vulnerable areas.
5. (Proposed) Invest in infrastructure upgrades, such as underground powerlines and road repairs, to better withstand hazards.

Natural Disaster Preparedness

1. (Existing) Ensure adequate evacuation warning in case of any major hazard event.
2. (Existing) Install stream gauges along flood prone streams for flood warning and alerting purposes.
3. (Existing) Ensure all community warning sirens and warning systems are in proper working condition.
4. (Proposed) Ensure that emergency services are adequately equipped and trained year-round to respond effectively to disasters.
5. (Proposed) Conduct periodic assessments of potential risks and vulnerabilities to keep emergency plans and procedures updated.

Resource Availability During Crises

1. (Proposed) Establish designated hubs stocked with essential supplies that can be activated quickly during emergencies.
2. (Proposed) Upgrade communication systems for reliable information flow, including community alert systems and social media for real-time updates.
3. (Proposed) Conduct regular workshops on emergency preparedness and resource management to empower residents.
4. (Proposed) Collaborate with local businesses to create a support network for resource sharing and services during crises.
5. (Proposed) Implement programs to ensure vulnerable populations can access resources through volunteer drivers or partnerships with transit authorities.

Public Awareness & Accountability

1. (Existing) Place flood protection and other hazard education materials in all branches of County library system.
2. (Existing) Increase awareness through all-hazards awareness program at cooperative extension office and distribute materials at government centers
3. (Proposed) Implement educational initiatives to inform community members about emergency management and mitigation strategies.
4. (Proposed) Create outreach programs that encourage participation in emergency preparedness activities.
5. (Proposed) Utilize social media platforms to disseminate information and updates about emergency preparedness and community resources.

Cyber Security

1. (Proposed) Conduct regular training on recognizing threats and safe online practices.
2. (Proposed) Establish a task force of government, IT experts, and law enforcement to monitor threats and coordinate responses.
3. (Proposed) Invest in cybersecurity measures for local government systems, including firewalls and security audits.
4. (Proposed) Create an online portal with resources and best practices for individuals and businesses to enhance cybersecurity.
5. (Proposed) Partner with cybersecurity firms to provide assessments and training for local organizations/personnel.

Extreme Heat

1. (Proposed) Designate public buildings as cooling centers during heat waves for vulnerable populations.
2. (Proposed) Launch campaigns to educate residents on heat risks and prevention strategies.
3. (Proposed) Increase parks and tree planting to provide shade and reduce urban heat.
4. (Proposed) Encourage energy-efficient cooling methods with incentives for upgrades.
5. (Proposed) Develop a response plan for monitoring temperatures and supporting at-risk individuals.

Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Mitigation Strategy Meeting

March 5, 2025

10:00 AM - Noon

Name	Agency/Department/Position	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Michelle Brock	Winston Salem/Forsyth County EM	336 407 2425	michelleb@cityofws.org
KEITH VESTAL	YADKIN COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES	336-849-7622	KWVESTAL@YADKINCOUNTYNC.GOV
Chris Bolden	Yadkin county Emergency Services	336.406.1021	cbolden@yadkincountync.gov
Joel Wood	NCEM	336-894-7692	joel.wood@ncdps.gov

Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Mitigation Strategy Meeting

March 5, 2025

10:00 AM - Noon

Name	Agency/Department/Position	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Bob Thompson	City of Winston-Salem Human Relations Language Access	336 817 1330	roberttth@cityofws.org
Javier Correa Vega	"	336 817-0894	javierc@cityofws.org
Tyres Tatum	NCEM	919-368-7235	tyres.tatum@ncdps.gov

NORTHERN PIEDMONT MINUTES AND PRESENTATION

Public Meeting
March 25th, 2025
6:00pm – 7:00pm
Teams Meeting

In March of 2025, the public meeting for the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was held to educate and inform the public on the development of the draft plan as well as next steps. In addition to raising public awareness, the aim of this meeting was to offer the public an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback/input to enhance plan relevance. At the time of this meeting, the plan was still in draft form meaning revisions could be made prior to submittal to FEMA.

The Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been around for nearly 15 years. The meeting aimed to define hazard mitigation and explore its various types, focusing on existing developments' vulnerability and ensuring future developments minimize risks. Mitigation was explained *as steps or actions taken to reduce the impact of the next event*. Key mitigation techniques discussed included prevention strategies, property protection measures, natural resource management, structural projects, and emergency services enhancements. The update reflects changing risks due to increased development and a shift toward an "all hazards" approach, while also incorporating climate change considerations.

The project overview highlighted the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), emphasizing that hazard mitigation planning is essential for maintaining eligibility for federal funding programs, such as Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). FEMA requires hazard mitigation plans to be updated every 5 years to remain eligible for funding. Following Hurricane Helene, the State of North Carolina is looking to receive $1.5 billion in federal funding.

The planning process was reviewed, which outlined a four-step update process:

1. Organizing resources – The planning team has been working with participating counties and municipalities within this regio and has conducted public outreach/stakeholder engagement to engage diverse perspectives.
2. Conducting a risk assessment – This began with hazard identification (*What can happen here*?) considering historical occurrence and emerging hazards. After hazards have been identified, the planning team examines hazard impact (*What do these hazards do when they occur within the region*?), while considering capability to act.
3. Developing a mitigation plan – Existing actions from the previous update are reviewed and involve project implementation status updates (as required by FEMA). In addition to project status updates, new mitigation actions were discussed during the Mitigation Strategy Meeting with the Planning Committee and integrated into the mitigation plan.

4. Final adoption and implementation – The next step following this meeting is to adopt the plan and begin action implementation. The draft plan has been sent to the Planning Committee and has gone through the first round of review through NCEM. FEMA will provide the final review and approval of the plan, but communities can adopt the plan at this time to expedite the process.

The structure of the plan was also reviewed during this meeting to facilitate clarity and understanding, sharing the breakdown of all ten (10) plan sections and supporting information. Key findings were also shared with meeting participants including the priority risk index (PRI) as well as public survey findings.

The tabulated PRI results were presented, reviewed, and adjusted based on feedback received by the Planning Committee during the HIRA Meeting. The PRI categorizes hazards into high, moderate, and low-risk groups. High hazards identified for the region included cyber, excessive heat, tornadoes/thunderstorms, flooding, and infectious disease. Initial findings from the public survey revealed tornadoes/thunderstorms as the highest perceived threat and flooding as the second.

Additionally, the project schedule overview was shared with participants during this meeting. The planning process was initiated in June 2024 and the draft plan was delivered by May 2025. All participating jurisdictions are covered under the previous version of the plan, which is set to expire in September 2025. The planning team wants to ensure the plan is approved and adopted prior to this expiration date. The plan website was shared in the chat, which links directly to both the draft plan and the public survey. It was reiterated that the public survey is still up and available.

Next steps were shared, including the integration of any additional feedback received at the public meeting, the submittal of the plan to FEMA for review and approval, and the local adoption process. For timing purposes, the local adoption process can occur simultaneously with NCEM and FEMA review, so once approved, the plan will be officially adopted. The adoption process may vary per community, but the most common approach is adoption by resolution.

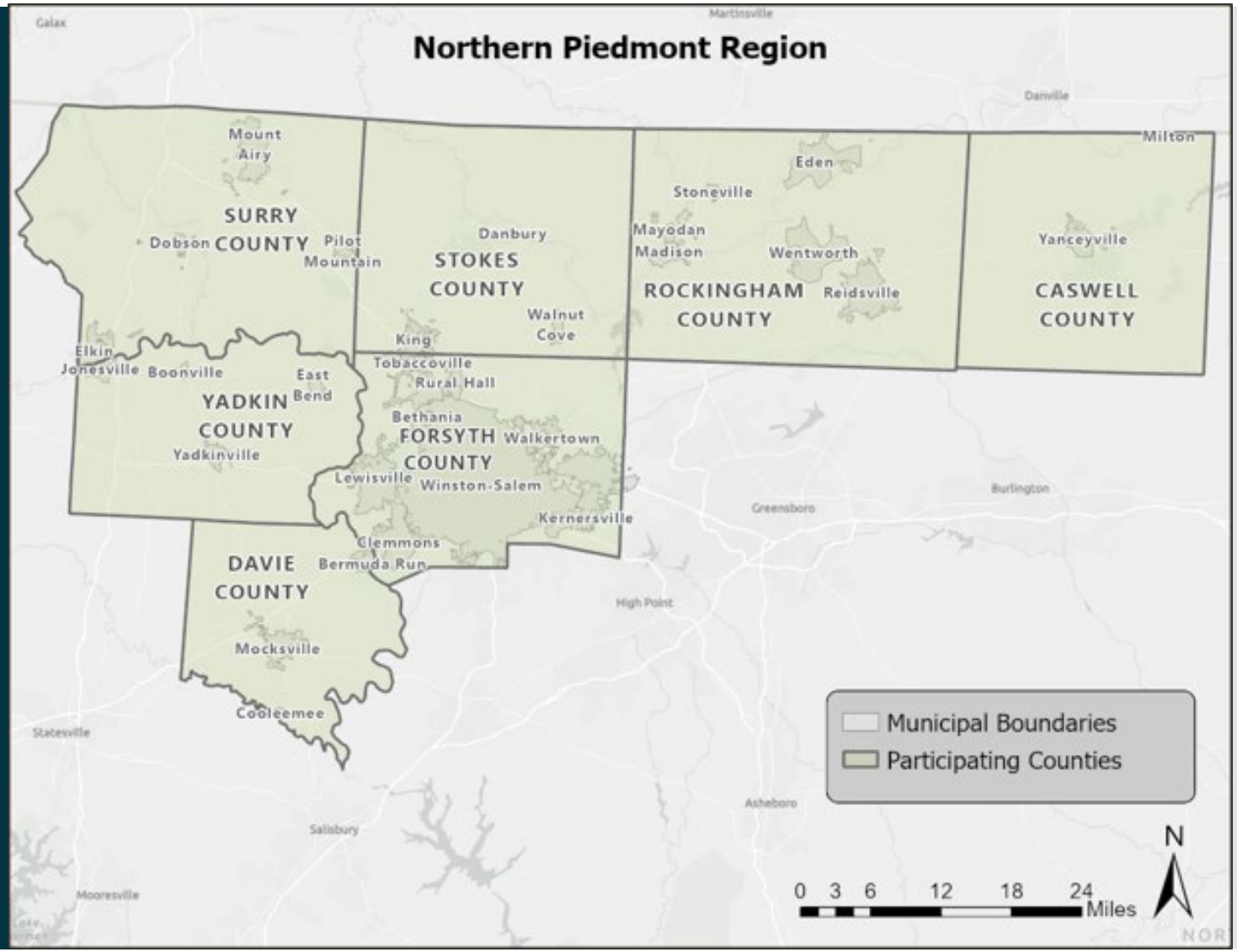
NOTE: Three participants attended this meeting, so it concluded early. Nathan Slaughter remained on Teams to answer questions if individuals logged on during the scheduled meeting time.

Northern Piedmont

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting #1

March 25th, 2025



Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Meeting Objectives
- Mitigation Overview
- Purpose of Update
- Plan Update Process
- Plan Structure
- Next Steps
- Q&A Session

Introductions

Welcome! Thanks for attending!

Please enter name, organization, and role into meeting chat

Participating Jurisdictions

Forsyth County	
Bethania	Rural Hall
Clemmons	Tobaccoville
Kernersville	Walkertown
Lewisville	Winston-Salem

Rockingham County	
Eden	Stoneville
Madison	Wentworth
Mayodan	-
Reidsville	-

Surry County	
Dobson	Mount Airy
Elkin	Pilot Mountain

Yadkin County	
Boonville	Jonesville
East Bend	Yadkinville

Stokes County	
Danbury	Walnut Cove
King	-

Davie County	
Bermuda Run	Mocksville
Cooleemee	-

Caswell County	
Milton	-
Yanceyville	-

Meeting Objectives



Engage the Community



Gather Input



Educate and Inform



Enhance Plan Relevance

What is Mitigation?

“mit-i-gate”

1: to cause to become less harsh or hostile.

2: to make less severe or painful.

Hazard Mitigation

Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Basic Types of Mitigation



Mitigating against hazard impacts on **existing development**

- Houses
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Critical Facilities



Ensuring **future development** is conducted in a way that does not increase vulnerability

- Plans
- Policies
- Procedures

Mitigation Techniques

1. Prevention
2. Property Protection
3. Natural Resource Management
4. Structural Projects
5. Emergency Services
6. Education and Awareness

Mitigation Techniques – Examples

Prevention
Planning/Zoning
Building Codes
Open Space Preservation
Floodplain Regulations
Stormwater Mgmt.
Drainage Maintenance

Natural Resource Mgmt.
Floodplain Protection
Watershed Mgmt.
Riparian Buffers
Erosion/Sediment Control
Wetland Restoration
Habitat Preservation

Emergency Services
Warning Systems
Response Equipment
Shelter Operations
Evacuation Planning
Response Training
Sandbagging

Property Protection
Acquisition/Relocation
Building Elevation
Critical Facility Protection
Retrofitting
Safe Room/Shutters
Insurance

Structural Projects
Reservoirs
Dams, Levees, Dikes
Stormwater Diversions
Retention Basins
Channel Modification
Storm Sewers

Education/Awareness
Outreach Projects
Speaker Series
Hazard Map Info
Real Estate Disclosure
Library Materials
Hazard Expositions

Purpose of Update

- Reflect on Changing Risks
- Increase Community Resilience
- Compliance and Funding
- Ensure Preparedness

Purpose of Update – Changing Risks

Population Increase and Community Growth

- Greater Exposure to Hazard Risk
- Increased Exposure = More Damage

More Hazards (Man-Made)

- Included in State Plan
- Ex. Technological, Civil Disturbance, Terrorism

Climate Change

- Anticipated Increase in Frequency and Magnitude
- **New FEMA Requirement

Development Patterns

- Increased Impermeable Surfaces
- More Infrastructure and Assets at Risk

Purpose of Update – Increase Community Resilience

1. Identification of New Vulnerabilities
   - **Vulnerable Populations
2. Adopting Effective Mitigation Strategies



Purpose of Update – Compliance and Funding



Ensure compliance with federal and state requirements

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- NC GS 166 A



Maintain eligibility for disaster mitigation funding and assistance programs

- HMGP
- FMA
- BRIC
- CRS

Purpose of Update – Ensure Preparedness

The 2025 Plan Update ensures that the Northern Piedmont Region is better prepared to:

1. Address existing and emerging hazards
2. Protect lives and property
3. Sustain continuity of essential services during and following an event



Plan Update Process

Step 1: Organize Resources

Planning	Planning for Public Involvement
Coordinating	Coordinating with Departments and Agencies
Finalizing	Finalizing a List of Stakeholders for Involvement (HMPC)



Hazard Identification

What Can Happen Here?

- Previously Identified Hazards
- Identify New Hazards



Vulnerability Assessment

What Will be Affected/Impacted?

- Will Use County Parcel Data, FEMA HAZUS Analysis, and NCEM Data



Capability Assessment

What Can We Do About It?

- What Mitigation Actions are Feasible
- Where Gaps Exist

Plan Update Process
Step 2: Risk Assessment

Step 2: Risk Assessment

Hazard ID & Vulnerability Assessment

Identify hazards that could impact the region (existing and evolving)	NEW Civil Disturbance (added based on State HMP) NEW Food Emergency (added based on State HMP)
Evaluate historical data, past incidents, and scientific assessments	Helps determine likelihood and extent Identifies problem/vulnerable areas
Analyze the potential impact of the hazard including future conditions	Describe how climate change may affect magnitude/frequency
Engage stakeholders, experts, and community members to gather insights, experiences and local knowledge	Address gaps in data/modeling

Step 2: Risk Assessment

Capability Assessment

1. What is your community's capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a hazard event?
2. Evaluates resources, capabilities, and readiness to effectively implement/sustain mitigation activities
   - Plans and Regulatory
   - Administrative and Technical
   - Financial Resources
3. Helps identify strengths, weakness, and gaps
   - Informs development of mitigation strategies appropriate/feasible for each community

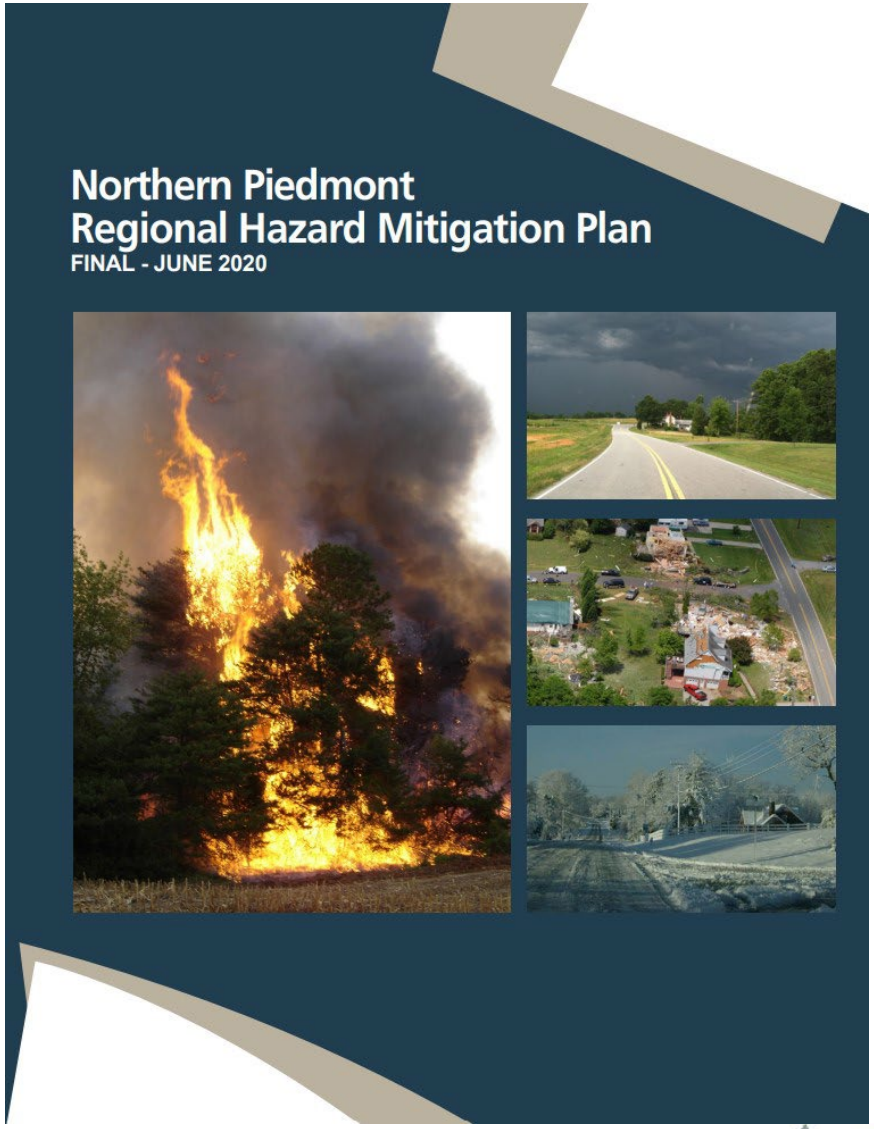
Step 2: Risk Assessment

Hazard ID & Vulnerability Assessment

HIGH RISK	Cyber Excessive Heat Tornadoes/Thunderstorms Flooding Infectious Disease
MODERATE RISK	Drought Hurricanes and Coastal Hazards Severe Winter Weather Earthquakes Geological Dam Failure Wildfires Hazardous Substances Terrorism Food Emergency
LOW RISK	Radiological Emergency Electromagnetic Pulse Civil Disturbance

Plan Update Process
Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Plan

- Setting Planning Goals
- Reviewing Mitigation Alternatives
- Drafting an Action Plan



Step 3: Develop Mitigation Plan

Status Update & New Actions

1. Review previous plan to determine the status of existing actions
   - FEMA Requirement
   - Completed, deleted, progress update
   - "Ongoing" is too broad
2. Identify new mitigation actions to address evolving needs/vulnerabilities
   - Consider BRIC projects for inclusion
   - To be discussed in length at the Mitigation Strategy Meeting

Plan Update Process

Step 4: Adoption and Implementation

- Seeking Review and Approval from Relevant Authorities
- Securing Funding and Managing Resources of Mitigation Projects and Activities
- Executing the Identified Mitigation Actions
- Continuously Monitoring the Progress of Mitigation Activities

Project Schedule

Project Kickoff Date – 6/4/24

Larger Stakeholder Meeting –7/25/24

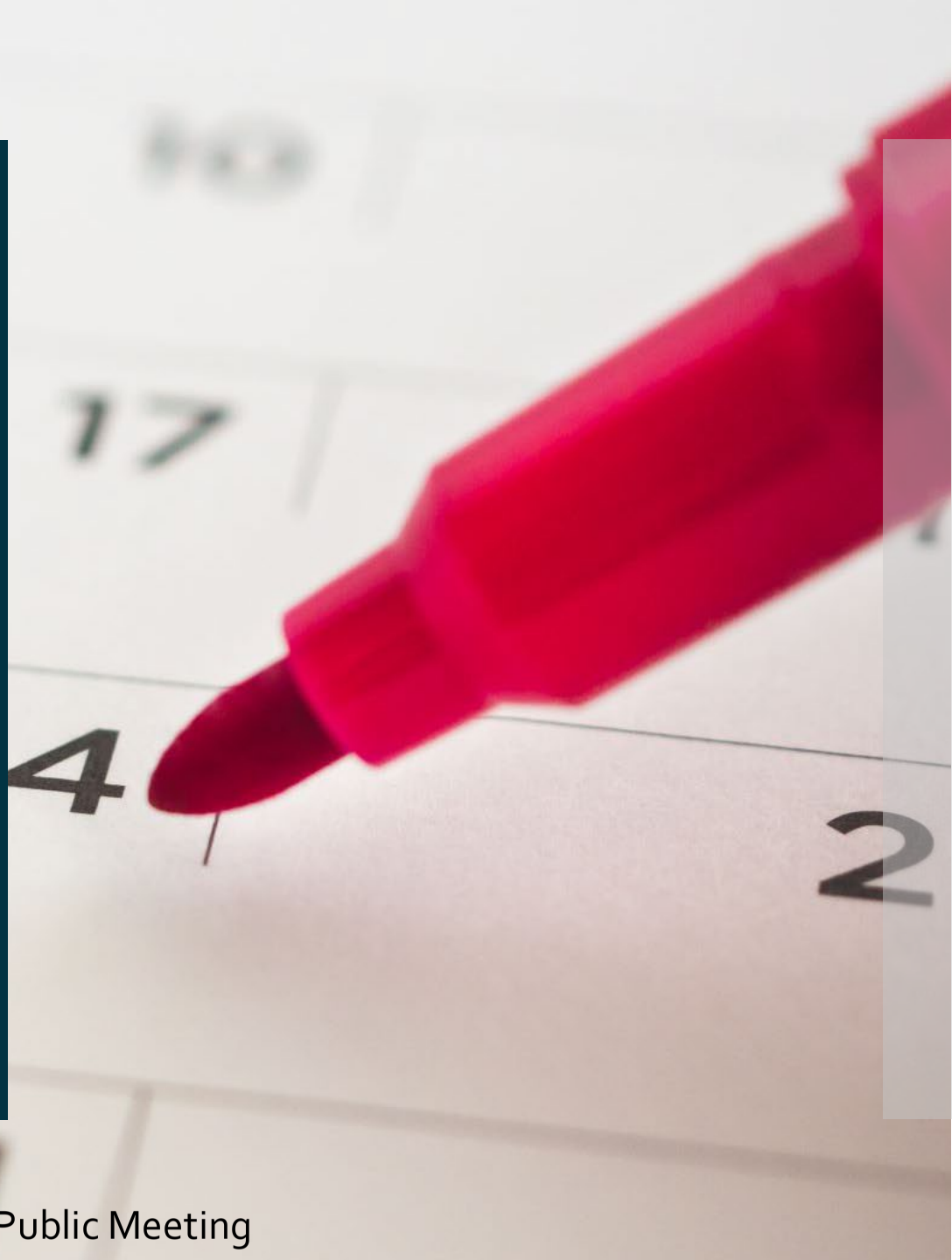
HIRA Meeting – 12/5/24

Mitigation Strategy Meeting – 3/5/25

Public Meeting – 3/25/25

Delivery of Draft – 3/30/25

Existing Plan Expiration Date – 9/21/25



Plan Website

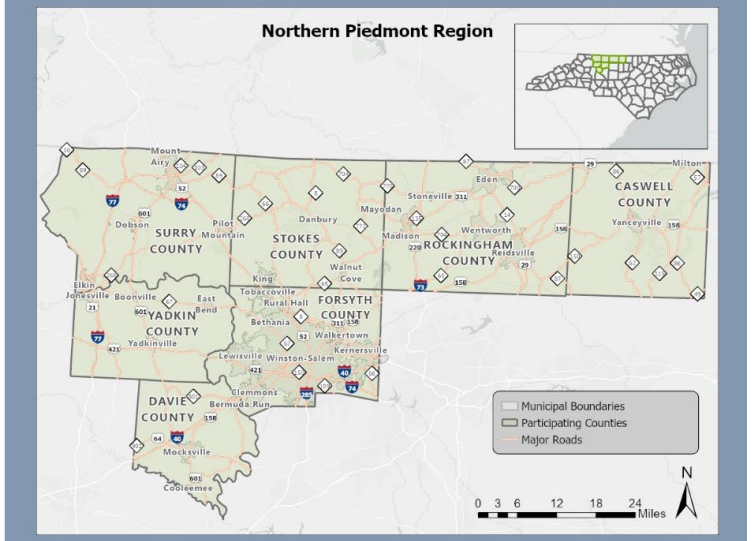
ESP

Northern Piedmont Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Welcome to the official website for the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 Update!

Counties included: Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

March 13, 2025



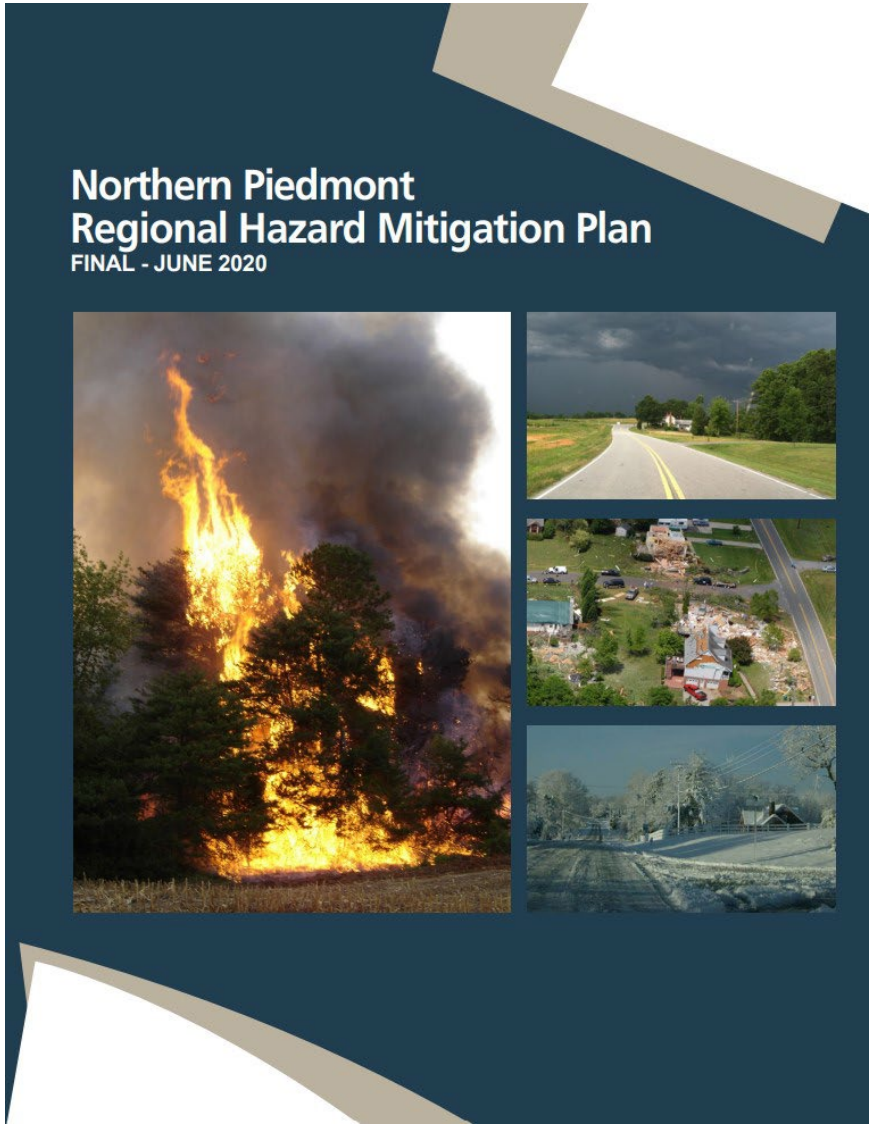
HMP Update Designated Website Includes:

- Draft Plan
- Process Overview
- Project Information and Materials
- Other Valuable Resources/References

ESP

Plan Structure

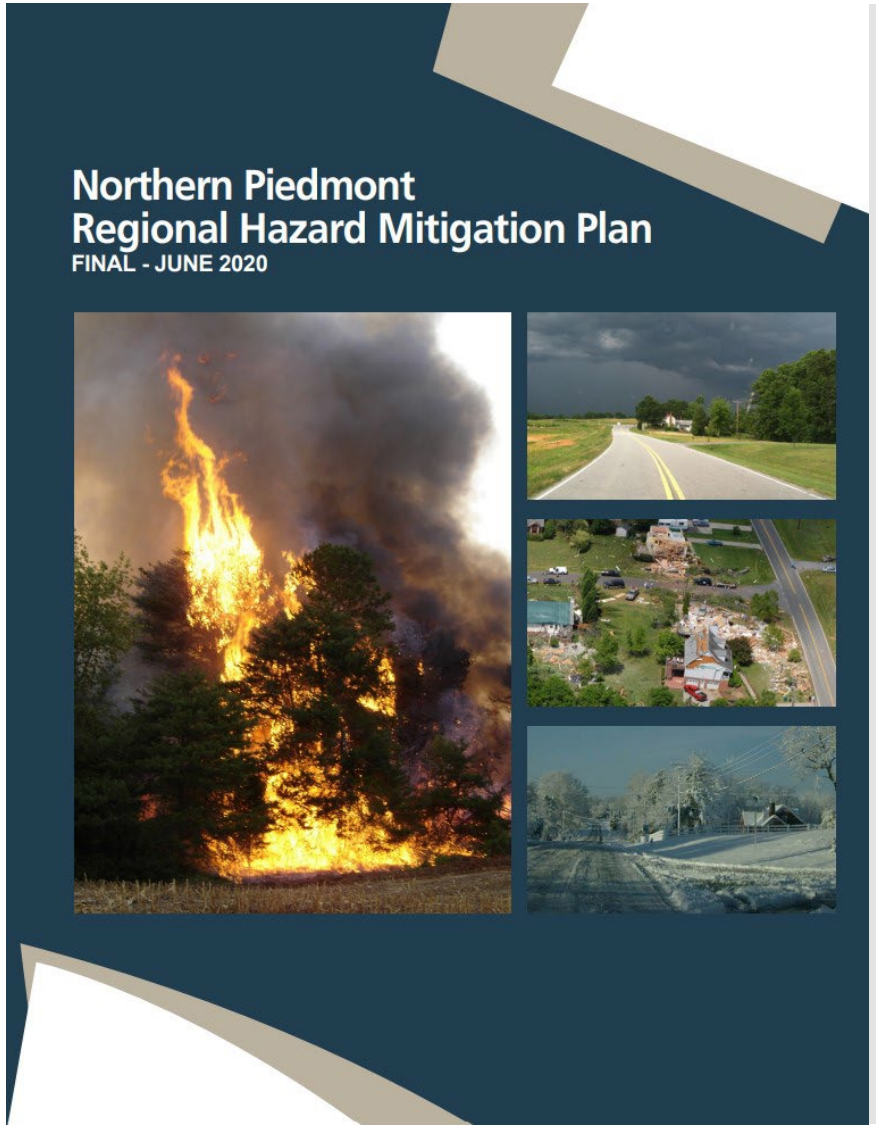
Section Breakdown



Plan Structure Overview

1. Introduction
2. Planning Process
3. Community Profile
4. Hazard Identification
5. Hazard Profiles
6. Vulnerability Assessment
7. Capability Assessment
8. Mitigation Strategy
9. Mitigation Action Plans
10. Plan Maintenance

Appendices



Plan Structure – Sections

1. **Introduction**
   - I. Background
   - II. Purpose
   - III. Scope
   - IV. Authority
   - V. Summary of Plan Contents

Provides context and justification for the plan

2. **Planning Process**
   - I. Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning
   - II. History of HM Planning in the Region
   - III. Updating the Plan in 2025
   - IV. Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
   - V. Meetings and Workshops
   - VI. Involving the Public
   - VII. Involving the Stakeholders
   - VIII. Documentation of Plan Progress

Explains the steps followed to prepare the plan and documents the process

Plan Structure – Sections

3. **Community Profile**
   I. Geography and Environment
   II. Population and Demographics
   III. Housing, Infrastructure, Land Use
   IV. Employment and Industry
4. **Hazard Identification**
5. **Hazard Profiles**
6. **Vulnerability Assessment**

Provides an overview of the current conditions in the planning area by participating jurisdiction

Identifies hazards, exposure, and vulnerability and prioritizes hazards for mitigation

Plan Structure – Sections

7. **Capability Assessment**
   - I. What is a Capability Assessment?
   - II. Conducting the Capability Assessment
   - III. Capability Assessment Findings
   - IV. Conclusions on Local Capability

Details capability indicators by jurisdiction and reviews key capabilities in place

8. **Mitigation Strategy**
   - I. Goals and Objectives
   - II. Identification & Analysis of Mitigation Activities

Reviews the goals and objectives and the process used; details the mitigation action identification and prioritization process

9. **Mitigation Action Plans**
   - I. Participating Jurisdiction Plans

Tables detailing the mitigation actions by jurisdiction

10. **Plan Maintenance**
    - I. Implementation
    - II. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Enhancement
    - III. Continued Public Involvement

Summarizes the HMPC and participating jurisdictions' responsibilities once the plan is adopted

Plan Structure – Supporting Information

Appendices

A. Plan Adoption
B. Planning Tools
C. Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool
D. Planning Process Documentation
E. Completed Mitigation Actions
F. Flood Hazard Maps
G. Wildfire Hazard Maps
H. NCEI Storm Event Data
I. FEMA National Risk Index Report

Complete and Share the Public Survey!

Scan the QR Code for Access to the Public Survey!

Public Survey – Initial Findings

- 167 responses thus far (43% respondents live in Winston-Salem; 10% from Jonesville; 8% from unincorporated Surry County)
- 41% of respondents ranked Dam/Levee Failure as the highest threat to their neighborhood and Hurricane Remnants (14%) was ranked second highest
- 49% of respondents have taken measures to make their home more resistant to hazards (tree removal/trimming, drainage improvements, upgraded roof, installed generator)
- 71% of respondents do not know what office to contact for more information on hazard risk reduction
- 58% of respondents indicate the internet/social media is the most effective way to receive information; 26% selected mail

Public Survey – Initial Findings

Mitigation Techniques

Respondents were asked the rank the importance of the six mitigation techniques ranging from "Not Important" to "Very Important" – Respondents ranked the following techniques as "Very Important"

1. Emergency Services – 87%
2. Prevention - 83%
3. Public Education and Awareness – 79%
4. Natural Resource Protection – 78%
5. Structural Projects – 65%
6. Property Protection – 53%

Next Steps

1. Record and analyze input received during Public Meeting
2. Await comments from counties and municipalities
3. Submit plan to NCEM for preliminary review
4. Await review/compliance comments from FEMA
5. The seven counties and each municipality will adopt the plan by resolution.



Questions

Questions/Comments/Concerns

Adjourn – Thank you!

Contact Information:

- Nathan Slaughter - nslaughter@espassociates.com
- Hannah DeLude - hdelude@espassociates.com
- John Flores - jflores@espassociates.com

surveyplanet



Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 Update - Public Survey

We need your help!

Caswell, Davie, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties are working together to become less vulnerable to natural disasters, and your participation in the process is important to us!

The counties, along with local jurisdictions and other partners, are working to update the multi-jurisdictional Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan identifies and assesses your community's hazard risks and identifies strategies that determine how to best minimize or manage those risks.

This survey is an opportunity for you to share your opinions and participate in the mitigation planning process. The information you provide will help us better understand your hazard concerns and can lead to mitigation measures that can lessen the impacts of future hazard events.

If you have any questions regarding this survey or would like to learn about more ways you can participate in the development in the Northern Piedmont Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, please contact Nathan Slaughter from ESP Associates, Inc. at nslaughter@espassociates.com.

P1 anonymous

July 30, 2024 12:54 PM - 00:02:54 - Pilot Mountain, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 117

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

I don't know

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Never really considered it

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q15 15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?

Yes

Q16 16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Health dept has an app and can send notifications.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P2 danny.lineberry@ncfi.net

August 5, 2024 2:38 PM - 00:13:43 - Manhattan, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Mount Airy

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

Chemical releases

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Never really considered it

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q13 13. If "Yes," please explain.

Enrolled in hyper-reach call program

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
LEPC, Emergency Management monthly emails

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Review RMP plans and review risk in tabletops

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Notification of risk management resources and quick shelter in place notifications

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

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Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P3 nikifarrington@yahoo.com

August 5, 2024 3:24 PM - 00:02:07 - Mount Airy, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tornado

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
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Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

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Very important

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Very important

P4 anonymous

August 5, 2024 9:20 PM - 00:08:59 - Yadkinville, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 476

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

When it comes to wind storms yes, our highways and power lines the trees have not been cut back on a lot of them. This could cause major power outages and road blockages slowing down emergency services and people needing to get out.

Flooding is pretty much localized to certain areas.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

We cut down two major trees in our front yard that was right on top of the power lines. We had to pay for this out-of-pocket due to them being 10 ft away from the power line easement.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Make sure ditches and culverts are clean and roads and power lines are cut clear of trees.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Empower or phone outages, this area has no backup way for people to contact emergency services or get the word out for help. GMRS is becoming a big thing for ways of people to communicate. In my opinion the county should invest in repeaters throughout the county and make this public knowledge. People then could apply for a GMRS license which is very cheap and purchase a cheap radio for emergencies. Emergency services would not really have to monitor being they would be plenty of people in the county monitoring the channel and could offer assistance or put the call out to get help.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell**

us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
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Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Justin Wagoner 336-469-5255
jwagoner85@gmail.com

P5 anonymous

August 5, 2024 10:09 PM - 00:07:03 - Elkin, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Facebook 475

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Jonesville

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

Hurricane Hugo. Living in Wilkes at the time. Power out for days. More than 80 trees down on the property.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

Any extreme weather!

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Too expensive

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q13 13. If "Yes," please explain.

Had large trees removed. Had foundation work done. Got new gutters. Have asked neighbor to remove 2 large trees overhanging my property that could level my home. One has exposed roots. He said if we wanted them down do it ourselves.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Text or email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Work on storm drains

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Keep power lines clear. Keep roads in good condition. Have citizens clean up their properties to rid them of dangers.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also**

preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P6 emilyfroberts@gmail.com

August 5, 2024 10:53 PM - 00:10:57 - Huntersville, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Facebook 469

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Level 1 Tornado

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Community-Wide Sickness

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keeping Yard Kept Clean, Keeping Debris away from home, Adding Gravel for drainage, Having Yadkin County Address & Remedy flooding issue; My Neighbor built a storm shelter.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Public meetings and/or school meetings.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

For people living parallel to highways build barriers walls to traffic from the highway side and address (at least once per 12 months) possible floodplains BEFORE it becomes an issue to residents or businesses.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these**

activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P7 anonymous

August 5, 2024 11:01 PM - 00:03:50 - Clemmons, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and

buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P8 starmount_25@yahoo.com

August 5, 2024 11:18 PM - 00:04:47 - Elkin, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Deana Henderson

Starmount_25@yahoo.com

7432240661

P9 katrinaplatz@gmail.com

August 6, 2024 3:31 AM - 00:14:08 - Elkin, United States - Android 12 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Elkin

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

It wasn't here in Elkin but in Raleigh, NC. I was in hurricane Fran and experienced several trees on my home and 2 cars. We were out of our home for 3 weeks and with our a vehicle for even longer.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Land Subsidence

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Extreme heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I do have it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Fix streets that are caving in (my street) clean out ditches to the sewer so they stop flooding, cut over grown trees near power lines.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Katrina Burcham

katrinaplatz@gmail.com

P10 chazbd@icloud.com

August 6, 2024 11:49 AM - 00:04:19 - Wade Hampton, United States - iOS 17.6 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tornado

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Lightning

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Tornado, flood, hail, heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Shoring up foundation

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Financial help

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Making the local government aware of needs

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition,**

relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Chaz Dickerson

chazbd@icloud.com

P11 tjkegk@gmail.com

August 6, 2024 11:32 PM - 00:03:59 - Mount Airy, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Facebook 475

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Mount Airy

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Past emergency responder

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and

buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
T.J. King

P12 administrator@chathamrehab.com

August 7, 2024 12:40 AM - 00:09:27 - Mount Airy, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Wind damage and power outage with related losses from hurricane Hugo structure damage from a tornado in April of 2010.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

No

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

No

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P13 anonymous

August 7, 2024 4:07 PM - 00:04:02 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 127

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

I don't know

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

I don't know

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q15 15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?

Yes

Q16 16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Newspaper

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P14 anonymous

August 8, 2024 3:27 PM - 00:07:54 - Mount Airy, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 476

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Other: South Westfield Community

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Severe stroms,high winds and flooding

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I don't think this is a flood plain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Internet, radio, TV

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach

projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

P15 beckydaylily12@gmail.com

August 8, 2024 5:05 PM - 00:10:42 - Lowgap, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
The mountain caved in on highway 89 which is the closest route to Galax VA. Lower part of my field flooded in 2013.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Landslide

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Yes, flooding and tornados.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to**

hazards?
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Widen and remove rocks from the mountain on highway 89. Have the Lowgap community center as a meeting place if displaced.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Rebecca Davis

P16 anonymous

August 8, 2024 6:41 PM - 00:04:22 - Mount Airy, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Dobson

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Other

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P17 1774394813@qq.com

August 9, 2024 12:00 AM - 00:00:54 - Varāmīn, Iran - Windows 10 - Chrome 102

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Caswell County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
1

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Acts of Terror

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Drought

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
1

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

1

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

1

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Radio

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

1

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

1

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

1

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
1

P18 anonymous

August 9, 2024 1:24 PM - 00:03:28 - Dobson, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Trees regularly trimmed. Bradford pear removed.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P19 whowlett@harborviewhs.com

August 9, 2024 4:02 PM - 00:03:05 - Mount Airy, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P20 anonymous

August 9, 2024 8:40 PM - 00:07:10 - Elkin, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Elkin

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Put power lines underground, citywide

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Not important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P21 anonymous

August 10, 2024 5:33 AM - 00:06:39 - Lowgap, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tornado struck my house and property

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Removed any trees within reach of my home

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or**

eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?
Do more assessments of possible needs

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P22 campnurseb.br@gmail.com

August 10, 2024 1:05 PM - 00:08:13 - Danbury, United States - Android 14 - Chrome WebView 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Stokes County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Criminal activity, personal safety in rural area

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Home security system

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Unsure

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Unsure

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency**

response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P23 rhiatt12@gmail.com

August 14, 2024 2:12 AM - 00:08:02 - Lowgap, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Mount Airy

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Volunteer fire department responding to calls and assisting fellow fire departments,ems and rescue squads as well as they assist us.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Lightning

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Not at this time. Our programs are well trained and are always ready to go. To help in any way shape form we train like it’s the real deal which prepares us and allows us to perform stressful tasks day or night reguardless.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Helped neighbors when storms are coming in also install smoke dectors and make sure the address on the house matches along with mailboxes.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Notify people. Take care of our emergency services year round make sure they have the proper up to date Equiment for any disaster necessary and also make sure those people know it doesn’t go unnoticed.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P24 anonymous

August 14, 2024 4:41 PM - 00:06:49 - Elkin, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keep trees from falling. Try to keep proper drainage. Try to reach out to neighbors in need

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P25 anonymous

September 10, 2024 12:27 PM - 00:04:51 - Hamptonville, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricanes Ita and Eta dealt massive damage to Jonesvilles parks, trails, and river/streambanks in 2020. The town is still trying to recover.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I do not own the property that I live in, I rent.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Emergency action plan.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Not important

P26 anonymous

September 10, 2024 3:20 PM - 00:07:09 - Charlotte, United States - Android 10 - Chrome WebView 127

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Terrorism

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Involved with local government, church and other community groups

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or**

eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?
Education and local preparation

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Think you should have a plan for any and all hazards/disasters

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P27 anonymous

September 10, 2024 10:39 PM - 00:08:27 - Roaring River, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 480

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

Hugo. Trees down no power for days.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Extreme Heat

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

Lack of accessibility to needed resources during a crisis

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

I don't know

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q13 13. If "Yes," please explain.

Recommend 2day food supply and flashlights

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Unsure

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P28 anonymous

September 11, 2024 7:54 PM - 00:10:33 - Hamptonville, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 128

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Hurricane Hugo

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to**

hazards?
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Acquisition of equipment to deal with response

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Early and saturated warning.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Resources appropriately available and applied.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also**

preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Dane Mastin/Jonesville Police Department
policechief@townofjonesvillenc.com
336-835-5020
1503 NC Hwy 67, Jonesville, NC 28642

P29 rejeannie2@yahoo.com

September 18, 2024 4:10 PM - 00:02:52 - Elkin, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 128

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a**

disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Acts of Terror

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to**

protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P30 terrylscales@gmail.com

September 19, 2024 4:39 PM - 00:10:34 - Germantown, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 128

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
EF3 Tornado when I was working in Clemmons, NC on May 8, 2008

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a**

disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Remnants of Hurricanes ☐

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Not really explained by homeowners insurance

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Sub pumps installed in case of severe rains thar could flood basement from street run off

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P31 anonymous

September 19, 2024 4:52 PM - 00:06:00 - Dobson, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 128

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

High water events limited access to areas of town. Power outages, etc.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Acts of nature such as high winds and severe storms.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keep vegetation trimmed and away from structures. Extra food in pantry, bottled water, etc.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P32 scottstar24@gmail.com

September 27, 2024 3:53 AM - 00:12:44 - Elkin, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Safari 17

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Jonesville

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

If the Yadkin river ever rises above the bridge at the Surry Yadkin line in jonesville we will only have one way in and out. Our roadways are not designed for traffic like that, we need to evaluate some roundabouts in the area. This would probably only happen if the damn broke at w. Kerr Scott

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

I don't know

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Other

Q11 11. If "Other," please explain.

I can’t remember I will have to call and check to see if we have it.

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

I've made sure I've removed trees near my home that might pose a hazard, we have an emergency plan, food, and an evacuation route planned out if something significant where to happen

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

I'm constantly reviewing hazards in my area especially around my home and neighborhood. I do what I can at my home, however our town manager doesn't seem to care about anything that is brought to his attention

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Community outreach Community learning social Media post

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Not right now

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P33 anonymous

October 2, 2024 1:38 AM - 00:05:27 - Clemmons, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Yadkinville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Flooding

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Swales dug around buildings

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Enhance drainage and erosion control around creeks. Specifically deep creek. Large amounts of water flow through our properties

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Nina Vasile

Ninavasile@icloud.com

P34 uniquetransportaions@gmail.com

October 3, 2024 12:19 AM - 00:09:07 - Flagami, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Flooding

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Ice storm

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

I have installed certified flood vents.

I keep the creek near my house clean

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Text

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Make sure all drainage ditches are clean

Phone tree/text warning info

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Michael Tilley

301 Swan creek by pass
Jonesville NC 28642

336-469-0843

P35 bunnie@triad.rr.com

October 18, 2024 3:53 PM - 00:13:22 - Kernersville, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Yadkinville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Flooding

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

We have had our yard graded to wick water away from the house

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

I do not have TV. I do not subscribe to the newspaper. It's mail or nothing.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

A Special Needs Registry hosted by the county. Randolph and Rockingham Counties have them. It may not elimate the risk, but if a disaster happened, the County would know where the most frail and elderly were, and could make sure those frail and eldery did not become fatalities to the disaster.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Families need to be prepared. It needs to be re-itereated multiple times a year. Emergency Management could do outreach at senior centers, high schools, businesses. I know EM's do table top exercises to help themselves to prepare for a disaster, but why not take that process to the average person? If at least one family per neighborhood knew how to prep, they could lead the neighborhood as a group to learn to prep.. sort of like neighborhood watch did.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Susan bunnie@triad.rr.com

P36 anonymous

October 29, 2024 6:04 PM - 00:09:04 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Ice storm in the 90s

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

cybersecurity

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

generator installation, natural gas plus electric, basement for tornadoes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
television, EAS

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
n/a

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
holding citizens more accountable for their lack of preparedness

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately**

after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P37 caputi@alumni.unc.edu

October 29, 2024 6:20 PM - 00:07:26 - Norfolk, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 487

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
98 clemmons tornado, 07 clemmons tornado, winter storms, earthquake, severe weather

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Food Emergency

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Land/yard management (cutting treea back, grading yard for water runoff)

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Educate community members on what emergency management and mitigation are. Speek at schools to educate parents, staff, and students. Be active and visible in the community.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P38 anonymous

October 29, 2024 6:21 PM - 00:03:06 - Clemmons, United States - Android 12 - Facebook 487

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Hurricane Hugo, when I lived in Hickory. Power outages, tree damage

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P39 anonymous

October 29, 2024 7:51 PM - 00:04:43 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Rural Hall

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Lightning, road damage (one way in and out, if the road goes I'm stuck)

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Unsure, I rent so do not know what the homeowners insurance is.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email newsletters

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P40 anonymous

November 2, 2024 5:13 PM - 00:07:00 - Charlotte, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Dobson

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Loss of power, blocked roadways, fallen trees

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Food Emergency

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P41 junderwood926@gmail.com

November 2, 2024 6:36 PM - 00:05:12 - Charlotte, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

As a 1st responder, I have responded to many disasters.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
3-5 day supply of water, food, energy.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Transparency, education, information

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Jeremiah Underwood, 1090 Hunts Grove Ln Pinnacle

P42 tiff.lynn.hall@gmail.com

November 7, 2024 2:47 PM - 00:09:11 - Dobson, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Hamptonville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Possible dam failure or break within Hamptonville at Lake Hampton.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

By phone, social media, or the internet.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Communication with residents to ensure there are plans in place for the towns and counties in case of emergencies.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

No.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P43 edwina24@hotmail.com

November 9, 2024 1:54 AM - 00:10:29 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Clemmons

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q15 15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Facebook/social media

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P44 admissions@chathamrehab.com

November 13, 2024 9:35 PM - 00:02:37 - Elkin, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Lightening hit a tree in my front yard and fell on my house

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Lightning

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P45 anonymous

November 13, 2024 9:39 PM - 00:06:27 - Elkin, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Hugo & COVID Epidemic

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

In the wake of Hurricane Helene, would have to say Hurricane remnants.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Storm Preparation at home and emergency preparedness at my work.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Complete a hazard risk assessment for the area to know where the hazards are located and be prepared to address emergencies specific to the area

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency**

response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P46 anonymous

November 14, 2024 2:24 PM - 00:05:40 - Dobson, United States - Windows 10 - Firefox 129

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Ararat, NC

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Education and awareness

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P47 anonymous

November 14, 2024 3:02 PM - 00:06:46 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
I have been in blizzards in Michigan, severe flooding in the Winston-Salem area in 2018, and hurricane damage in the Outer Banks.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Flooding.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Removal of large trees from the perimeter of the house. Improve drainage around the house.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

TV reporting.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Education / information in the more vulnerable areas. General information for everyone.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P48 anonymous

November 14, 2024 3:56 PM - 00:10:43 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Hurricane remnants, tornadoes

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Trimmed up trees close to the house.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Through email.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Be actively involved in disaster training.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

How to communicate with the public, especially if all communication lines are disabled.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Susan Spainhour susans@cityofws.org
I incorrectly answered no to experiencing a disaster. In 2018 a tree fell on my house during the remnants of a hurricane.

P49 egood@winstonsalem.com

November 14, 2024 4:00 PM - 00:03:00 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 129

Q1 1. Where do you live?
Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?
No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?
Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?
No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?
No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P50 anonymous

November 14, 2024 5:20 PM - 00:06:30 - Charlotte, United States - iOS 18.1 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

In another state.. during hurricane season. Also in Forsyth county during a tornado.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Continued updat of information… not just the weather mediums, I.e., tv stations, radio.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Ensuring information is provided in the languages of the most prevalent groups in that community.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P51 kpatridge@gmail.com

November 14, 2024 5:24 PM - 00:03:02 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Firefox 132

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P52 anonymous

November 14, 2024 5:25 PM - 00:11:53 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.1 - Chrome 130

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

I had to have family live with me when the fertilizer plant northbound exploded last year. It placed a bit of a strain on me because no one has an emergency fund or savings to accommodate as many family members that were impacted.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Flood

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

Each year we have a bout with extreme weather concerns on the Eastside of town in the winter. We don’t always have the means or resources to winterize our space properly or ensure power can be maintained after the results of power lines being frozen for days.

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

I do what I can, but I invest in portable batteries for myself and family to charge phones, use as light/heat and food preparation sources in the case of an outage. I also purchase blankets, skillets, extra phones, canned food, & cook/camp gear throughout the year in anticipation of power outages

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Allocate funding if available to scaling neighborhoods to gauge how we prepare and plan accordingly. That could mean finding out that some older populations won't receive this survey, but speaking directly to them, you find that they won't have access to food in the case of disaster. Sign them up for meals on wheels or sponsor Door Dash memberships to ensure they're ready. Scale neighborhoods for backup generators that could be used. Fund a few if appropriate. Ensure a plan for internet deserts in the case where school work and access to information about safety during disasters can still be accessible.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Food access when we're unable to leave our homes.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Nicole Howard 3363099795

P53 anonymous

November 14, 2024 5:30 PM - 00:15:11 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

The lack of affordable housing and resources for those in need, causing food and shelter instability, as well as increased crimes due to those insecurities.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Weekly Pro-Tips on social media, Public information meetings - both in-person and virtual, DIY workshops, and partnerships with resources that help residents learn more about and sign up for services that help eliminate the risk of hazard damages.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P54 romona@visitwinstonsalem.com

November 14, 2024 5:41 PM - 00:02:42 - Matthews, United States - iOS 17.7.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your**

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Newspaper

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P55 anonymous

November 14, 2024 5:42 PM - 00:05:21 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Edge 129

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Not concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

I don't know

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

I don't know

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q15 15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?

No

Q16 16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Television

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Somethings are better to get the attention on TV news channels as people are watching with intention rather than on social media where they are more casual and will quickly scroll by.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
not sure

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
not sure

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

P56 adrian.smith@robertrustfoods.com

November 14, 2024 5:43 PM - 00:12:34 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 1. Where do you live?
Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?
No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?
Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:
Flood

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?
Yes, many of the threats listed in the previous list. Many of those threats are becoming more likely with increasing severity, due to climate change.

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?
No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?
No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?
Other

Q11 11. If "Other," please explain.
Flood maps available only show the base 100-year flood zone. I have seen flooding reach those areas

twice in the past 5 years. There is not data available in the flood maps to make an informed decision on risk and insurance.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
We have had dangerous trees removed so they don't fall during storms. We have installed swales and French drains to capture and reroute water away from the house. We are in the process of replacing all electrical wiring so that every outlet is grounded.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Neighborhood Association meetings.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Assess the need for a secondary spillway at Salem Lake.

Conduct regular managed burns in city parks and other city-owned forested land.

Bury power lines.

Adopt municipal design specs for water and road infrastructure that will handle forecasted water loads due to climate change.

Install solar panels and battery backup so the city can continue operations in the event of grid failure.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Poor areas are more likely to be effected by extreme heat and fires. Plant more trees in low income neighborhoods.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Adrian Smith

adrian.smith@robertrustfoods.com

P57 anonymous

November 14, 2024 5:50 PM - 00:02:24 - Concord, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane while living on the coast

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Tornados

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because it never floods

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach

projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Somewhat important

P58 anderson.luther@gmail.com

November 14, 2024 5:58 PM - 00:03:07 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce**

your risks to hazards in your area?
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Just have education about it

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach

projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Luther Anderson
3362402782
Anderson.luther@gmail.com

P59 juropa08@yahoo.com

November 14, 2024 6:00 PM - 00:04:08 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
I lived in Florida for over a decade, Many, many hurricanes and floods.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
I don't know

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

text alerts

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Justin Patterson
justinro@cityofws.org
808-321-9894

P60 anakhaanet@gmail.com

November 14, 2024 6:02 PM - 00:11:48 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
COVID-19, HIGH FLOOD AREAS (STORMWATER), FOOD SHORTAGE

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Acts of Terror

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Extreme flooding and Extreme Power Outages

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Met with Yadkin River Keeper to advocate on behalf of neglected stormwater drainages around the area that is most effected by it. I have also met with Brad Langston whom works at NC Office of Revovery and Resiliency to check on additional resources that can financially help families in neighborhoods prepare for disasters.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Word of mouth

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Listen to understand the people it will affect the most and allow for those communities to be self-governed to achieve more direct initiatives

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Outdated electrical infrastructure in low-income communities

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Jaquae Perkins AKA Anakha Anet
3367647099
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November 14, 2024 6:02 PM - 00:04:43 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6 - GSA 337

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

In CA and FL. Fire and hurricane, respectively.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Build new in safe places. Force rebuilding to safer areas.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Reaching those most vulnerable.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying

the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P62 anonymous

November 14, 2024 6:05 PM - 00:06:14 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Made certain low lying are protected

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

No

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P63 anonymous

November 14, 2024 6:12 PM - 00:11:48 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Firefox 132

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Landslide

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Wildfire

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email and the ring

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Post signs and send out mailings to all the neighbors

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Trash and having a lot of items in the yard may be a hazard.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

London Mickle

bridges411@gmail.com

P64 ajaxxxn@gmail.com

November 14, 2024 6:17 PM - 00:16:39 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6 - GSA 342

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Bethania

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

I served in the capacity of a first responder for many years and I have seen many natural and man made disasters!

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Food Emergency

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Yes, acts of terror and other natural & man made disasters

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Carrier does not offer it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Stemming from past experience I resigned to know as much as possible about my surroundings including neighbors

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Radio & Television

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Make efforts to educate the public

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Yes. Boots on the ground

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Arthur Jackson

336.671.9117

ajaxxxn@gmail.com

P65 terry.zhu@me.com

November 14, 2024 6:37 PM - 00:02:46 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying

the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P66 anonymous

November 14, 2024 6:39 PM - 00:02:11 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P67 anonymous

November 14, 2024 6:42 PM - 00:05:55 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

When young, my mother's home in PA had a basement (with furnace, etc) flooded. I spend 24 hours bailing water since there was no sump pump

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Make power lines more rugged and protected.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying

the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P68 anonymous

November 14, 2024 6:55 PM - 00:05:17 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Text messages and phone calls

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Neighborhood meetings

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Ways to get assistance. Places to call. Things to do for prevention and preparation.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection,**

habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Phyllis D'Agostino. Prosefolmar@gmail.com
336-391-0129

P69 anonymous

November 14, 2024 7:12 PM - 00:06:05 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
tornado 1989 in Ardmore, no power for weeks, tree damage etc.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a**

disaster?

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Lightning

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Flooding, civil disobedience ,heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Internet, meetings

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Keep people from building in floodplains, stricter building code.

more lightning arrestors.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Robert F. Clodfelter highflyer@triad.rr.com

P70 anderton749@yahoo.com

November 14, 2024 7:54 PM - 00:06:07 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Firefox 132

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

I have lived through hurricanes (Florida), tornadoes (Georgia), and earthquakes (California). I have not lived through a disaster here in North Carolina (thankfully!).

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Not concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q13 13. If "Yes," please explain.

I have emergency preparedness supplies in my house. Extra water, shelf-stable food, portable cooking stove, emergency radio, etc.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
With the updated flood mapping coming soon (if it hasn't already?) from USGS, it would be great to see the local government proactively notify those people who weren't in a flood plain but now are due to the changes.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately**

after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P71 mcnealej@forsyth.cc

November 14, 2024 8:03 PM - 00:06:52 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
I've had trees down in my yard from heavy wind and rain, minor home flooding and my work has had me out in it for a time.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
My subdivision has one way in and one way out. Should trees fall over the entrance which is a bridge over Silas Creek there is no way to get in or out for residents or emergency personnel.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Continue to invest in roads, streets and streetlights. Fully fund public safety and be aggressive about being on the front of good trends.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection,**

habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P72 anonymous

November 14, 2024 8:15 PM - 00:05:00 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Armed Forces service leading to relief efforts for many natural disasters.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Purchased provisions and have plans in place for relocation, if necessary.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Continue with proactive sanitation and streets departments.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to**

protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P73 kayhatcher@aol.com

November 14, 2024 8:59 PM - 00:05:25 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Nothing major.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a**

disaster?
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P74 zinaj@cityofws.org

November 14, 2024 9:30 PM - 00:19:21 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Hugo, In September of 1989. Flight cancelled, unscheduled stay in hotel for 5-days without power, hot meals or warm showers. The city had major damages to businesses, homes and personal properties.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

With political tensions, there is little trust and confidence that peace will be restored should something happen. This was evident after the insurrection on Jan 6th, 2024. When hate and division are present, control and logistics have little part in the situation.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

I have landscaped the area around my house with mulch and downspouts directed away from the house. I've had my foundation inspected for cracks, and at this point, I haven't had any problems with heavy rainfall or standing water. I hope it remains okay.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
I feel social media and email are effective forms of communication.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Increase the size of the emergency management and first responder teams by offering more incentives for volunteers. Encourage team members to visit sites that have recently experienced natural disasters to learn how other areas manage crises. This knowledge can then be brought back for discussion and to improve future preparedness. I am considering joining the team.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency**

response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Zina Johnson

P75 anonymous

November 14, 2024 10:21 PM - 00:10:50 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Newspaper

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Text alerts

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Community meeting

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Jack Payden-Travers
108 E Devonshire ST
W-S 27102
434
-363-3092

P76 nikki.kourpias@gmail.com

November 14, 2024 10:27 PM - 00:07:18 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

During one of the recent hurricane related storms two huge glass panels fell off the wall in the yoga studio I own downtown. We needed to close for a day to clean up. We also, along with other businesses, close when the storms come through Winston.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Paid to have a frame built around our mirrors, along with the clips, to prevent future mishaps.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Newspaper

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Social media

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P77 anonymous

November 14, 2024 10:35 PM - 00:03:35 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because it never floods

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
burying cable and power lines

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P78 mford@nbncommunity.org

November 14, 2024 11:20 PM - 00:01:58 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6 - Chrome 120

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

Yes

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Never really considered it

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Yes

Q15 15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?

No

Q16 16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P79 anonymous

November 14, 2024 11:24 PM - 00:05:30 - Clemmons, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Lewisville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Flooding which closed roads, ice storm which cut off power

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

No

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Take steps to reduce climate change

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

P80 jwtravick7@msn.com

November 15, 2024 12:55 AM - 00:17:58 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.7 - Edge 130

Q1 1. Where do you live?
Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?
Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.
1989 Hugo tornadoes destroyed my utility building and contents and damaged roof on home

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?
Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?
Acts of terror or civil unrest in these uncertain times.

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?
No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?
No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to

hazards?
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Purchased a generator for blackouts

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Have the many leaning trees cut down/ trimmed down and enforce City Muni codes to assist in protecting people in communities from junked cars in yards and other trash in yards in the event of heavy winds, ice storms and tornadoes. This would help to prevent a lot of damages and extra flying debris.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
City Council needs to update City Muni Codes. Some are outdated, some need updating. Until City Council is serious about communities needs and safe, there will be no improvement to better livelihoods. Much can and should be done.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to**

protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Jerelyn Travick
Jwtravick7@msn.com
Resident Leader

P81 kdsblackbeauty@gmail.com

November 15, 2024 1:08 AM - 00:10:02 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Plane crashing in neighborhood.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Had all trees removed from close proximity to home.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Yes, via email.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Implementation of widely published and widely available plans of actions for each category of hazard that our community would be prone to experience.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Possible weather-related disasters: for instance, consider performing more studies on our possible flood areas. I believe that given all of the new construction in the city and our neighborhoods, that has to change the land topography and make some areas more susceptible to flooding or wind damage.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Kim D Smith

P82 esheldon@triad.rr.com

November 15, 2024 2:02 AM - 00:07:56 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.7.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Lewisville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Careful design of porch for wind,

Not important items if basement, have emergency supplies

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Remove downed trees from the large creek,

Bed.

Reinforce or protect the sewer line crossing the creek from trees that fall and wash down the creek

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Ensure Lewisville keeps swift water rescue teams and are well equipped due to Yadkin and Mudy creek and Reynolds creek

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to**

protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Erin Sheldon
Esheldon@triad.rr.com
336-618-6938

P83 anonymous

November 15, 2024 9:16 AM - 00:22:24 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

I previously lived in areas that were impacted by winter storms, flooding, hurricanes, soil erosion, and drought during my times there.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Most of the events listed on the list of options you posted have the potential of occurring here, and nearly all have likely impacts.

I wonder if loss of communications systems might need to be considered separately also. As we saw in Helene, without communications capabilities any community is suddenly impaired to deal with even the most insignificant of circumstances, regardless of what may have driven the system failure.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce**

your risks to hazards in your area?
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
I don't necessarily think it's the job of local government to do this, unless we are talking about government assets (like roads, water distribution systems, etc). I do think zoning and building restrictions should be used to some degree, but I also think developers and property owners have to carry the primary responsibility for making good decisions about protecting their investments.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
I don't think communities should EVER subsidize the development or repair of hazard prone properties.

I also think individuals and businesses should be held responsible for hazard or disaster related impacts that affect others when those impacts were reasonably foreseeable. For instance, if the power company fails to maintain clearance around their lines and then falling limbs cause power outages, customers should receive reduced bills to compensate for the loss of energy. That would motivate the power company to be more proactive in making their infrastructure resilient.

Speaking of that, power loss is one of the greatest impacts a community feels from weather related events. Most of these losses occur due to interruptions in local distribution systems. Why isn't more being done to relocate utilities underground where they become more protected from these events?

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P84 judy27104@gmail.com

November 15, 2024 2:08 PM - 00:21:01 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Drought .... impacts trees

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Drainage pipes and added dirt to low area

Removed / trimmed problem trees

Pressured neighbor to remove vines from trees (very dangerous -- causes trees to fall)

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Maybe roadside signs. Almost everyone drives around.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

For food desserts-- tax incentives

For trees-- cost of flyers

Scummy conditions--the program with cheap or free handyman services is woefully underfunded and inadequate
MY appearance committee can't do a public vegetation/ junk clean up in neighborhoods in need because public comm.can't gdo a project on private property, plus liability. I've seen these neighborhood clean upset. It works. Poor complain they have no access to dumping (no truck, no money). Apartments don't handle it well. So many rentals/landlords not paying attention. "Little old lady" (seniors) houses needing repairs to stay in their houses. Lack of "care" leads to neighborhoods where crime and despair grow. (Apts. Also fail to recycle due to system of cans. Need a multi-family solution.). We could find weekend fixers. Can we be allowed to do it?

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Need more sidewalks along high-traffic roads.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Judy Hotchkiss

P85 anonymous

November 15, 2024 7:44 PM - 00:08:28 - Atlanta, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Television

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Bury power/utility lines and mitigate stormwater runoff

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins,**

channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P86 mguiden1203@gmail.com

November 16, 2024 1:02 PM - 00:07:05 - Charlotte, United States - Android 12 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Walnut Cove

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Hurricane

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Food Emergency

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I rent

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Stop wasting money

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also**

preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P87 anonymous

November 16, 2024 1:07 PM - 00:07:48 - Kernersville, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Walnut Cove

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Straight line winds downed trees and power lines. No power for a few days, and several days to clean up the debris.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Flooding

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition,**

relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P88 pcmmcintyre@gmail.com

November 16, 2024 3:08 PM - 00:03:36 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Heavy snow a few years ago, couldn't drive it from my home due to steep hill

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I am a renter

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Plowing not only the busy roads first, but the more dangerous ones as well

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and

buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P89 anonymous

November 16, 2024 3:25 PM - 00:06:06 - Atlanta, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Was impacted by Hugo and had no power for a week. Also when the tornados hit Ardmore was without power for several days. Addtionally have been through multiple ice and snow storms that affected power and travel

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Enforce codes. We have numerous neighbors who leave cars parked in the way and put leaves on the

street that block storm drains. Nobody does anything about it.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

There is a off road motorcycle and 4 wheelers that ride around the muddy creek flood plane behind our neighborhood. This is a fire hazard and should not be allowed int the area

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P90 anonymous

November 16, 2024 11:23 PM - 00:18:28 - Charlotte, United States - Android 10 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your**

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Make sure lose trees are taken down or cut back away from power lines. Trim the grass away from areas where roads can flood. Clean storm drains

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
No

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Somewhat important

P91 eaude2003@yahoo.com

November 16, 2024 11:41 PM - 00:15:09 - Kernersville, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 130

Q1 1. Where do you live?
Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?
Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.
I lived in Erie, Pa during the 1977 Blizzard. II lived on the second floor and snow was over my windows in drifts. Five days of snowing and 50 mile per hour winds. The city was at a standstill for over 5 days.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?
Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:
Civil Disturbance

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?
I don't know

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?
No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

We have a generator, security cameras and video doorbells.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

I follow the city of Winston on Facebook and check in on www.cityofws.org periodically,

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

I think felling the old pine trees along the streets that cause a lot of our power outages. Indiana Road is riddled with pine trees ready to fall at any time. Fixing the streets within an acceptable amount of time. Bethabara Road offers fast access to University and Silas Creek if we were evacuating, but has been closed close to TWO years. I think this is unacceptable.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

An early warning system would be helpful, If you lose power, you can not access your internet or phone if you can't charge it.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P92 squintbug@gmail.com

November 16, 2024 11:45 PM - 00:07:28 - Kernersville, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Brush fires

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Cutting the pine trees that are really close to the house down.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Facebook

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Keep pushing what the dangers of fire do when it’s dry. I think everyone does a good job at making that info available but I think it goes in one ear and out of the other a lot of times.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P93 anonymous

November 17, 2024 12:05 AM - 00:07:18 - Clemmons, United States - iOS 18.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Davie County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Flooding in Greenville NC, hurricanes, tornadoes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Emergency alerts; text messages

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Recognizing that climate change is a real problem that should be addressed

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
I live in a red county. The folks in charge here think climate change is a liberal hoax.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach

projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

P94 anonymous

November 17, 2024 12:29 AM - 00:05:33 - Monroe, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Snow. Ice. Power out

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Acts of Terror

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Civil Disturbance

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Lights out

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Roof upgrade

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
No

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Don't know

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
No

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection,**

habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P95 anonymous

November 17, 2024 1:20 AM - 00:06:59 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.13 - Firefox 115

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Ice Storm with lots of trees down.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Drought

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Cut down trees

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Newspapers, TV

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P96 anonymous

November 17, 2024 1:51 AM - 00:02:41 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P97 anonymous

November 17, 2024 1:54 AM - 00:03:14 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying

the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P98 jlhill04@gmail.com

November 17, 2024 1:59 AM - 00:10:50 - Charlotte, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 441

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Butane offloading into road tankers and transporting through community.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Do not use pine needles in landscape.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Work with federal government and railroad to minimize the quantity of butane product stored within community.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Jason Hill 336-416-9630

P99 mlpulliam30@gmail.com

November 17, 2024 2:20 AM - 00:07:26 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Samsung Internet 27

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Tornado when living in Stoneville NC in March of 1998.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Hurricanes seem to have more inland impacts than I can ever remember in the past.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keeping trees properly trimmed, maintain drainage system.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email or local news

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Properly maintenance of storm drains.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I think it's important to educate our communities regarding ways they can contribute to reducing hazards, and also how we can all contribute to climate change initiatives.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P100 tmcockrum@gmail.com

November 17, 2024 2:22 AM - 00:18:24 - Eden, United States - Android 12 - Chrome WebView 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Eden

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricanes, tornados, Dan river coal ash spill

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Hurricanes, tornados, floods from alot of rain, alot of drains and drainage areas are blocked, grown up or covered in trash and debris causing drains to back up into the roads grown up drain areas and creeks running through residential neighborhoods.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to**

hazards?
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**
Cleaned out a drain and growed up area at rhe drain so ot could drain, weedeated drainage area so it drain, shoveled dirt, trash, grass,etc out of drainage area

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email, social media

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
City do a cleanup of drainage areas, drains, creeks so water can run off properly

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P101 anonymous

November 17, 2024 3:24 AM - 00:02:09 - Burlington, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Yanceyville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Acts of Terror

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Cameras

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Television

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Not important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Not important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P102 y_dwayner@hotmail.com

November 17, 2024 3:48 AM - 00:08:07 - Norfolk, United States - iOS 16.5.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Stokes County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Only in my professional capacity as a responder. Not has a civilian.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Widespread power outage not related to weather.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Emergency plan for severe weather. Generator power/solar power. Basic stock piles for food and fuel.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Public meetings.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

I’m sure there are areas for improvement but I feel our public safety folks have taken many steps to take care of things the best they can. I believe emergency sheltering could possibly need more attention.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition,**

relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Dwayne Young
336.409.7001
y_dwayner@hotmail.com
1387 Hart Rd. Lawsonville

P103 xiaoyingli10@aol.com

November 17, 2024 4:33 AM - 00:03:41 - High Point, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - WebKit 605

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Gr

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Gun Violence

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because it never floods

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Television

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Xiaoying Li

P104 mason.c.stevens@gmail.com

November 17, 2024 5:00 AM - 00:05:25 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Breakdown of the transportation system, failure of infrastructure

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Growing food, food forests, rainwater catchment, flood protection via earthworks, water retention via earth works

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email list, social media

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Funding for drought protection and water catchment

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Disaster plans from city being public

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Mason Stevens
Mason.c.Stevens@gmail.com

P105 anonymous

November 17, 2024 9:41 AM - 00:11:05 - Candor, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 111

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Surry County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Heavy rain , inadequate,non existent drainage system in Dobson

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Land Subsidence

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Sewage distress and overflow in dobson

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Too expensive

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Be more transparent. Not everyone uses Facebook. Mail information to property owners.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Pay attention to multi family dwellings where trash is overflowing and spewed all over. Dobson is a train wreck and requires oversight.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition,**

relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Not important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P106 anonymous

November 17, 2024 11:11 AM - 00:07:04 - Charlotte, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Mayodan

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
I was in the Air Force and have been stationed in many places. I have been through 7 or 8 typhoons while stationed over seas and through at least 10 or 12 hurricanes here in the United States.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a**

disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Not really

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P107 annedrigby@aol.com

November 17, 2024 12:07 PM - 00:07:29 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 15.8.3 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Basement floood which knocked out water heater and furnace. No heat for two weeks, temp in 30's. CUsed by heavy rain and plugged basement drain.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Old trees . Beautiful but risky in winds and ice.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Underground cables

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P108 nixandrea@rocketmail.com

November 17, 2024 1:04 PM - 00:06:43 - Kernersville, United States - iOS 18.1 - WebKit 605

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Kernersville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Power outage due to hurricanes and ice storms

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

As new neighborhoods are built in Kernersville, but outside the city limits, fire hydrants are not being installed in those neighborhoods. I think this is a disaster waiting to happen.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

We

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce**

your risks to hazards in your area?
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Text

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Offer opportunities to learn about preparation

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**

Nixandrea@rocketmail.com

P109 anonymous

November 17, 2024 3:05 PM - 00:06:10 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 9 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Home not in floodplain. The very back of property is.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P110 anonymous

November 17, 2024 4:30 PM - 00:20:48 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Acts of Terror

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Infrastructure failure, specifically power grid interruption, but water supply is equally devastating, either through malfeasance/political unrest/sabotage or failure of aging infrastructure. I have concerns about all types of natural disasters/weather-related emergencies (and feal that climate change makes these fears valid and increasingly likely to happen) but this survey asked for a specific type of disaster, and I don't have them ranked or categorized that way. Western NC residents would not have rated flood high on their list of concerns, but here we are after a devastating flood in western NC. We need to be prepared for all kinds of repercussions from disasters even those we cannot necessarily predict.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Like what? What steps could I and my neighbors take? I've daydreamed about which houses we'd enclose in a defensive fence in case of a zombie apocalypse, but realistically, what could/should we do?

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email, but also share on social media that data may be arriving by email so I know to look for it and fish it out of the junk folder. Also provide a website where information can be accessed. If that is the limit of resources, that is fine, but do not promise a phone number of live chat if those resources will be overwhelmed or unable to offer substantive assistance. Also, libraries are always a reliable place to receive information, so maybe partner with them in case of emergencies.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Widely, constantly publicize where to go in case of emergency. Fire stations? police? People in devastating situations may not have internet access or vehicle transportation, so need to know what the plan is in advance. It would be devastating to hike to the local fire station only to realize the resources you need are a long hike in another direction. Also, educate residents on their responsibilities. Asking

every resident to have 3 days worth of food and water (for example) on hand is unrealistic for some people, but if the rest of us have those supplies, the community as a whole will be better off in an emergency.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I am interested in being a better resource for my community/neighborhood, but have not yet found how to do that. I have contacted CERT but not received a response. I have asked several city departments who all indicate that emergency response or community emergency management is not their area, so what can citizens do to be better residents in case of emergency?

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Somewhat important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
aeli@msn.com

P111 anonymous

November 17, 2024 7:20 PM - 00:16:27 - Kernersville, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Madison

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Disruption or destruction of main travel infrastructure i.e. roads washing out or blocked by debris or water.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Newspaper

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Improve roadside drainage. Log out trees along side of the roads to eliminate dangerous debris from knocking down power lines and otherwise posing dangerous hazards to first responders and general public.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Send out a pamphlet to residents with pertinent information of the upcoming season such as hurricane season(flood/heavy rain), summer(heat, fire hazards)and winter (staying warm/power outage, driving tips). And first aid instructions for most likely injuries of each season or disaster.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P112 anonymous

November 17, 2024 8:38 PM - 00:15:20 - Asheboro, United States - Chromium OS 14541.0.0 - Chrome 129

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Other

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
While the probability of an EMP attack is low, I'm concerned that if it did happen, the result would be catastrophic.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P113 ruptonvt07@gmail.com

November 18, 2024 5:28 AM - 00:06:31 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 9 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Lived in Norfolk VA most of my life and experienced flooding, power outages from hurricanes and several winter with severe snowfall, extreme low temperatures.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Television or radio

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P114 anonymous

November 18, 2024 6:38 AM - 00:02:23 - East Stroudsburg, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P115 anonymous

November 18, 2024 7:22 AM - 00:04:48 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 489

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
I have been in this city in my entire life so whatever the city has experience I have experienced

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
No

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Whenever it snows make sure the trucks are out before the last minute

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P116 anonymous

November 18, 2024 10:57 AM - 00:09:02 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Michael - a tree crushed my car

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Consult arborist yearly to check trees

Have stock of supplies for emergencies

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Radio

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Email, text alerts

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Invest in sustainable measures

Improve public transport and bike/walking safety

Try to help with the buildings or strip malls that are ruins instead of community centers because owners don't care

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Food security and access to health care is already a major issue for many in our community

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Somewhat important

P117 dstaylor9@gmail.com

November 18, 2024 1:12 PM - 00:05:02 - Kernersville, United States - Android 14 - Facebook 490

Q1 1. Where do you live?
Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?
Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.
Ice storms and tree downs impacting power for over 1 week

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?
Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?
No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?
No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tree trimming and generator install

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P118 anonymous

November 18, 2024 1:41 PM - 00:05:05 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Remove or trimming trees that are close to the house.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Television

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Sharing of information how and how to properly prepare for any and all risks.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately**

after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P119 saharris@yveddi.com

November 18, 2024 2:44 PM - 00:06:54 - Asheboro, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Elkin

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Lived through several floods, hurricanes and blizzards.

Occasionally had to evacuate home to stay somewhere less impacted.

Minor property damage and post event cleanup required.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Lightning

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Cleared trees that may have caused damage if they fell over.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P120 rhondawrenn@hotmail.com

November 18, 2024 4:03 PM - 00:04:21 - Asheboro, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

Yes

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Clean out under road drains from creeks and streams, work with electric companies to keep power lines clear of limbs/branches

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P121 ymojica@yveddi.com

November 18, 2024 5:28 PM - 00:02:25 - Elkin, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Dobson

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
n/a

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

fences, not downhill, grass

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

better resources

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

no

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P122 anonymous

November 19, 2024 6:37 AM - 00:40:35 - Greensboro, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Kernersville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

I departed Wilmington, NC to avoid a hurricane's expected direct hit. The hurricane's path damaged roadways which hindered my return, which in turn created a financial hardship. The experience made me

less likely to evacuate the area due to a hurricane.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Acts of Terror

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Food insecurity, tornadoes, water purity, insecure electric grids, inability to self sustain as an individual or community.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Group community meetings, public programming on local tv stations,

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Teach skills necessary to general public about how to help prevent a hazard, how to react, and what to expect and what actions to take during a future hazard.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

In my opinion, society has developed a sense of "Who is in charge and where are they?" during a disaster. I also feel a relunctance to self prepare for disasters both intelligentally and physically. I would also state that the processing of assessing the disaster appears to the general public as " standing around with hands in the pockets rather than immediate action". Perhaps, a team is needed to be added to just go and do immediately "today", while longer range plans are made for the tomorrows that are to come.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
B. GUFFEY
bguffey4033@gmail.com

P123 bstillwagon@yveddi.com

November 19, 2024 12:24 PM - 00:03:46 - Yadkinville, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Lowgap

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
I don't know

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Provide more funding to correct issues

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P124 anonymous

November 19, 2024 3:47 PM - 00:39:07 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
email mailing list

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
I believe our local government needs a clear plan for reducing the impacts of climate change

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
I think it's very important to set up disaster recovery areas where people can go to cool off and get water in extreme heat. We need more resiliency planning to respond to the effects of climate change.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P125 zcberry@gmail.com

November 19, 2024 3:55 PM - 00:02:20 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P126 crgschaub@gmail.com

November 19, 2024 3:59 PM - 00:02:42 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Planting rain garden, riparian strip

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P127 acox@nbhcommunity.org

November 19, 2024 8:17 PM - 00:06:48 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.5.1 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Food Emergency

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
No.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Made sure I'm prepared in case. Emergency candles and flashlights in the home.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Better fencing and protection against flooding and fire.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection,**

habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P128 anonymous

November 19, 2024 9:56 PM - 00:05:20 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

newspaper

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P129 anonymous

November 20, 2024 12:09 AM - 00:08:54 - Clemmons, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Yadkinville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Wildfire

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins,**

channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P130 mlmayers@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 12:36 AM - 00:04:14 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
n/a

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hailstorm

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Water system failure

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

n/a

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

n/a

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

make/publicize plans

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

general lack of knowledge/preparedness

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell**

us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Matthew Mayers
mlmayers@gmail.com
336-865-1955

P131 anonymous

November 20, 2024 11:27 AM - 00:05:46 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Blizzard of 1993 living in WNC

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Mosty wind damage with resulting tree failures and electric grid going down

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I rent

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Power banks, emergency radio, water reserves, cold weather gear, camp stove, storable food

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

email and text alerts

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Tree trimming and whatever electric and phone companies can do to shore up their resources

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

not that I can think of

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P132 anonymous

November 20, 2024 11:34 AM - 00:07:49 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Drought, tornado

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Our HOA did some grating by the community walking path.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Work with the HOA to unplug the culvert leading into the muddy creek.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also**

preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P133 anonymous

November 20, 2024 11:48 AM - 00:08:55 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Pfafftown

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Food Emergency

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P134 jordy.h.frankel@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 12:09 PM - 00:05:17 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.0.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

I have been in an earthquake while living in Winston.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Lightning

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Not at the moment

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I live on the top floor (the fourth floor) of an apartment complex in downtown Winston.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Unsure at the moment!

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I think it is important to create a plan for people experiencing homelessness during disasters as well.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space

preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Jo F.
Jordy.h.frankel@gmail.com

P135 tzanishbelcher@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 12:09 PM - 00:04:41 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.7 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

We had a serious flood where I used to live. While it didn't directly impact my residence, travel was extremely limited and we did not have access to water for nearly a week.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keeping trees trimmed; creating a disaster bag

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Tree trimming

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P136 anonymous

November 20, 2024 12:21 PM - 00:10:02 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because it never floods

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your**

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email is also good - Laura.l.laxton@gmail.com

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
I don't know - I'd like to learn more. Probably water limits, especially in summer.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
We need to take a fresh look at what risks are - climate change is making the norms shift and we get more hurricanes, odd weather patterns and dangers

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P137 mdowd01@hotmail.com

November 20, 2024 12:50 PM - 00:10:50 - Raleigh, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Unincorporated Davie County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Was living in Miami during Hurricane Andrew. However I did not lose my home or suffer injury.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Drought

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

New roof and updated improvements to my home

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Television

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

I'm not a social media participant so tv, mail and newspaper are good alternatives.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Good roads

Removal of trees that endanger buildings and roadways

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I'm not sure

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition,**

relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P138 anonymous

November 20, 2024 12:57 PM - 00:10:32 - Manhattan, United States - iOS 17.7.1 - Mobile Safari 17

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Lewisville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Flood in Macon,Ga in 1996

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Whole house generator installed

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Home mail, or local meetings

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Ensure infrastructure is maintained and up to code as required. Provide general information regarding highest risk to area and action plans in place to mitigate those risks.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P139 anonymous

November 20, 2024 2:37 PM - 00:09:42 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 16.7.10 - Mobile Safari 16

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Fran when I lived in Sanford

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Ice storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because it never floods

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your**

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
More electric lines buried under ground

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P140 anonymous

November 20, 2024 2:58 PM - 00:11:50 - Clemmons, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

in N.J. ,when i was a teen, Hurricane ? Hazel. .Lived on a farm. Lots of debris, no power, rental house we owned flooded.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

no

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

Yes

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

keep gutters clean and keep sturdy landscape plants.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Don't know what they do now, so can't answer.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P141 anonymous

November 20, 2024 3:11 PM - 00:04:08 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email or Text

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P142 ankoehle@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 4:47 PM - 00:11:36 - Clemmons, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 129

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Earthquake/Tsunami in Samoa, Sept 2009

Asheville for a conference during Helene Sept 2024

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Gun violence in schools. Law enforcement reinforcing new laws that threaten civil liberties

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

My understanding is that I am not eligible for flood insurance. I would buy it if I were. I assume not being eligible means I am not in a flood plain, but my property abuts a creek that swells A LOT with rain and my backyard is basically falling into it, so I am worried about the consequences of a lot of rain and runoff even if not just in the traditional "flooding" sense (although I worry about that too).

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

I bought the adjacent vacant lot next to me and am leaving it wooded so that there is area for rainwater to be absorbed back into the water table. I have worked with now 3 different excavating and landscaping companies to install drainage systems and plantings to better manage run off/erosion.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

School meetings are also a great idea.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Help people to think through emergency preparedness not just for natural disasters but human-inflicted ones like civil disturbance.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I want to know that law enforcement will protect people's civil liberties but I know we can't expect that. Police enforced the Jim Crow laws of the pre-civil rights area and if they didn't believe in doing so their only option was to leave the force, as far as I understand.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P143 lasky.joshua@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 6:12 PM - 00:10:45 - Laurens, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

My house flooded when I lived in New York during Hurricane Floyd in 1999

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Broader disruptions to utilities and supply chain due to climate change

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Building up food and water stocks, buying portable electric battery/chargers, getting solar panels and battery backup installed through Solarize the Triad campaign, creating shelter/evacuation plans/kits.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce**

your risks to hazards in your area?
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Creating common guidelines for action given certain events (e.g., major storm, widespread power outage, etc), and messaging them throughout the community

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the

techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.
Very important

P144 elizabethwhitingpierce@gmail.com

November 20, 2024 8:15 PM - 00:03:56 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**
I rent

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
More tree cover to address heat, more public spaces for people without ac to shelter in

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P145 anonymous

November 20, 2024 8:19 PM - 00:07:58 - Clemmons, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Clemmons

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Lightning

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Tornado sirens when there is a tornado in the area.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P146 anonymous

November 20, 2024 11:22 PM - 00:14:36 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Post election violence and civil unrest. It may not be immediate but the continued disinformation and promotion of violence will accelerate peoples opinions and civil unrest.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Maintain good roof repair. Have cut down 4 tall oak trees that were diseased to eliminate them falling on my house. Have also waterproofed my basement and installed battery back-ups for sump pumps.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Mass neighborhood mailings, local meetings, radio announcements.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Increase public awareness about pre-hazard preparedness & planning strategies. Make the public more aware of post strategy resources and safe alternatives. Increase awareness of need for household disaster planning as well as community planning.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Inform residents and homeowners about pre-disaster planning & resources.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to**

protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Barbara A. Cassidy, bcassidy425@gmail.com

P147 anonymous

November 21, 2024 1:24 AM - 00:14:36 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Industrial chemical explosion

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

I'm not sure

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I am concerned about water quality

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P148 anonymous

November 21, 2024 2:40 PM - 00:04:19 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Samsung Internet 27

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Hugo

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Landslides

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Not my home

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Television

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Trainings

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Communication

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P149 scotthyates@gmail.com

November 22, 2024 4:34 PM - 00:49:01 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Rural Hall

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P150 ahubbard002@triad.rr.com

November 22, 2024 9:06 PM - 00:17:10 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 18.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Cyber attacks on municipalities, water , gas , electric sources targeted

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Responsible tree maintenance. Responsible roof and home maintenance. Dialog with neighbors if I see hazardous situations on their property or streets. Ie not parking on leaf piles in the street, removing dead trees, etc…

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Newspaper

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

PSA on various platforms

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Continue to fund and prioritize public safety. Educate the public on threats and dangers and prevention. Empower neighborhoods to make decisions to stay safe.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Lithium battery charging education and how to minimize house fires

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space

preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P151 anonymous

November 22, 2024 11:59 PM - 00:08:20 - Winston-Salem, United States - Mac OS 10.15.7 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

drought leading to wildfire

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Removed close trees; rain barrel.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

NextDoor announcements;

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
remove trees leaning over roadway. Clear invasive species from woodland.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
adequate and reliable communication with the community. People who are informed don't have to follow conspiracy theorists.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P152 cjarvis@townofwlnutcove.org

November 23, 2024 9:19 PM - 00:34:21 - Manhattan, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Walnut Cove

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

Yes

Q3 3. If "Yes," please explain.

Multiple Hurricanes (Pender / New Hanover Counties), Tornados (Stokes County / Stoneville), Floods (Stokes / Pender / New Hanover), Blizzards (New Hanover / Pender / Forsyth / Stokes), Straight Line Winds w/ Extensive Damage (Walnut Cove)

US Dept of Homeland Security NDMS & NMRT Teams with multiple disaster deployments in the United States.

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Extremely concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Drought

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Flood

Q7 7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?

Domestic terror attacks and biological incidents that significantly disrupt public utilities and supply chain.

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

Home is located near the highest elevation in the Town and far above the local flood plains.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tree maintenance on the property. Installation of a code compliant generator for secondary power. Stored source of adequate food and water supply for the household for 7 days. Secondary sources of receiving information: Wx radio, analog TV and radio with back up power supply. Solar chargeable power bank for phones and tablets. Adequate rotated source of generator fuel supply. Stock of rotated pharmaceuticals.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

USPS Mailer, eMail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Ensure adequate local source of items need to establish a Special Needs Shelter. A large skilled nursing and an assisted living facility with memory care in the Town.

Increased awareness / database of homebound, special needs and handicapped citizens to ensure they are confirmed safe in the event of a disaster.

Ensure the Town's Public Works staff maintains sources of fuel, maintained saws, blowers and materials to service them.

Two roadside solar message boards to accompany the MERT unit with barricades. Mobile generator powered light plant.

Ensure curbs and storm drains are free of debris, roadsides and right of ways are unobstructed for

drainage.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Increasing the training and support for a Public Health response to CBRN events including increased collaboration with the railroad and Emergency Management.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name**

and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)

Chad E. Jarvis
306 Summit Street
Walnut Cove NC 27052-9353
(336) 596-2550
cjarvis@townofwalnutcove.org

P153 anonymous

November 24, 2024 12:53 AM - 00:06:28 - Winston-Salem, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 1. Where do you live?

Winston-Salem

Q2 2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?

No

Q4 4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?

Somewhat concerned

Q5 5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:

Tornado

Q6 6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:

Extreme Heat

Q8 8. Is your home located in a floodplain?

No

Q9 9. Do you have flood insurance?

No

Q10 10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Increased awareness publicity of risks that we should be on the lookout for and how to minimize them.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately**

after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P154 bbgnate@aol.com

November 24, 2024 12:10 PM - 00:04:26 - Myakka City, United States - iOS 18.1.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to**

hazards?
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**
Email

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Just more public outreach like mailers.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins,**

channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P155 rachel.e.wilson76@gmail.com

November 25, 2024 5:39 PM - 00:04:41 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 491

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Rural Hall

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Hurricane flooded our basement once

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Acts of Terror

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Drought

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**
Trump

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Idk

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P156 anonymous

November 25, 2024 7:31 PM - 00:29:58 - Winston-Salem, United States - Linux x86_64 - Chrome 130

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Civil Disturbance

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

No

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Online

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

I have no idea !

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

I think that people need to know what resources are available to their communities. We need to be informed about the need for flood insurance and other options that should be considered for the safety of our communities.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Juanita Withers
2212 NE 24th Street
Winston Salem NC. 27105

P157 anonymous

November 26, 2024 6:03 PM - 00:02:19 - Kernersville, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Kernersville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your**

home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P158 erineieio@aol.com

November 27, 2024 3:36 AM - 00:03:55 - Winston-Salem, United States - iOS 17.6.1 - Facebook 490

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Forsyth County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Flooding with hurricane Michael

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Annexation by Rural Hall

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Creek bank stabilization

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Television

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Education, utilize volunteers, training

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P159 anonymous

November 27, 2024 1:22 PM - 00:04:20 - Salisbury, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Walkerton

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Tornado,ice storm, hurricane

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**
No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**
No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to**

hazards?
No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**
Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Somewhat important

P160 scott-self@triad.rr.com

November 30, 2024 6:05 PM - 00:08:38 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Firefox 132

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Flood, Tornado, Extreme Heat

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q11 **11. If "Other," please explain.**

I'm researching flood insurance now.

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Added flood barriers.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Make changes to limit CO2 to help thwart the dangers of climate change. Promote public transit and other methods to limit automotive CO2 production. Laws to curb Co2 production by industry and energy production.

Review local road and waterway infrastructure for ways to limit damage from rising water during high precipitation events.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Ensure the proper plans are in place to provide support to affected citizens during a disaster event.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Somewhat important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Somewhat important

P161 cjjones51@yahoo.com

December 1, 2024 4:27 PM - 00:11:45 - Charlotte, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Walkerton

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

tornado, or hurricane remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

keep tree debris clear on my property, regularly clear storm drainage around my property. make sure sump pump in crawl space basement working properly

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

community public meeting

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

communicate information and hazards to residents

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

not at this time

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P162 anonymous

December 12, 2024 4:11 PM - 00:03:32 - Los Angeles, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Television

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P163 katlynncockerham@gmail.com

December 13, 2024 2:03 AM - 00:02:55 - Danbury, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Mount Airy

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P164 anonymous

December 19, 2024 11:31 PM - 00:08:59 - Yadkinville, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
East Bend

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Hugo, tornadoes

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Acts of terror, Random acts of violence and school shootings

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Never really considered it

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Television, news

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these**

activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P165 anonymous

December 29, 2024 6:09 PM - 00:02:32 - Elkin, United States - iOS 18.1.1 - Mobile Safari 18

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Jonesville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Water mitigation completed around foundation

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Mail

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these**

activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P166 anonymous

January 12, 2025 1:44 AM - 00:03:39 - Clemmons, United States - iOS 18.2.1 - Chrome 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Unincorporated Yadkin County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Helene

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Acts of Terror

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

I don't know

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

I don't know

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these**

activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P167 adrian.smith@robertrustfoods.com

January 12, 2025 6:29 PM - 00:06:12 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 131

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Wildfire

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

Drought, extreme heat, cyber attacks, and dam failures are all concerning.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Landscaping changes to move water away from the foundation.

Removal of understory brush that could catch fire and threaten our home.

Removal of large trees that could fall and hit the house.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**
Mail

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**
Controlled burns of city owned property like parks.

Build a secondary spillway at Salem Lake.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
Climate change will increase severe weather.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency**

response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Adrian Smith
336-692-4621

P168 dmoore@clemmns.org

March 28, 2025 7:36 PM - 00:11:43 - Clemmons, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 134

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Other: Unincorporated Davidson County

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**
Experienced in the impact caused by microbursts and have assisted with disaster recovery efforts in the wake of a 1000-year flood event in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**
Severe Winter/Ice Storms

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

The threat of wildfire.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not necessary because I'm elevated or otherwise protected

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Maintain positive drainage around my home.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Code Red alerts.

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

Maintain regional stormwater detention systems and ensure that stream and waterways are debris-free.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

The threat of wildfire.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**

20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P169 anonymous

April 3, 2025 2:33 PM - 00:08:26 - Winston-Salem, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 135

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Boonville

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Tornadoes and flood

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Hurricane Remnants

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

I feel that any of the options listed could pose a significant threat to our community.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Public Workshops/Meetings

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or**

eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?
Not sure at this time.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**
None

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.
Somewhat important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**
Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Somewhat important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

P170 jeff.sedlacek@dobson-nc.com

April 16, 2025 2:03 PM - 00:02:58 - Mount Airy, United States - Windows 10 - Chrome 135

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Dobson

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Hurricane Helene

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Somewhat concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Flood

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

Yes

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Somewhat important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Somewhat important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Very important

P171 anonymous

April 16, 2025 2:13 PM - 00:07:41 - Clemmons, United States - Windows 10 - Edge 135

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**

Elkin

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**

Yes

Q3 **3. If "Yes," please explain.**

Several hurricanes and tornados have impacted my property with fallen trees and debris. Growing up I lived through several hurricanes that flooded my hometown and went without power for weeks.

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**

Extremely concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Severe Thunderstorms/High Winds

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Tornado

Q7 **7. Are there any other hazards that you feel pose a wide-scale threat to your community?**

The leftovers from a tropical storm could impact our community and infrastructure significantly. We have learned from recent events, prepare as they are stronger and more significant.

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Not located in a floodplain

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q13 **13. If "Yes," please explain.**

Keep food stocked and when severe weather is projected, we secure water sources and get gas for our generator. We have two heat sources in case we lose power and stock a freezer we could utilize longer term for keeping food cold if power is lost for a long time. Considering purchasing a whole house generator.

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Internet (Including Social Media)

Q17 **17. Are there any other ways you prefer to receive information? If so, please explain.**

Emails or public meetings

Q18 **18. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?**

More outreach and have tools and resources at the residents' fingertips through their website and social media outlets.

Q19 **19. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with hazards or disasters in the community that you think are important?**

Cooperative water sharing with neighboring communities may be considered to reduce the drought risk.

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Very important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Very important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**
Very important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**
Very important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**
Very important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**
Very important

Q26 **This survey may be submitted anonymously; however, if you provide us with your name and contact information below, we will have the ability to follow up with you to learn more about your ideas or concerns. (Optional)**
Meredith Detsch, honeycuttma4028@gmail.com

P172 anonymous

April 20, 2025 8:01 AM - 00:01:58 - Yadkinville, United States - Android 10 - Chrome 135

Q1 **1. Where do you live?**
Winston-Salem

Q2 **2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster?**
No

Q4 **4. How concerned are you about the possibility of our community being impacted by a disaster?**
Not concerned

Q5 **5. Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Extreme Heat

Q6 **6. Please select the one hazard you think is the second highest threat to your neighborhood:**

Drought

Q8 **8. Is your home located in a floodplain?**

No

Q9 **9. Do you have flood insurance?**

No

Q10 **10. If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**

Other

Q12 **12. Have you taken any steps to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Yes

Q14 **14. Are you interested in making your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

No

Q15 **15. Do you know what office to contact to find out more information about how to reduce your risks to hazards in your area?**

No

Q16 **16. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

Newspaper

Q20 **A number of community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. In general, these activities fall into one of the following six broad categories. In the next six questions, please tell us how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.**
20. Prevention -Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.

Not important

Q21 **21. Property Protection - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.**

Not important

Q22 **22. Natural Resource Protection - Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include: floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.**

Not important

Q23 **23. **Structural Projects - **Actions intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of the hazard. Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls and storm sewers.**

Not important

Q24 **24. Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.**

Not important

Q25 **25. **Public Education and Awareness - **Actions to inform citizens about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials and demonstration events.**

Not important

Appendix E
COMPLETED MITIGATION ACTIONS

This section of the Plan includes the mitigation actions that have been identified as having been completed or deleted by the participating jurisdictions in previous version of the plan.

Caswell County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-6	Review and revise the Sub-Division Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flood	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The Subdivision Ordinance now allows clustering of residential lots. This action is complete
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete

Town of Milton Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-6	Review and revise the Sub-Division Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flood	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The Subdivision Ordinance now allows clustering of residential lots. This action is complete
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete

Town of Yanceyville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	The Towns of Milton and Yanceyville will adopt Resolutions to participate in the NFIP and request that an Inter-Local Agreement be reached with the County to provide Administrative Services over this program	All	High	Town Manager Milton, Town Manager of Yanceyville	Local	Completed	The Town of Yanceyville is now a participant in the NFIP.
P-6	Review and revise the Sub-Division Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flood	Moderate	Caswell County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The Subdivision Ordinance now allows clustering of residential lots. This action is complete
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations	All	High	Caswell County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete

Davie County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Davie County updates the land use plan as needed and includes hazard mitigation strategies as a routine part of this process. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-2	Develop a policy to minimize public services to proposed new structures that will be located in 100-year floodplain areas.	Flooding	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Through the planning and zoning process Davie County ensures that there is a low impact from structures that may be in the 100 year flood plain by denying or restricting structures in these areas. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-3	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Hazard mitigation is a high priority and strategies have been integrated and enforced through local ordinances. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-5	Review and revise the Planning Ordinance to allow for clustering of residential lots.	Flooding	Moderate	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Davie County has continued to encourage cluster development. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-6	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Davie County Planning and Zoning	Federal, State	Completed	Davie County Floodplain maps are updated regularly by the State/FEMA. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Davie County Building Inspections	Local	Action to be deleted at next update.	This is the process that Davie County uses to inspect flood damaged structures. This is not a mitigation action and will be removed during the 2025 plan update.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Bermuda Run Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Davie County updates the land use plan as needed and includes hazard mitigation strategies as a routine part of this process. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-3	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
P-6	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Federal, State	Completed	Davie County Floodplain maps are updated regularly by the State/FEMA. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	Action to be deleted during the 2025 update.	This is the process that Davie County uses to inspect flood damaged structures. This is not a mitigation action and will be removed during the 2025 plan update.
Emergency Services							
Action #	**Description**	**Hazard(s) Addressed**	**Relative Priority**	**Lead Agency/ Department**	**Potential Funding Sources**	**Implementation Schedule**	**Implementation Status**
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Bermuda Run, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Cooleemee Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	Davie County updates the land use plan as needed and includes hazard mitigation strategies as a routine part of this process. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-3	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
P-6	Revise and update the regulatory floodplain maps.	Flooding	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Federal, State	2030	Davie County Floodplain maps are updated regularly by the State/FEMA. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	Action to be deleted during the 2025 plan update.	This is the process that Davie County uses to inspect flood damaged structures. This is not a mitigation action and will be removed during the 2025 plan update.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Cooleemee, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Mocksville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	At next Land Use Plan Update, review and include hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	2030	Davie County updates the land use plan as needed and includes hazard mitigation strategies as a routine part of this process. This action will be removed from the plan during the 2025 update.
P-3	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Mocksville, Davie County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flooding	High	Mocksville, Davie County Building Inspections	Local	2030, Review and update post-event	This is the process that Davie County uses to inspect flood damaged structures. This is not a mitigation action and will be removed during the 2025 plan update.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Mocksville, Davie County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Forsyth County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-13	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Town of Bethania Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Bethania, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Town of Bethania, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Town of Bethania, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Village of Clemmons Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives. Clemmons is updating their UDO to incorporate a site plan review item which references Hazard Mitigation Objectives 1.1, 2.1., and 3.2. Site plan petitions will consider and ensure compliance with those objectives and plan reports will indicate this.	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	Clemmons updated their UDO to incorporate a site plan review item which references Hazard Mitigation Objectives 1.1, 2.1, and 3.2. Site plan petitions consider and ensure compliance with those objectives and plan reports indicate this. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flood	High	Village of Clemmons, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State	Completed	NCEM and Forsyth County multi-jurisdictional floodplain management officials work together to identify flood prone areas throughout the county in which to conduct detailed flood studies during FIRM revisions. NCEM has not set a date for the completion of updated FIRMs.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Village of Clemmons, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Village of Clemmons, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-9	Identify an Emergency Operations center and an Alternate Emergency Operations Center.	All	High	Village of Clemmons	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-10	Develop a Continuity of Government Operations Plan.	All	High	Village of Clemmons	Local	Completed	Clemmons continuously updates their Emergency Management Plan. Clemmons added Appendix H to the Plan, which includes the "Line of Succession" for the governing body. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Clemmons Branch Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Village of Clemmons, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-4	Participate in outreach activities to inform and educate the public of emergency preparedness and mitigation strategies/techniques. Example activities: newsletters, websites, hotlines, mailings, television broadcasts & postings, public events, etc.	All	Moderate	Village of Clemmons	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Town of Kernersville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Town of Kernersville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Town of Lewisville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Town of Lewisville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Town of Rural Hall Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-6	Revise, update, and locally adopt floodplain maps (FIRMs – Flood Insurance Rate Maps).	Flood	High	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Federal, State	Completed	NCEM and Forsyth County multi-jurisdictional floodplain management officials work together to identify flood prone areas throughout the county in which to conduct detailed flood studies during FIRM revisions. NCEM has not set a date for the completion of updated FIRMs.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.
Emergency Services							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Town of Rural Hall, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Village of Tobaccoville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.
Emergency Services							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Village of Tobaccoville, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-4	Participate in outreach activities to inform and educate the public of emergency preparedness and mitigation strategies/techniques. Example activities: newsletters, websites, hotlines, mailings, television broadcasts & postings, public events, etc.	All	Moderate	Village of Tobaccoville	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Town of Walkertown Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.
Emergency Services							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-11	Public Works/Road Maintenance Plan in place to mitigate traffic problems caused by winter storms.	Winter Storm	High	Town of Walkertown	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	Town of Walkertown, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

City of Winston-Salem Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Update the Subdivision Ordinance by reviewing and incorporating hazard mitigation objectives.	All	Moderate	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-7	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-8	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1) inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2) restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3) conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4) work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-9	Create a digital zoning map (Geo-Data) that can be easily reproduced for staff and public use and update on an annual basis.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-10	Digitize all floodplain related development documents and link them to a GIS platform.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-11	Create a position for a full time Certified Floodplain Manager for the entire county that coordinates Community Rating System activities and certification maintenance for all Forsyth County communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management, Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Completed	There is a CFM on staff with the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division that handles Stormwater activities. Another staff member is expected to obtain their CFM. These staff positions handle floodplain management activities throughout the county. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-12	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	Flood	High	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-13	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-14	Develop and implement the Firewise Program.	Wildfire	Moderate	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	State, Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. The suburban nature of Forsyth County and effective local codes offset the benefits of implementing the Firewise Program in Forsyth County.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-15	Enforce burning bans during droughts.	Wildfire	High	Forsyth County Forester, Local Fire Department	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
P-16	Participate in the Piedmont Triad Water Quality Partnership to maintain an environmentally friendly storm water system and implement best storm water management practices.	Flood	High	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem Stormwater	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Property Protection							
PP-1	Create and maintain a list of repetitive flood loss properties.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-3	Limit new development and encroachment (building or fill) to 15% of the Floodway Fringe.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning	Local	Deleted	This action has been deleted. Current ordinance standards restrict encroachment to no more than 50% of the flood fringe. A proposal was made to the Public Works Committee of the Winston-Salem City Council to adopt regulations that would limit flood fringe encroachment to no more than 15%. On September 23, 2010, the City of Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Inspections Division conducted a tour of the various flood fringe areas for the Council's Public Works Committee to show how the more restrictive regulations would impact a sampling of flood fringe areas. No change has been made to fill limits in the floodway fringe due to lack of political will.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PP-4	Provide cost-share information in conjunction with FEMA flood mitigation grant assistance program information to property owners within the City of Winston-Salem.	Flood	Moderate	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Emergency Services							
ES-1	Ensure adequate hazard warning in case of major hazard event.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	State	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-5	Train Community Emergency Response Teams and maintain notification rosters.	All	Moderate	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	A "Forsyth County CERT Standard Operating Guide" was developed by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management in 2011. Two CERT courses and a day-long CERT Refresher Workshop were held in 2011 as well. One CERT course was held in the Spring of 2012. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7a	Acquisition of WebEOC (resource management and communications software).	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Complete	This software was purchased in 2015 by the city of Winston-Salem and is available via an annual subscription to emergency management partners throughout the county.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
ES-7b	Acquire and utilize Hazus (GIS-based mapping software developed by FEMA that models community impacts for flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes) for mitigation planning.	Flood, Hurricane, Earthquake	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Federal, State, Local	Completed	EM acquired Hazus and attended several Hazus training courses at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Emergency Operations Center GIS support staff is working with EM to develop Hazus models and other mapping technologies. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
ES-7c	Utilize subject matter expert (SME) support groups to develop emerging technologies in disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	EM established an Emergency Preparedness Technology Support Group in order to share knowledge and ideas of SMEs in the fields of technology and disaster management. This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
Public Education and Awareness							

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-1	Update flood protection, emergency preparedness, and other hazard education materials in Forsyth County Public Library.	All	High	Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local Library System, FEMA publications	Complete	Complete
PEA-2	The Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Flood Plain Administrator/Engineer has received training on erosion and sedimentation control methods and on floodplain surveying certification. On an annual basis, this person makes numerous site visits to assist property owners and developers with problems and potential problems associated with drainage, erosion, and flooding. Site visits are made at the request of the property owner or developer and are usually handled through the Stormwater Division.	Flood	High	Winston-Salem Stormwater Division	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)
PEA-3	Develop and conduct county-wide educational programs for the general public, organizations and businesses that emphasize emergency preparedness for all types of local hazards and help them identify how mitigation and preparedness can become incorporated into their own routine functions.	All	High	City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emergency Management	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
PEA-4	Participate in outreach activities to inform and educate the public of emergency preparedness and mitigation strategies/techniques. Example activities: newsletters, websites, hotlines, mailings, television broadcasts & postings, public events, etc.	All	Moderate	City of Winston-Salem	Local	Completed	This action has been completed and, since it is an ongoing action, it will be incorporated into the capability assessment narrative in future plan updates. (See Table C.56.)

Stokes County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-3	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	Completed	The Building Inspections plan for flood damaged structures has been put into place and is carried out after flooding events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-4	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1. Inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2. Restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3. Conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4. Work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	Completed	Procedures for storm damage and disconnected utility services have been put into place and are carried out after events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Town of Danbury Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-3	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	Completed	The Building Inspections plan for flood damaged structures has been put into place and is carried out after flooding events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-4	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1. Inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2. Restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3. Conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4. Work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Stokes County Planning and Community Development	Local	Completed	Procedures for storm damage and disconnected utility services have been put into place and are carried out after events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

City of King Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-3	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	City of King Planning Department	Local	Completed	The Building Inspections plan for flood damaged structures has been put into place and is carried out after flooding events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-4	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1. Inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2. Restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3. Conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4. Work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	City of King Planning Department	Local	Completed	Procedures for storm damage and disconnected utility services have been put into place and are carried out after events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Town of Walnut Cove Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-3	Building Inspections – Flood Damaged Structures. Any and all portions of buildings that have been submerged for any length of time will be inspected for flood related damage as well as other conditions that may be dangerous to life, health or other property. Plan for Damaged Structures: 1. Overall damage assessment/data collection (visual inspection from roadways). 2. Data compiled and geographical areas assigned to teams. 3. Second detailed assessment by area teams. 4. Portions of walls, floors, ceilings, etc. that have been exposed to water will be opened for evaluation. 5. All construction that is repaired, replaced, dried or sealed will be inspected before covered. 6. Structure inspected for certificate of compliance.	Flood	High	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	Completed	The Building Inspections plan for flood damaged structures has been put into place and is carried out after flooding events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
P-4	Policy and procedures related to storm damage and disconnected utility services: 1. Inform public via television, radio and newspaper of the necessary steps to have utilities restored; 2. Restrict travel as necessary while collecting damage assessment data; 3. Conduct inspections on first come, first serve basis; 4. Work overtime to expedite utility reconnections.	All	High	Town of Walnut Cove Town Manager	Local	Completed	Procedures for storm damage and disconnected utility services have been put into place and are carried out after events. Therefore, this action will be removed from the next update of the plan as a capability.

Surry County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Annually report on progression of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	All	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	The county will continue to produce an annual report on the progress of the mitigation plan. This action will be removed from the next update as a capability.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-4	Create listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

Town of Dobson Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	Consider a community ratings system evaluation to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flood, Landslide	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Deleted	The town does not currently participate in the CRS or NFIP
P-4	Annually report on progression of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	All	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	The county will continue to produce an annual report on the progress of the mitigation plan. This action will be removed from the next update as a capability.
Property Protection							
PP-2	Address properties that are vulnerable to flood damage, especially those that are repetitive loss properties to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flood, Landslide	High	Town of Dobson, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Parks and Recreation	Local, State, Federal	Deleted	The town does not currently participate in the CRS or NFIP
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-4	Create listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Dobson, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

Town of Elkin Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-14	Create listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information	Winter Storm	Moderate	Elkin Fire Department	Elkin Fire Department	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

City of Mount Airy Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-4	Annually report on progression of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	All	Moderate	Surry County Planning and Development	Surry County Planning and Development	Completed	The city will continue to produce an annual report on the progress of the mitigation plan. This action will be removed from the next update as a capability.
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-2	Listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information.	Drought	Moderate	Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

Town of Pilot Mountain Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-1	Consider a community ratings system evaluation to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flood, Landslide	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Deleted	The town does not currently participate in the CRS or NFIP
P-4	Annually report on progression of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	All	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	The county will continue to produce an annual report on the progress of the mitigation plan. This action will be removed from the next update as a capability.
Property Protection							
PP-2	Address properties that are vulnerable to flood damage, especially those that are repetitive loss properties to continue compliance with NFIP.	Flood, Landslide	High	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Planning and Development, Surry County Parks and Recreation	Local, State, Federal	Deleted	The town does not currently participate in the CRS or NFIP
Public Education and Awareness							
PEA-4	Listing of local radio and TV stations which will broadcast local weather and emergency information.	Drought	Moderate	Town of Pilot Mountain, Surry County Emergency Management	Surry County Emergency Management	Completed	This list has been created and so the action is complete. This will be removed from the next update as a capability.

Yadkin County Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Boonville Completed Mitigation Actions

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Town of Boonville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of East Bend Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Town of East Bend, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Jonesville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Town of Jonesville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Town of Yadkinville Mitigation Action Plan

Action #	Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Relative Priority	Lead Agency/ Department	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	Implementation Status
Prevention							
P-2	Update the Floodplain Ordinance to raise the minimum flood protection level.	Flood	Moderate	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Planning and Zoning	Local	Completed	The minimum flood protection level was raised. This action is complete.
Emergency Services							
ES-3	Establish program to maintain continuity of government operations.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	A program has been developed to maintain continuity of operations in the event of a disaster. This action is complete.
ES-4	Identify alternate Emergency Operations Center locations.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate location for the EOC. This action is complete
ES-5	Identify alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county.	All	High	Town of Yadkinville, Yadkin County Emergency Services	Local	Completed	The county has identified an alternate detour routes from major arteries in the county. This action is complete

Appendix F
Flood Extent and Hazard Maps

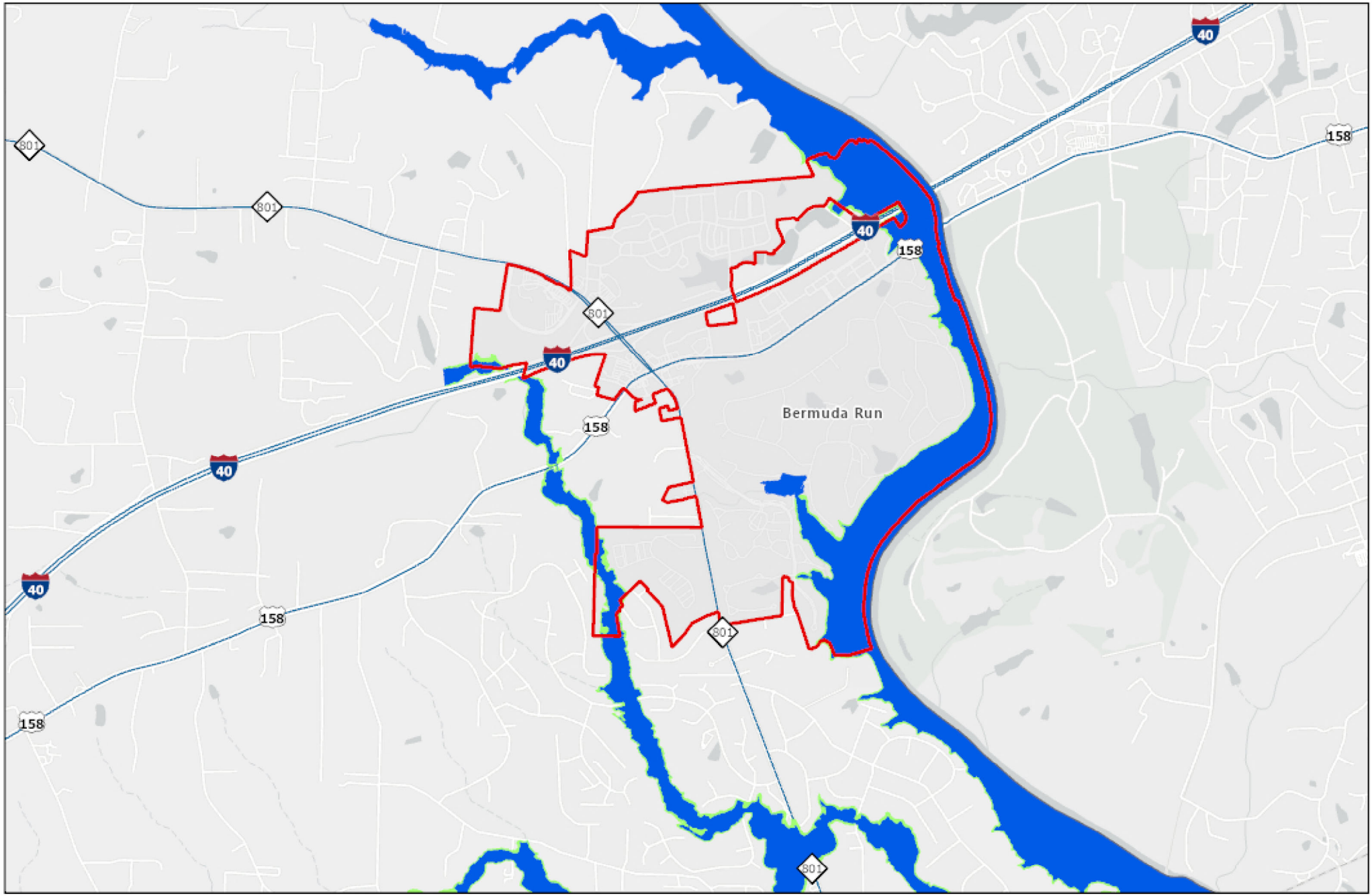
Potential Flood Extent by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	USGS National Water Information System (NWIS)	NC Flood Inundation Mapping & Alert Network (FIMAN)
Caswell County	**440.7 ft** (20.70 ft NGVD29 Datum + 420 ft, 10/15/1954, USGS)	**423.4 ft** (24.1 ft NAVD88 Datum + 399.3 ft, 3/10/2025, USGS)
Milton	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 378.6 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Yanceyville	**440.7 ft** (20.70 ft NGVD29 Datum + 420 ft, 10/15/1954, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Davie County	**701.71 ft** (6.71 ft NGVD29 Datum + 695 ft, 6/16/1979, USGS)	**685.5 ft** (22.6 ft NAVD88 Datum + 662.9 ft, 10/2/1929, USGS)
Bermuda Run	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 719.6 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Cooleemee	**656.82 ft** (32.25 ft NGVD29 Datum + 624.57 ft, 10/3/1929, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Mocksville	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 769.4 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Forsyth County	**739.68 ft** (14.3 ft NGVD29 Datum + 725.38 ft, 5/24/1965, USGS)	**772.4 ft** (4.4 ft NAVD88 Datum + 768 ft, 9/26/2024, NCEM)
Bethania	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 792.5 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Clemmons	**712.39 ft** (16 ft NGVD29 Datum + 696.39 ft, 1925, USGS)	**697.9 ft** (6.9 ft NAVD88 Datum + 691 ft, 9/26/2024, NCEM)
Kernersville	**24.36 ft** (no datum conversion, 8/16/1969, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Lewisville	**703.51 ft** (23 ft NGVD29 Datum + 680.51 ft, 1945, USGS)	**726.9 ft** (25.8 ft NAVD88 Datum + 701.1 ft, 9/27/2024, USGS)
Rural Hall	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 972.1 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Tobaccoville	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 998.8 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Walkertown	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 880 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Winston-Salem	**739.68 ft** (14.3 ft NGVD29 Datum + 725.38 ft, 5/24/1965, USGS)	**772.4 ft** (4.4 ft NAVD88 Datum + 768 ft, 9/26/2024, NCEM)
Rockingham County	**704.79 ft** (15.49 ft NAVD88 Datum + 689.3 ft, 8/17/1985, USGS)	**704.7 ft** (15.5 ft NAVD88 Datum + 689.2 ft, 8/16/1985, USGS)
Eden	**558.08 ft** (19.28 ft NAVD88 Datum + 538.8 ft, 8/15/1940, USGS)	**558.1 ft** (19.3 ft NAVD88 Datum + 538.8 ft, 8/14/1940, USGS)
Madison	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 608.2 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Mayodan	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 674.1 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Reidsville	**655.62 ft** (5.62 ft NGVD29 Datum + 650 ft, 2/6/2004, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Stoneville	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = N/A	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Wentworth	**547.2 ft** (34.9 ft NAVD88 Datum + 512.3 ft, 1908, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Stokes County	**850.9 ft** (19.5 ft NAVD88 Datum + 831.4 ft, 8/17/1985, USGS)	**850.9 ft** (19.5 ft NAVD88 Datum + 831.4 ft, 8/16/1985, USGS)
Danbury	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 794.2 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
King	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 1,069.8 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Walnut Cove	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 717.9 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Surry County	**1,032.1 ft** (12.1 ft NGVD29 Datum + 1,020 ft, 10/2/1929, USGS)	**1,025.7 ft** (23.7 ft NAVD88 Datum + 1,002 ft, 8/27/2023, NCEM)
Dobson	**1,032.1 ft** (12.1 ft NGVD29 Datum + 1,020 ft, 10/2/1929, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Elkin	**15.03 ft** (no datum conversion, 9/20/1971, USGS)	**903.2 ft** (37.5 ft NAVD88 Datum + 865.7 ft, 8/15/1940, USGS)
Mount Airy	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 1,190.7 ft	**1,025.7 ft** (23.7 ft NAVD88 Datum + 1,002 ft, 8/27/2023, NCEM)

Pilot Mountain	**886.5 ft** (106.5 ft NGVD29 Datum + 780 ft, 6/14/1947, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Yadkin County	**850.9 ft** (19.50 ft NAVD88 Datum + 831.4 ft, 8/17/1985, USGS)	**903.2 ft** (37.5 ft NAVD88 Datum + 865.7 ft, 8/15/1940, USGS)
Boonville	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = N/A	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
East Bend	No USGS data, approximate highest BFE = 951.1 ft	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Jonesville	**850.9 ft** (19.50 ft NAVD88 Datum + 831.4 ft, 8/17/1985, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits
Yadkinville	**740.37 ft** (12.37 ft NGVD29 Datum + 728 ft, 8/10/1970, USGS)	No gages/data near jurisdiction limits

USGS Source: https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/nc/nwis/peak
FIMAN Source: https://fiman.nc.gov/#/

Bermuda Run - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

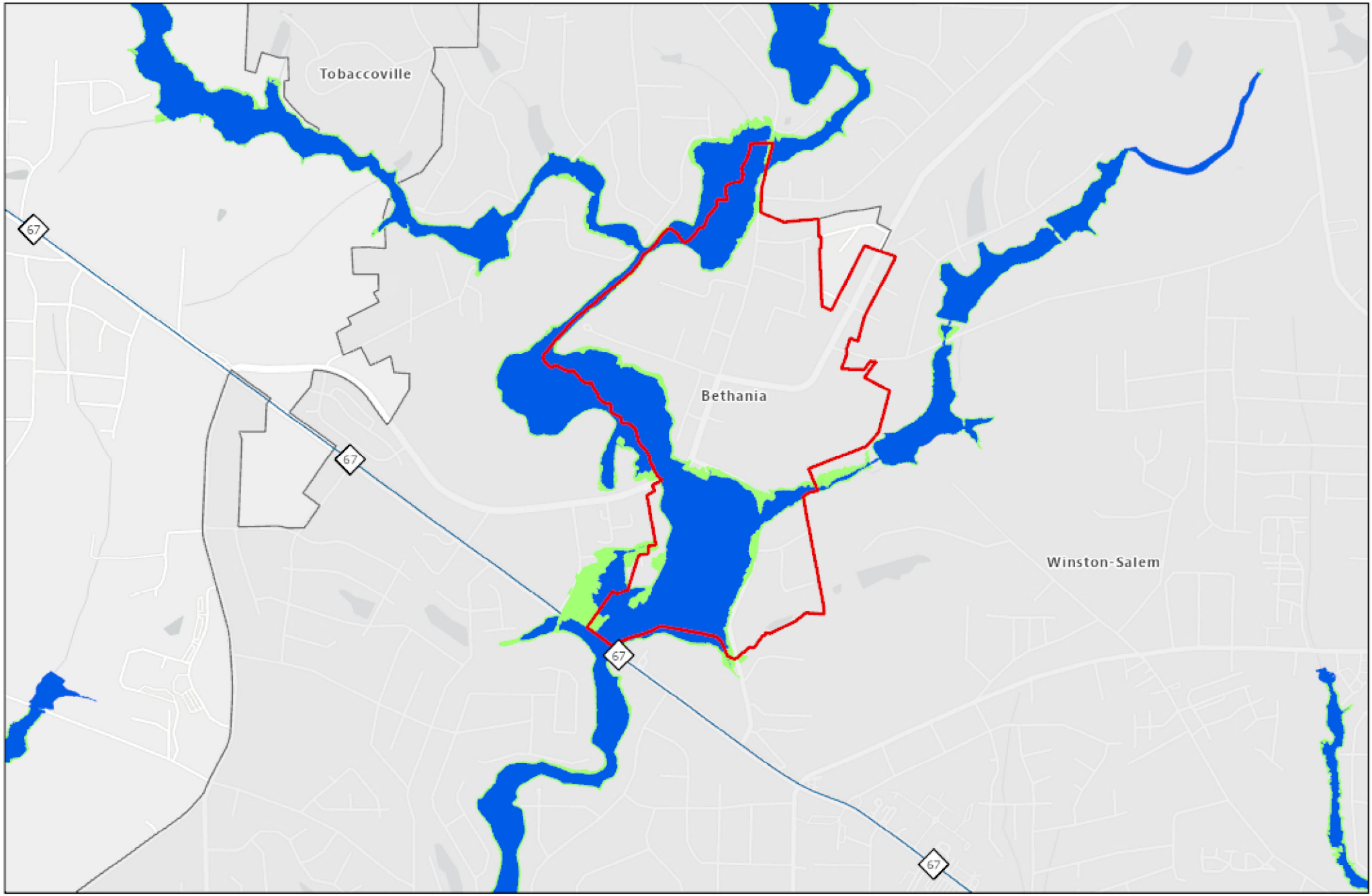
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.45 0.9 1.8 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37059C
Latest Study Effective Date: 6/16/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/15/2022

N

Bethania - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

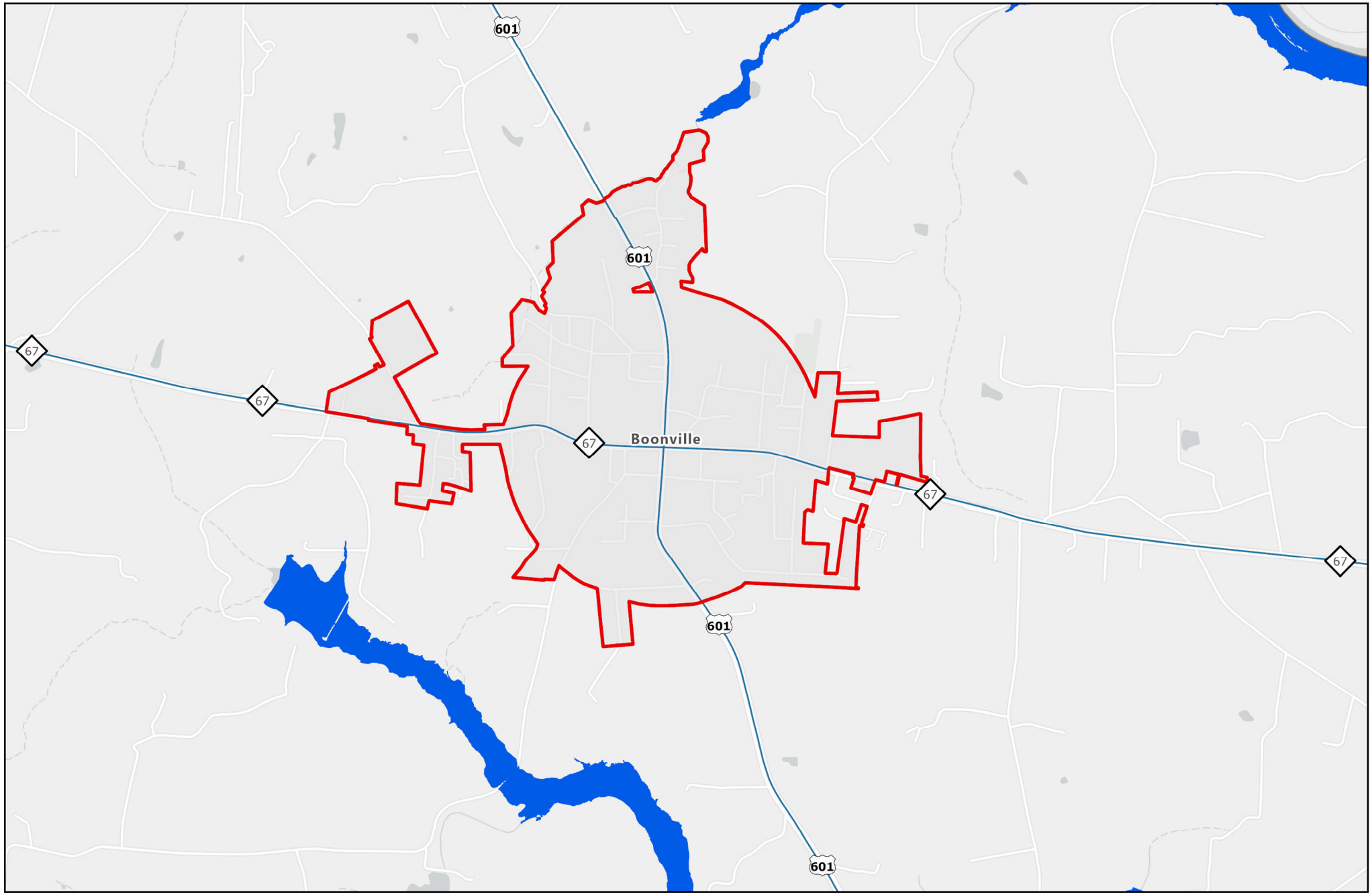
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

Boonville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

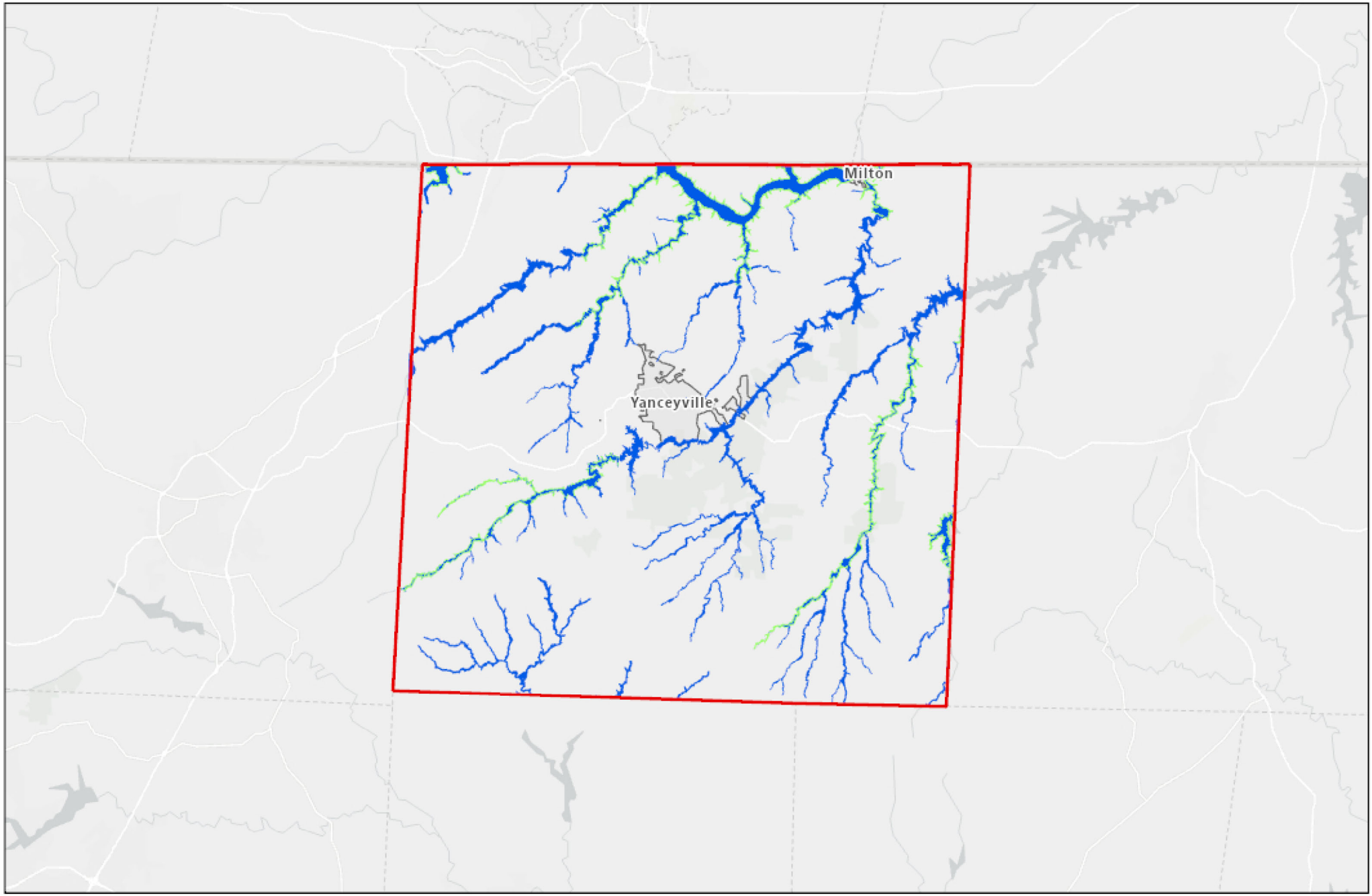
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.33 0.65 1.3 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37197C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 2/9/2017

Caswell County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

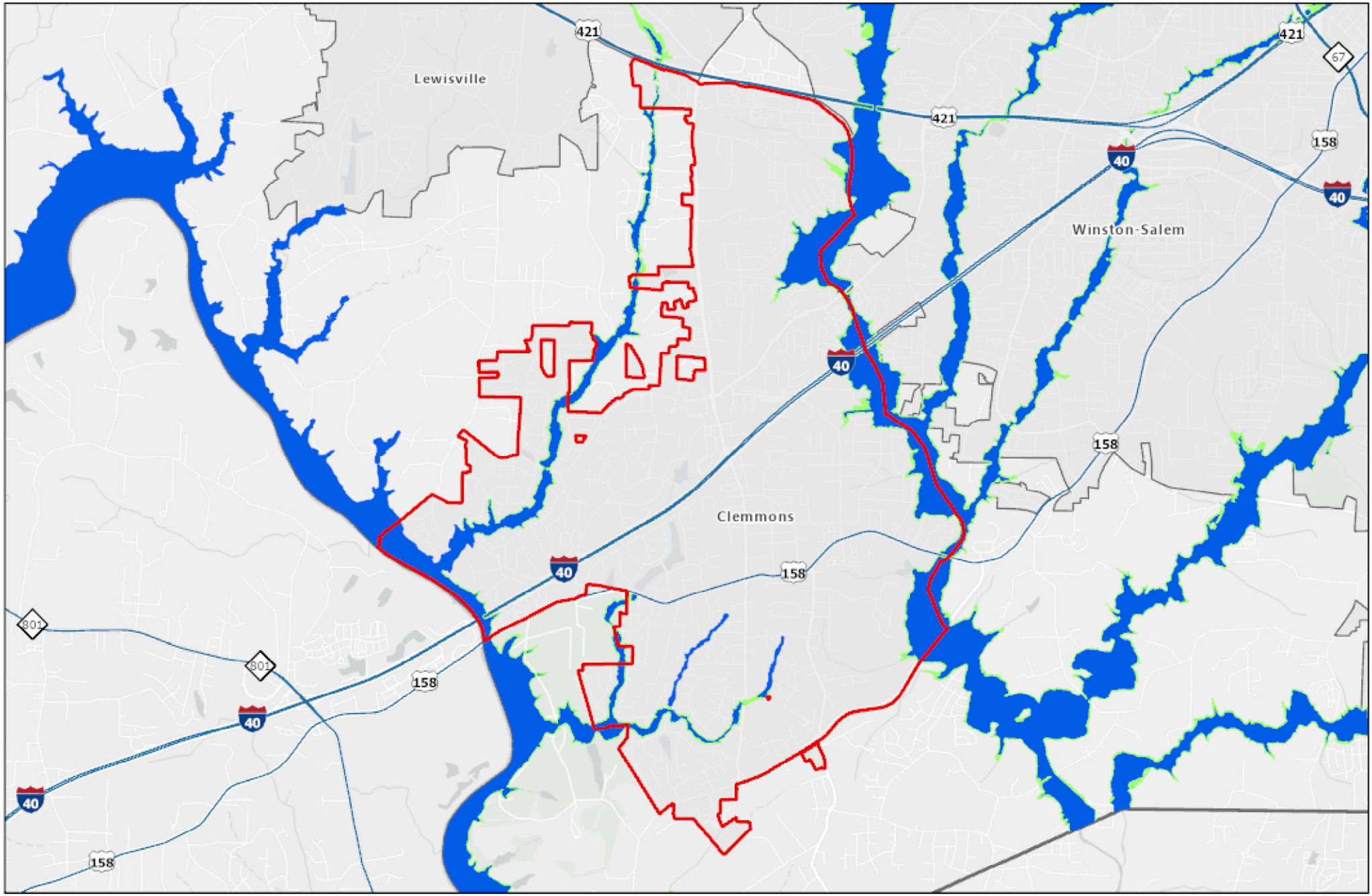
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37033C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/17/2017
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 3/23/2017

N

Clemmons - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

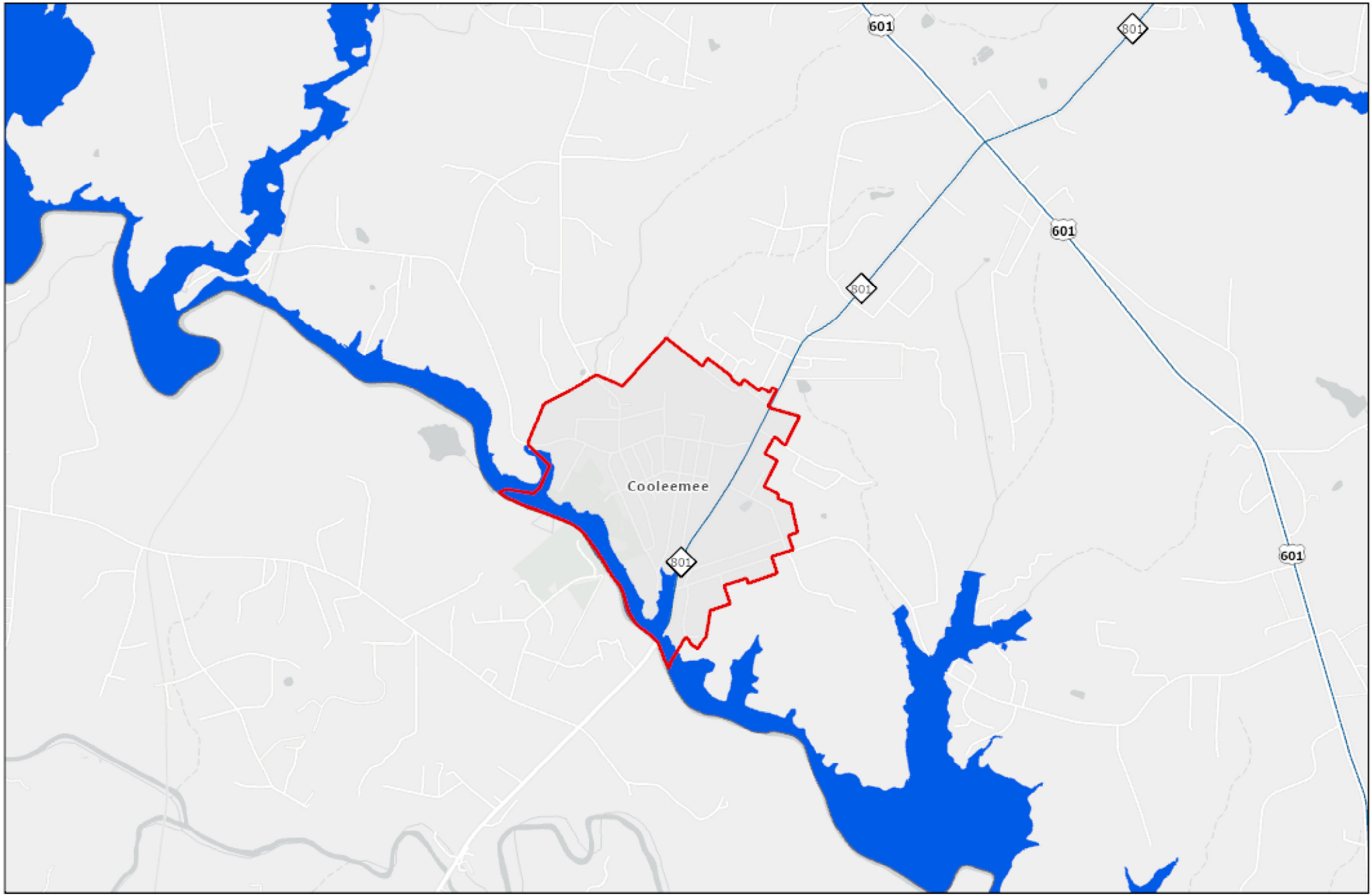
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Cooleemee - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

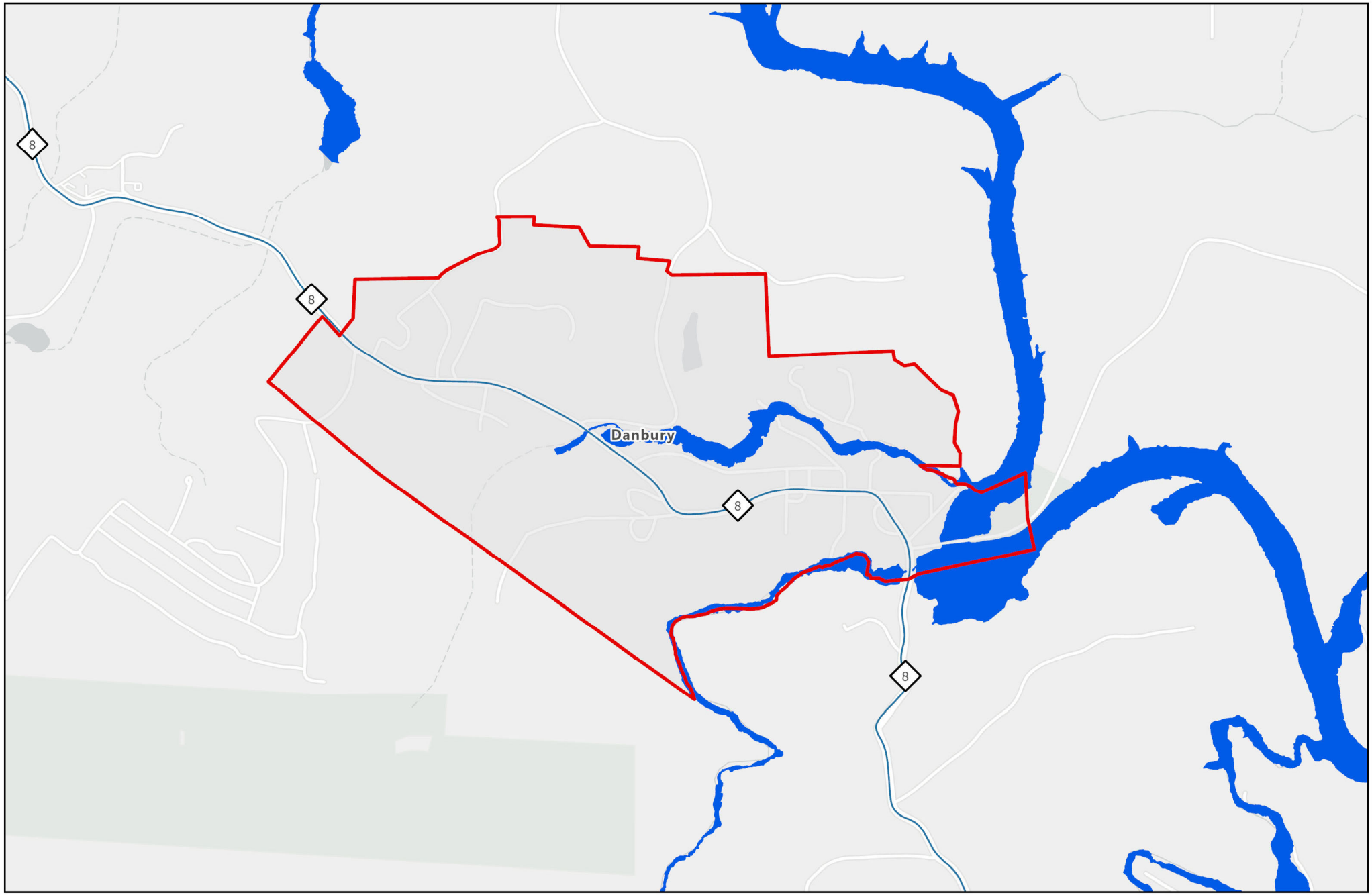
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37059C
Latest Study Effective Date: 6/16/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/15/2022

N

Danbury - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

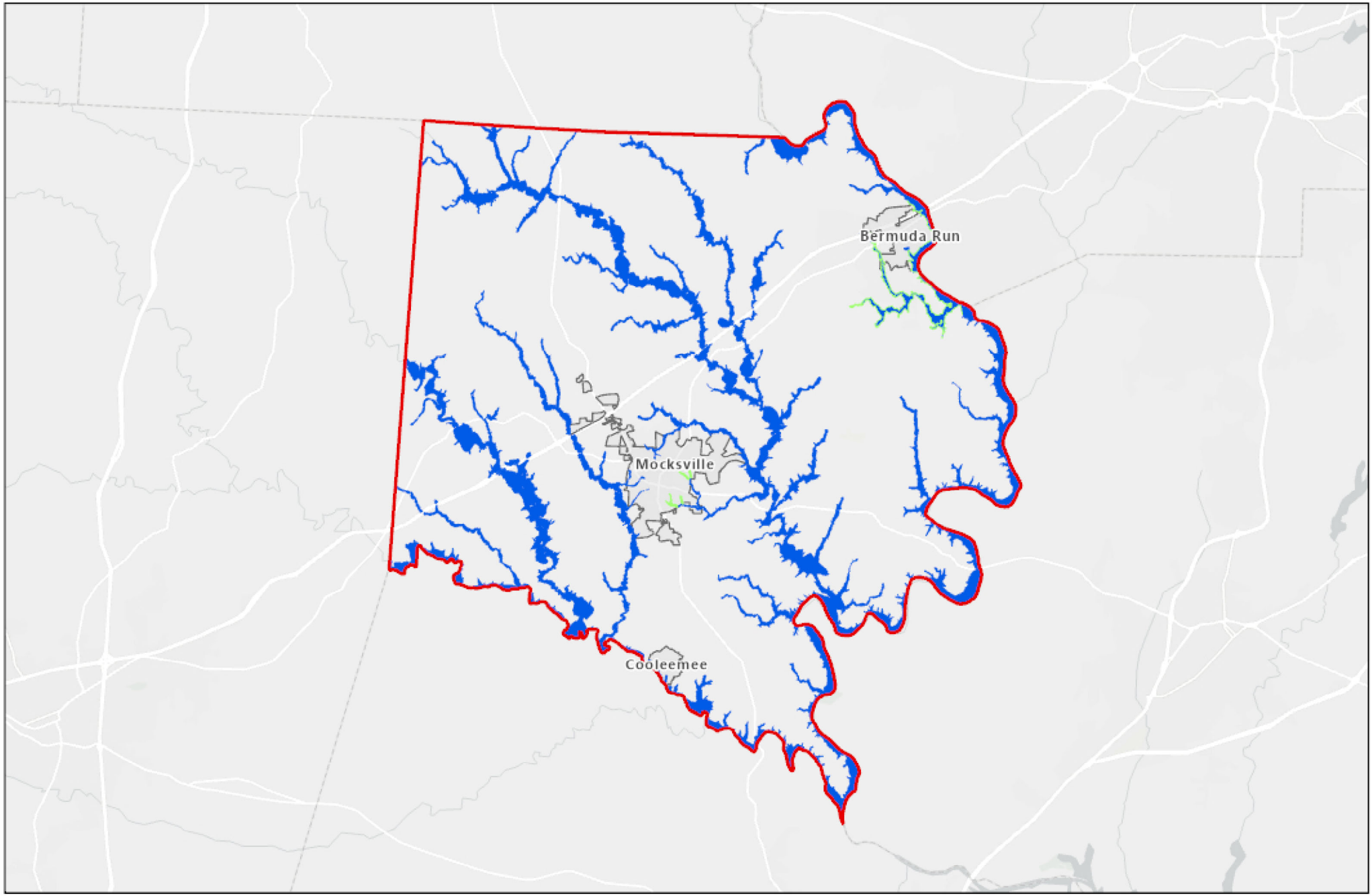
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37169C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 7/20/2018

N

Davie County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

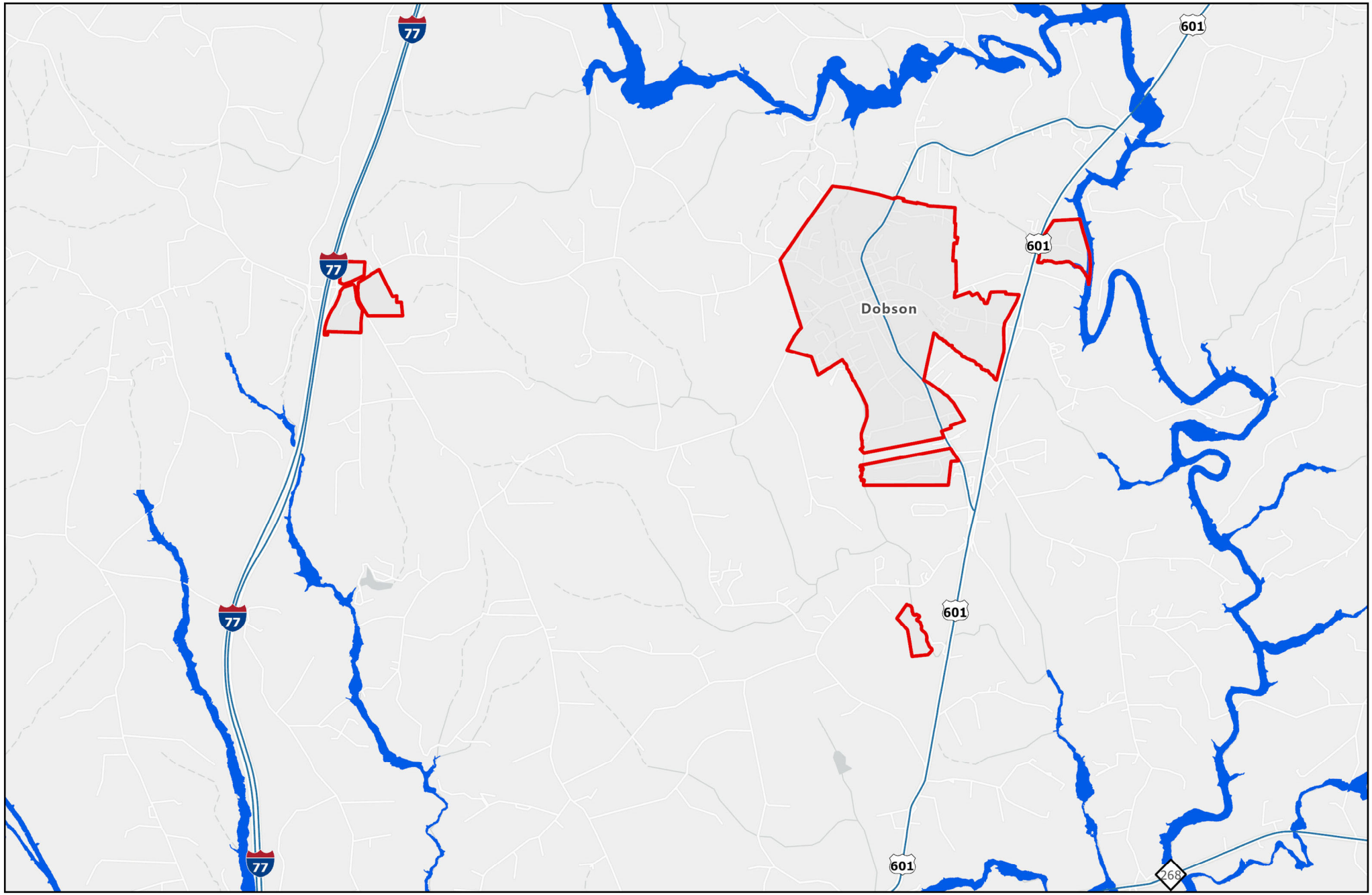
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 3.25 6.5 13 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37059C
Latest Study Effective Date: 6/16/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/15/2022

N

Dobson - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

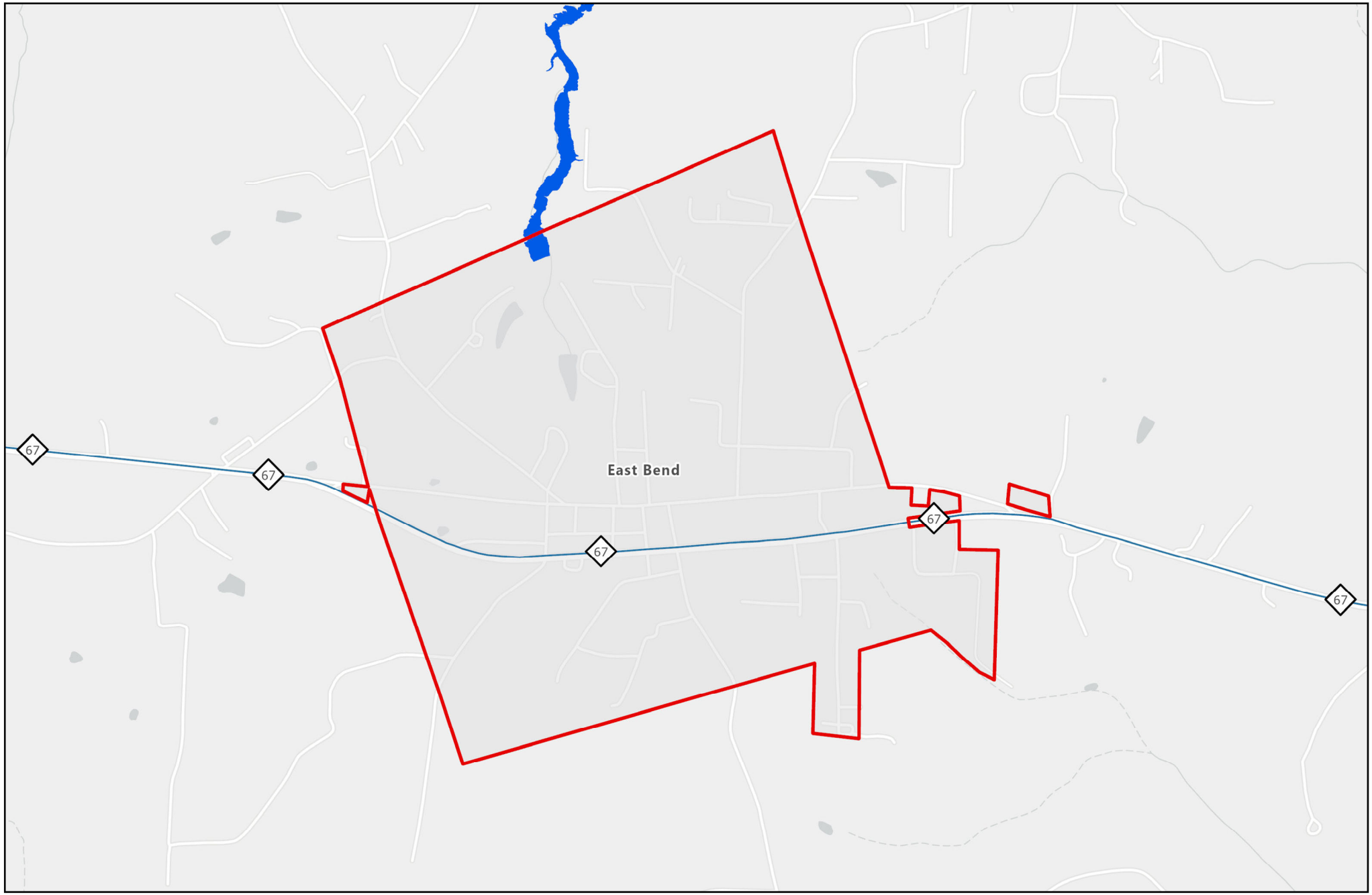
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37171C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/18/2016
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 12/12/2024

N

East Bend - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

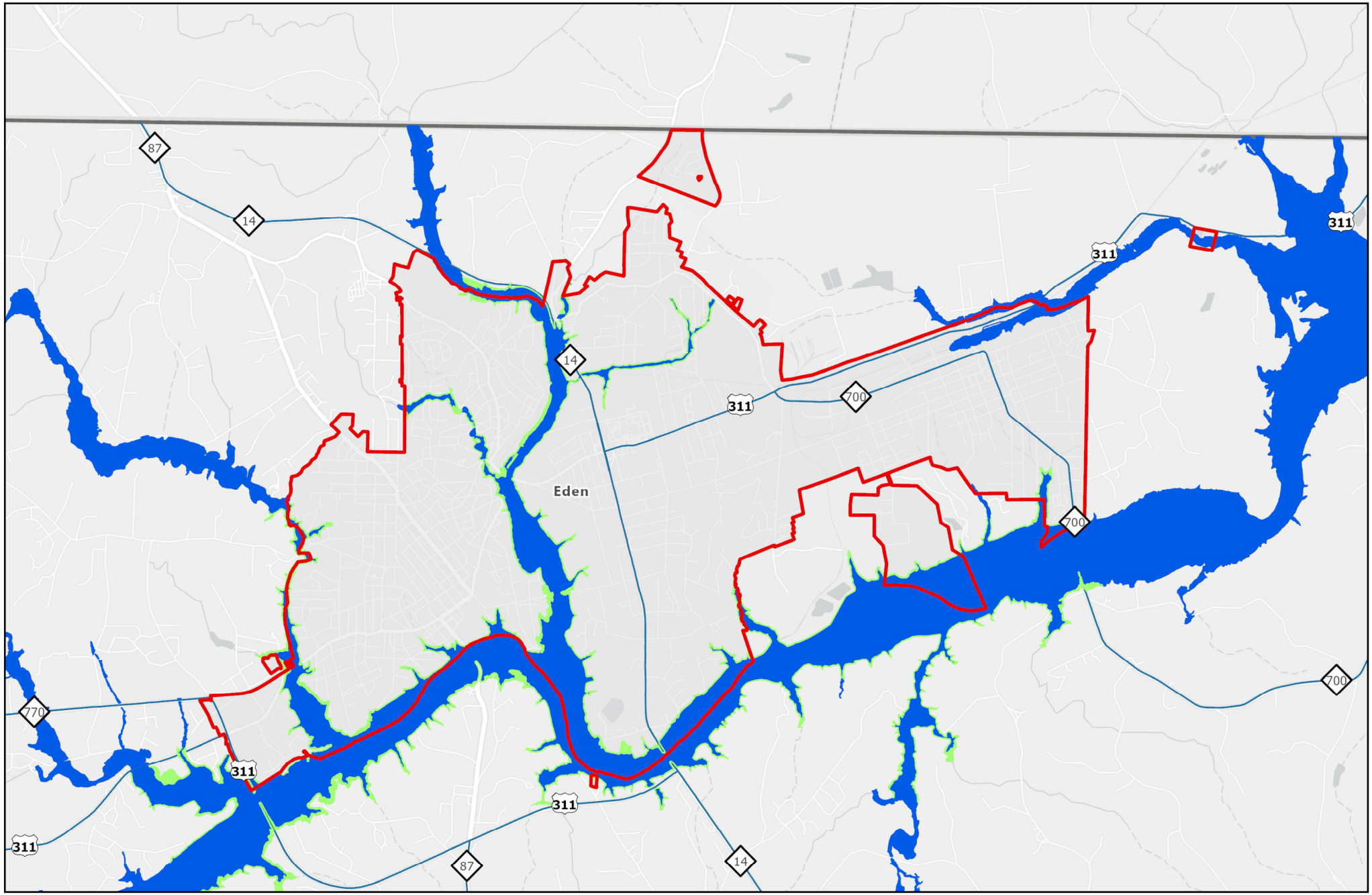
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37197C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 2/9/2017

N

Eden - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

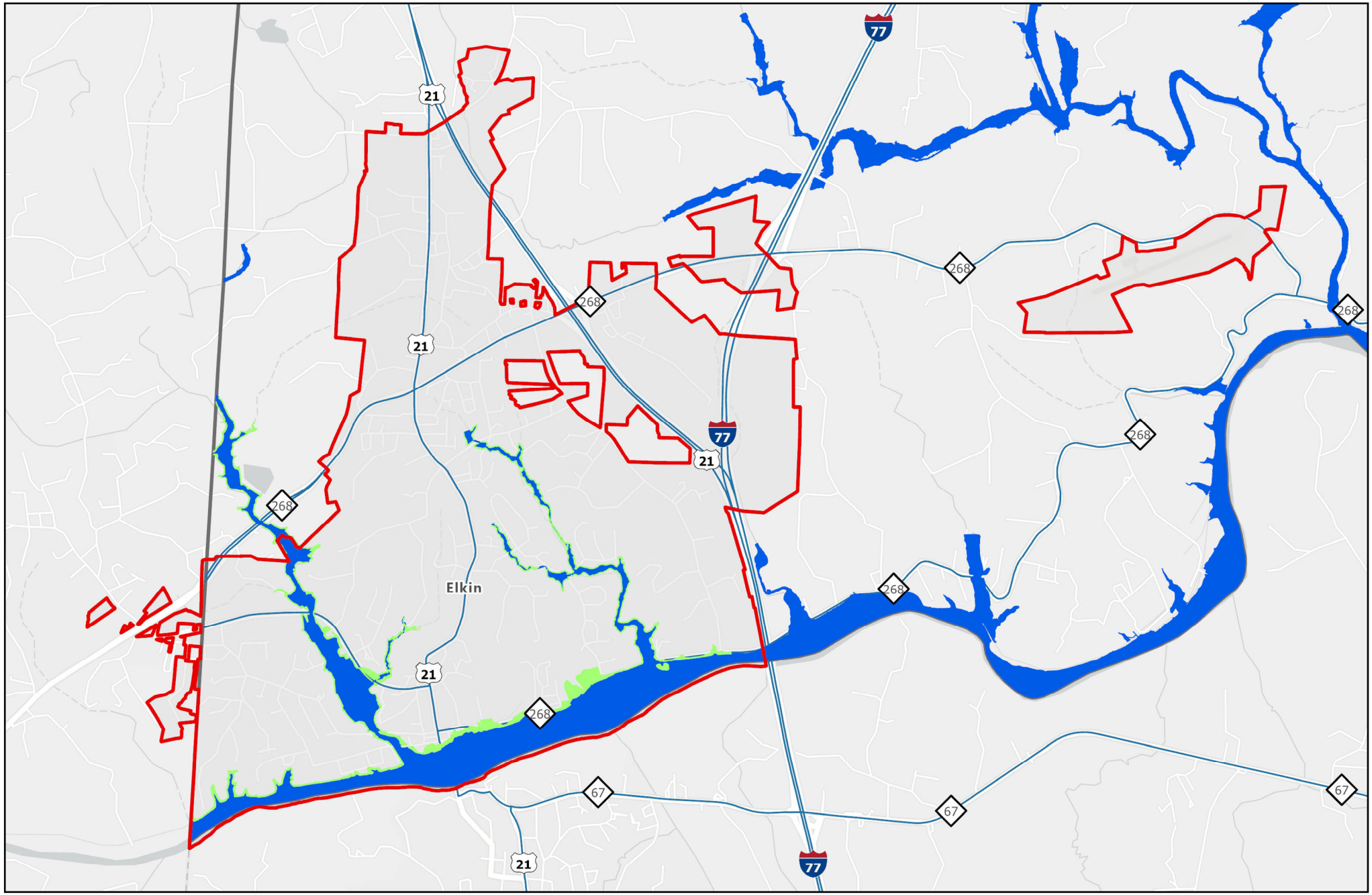
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

Elkin - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

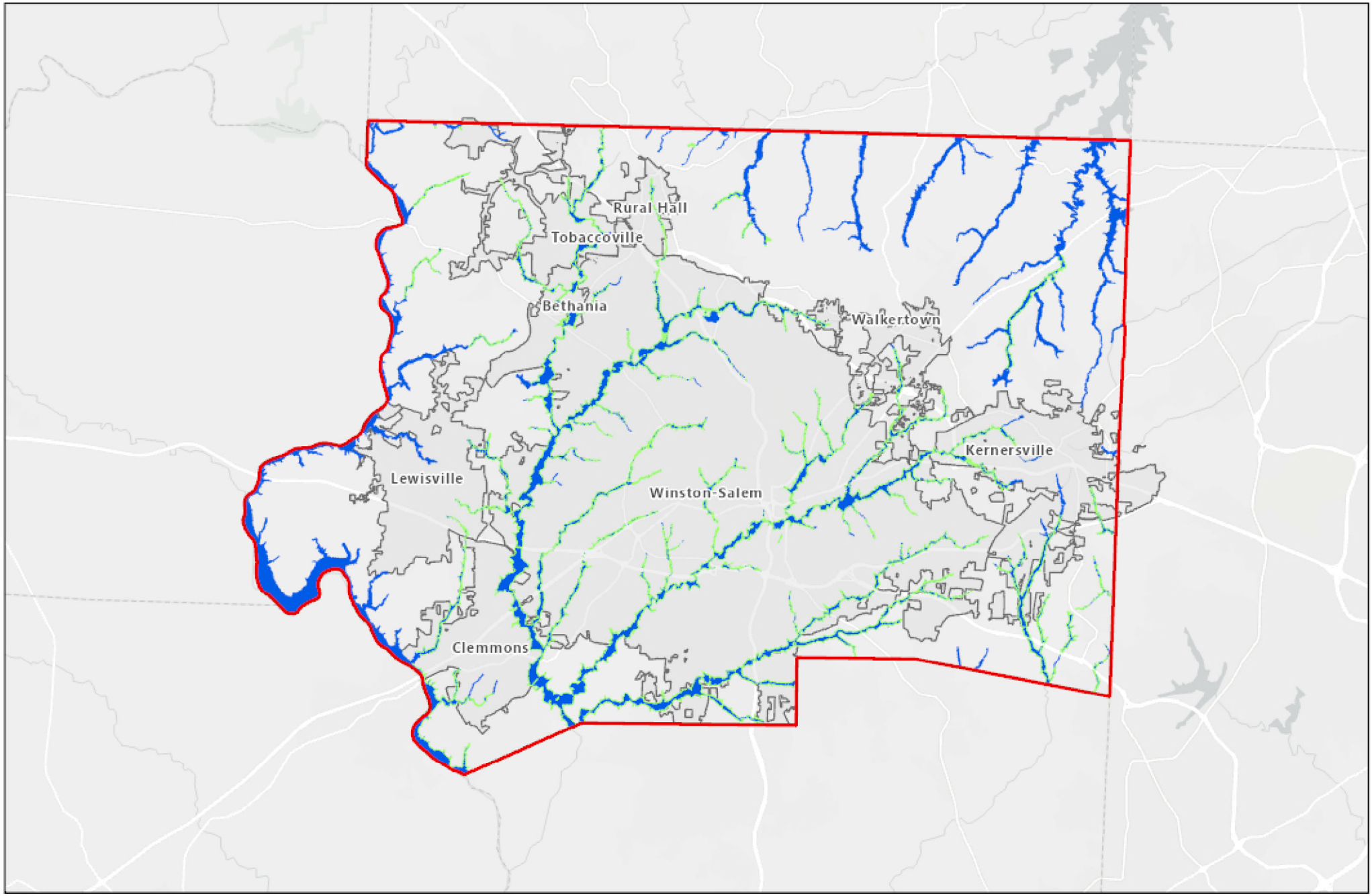
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37171C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/18/2016
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 12/12/2024

N

Forsyth County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

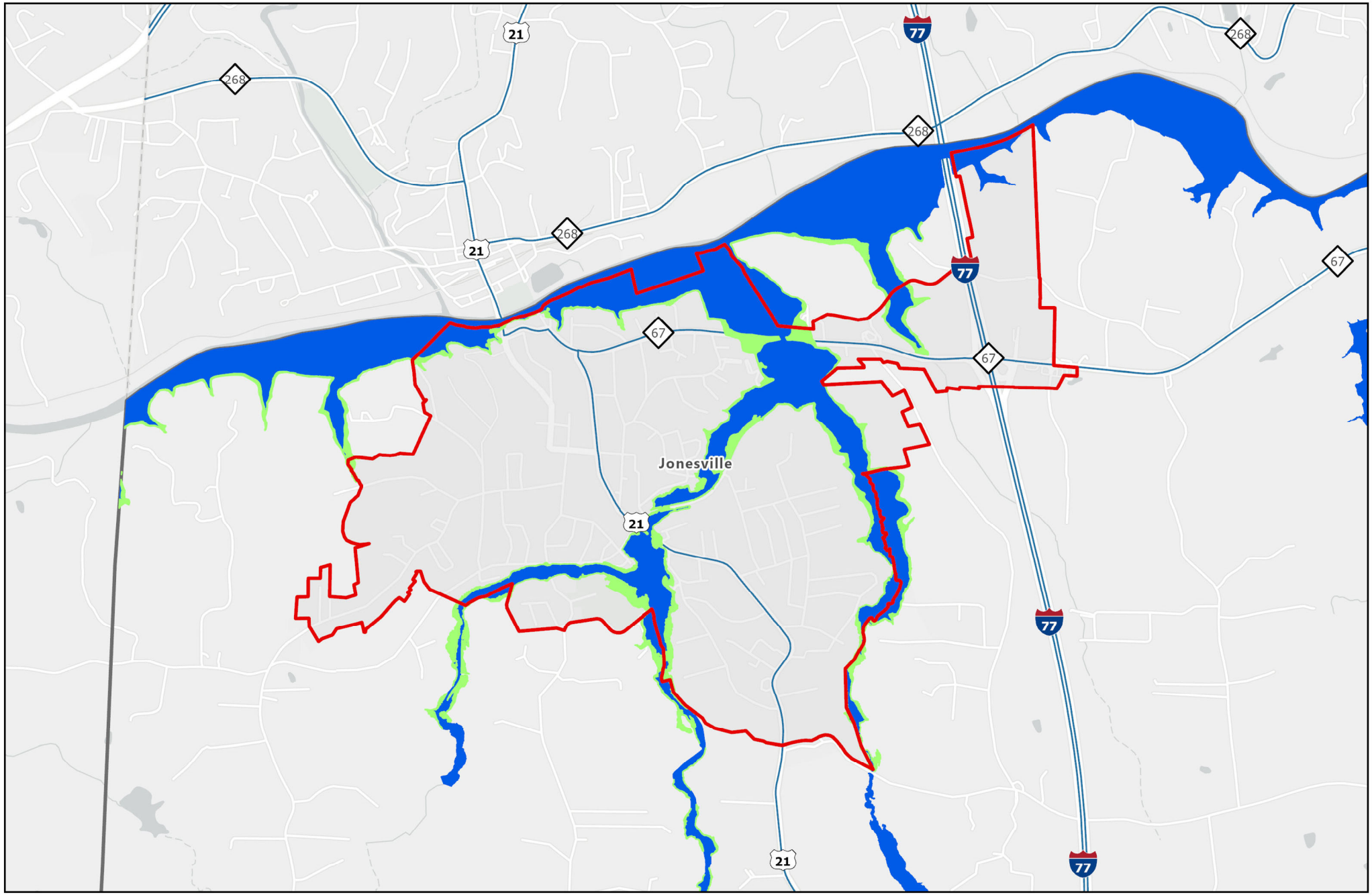
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 3.25 6.5 13 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Jonesville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

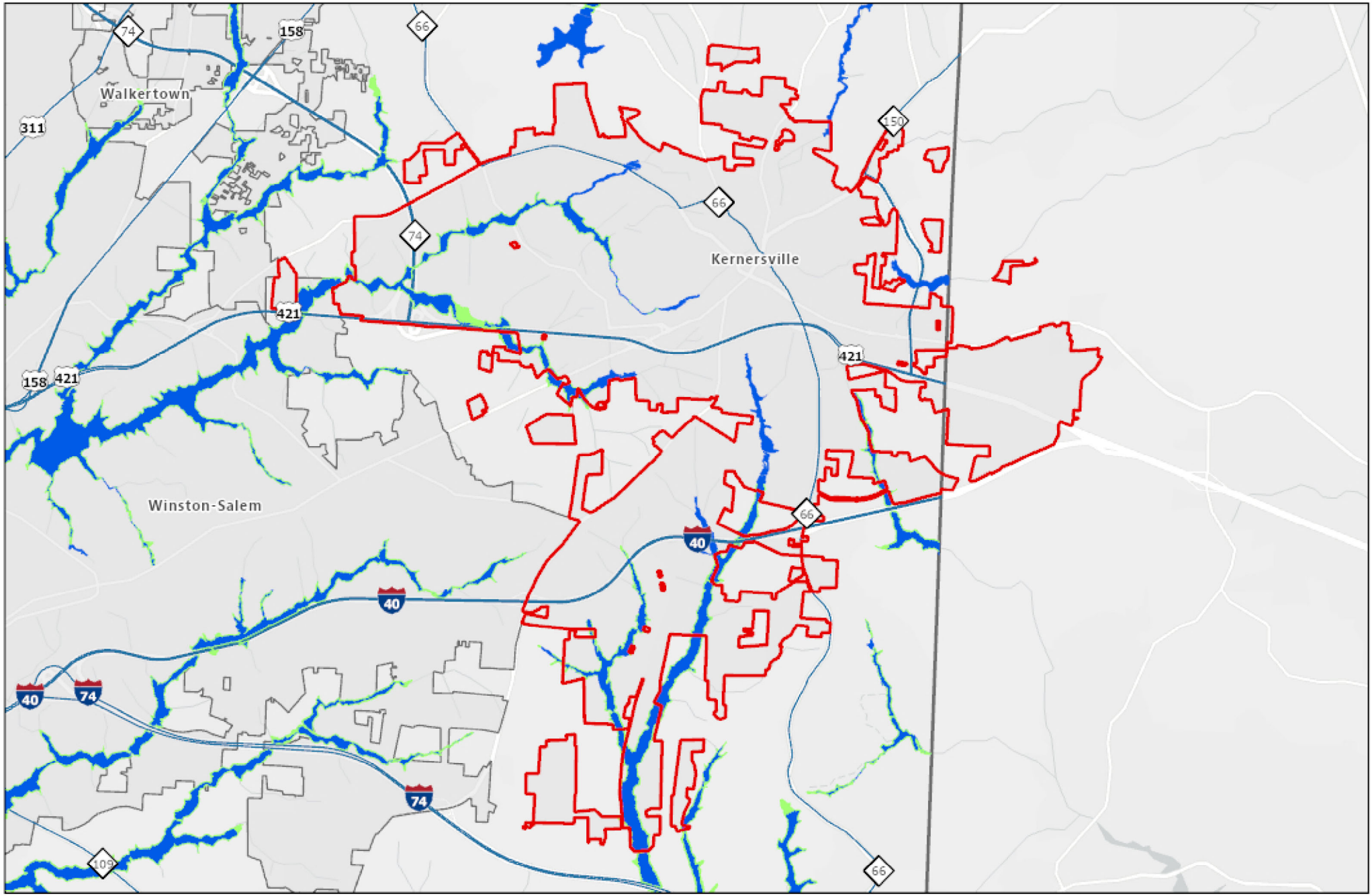
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37197C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 2/9/2017

Kernersville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

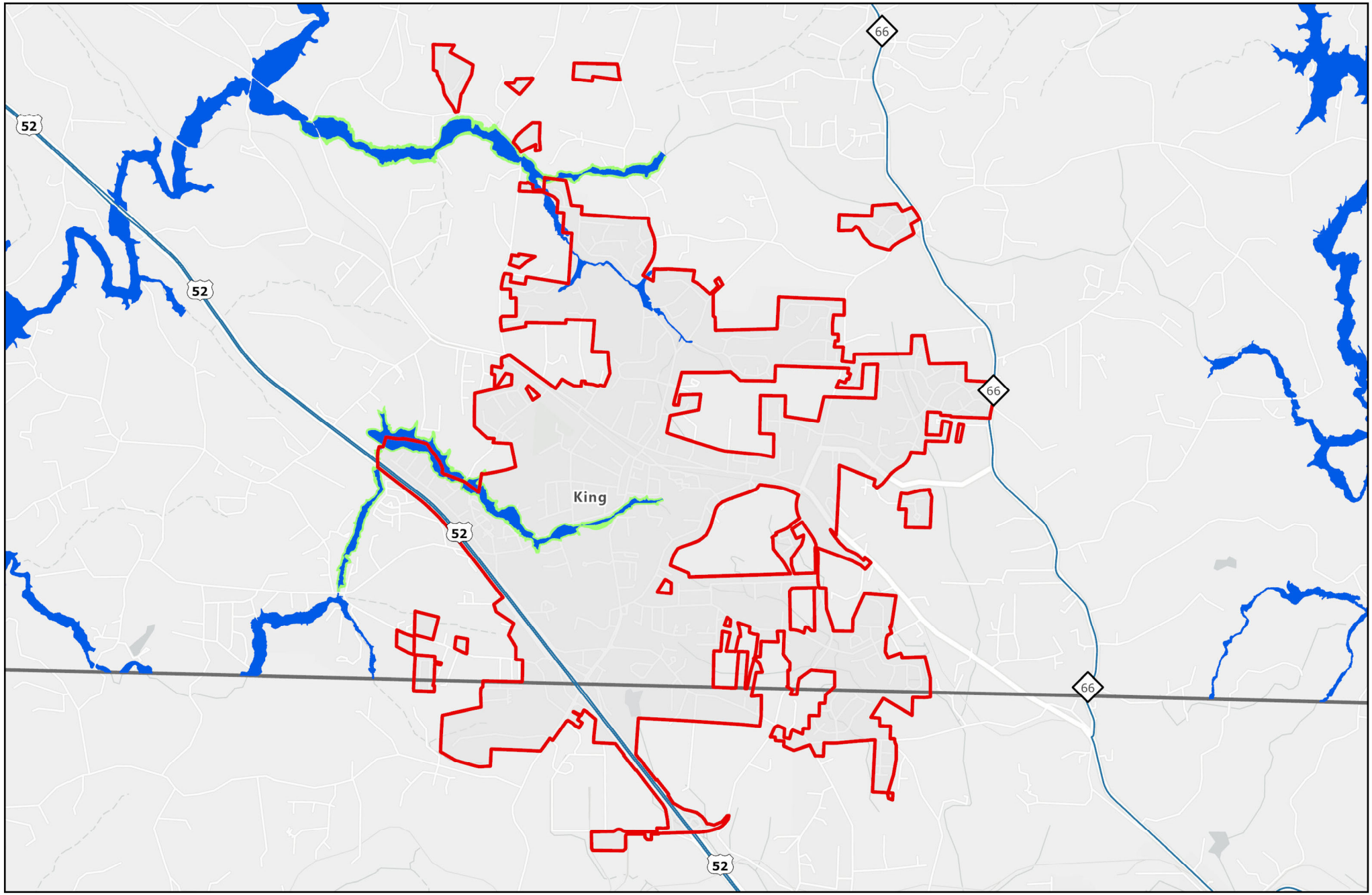
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 1 2 4 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

King - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

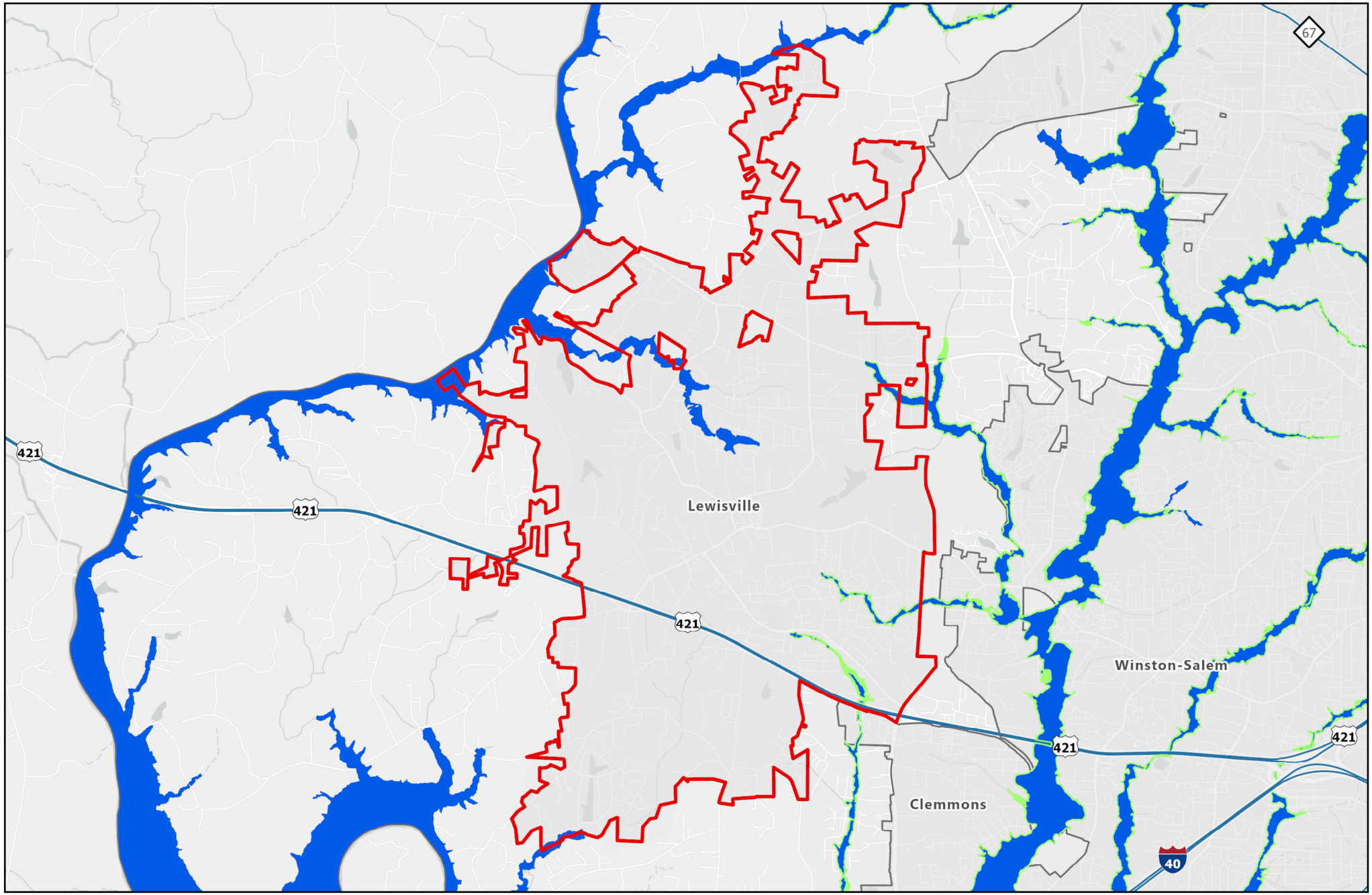
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37169C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 7/20/2018

N

Lewisville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

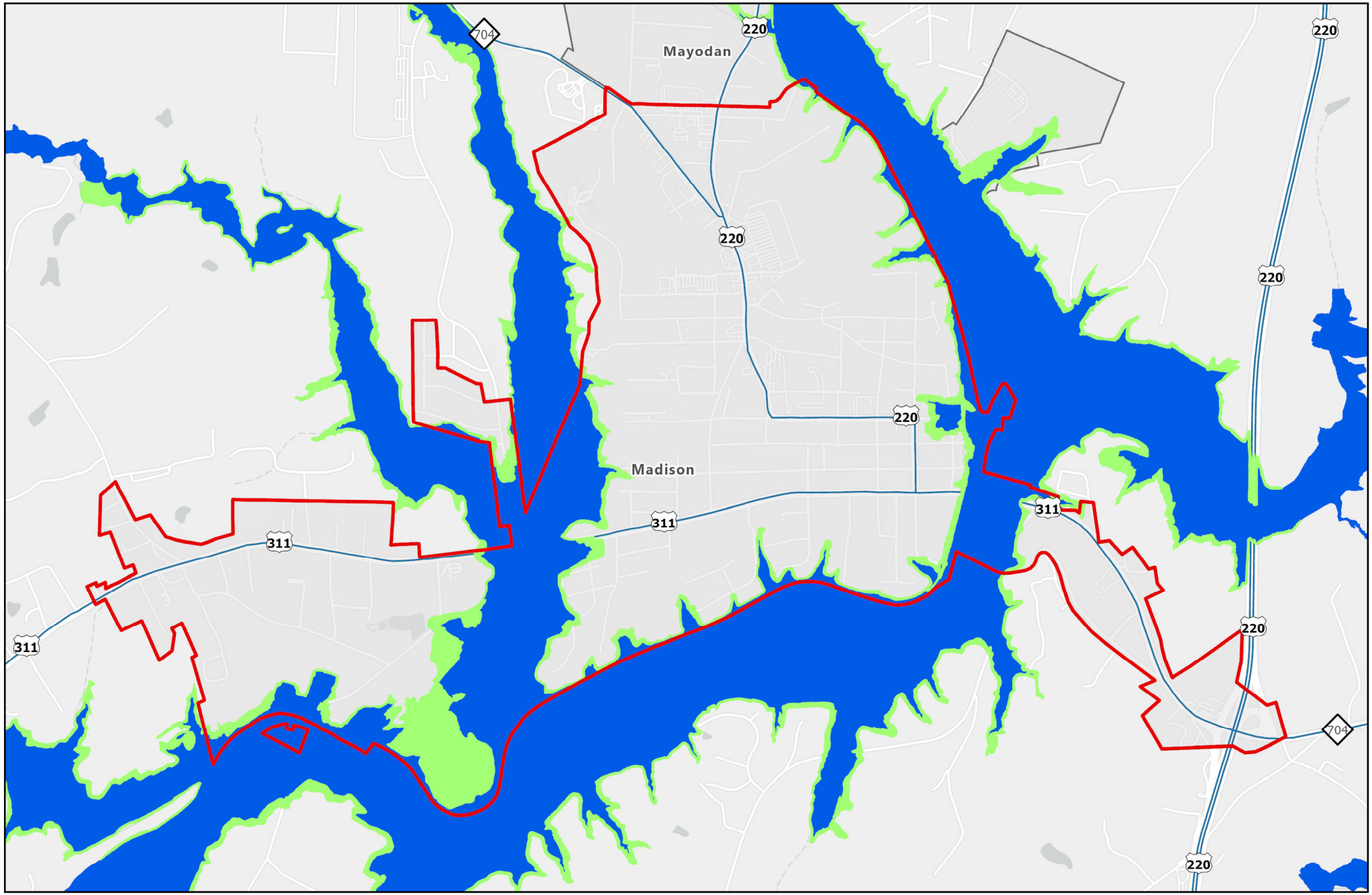
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Madison - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

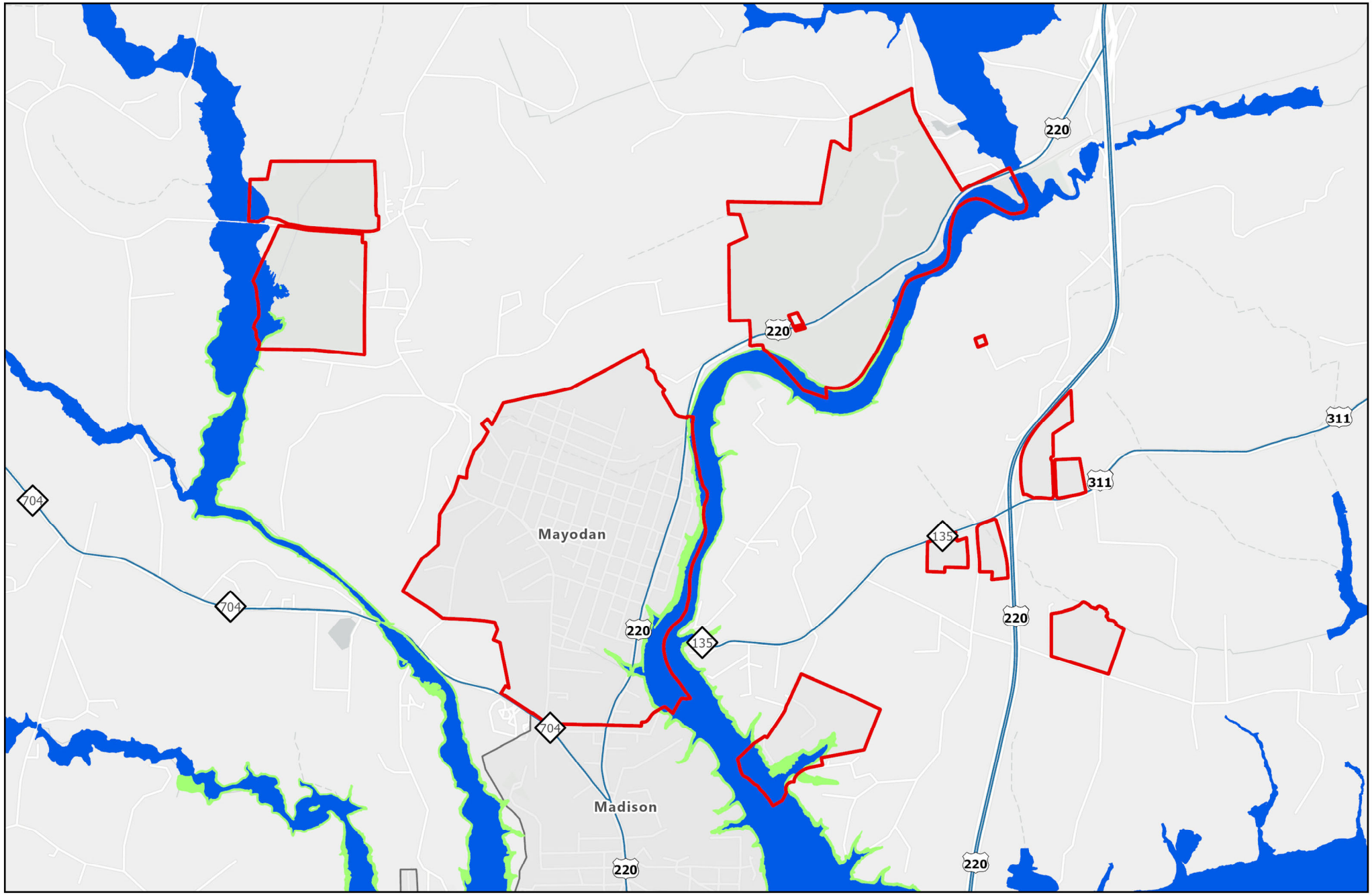
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.33 0.65 1.3 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

Mayodan - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

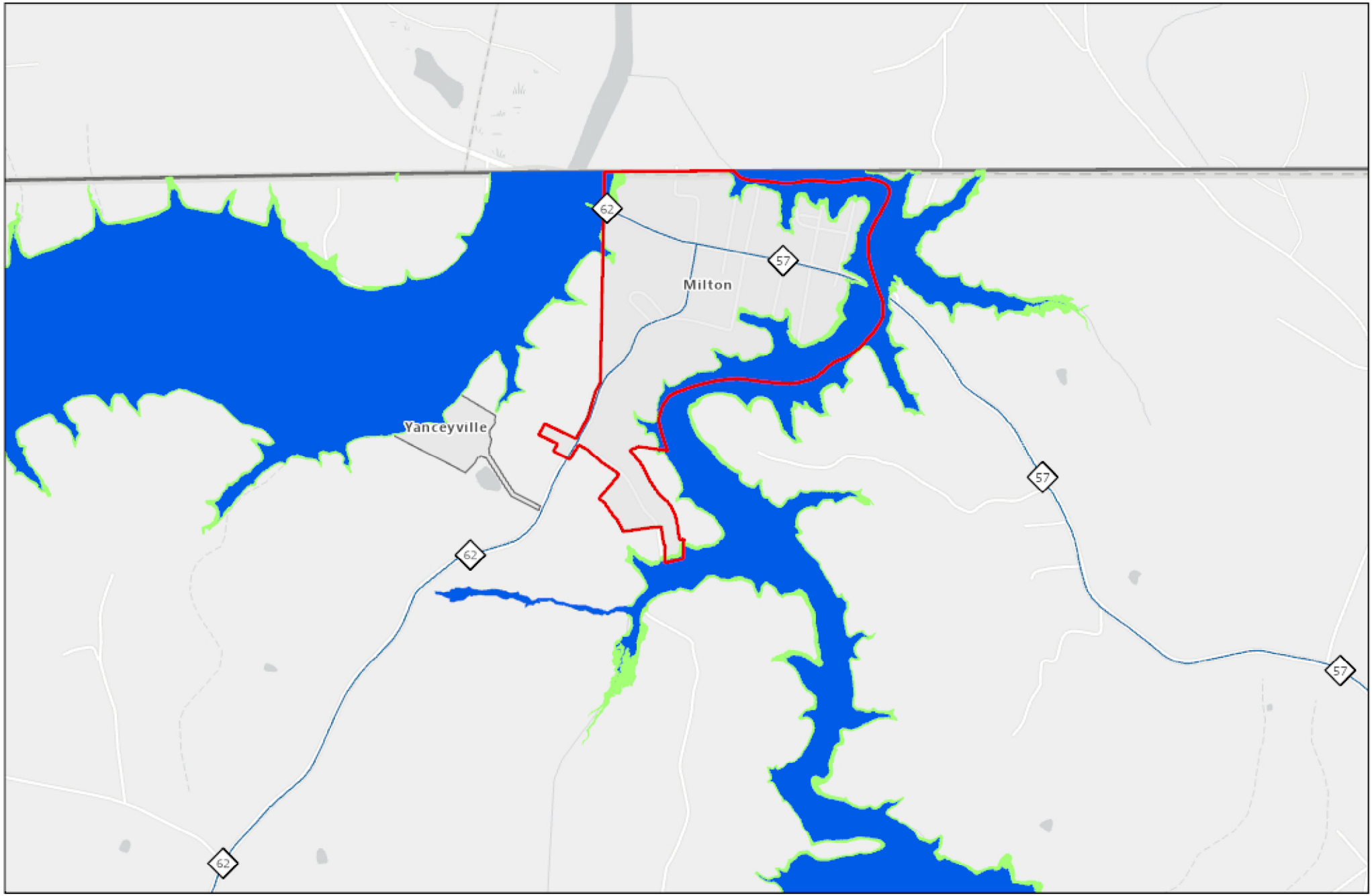
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

Milton - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

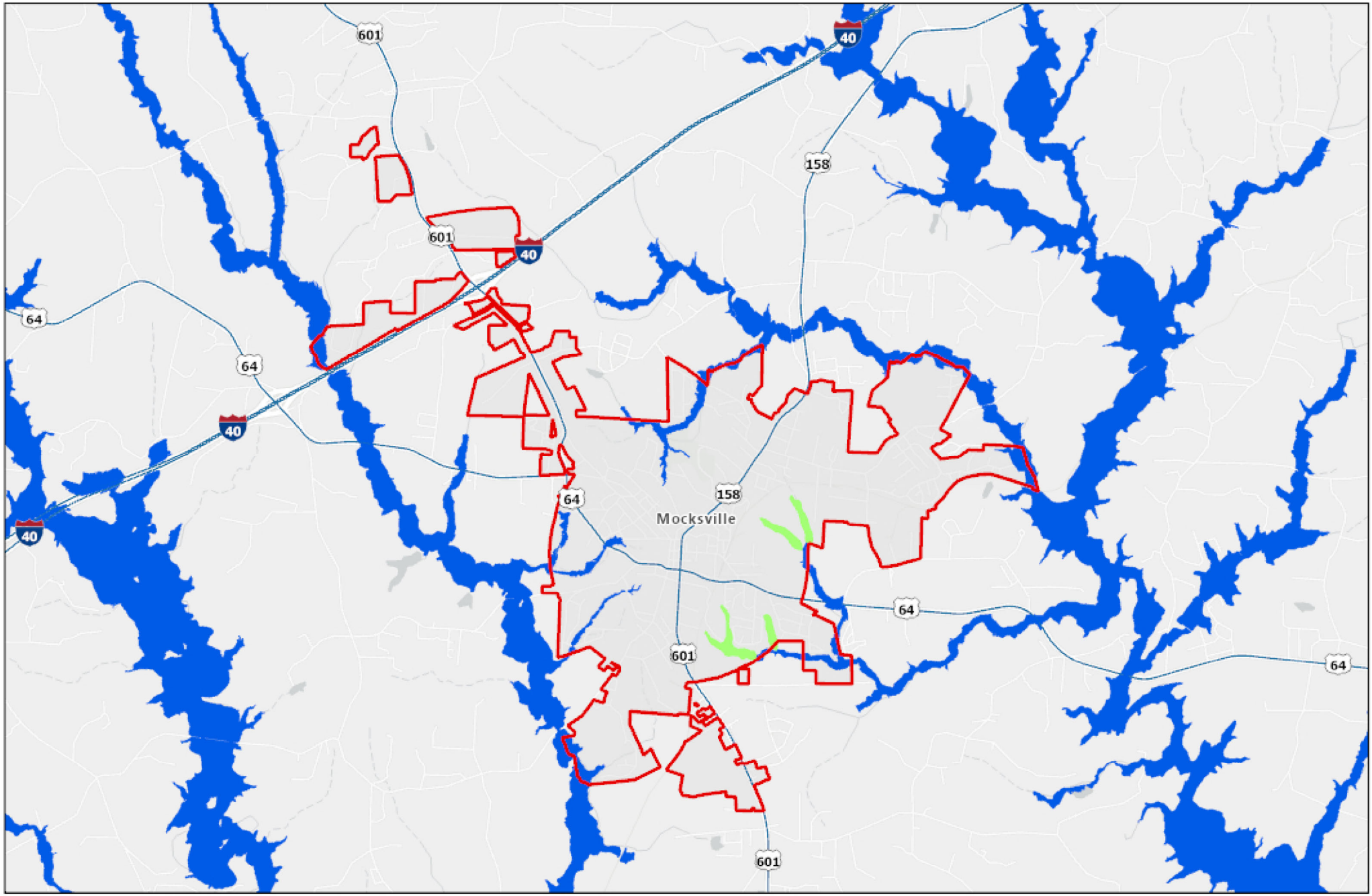
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37033C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/17/2017
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 3/23/2017

N

Mocksville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

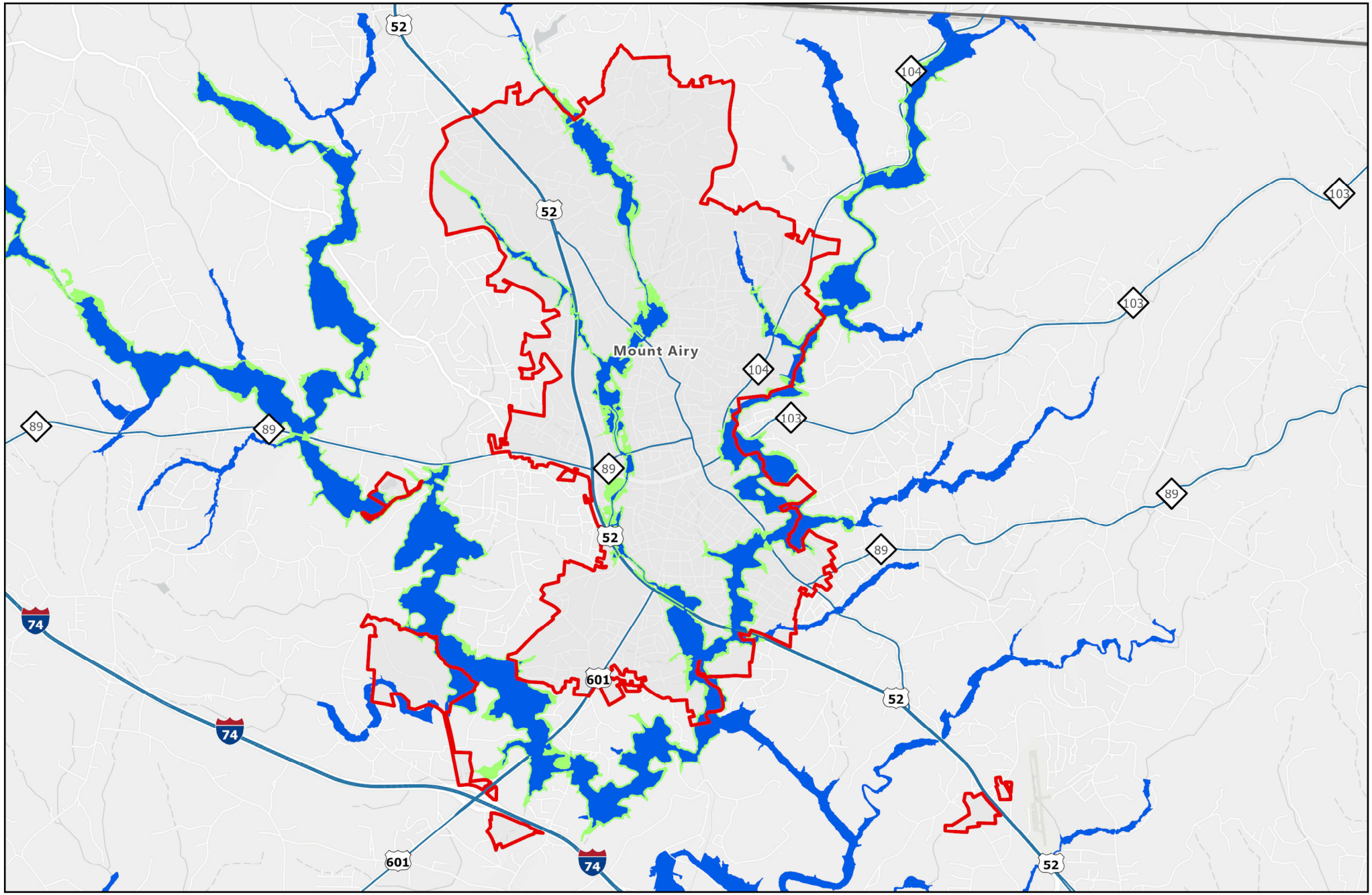
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37059C
Latest Study Effective Date: 6/16/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/15/2022

N

Mount Airy - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

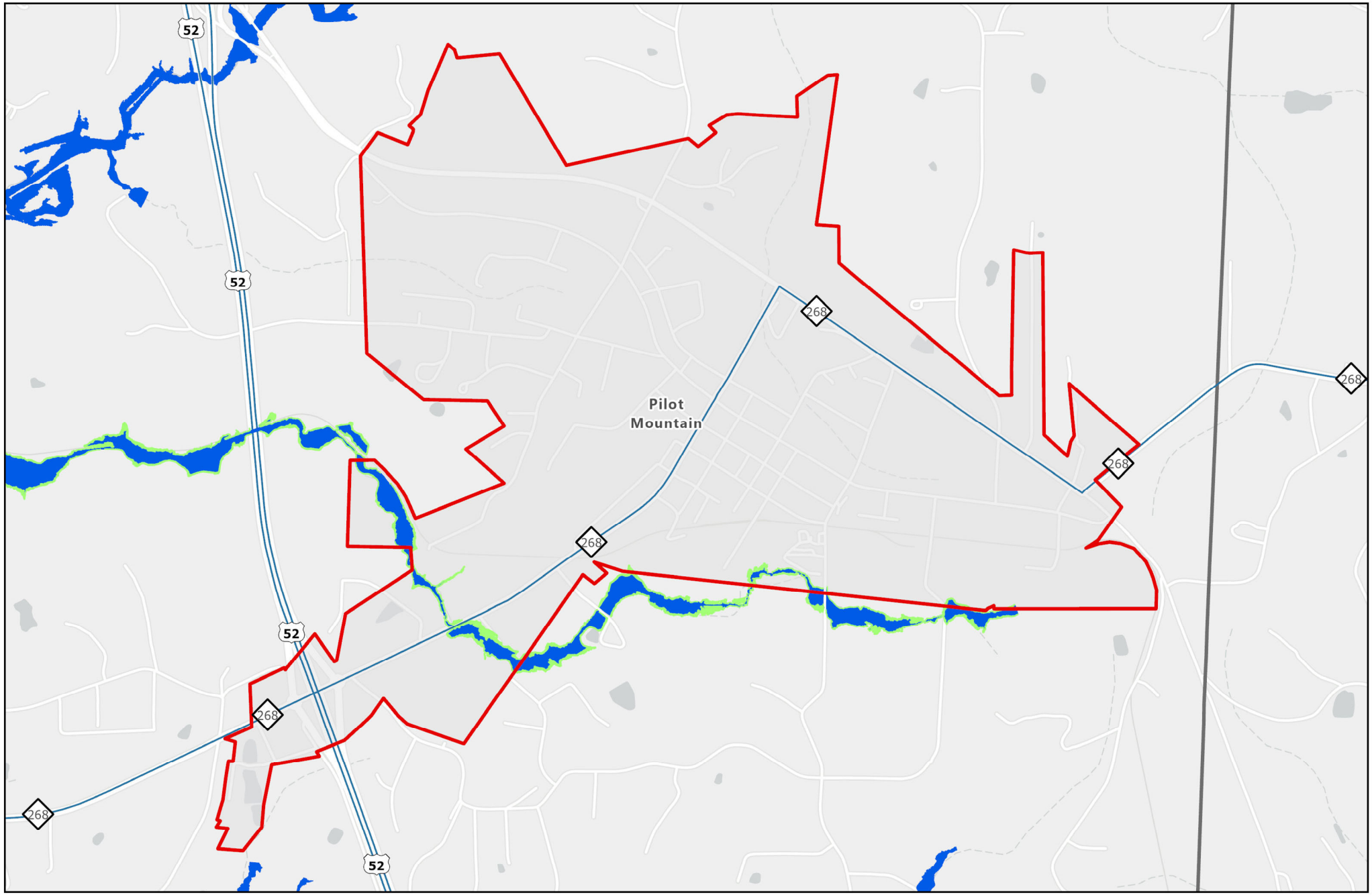
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37171C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/18/2016
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 12/12/2024

N

Pilot Mountain - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

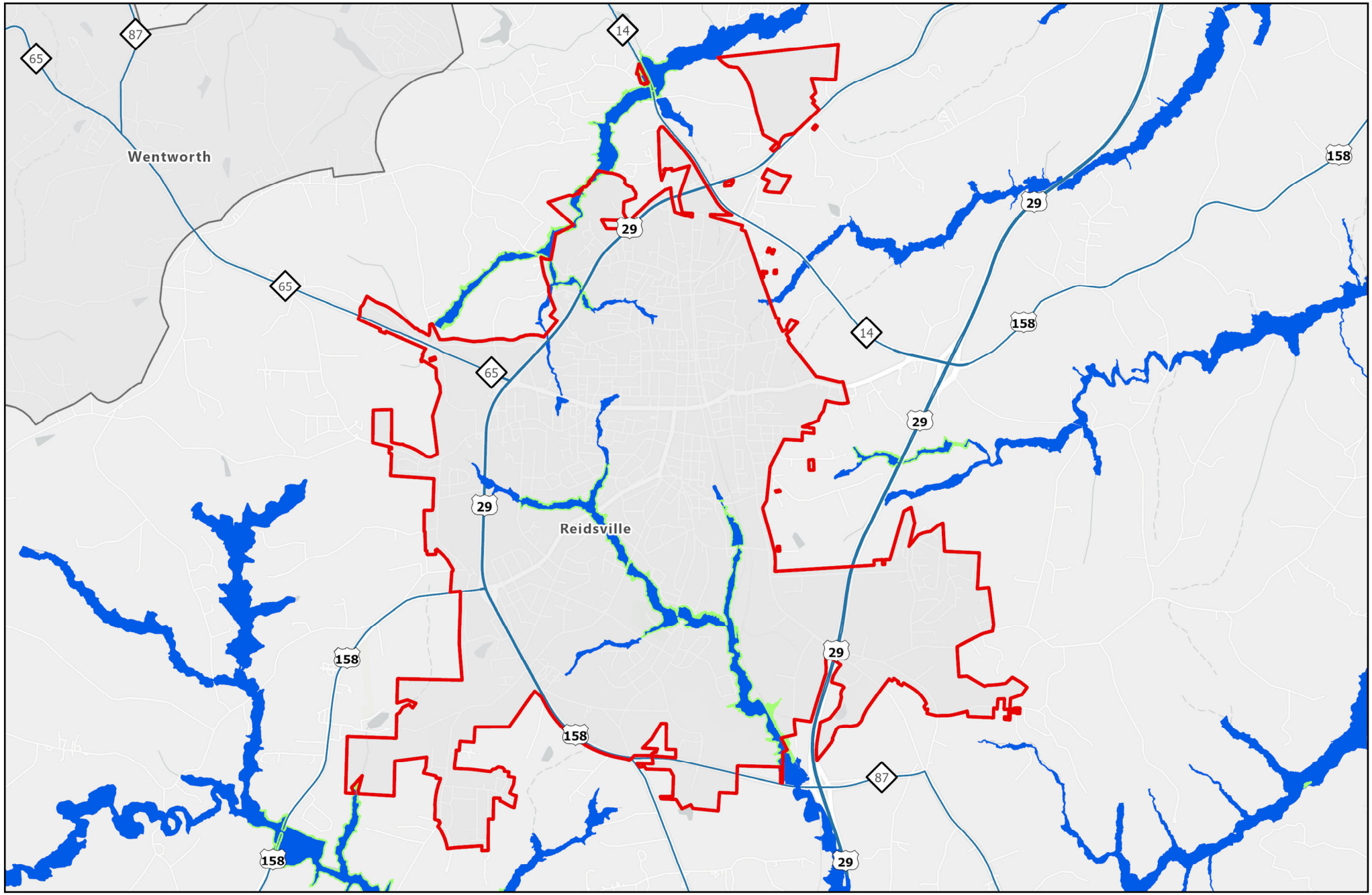
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37171C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/18/2016
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 12/12/2024

Reidsville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

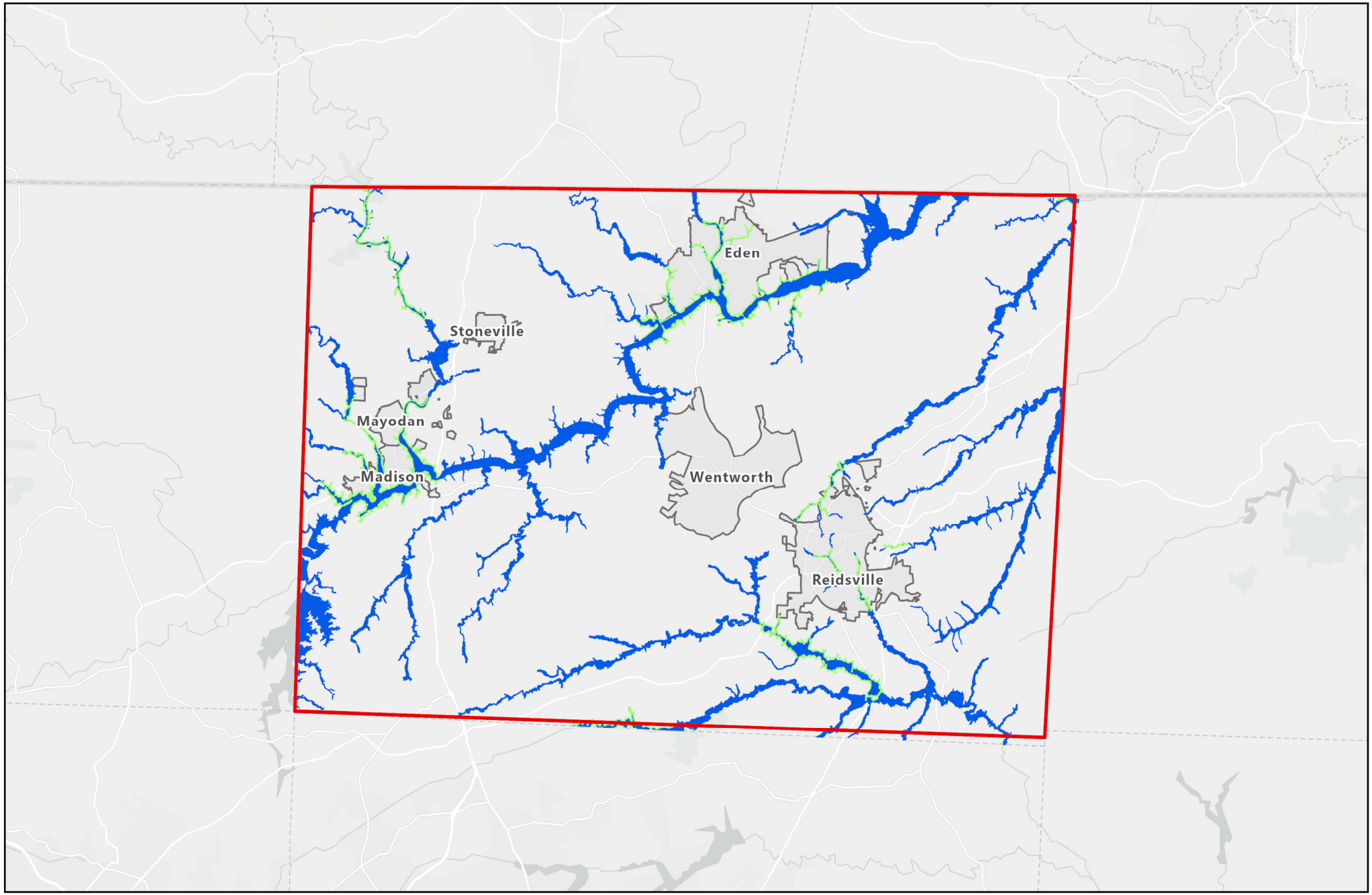
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

Rockingham County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

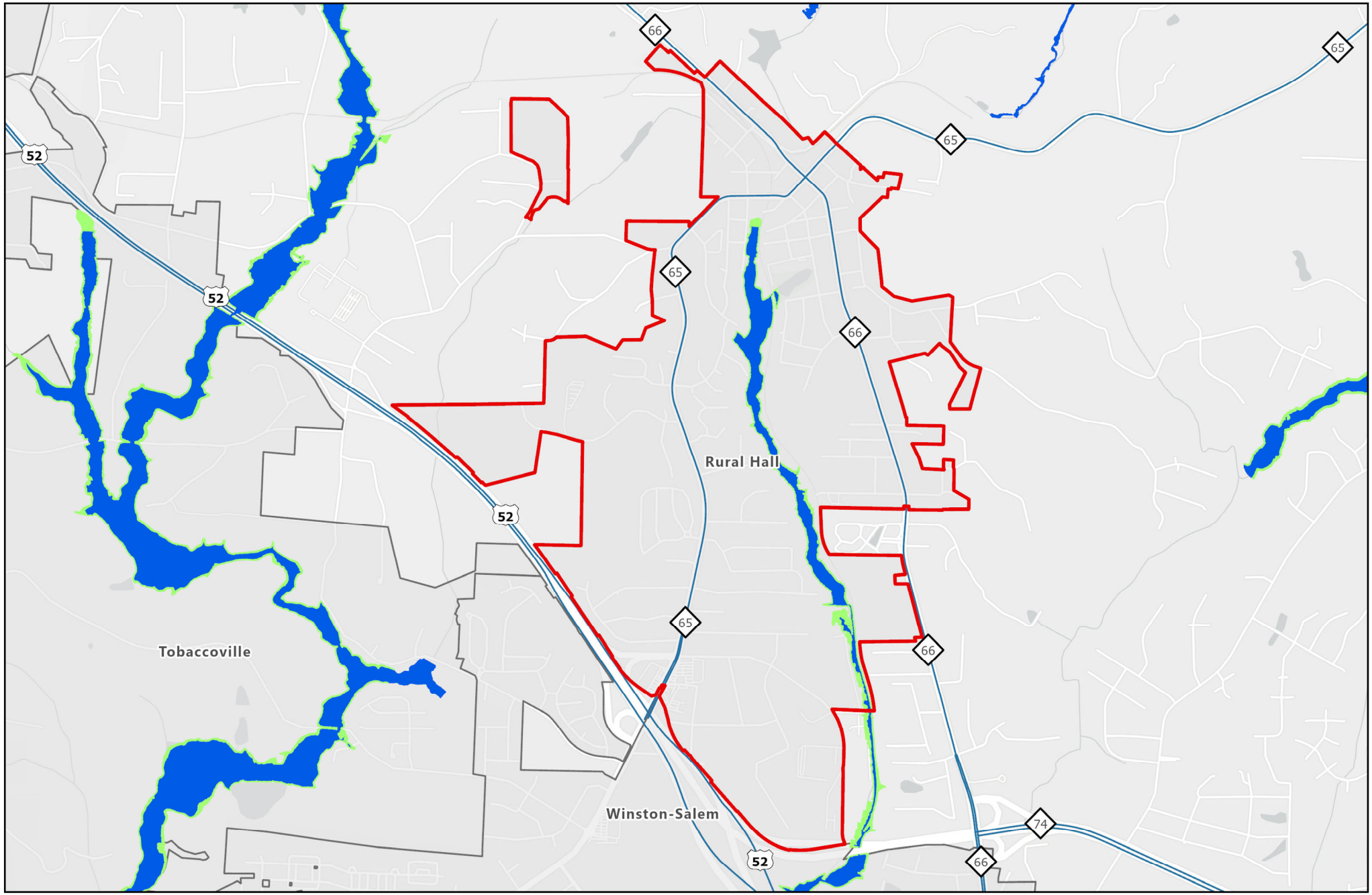
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

N

Rural Hall - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

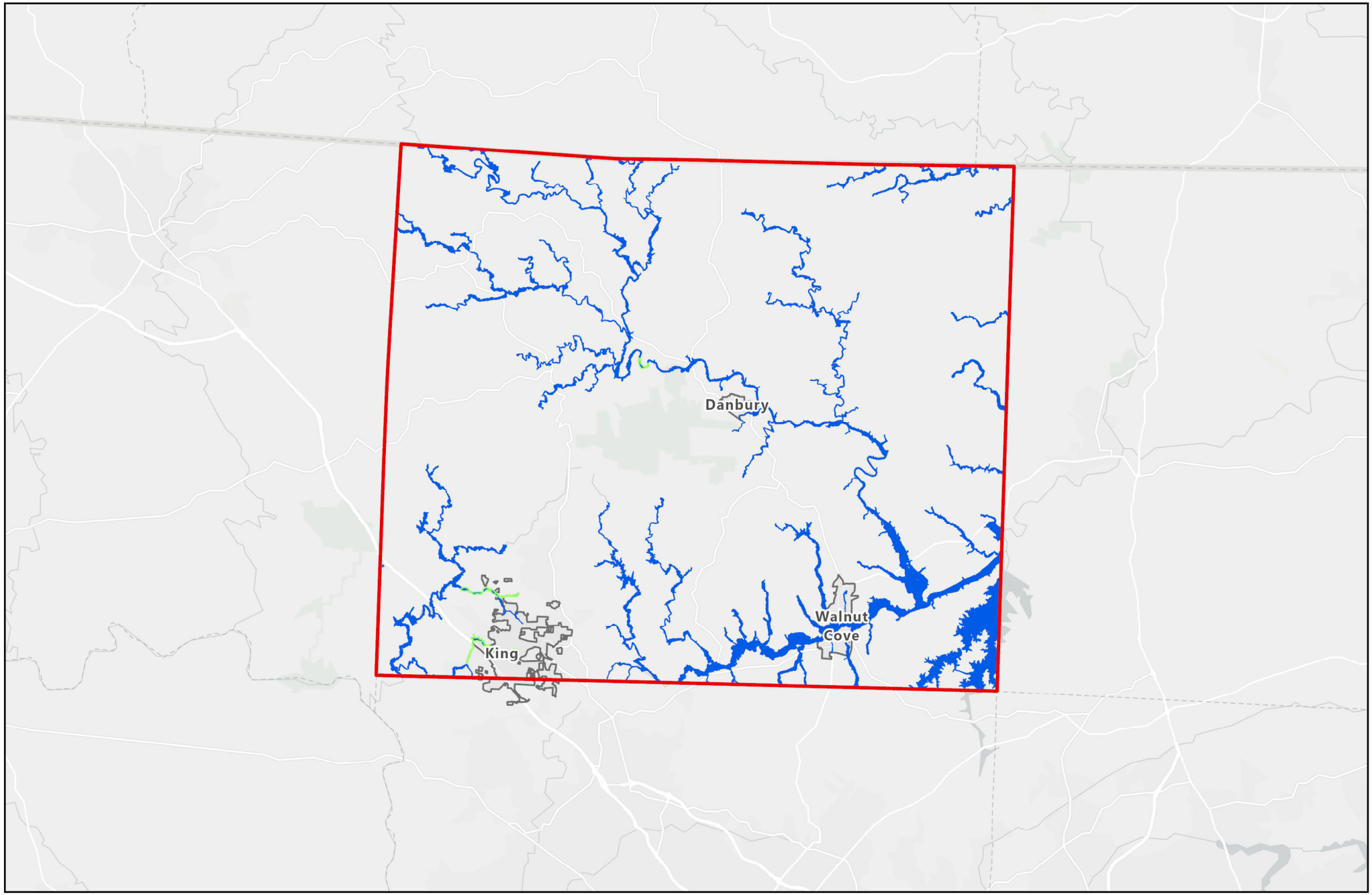
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Stokes County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

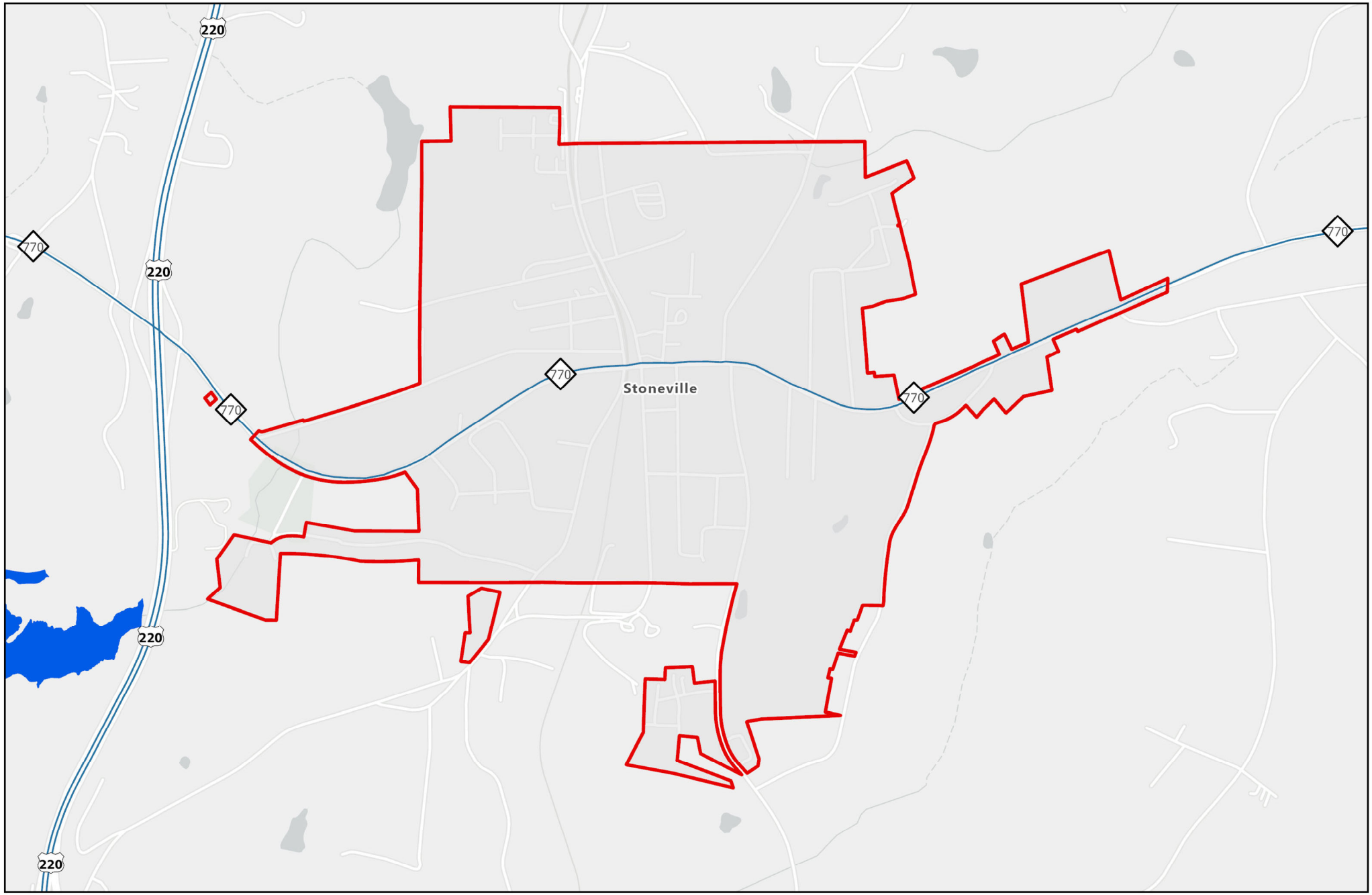
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 4 8 16 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37169C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 7/20/2018

Stoneville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

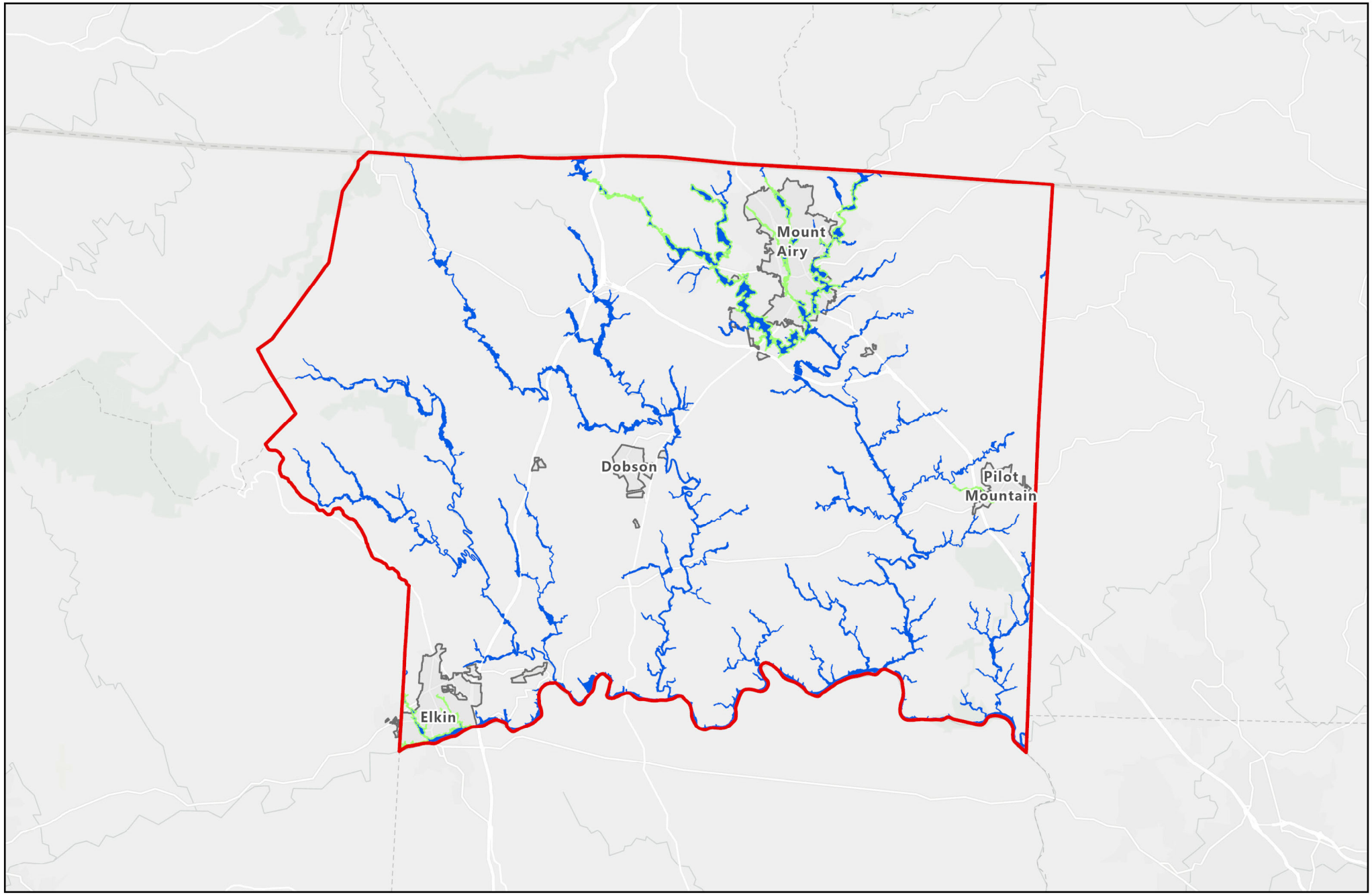
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

Surry County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

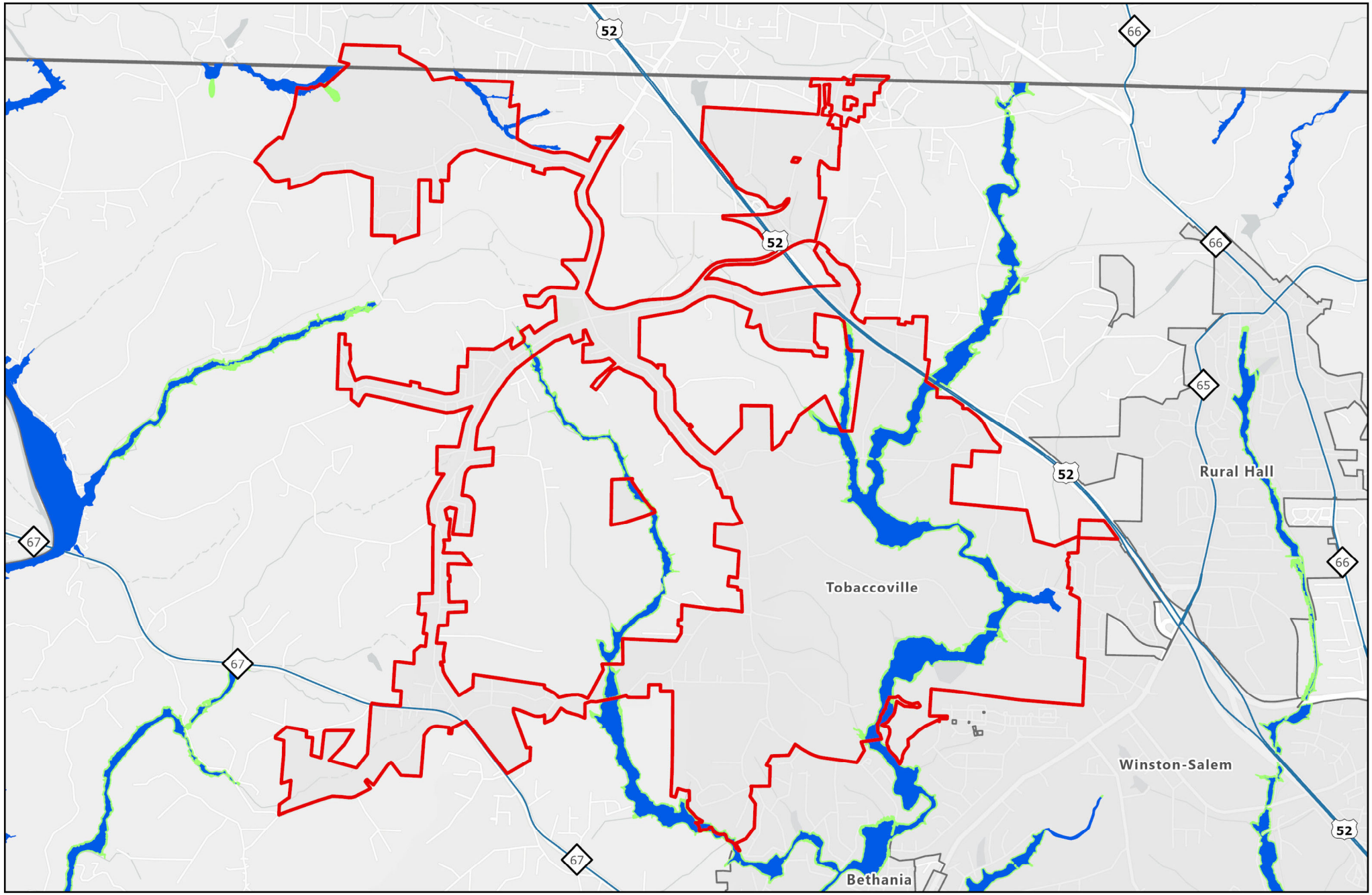
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 4 8 16 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37171C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/18/2016
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 12/12/2024

Tobaccoville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

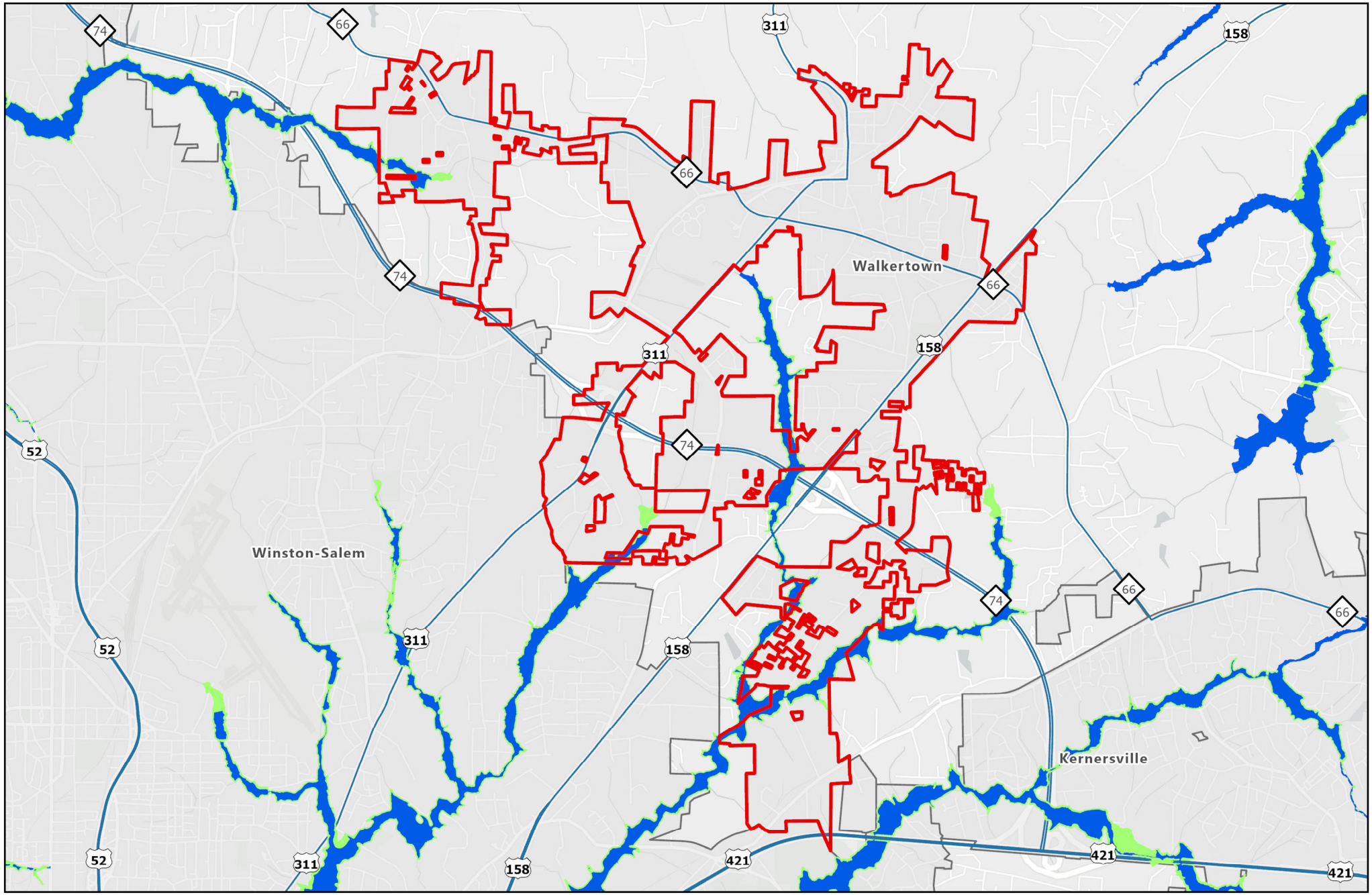
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Walkertown - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

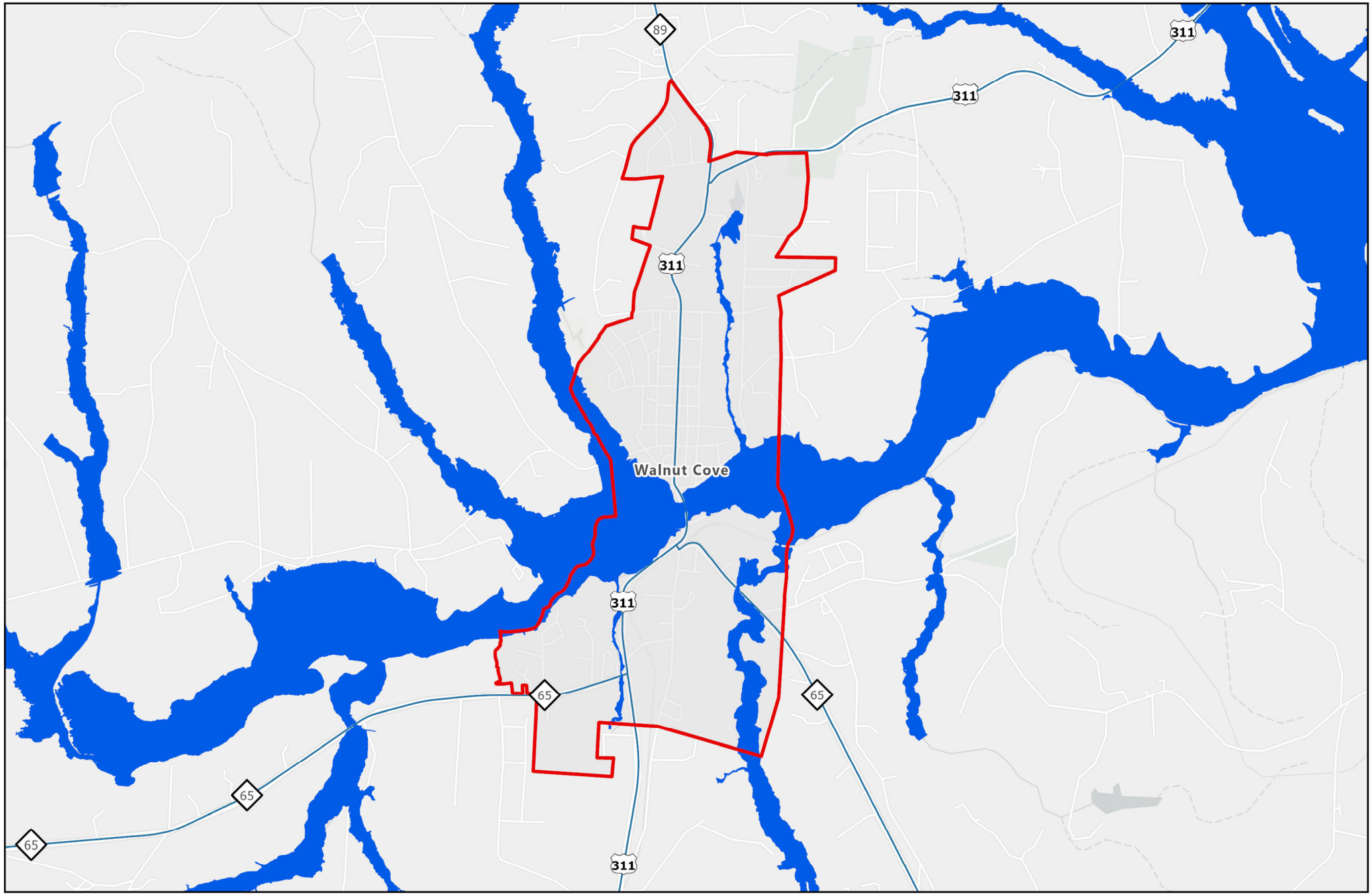
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

Walnut Cove - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

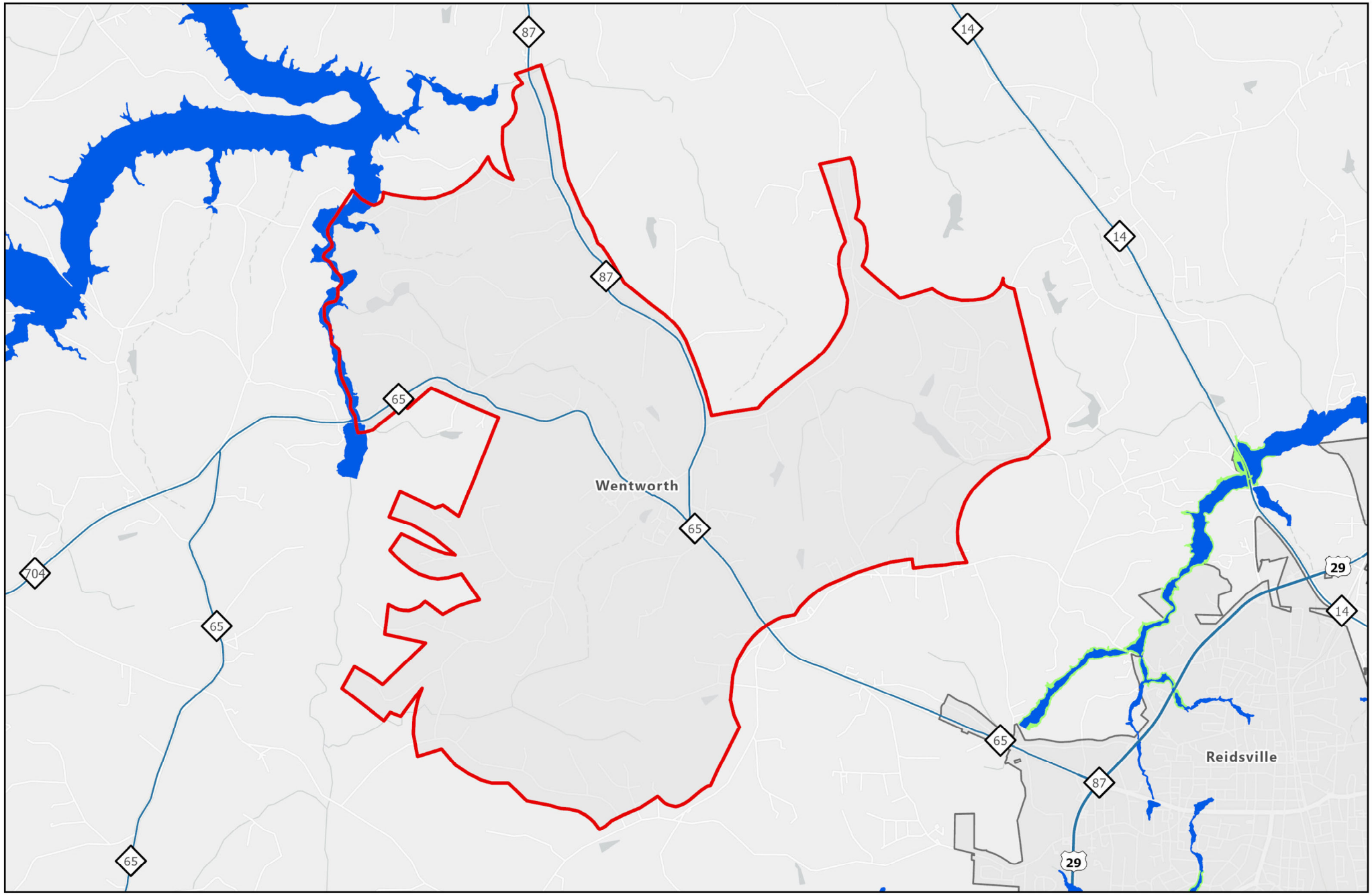
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37169C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 7/20/2018

Wentworth - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

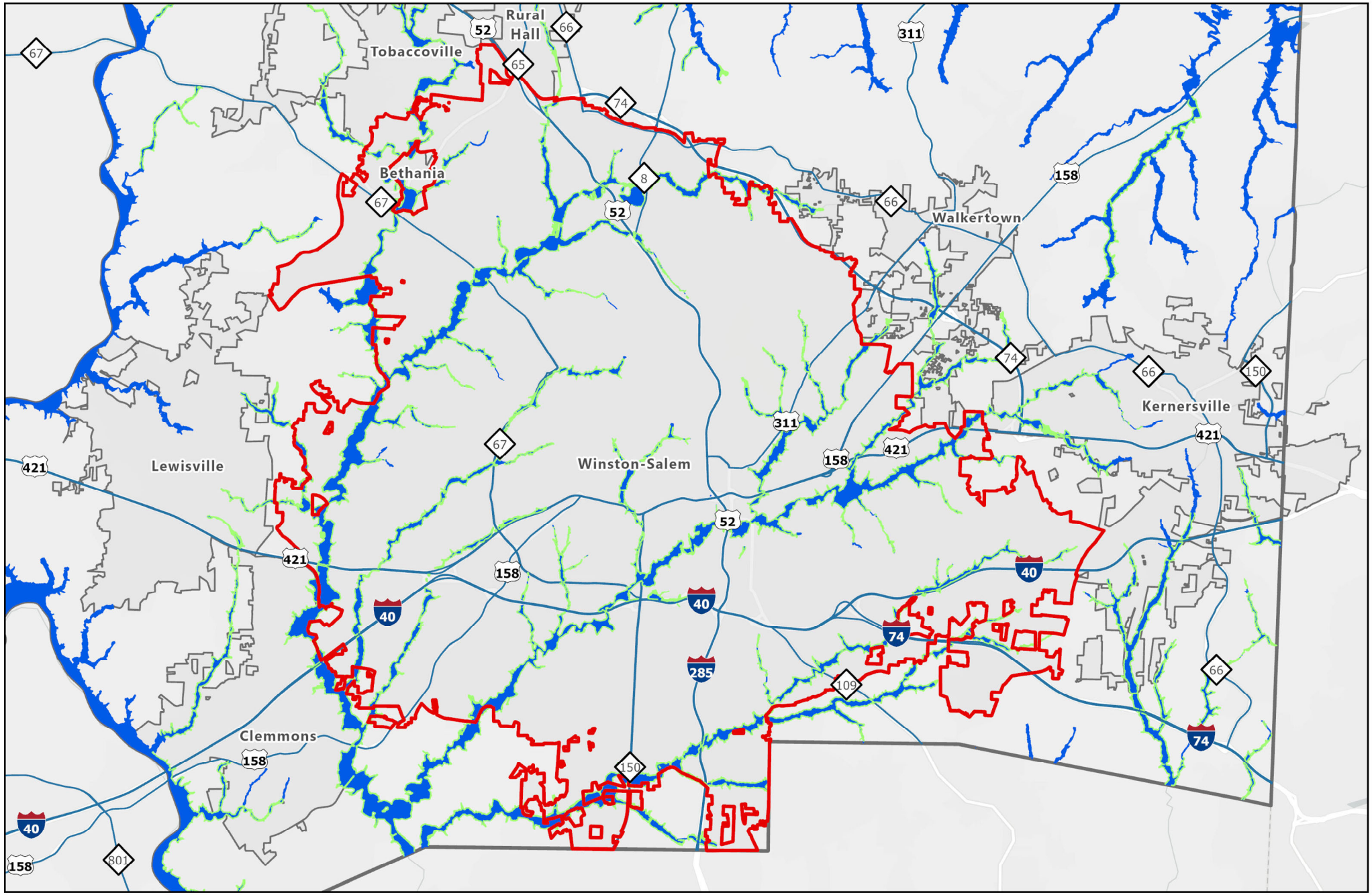
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37157C
Latest Study Effective Date: 1/2/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 6/13/2023

N

Winston-Salem - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

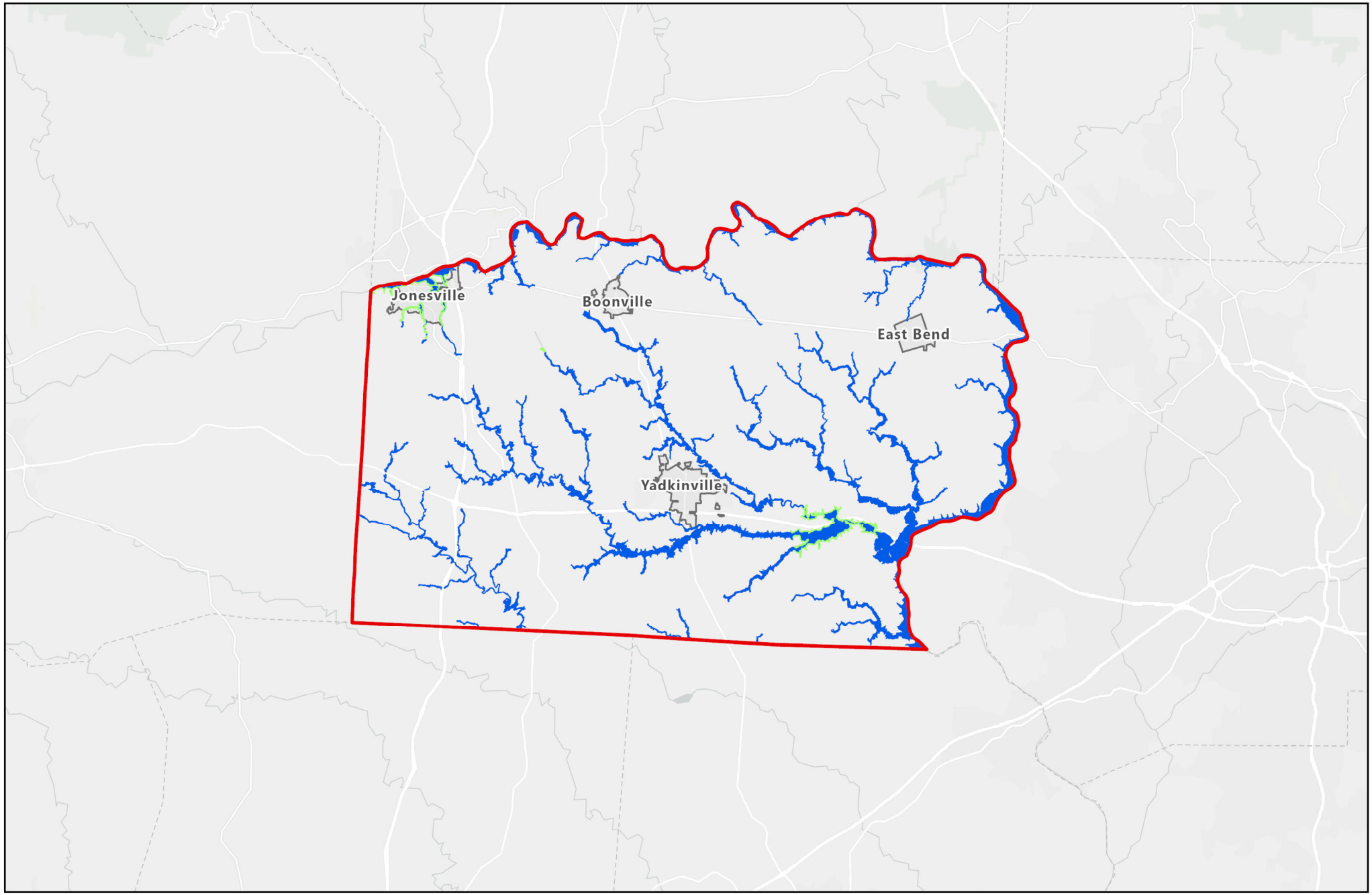
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 2 4 8 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37067C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 4/22/2024

N

Yadkin County - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

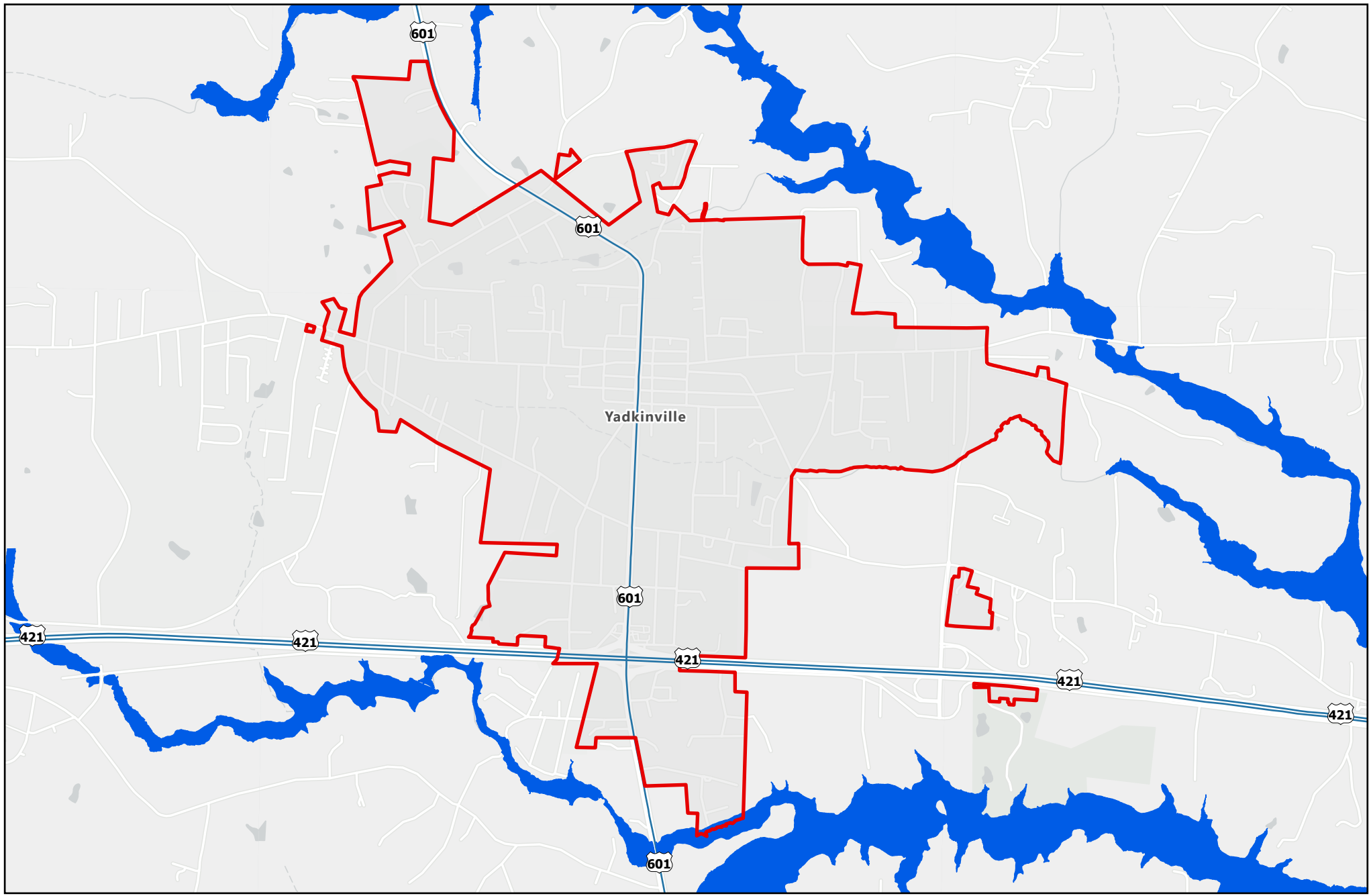
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37197C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 2/9/2017

N

Yadkinville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

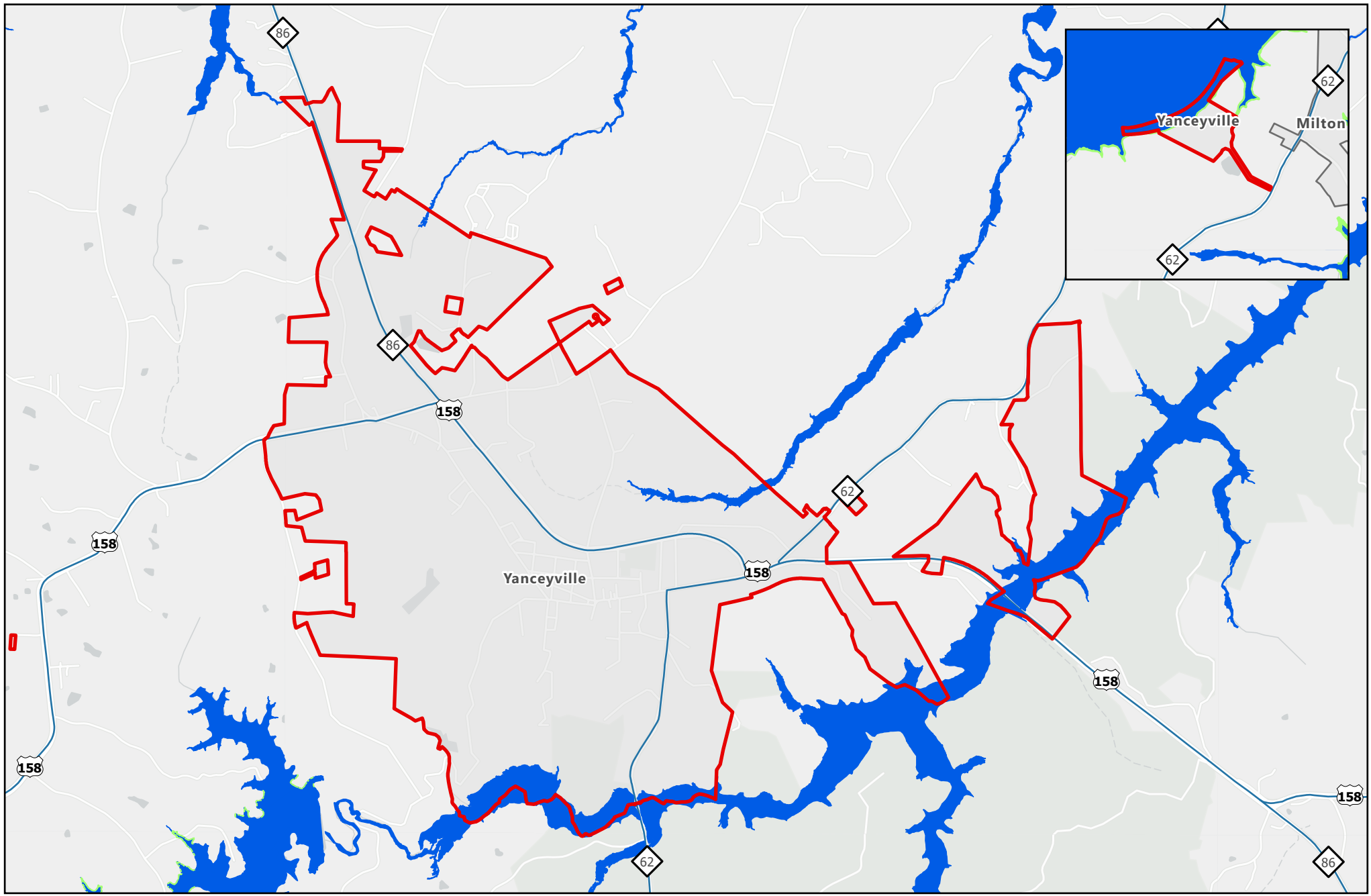
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37197C
Latest Study Effective Date: 8/18/2009
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 2/9/2017

Yanceyville - Flood Hazard Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

Flood Zone

- 500-Year Flood Zone
- 100-Year Flood Zone

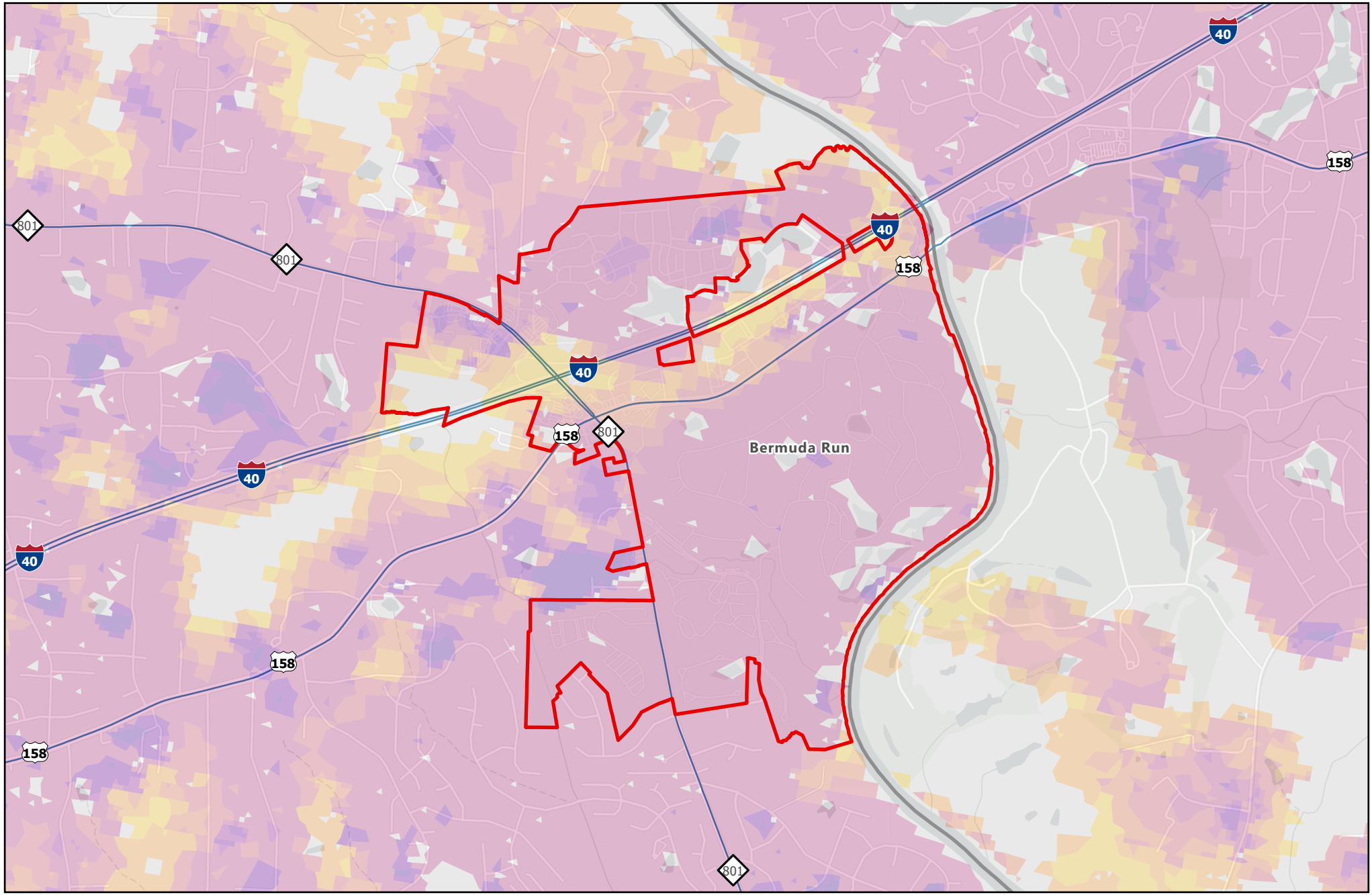
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

Data Source: Flood Map Service Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Product ID: NFHL_37033C
Latest Study Effective Date: 11/17/2017
Latest LOMR Effective Date: 3/23/2017

Appendix G
Wildfire Hazard Maps and Project Area Report from Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Bermuda Run - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

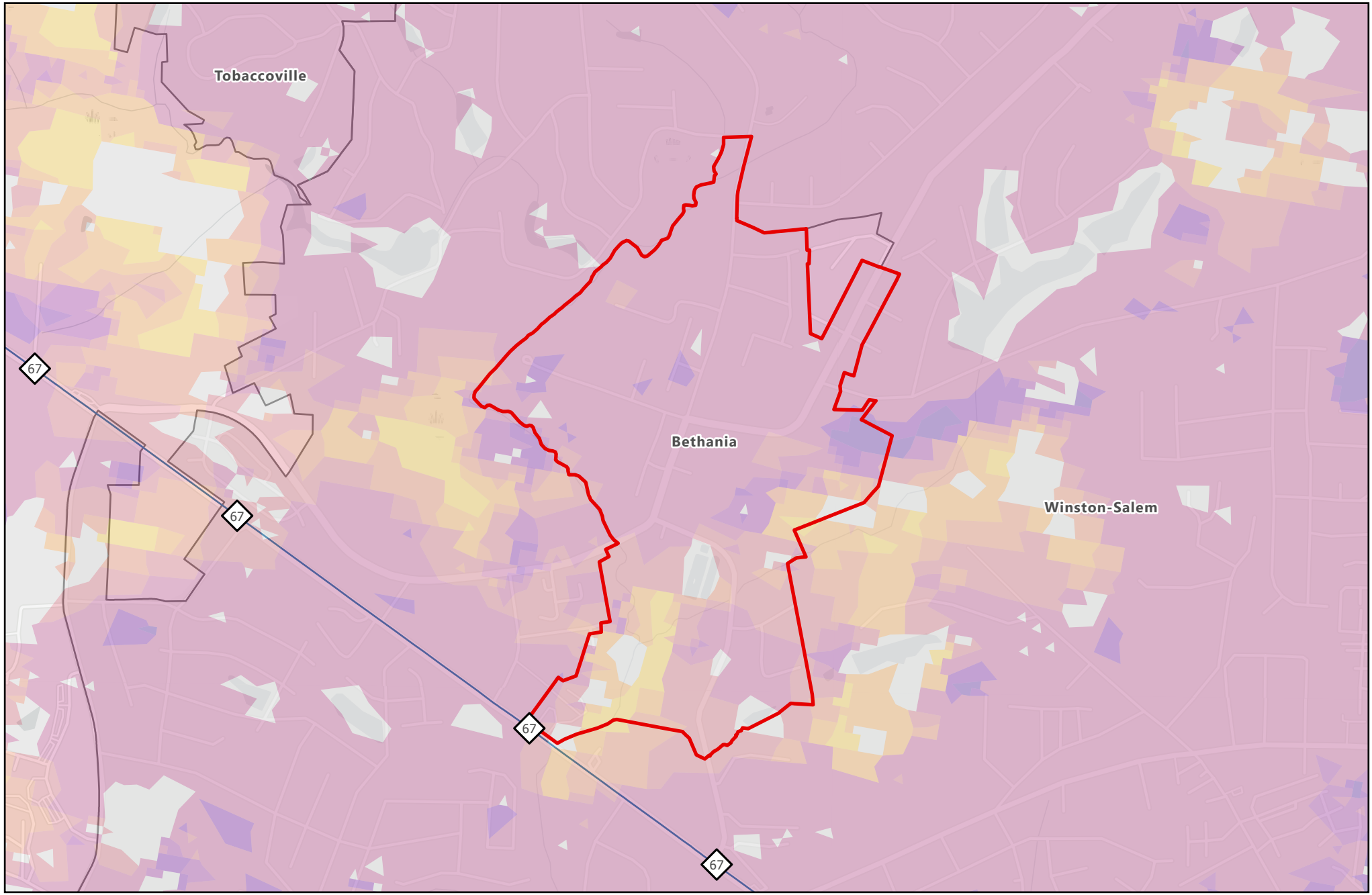
Low High

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Bethania - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

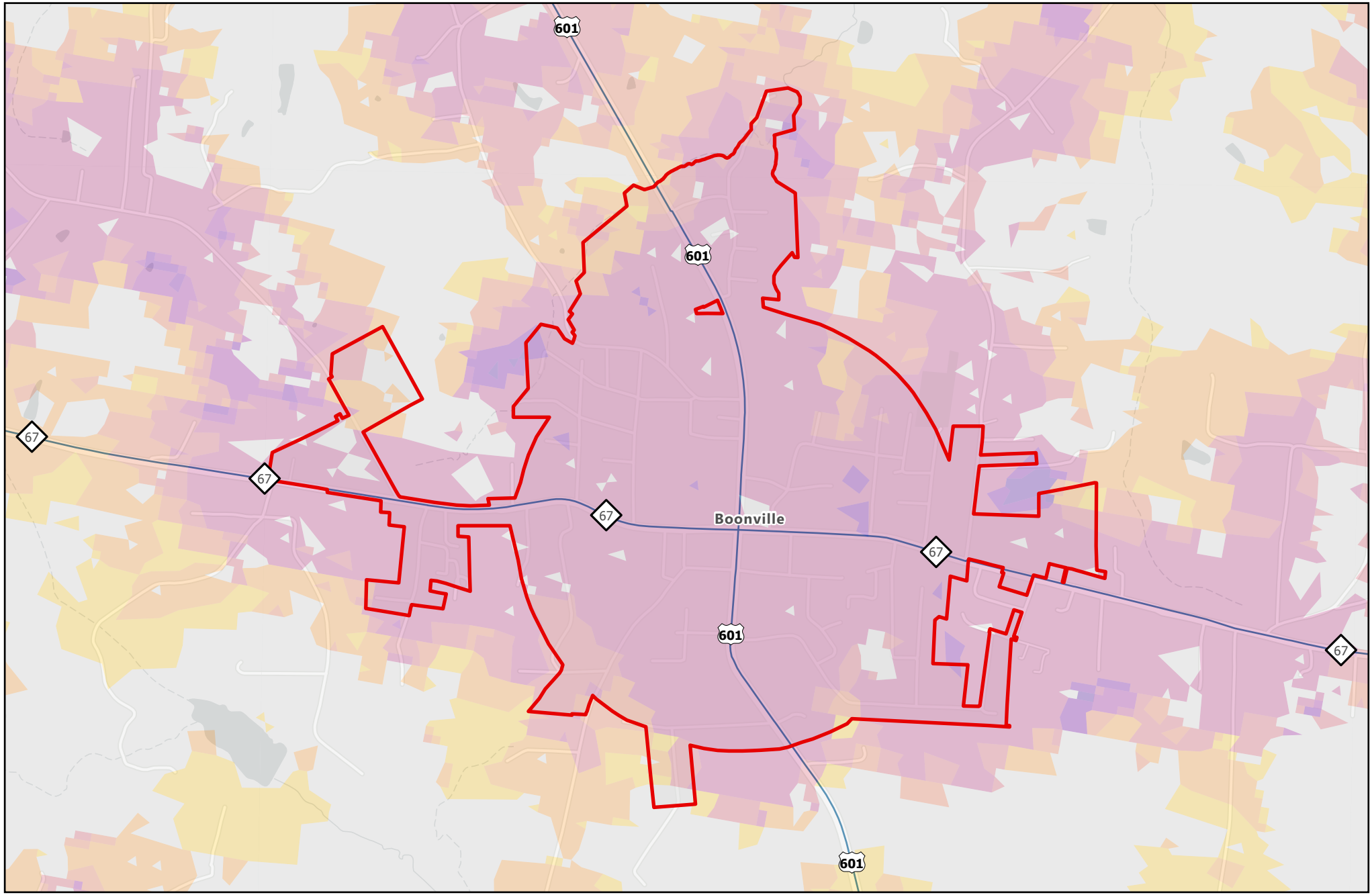
Low High

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Boonville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

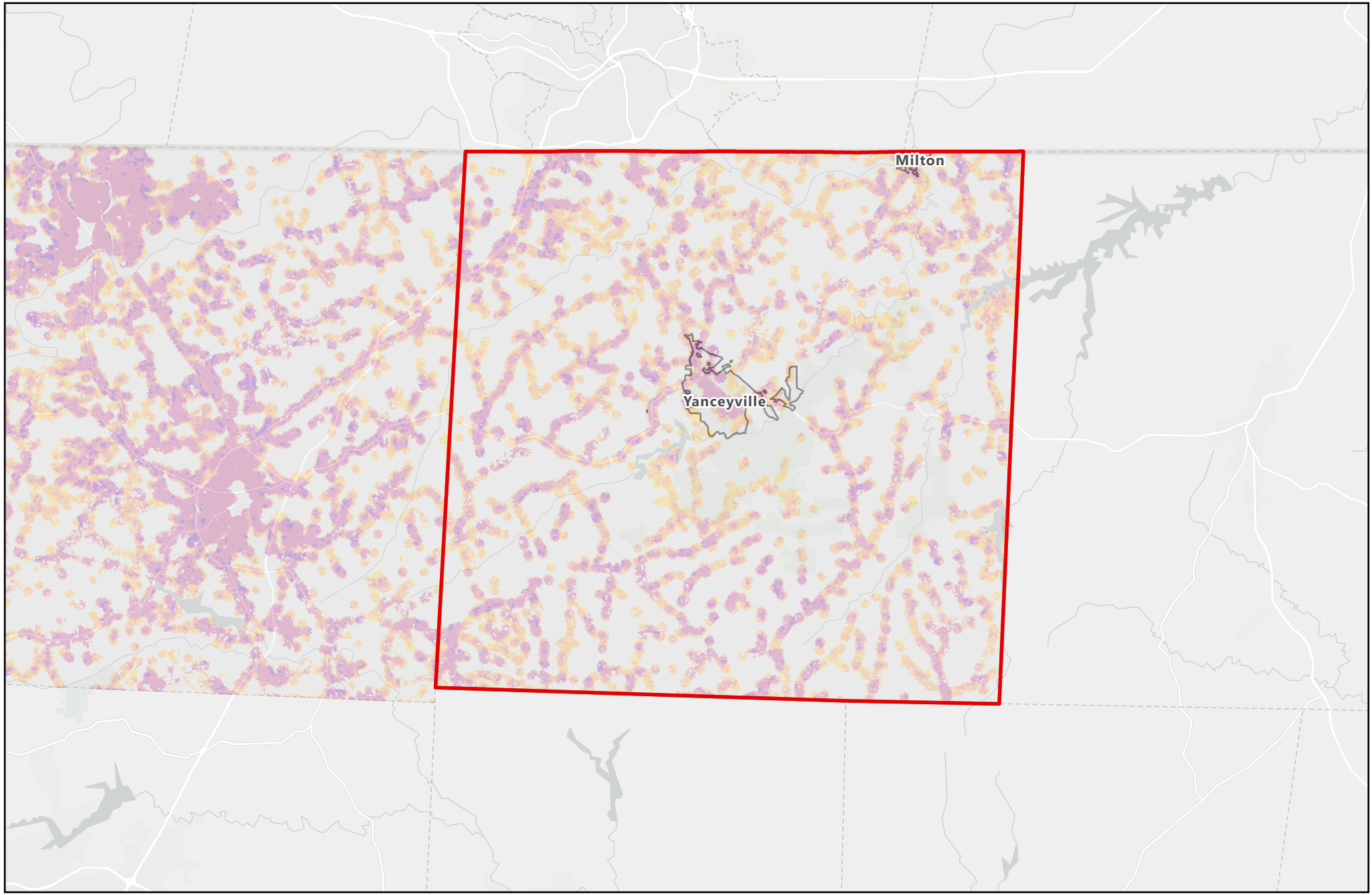
Low High

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Caswell County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

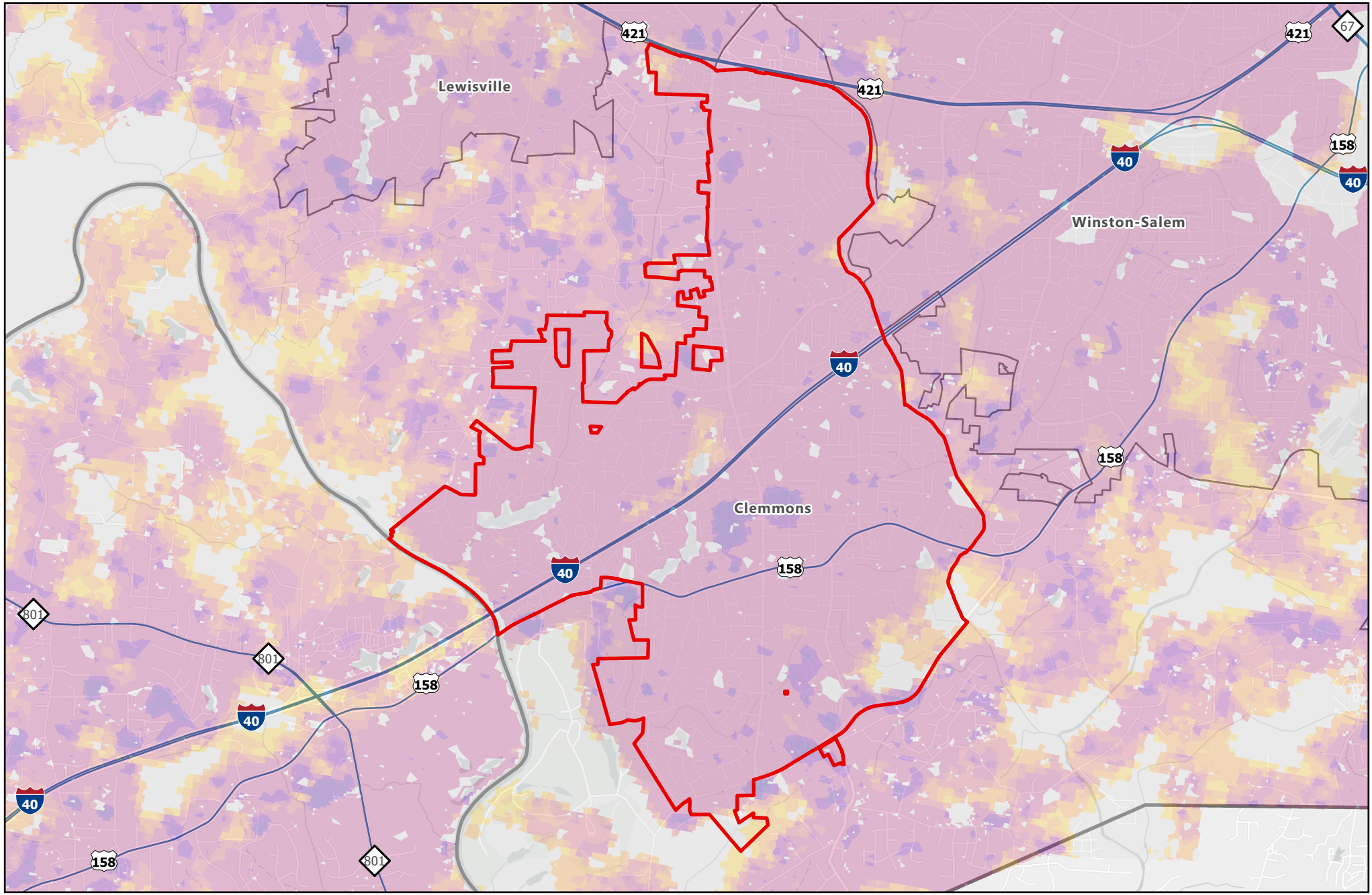
0 Low -3 -6 -9 High

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Clemmons - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

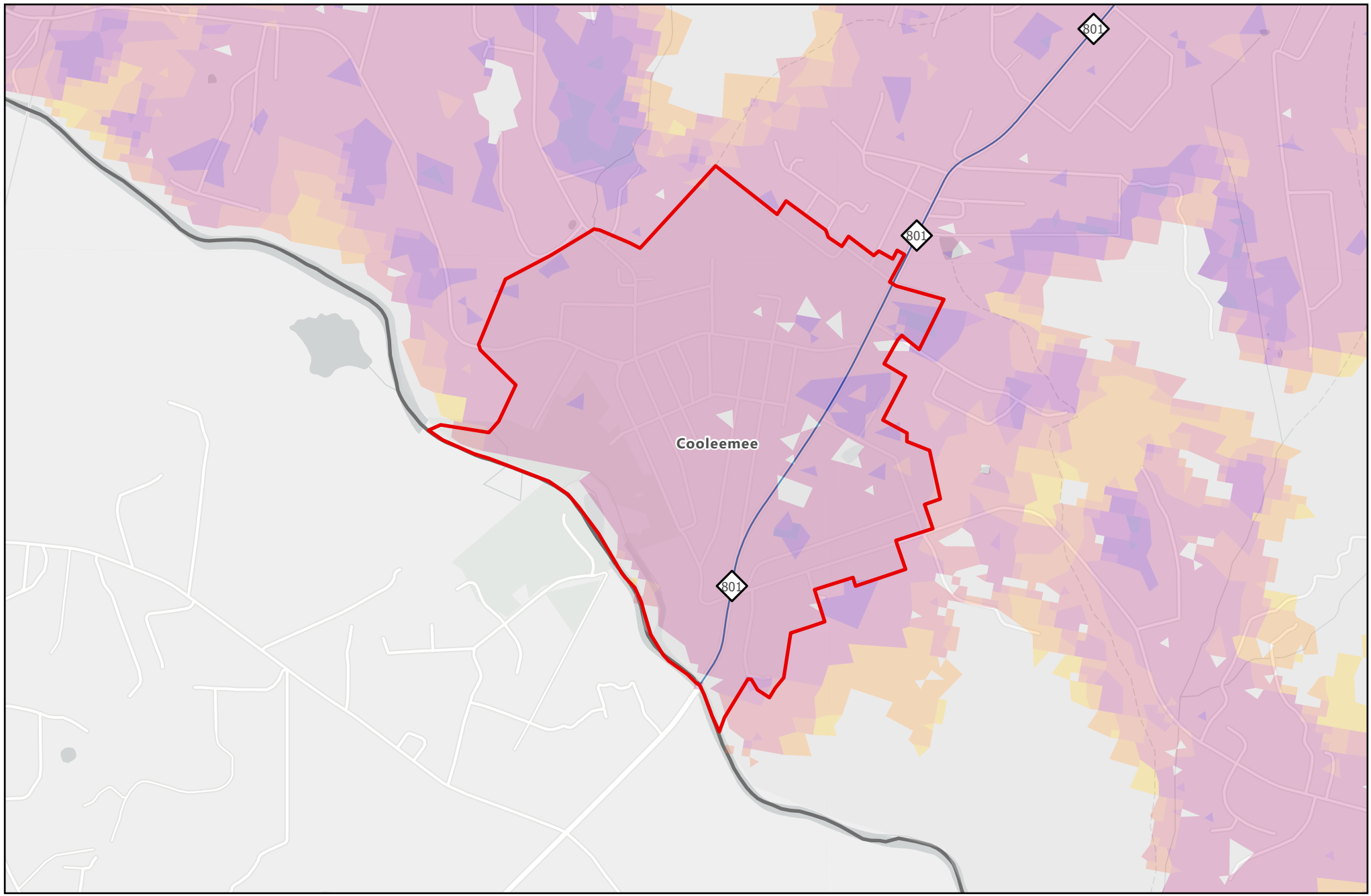
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Cooleemee - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

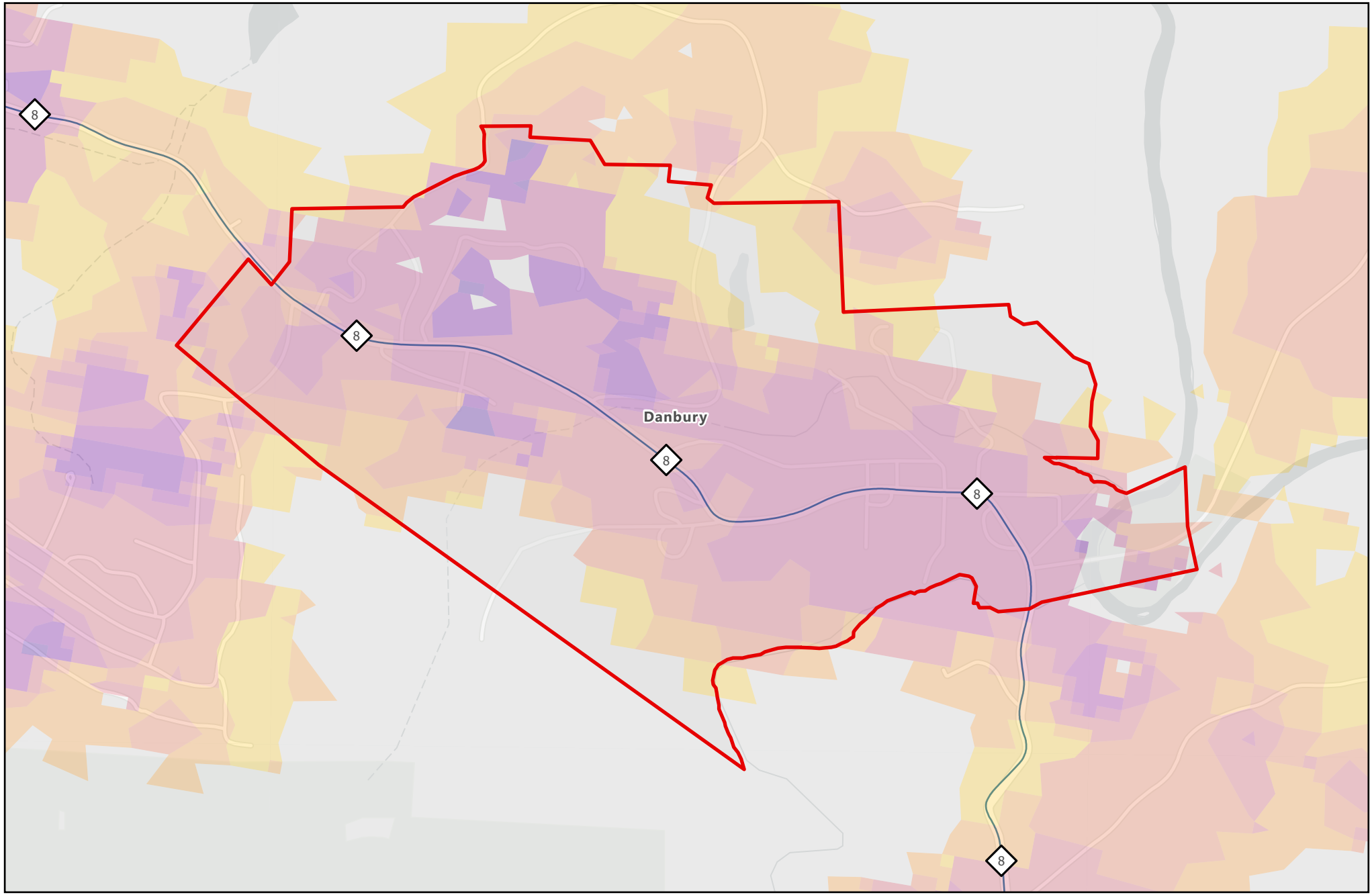
Low High

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Danbury - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

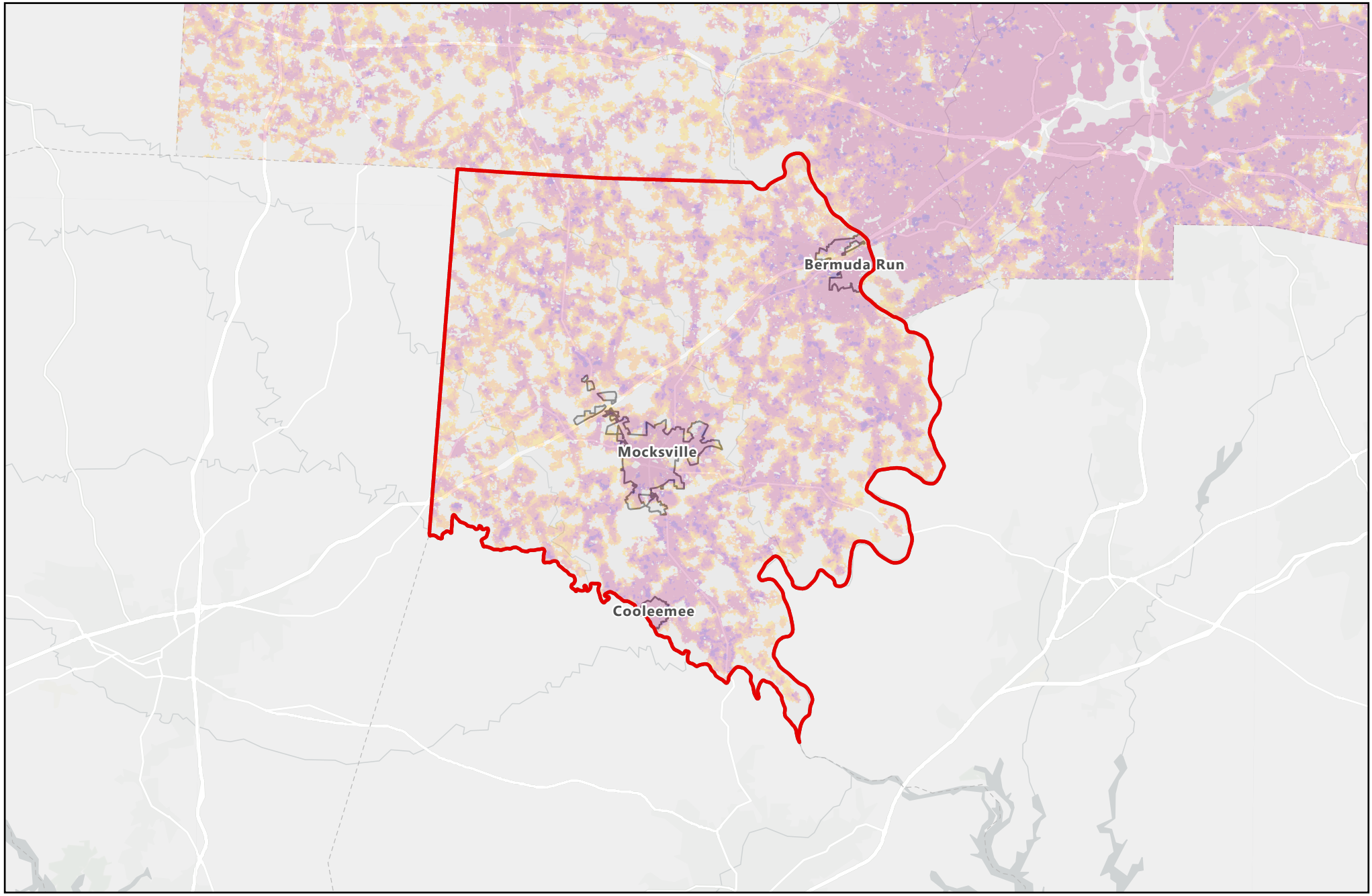
Low High

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Davie County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

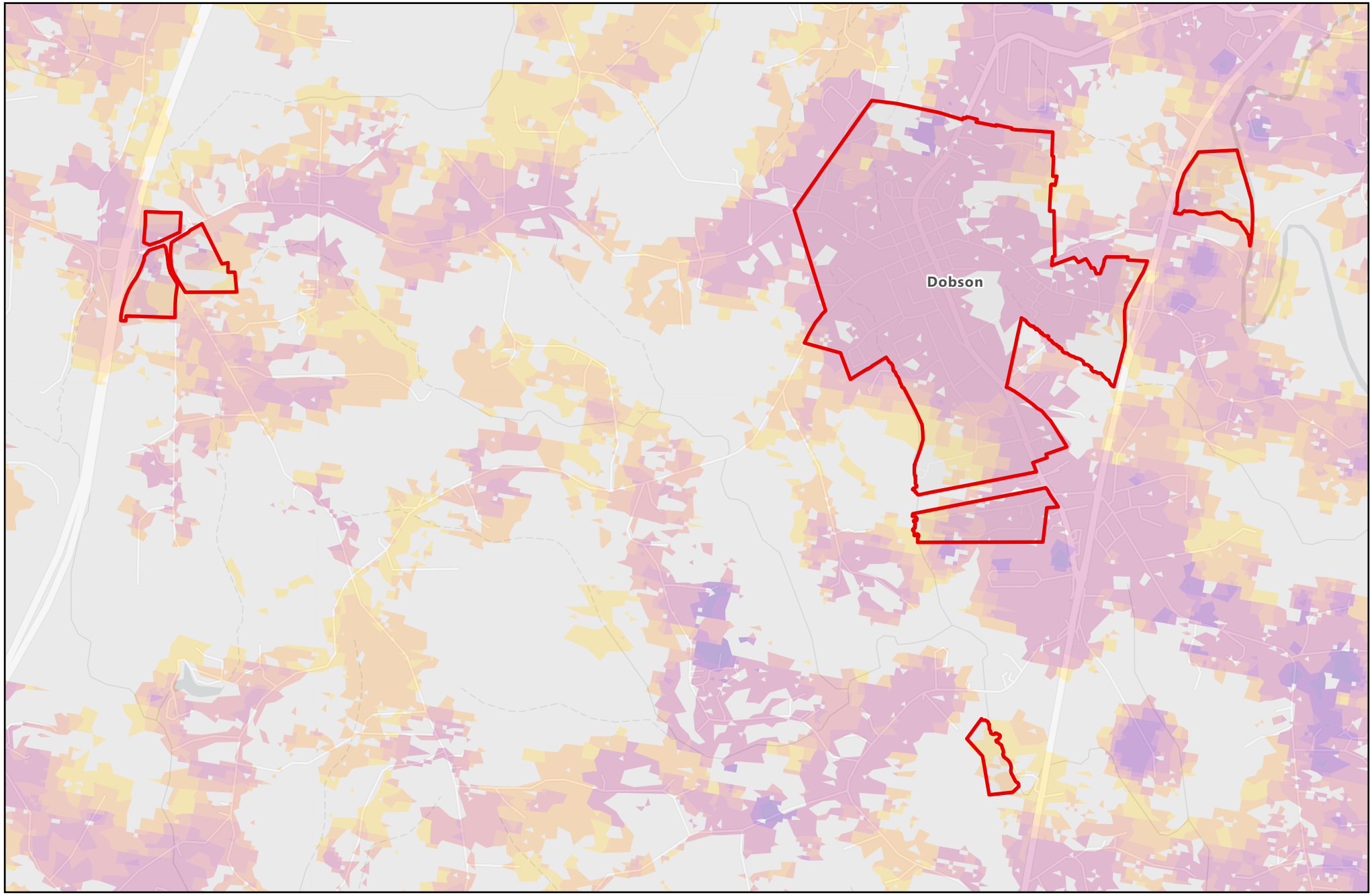
Low High

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Dobson - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

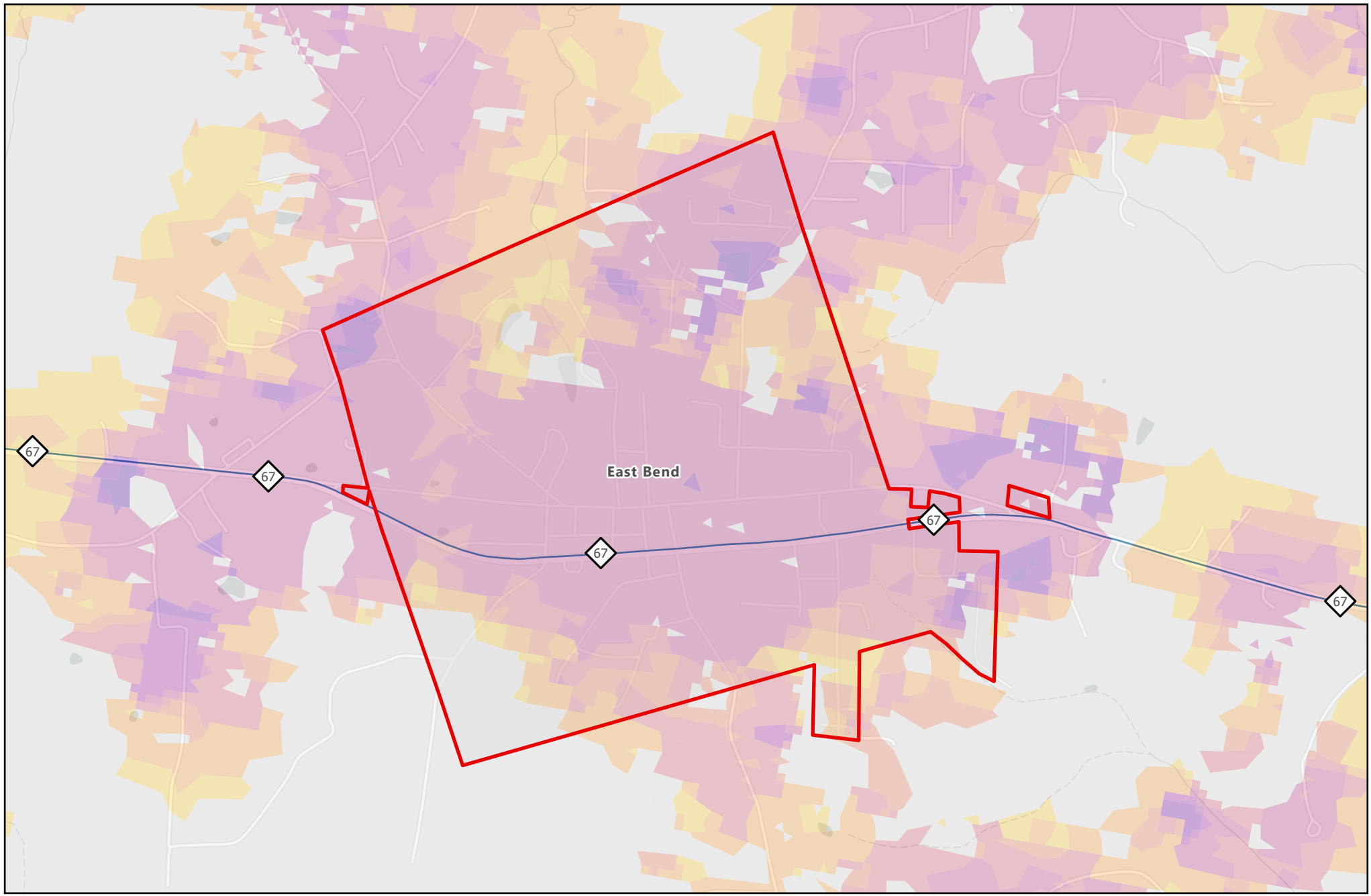
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

East Bend - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

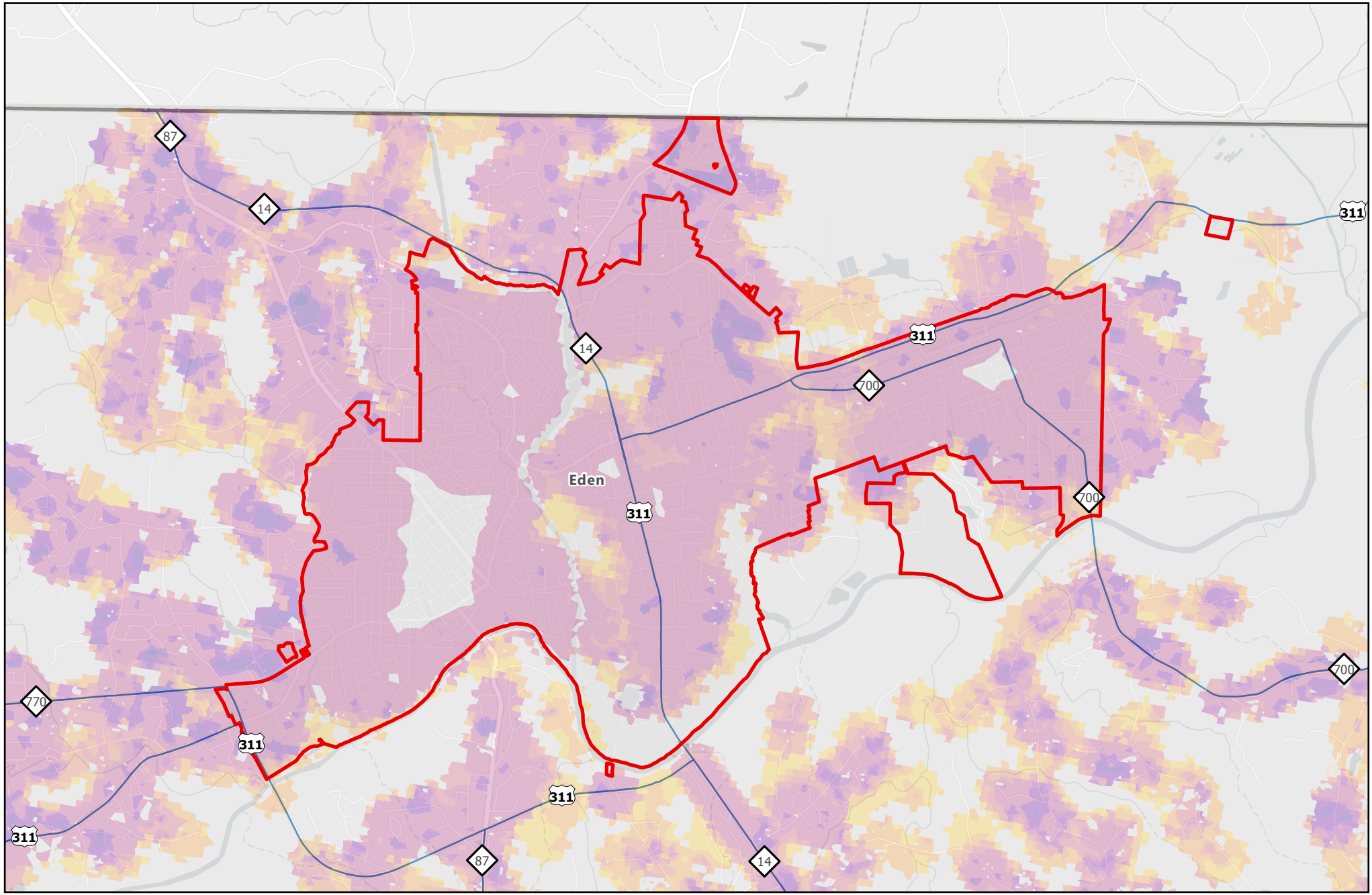
Low High

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Eden - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

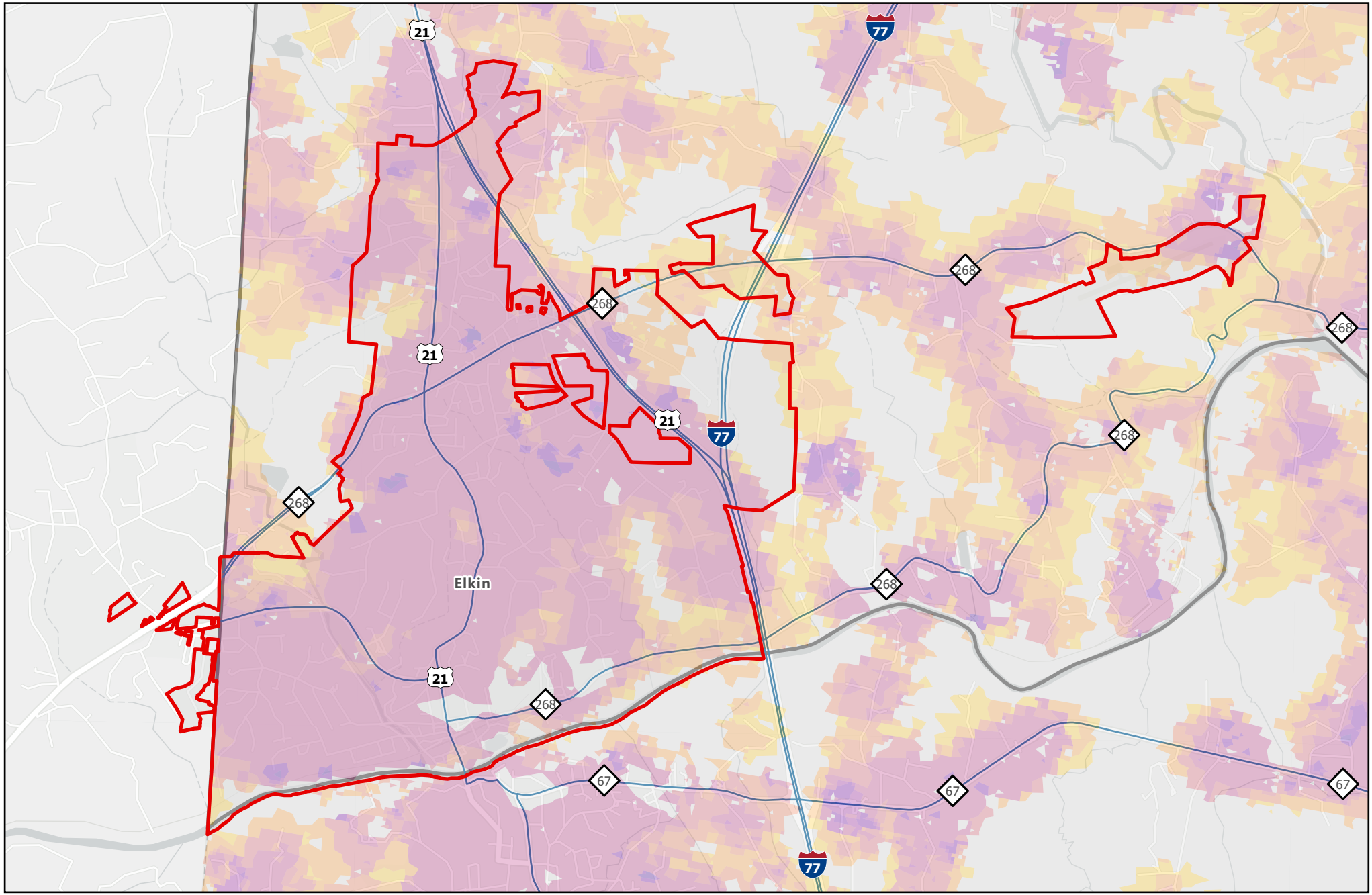
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Elkin - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

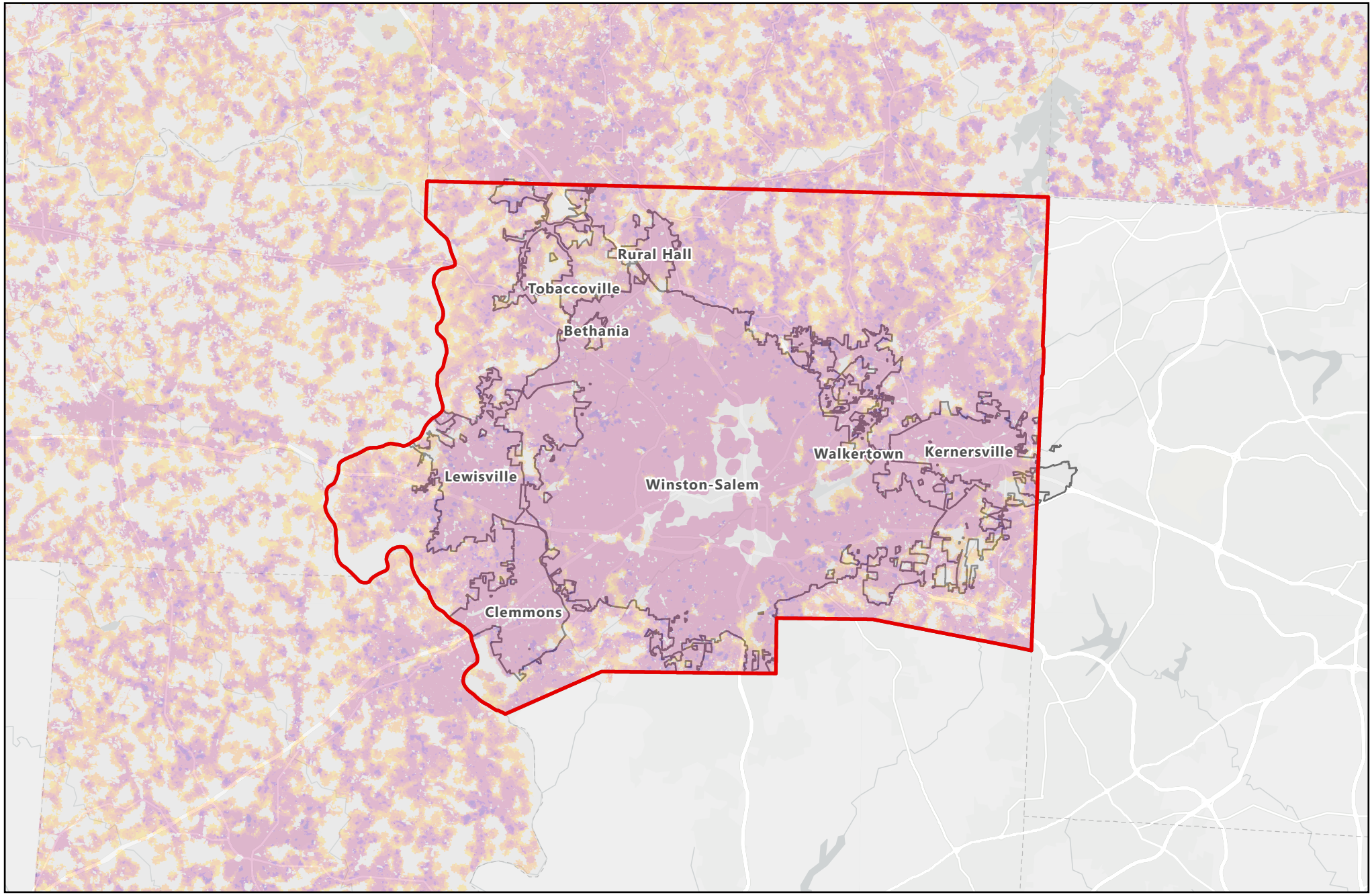
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Forsyth County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

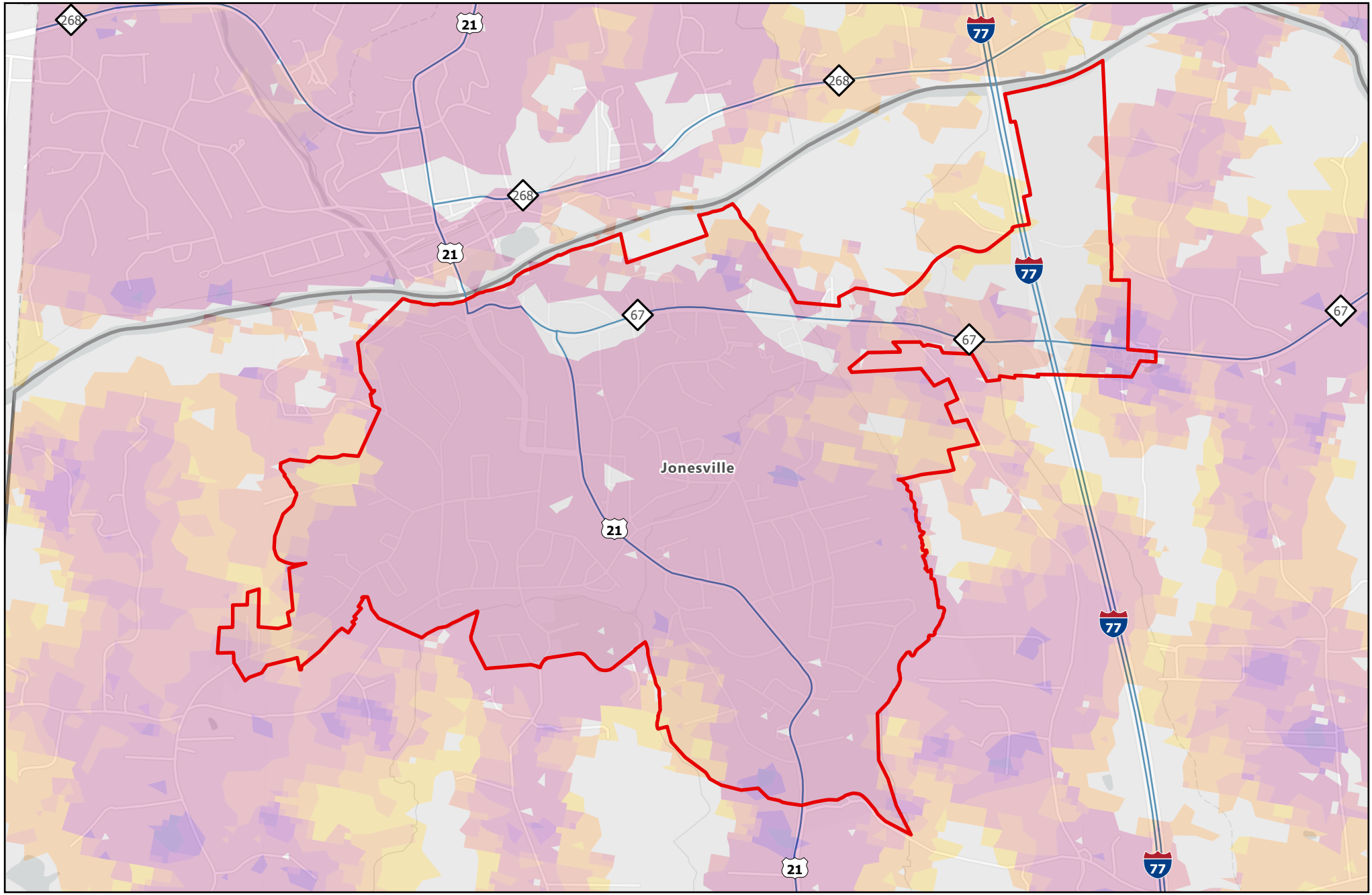
0 (Low) -3 -6 -9 (High)

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Jonesville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

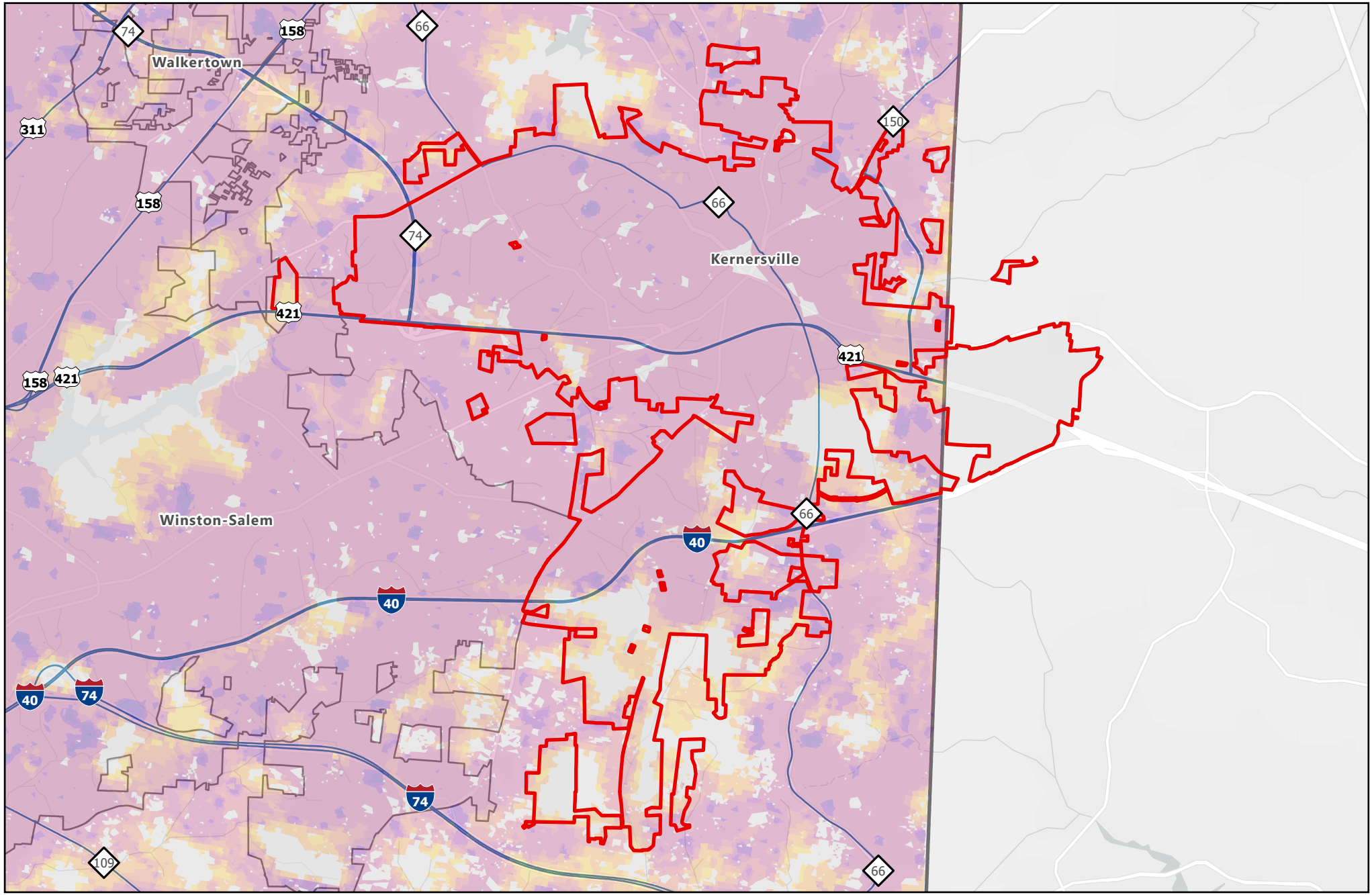
Low High

0 0.33 0.65 1.3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Kernersville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

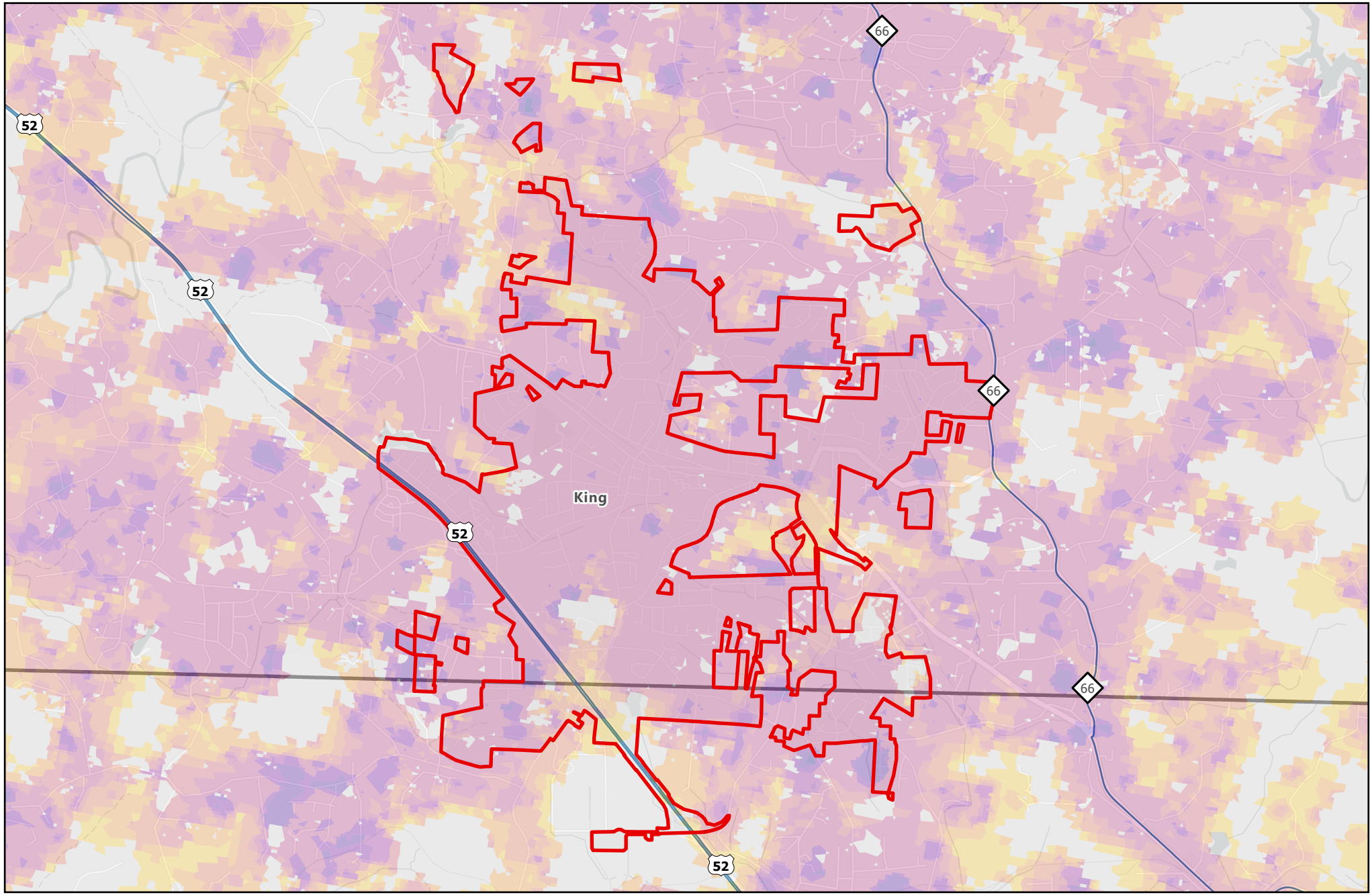
Low High

0 1 2 4 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

King - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

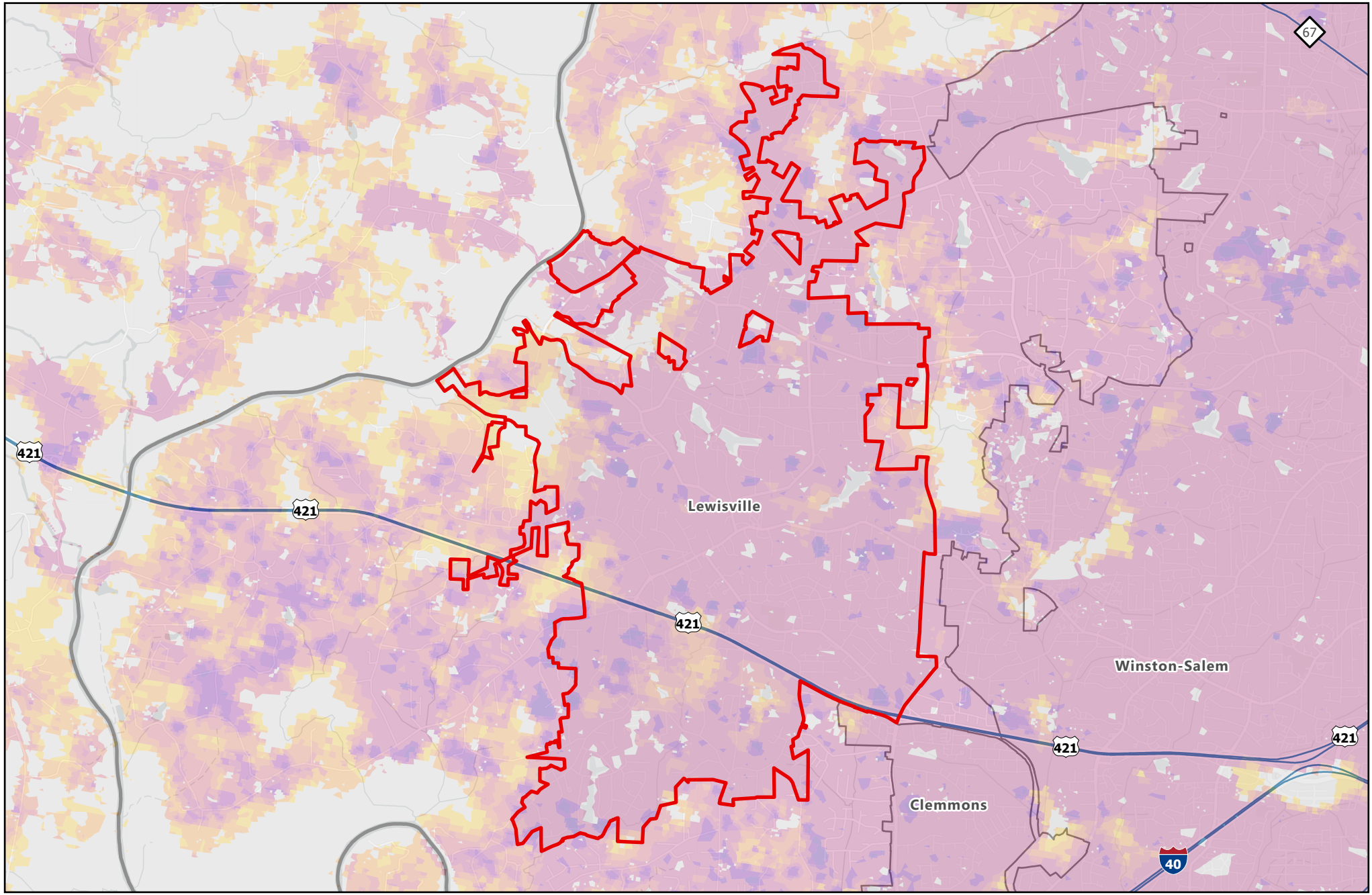
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Lewisville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

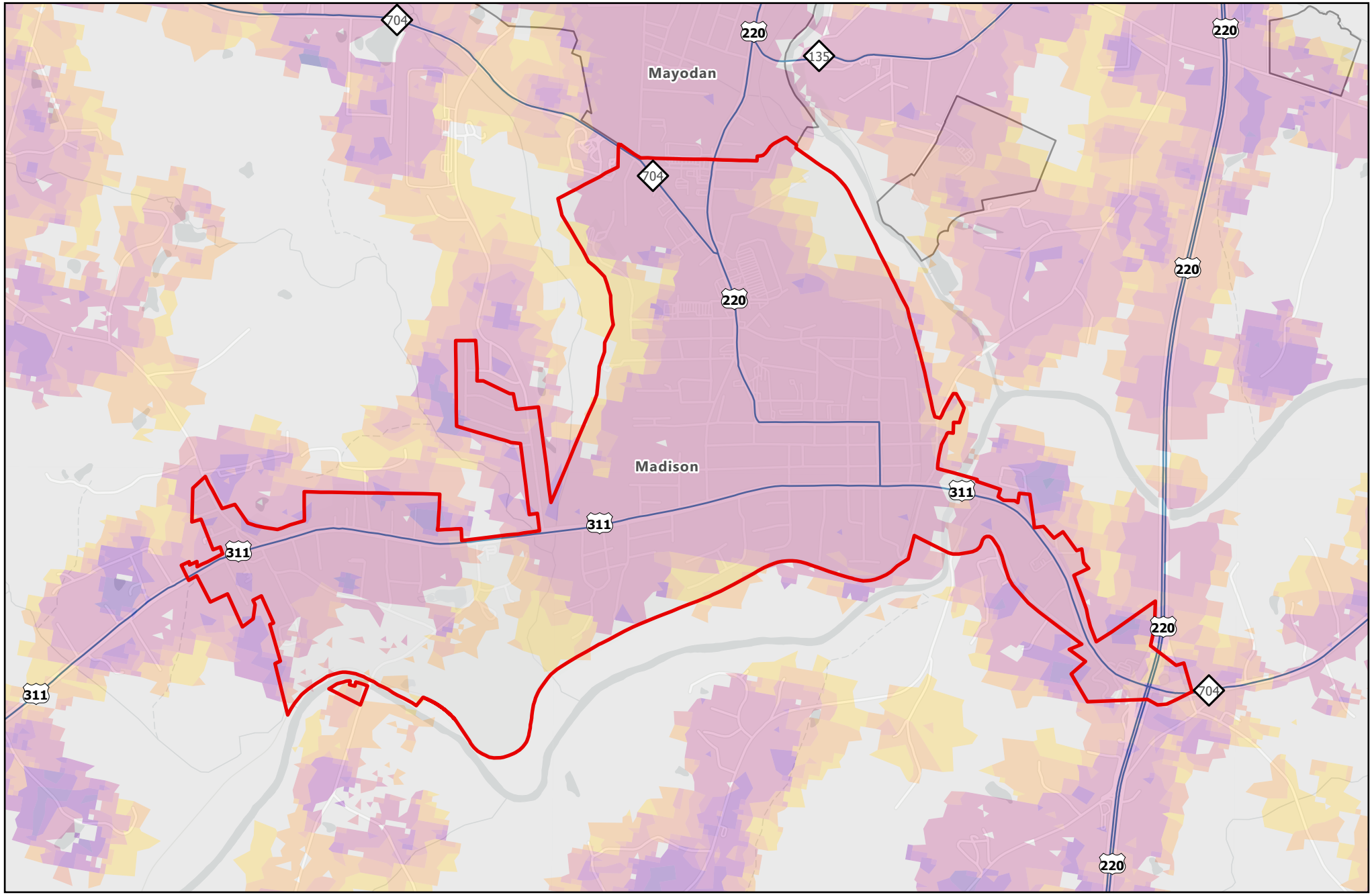
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Madison - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

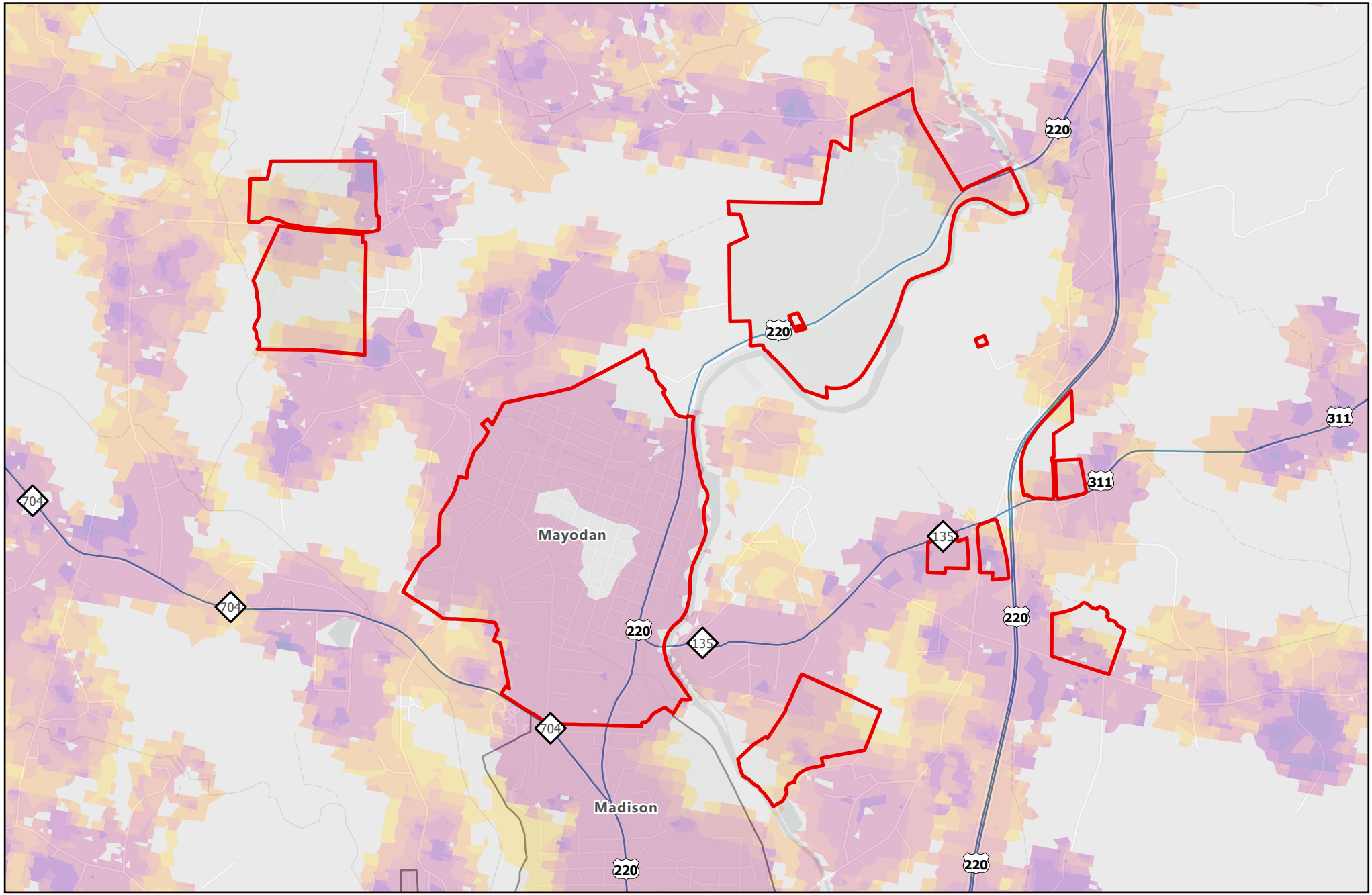
Low High

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Mayodan - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

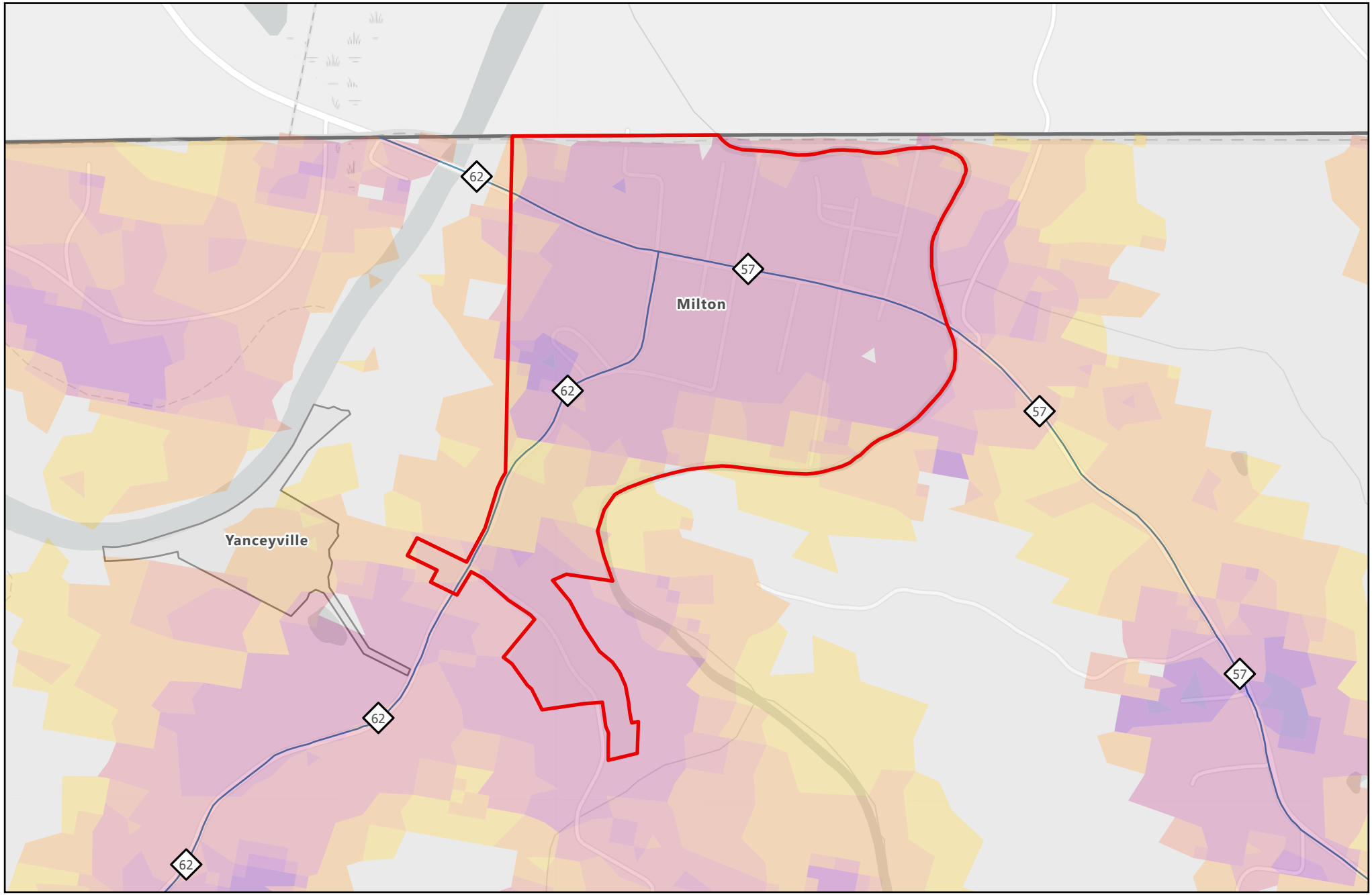
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Milton - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

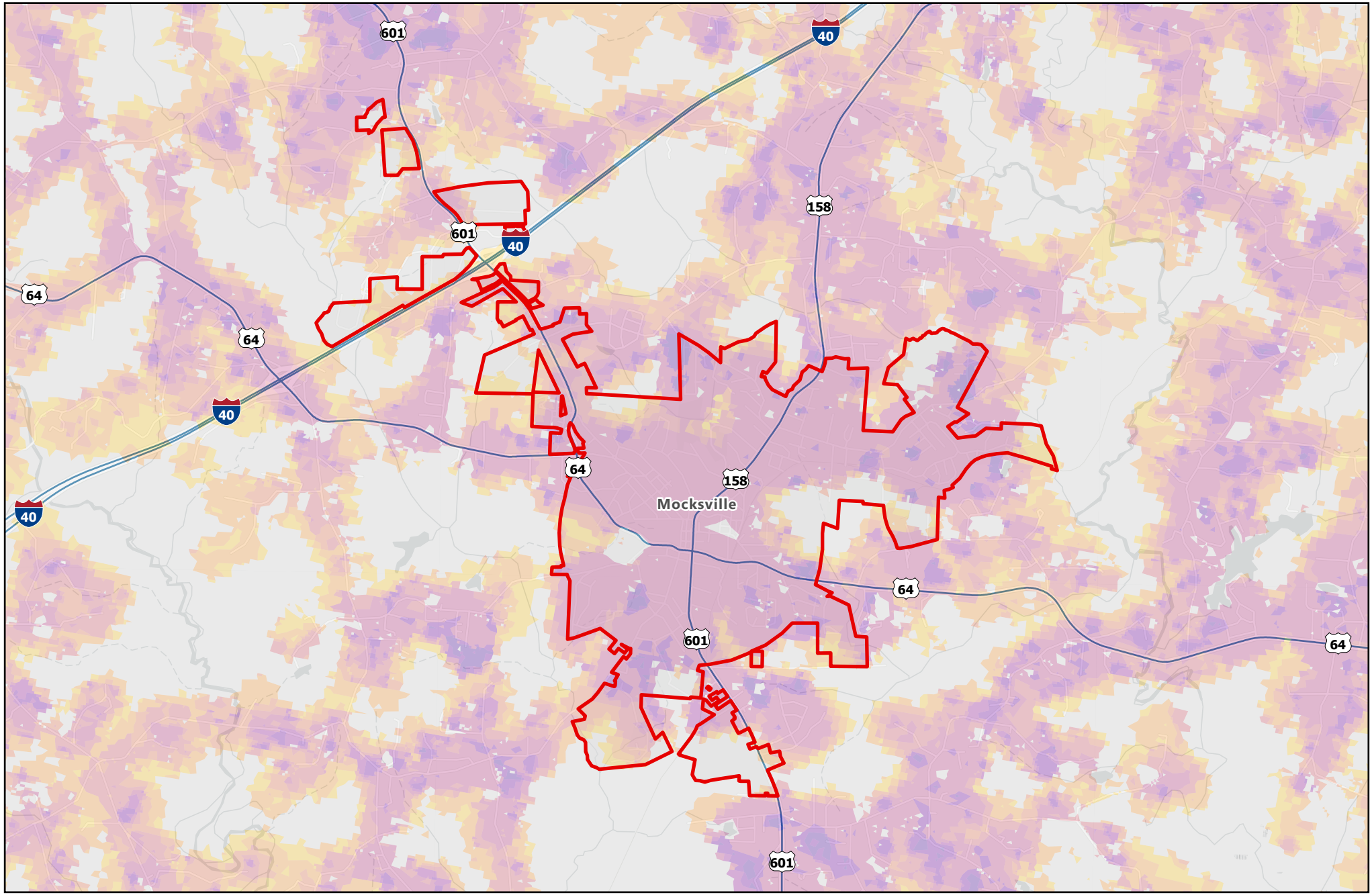
Low High

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Mocksville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

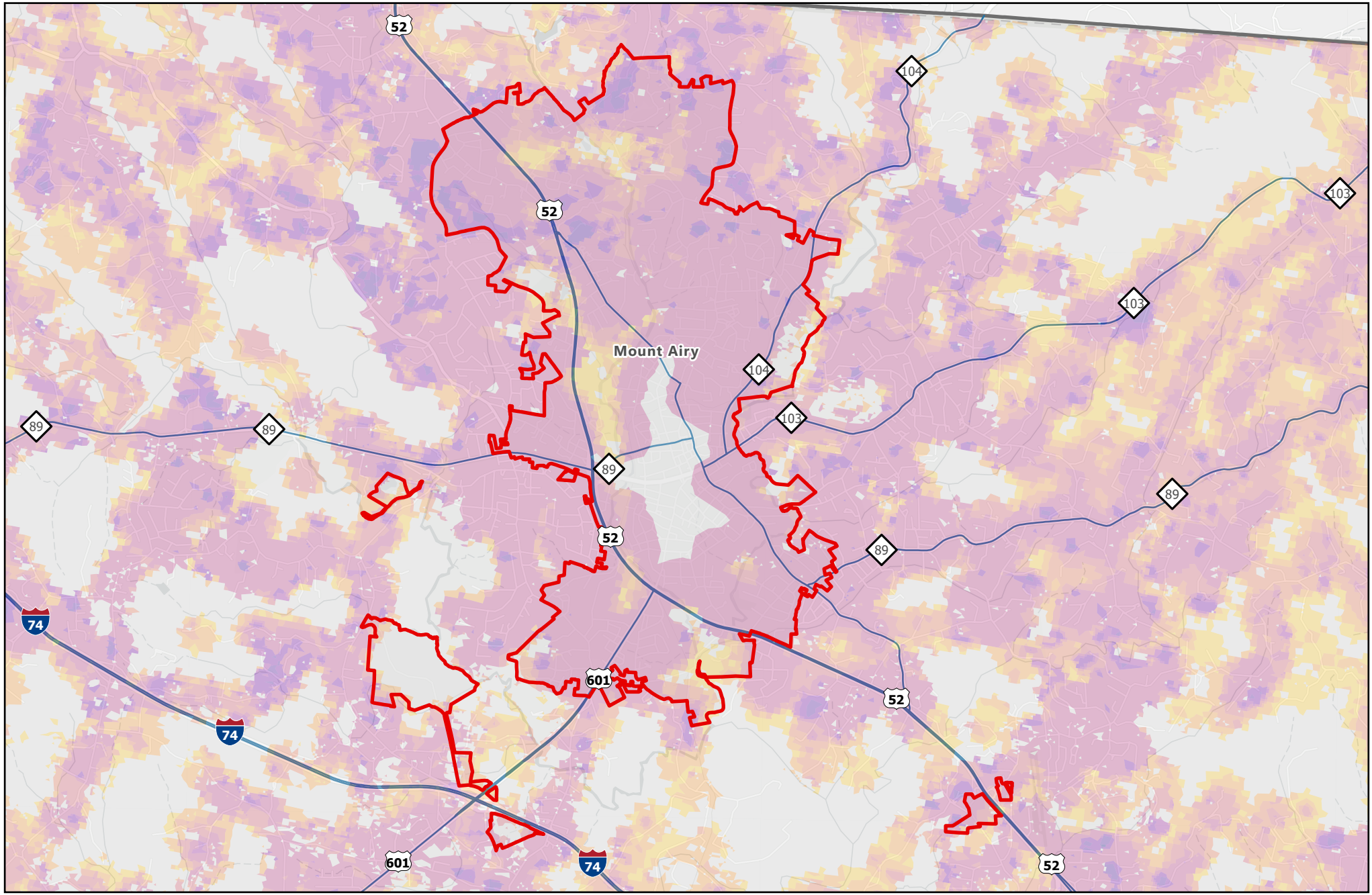
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Mount Airy - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

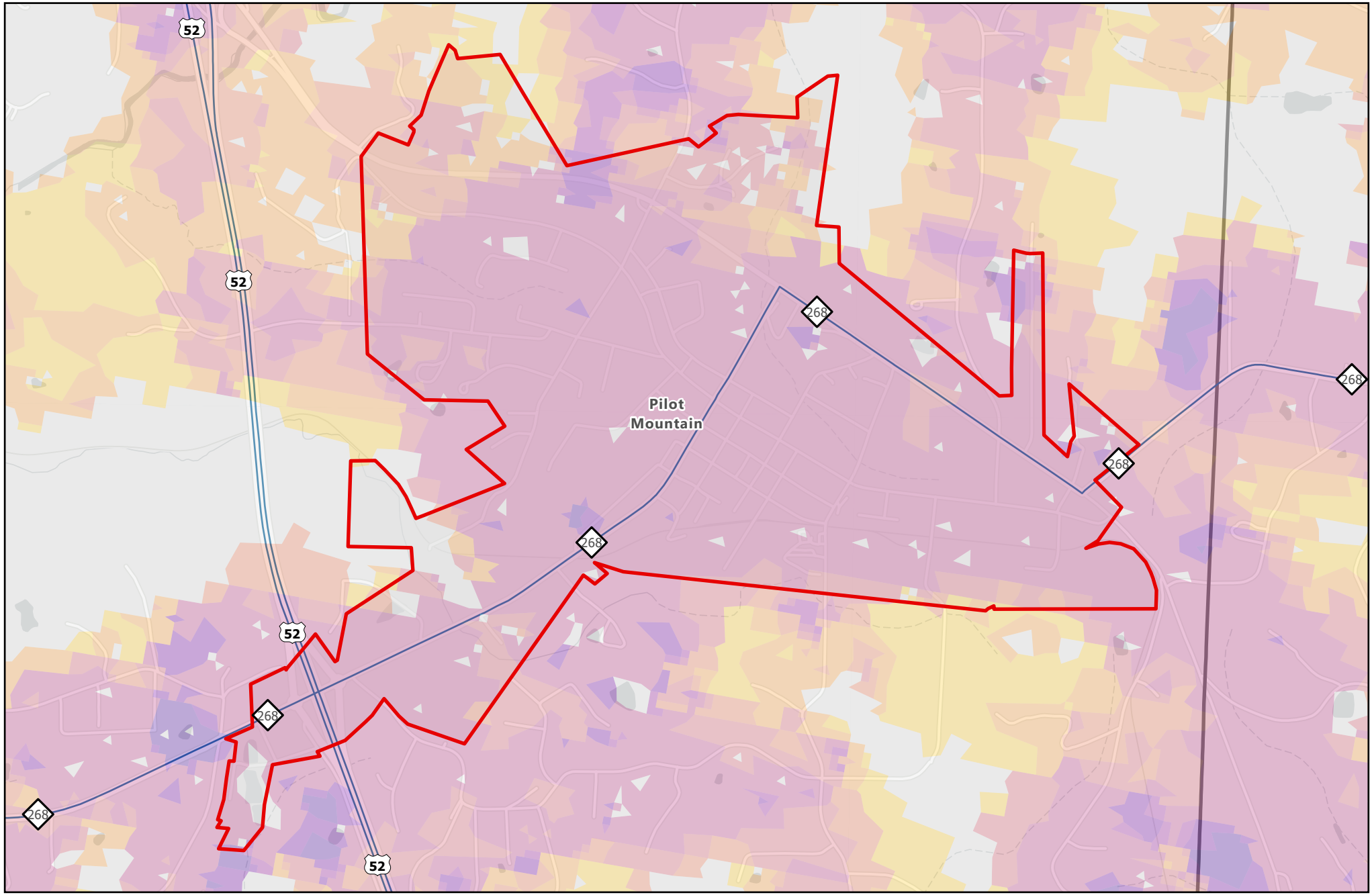
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Pilot Mountain - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

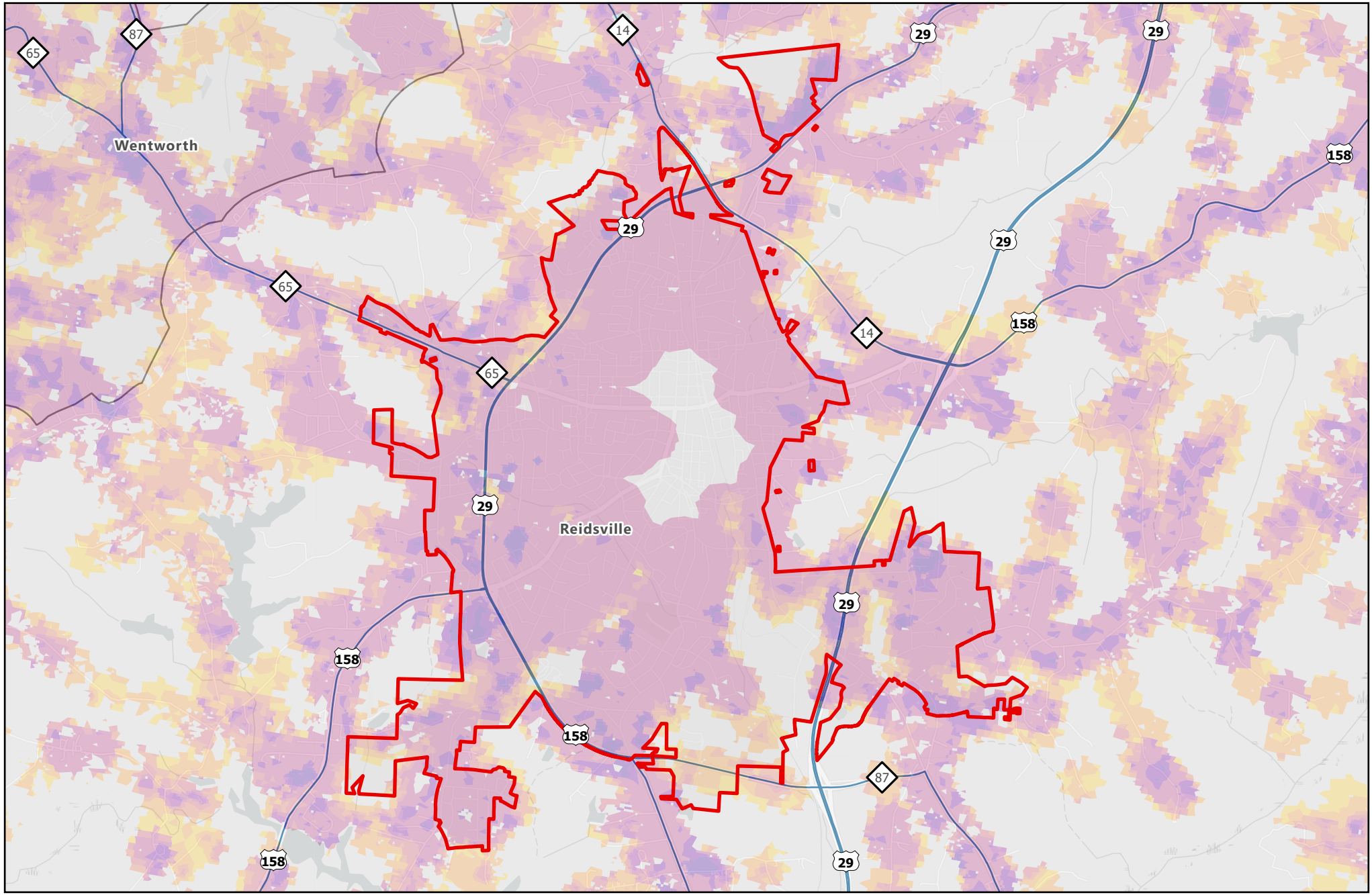
Low High

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Reidsville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

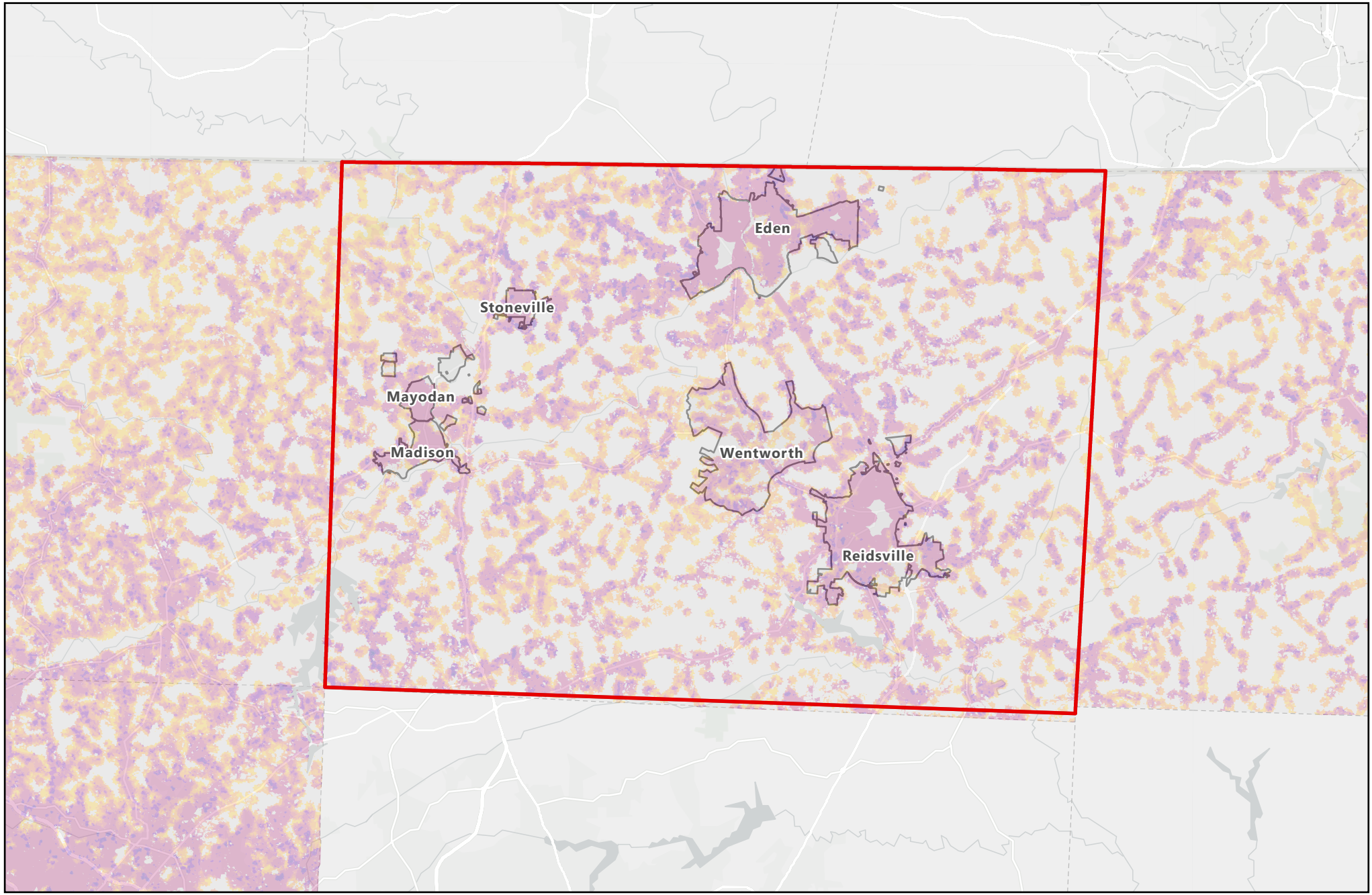
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Rockingham County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

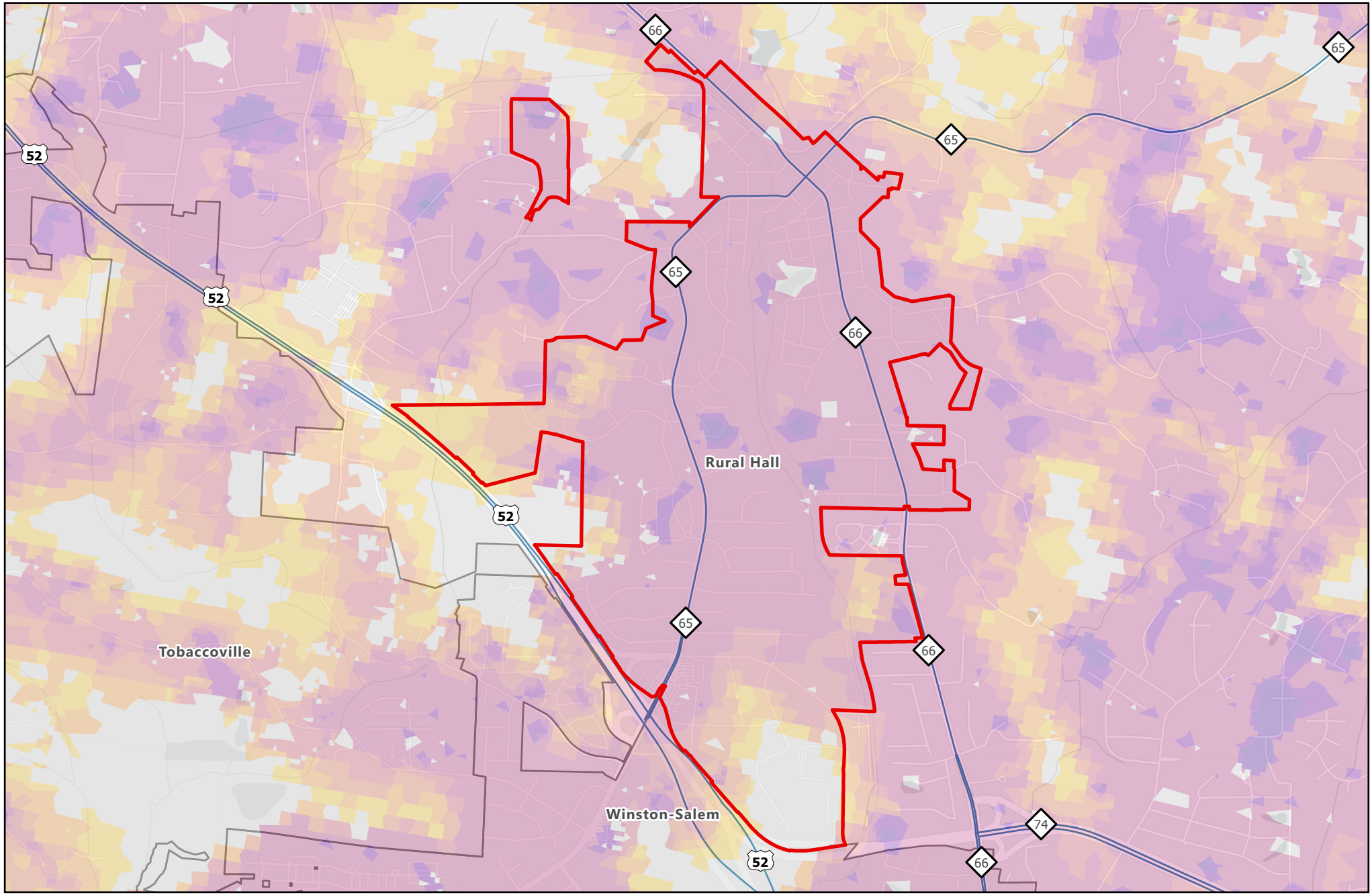
Low High

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Rural Hall - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

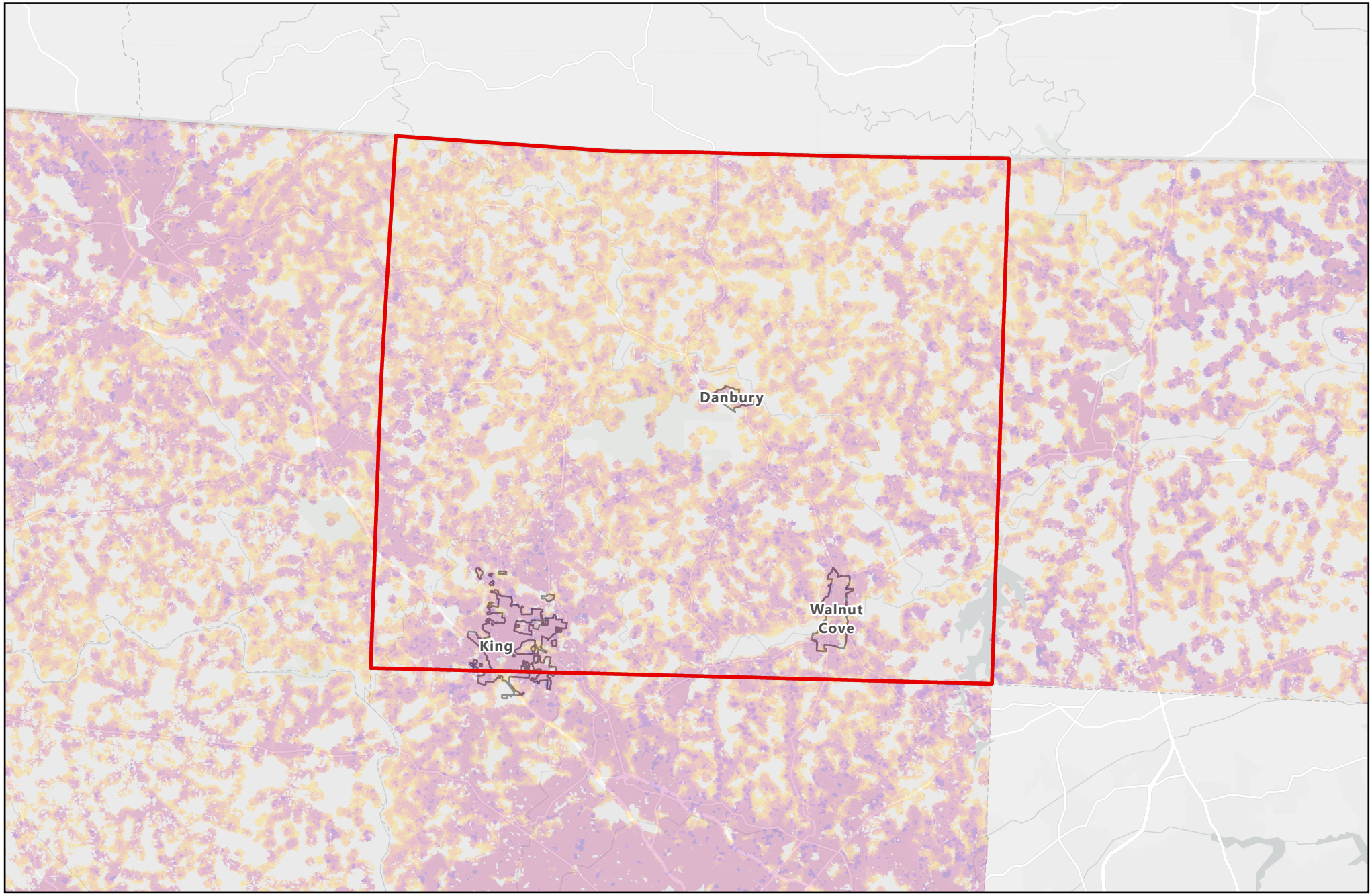
Low High

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Stokes County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

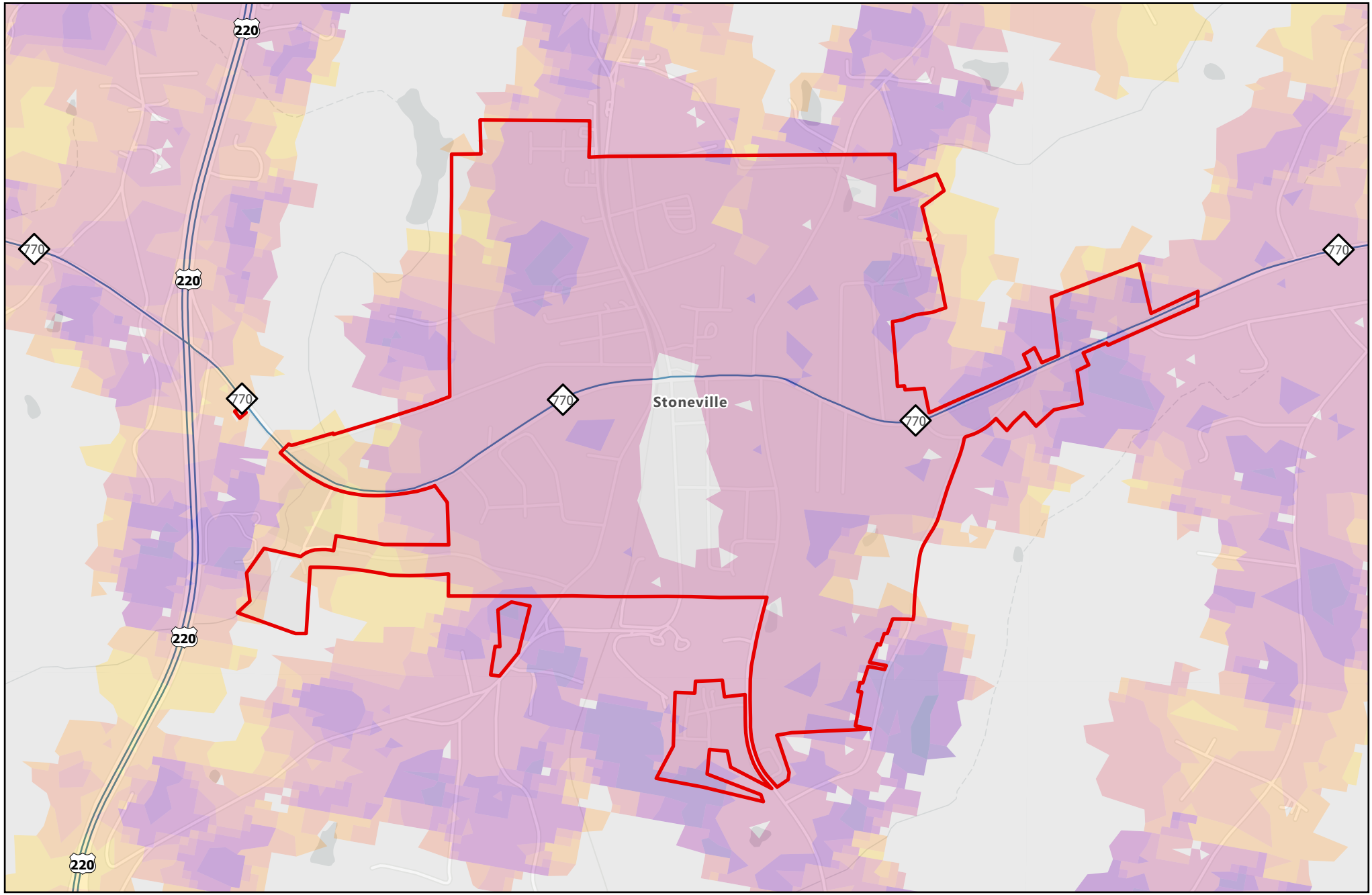
Low High

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Stoneville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

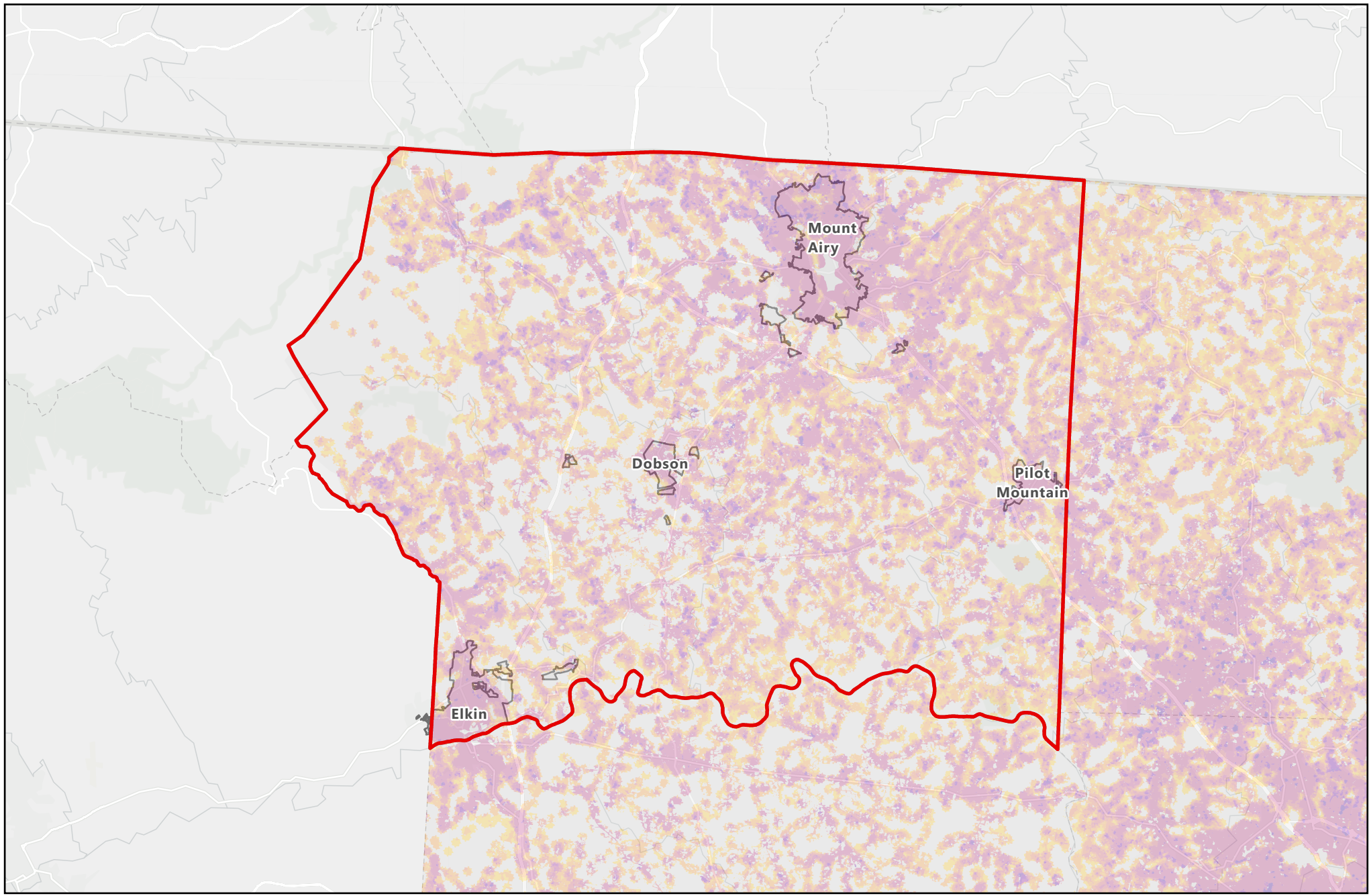
Low High

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Surry County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

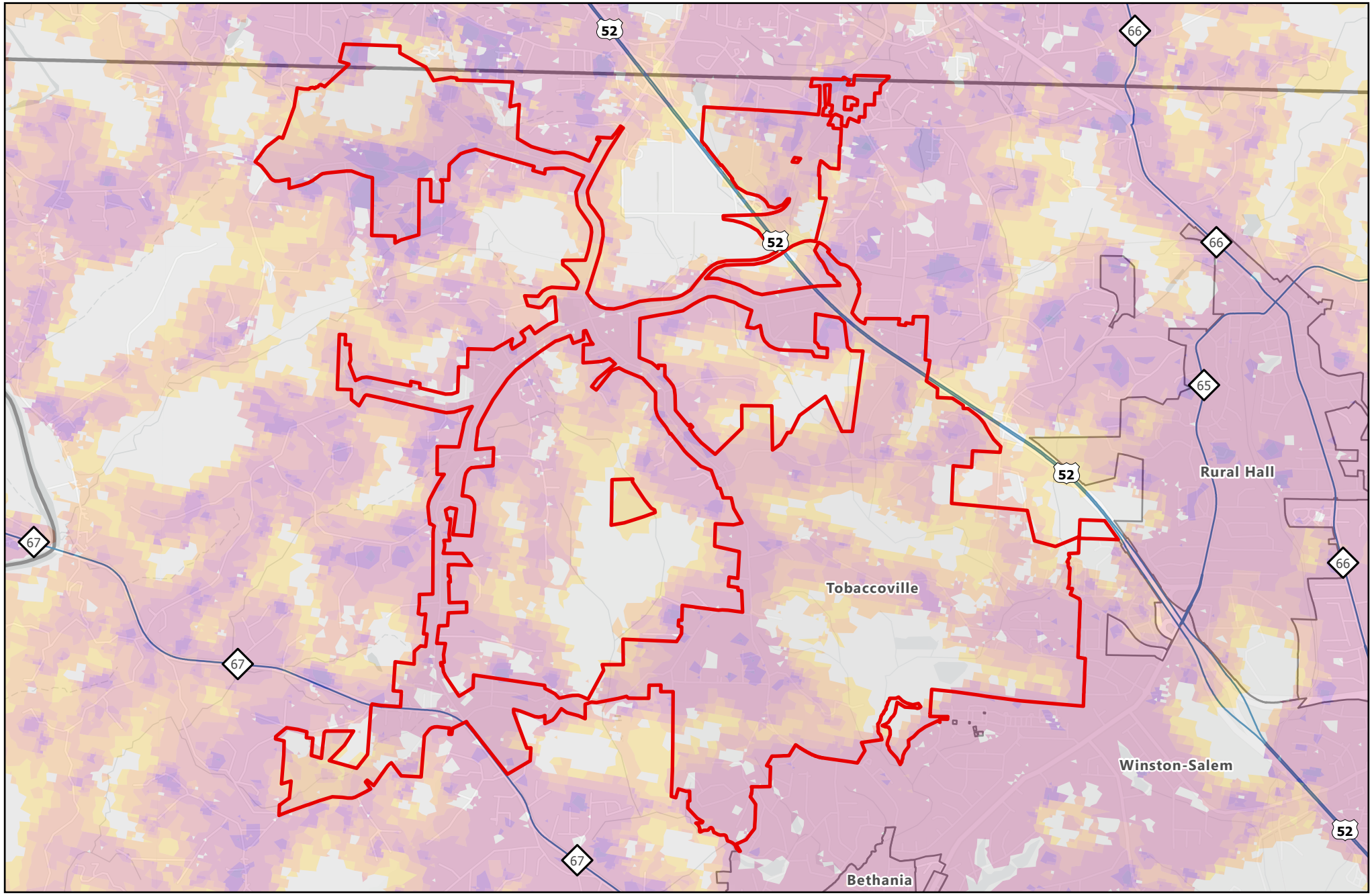
Low High

0 4 8 16 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Tobaccoville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

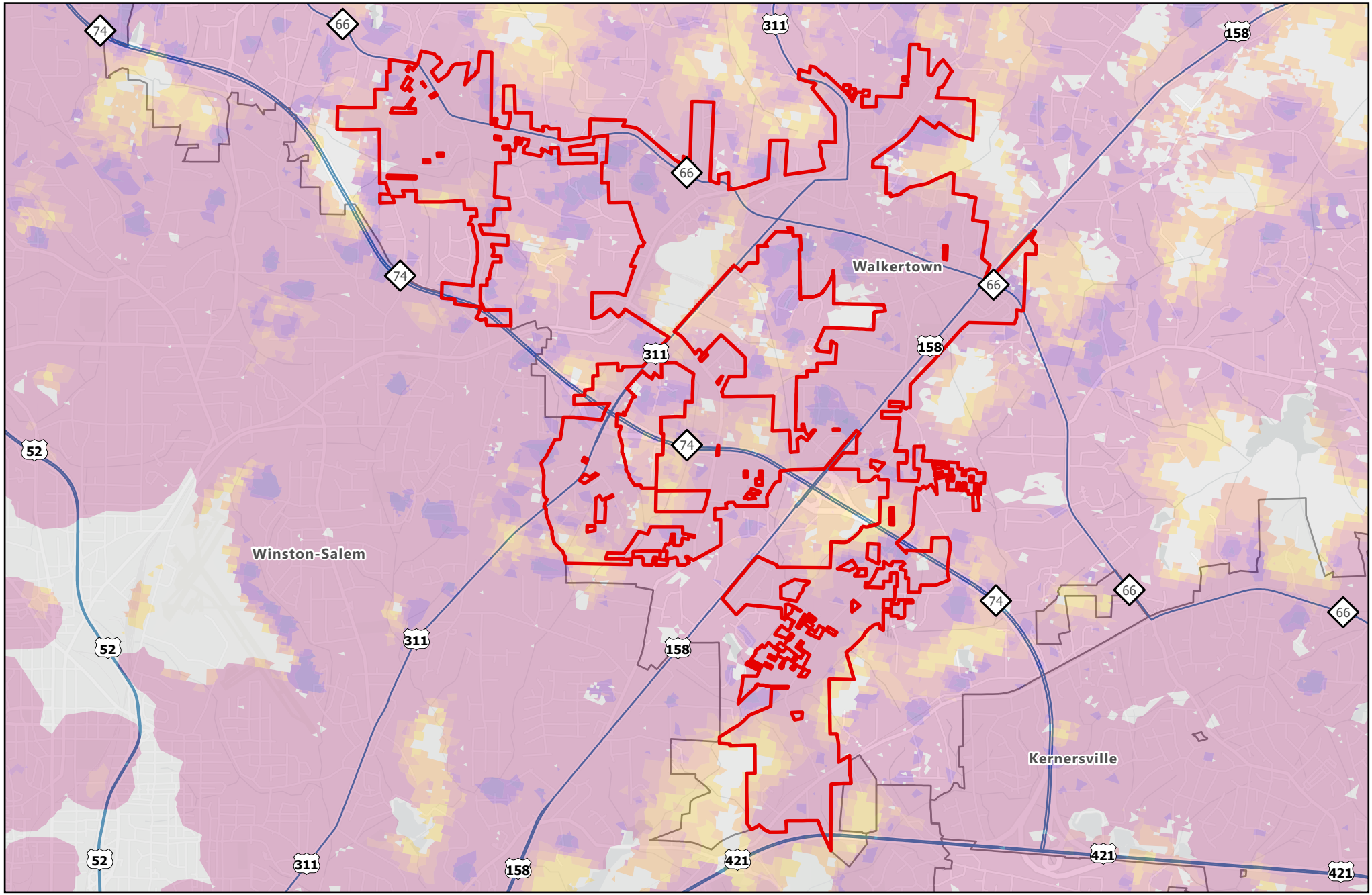
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Walkertown - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

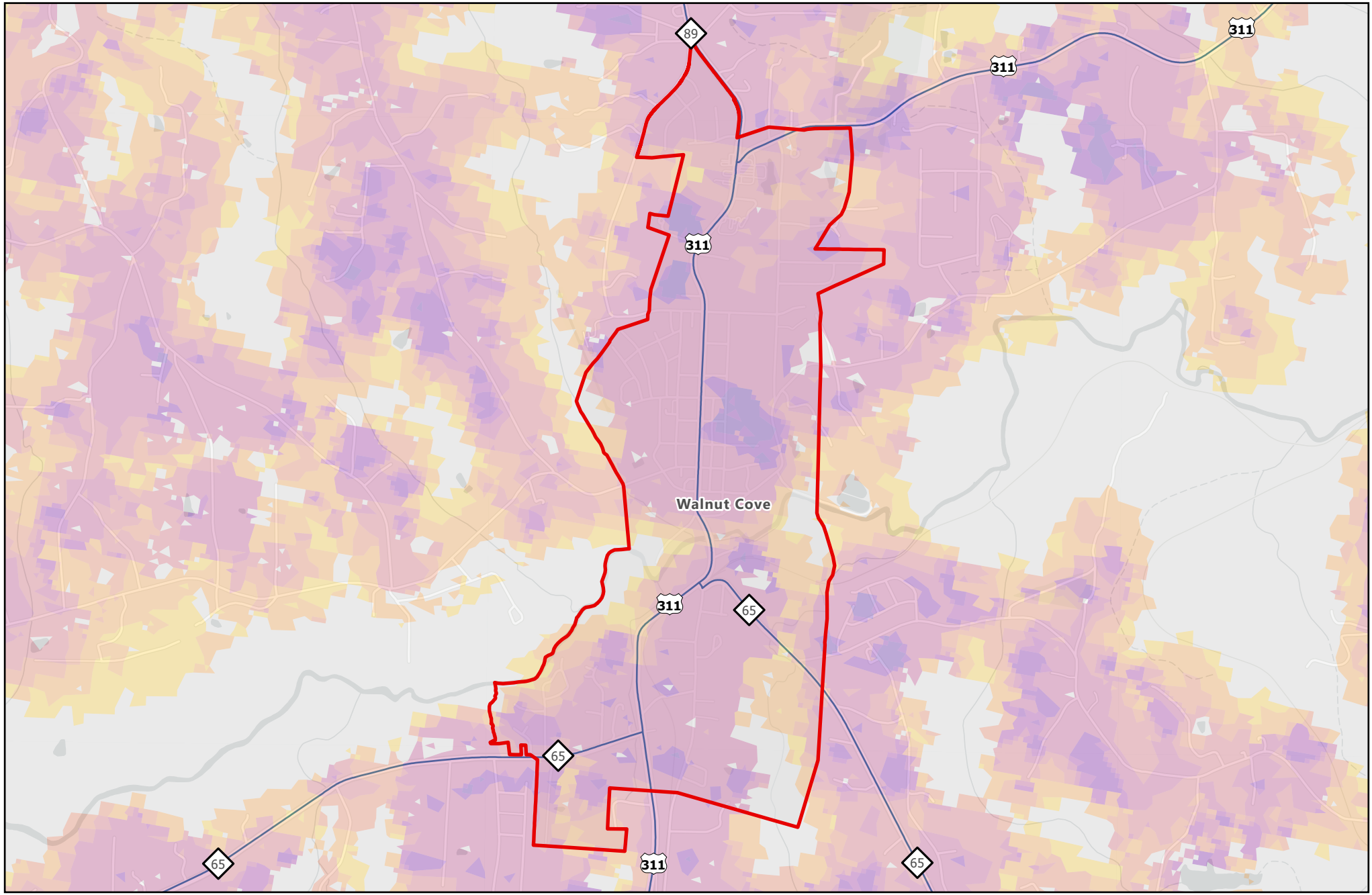
Low High

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Walnut Cove - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

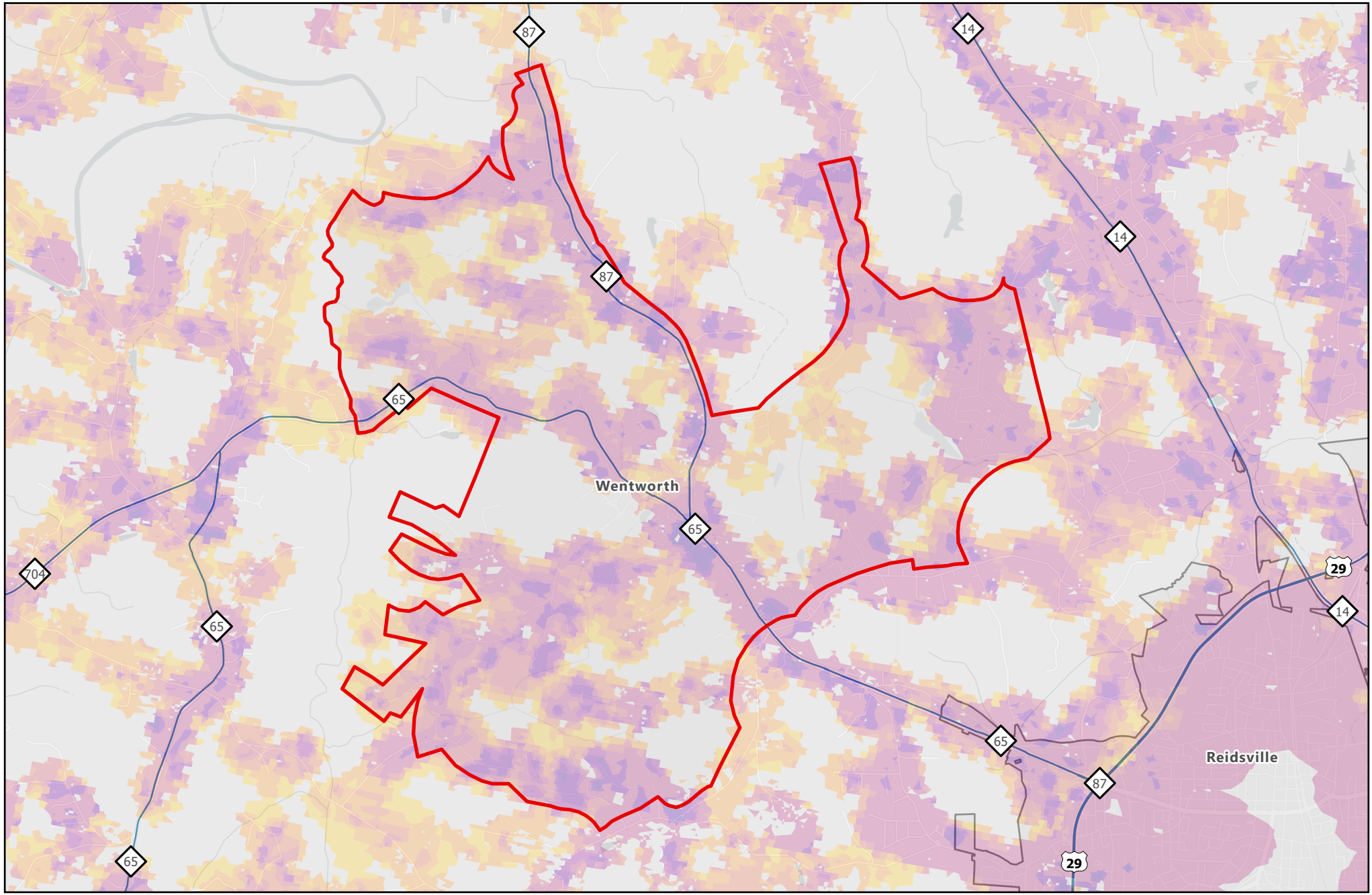
Low High

0 0.42 0.85 1.7 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Wentworth - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

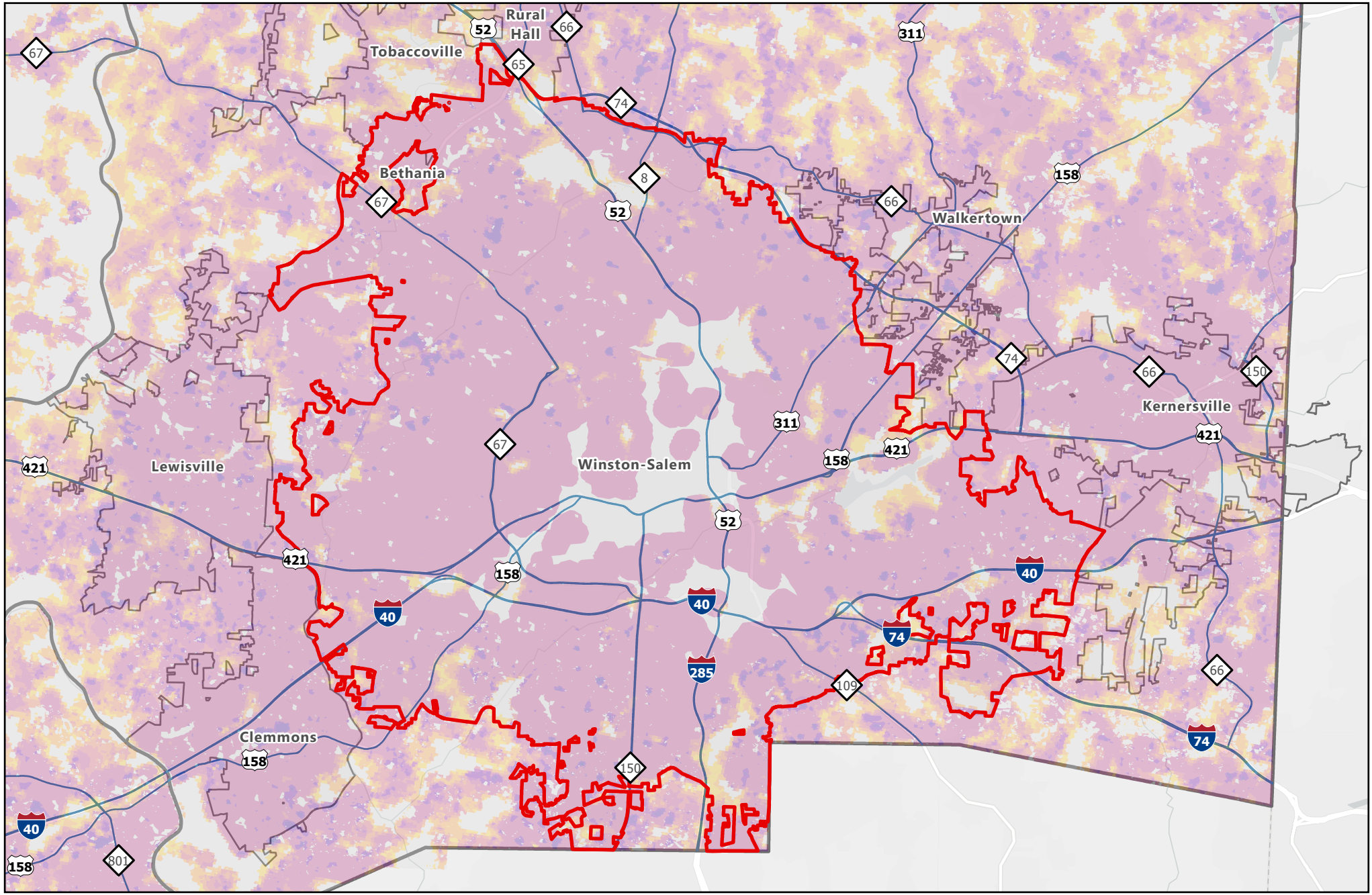
Low High

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Winston-Salem - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

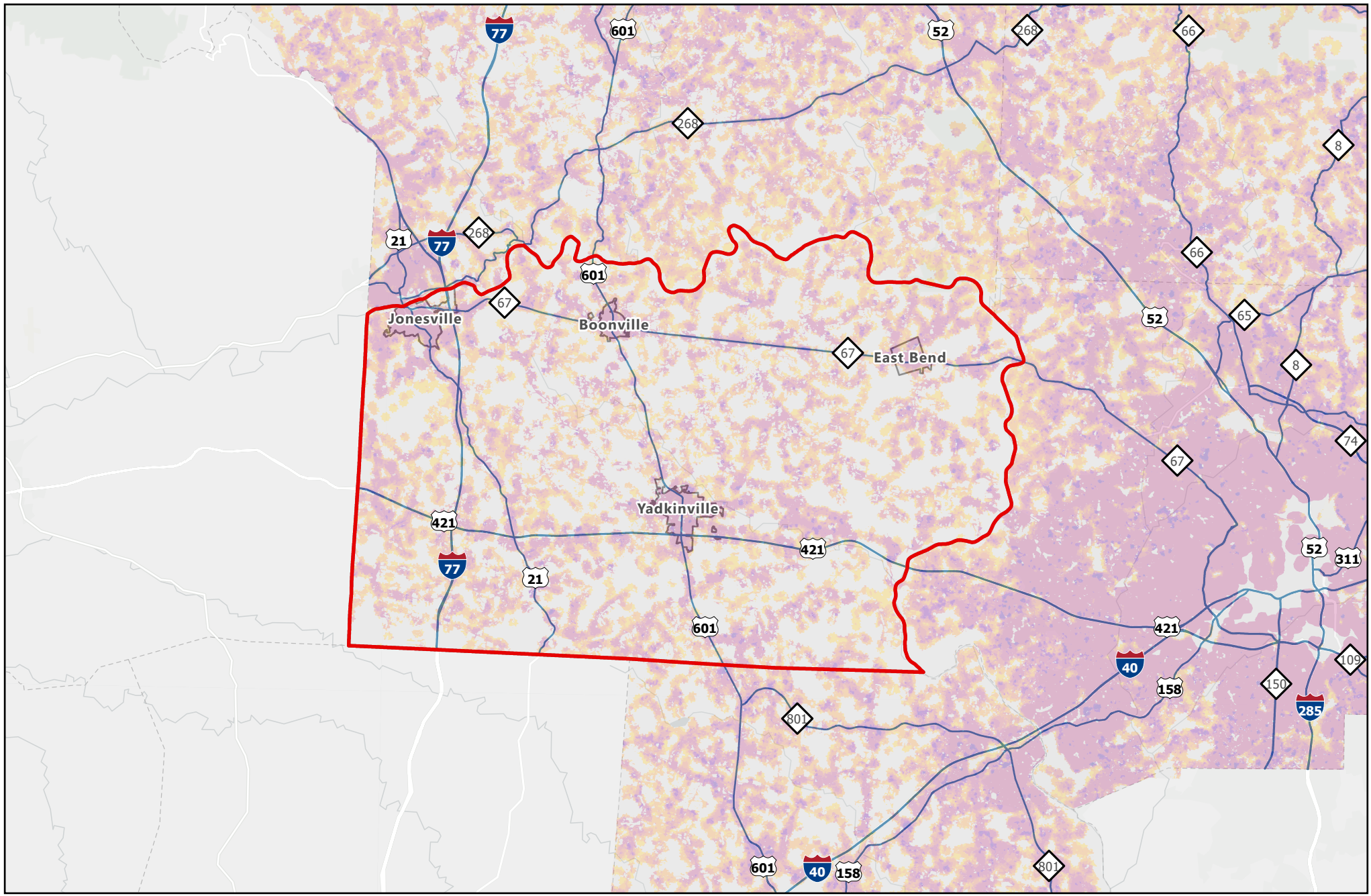
Low High

0 2 4 8 Miles

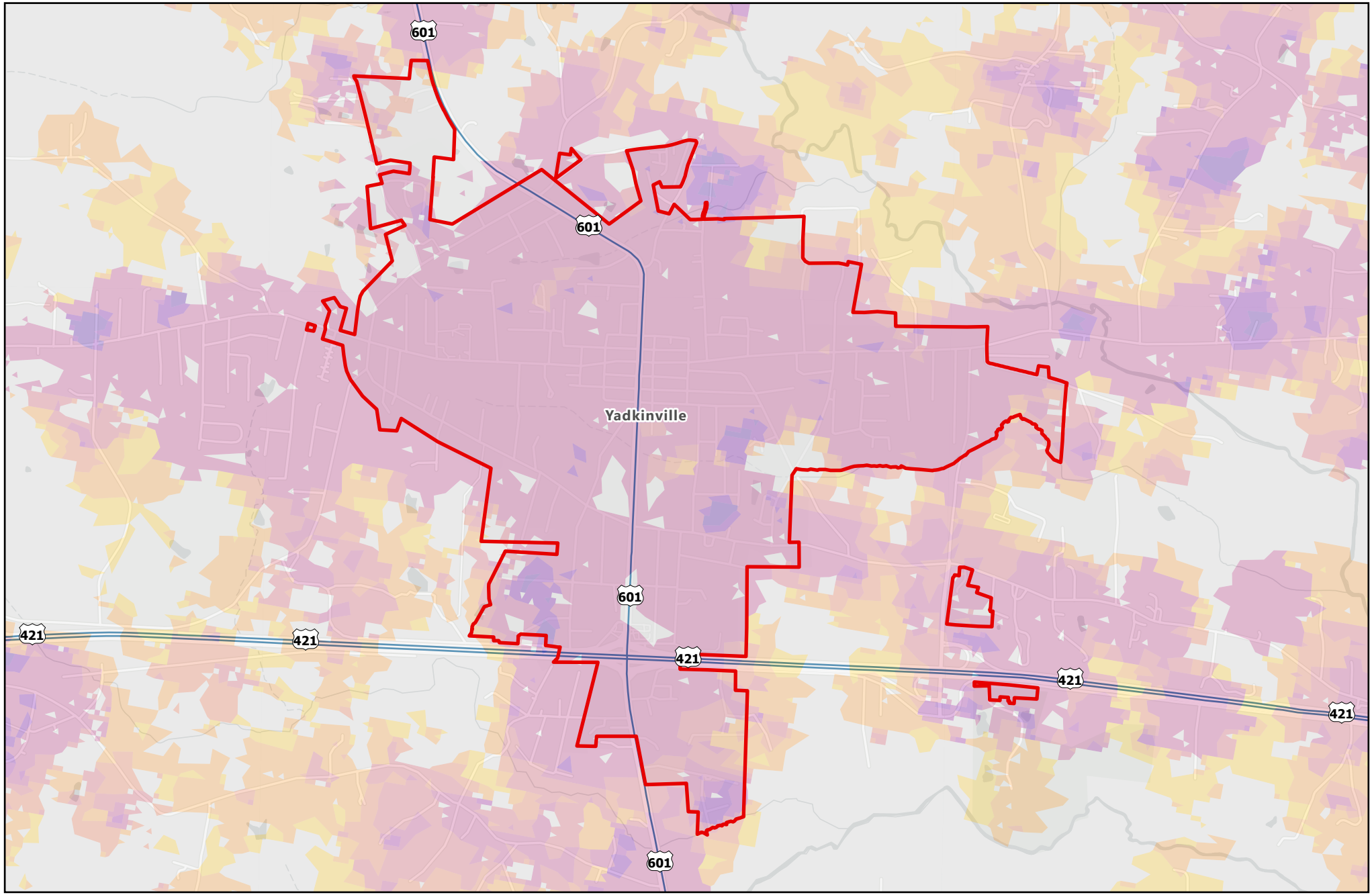
Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Yadkin County - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Yadkinville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

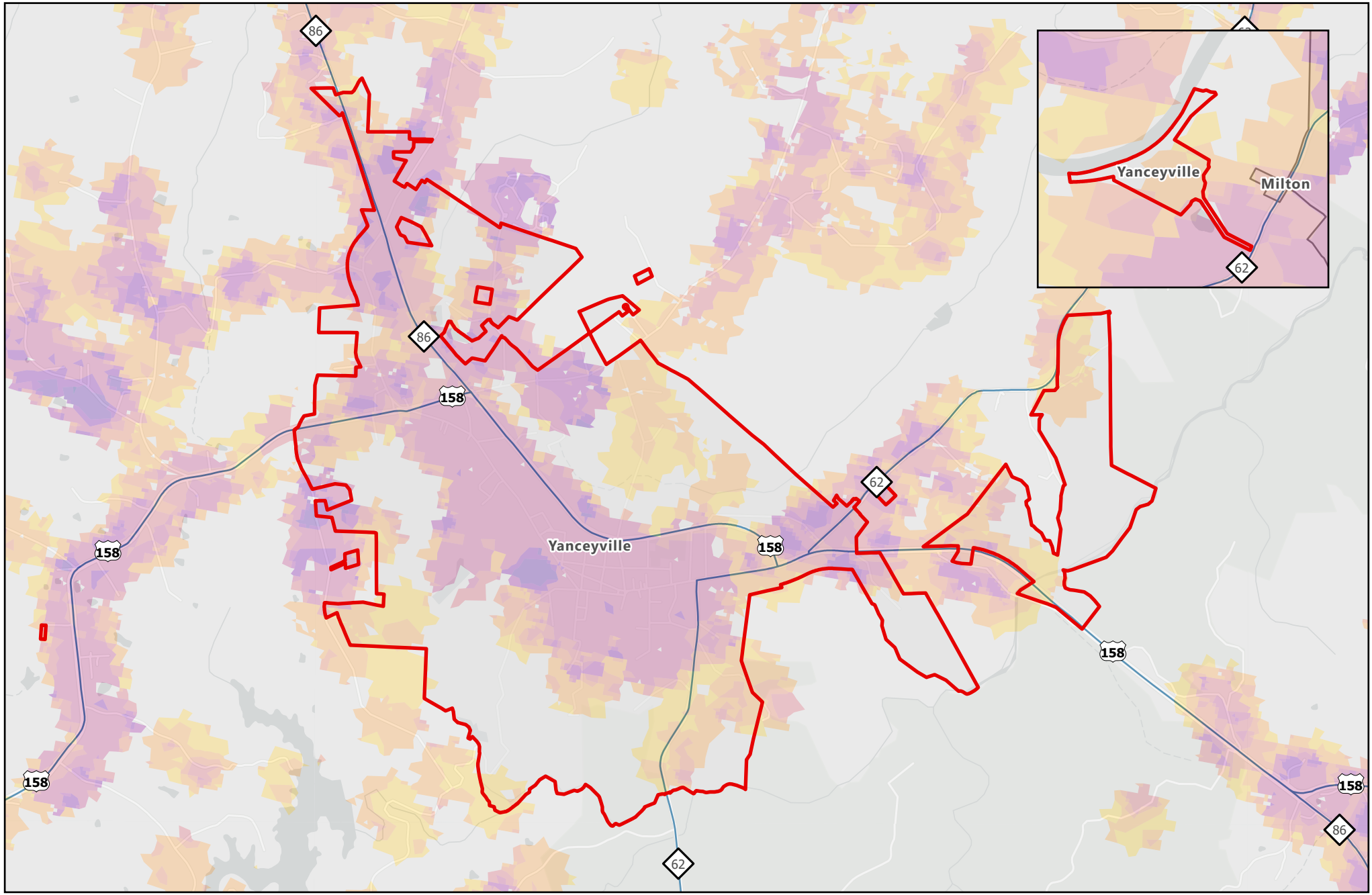
Low High

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Yanceyville - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Areas



Legend

- Major Roads
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

WUI Risk Index

0 -3 -6 -9

Low High

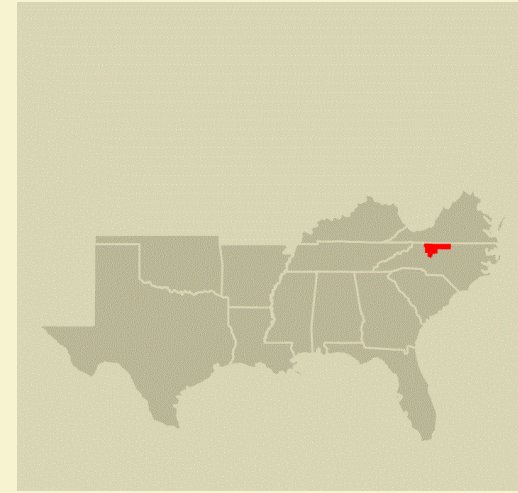
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Data Layer: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index

N

Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report

NPIEDMONT PLAN



Report was generated using
www.southernwildfirerisk.com

Report version: 5.0

Report generated: 1/15/2025

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References

Disclaimer

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Users should also note that property boundaries included in any product do not represent an on-the-ground survey suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. They represent only the approximate relative locations.

Introduction

Welcome to the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report.

This tool allows users of the Professional Viewer application of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) web Portal (SouthWRAP) to define a specific project area and summarize wildfire related information for this area. A detailed risk summary report is generated using a set of predefined map products developed by the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment project which have been summarized explicitly for the user defined project area. The report is generated in MS WORD format.

The report has been designed so that information from the report can easily be copied and pasted into other specific plans, reports, or documents depending on user needs. Examples include, but are not limited to, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Fire Plans, Fuels Mitigation Plans, Hazard Mitigation Plans, Homeowner Association Risk Assessments, and Forest Management or Stewardship Plans. Formats and standards for these types of reports vary from state to state across the South, and accordingly SouthWRAP provides the SWRA information in a generic risk report format to facilitate use in any type of external document. The SouthWRAP Risk Summary Report also stands alone as a viable depiction of current wildfire risk conditions for the user defined project area.

SouthWRAP provides a consistent, comparable set of scientific results to be used as a foundation for wildfire mitigation and prevention planning in the South.

Results of the assessment can be used to help prioritize areas in the state where mitigation treatments, community interaction and education, or tactical analyses might be necessary to reduce risk from wildfires.



The SouthWRAP products included in this report are designed to provide the information needed to support the following key priorities:

- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries
- Define wildland communities and identify the risk to those communities
- Increase communication and outreach with local residents and the public to create awareness and address community priorities and needs
- Plan for response and suppression resource needs
- Plan and prioritize hazardous fuel treatment programs

To learn more about the SWRA project or to create a custom summary report, go to www.southernwildfirerisk.com.

Map Products and Descriptions

Each map product in this Summary Report is accompanied by a general description, table, chart, or map. Please see the table below for a list of data layers available in the Summary Report.

Layer	Description
Burn Probability	Burn Probability is the likelihood of wildfire burning a specific location within one calendar year or wildfire season.
Wildfire Exposure Score	Wildfire Exposure Score combines wildfire likelihood (Burn Probability) and damage to homes (Damage Potential) for all areas regardless of whether a structure currently exists at that location.
Damage Potential	Damage Potential represents the possible damage from wildfire to a home or parcel considering both fire intensity and embers from nearby fuel.
Housing Unit Density	This layer displays housing unit density measured in housing units per square kilometer.
Housing Unit Impact	Housing Unit Impact represents the relative potential impact to housing units if a fire were to occur.
Housing Unit Risk	Housing Unit Risk represents the relative potential risk to housing units.
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	This layer displays the potential for fuel to be a source of embers to buildings.
Functional Wildland Urban Interface	This dataset classifies the land near buildings into wildfire risk mitigation zones.
Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale	Quantifies the potential fire intensity by orders of magnitude as determined by fuel and a range of possible wind and weather conditions.
95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale	95th Percentile (Average-Worst) Fire Intensity Scale quantifies fire intensity by orders of magnitude as determined by the worst five percent of wind and weather conditions.
Characteristic Flame Length	Flame length measures the height of flames as determined by fuel and a range of possible wind and weather conditions.
95th Percentile Flame Length	95th Percentile (Average-Worst) Flame Length measures the height of flames as determined by the worst five percent of wind and weather conditions.
Characteristic Rate of Spread	This layer represents the rate of spread (ROS) as determined by fuel and weather characteristics across a full range of possible wind and weather conditions.
95th Percentile Rate of Spread	95th Percentile (Average-Worst) Rate of Spread measures the rate of spread as determined by the worst five percent of wind and weather conditions.
Probability of Crown Fire	This layer shows the likelihood of experiencing at least mid-grade passive crown fire.

Layer	Description
Probability of Exceeding Manual Control	This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 4 feet, which is generally considered the limit for manual fire control.
Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control	This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 8 feet, which is considered the limit for mechanical fire control in fire operations.
Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior	This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 11 feet, which is considered threshold for extreme fire behavior in fire operations.
Suppression Difficulty Index	Suppression Difficulty Index provides a rating of relative difficulty in performing wildfire control work considering factors like terrain, access, fuel, and fire behavior.
Wildfire Hazard Potential	Wildfire Hazard Potential maps challenges to wildfire control and includes information such as Burn Probability, small-fire ignition density, fire intensity measures, and fuel/vegetation type.
Conditional Ember Production Index	A relative index of the potential ember production if a fire were to occur.
Conditional Ember Load Index	A relative index of the potential for a location to receive embers from surrounding land if a fire were to occur.
Surface Fuels	Contains the parameters needed to compute surface fire behavior characteristics.
Percent Slope	Percent Slope measures the rate of change of elevation over a given horizontal distance, expressed as a percent.

Wildfire Hazard

The information in this section of the report describes the annual likelihood of wildfire based on fire modeling, and two integrated hazard layers characterizing wildfire risk to homes, including a measure of ember load from nearby fuel.

Contents:

- Burn Probability
- Wildfire Exposure Score
- Damage Potential

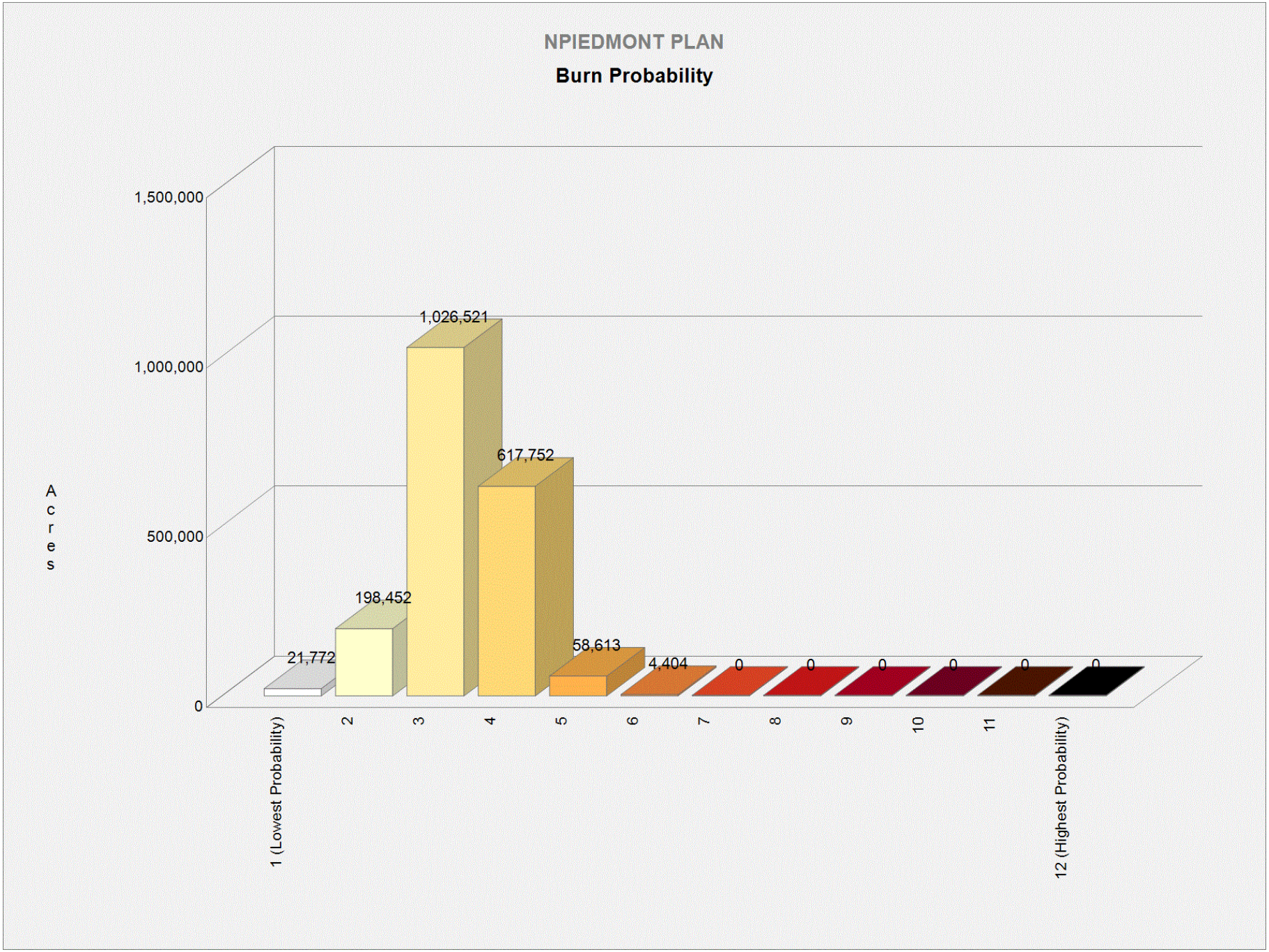
Burn Probability

Burn probability is the likelihood of wildfire burning a specific location within a set time frame - commonly represented as the chance of burning during one calendar year or wildfire season.

Burn Probability can be expressed as a fraction (ex. 0.005) or odds (1-in-200) and is based on fire behavior modeling across thousands of simulations of possible fire seasons. In each simulation, factors contributing to the probability of a fire occurring, including weather and ignition likelihood are varied based on patterns derived from observations in recent decades. It is not predictive and does not reflect any currently forecasted weather or fire danger conditions. Burn Probability does not say anything about the intensity of fire if it occurs.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	0	21,772	1 %
	>0 - 0.0001000	198,452	10 %
	0.0001000 - 0.0002154	1,026,521	53 %
	0.0002154 - 0.0004642	617,752	32 %
	0.0004642 - 0.0010000	58,613	3 %
	0.0010000 - 0.0021544	4,404	0 %
	0.0021544 - 0.0046416	0	0 %
	0.0046416 - 0.0100000	0	0 %
	0.0100000 - 0.0215443	0	0 %
	0.0215443 - 0.0464159	0	0 %
	0.0464159 - 0.1000000	0	0 %
	>0.10000000	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Burn Probability
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
21,772
198,452
1,026,521
617,752
58,613
4,404
0
0
0
0
0
0
1 (Lowest Probability)
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12 (Highest Probability)

Wildfire Exposure Score

Wildfire Exposure Score combines two important wildfire factors related to structure exposure: the chance of wildfire (Burn Probability – defined as the likelihood of wildfire burning a specific location within a calendar year or wildfire season) and the potential damage to homes from wildfire (Damage Potential – defined as an estimate of damage that a wildfire could cause to homes considering both fire intensity and embers from nearby fuel).

Exposure scores are provided for all areas regardless of whether a structure currently exists at that location.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Wildfire Exposure Score Category	Acres	Percent
	1/10	21,772	1 %
	2/10	255,415	13 %
	3/10	1,262,674	66 %
	4/10	318,146	17 %
	5/10	42,186	2 %
	6/10	21,649	1 %
	7/10	5,599	0 %
	8/10	73	0 %
	9/10	0	0 %
	10/10	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

Damage Potential

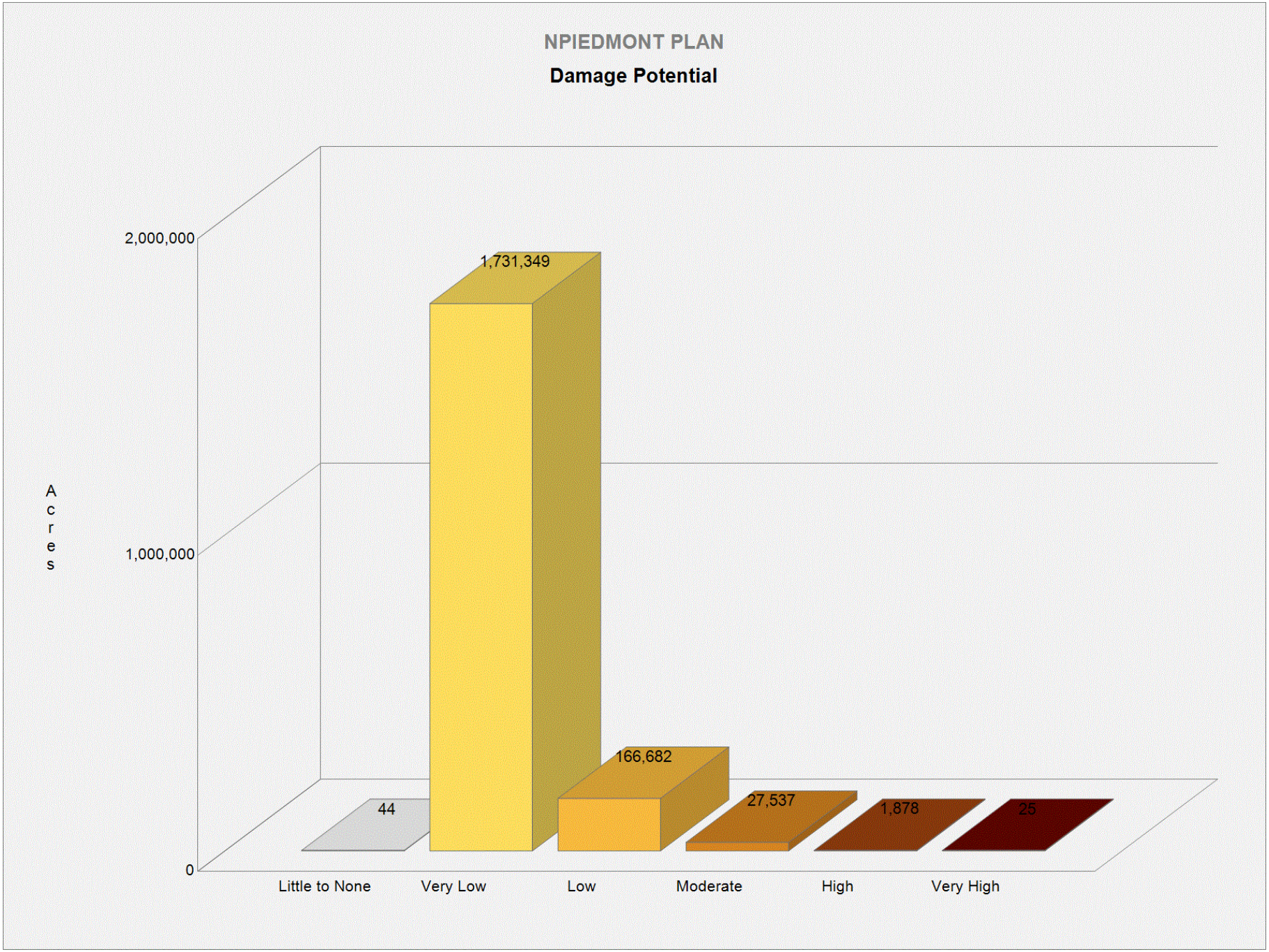
Damage Potential provides an index of potential damage to homes from wildfire. It considers factors like flame length and embers lofted from nearby fuel.

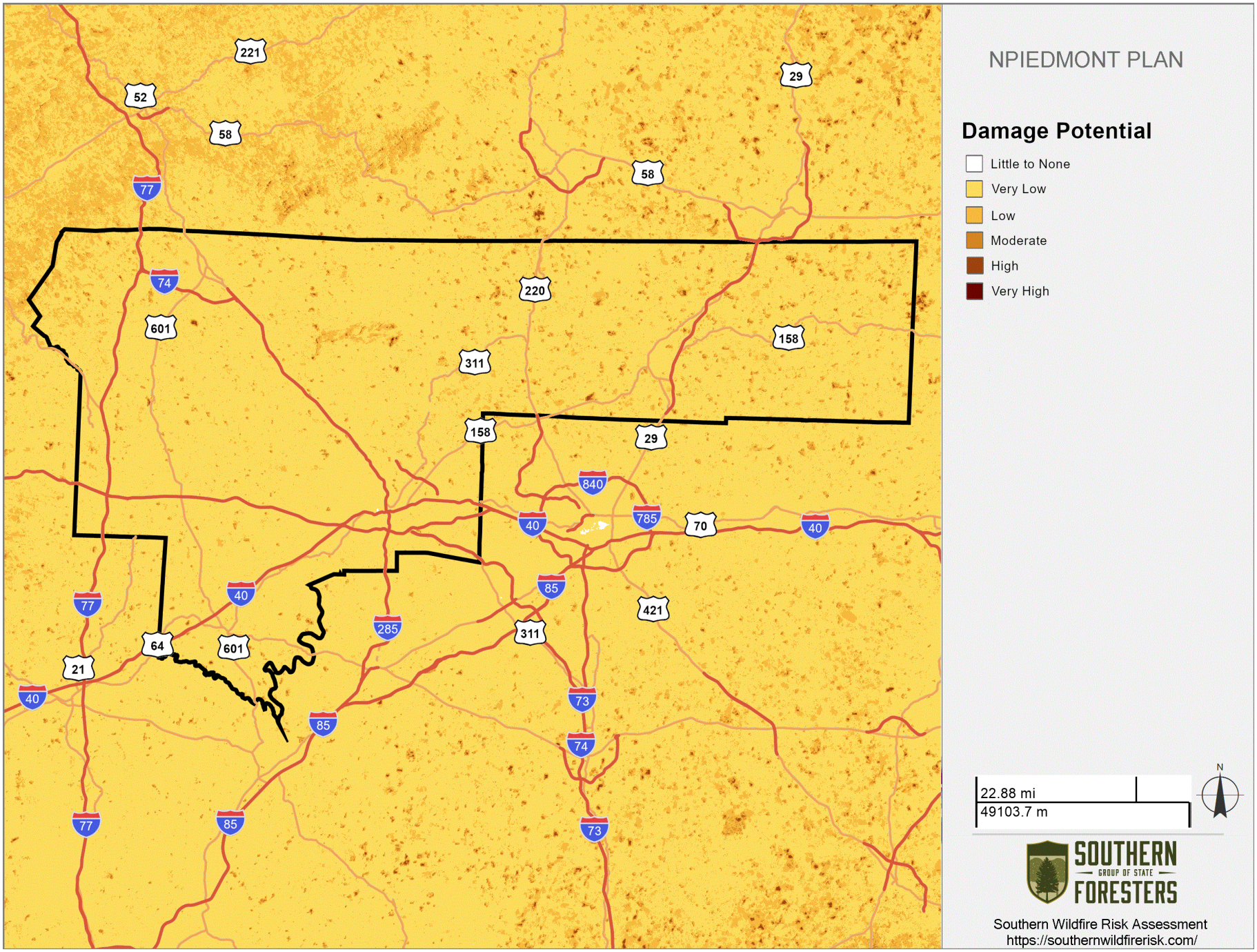
Damage Potential is a relative index (from low to high), that provides a broad measure of the possible damage from wildfire, based generally on the landscape, rather than specific characteristics of a home or parcel. For planning uses and broad applications, the index is calculated for all areas regardless of whether a structure currently exists at that location. This index does not incorporate a measure of wildfire likelihood.

Damage Potential is a fire-effects measure and includes flame-length estimates that reflect all spread directions (heading, backing, and flanking). Intensities from nonheading spread directions are considerably lower than those at the head of the fire.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Damage Potential Category	Acres	Percent
	Little to None	44	0 %
	Very Low	1,731,349	90 %
	Low	166,682	9 %
	Moderate	27,537	1 %
	High	1,878	0 %
	Very High	25	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Damage Potential
Acres
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
1,731,349
166,682
44
27,537
1,878
25
Little to None
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Damage Potential
Little to None
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Risk to Homes and Communities

The information in this section provides useful information for communities to help prepare for and prevent wildfires.

Contents:

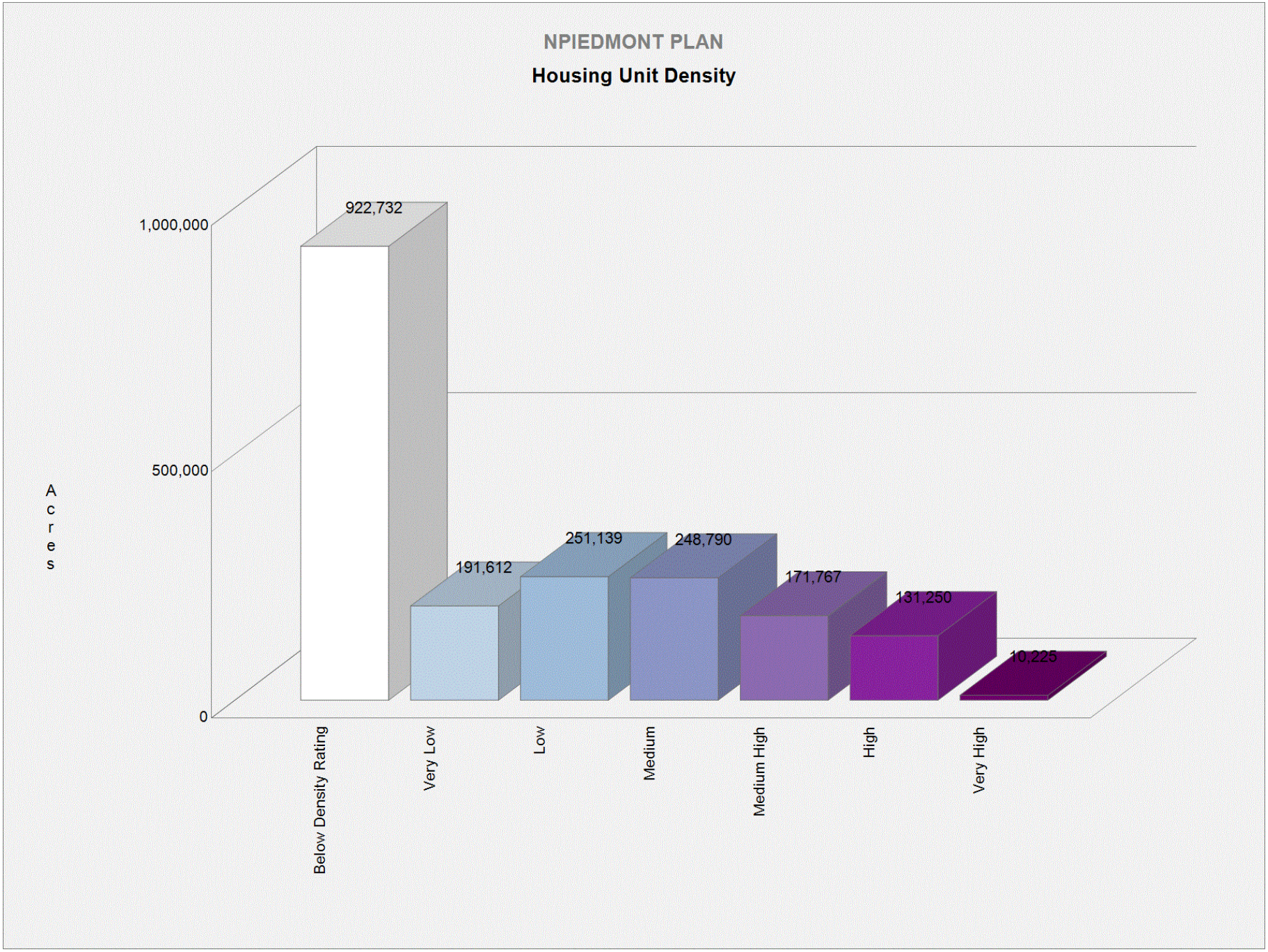
- Housing Unit Density
- Housing Unit Impact
- Housing Unit Risk
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

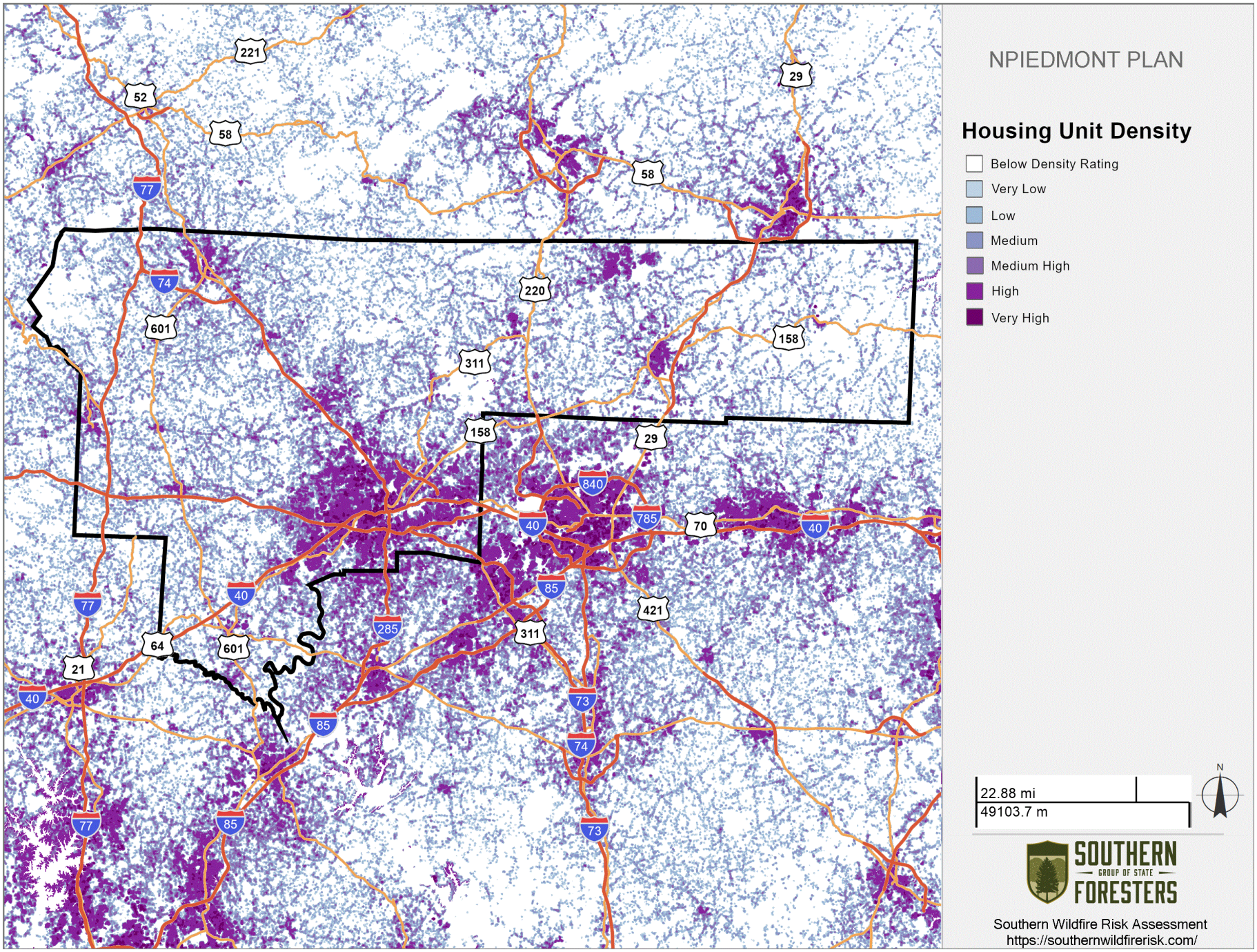
Housing Unit Density

This layer displays housing unit density measured in housing units per square kilometer and reflects 2020 estimates of housing unit counts from the U.S. Census Bureau, combined with building footprint data from Onegeo and USA Structures - both reflecting 2022 conditions.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Housing Unit Density Category	Acres	Percent
	Below Density Rating	922,732	48 %
	Very Low	191,612	10 %
	Low	251,139	13 %
	Medium	248,790	13 %
	Medium High	171,768	9 %
	High	131,250	7 %
	Very High	10,225	1 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Housing Unit Density
1,000,000
500,000
0
Acres
922,732
191,612
251,139
248,790
171,767
131,250
10,225
Below Density Rating
Very Low
Low
Medium
Medium High
High
Very High


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Housing Unit Density
Below Density Rating
Very Low
Low
Medium
Medium High
High
Very High
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Housing Unit Impact

This dataset represents the relative potential impact to housing units if a fire were to occur. Housing Unit Impact (HUImpact) incorporates housing-unit counts with the general consequences of fire on a home as a function of fire intensity. HUImpact does not include fire likelihood and does not reflect individual structure mitigations that would influence susceptibility.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Housing Unit Impact Category	Acres	Percent
	0	714,818	37 %
	1,000	1,147	0 %
	10,000	1,765	0 %
	100,000	136,044	7 %
	1,000,000	755,165	39 %
	10,000,000	308,560	16 %
	> 10,000,000	10,016	1 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

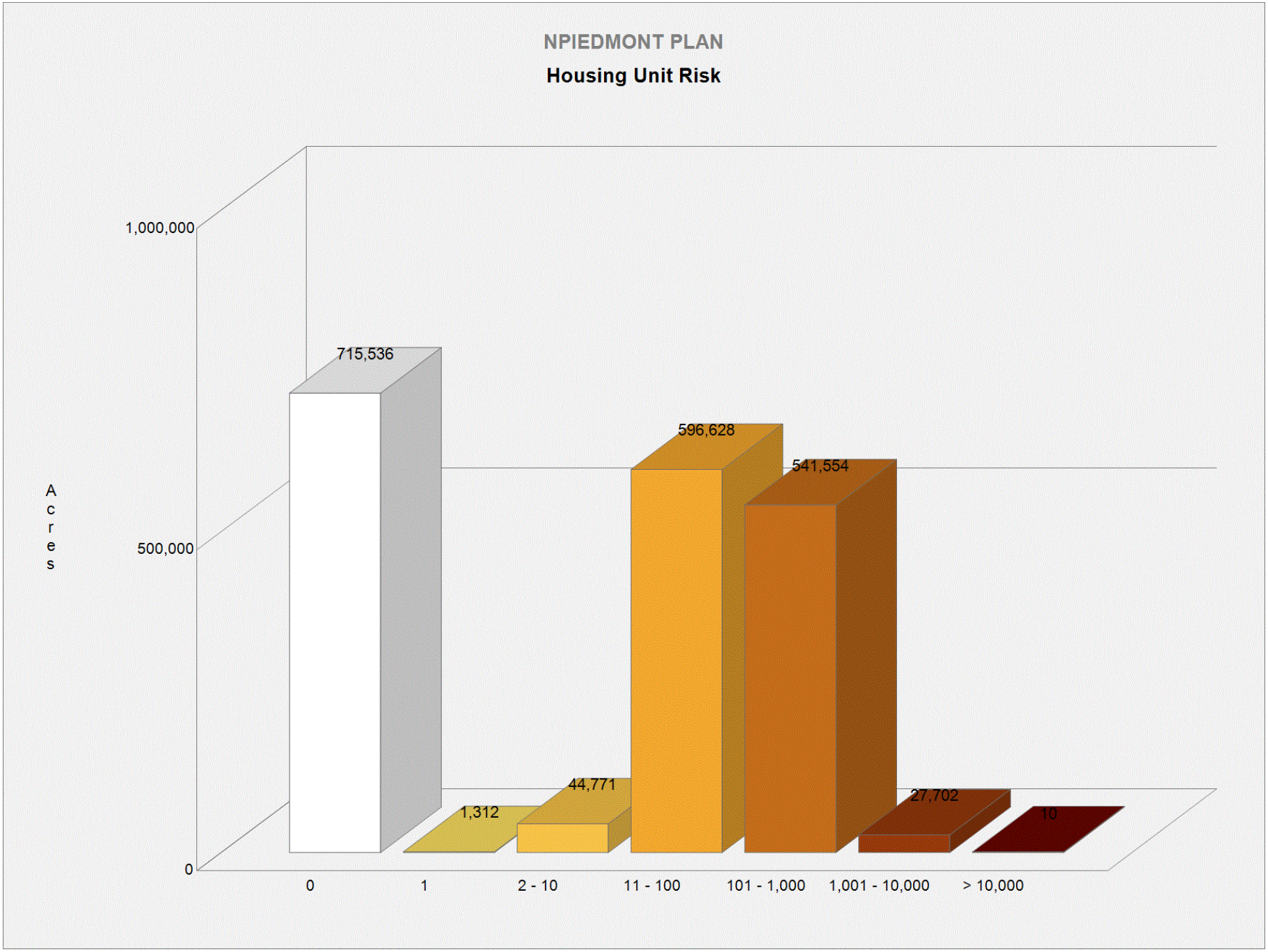
Housing Unit Risk

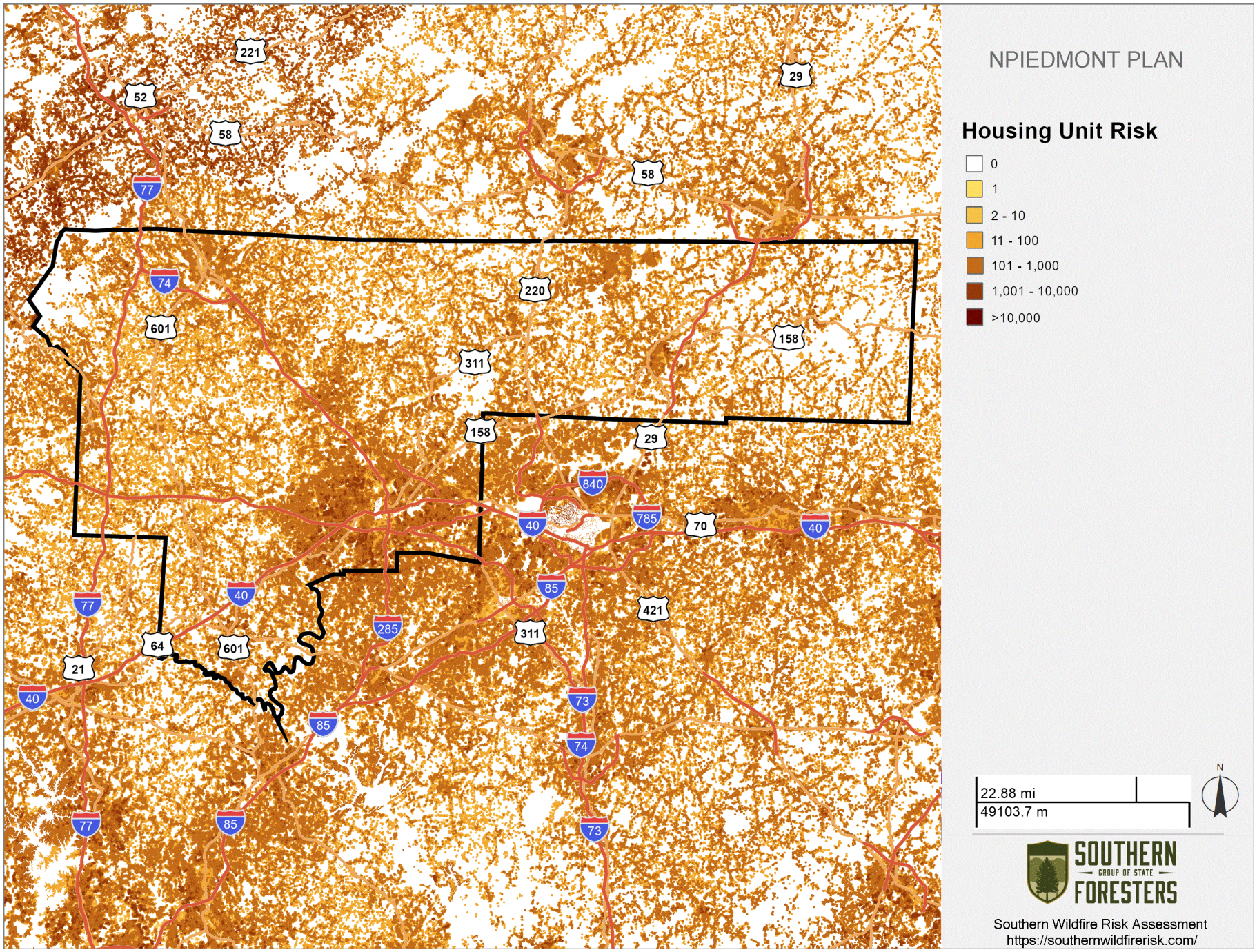
Housing Unit Risk (HURisk) represents the potential risk to housing units and incorporates both the general consequences of fire on a home as a function of fire intensity, and Burn Probability as a measure of wildfire likelihood. HURisk does not reflect individual structure mitigations that would influence susceptibility.

Housing Unit Risk integrates all four primary elements of wildfire risk - likelihood, intensity, susceptibility, and exposure - on pixels where housing unit density is greater than zero.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Housing Unit Risk Category	Acres	Percent
	0	715,536	37 %
	1	1,313	0 %
	2 - 10	44,771	2 %
	11 - 100	596,628	31 %
	101 - 1,000	541,554	28 %
	1,001 - 10,000	27,703	1 %
	> 10,000	10	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Housing Unit Risk
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
715,536
1,312
44,771
596,628
541,554
27,702
10
0
1
2 - 10
11 - 100
101 - 1,000
1,001 - 10,000
> 10,000


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Housing Unit Risk
0
1
2 - 10
11 - 100
101 - 1,000
1,001 - 10,000
>10,000
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Sources of Ember Load to Buildings

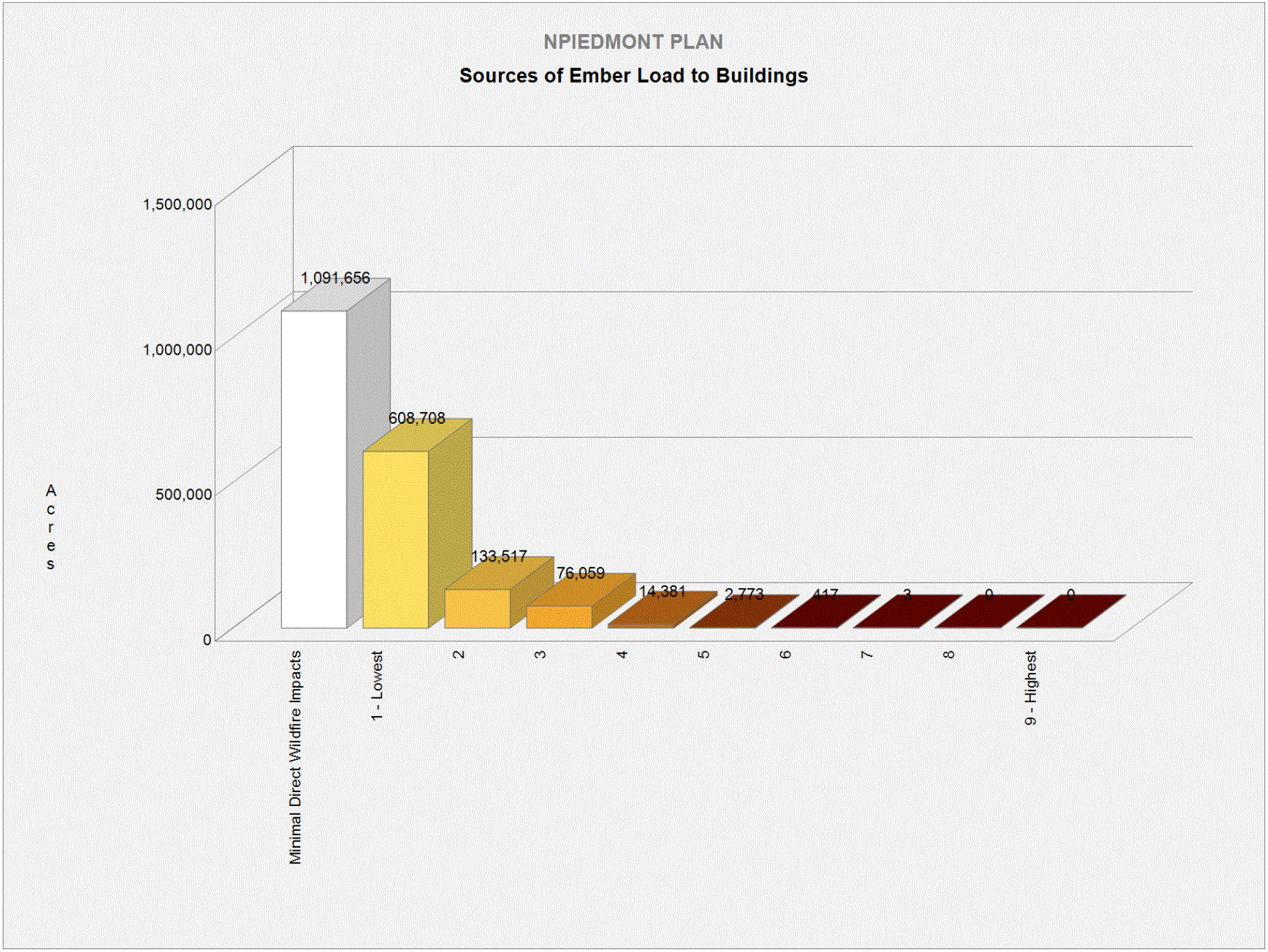
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings (SELB) is a relative index of the potential for fuel to produce embers that land where buildings are located, given that a fire occurs.

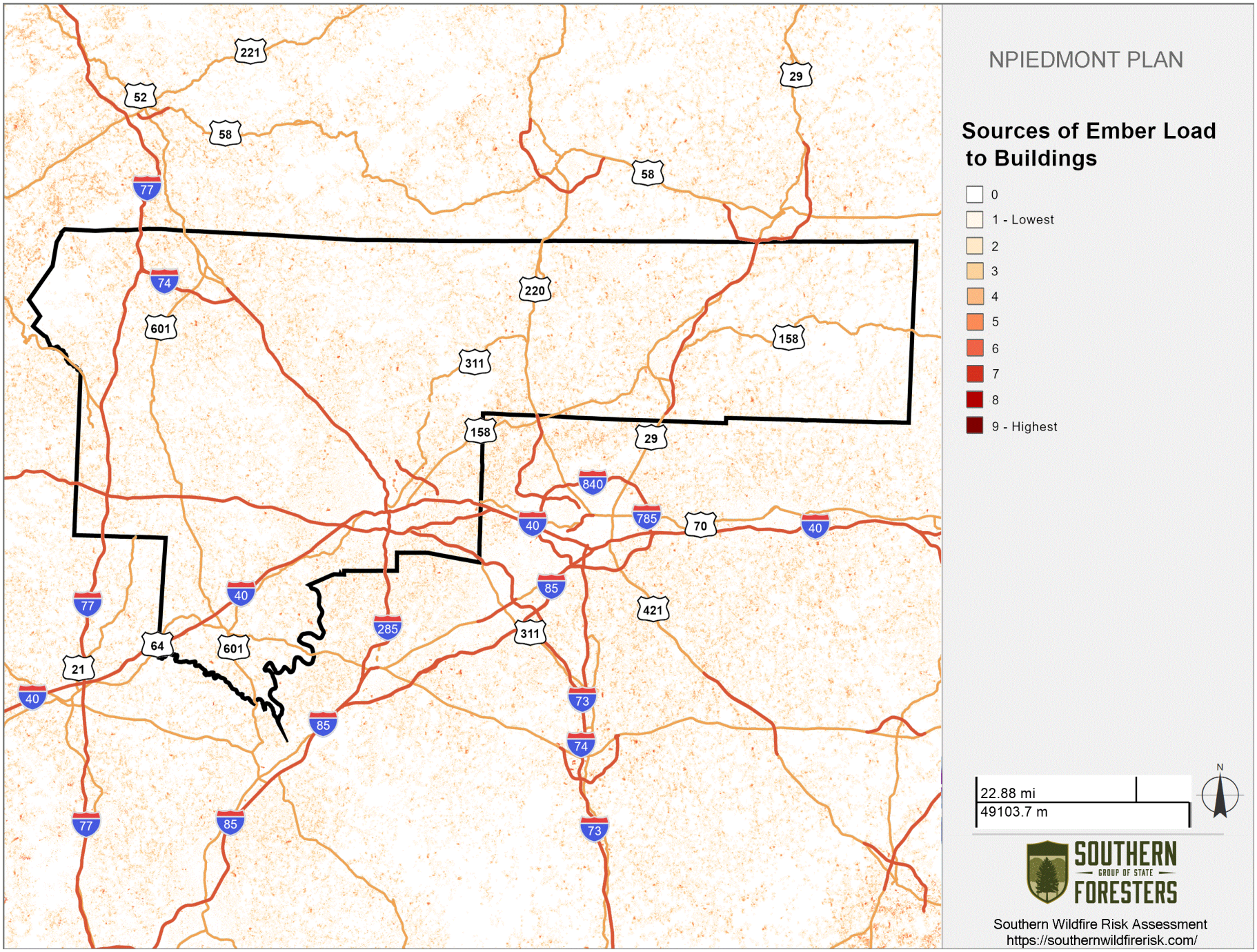
SELB identifies burnable land cover that produces embers capable of reaching nearby buildings. Units are an index of the relative number of embers rather than a count of embers produced. Ember production is a function of fire type and intensity; ember travel is a function of wind speed and direction. Ember modeling is based on fire modeling from WildEST, a process used to perform and combine multiple fire behavior simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). WildEST results reflect how often weather conditions occur and capture the influence of high-spread conditions. SELB is based on heading-only fire behavior and does not include the likelihood of wildfire.

The Sources of Ember Load to Buildings layer is useful for prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce the potential for ember damage to buildings.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	1,091,656	57 %
	1 - Lowest	608,708	32 %
	2	133,517	7 %
	3	76,059	4 %
	4	14,381	1 %
	5	2,773	0 %
	6	417	0 %
	7	3	0 %
	8	0	0 %
	9 - Highest	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
1,091,656
608,708
133,517
76,059
14,381
2,773
417
3
0
0
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
1 - Lowest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 - Highest


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
0
1 - Lowest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 - Highest
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

Functional WUI represents a classification of the land near buildings* into zones that describe the wildfire risk mitigation activities appropriate for each zone.

1: Direct Exposure--Burnable land cover within 75 m of a building. Buildings in this zone are exposed to ignition from convective and radiative heat from a wildfire, embers, and adjacent burning structures/outbuildings.

2: Indirect Exposure--Nonburnable land cover within 75 m of a building and less than 1530 m from a 500-ha contiguous block of wildland fuel. Buildings in this zone are exposed to ignition from embers and/or adjacent burning structures

3: Little-to-no Exposure--Nonburnable land cover within 75 m of a building and more than 1530 m from a 500-ha contiguous block of wildland fuel. Buildings in this zone are relatively safe from ember ignition and building-to-building spread.

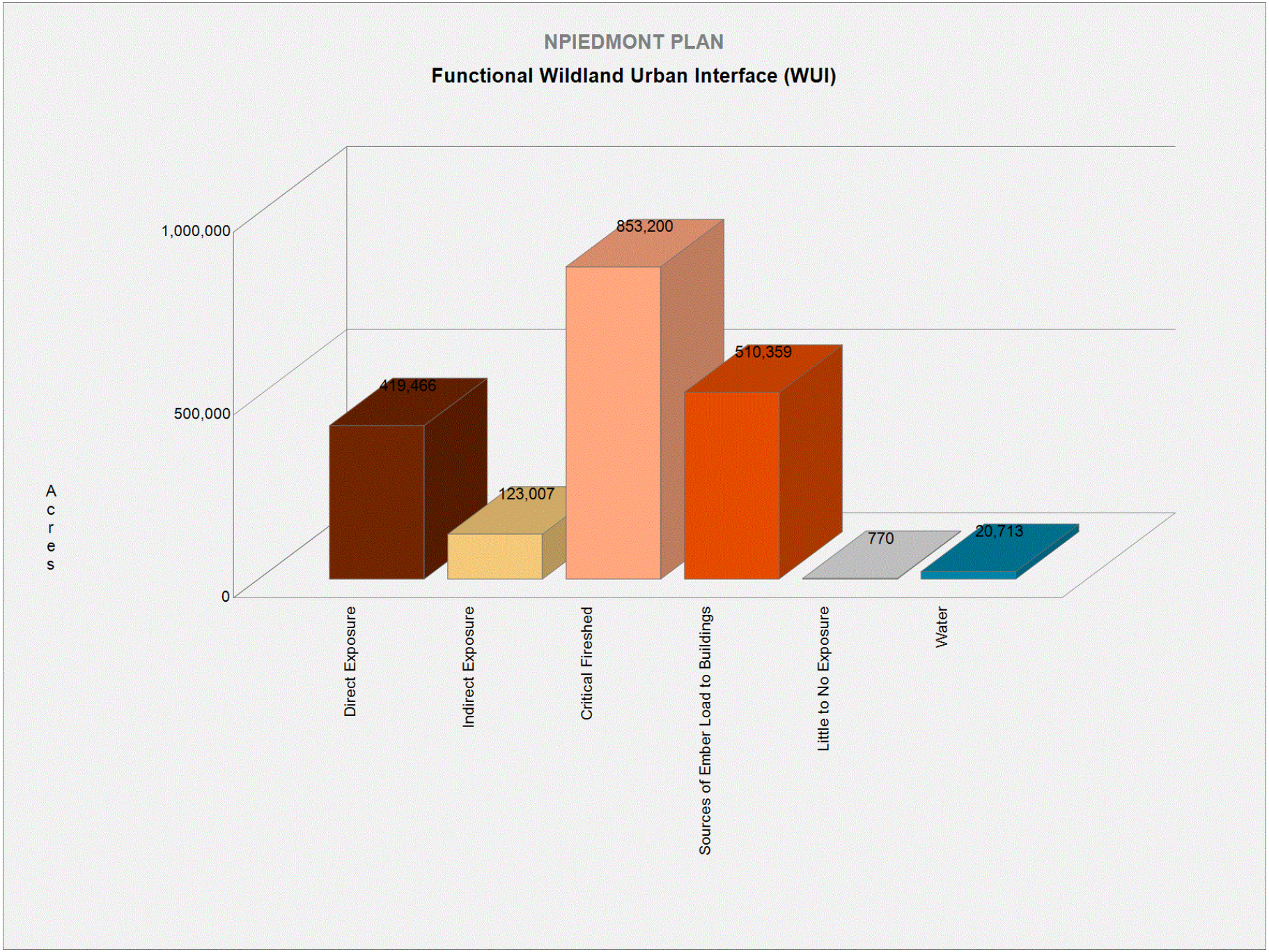
4: Critical Fireshed--the burnable land cover from which a wildfire can reach a significant number of buildings within a single burning period.

8: Sources of Ember Load to Buildings--Burnable land cover more than 75 m from a building that produces embers capable of reaching nearby buildings. Ember production is a function of fire type and intensity; ember travel is a function of wind speed and direction. Ember modeling is based on fire modeling based on gridded historical climatology.

*Buildings used in producing Functional WUI are defined as greater than 40 m2

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	419,466	22 %
	Indirect Exposure	123,007	6 %
	Critical Fireshed	853,200	44 %
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	510,359	26 %
	Little to No Exposure	770	0 %
	Water	20,713	1 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
1,000,000
500,000
0
Acres
419,466
123,007
853,200
510,359
770
20,713
Direct Exposure
Indirect Exposure
Critical Fireshed
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Little to No Exposure
Water

Flame Front Characteristics

The information in this section of the report describes fire behavior characteristics at the flaming front of the fire.

Contents:

- Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale
- 95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale
- Characteristic Flame Length
- 95th Percentile Flame Length
- Characteristic Rate of Spread
- 95th Percentile Rate of Spread
- Probability of Crown Fire

Fire Behavior Overview

Description

Fire behavior is the manner in which a fire reacts to the following environmental influences:

1. **Fuels**
2. **Weather**
3. **Topography**



Fire behavior characteristics are attributes of wildland fire that pertain to its spread, intensity, and growth. Fire behavior characteristics utilized in the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) include fire type, rate of spread, flame length and fire intensity scale. These metrics are used to determine the potential fire behavior under different weather scenarios. Areas that exhibit moderate to high fire behavior potential can be identified for mitigation treatments, especially if these areas are in close proximity to homes, business, or other assets.

Fuels

The SWRA includes composition and characteristics for both surface fuels and canopy fuels. Significant increases in fire behavior will be captured if the fire has the potential to transition from a surface fire to a canopy fire.

Fuel datasets required to compute both surface and canopy fire potential include:

- **Surface Fuels**, generally referred to as fire behavior fuel models, provide the input parameters needed to compute surface fire behavior.
- **Canopy Cover** is the horizontal percentage of the ground surface that is covered by tree crowns. It is used to compute wind reduction factors and shading.
- **Canopy Ceiling Height/Stand Height** is the height above the ground of the highest canopy layer where the density of the crown mass within the layer is high enough to support vertical movement of a fire. A good estimate of canopy ceiling height would be the average height of the dominant and co-dominant trees in a stand. It is used for computing wind reduction to midflame height and spotting distances from torching trees (Fire Program Solutions, L.L.C, 2005).
- **Canopy Base Height** is the lowest height above the ground above which here is sufficient canopy fuel to propagate fire vertically (Scott & Reinhardt, 2001). Canopy base height is a property of a plot, stand, or group of trees, not of an individual tree. For fire modeling, canopy base height is an effective value that incorporates ladder fuel, such as tall shrubs and small trees. Canopy base height is used to determine if a surface fire will transition to a canopy fire.
- **Canopy Bulk Density** is the mass of available canopy fuel per unit canopy volume (Scott & Reinhardt, 2001). Canopy bulk density is a bulk property of a stand, plot, or group of trees, not of an individual tree. Canopy bulk density is used to predict whether an active crown fire is possible.

Weather

Environmental weather parameters needed to compute fire behavior characteristics include 1-hour, 10-hour, and 100-hour timelag fuel moistures, herbaceous fuel moisture, woody fuel moisture, and the 20-foot wind speed.

Weather variables were acquired from gridded weather data to generate 216 weather scenarios comprised of 9 wind speeds, 8 wind directions, and 3 moisture scenarios. Rather than employing multiple percentile weather categories (as previously used in the SWRA fire behavior calculations), the fire behavior modeling in the SWRA update is calculated with the Wildfire Exposure Simulation Tool (WildEST).

WildEST is a cloud-based system that uses a custom implementation of the FlamMap fire modeling system (Finney 2006) to produce simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). The 216 FlamMap runs are combined into a single output by weighting each scenario according to weather type probabilities that reflect how often each weather scenario occurs in the record, its co-occurrence with historical fire ignitions, and the influence of high-spread conditions (such as the disproportionate impact of hot, dry, and windy conditions on fire growth).

Two sets of results are provided for each of the Flame Front Characteristic layers. Results using all 216 weather scenarios are labeled "Characteristic" while "95th Percentile" or average-worst Flame Front Characteristics demonstrate the impact of the top five percent of weather types. These results represent an average of the worst 5% of weather types, weighted according to the frequency of the weather type and the influence of high-spread conditions.

Topography

Topography datasets required to compute fire behavior characteristics are elevation, slope and aspect.

Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale

Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) specifically identifies where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist based on fuel and weighted across a full range of wind and weather conditions calculated using WildEST. Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculations. These estimates include the contribution of crown fuel and crowning fire intensity.

Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consist of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. Refer to descriptions below.

1. Class 1, Very Low:
Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than 1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.

2. Class 2, Low:
Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.

3. Class 3, Moderate:
Flames up to 9 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.

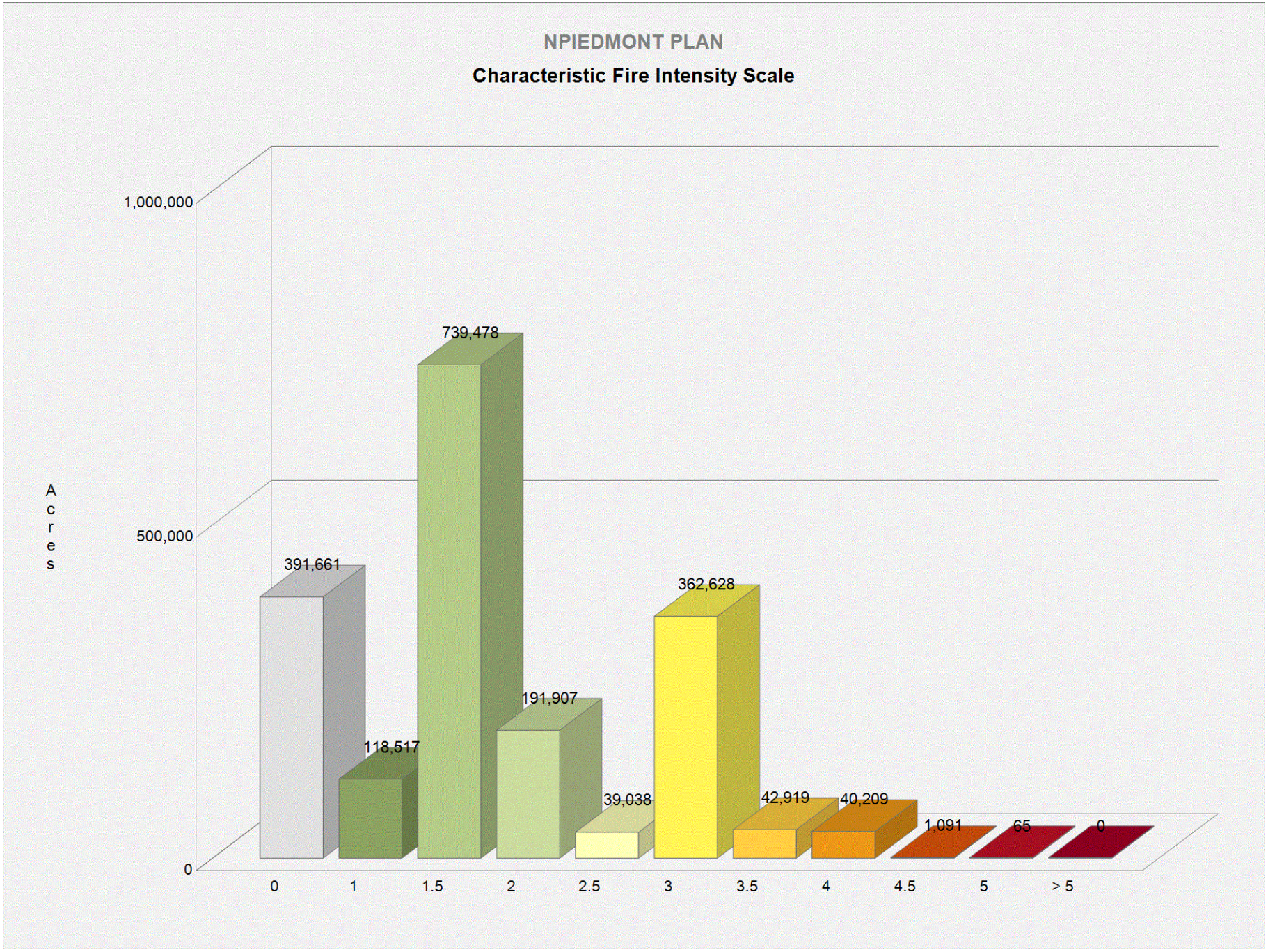
4. Class 4, High:
Large Flames, up to 40 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.

5. Class 5, Very High:
Flames exceeding 200 feet in length; expect extreme fire behavior.

To aid in viewing on the map, FIS is presented in 1/2 class increments. Please consult the SouthWRAP User Manual for a more detailed description of the FIS class descriptions.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	1	118,517	6 %
	1.5	739,478	38 %
	2	191,908	10 %
	2.5	39,038	2 %
	3	362,628	19 %
	3.5	42,919	2 %
	4	40,209	2 %
	4.5	1,091	0 %
	5	65	0 %
	> 5	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
118,517
739,478
191,907
39,038
362,628
42,919
40,209
1,091
65
0
0
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
4.5
5
> 5

95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale

This layer represents the "average-worst" 95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale at the flaming front of the fire. Here, fireline intensity is represented as the standard Fire Intensity Scale (Log10 of fireline intensity) as determined by fuel and weather characteristics. These results are weighted according to the Weather Type Probabilities (WTPs) from the highest five percent of possible wind and weather conditions and include the contribution of crown fuel and crowning fire intensity, if applicable. Fireline intensity is calculated using WildEST. Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculations.

Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consists of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. Refer to descriptions below.

1. Class 1, Very Low:
Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than 1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.

2. Class 2, Low:
Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.

3. Class 3, Moderate:
Flames up to 9 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.

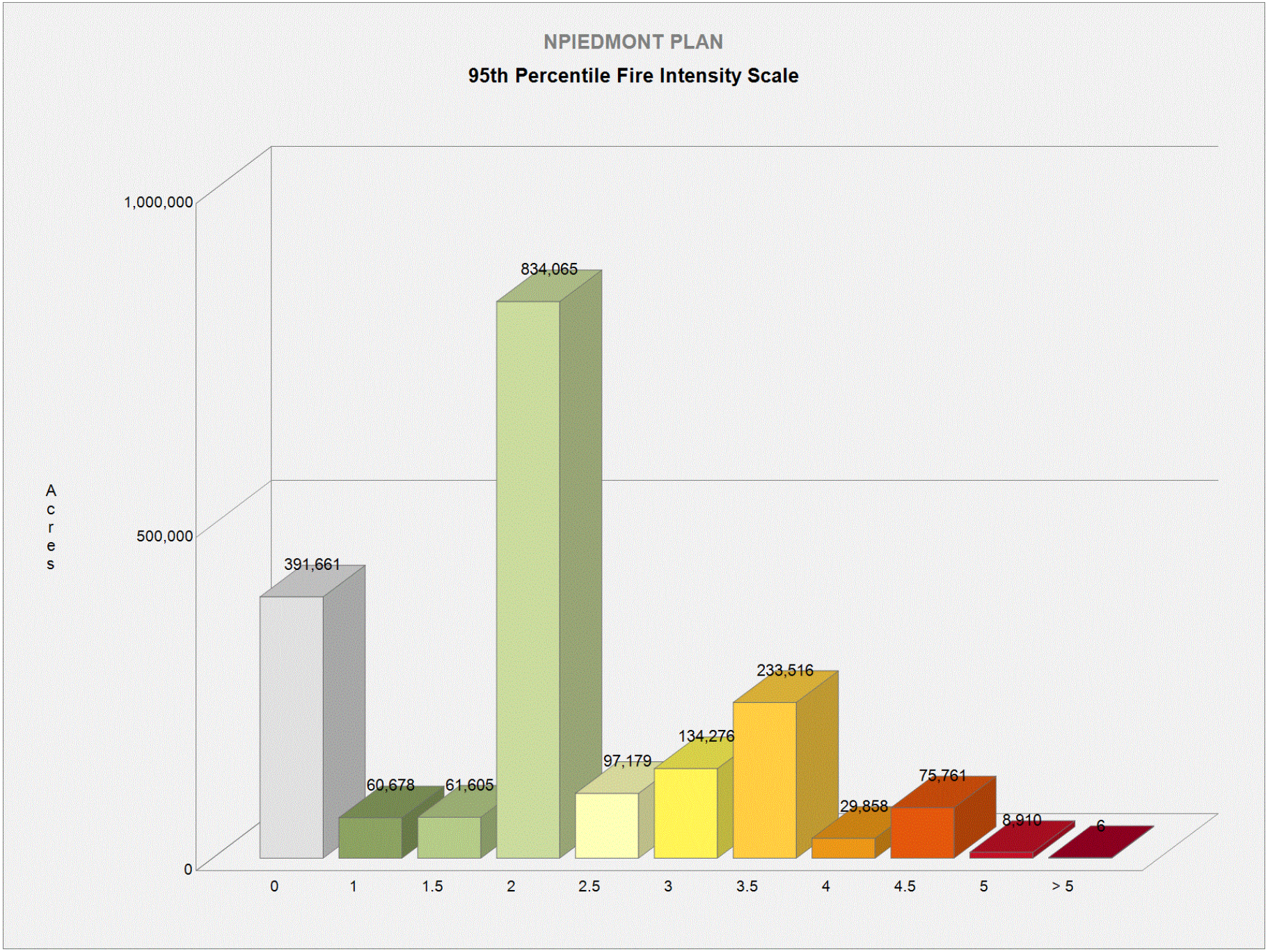
4. Class 4, High:
Large Flames, up to 40 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.

5. Class 5, Very High:
Flames exceeding 200 feet in length; expect extreme fire behavior.

To aid in viewing on the map, FIS is presented in 1/2 class increments. Please consult the SouthWRAP User Manual for a more detailed description of the FIS class descriptions.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	1	60,678	3 %
	1.5	61,605	3 %
	2	834,065	43 %
	2.5	97,179	5 %
	3	134,277	7 %
	3.5	233,516	12 %
	4	29,858	2 %
	4.5	75,761	4 %
	5	8,910	0 %
	> 5	6	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
95th Percentile Fire Intensity Scale
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
60,678
61,605
834,065
97,179
134,276
233,516
29,858
75,761
8,910
6
0
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
4.5
5
> 5

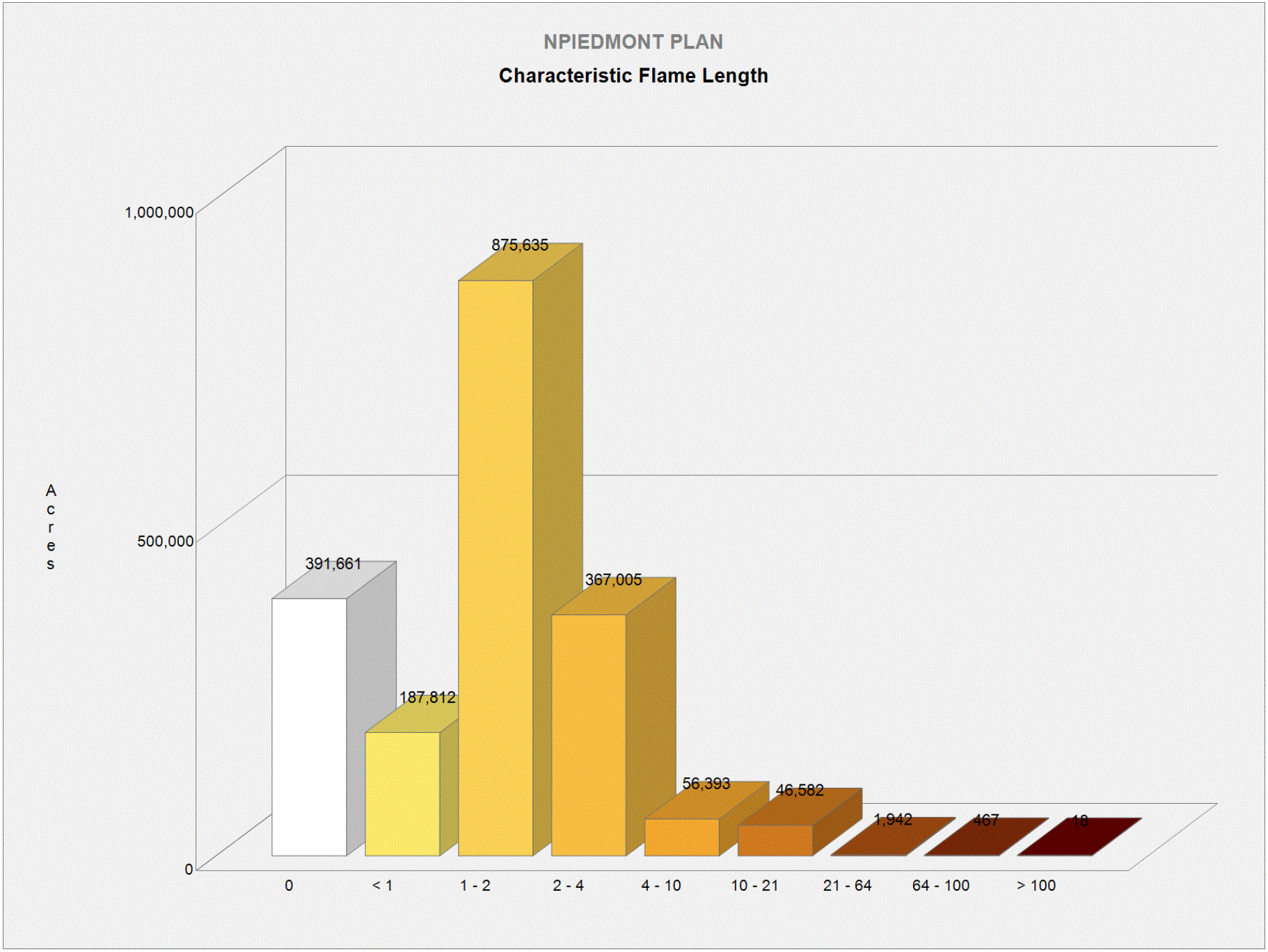
Characteristic Flame Length

This layer represents the flame length (in feet) as determined by fuel and weather characteristics. These results are weighted across a full range of possible wind and weather conditions and include the contribution of crown fire flame lengths, if applicable. Flame length is calculated using WildEST, a process used to perform and combine multiple fire behavior simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculations.

Uses for this flame length dataset include comparison of expected flame-lengths across the landscape for identifying wildfire hazards to the public and exploring hazard mitigation opportunities for communities and land management agencies.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Characteristic Flame Length Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	< 1	187,812	10 %
	1 - 2	875,635	45 %
	2 - 4	367,005	19 %
	4 - 10	56,394	3 %
	10 - 21	46,582	2 %
	21 - 46	1,942	0 %
	46 - 100	467	0 %
	> 100	18	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Characteristic Flame Length
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
187,812
875,635
367,005
56,393
46,582
1,942
467
18
0
< 1
1 - 2
2 - 4
4 - 10
10 - 21
21 - 64
64 - 100
> 100

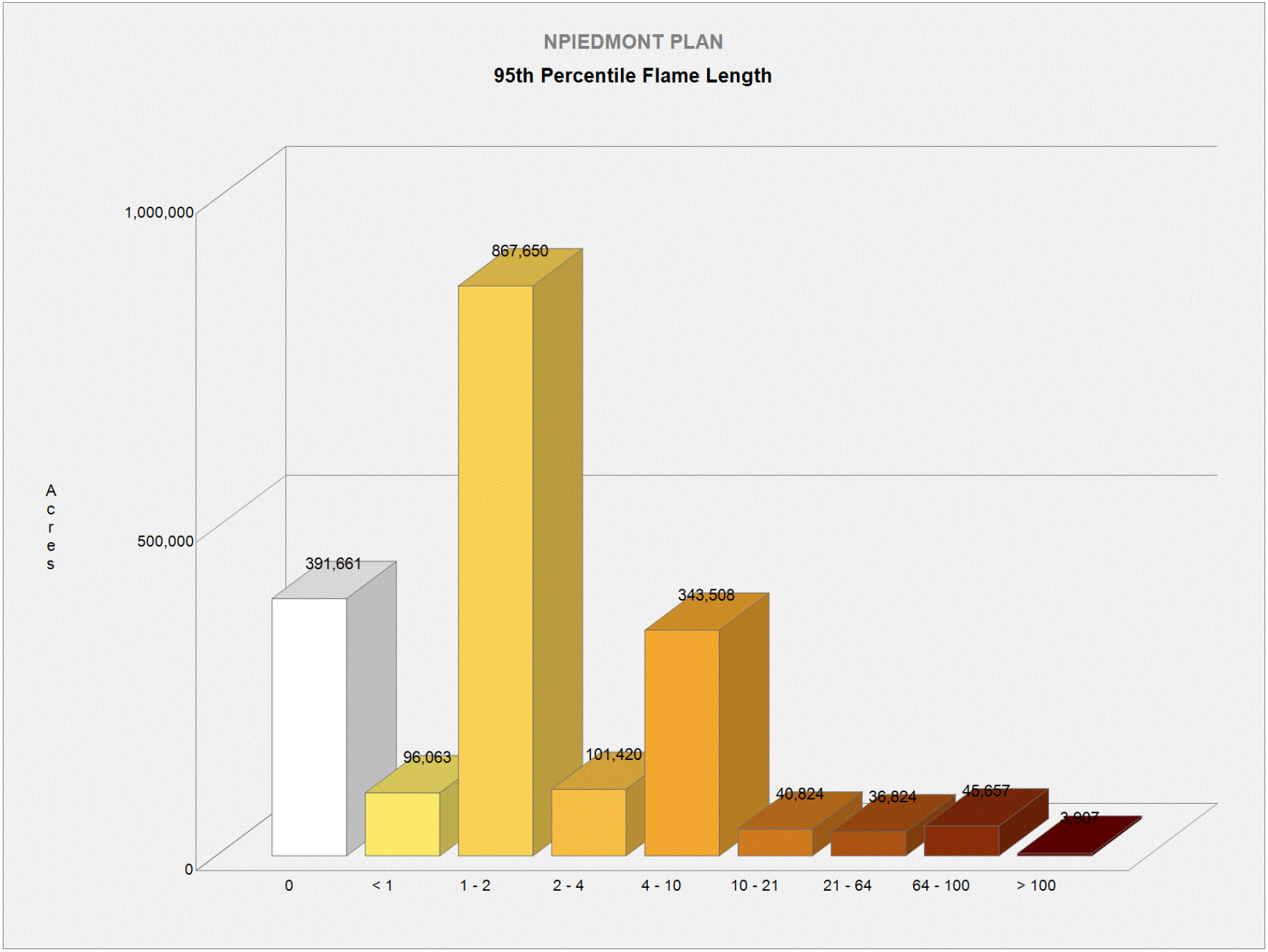
95th Percentile Flame Length

This layer represents the "average-worst" 95th Percentile Flame Length (in feet) at the flaming front of the fire as determined by fuel and weather characteristics. These results are weighted according to the Weather Type Probabilities (WTPs) from the highest five percent of possible wind and weather conditions and include the contribution of crown fire flame lengths, if applicable.

Flame length is calculated using WildEST, a process used to perform and combine multiple fire behavior simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculation.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	95th Percentile Flame Length Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	< 1	96,063	5 %
	1 - 2	867,650	45 %
	2 - 4	101,420	5 %
	4 - 10	343,508	18 %
	10 - 21	40,824	2 %
	21 - 46	36,824	2 %
	46 - 100	45,657	2 %
	> 100	3,907	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

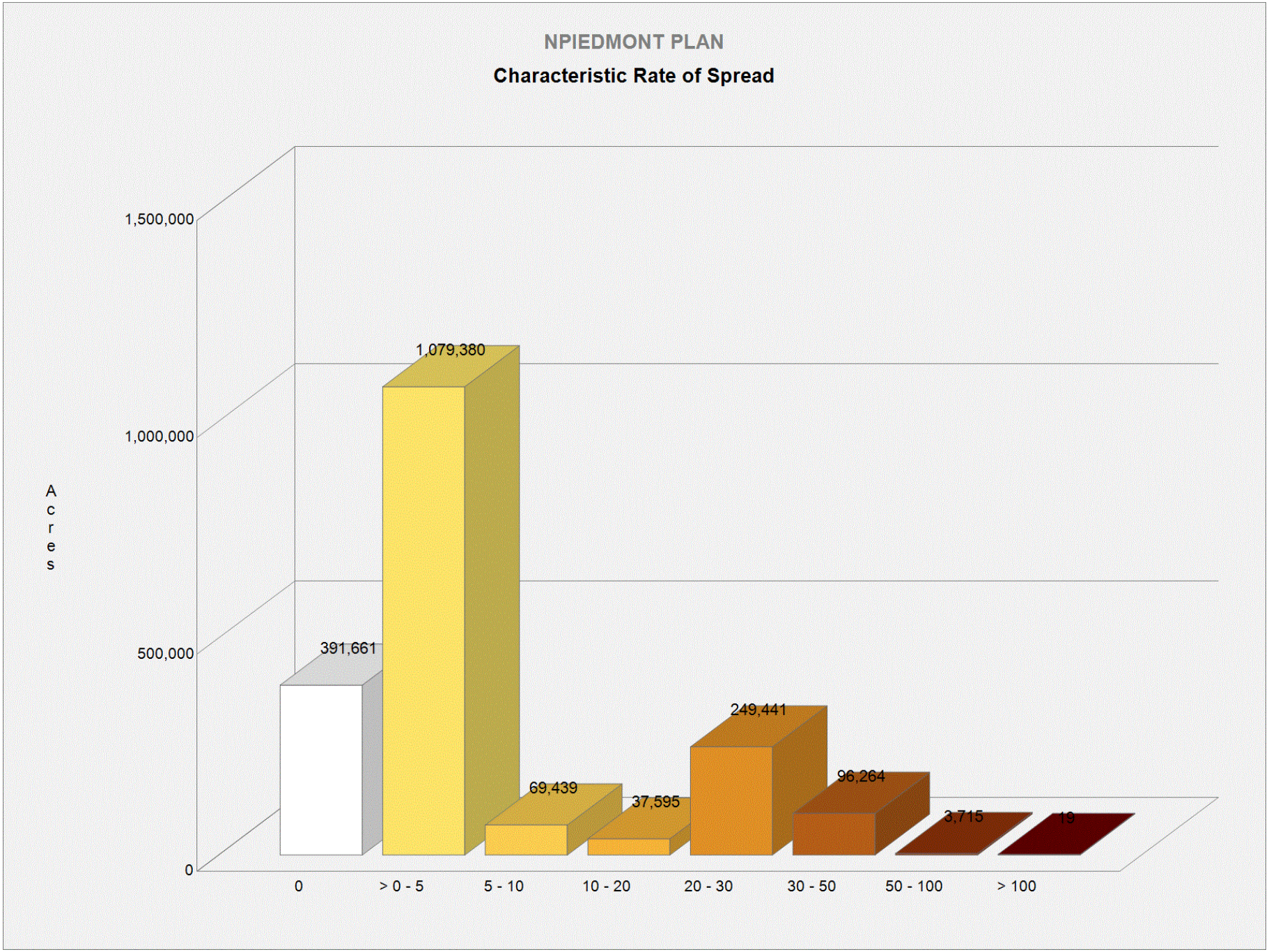

NPIEDMONT PLAN
95th Percentile Flame Length
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
96,063
867,650
101,420
343,508
40,824
36,824
45,657
3,907
0
< 1
1 - 2
2 - 4
4 - 10
10 - 21
21 - 64
64 - 100
> 100

Characteristic Rate of Spread

This layer represents the rate of spread as determined by fuel and weather characteristics. These results are weighted across a full range of possible wind and weather conditions and include the contribution of crown fire spread rate, if applicable. Note: Burnable cornfields in the fall harvest season have been excluded from this dataset. Rate of Spread is calculated using WildEST, a process used to perform and combine multiple fire behavior simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculations. Note: Burnable cornfields in the fall harvest season have been excluded from this dataset.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Characteristic Rate of Spread Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	> 0 - 5	1,079,380	56 %
	5 - 10	69,439	4 %
	10 - 20	37,596	2 %
	20 - 30	249,441	13 %
	30 - 50	96,264	5 %
	50 - 100	3,715	0 %
	> 100	19	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Characteristic Rate of Spread
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
1,079,380
69,439
37,595
249,441
96,264
3,715
19
0
> 0 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 50
50 - 100
> 100

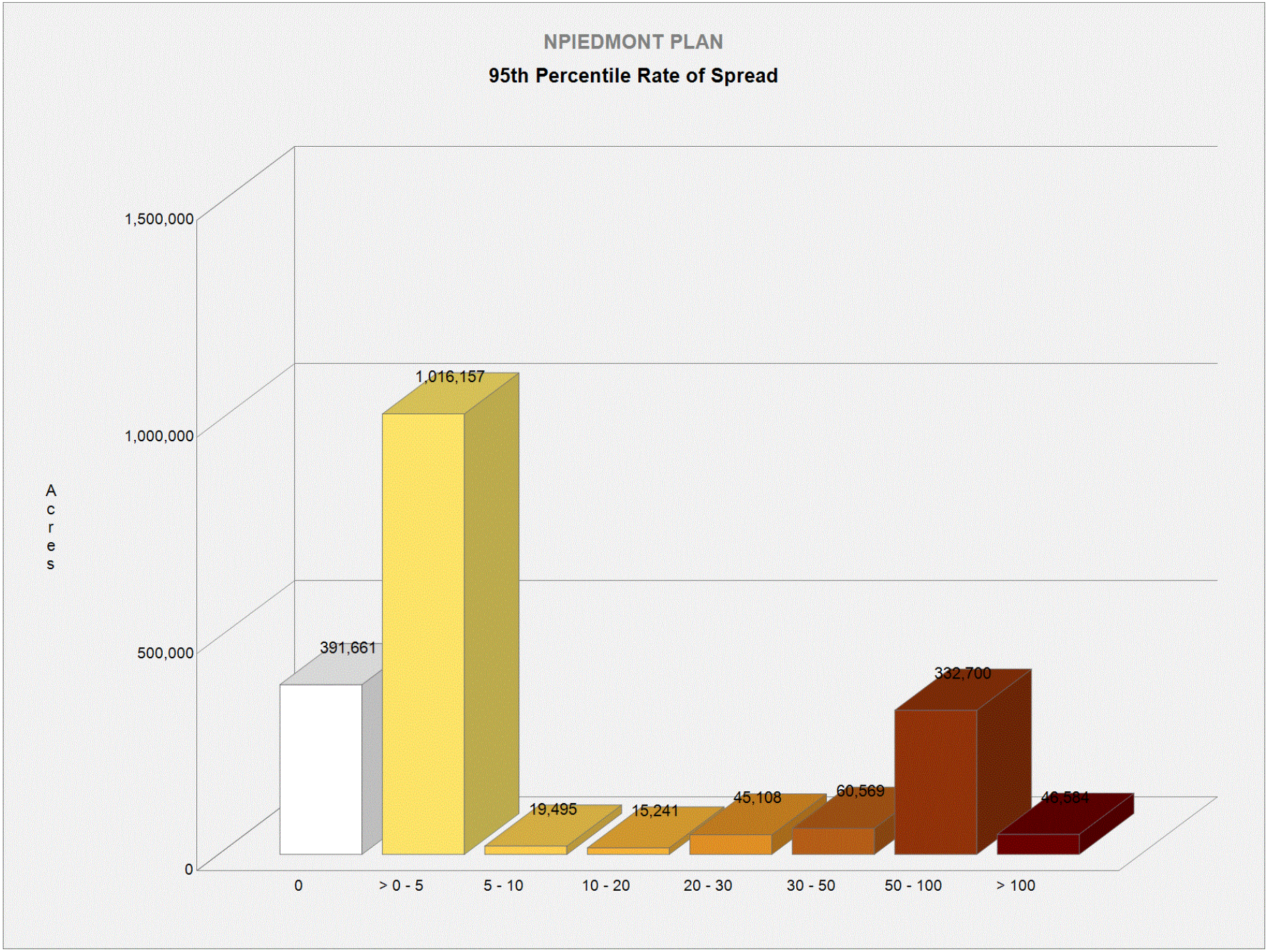
95th Percentile Rate of Spread

This layer represents the "average-worst" 95th Percentile Rate of Spread (ch/h) at the flaming front of the fire as determined by fuel and weather characteristics. These results are weighted according to the Weather Type Probabilities (WTPs) from the highest five percent of possible wind and weather conditions and include the contribution of crown fire spread rate, if applicable.

Rate of Spread is calculated using WildEST, a process used to perform and combine multiple fire behavior simulations under a range of weather types (wind speed, wind direction, fuel moisture content). Rather than weighting results solely by how frequently the weather conditions occur, the WildEST process factors the greater influence of high-spread conditions into the weighting calculations.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	95th Percentile Rate of Spread Category	Acres	Percent
	0	391,661	20 %
	> 0 - 5	1,016,157	53 %
	5 - 10	19,495	1 %
	10 - 20	15,241	1 %
	20 - 30	45,108	2 %
	30 - 50	60,569	3 %
	50 - 100	332,700	17 %
	> 100	46,584	2 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
95th Percentile Rate of Spread
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
1,016,157
19,495
15,241
45,108
60,569
332,700
46,584
0
> 0 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 50
50 - 100
> 100

Probability of Crown Fire

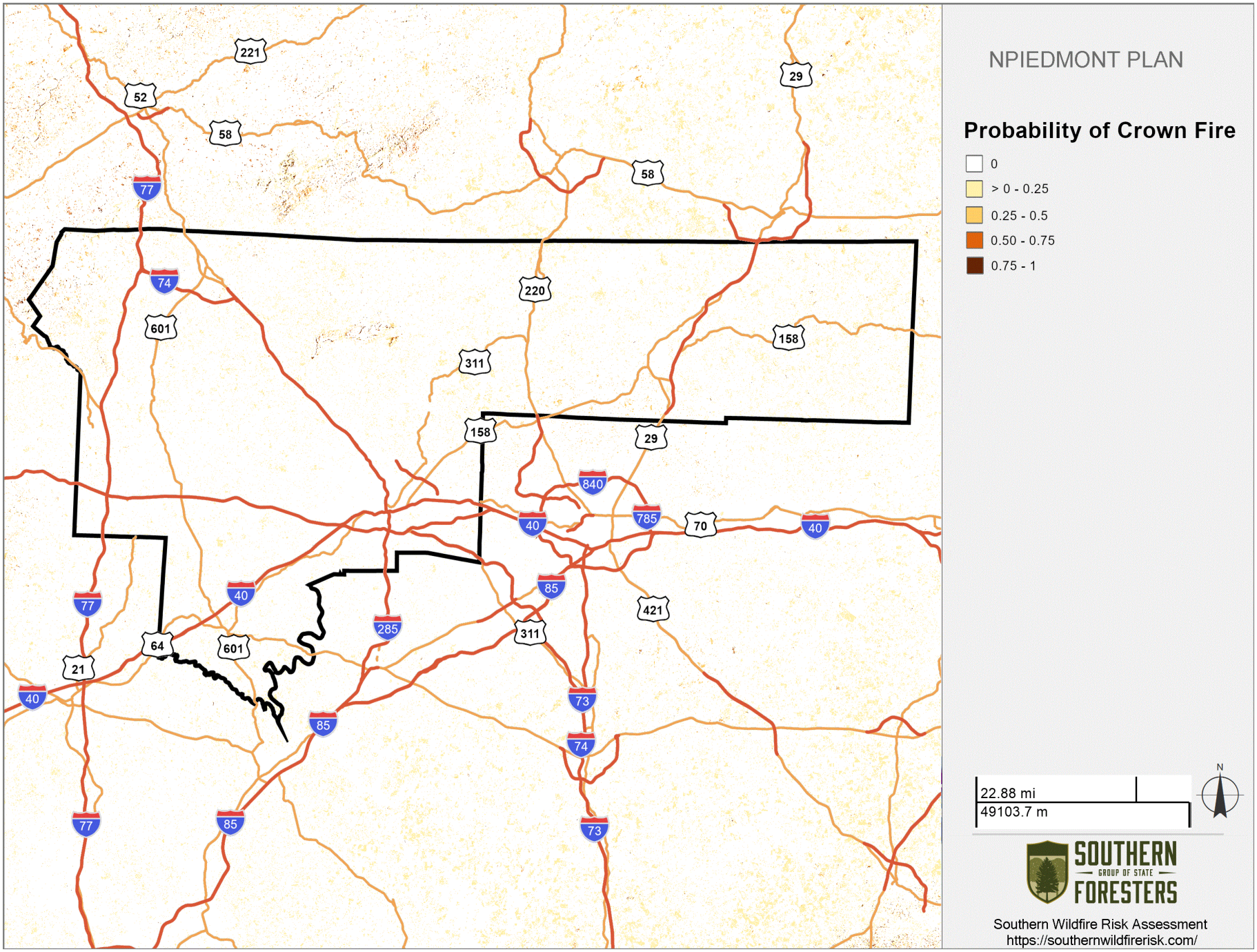
This layer shows the likelihood of the head of the fire experiencing crown fire (at least mid-grade passive crown fire). The head of the fire exhibits the most extreme fire behavior, demonstrating the highest intensity and fastest spread rates.

Crown (or canopy) fires are very dangerous, destructive, and difficult to control due to their increased fire intensity. From a planning perspective, it is important to identify where these conditions are likely to occur on the landscape so that special preparedness measures can be taken if necessary.

Higher probability values indicate a high likelihood of crown fire. Probability results reflect fuel characteristics and the flame lengths produced under a range of weather conditions. These probabilities do not include the likelihood of a wildfire occurring, rather, they provide information about the likelihood of a location experiencing crown fire, if a wildfire were to occur.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Probability of Crown Fire Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,833,896	95 %
	> 0 - 0.25	86,186	4 %
	0.25 - 0.5	6,146	0 %
	0.50 - 0.75	667	0 %
	0.75 - 1	620	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Crown Fire
0
> 0 - 0.25
0.25 - 0.5
0.50 - 0.75
0.75 - 1
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Challenges to Fire Operations

The information in this section of the report describes fire behavior information useful in operational fire planning and for identifying fuel treatment opportunities.

Contents:

- Probability of Exceeding Manual Control
- Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control
- Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior
- Suppression Difficulty Index
- Wildfire Hazard Potential

Probability of Exceeding Manual Control

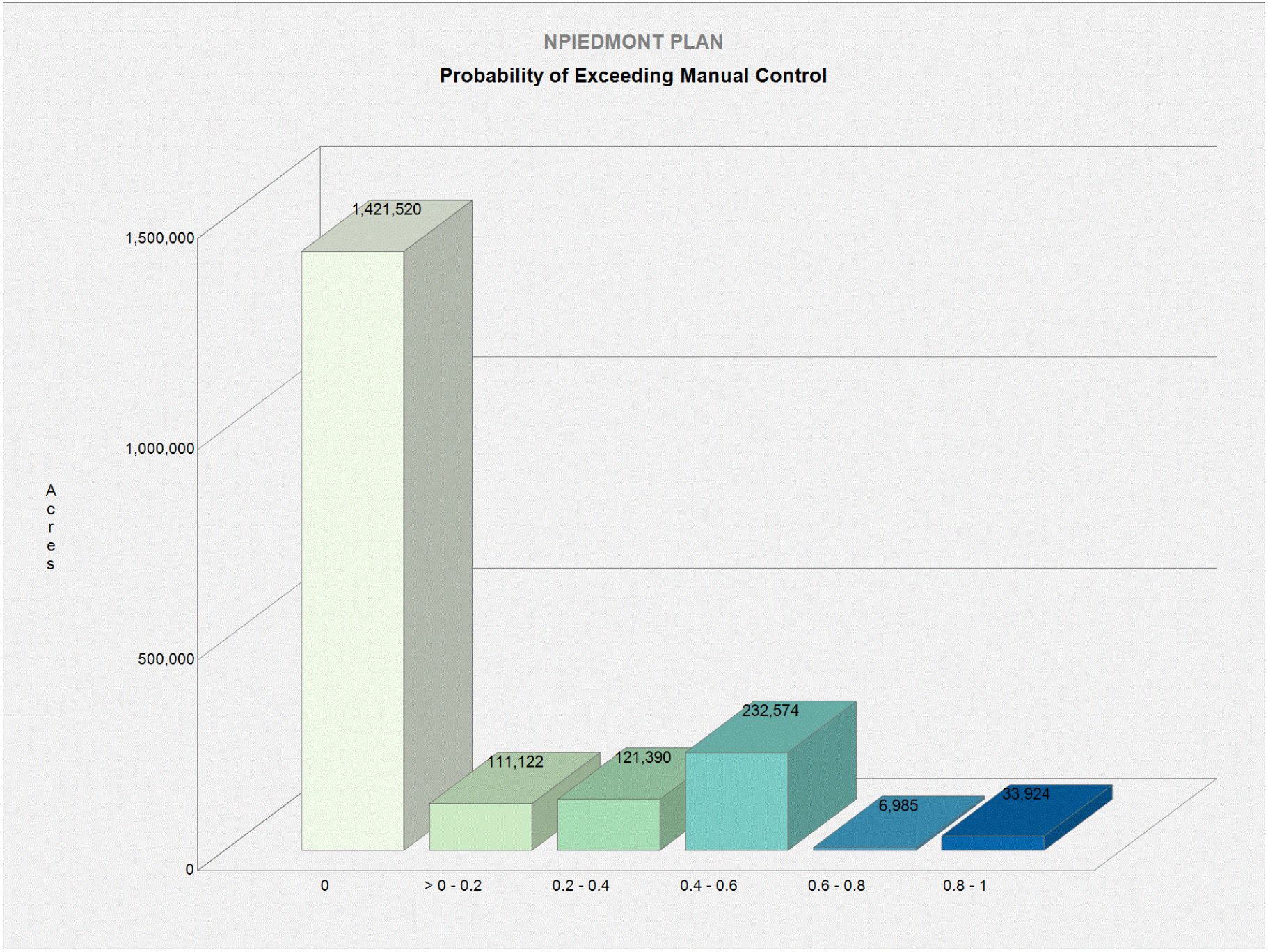
This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 4 feet, which is generally considered the limit for manual fire control. The head of the fire exhibits the most extreme fire behavior, demonstrating the highest intensity and fastest spread rates.

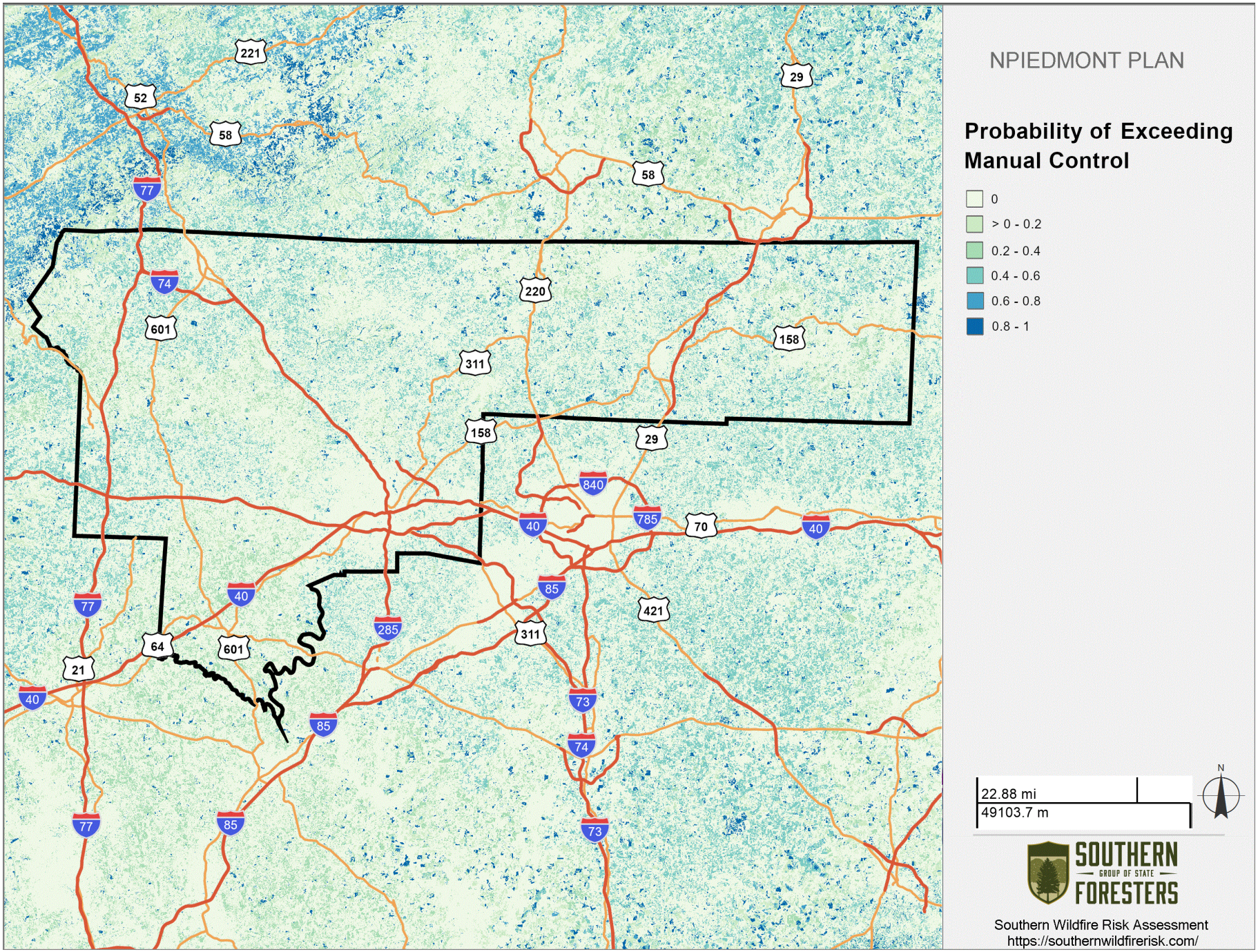
Higher probability values indicate a lower chance of success using manual control measures (i.e. hand crews and hand line). Probability results reflect fuel characteristics and the flame lengths produced under a range of weather conditions. These probabilities do not include the likelihood of a wildfire occurring, rather, they provide information about flame lengths if a wildfire were to occur.

Flame length exceedance probabilities refer to the likelihood of flames reaching or surpassing a certain height, typically measured from the leading edge or "head" of a fire. These probabilities provide insight into the range of potential flame lengths under various weather conditions. For example, if the probability of exceeding a certain flame length threshold is 0.2 (20%), it means there is a 20% chance that flames exceed that height under the range of modeled weather scenarios. It also means that 80% of flame lengths are expected to be below the threshold. These probabilities help fire management personnel anticipate and plan for the potential intensity of wildfires in a specific area.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Probability of Exceeding Manual Control Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,421,520	74 %
	> 0 - 0.2	111,122	6 %
	0.2 - 0.4	121,390	6 %
	0.4 - 0.6	232,574	12 %
	0.6 - 0.8	6,985	0 %
	0.8 - 1	33,924	2 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Exceeding Manual Control
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
1,421,520
111,122
121,390
232,574
6,985
33,924
0
> 0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.8
0.8 - 1


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Exceeding Manual Control
0
> 0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.8
0.8 - 1
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control

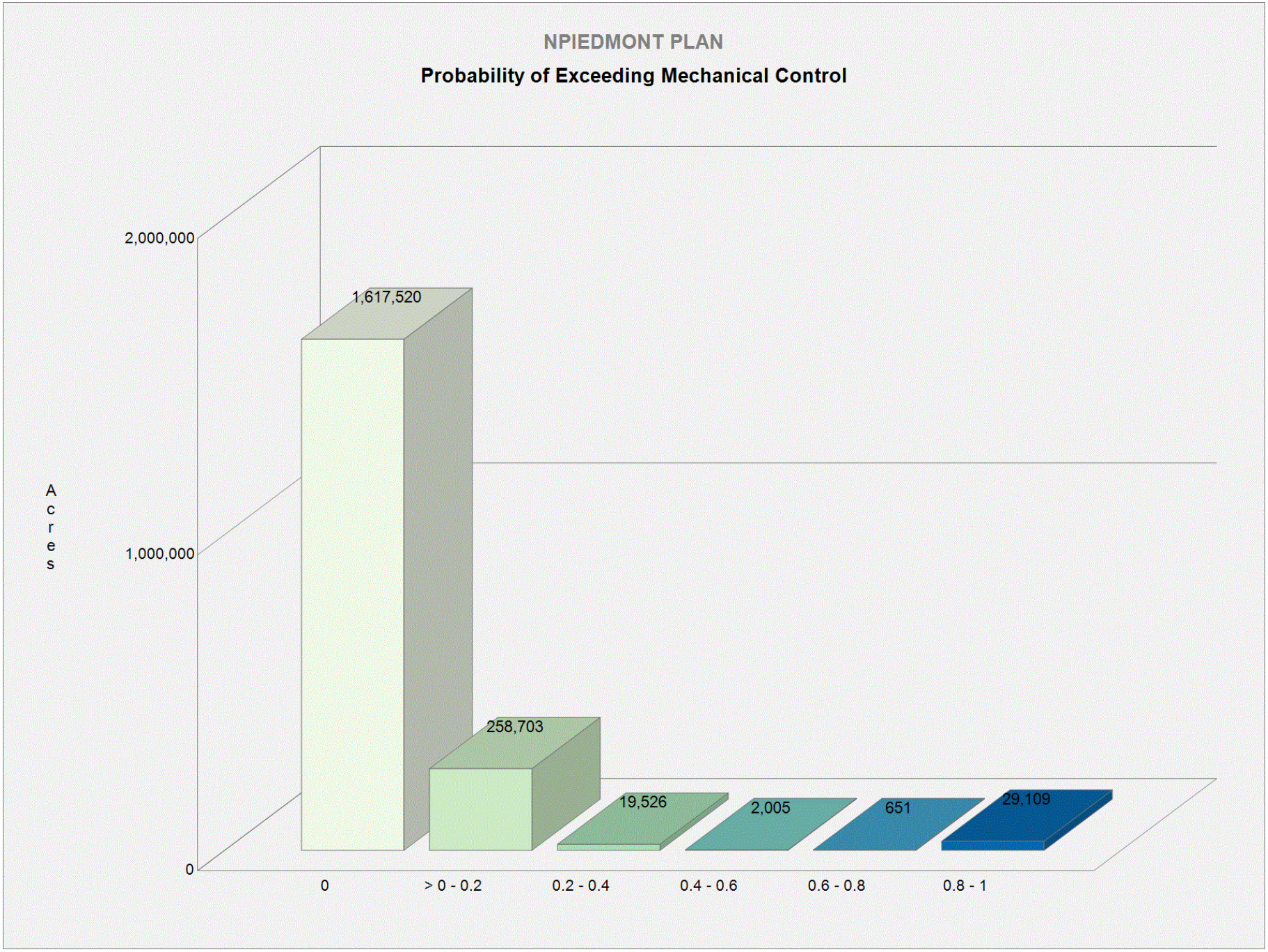
This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 8 feet, which is considered the limit for mechanical fire control in fire operations. The head of the fire exhibits the most extreme fire behavior, demonstrating the highest intensity and fastest spread rates.

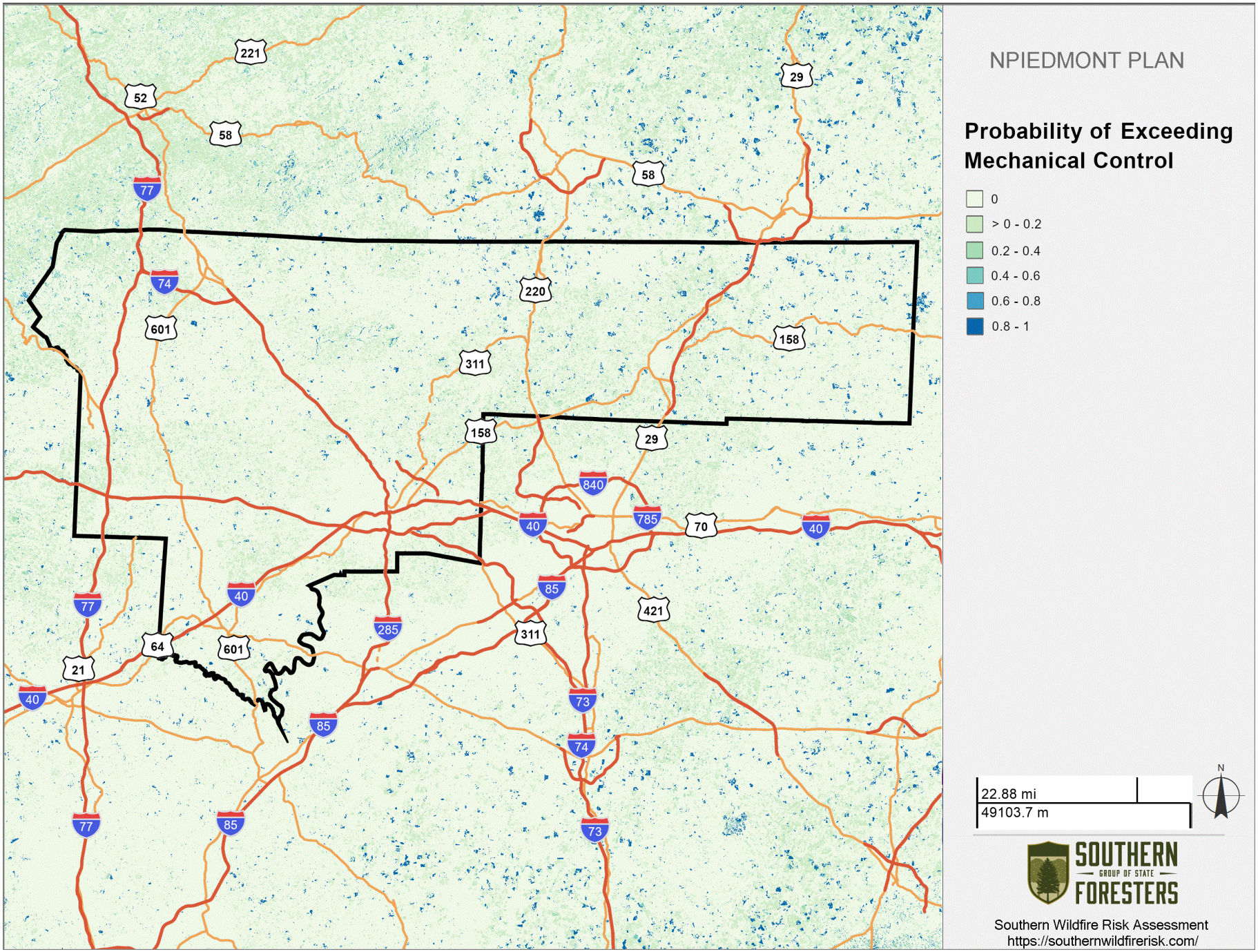
Higher probability values indicate a lower chance of success using mechanical control measures such as dozers and engines. Probability results reflect fuel characteristics and the flame lengths produced under a range of weather conditions. These probabilities do not include the likelihood of a wildfire occurring, rather, they provide information about flame lengths if a wildfire were to occur.

Flame length exceedance probabilities refer to the likelihood of flames reaching or surpassing a certain height, typically measured from the leading edge or "head" of a fire. These probabilities provide insight into the range of potential flame lengths under various weather conditions. For example, if the probability of exceeding a certain flame length threshold is 0.2 (20%), it means there is a 20% chance that flames exceed that height under the range of modeled weather scenarios. It also means that 80% of flame lengths are expected to be below the threshold. These probabilities help fire management personnel anticipate and plan for the potential intensity of wildfires in a specific area.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,617,520	84 %
	> 0 - 0.2	258,703	13 %
	0.2 - 0.4	19,526	1 %
	0.4 - 0.6	2,005	0 %
	0.6 - 0.8	651	0 %
	0.8 - 1	29,109	2 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control
Acres
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
1,617,520
258,703
19,526
2,005
651
29,109
0
> 0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.8
0.8 - 1


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control
0
> 0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.8
0.8 - 1
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior

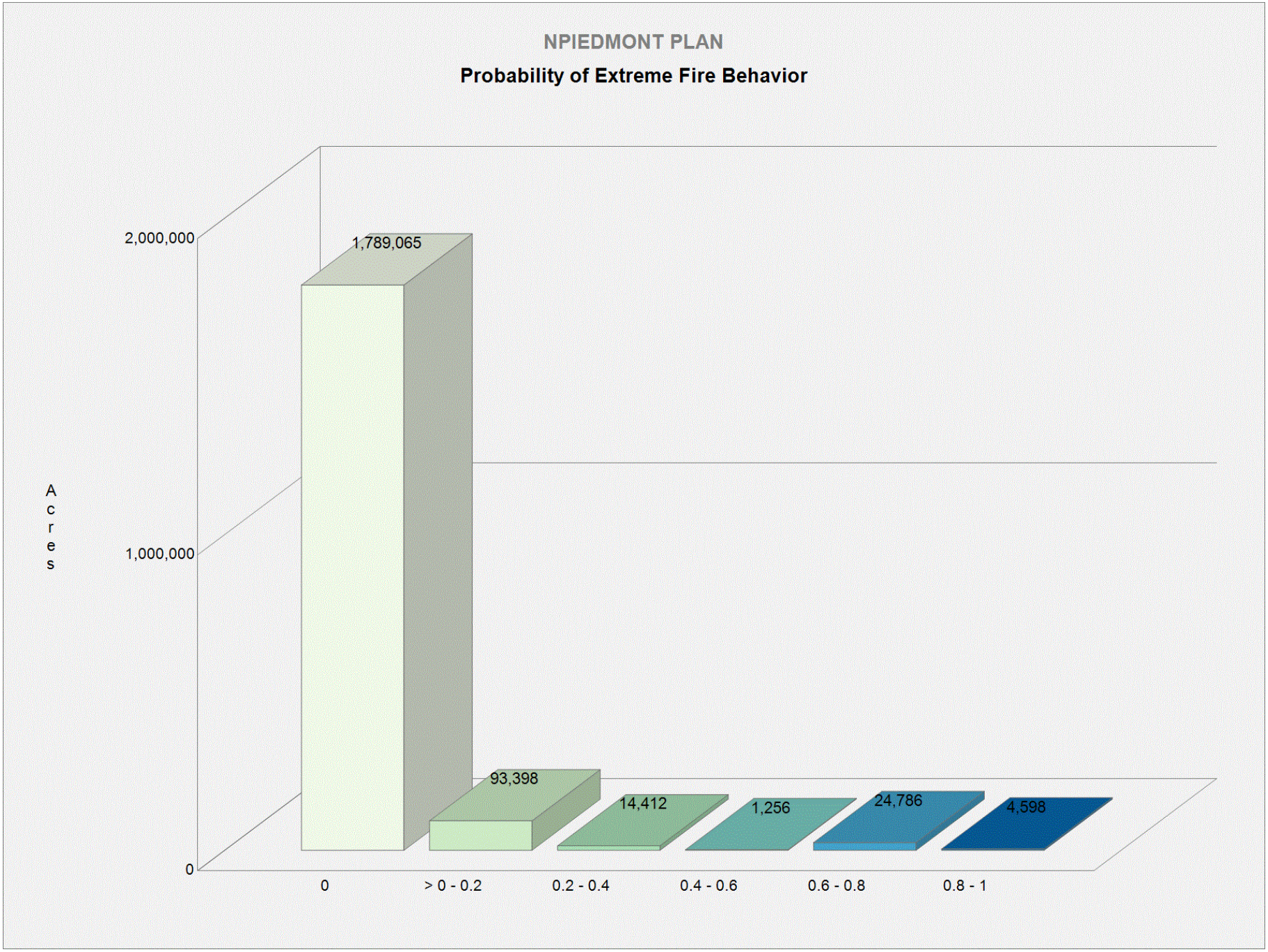
This layer shows the likelihood that flames at the head of the fire will exceed 11 feet, which is considered threshold for extreme fire behavior in fire operations. The head of the fire exhibits the most extreme fire behavior, demonstrating the highest intensity and fastest spread rates. Flames of this height can indicate extreme fire behavior and present significant challenges for suppression efforts.

Higher probability values indicate a high likelihood of extreme fire behavior such as crowning and spotting. Probability results reflect fuel characteristics and the flame lengths produced under a range of weather conditions. These probabilities do not include the likelihood of a wildfire occurring, rather, they provide information about flame lengths if a wildfire were to occur.

Flame length exceedance probabilities refer to the likelihood of flames reaching or surpassing a certain height, typically measured from the leading edge or "head" of a fire. These probabilities provide insight into the range of potential flame lengths under various weather conditions. For example, if the probability of exceeding a certain flame length threshold is 0.2 (20%), it means there is a 20% chance that flames exceed that height under the range of modeled weather scenarios. It also means that 80% of flame lengths are expected to be below the threshold. These probabilities help fire management personnel anticipate and plan for the potential intensity of wildfires in a specific area.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,789,065	93 %
	> 0 - 0.2	93,398	5 %
	0.2 - 0.4	14,412	1 %
	0.4 - 0.6	1,256	0 %
	0.6 - 0.8	24,786	1 %
	0.8 - 1	4,598	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

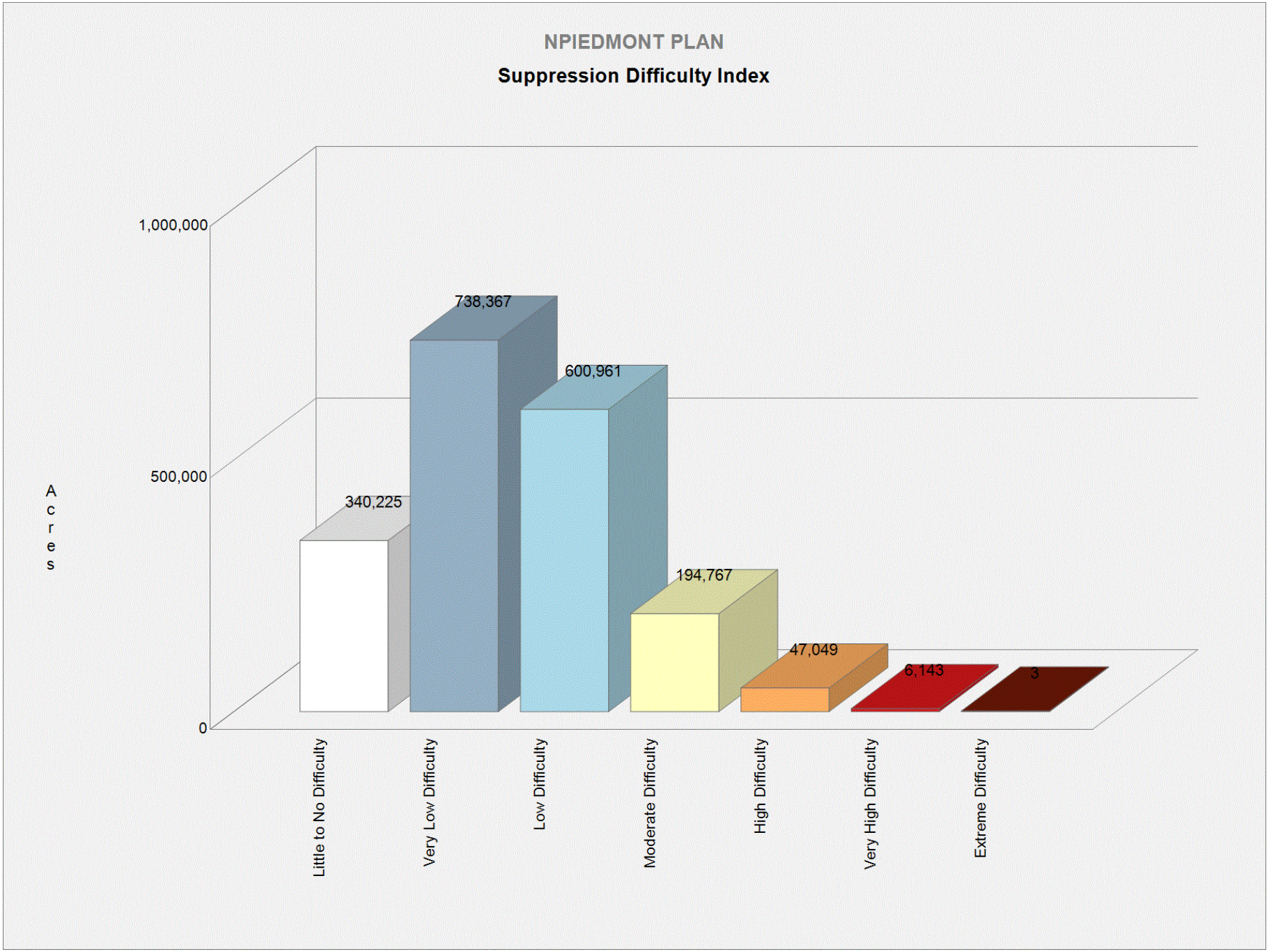

NPIEDMONT PLAN
Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior
Acres
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
1,789,065
93,398
14,412
1,256
24,786
4,598
0
> 0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.8
0.8 - 1

Suppression Difficulty Index

Suppression Difficulty Index can inform fire management decisions related to suppression strategies and resource placement. It classifies fire suppression challenges into six levels, ranging from very low to extreme. Blue areas indicate relatively manageable conditions with some combination of gentle terrain, less resistant fuels, easier access, and milder fire behavior. Red areas highlight tougher conditions with steep terrain, limited access, and more-intense fire activity. This index does not consider aerial suppression strategies, overhead hazards to firefighters like standing dead trees, and does not include the likelihood of a wildfire occurring.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Suppression Difficulty Index Category	Acres	Percent
	Little to No Difficulty	340,225	18 %
	Very Low Difficulty	738,367	38 %
	Low Difficulty	600,961	31 %
	Moderate Difficulty	194,767	10 %
	High Difficulty	47,049	2 %
	Very High Difficulty	6,143	0 %
	Extreme Difficulty	3	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

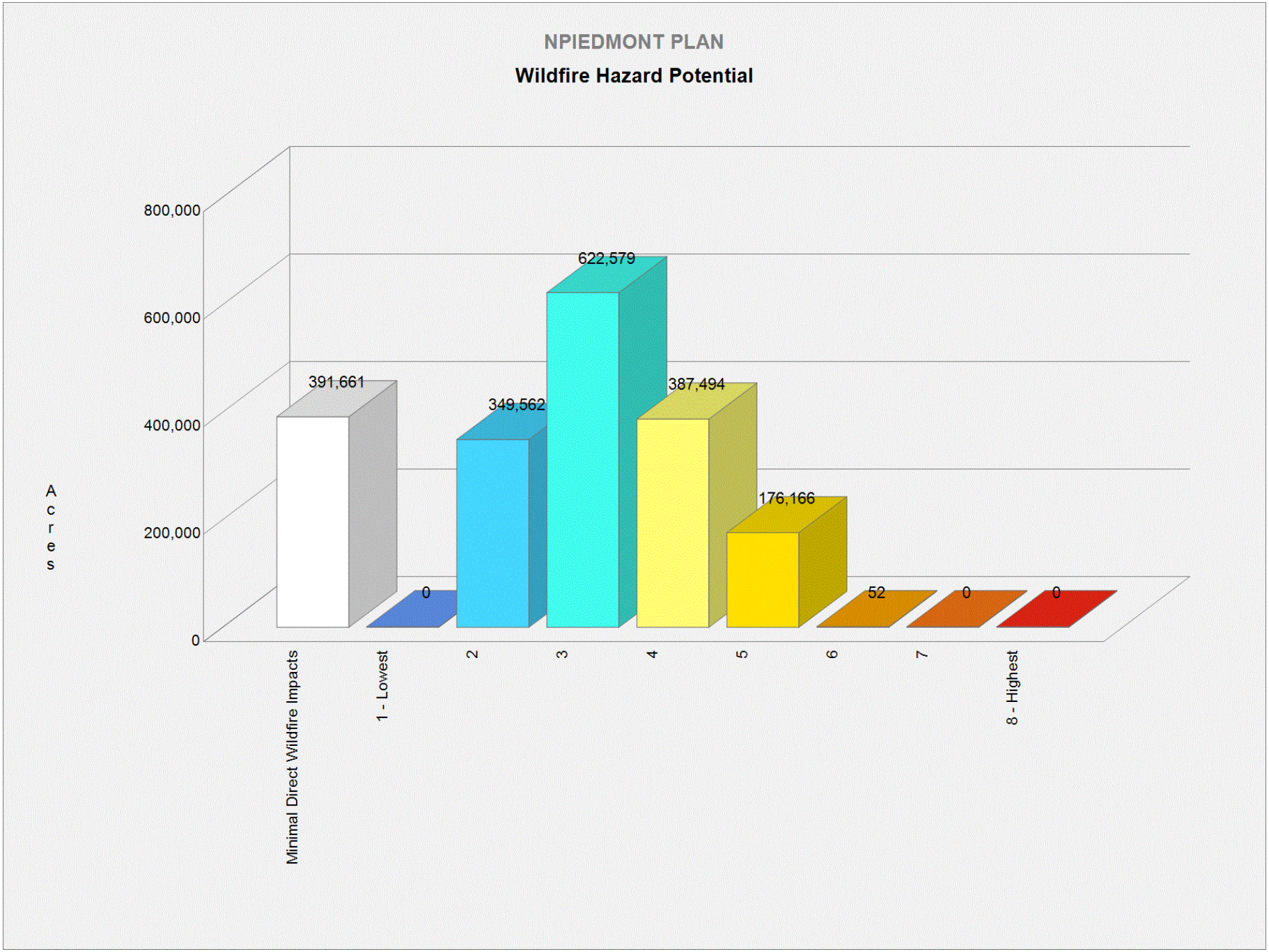

NPIEDMONT PLAN
Suppression Difficulty Index
1,000,000
500,000
0
Acres
340,225
738,367
600,961
194,767
47,049
6,143
3
Little to No Difficulty
Very Low Difficulty
Low Difficulty
Moderate Difficulty
High Difficulty
Very High Difficulty
Extreme Difficulty

Wildfire Hazard Potential

Wildfire Hazard Potential is mapped with eight classes, ranging from low (blue) to high (red) hazard levels. The highest classes indicate areas with fuels more prone to experiencing extreme fire behavior during severe fire-weather conditions. Although Wildfire Hazard Potential is useful for long-term planning purposes, it does not incorporate current or forecasted weather conditions and should not be relied upon as a seasonal outlook.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Wildfire Hazard Potential Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	391,661	20 %
	1 - Lowest	0	0 %
	2	349,562	18 %
	3	622,579	32 %
	4	387,494	20 %
	5	176,166	9 %
	6	53	0 %
	7	0	0 %
	8 - Highest	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Wildfire Hazard Potential
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
Acres
391,661
0
349,562
622,579
387,494
176,166
52
0
0
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
1 - Lowest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 - Highest

Ember Characteristics

The information in this section of the report identifies the locations most likely to produce embers and the areas most likely to receive embers, given a wildfire occurs. Ember modeling is based on fuel characteristics, climate, and topography.

Contents:

Conditional Ember Production Index
Conditional Ember Load Index

Conditional Ember Production Index

Conditional Ember Production Index (cEPI) provides a relative index of embers produced at a location, given that a fire occurs.

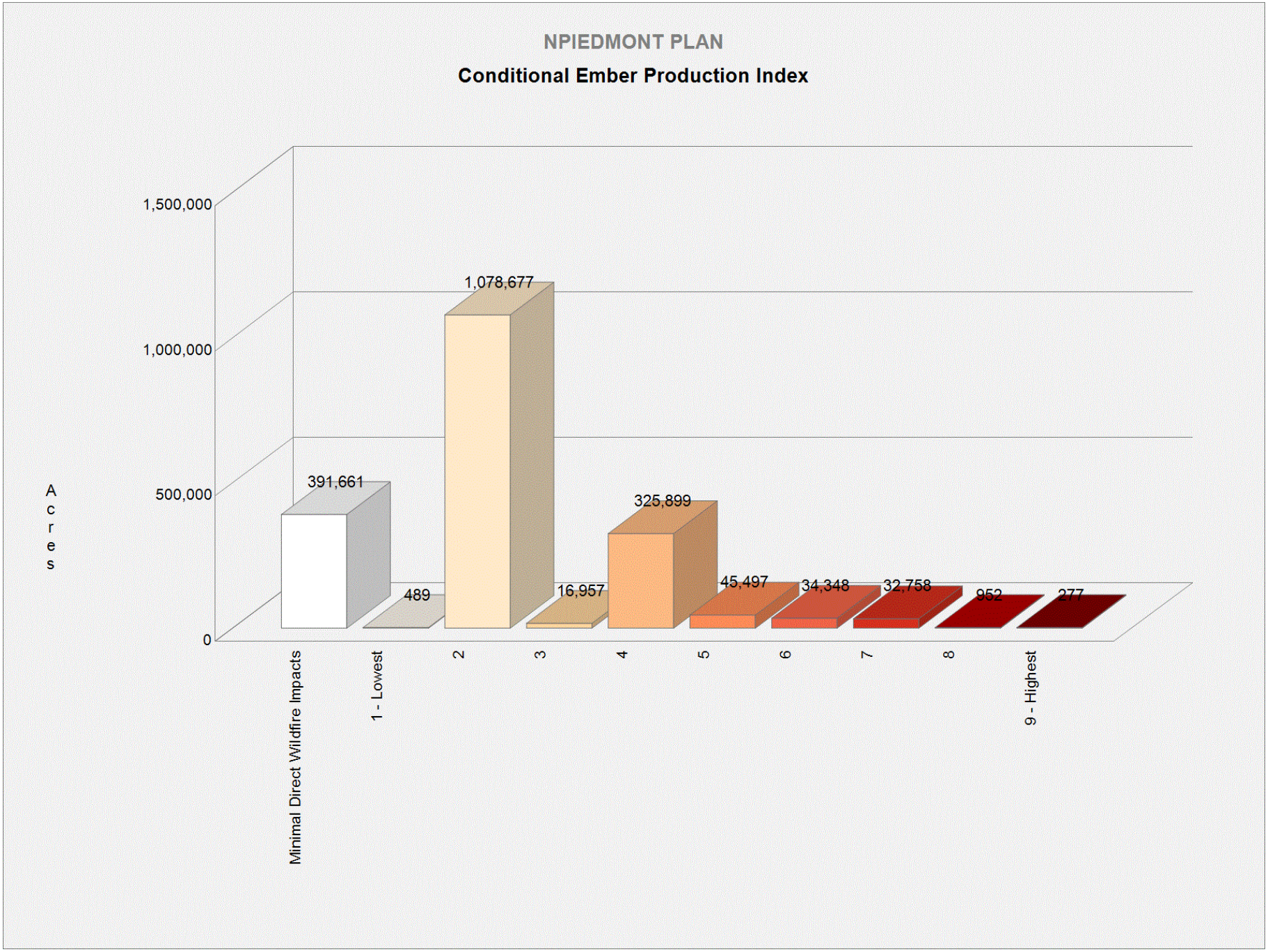
Ember production is based on surface and canopy fuel characteristics, climate, and topography within the pixel. Units are an index of the relative number of embers rather than a count of embers produced. Conditional EPI is based on heading-only fire behavior and does not include the likelihood of wildfire.

Embers can be produced from any burnable fuel source in the fuelscape, dependent on the wind and weather characteristics that lead to lofting embers.

Conditional EPI is useful for prioritizing fuel treatments to reduce the potential for ember production in volatile fuel types.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Conditional Ember Production Index Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	391,661	20 %
	1 - Lowest	489	0 %
	2	1,078,677	56 %
	3	16,957	1 %
	4	325,899	17 %
	5	45,497	2 %
	6	34,348	2 %
	7	32,758	2 %
	8	952	0 %
	9 - Highest	277	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Conditional Ember Production Index
Acres
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
391,661
489
1,078,677
16,957
325,899
45,497
34,348
32,758
952
277
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
1 - Lowest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 - Highest

Conditional Ember Load Index

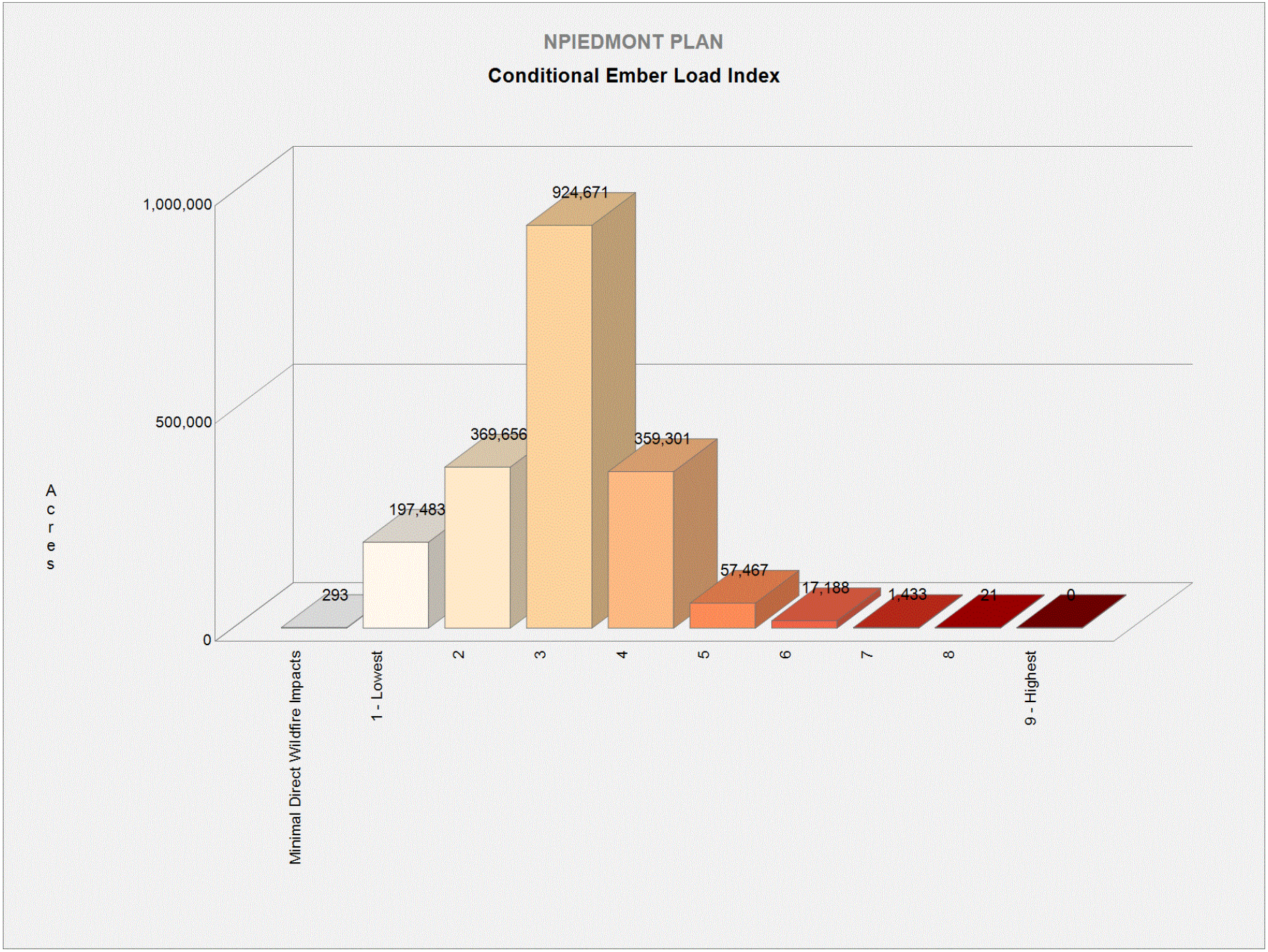
Conditional Ember Load Index (cELI) provides a relative index of embers received at a location, given that a fire occurs.

Ember load is based on surface and canopy fuel characteristics, climate, and topography within the pixel. Ember load incorporates downwind ember travel. Units are an index of the relative number of embers rather than a count of embers produced. Conditional ELI is based on heading-only fire behavior and does not include the likelihood of wildfire. Embers can be received by any pixel in the fuelscape; including both burnable and nonburnable fuel types.

Conditional ELI can be used to prioritize building hardening activities to resist ember ignition.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Conditional Ember Load Index Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	293	0 %
	1 - Lowest	197,484	10 %
	2	369,656	19 %
	3	924,671	48 %
	4	359,301	19 %
	5	57,467	3 %
	6	17,188	1 %
	7	1,433	0 %
	8	21	0 %
	9 - Highest	0	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Conditional Ember Load Index
1,000,000
500,000
0
Acres
293
197,483
369,656
924,671
359,301
57,467
17,188
1,433
21
0
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
1 - Lowest
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 - Highest

Landscape Characteristics

The information in this section of the report describes the type of fuel characterized by the surface fuel model map and the percent slope, which is useful for characterizing conditions important for operating equipment.

Contents:

Surface Fuels
Percent Slope

Surface Fuels

Surface Fuels, or fire behavior fuel models as they are technically referred to, contain the parameters needed by the Rothermel (1972) surface fire spread model to compute surface fire behavior characteristics, such as rate of spread, flame length, fireline intensity, and other fire behavior metrics. Surface fuels include grass, timber litter, shrub/brush, slash and other dead or live vegetation within about 6 feet of the ground and are shown here at 30-meter resolution.

Surface fuels are typically categorized into one of four primary fuel types based on the primary carrier of the surface fire: 1) grass, 2) shrub/brush, 3) timber litter and 4) slash. There are two standard fire behavior fuel model sets published for use. The Fire Behavior Prediction System 1982 Fuel Model Set (Anderson, 1982) contains 13 fuel models and the Fire Behavior Prediction System 2005 Fuel Model Set (Scott & Burgan, 2005) contains 40 fuel models.

The SWRA Surface Fuels reflect fuel disturbances through 2022 and are based initially on LANDFIRE 2020, calibrated with input from fuel calibration workshops.

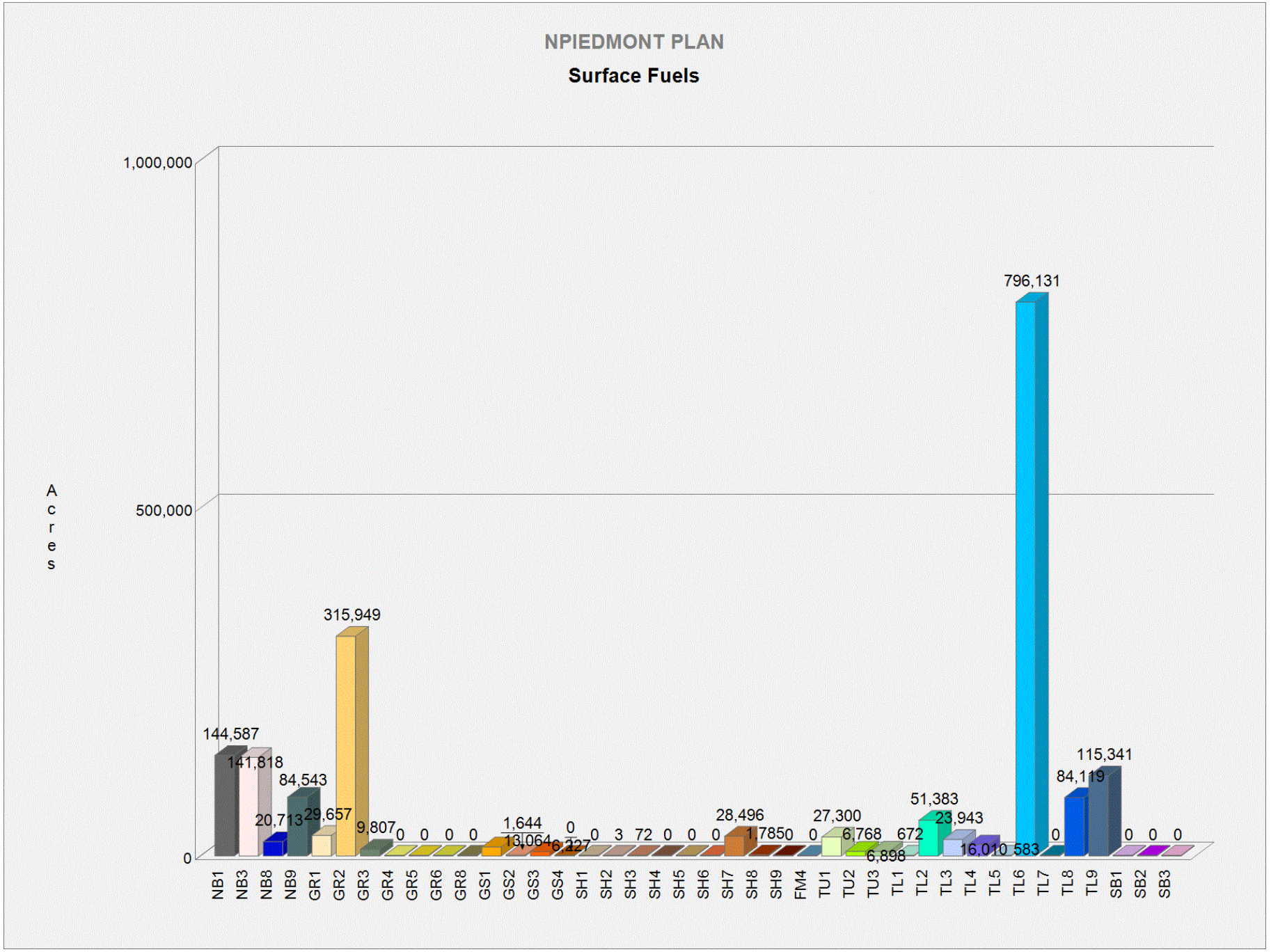
A detailed fuels calibration process was undertaken that involved collaboration with Southern state fuels and fire behavior specialists supported by federal partner involvement. Workshops were held to review the LANDFIRE fuels product and calibrate the data by modifying specific vegetation and fuels classes to better reflect local knowledge and input

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

Surface Fuel	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Description	Acres	Percent
Non-burnable Fuel Type Models (insufficient wildland fuel to carry a wildland fire under any condition)				
NB1	2005	Urban or suburban development; insufficient wildland fuel to carry wildland fire. Includes roads.	144,587	8 %
NB3	2005	Agricultural field, maintained in nonburnable condition.	141,818	7 %
NB8	2005	Open water	20,713	1 %
NB9	2005	Bare ground	84,543	4 %
Grass Fuels Type Models (nearly pure grass and/or forb type)				
GR1	2005	Grass is short, patchy, and possibly heavily grazed. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	29,657	2 %
GR2	2005	Moderately coarse continuous grass, average depth about 1 foot. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	315,949	16 %
GR3	2005	Very coarse grass, average depth about 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	9,807	1 %
GR4	2005	Moderately coarse continuous grass, average depth about 2 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length high.	0	0 %
GR5	2005	Dense, coarse grass, average depth about 1 to 2 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length high.	0	0 %
GR6	2005	Dryland grass about 1 to 2 feet tall. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	0	0 %
GR8	2005	Heavy, coarse, continuous grass 3 to 5 feet tall. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	0	0 %
Grass-Shrub Fuels Type Models (mixture of grass and shrub, up to 50 percent shrub coverage)				
GS1	2005	Shrubs are about 1 foot high, low grass load. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	13,064	1 %
GS2	2005	Shrubs are 1 to 3 feet high, moderate grass load. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	1,645	0 %
GS3	2005	Moderate grass/shrub load, average grass/shrub depth less than 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	6,227	0 %
GS4	2005	Heavy grass/shrub load, depth greater than 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length very high.	0	0 %

Surface Fuel	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Description	Acres	Percent
Shrub Fuel Type Models (Shrubs cover at least 50 percent of the site, grass sparse to nonexistent)				
SH1	2005	Low shrub fuel load, fuelbed depth about 1 foot; some grass may be present. Spread rate very low; flame length very low.	0	0 %
SH2	2005	Moderate fuel load (higher than SH01), depth about 1 foot, no grass fuel present. Spread rate low; flame length low.	3	0 %
SH3	2005	Moderate shrub load, possibly with pine overstory or herbaceous fuel, fuel bed depth 2 to 3 feet. Spread rate low; flame length low.	72	0 %
SH4	2005	Low to moderate shrub and litter load, possibly with pine overstory, fuel bed depth about 3 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	0	0 %
SH5	2005	Heavy shrub load, depth 4 to 6 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length very high.	0	0 %
SH6	2005	Dense shrubs, little or no herb fuel, depth about 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length high.	0	0 %
SH7	2005	Very heavy shrub load, depth 4 to 6 feet. Spread rate lower than SH05, but flame length similar. Spread rate high; flame length very high.	28,496	1 %
SH8	2005	Dense shrubs, little or no herb fuel, depth about 3 feet. Spread rates high; flame length high.	1,785	0 %
SH9	2005	Dense, finely branched shrubs with significant fine dead fuel, about 4 to 6 feet tall; some herbaceous fuel may be present. Spread rate high, flame length very high.	0	0 %
1982 Fire Behavior Prediction System – ONLY USED FOR FLORIDA ASSESSMENT				
FM4	1982	Chaparral	0	0 %
Timber-Understory Fuel Type Models (Grass or shrubs mixed with litter from forest canopy)				
TU1	2005	Fuelbed is low load of grass and/or shrub with litter. Spread rate low; flame length low.	27,300	1 %
TU2	2005	Fuelbed is moderate litter load with shrub component. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	6,768	0 %
TU3	2005	Fuelbed is moderate litter load with grass and shrub components. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	6,899	0 %
Timber Litter Fuel Type Models (dead and down woody fuel litter beneath a forest canopy)				
TL1	2005	Light to moderate load, fuels 1 to 2 inches deep. Spread rate very low; flame length very low.	673	0 %
TL2	2005	Low load, compact. Spread rate very low; flame length very low.	51,383	3 %

Surface Fuel	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Description	Acres	Percent
TL3	2005	Moderate load conifer litter. Spread rate very low; flame length low.	23,943	1 %
TL4	2005	Moderate load, includes small diameter downed logs. Spread rate low; flame length low.	16,010	1 %
TL5	2005	High load conifer litter; light slash or mortality fuel. Spread rate low; flame length low.	583	0 %
TL6	2005	Moderate load, less compact. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	796,131	41 %
TL7	2005	Heavy load forest litter, includes larger diameter downed logs. Spread rate low; flame length low.	0	0 %
TL8	2005	Moderate load and compactness may include small amount of herbaceous load. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	84,119	4 %
TL9	2005	Very high load broadleaf litter; heavy needle-drape in otherwise sparse shrub layer. Spread rate moderate; flame length moderate.	115,341	6 %
Slash-Blowdown Fuel Type Models (activity fuel/slash or debris from wind damage)				
SB1	2005	Low load activity fuel. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	0	0 %
SB2	2005	Moderate load activity or low load blowdown. Spread rate moderate; flame length moderate.	0	0 %
SB3	2005	High load activity fuel or moderate load blowdown. Spread rate high; flame length high.	0	0 %
		Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**

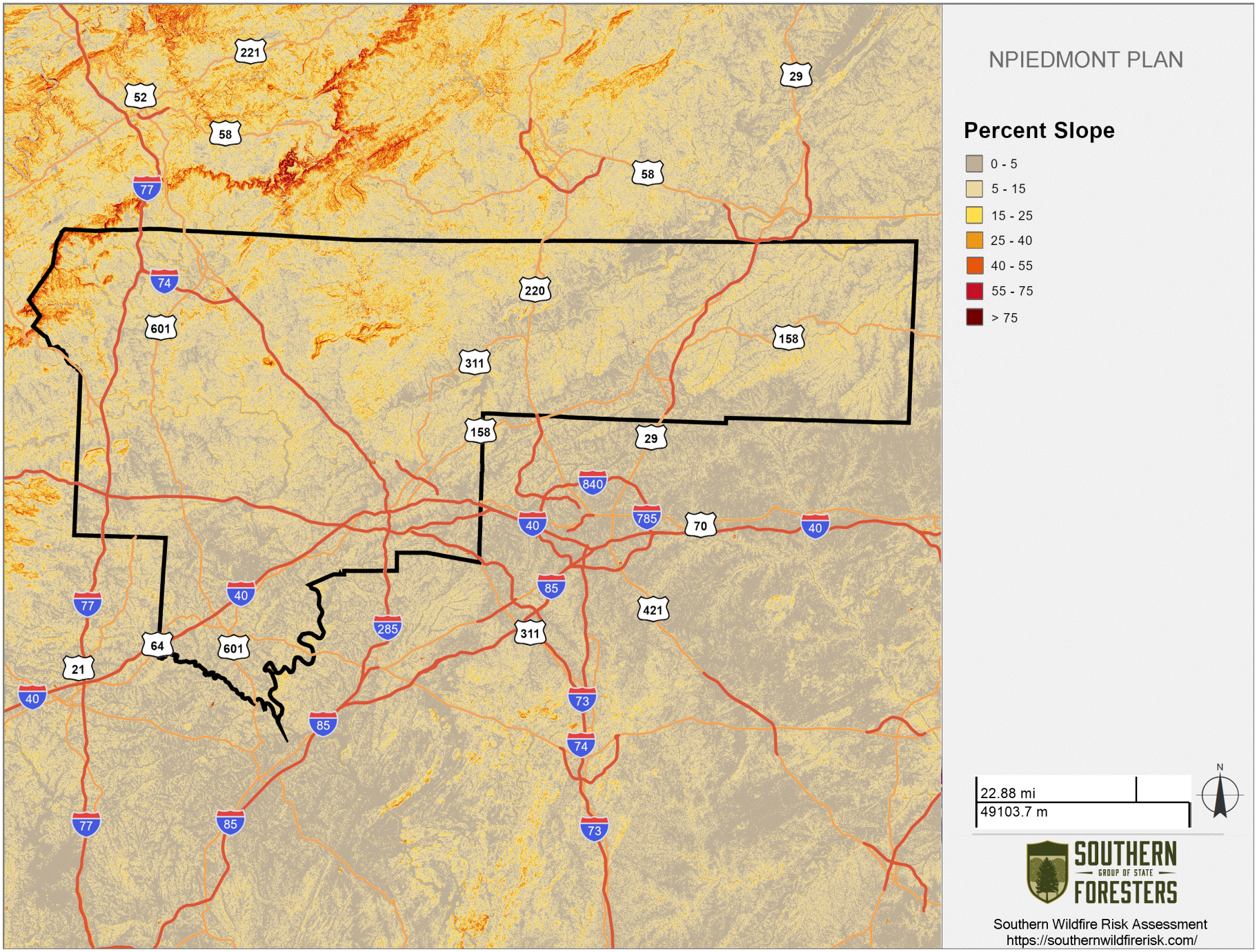

NPIEDMONT PLAN
Surface Fuels
Acres
1,000,000
500,000
0
144,587
141,818
20,713
84,543
29,657
315,949
9,807
0
0
0
0
1,644
13,064
6,227
0
0
3
72
0
0
0
28,496
1,785
0
27,300
6,768
6,898
672
51,383
23,943
16,010
583
796,131
0
84,119
115,341
0
0
0
NB1
NB3
NB8
NB9
GR1
GR2
GR3
GR4
GR5
GR6
GR8
GS1
GS2
GS3
GS4
SH1
SH2
SH3
SH4
SH5
SH6
SH7
SH8
SH9
FM4
TU1
TU2
TU3
TL1
TL2
TL3
TL4
TL5
TL6
TL7
TL8
TL9
SB1
SB2
SB3

Percent Slope

Percent Slope measures the rate of change of elevation over a given horizontal distance (rise over run), expressed as a percent. Percent slope is used to characterize the local conditions for operating equipment. Slope identifies the inclination at a single location based on the adjacent elevation values. Steep local conditions can severely restrict the movement of equipment and resources for suppression and intensify fire behavior.

Data Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, Pyrologix 2023 (includes fuel disturbances through 2022)

	Percent Slope Category	Acres	Percent
	0 - 5	694,645	36 %
	5 - 15	1,006,242	52 %
	15 - 25	168,724	9 %
	25 - 40	46,530	2 %
	40 - 55	8,458	0 %
	55 - 75	2,606	0 %
	> 75	310	0 %
	Total	**1,927,514**	**100 %**


NPIEDMONT PLAN
Percent Slope
0 - 5
5 - 15
15 - 25
25 - 40
40 - 55
55 - 75
> 75
22.88 mi
49103.7 m
N
SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

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More information about the Fire Program Analysis project is available from https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/WFIT/applications/FPA/index.shtml



SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS
WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT PORTAL

Appendix H:
NCEI Storm Event Data

This section of the Plan includes the historic storm event data as reported to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)[1].

- H.1 – Cold/Wind Chill
- H.2 – Drought
- H.3 – Extreme Heat
- H.4 – Flood
- H.5 – Hail
- H.6 – Heavy Rain
- H.7 – Heavy Snow
- H.8 – High Wind
- H.9 – Ice Storm
- H.10 – Lightning
- H.11 – Sleet
- H.12 – Tornado
- H.13 – Thunderstorm

[1] NCEI Storm Events Database (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/). Events recorded as of 2024. **Per the database disclaimer**: "*due to changes in the data collection and processing procedures over time, there are unique periods of record available depending on the event type. NCEI has performed data reformatting and standardization of event types but has not changed any data values for locations, fatalities, injuries, damage, narratives and any other event specific information*."

TABLE H.1: COLD/WIND CHILL EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	Description
1/6/2014	An arctic cold front blasted through the western Carolinas during the morning of the 6th, bringing gusty winds and the coldest air mass to have affected the region since 1994. By early evening, winds of 10 to 20 mph, with stronger gusts combined with temperatures falling into the 20s and teens to produce wind chill values below 0 across the Piedmont and foothills. Although wind gradually diminished overnight, low temperatures fell into the single digits across the Piedmont and foothills. The low temperature of 6 at the Charlotte/Douglass International Airport shattered the previous daily record of 12 that had stood for more than a century.
1/7/2015	A strong arctic cold front moved through the western Carolinas during the morning and afternoon of the 7th, bringing gusty winds and very cold air to the Piedmont and foothills. By late evening, sustained winds of 5 to 15 mph combined with air temperatures in the teens to yield wind chill values near 0. Although winds gradually diminished overnight, air temperatures fell to around 10 degrees in many areas by daybreak, and wind chills of 0 to 5 above lingered until temperatures began warming during late morning. However, temperatures remained at or below freezing in many areas throughout the 8th. Record daily lows were set in the Charlotte area on the morning of the 8th.
2/19/2015	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.
3/16/2017	The 2017 growing season began early across western North Carolina, due to an unusually warm February and early March that saw average temperatures of almost 10 degrees above normal. An episode of cold arctic high pressure in the middle of March led to a hard freeze on the morning of the 16th, when low temperatures in the lower to mid-20s were reported. This caused significant damage to berry, wheat, apple, and peach crops. While subsequent days of freezing temperatures caused further damage, the vast majority of the damage occurred on the 16th.
12/23/2022	An arctic cold front swept across the foothills and Piedmont of western North Carolina during the morning of the 23rd and introduced the coldest air mass in more than 5 years. Temperatures in the single digits and lower teens combined with 10 to 20 mph winds to produce wind chill values in the 0 to -15 range from the evening of the 23rd through Christmas Eve morning. While winds abated throughout Christmas Eve into Christmas Day, unseasonably cold weather persisted for the better part of four days. There were numerous reports of frozen and burst pipes along with mostly minor damage to infrastructure throughout the area.

TABLE H.2: DROUGHT EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	Description
Caswell County	
8/14/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. August 14th, saw 8 counties in northwest North Carolina enter into severe drought status (D2). This severe drought continued through the end of August.
9/1/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. September 18th, saw nine counties in northwest North Carolina enter into extreme drought status (D3). This extreme drought continued through the end of September. Crop damage estimated from county extension offices.
10/1/2007	The county began the month at the Extreme (D3) Category of drought. The severity was increased on October 16th to the Exceptional (D4) Category. This level of severity was maintained until October 30th when it was downgraded to the Moderate (D1) Category. Main crop losses were pasture grasses with zero percent yield, tobacco with only a 20 percent yield, corn grain with only a 30 to 40 percent yield, and soybeans with a 75% yield. Crop damage values are estimates.
11/6/2007	Severe drought conditions developed in Caswell County November 6th, and increased to extreme to exceptional drought conditions by the end of the month. The exceptional drought was limited to the extreme southeastern portion of the county.

Date	Description
12/1/2007	Extreme (D3) to exceptional (D4) drought conditions persisted in December.
1/1/2008	Drought conditions existed across the county through the entire month. The far southern part of the county was in the Exceptional (D4) category. The central portion was in the Extreme (D3) category, and the far northern part was in the Moderate (D2) category.
2/1/2008	Severe to exceptional drought conditions persisted for the entire month across the county. Exceptional conditions were primarily confined to the southern portion of the county.
3/1/2008	Extreme (D3) drought conditions with exceptional (D4) drought in the southeast corner improved to severe (D2) drought with extreme (D3) drought conditions lingering in the southern portion of the county.
4/1/2008	The southern quarter of the county began the month in an Extreme (D3) drought with the remainder of the county under a Severe (D2) drought. On April 8, drought conditions were improved so that now the southern half of the county was under a Severe (D2) drought while the rest of the county was under a Moderate (D1) drought. On the 22nd, conditions were upgraded again so that now the entire county was under a Moderate (D1) drought.
6/17/2008	Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions began the month across the entire county. On June 10th, conditions worsened so that a Moderate (D1) Drought was across the entire county. Conditions continued to worsen so that on June 17th, all but the far northeast part of the county was under a Severe (D2) Drought. This category of drought continued through the end of the month.
7/1/2008	The month began with a Severe (D2) Drought across the entire county. On the 8th of the month, conditions improved to a Moderate (D1) Drought across the entire county.
8/12/2008	Severe drought conditions returned to the county by the middle of August and continued through the end of the month.
11/30/2021	Severe Drought conditions were declared for the northern half of Caswell County on November 30th after a month of extremely low rainfall totals. The Cooperative Weather Observer (COOP) at Yanceyville 4 SE (YAVN7) measured only 0.14 inches of precipitation for the month, about 4 percent of the normal amount of 3.81 inches. This month was the driest November on record for this COOP dating back to 1996, and the 2nd driest month overall. Caswell County was included in a state-wide burn ban for North Carolina that was implemented on November 29th. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100cm soil ranged between the 10th and 2nd percentiles, an indicator of severe to locally extreme dryness, and county streamflows varied between below-normal and well below-normal per the USGS WaterWatch website. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year. There were no wildland fires were reported burning within the county at month's end.
12/1/2021	Severe Drought conditions declared for the northern half of Caswell County at the end of November persisted through December after another month of precipitation that was significantly below normal. The Cooperative Weather Observer (COOP) at Yanceyville 4 SE (YAVN7) measured 1.65 inches of precipitation for the month, about 43 percent of the normal amount of 3.81 inches. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm soil at the start of the month was between the 10th and 5th percentiles, an indicator of severe dryness, and only decreased below the 2nd percentile by the end of the month. Local streamflows remained below normal through the month per the USGS WaterWatch website. There were few impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year, affecting both winter wheat as well as cover crops designed to reduce soil erosion with only miniscule growth. It is not known if the poor growth resulted in a financial impact. A burn ban, implemented state-wide in late November, remained in effect for Caswell County through December 13th when widespread precipitation helped to reduce the wildland fire threat. There were no wildland fires reported in the county.
1/1/2022	Severe drought conditions, declared for the northern half of Caswell County at the end of November, persisted through January 4th due to precipitation that was significantly below normal during this period. At the beginning of January, NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm was below the 2nd percentile. Local streamflows were below normal per the USGS WaterWatch website. There were few impacts to agriculture and livestock given the winter time of the year, affecting both winter wheat as well as cover crops designed to reduce soil erosion with only miniscule growth. It is not known if the poor growth resulted in any financial impact. Severe drought conditions were improved to moderate drought on the January 4th edition of the U.S. Drought Monitor after 2 to locally 3.5 inches of rain fell across Caswell County during January 1st to the 3rd.

Date	Description
11/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions were declared for much of Caswell County on November 21st given precipitation from the beginning of October through mid-November was between 30 percent and 40 percent of normal. The Cooperative Weather Observer at Yanceville, NC (YAVN7) measured only 1.75 inch of precipitation for that 6-week period. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm of soil was below the 2nd percentile during the second half of the month, and deteriorating. Streamflow for the Hyco Creek near Leasburg, NC at one point in the 2nd half of the month dipped below the 10th percentile per the USGS WaterWatch website. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year.
12/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions already in place at the beginning of the month for all of Caswell County persisted until December 12th, when two low pressure systems passing across the lower Mid-Atlantic during the period of December 3rd to the 10th brought rainfall amounts ranging from 2.00 to 2.50 inches to the county. This precipitation resulted in a significant increase in soil moisture, surface stream flows, and ground water levels sufficient to allow drought conditions for the entire county to be improved to Moderate Drought per the U.S. Drought Monitor. Additional precipitation of nearly two inches on December 18th resulted in removal of drought for nearly all of the county, and further improvement to Abnormally Dry conditions through the remainder of the month. The precipitation moistened leaf litter and other fuels that support wildland fire activity, and a noted decrease in wildfires after these precipitation events was noted by the North Carolina Department of Forestry. There was no reported impacts to agriculture in December, with some farmers reporting that the lack of soggy ground make work in the fields easier to accomplish.
Davie County	
8/1/2000	The 2-year drought was reaching a critical stage by late summer. Many 80 to 100-foot wells were going dry. Area lakes were at record low levels causing property damage to docks, boats, etc.
9/1/2000	Overall, drought conditions continued across western North Carolina despite some locations receiving near their month's average rainfall. Low stream flow and municipal water supply remained the largest issues with many towns and cities enacting water restrictions. Citizens were quoted as saying this is the driest, they have ever seen it. Despite the drought conditions, impact on crops seemed to be minimal.
10/1/2000	Effects of the drought intensified as many areas received absolutely no rain during the month, setting records for the longest stretch without measurable rainfall in several locations. Wells and mountain streams continued to dry up and lake levels continued to drop. Many communities were forced to start more stringent water conservation measures.
11/1/2000	The long-term drought continued to affect the region. Rainfall during the month was near or slightly above normal, but this had little effect on the ground water levels. Numerous wells dried up during the fall, and well borers and drillers could not keep up with the demand. Large lakes reported record low levels and some communities continued or initiated water control measures.
2/1/2001	The long-term drought's impact became more severe, even during the winter, as water levels in lakes dropped and stream flow on rivers reached the lowest in memory. More and more communities began water restrictions and started preparing for a busy fire weather season.
3/1/2001	Despite beneficial rain during March, the drought continued to grip most of the area. Severe water restrictions were implemented in parts of the North Carolina piedmont, where reservoir had dropped to all-time low levels. In Concord, food establishments were asked to use paper and plastic products to conserve water.
4/1/2001	Some relief to the long-term drought occurred at mid-month, but for the most part, the rainfall deficit for the three-year period actually grew larger by the end of April. Mandatory water restrictions continued at a few mountain locations, with voluntary water restrictions urged at many others. Numerous wells went dry during April.
5/1/2001	Unprecedented drought conditions continued. Some rivers and lakes reached record-low levels. Well-drilling companies in the North Carolina piedmont were recording twice as much business as usual.
8/1/2001	The effects of the long-term drought became more severe, especially in the North Carolina piedmont. Critical water conditions were beginning to concern officials and residents of Charlotte.
11/1/2001	
12/1/2001	Very little active weather during December signaled that the drought was still present - and becoming critically important to more and more people. The Charlotte area recorded an all-time record dry calendar year with just

Date	Description
	26.23 inches of rainfall during 2001. Records have been kept in the area since 1878. Many communities initiated either mandatory or voluntary water restrictions. At Kings Mountain, NC - a new pump was required at Lake Moss because the water level dropped below 2 of the 3 existing pumps. Record low ground water supplies, lake levels, and stream flows were reported across all of Western North Carolina.
8/1/2002	The water supply situation reached crisis levels in some communities, as the effects of the long-term drought continued to plague western North Carolina. Particularly hard hit were several Piedmont communities along the Interstate 77 corridor. The city of Shelby was forced to buy water from surrounding communities and even from private companies and citizens. In Statesville, emergency construction of wells and a dam was necessary to prevent the city from running out of water, as the South Yadkin River reached historically low levels. Water levels on area lakes were as much as 10 feet below full pond. Most of the larger towns and cities along the I-77 corridor had imposed mandatory water restrictions by the end of the month, including the Charlotte metro area.
5/1/2004	A period of dry weather that began in August of 2003 resulted in moderate drought conditions across portions of western North Carolina by late spring of 2004. Streamflow and lake levels began to run below normal, and a few communities instituted water restrictions.
5/1/2007	The effects of an extended period of dry weather were exacerbated by an abnormally dry May, with many locations reporting one of the driest Mays in recorded history. By the end of May, many climatological stations were reporting yearly rainfall deficits as high as 10 inches. The result was severe to extreme drought conditions across much of western North Carolina by the end of the month. Water restrictions were implemented in some counties across extreme western North Carolina. The very dry conditions added to agriculture hardships caused by a hard freeze and widespread damaging winds in April.
6/1/2007	Despite an increase in thunderstorm activity, drought conditions persisted across much of western North Carolina. The persistent drought continued to cause hardships to agricultural interests that were still recuperating from the April freeze. Dollar values for the drought damage should be included in either the August or September Storm Data for this region.
7/1/2007	Drought conditions persisted across much of western North Carolina during July. By the end of July, voluntary water restrictions were instituted in almost all North Carolina counties along and west of I-77. Some mandatory restrictions were introduced in Union County, NC. Agricultural interests continued to be especially hard hit. The absence of rain negatively affected the hay crop, creating concern for the loss of livestock. Dollar values for the drought damage should be included in either the August or September Storm Data for this region.
8/1/2007	Severe to extreme drought conditions persisted across much of western North Carolina during August. By the end of the month, voluntary water restrictions continued in almost all North Carolina counties along and west of I-77. Stream flows and groundwater levels approached record low levels. Water levels on some reservoirs decreased by as much as 1 foot every 10 days. Agricultural interests continued to be especially hard hit, and the North Carolina governor requested federal disaster aid by the end of the month. Dollar values for the drought should be included in either the September or October Storm Data for this region.
9/1/2007	Extreme drought conditions persisted across western North Carolina through September, as the region experienced another month of well-below normal precipitation. By the end of the month, most locations were running a yearly rainfall deficit of 11-17 inches. Stream flows and groundwater levels were near record low levels, with many streams running at 5 percent or less of normal flow. Water levels on area reservoirs were some of the lowest in recorded history. Agricultural interests continued to be especially hard hit. Farmers continued to struggle to feed livestock due to a lack of hay and poor pasture conditions, forcing many cattle to be sold or slaughtered. Agricultural and other losses attributed to the drought are estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. County-based losses for the growing season will be included in next month's Storm Data.
10/1/2007	Unusually dry weather continued across western North Carolina through October. Although a soaking rain near the end of the month resulted in near-normal monthly precipitation for the mountains, the piedmont saw another month of well-below normal rainfall. Most areas were on pace to break yearly rainfall deficit records. By the end of the month, exceptional drought conditions were reported across the majority of the area. Water flow on area streams continued at 3 to 6 percent of normal, while lake levels remained at near-record lows. Although most cities and towns were requesting voluntary water restrictions be observed, mandatory restrictions were ordered in quite a few communities. In some areas, the water situation was becoming dire, with Monroe, NC officials reporting that water supplies would be exhausted by early 2008 if significant rain did not occur. Also, private wells

Date	Description
	were beginning to dry up in many areas. Agriculture continued to be severely impacted by the drought. As of this writing, county by county dollar estimates of drought damage have not been made available.
11/1/2007	November provided no relief from the effects of the long-term drought. In fact, another month of well-below normal rainfall made an already dire situation even worse. Many locations remained on pace to set annual records for rainfall deficit. By the end of the month, the vast majority of the region was experiencing exceptional drought conditions. Streamflow on area rivers remained extremely low, generally less than 10 percent of normal. Meanwhile, lakes continued to gradually fall toward record low levels.
12/1/2007	The latter half of December saw a transition to a wetter pattern across the southeast. Most observing stations in western North Carolina reported above normal monthly rainfall for the first time since January 2007. However, this was not enough to put much of a dent in the long-term drought as extreme to exceptional drought conditions persisted into the New Year. Although the increase in rainfall did allow for some recharge of area streams, many were still running at less than 25 percent of normal flow at the end of the month.
1/1/2008	January saw a return to dry weather across western North Carolina. Most observing stations across the region reported a rainfall deficit of 1 to 2 inches during the month, resulting in another month of exceptional drought conditions across most of the area. Water levels on area lakes remained within a foot or two of record low stages. However, rivers and streams remained somewhat recharged from the December rains, with streamflow on most waterways running 25 to 75 percent of normal.
6/1/2008	Although near normal rainfall was observed across much of the area during the late winter and early spring, another period of abnormally dry weather in May and June exacerbated severe to extreme drought conditions over the western Carolinas and northeast Georgia. Much of the area saw less than 2 inches of rain during this period of time. By the end of the month, much of the mountains and foothills of western North Carolina were running 10 inches below normal annual rainfall. Total rainfall deficits since the beginning of 2007 were around 20 inches or more in the hardest hit areas. By the end of the month, flow on almost all major streams was running less than 10 percent of normal. Many area crops suffered.
7/1/2008	Unusually dry weather continued through the month of July, with severe to extreme drought conditions persisting across the area. Afternoon and evening thunderstorms provided some degree of relief across portions of the North Carolina piedmont, but locations across Upstate South Carolina and extreme western North Carolina reported annual rainfall deficits of nearly 11 inches by the end of the month. Mandatory water restrictions were instituted across much of the North Carolina foothills. Water well levels began to descend below record low levels, most of which were recorded during the 1999-2002 drought. The vast majority of major streams across the area continued to run 1-10 percent of normal flow. Agriculture continued to be hard hit, with some areas reporting a 100 percent loss of the corn crop.
8/1/2008	Dry weather persisted across much of the area for most of August, although portions of the North Carolina Piedmont began to see relief from the dry conditions early in the month, due to an increase in daily thunderstorm activity. Elsewhere, exceptional drought conditions persisted and even expanded slightly westward to cover more of far western North Carolina and northeast Georgia. During the early part of the month, flows on most of the major streams across the area were running at record low levels, with the French Broad River setting a minimum flow record that had stood for almost 100 years. Only a handful of streams were running at more than 1 to 7 percent of normal. Groundwater levels were 2-5 feet below normal. Significant agricultural impacts persisted, with losses to summer crops, including hay, estimated at 30%. The dry weather also affected the livestock industry, due to shortages of pasture crops necessary for feeding. By the end of the month, Tropical Storm Fay had dropped up to 11 inches of rainfall across the area, providing some relief from the drought conditions, especially across the North Carolina Piedmont.
9/1/2008	The heavy rain brought by Tropical Storm Fay in late August provided some relief to the drought conditions across the area. This was particularly true across the North Carolina piedmont, where improving conditions were aided by normal September rainfall. However, another dry month resulted in a persistence of extreme to exceptional drought conditions across the North Carolina mountains and foothills. Voluntary water restrictions remained widespread during the month. A few communities held onto mandatory restrictions early in the month, but many of these were lifted by the end of the month. Well water remained near record low levels in many areas, while lake levels persisted well below normal stages. Rainfall from Fay resulted in some improvement in streamflows, although most rivers and major streams remained at less than 25 percent of normal, with many still running at

Date	Description
	less than 10 percent of normal. By the end of the month, government officials had requested a federal disaster declaration for most of the counties in the area, due to crop damages.
	Rockingham County
8/14/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. August 14th, saw 8 counties in northwest North Carolina enter into severe drought status (D2). This severe drought continued through the end of August.
9/1/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. September 18th, saw nine counties in northwest North Carolina enter into extreme drought status (D3). This extreme drought continued through the end of September. Crop damage estimated from county extension offices.
10/1/2007	The county began the month in the Extreme (D3) Category of drought. The severity was increased to Exceptional (D4) on October 16th. This level of severity continued until October 30th when it was downgraded to the Moderate (D1) Category. The main crop loss was hay. Crop damage values are estimates.
11/13/2007	Lack of rainfall contributed to drought conditions worsening across Rockingham County during November. By November 13th, the southern portion of the county advanced into a severe drought. By the end of the month, severe drought conditions had spread north across the rest of the county, while the southern half advanced into an extreme drought.
12/1/2007	Extreme (D3) to exceptional (D4) drought conditions continued December in the southern portions with Severe(D2) drought conditions across the north.
1/1/2008	Drought conditions existed across the county through the entire month. The far southeastern part of the county was in the Exceptional (D4) category. The central and southwestern portions were in the Extreme (D3) category, and the far northern part was in the Moderate (D2) category.
2/1/2008	Severe to exceptional drought conditions persisted for the entire month across the county. Exceptional conditions were confined to the extreme southeastern portion of the county.
3/1/2008	Extreme (D3) drought conditions with exceptional (D4) drought in southeast corner improved to severe (D2) drought with extreme (D3) drought conditions in the southeast corner.
4/1/2008	The far southeast corner of the county began the month in an Extreme (D3) drought with the remainder of the county under a Severe (D2) drought. On April 8, drought conditions were improved so that now the southeast part of the county was under a Severe (D2) drought while the rest of the county was under a Moderate (D1) drought. On the 22nd, the entire county was under a Moderate (D1) drought.
6/10/2008	A Moderate (D1) Drought began the month across the western third of the county with Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions elsewhere. On June 10th, a Severe (D2) drought returned to the far southwest part of the county with a Moderate (D1) drought across the remainder. On June 17th, the Severe (D2) drought expanded across the remainder of the county. This category of drought continued through the end of the month.
7/1/2008	The month began with a Severe (D2) Drought across the entire county. On the 8th of the month, conditions improved to a Moderate (D1) Drought.
8/12/2008	Severe drought conditions returned to the county by the middle of August and continued through the end of the month.
11/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions were declared for much of Rockingham County on November 21st given precipitation from the beginning of October through mid-November was between 25 percent and 30 percent of normal. The Cooperative Weather Observer at Reidsville, NC (RDVN7) measured only 1.42 inch of precipitation for that 6-week period. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm of soil was between the 2nd and the 5th percentiles during the second half of the month, and deteriorating. Streamflow for the Dan River near Wentworth, NC at one point in the second half of the month dipped below the 10th percentile per the USGS WaterWatch website. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year.
12/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions already in place at the beginning of the month for all of Rockingham County persisted until December 12th, when two low pressure systems passing across the lower Mid-Atlantic during the period of December 3rd to the 10th brought rainfall amounts ranging from 1.75 to 2.25 inches to the county. This precipitation resulted in a significant increase in soil moisture, surface stream flows, and ground water levels sufficient to allow drought conditions for the entire county to be improved to Moderate Drought per the U.S.

Date	Description
	Drought Monitor. Additional precipitation of nearly two inches on December 17th-18th resulted in removal of drought for nearly all of the county, and further improvement to Abnormally Dry conditions through the remainder of the month. The precipitation moistened leaf litter and other fuels that support wildland fire activity, and a noted decrease in wildfires after these precipitation events was noted by the North Carolina Department of Forestry. There was no reported impacts to agriculture in December, with some farmers reporting that the lack of soggy ground make work in the fields easier to accomplish.
Stokes County	
9/1/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. September 18th, saw nine counties in northwest North Carolina enter into extreme drought status (D3). This extreme drought continued through the end of September. Crop damage estimated from county extension offices.
10/1/2007	The county began the month in the Extreme (D3) Category of drought. The severity was increased to Exceptional (D4) on October 16th. This level of severity continued until October 30th when it was downgraded to the Moderate (D1) Category.
11/6/2007	Severe drought conditions developed in southwestern part of Stokes County November 6th, and increased to severe to extreme drought conditions by the end of the month. The extreme drought was limited to the southeastern portion of the county.
12/1/2007	Severe (D2) drought conditions worsened to extreme (D3) drought conditions.
1/1/2008	Drought conditions existed across the county through the entire month. The southern part of the county was in the Extreme (D3) category, and the northern part was in the Moderate (D2) category.
2/1/2008	Severe to extreme drought conditions persisted for the entire month across the county.
3/1/2008	Several rain events brought welcomed relief to the region. Extreme (D3) drought conditions with severe (D2) drought conditions across northern tip improved to severe (D2) drought with moderate (D1) drought conditions across the northwest corner.
4/1/2008	Most of the county began the month in a Severe Drought (D2). On the morning of the 8th, the drought category was decreased to Moderate (D1).
6/1/2008	The month began with a Severe (D2) drought across the far southwest portion of the county and Moderate (D1) across the remainder of the county. On June 10th, conditions had worsened across all but the northeast part of the county to a Severe (D2) drought. On June 17th, all of the county was categorized as being in a Severe (D2) drought. This category of drought continued through the end of the month.
7/1/2008	A Severe (D2) Drought continued across the county during the month.
8/1/2008	Severe drought conditions persisted early in the month over the western half of the county. By the middle of August, the entire county was covered in severe drought conditions.
10/1/2019	Severe drought (D2) was shown across parts of northeast Stokes County on the U.S. Drought Monitor from October 1 to October 22nd. Impacts were primarily agricultural and included pasture losses and reduced hay cuttings.
11/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions were declared for most of Stokes County on November 14th given precipitation from the beginning of October through mid-November was between 25 and 30 percent of normal for a large portion of the county. The Cooperative Weather Observer at Danbury, NC (DNBN7) measured only 0.81 inches of precipitation for that 6-week period. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm of soil was below the 2nd percentile by the middle of the month, and deteriorating. Streamflow for the Dan River near Francisco was below the 10th percentile per the USGS WaterWatch website during the middle of the month. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year.
12/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions already in place at the beginning of the month for all of Stokes County persisted until December 12th, when two low pressure systems passing across the lower Mid-Atlantic during the period of December 3rd to the 10th brought rainfall amounts ranging from 1.75 to 2.5 inches to the county. This precipitation resulted in a significant increase in soil moisture, surface stream flows, and ground water levels sufficient to allow drought conditions for the entire county to be improved to Moderate Drought per the U.S. Drought Monitor. Additional precipitation of around 1.5 inches on December 17th-18th resulted in removal of drought for the eastern half of the county, making for improvement to Abnormally Dry conditions for this area

Date	Description
	through the remainder of the month. The precipitation also moistened leaf litter and other fuels that support wildland fire activity, and a noted decrease in wildfires after these precipitation events was noted by the North Carolina Department of Forestry. There was no reported impacts to agriculture in December, with some farmers reporting that the lack of soggy ground make work in the fields easier to accomplish.
Surry County	
8/14/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. August 14th, saw 8 counties in northwest North Carolina enter into severe drought status (D2). This severe drought continued through the end of August.
9/1/2007	Extreme drought caused forty to fifty percent loss in tobacco crop. A twenty percent loss in grape production was noted as well.
10/1/2007	The county began the month at the Extreme (D3) Category of drought. This level of severity continued until October 2nd when it was downgraded to the Severe (D2) Category. This level of severity continued until October 30th when it was downgraded to the Moderate (D1) Category.
11/6/2007	Severe drought conditions developed in southwestern part of Surry County November 6th, and spread to the rest of the county through the end of the month.
12/1/2007	Severe (D2) to exceptional (D3) drought continued during December.
1/1/2008	Drought conditions existed across the county through the entire month. The southern part of the county was in the Extreme (D3) category, and the northern part was in the Moderate (D2) category.
2/1/2008	Severe to extreme drought conditions persisted for the entire month across the county. The extreme conditions were confined to the far southern part of the county.
3/1/2008	Several rain events brought welcomed relief to the region. Severe (D2) drought with extreme (D3) drought conditions in the southern edge improved to moderate (D1) drought with severe (D2) drought conditions across southern portions of the county.
4/1/2008	The southeast corner of the county began the month under a Severe (D2) drought. By the morning of the 1st, the Severe (D2) drought had been expanded to include most of the county. On the 8th, drought conditions improved so that all the county was only under a Moderate (D1) drought.
5/27/2008	Severe drought conditions (D2) crept back into the extreme southern portion of Surry County by the end of May.
6/1/2008	A Severe (D2) drought began the month across the southern half of the county with the remainder of the county in a Moderate (D1) drought. On June 10th, the Severe (D2) drought had spread north to include all of the county. This category of drought continued through the end of the month.
7/1/2008	A Severe (D2) Drought continued across the county during the month.
8/1/2008	Severe drought conditions persisted early in the month, and during the middle of August the southern portion of the county moved into extreme drought conditions.
11/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions were declared for much of Surry County on November 14th given precipitation from the beginning of October through mid-November was less than 25 percent of normal for a large portion of the county. The Cooperative Weather Observer at Mt. Airy, NC (MTAN7) measured only 0.84 inches of precipitation for that 6-week period. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm of soil was below the 2nd percentile by the middle of the month, and deteriorating. Streamflow for the Ararat River at Ararat was below the 10th percentile per the USGS WaterWatch website during the middle of the month. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year.
12/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions already in place at the beginning of the month for all of Surry County persisted until December 12th, when two low pressure systems passing across the lower Mid-Atlantic during the period of December 3rd to the 10th brought rainfall amounts ranging from 1.75 to 2.25 inches to the county. This precipitation resulted in a significant increase in soil moisture, surface stream flows, and ground water levels sufficient to allow drought conditions for all but the southeast corner of the county to be improved to Moderate Drought per the U.S. Drought Monitor. Additional rounds of precipitation occurred through the remainder of the month, allowing for continued improvement each week. By the end of the month, the eastern half of the county remained in a Moderate Drought status while the western half of Surry County experienced improvement to Abnormally Dry conditions as the county recorded monthly totals ranging from 5 inches to 7.5 inches. The precipitation also moistened leaf litter and other fuels that support wildland fire activity, and a noted decrease in

Date	Description
	wildfires after these precipitation events was noted by the North Carolina Department of Forestry. There was no reported impacts to agriculture in December, with some farmers reporting that the lack of soggy ground make work in the fields easier to accomplish.
Yadkin County	
8/14/2007	Drought conditions worsened across the northwest mountains of North Carolina, east into the foothills and piedmont. August 14th, saw 8 counties in northwest North Carolina enter into severe drought status (D2). This severe drought continued through the end of August.
9/1/2007	Corn, soybean, hay and pasture are the main crops that suffered significant loss.
10/1/2007	The county began the month in the Extreme (D3) Category of drought. It continued at this level of severity until October 30th when it was downgraded to the Severe (D2) Category.
11/1/2007	The county experienced severe drought conditions early in November, with extreme drought conditions developing by the end of the month, mainly across the southern portion of the county.
12/1/2007	Severe (D2) to extreme (D3) drought conditions worsened to extreme (D3) and exceptional (D4) drought conditions in December.
1/1/2008	The county started the month under an Exceptional (D4) drought. During the morning of January 1, the level of magnitude of the drought was improved to an Extreme (D3) drought. This degree of drought continued through the month.
2/1/2008	Extreme drought conditions persisted for the month across the county.
3/1/2008	Several rain events brought welcomed relief to the region. Extreme (D3) drought improved to severe (D2) drought with extreme (D3) drought in the southeast corner of the county.
4/1/2008	The county began the month with the far southeast corner of the county under an Extreme (D3) drought and the rest of the county under a Severe (D2) drought. On the 8th, conditions improved so that only the southern half of the county was under a Severe (D2) drought with the rest of the county having a Moderate (D1) drought. This level of drought severity continued until the end of the month.
5/1/2008	Severe drought conditions (D2) along the southern portion of the county pushed north to cover the entire county by the end of the month. Meanwhile, the southwestern portion of the county dropped into the extreme drought category (D3) during the latter half of the month.
6/1/2008	An Extreme (D3) Drought began the month across the southwest part of the county, with a Severe (D2) Drought across the remainder of the county. On June 17th, the Extreme (D3) Drought covered the southern half of the county, with the Severe (D2) Drought across the rest of the county.
7/1/2008	During the entire month, an Extreme (D3) Drought continued across the southern half of the county with a Severe (D2) Drought across the northern half of the county.
8/1/2008	Extreme drought conditions continued for the county through the month of August.
9/1/2008	The extreme southwest portion of Yadkin county was under a severe drought (D2) at the beginning of September, but by the middle of the month, conditions had improved to moderate (D1) and remained that way through the end of September.
10/1/2019	Severe drought (D2) was shown across most of Yadkin County on the U.S. Drought Monitor from October 1 to October 22nd. Impacts were primarily agricultural and included pasture losses and reduced hay cuttings. The NWS COOP site at Yadkinville (LWBW2) recorded a mere 0.12 inches of rain in September. This was the driest September on record and 4th driest of any month at this station with almost complete data back to 1958 and additional data back to 1940.
12/1/2021	Severe Drought conditions were declared for the southwestern corner of Yadkin County on December 7th after another month of precipitation that was significantly below normal. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm soil at the start of the month was between the 10th and 5th percentiles, an indicator of severe dryness, and only decreased below the 2nd percentile by the end of the month. Local streamflows remained below normal through the month per the USGS WaterWatch website. A burn ban, implemented state-wide for North Carolina in late November, remained in effect for Yadkin County through December 13th when widespread precipitation helped to reduce the wildland fire threat. There were no wildland fires reported in the county.

Date	Description
1/1/2022	Entering January 2022, Severe drought conditions had been in effect for the southwestern corner of Yadkin County since December 7th due to several weeks of precipitation that was significantly below normal. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm soil at the start of January was below the 2nd percentile. Local streamflows remained below normal through the month per the USGS WaterWatch website. Severe drought conditions were improved to Moderate drought on the January 4th edition of the U.S. Drought Monitor after 2.5 to locally 3 inches of rain fell across southwest Yadkin County during January 1st to the 3rd.
11/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions were declared for Yadkin County on November 7th given precipitation from the beginning of October through mid-November was less than 25 percent of normal. The Cooperative Weather Observer at Yadkinville 6 E (YKNN7) measured only 1.04 inches of precipitation for that 6-week period. NASA SPoRT LIS data estimated that average soil moisture in the top 100 cm of soil was below the 2nd percentile by the middle of the month, and deteriorating. There were no reported impacts to agriculture and livestock given the late time of the year.
12/1/2023	Severe Drought conditions already in place at the beginning of the month for all of Yadkin County persisted until December 21st for the northeast two thirds of the county, when multiple low pressure systems passing across the lower Mid-Atlantic during the first half of the month brought rainfall amounts ranging from 1.75 to locally nearly 3.5 inches. This allowed the northeast portion of the county to improve to a Moderate Drought status, though the southwest third of the county remained in a Severe Drought status for another week. Additional rainfall on the 26th removed any lingering Severe Drought conditions, leaving the entire county in Moderate Drought to finish out the month. Overall, Yadkin County received rainfall totals ranging from 5.5 to around 7 inches for the month of December. The precipitation moistened leaf litter and other fuels that support wildland fire activity, and a noted decrease in wildfires after these precipitation events was noted by the North Carolina Department of Forestry. There was no reported impacts to agriculture in December, with some farmers reporting that the lack of soggy ground make work in the fields easier to accomplish.

TABLE H.3: EXTREME HEAT EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Description
Davie County	6/29/2012	A very hot and humid airmass that spent several days building west of the Appalachians finally made it east of the mountains, bringing very hot conditions to foothills and Piedmont of North Carolina. The high temperature at Charlotte-Douglas International Airport hit 104 degrees on both the 29th and 30th, tying the all-time high. The heat index hit 105 degrees. Excessive heat affected areas east of Charlotte. The ASOS at Monroe, NC reported a heat index value of 110 degrees on 30th. Lower dewpoints over the foothills resulted in sub-advisory and warning level heat index values. The heat lasted through July 1st, before thunderstorms brought somewhat cooler conditions.
Davie County	7/1/2012	Oppressive heat continued the first day of July, with Charlotte-Douglas International Airport tying itï¿½ï¿½ï¿½s all-time record high temperature of 104 degrees for a 3rd consecutive day. The ASOS at Monroe reported a high temperature of 105 degrees with a max heat index of at least 111 degrees. Once again, Hickory in the foothills failed to reach even heat advisory criteria. Widespread thunderstorms developed during the afternoon hours, bringing a few days of relief from the heat.
Yadkin County	6/29/2012	One heat stroke related emergency was reported where a cell phone tower worker had to be taken to hospital.

TABLE H.4: FLOOD EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Description
Caswell County		
YANCEYVILLE	6/16/2000	Thunderstorm heavy rains caused County Line Creek to flood and close several roads 7 miles southwest of Yanceyville.
COUNTYWIDE	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties.
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	"Strong non-thunderstorm winds combined with a saturated ground resulted in numerous trees being uprooted across Caswell, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties. Some trees fell on power lines, resulting in power outages. Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred during the morning and afternoon hours on the 10th, resulting in small stream flooding and road closings in Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell Counties."
NORTHWEST PORTION	5/25/2003	Heavy rain resulted in the flooding of several roads across Rockingham County. Flash flooding in northwestern Caswell County resulted in water running across several roads.
SOUTHWEST PORTION	8/5/2003	"Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced hail up to golfball size and flash flooding. A thunderstorm produced nickel to golf ball sized hail in King during a ten minute period. A thunderstorm produced ping pong ball sized hail 2 miles northeast of Camp Springs, destroying a tobacco crop. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused several roads in southwestern Caswell County to flood and be closed."
PELHAM	8/14/2003	Heavy thunderstorm rains during the morning of the 14th flooded roads 2 miles northwest of Pelham.
PELHAM	7/5/2006	In the advance of a strong cold front, a very tropical air mass was in place across the region. Heavy rain producing showers and storms the night of July 4th had resulted in a saturated or nearly saturated ground to start the day on the 5th. Additional heavy rain producing showers and storms during the night of the 5th is all that was needed for some flash flooding to occur in areas. Also, because of saturated root systems, 35 to 40 mph wind gusts were all that were needed to down some trees.
LEASBURG	9/6/2008	Route 159 closed due to creek flooding.
MILTON	9/6/2008	Racetrack Road closed due to flooding of Country Line Creek tributary.
JERICHO	5/28/2010	Heavy rains prompted flash flooding along Hillside Drive making it impassable. Damage values are estimated.
YANCEYVILLE ARPT	9/28/2015	Mineral Spring Road bridge was closed due to flooding.
YANCEYVILLE ARPT	9/28/2015	Several roads were closed due to flooding including in the 2500 block of Route 158.
MILTON	4/25/2017	Race Track Road in Milton was closed by flooding either from Country Line Creek or backwater up a small stream draining into the larger creek. Caswell Game Lands RAWS (CGLN7) had a storm total of 7.04 over the 4-day period ending 12z on the 25th.
YARBRO	8/19/2018	Jack Pointer Road was closed due to flash flooding along Kilgore Creek, with water reported over the bridge.
GATEWOOD	9/17/2018	A trailing band of heavy rain moved across the piedmont during the early to mid-morning hours of the 17th and produced a broad swath of 2 to 4 inches of rain in several hours across central Caswell County. A CoCoRaHS site 2.4 SW of Yanceyville (NC-CS-5) had a storm total of 4.97 inches ending at 700 AM local time on the 18th, much of which fell in during this several-hour period. Dispatch and emergency management reported numerous road closures across the county including portions of Walters Mill Road, Route 62, Route 119, Route 158 East, Jack Pointer Road, Race Track Road and Doll Branch Road. The spatial extent and duration of flooding was partially delineated by unit streamflow from the CREST hydrologic model.

PELHAM	10/11/2018	Rainfall of 3 to 6 inches in just a few hours caused widespread flash flooding in Caswell County and a local state of emergency was declared at 200 PM local time. Significant damage occurred to roads and other structures. A high water rescue was reported along a creek flooding over Highway 700 in northern Caswell County and two other calls for water rescues were logged by the 911 dispatch center. Farmer Road near Old N.C. Highway 86 in Blanch was washed out flooding from a small creek. Many roads were reported closed by flooding especially near the Dan River. The County was later included in a request by the state of North Carolina for a Presidential Major Disaster declaration.
YANCEYVILLE ARPT	11/13/2018	Parts of Route 158 East were flooded.
MILTON	2/6/2020	County Line Creek overflowed and flooded Race Track Road making it impassable.
MILTON	11/12/2020	Race Track Road was flooded and impassible during the afternoon of November 12th when backwater flooding from County Line Creek pushed a tributary (name unknown) out of its banks across the roadway surface.
MILESVILLE	8/8/2024	Kerrs Chapel Road was flooded and impassible by Stoney Creek which overflowed its banks several inches deep across the road. No damage was reported to the road, and it was open to traffic after the water receded.
PURLEY	9/24/2024	A Facebook post submitted by a member of the public reported the intersection of Melvin Wrenn Road and Highway 86 was covered with around 6 inches of standing water due to runoff from heavy rain. No damage was reported to the road.
Davie County		
COUNTYWIDE	3/20/2003	Heavy early morning rains resulted in rapid rises and flooding along numerous creeks and streams across the county.
Unincorporated Area	3/20/2003	After morning flash flooding on the 20th, moderating rainfall resulted in slower rises, but continued and additional flooding along creeks and streams that persisted for several days. Flooding was especially severe in eastern portions of the county, along the Yadkin River, South Yadkin River, Dutchman's Creek, and Hunting Creek. Water on some of these streams increased to their highest levels in 7 years.
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	An extended period of rainfall led to slow rises on area creeks and streams, culminating in flooding along 3 creeks in the eastern portion of the county.
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	Numerous creeks and streams flooded across the county, including Hunter Creek and the South Yadkin River.
Unincorporated Area	5/25/2003	Gradual rises along a few creeks and streams culminated in some minor flooding of adjacent roads in the Farmington Road area of Mocksville.
MOCKSVILLE	7/29/2003	Junction Rd was flooded.
Unincorporated Area	9/9/2004	As water from the previous day's heavy rainfall continued to work its way through the Yadkin River system, Hunting Creek flooded near its junction with the South Yadkin. A farm was flooded, and a number of cattle were stranded and lost.
Unincorporated Area	9/28/2004	An extended period of moderate to heavy rainfall resulted in gradual rises along creeks and streams, which culminated in minor flooding of a few roads and low areas across portions of the northwest piedmont.
CANA	7/27/2013	Woodward Road closed by a flooded stream.
SHEFFIELD	5/18/2018	County comms reported flash flooding developed along a couple of small streams in the northwest part of the county after 2 to 3 inches of rain fell in just a couple of hours. Four Corners Rd was closed due to flooding along Chinquapin Creek and Bear Creek Church Rd was closed due to flooding along a tributary of Dutchman Creek.
COOLEEMEE	9/16/2018	County comms reported a tributary of the Yadkin River overflowed its banks in the Cooleemee area, flooding a portion of Gladstone Rd, which had to be closed.
ADVANCE	10/11/2018	Public reported (via Social Media) Fulton Creek overflowed its banks and flooded Markland Rd after 4 to 5 inches of rain fell, with most of that occurring in just a few hours.

CALAHALN	11/13/2020	Moderate flooding developed along the South Yadkin River after 4 to 6 inches on rain fell within the basin in less than 24 hours. Multiple roads were inundated on the Davie County side while several homes in the Cooleemee community were flooded.
Forsyth County		
CLEMMONS	8/7/2000	Flooding on I-40 at Silas Creek Parkway.
KERNERSVILLE	9/14/2000	Hwy. 158 was flooded along with several secondary roads.
NORTH CENTRAL PORTION	9/18/2002	Flooding occurred on Highway 52 and University Parkway, and on Highway 65 near Winston-Salem. Creeks overflowed their banks near Pfafftown, flooding several roads.
RURAL HALL	2/22/2003	Residences were flooded.
Unincorporated Area	3/20/2003	Persistent heavy rain brought widespread flooding across central North Carolina, beginning in the morning of March 20 and continuing into the afternoon. Numerous roads across the area had to be closed due to flooding, and numerous creeks overflowed their banks. Rainfall amounts were mainly between 2 and 4 inches in less than 12 hours. The heaviest rain fell in Forsyth County, where major flooding occurred along Muddy Creek, Mill Creek, and Grassy Creek, and several water rescues were needed.
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	Persistent showers and thunderstorms produced heavy rain and flooding across the Piedmont of North Carolina. Several creeks and streams overflowed their banks, leading to road flooding and numerous road closures. Some basements of homes were flooded in Guilford County, and a water rescue was made in Moore County.
PFAFFTOWN	5/25/2003	Streets were flooded and a basement of a home was flooded off Highway 67.
WINSTON SALEM	7/29/2003	Little Creek overflowed its banks, and an apartment complex was damaged from flooding. A furniture store also sustained flood damage.
KERNERSVILLE	9/23/2003	Some homes were flooded.
WINSTON SALEM	8/2/2004	Salem Chapel United Methodist Church on Salem Chapel Road was flooded.
WINSTON SALEM	8/12/2004	Flash flooding was reported on 28th Street and Liberty, with two cars disabled due to high water.
WINSTON SALEM	9/27/2004	Several blocks of downtown Winston-Salem were flooded. One apartment complex had to be evacuated.
PFAFFTOWN	7/7/2005	Heavy rainfall flooded a golf course with several inches of water, and the back yards of several homes had high water as well. Several ponds and small lakes overflowed and threatened homes. A spotter reported 6.79 inches of rainfall in just over five hours.
HANES	5/8/2008	Flash flooding caused the evacuation of apartments on Johnsborough Court in the western portion of Winston-Salem. In total, five water rescues were conducted.
SWAINTOWN	5/8/2008	Heavy rain caused flash flooding on Peters Creek Parkway.
BETHANIA	8/27/2008	Law enforcement reported several roads flooded including Beroth Road in the Lewisville area.
PFAFFTOWN	1/25/2010	Flash flooding resulted in the closure of several roads due to flooding and a landslide.
CLEMMONS	5/28/2010	Flash flooding was reported at several locations in Clemmons, NC, including Lewisville Clemmons Road. In addition, a vehicle was reported to be under water at the intersection of Stadium Drive and Brookland Drive.
GUTHRIE	6/2/2010	Flooding was reported on many side streets around Winston-Salem resulting in numerous road closures.
KERNERSVILLE	8/11/2010	Flash flooding resulted in road closures at the intersection of Highway 66 and Business 40, the intersection of Piney Grove Road and North Main Street and portions of East Mountain Street.
GUTHRIE	9/30/2010	Linville Road was closed due to flashing flooding.
(INT)WINSTON-SALEM A	10/27/2010	The 3300 block of New Walkertown Road was closed due to flooding.
LEWISVILLE	10/27/2010	Flash flooding was reported near the intersection of Grapevine Road and Conrad Road.
OLDTOWN	10/27/2010	Bethabara Road and North Point Boulevard was closed due to flash flooding.
MUDDY CREEK	7/8/2011	Road was closed due to flooding near the intersection of Griffith Road and West Clemmonsville Road.

WNSTN SALEM SIDES AR	3/20/2012	Minor flooding was reported just south of the Winston Salem area. The flooding resulted in a couple of road closures, including the 4200 block of Fox Meadow Lane and Bridgeton Road near Peters Creek Parkway.
WINSTON SALEM	5/14/2012	Two to three feet of water was reported over some roads and parking lots in downtown Winston-Salem, North Carolina near Business Highway 40. Some cars were reported to be partly submerged.
PFAFFTOWN	5/14/2012	Two feet of water was reported over Claredon Avenue.
BETHANIA	5/14/2012	Up to two feet of water was reported inside of businesses along Reynolda Road.
PFAFFTOWN	5/14/2012	Hilltop Drive was closed due to flash flooding as the culvert failed resulting in 30 feet of asphalt washing away.
PARK TERRACE	8/28/2012	Street flooding resulted in the closings of several roads in the area. Approximately 30 people were evacuated by inflatable rafts at a local business on Northwest Boulevard. Additionally, flash flood waters swept five vehicles from the parking lot into Peter's Creek.
OLDTOWN	7/27/2013	Several roads closed due to flooding in the Bethabara Park area.
TOBACCOVILLE	10/8/2016	Widespread heavy rainfall of 3 to 4 inches caused minor flash flooding on several roads across the county.
WAUGHTOWN	7/22/2018	Flash flooding was reported on numerous roads around the US Highway 52 corridor, running through Winston Salem. This includes but not limited to the following roads: |US-421 N at S Main Street, Wake Forest University in the coliseum area, US-52 and along Peters Creek Parkway in multiple areas from Silas Creek Parkway to US-421.
LEWISVILLE	7/24/2018	Heavy rain caused Mills Creek to overflow, flooding Conrad Sawmill Road near the intersection of Grapevine Road.
DONNAHA	7/25/2018	Heavy rain caused nearby creeks and streams to overflow their banks, flooding portions of Reynolda Road.
GUTHRIE	8/2/2018	Several roads were closed due to flash flooding in the Sedge Garden area. The road closures included Gumtree Raod near NC-109, High Point Road at Union Cross Road, Sawmill Road, and Longreen Drive.
WALKERTOWN	8/2/2018	Several roads were closed due to flash flooding in the Walkertown area, including the intersection of Highway 66 and Highway 311.
TOBACCOVILLE	9/17/2018	Heavy rainfall of 4 to 8 inches flooded several roads across the county.
UNION CROSS	10/11/2018	Heavy rainfall of 4 to 6 inches flooded several roads across the county. Several water rescues were also performed throughout the county.
UNION CROSS	8/6/2020	Flash flooding was reported near the intersection of Merriweather Road and Zachary Street.
CLEMMONS	8/6/2020	Flash flooding was reported near the intersection of South Peace Haven Road and Innisfail Lane.
CITYVIEW	8/6/2020	Flash Flooding was reported near the 2500 block of New Walkertown Road.
CLEMMONS	8/6/2020	Flash flooding was reported near the 2500 block of Lewisville Clemmons Road.
WINSTON SALEM	8/10/2020	Flash flooding resulted in a water rescue at 1st Street and Park Circle.
WINSTON JCT	8/10/2020	Flash flooding was reported near the intersection of University Parkway and Coliseum Drive, where multiple cars were reported stuck in the flood waters.
OLDTOWN	8/14/2020	Flash Flooding at Old Town Drive and Bethabara Road resulted in a water rescue.
LEWISVILLE	11/12/2020	Flash flooding was reported at the intersection Conrad Road and Grapevine Road.
OLDTOWN	11/12/2020	Flash flooding was reported in the 7700 block of North Point Boulevard.
OLDTOWN	11/12/2020	Flash flooding was reported in the 3900 block of Bethania Station Road.
BETHANIA	11/12/2020	Flash flooding was reported along North Carolina Highway 67.
WINSTON SALEM	7/1/2021	Hawthorne and Miller streets were flooded Winston-Salem due to heavy rainfall and flash flooding.
WINSTON SALEM	7/2/2022	A stretch of University Parkway near Northwest Blvd was temporally closed due to flooding.
OLDTOWN	7/2/2022	The local fire department reported water flooding portions of Old Town Dr near Clyde Hayes Dr.
WINSTON SALEM	7/2/2022	Law enforcement reported that Peters Creek Parkway near Salem Parkway was closed for a period of time due to flooding on the roadway.
FIVE PTS	7/5/2022	The intersection of Griffith Rd and Salem Creek Dr was closed due to water covering the roadway.

CLEMMONS	7/5/2022	A stalled car was in flood waters along Lewisville Clemmons Rd in Clemmons.
WNSTN SALEM SIDES AR	1/9/2024	Water was reported over the roadway along Old Salisbury Rd.
Rockingham County		
EDEN	6/5/2000	Heavy thunderstorm rains during the late evening of the 5th flooded and closed numerous roads in Eden.
Unincorporated Area	2/22/2003	Heavy rain on the 22nd caused small stream and urban flooding across Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, and Rockingham counties.
MONROETON	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A prolonged period of moderate to heavy rain on the 20th caused small stream and urban flooding in Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Yadking counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed."
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	"Strong non-thunderstorm winds combined with a saturated ground resulted in numerous trees being uprooted across Caswell, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties. Some trees fell on power lines, resulting in power outages. Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred during the morning and afternoon hours on the 10th, resulting in small stream flooding and road closings in Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell Counties."
Unincorporated Area	5/25/2003	Heavy rain resulted in the flooding of several roads across Rockingham County. Flash flooding in northwestern Caswell County resulted in water running across several roads.
DRAPER	6/8/2003	"Thunderstorms during the 8th produced flash flooding and damaging winds, Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a partial washout of State Route 1514 near Aho and U.S. Route 321 at Aho Road. Heavy rains also flooded Dry Creek in Draper with water 6 inches deep running across the road. 5 miles east of Eden a creek flooded across Wolf Island Road. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Millers Creek, Roaring River, 10 miles northeast of Wilkesboro, western Yadkin County, Ayersville, 5 miles northwest of Wentworth, across Route 62 in Hamer, and also tore the roof off of a tobacco barn in Hamer."
EDEN	6/8/2003	"Thunderstorms during the 8th produced flash flooding and damaging winds, Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a partial washout of State Route 1514 near Aho and U.S. Route 321 at Aho Road. Heavy rains also flooded Dry Creek in Draper with water 6 inches deep running across the road. 5 miles east of Eden a creek flooded across Wolf Island Road. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Millers Creek, Roaring River, 10 miles northeast of Wilkesboro, western Yadkin County, Ayersville, 5 miles northwest of Wentworth, across Route 62 in Hamer, and also tore the roof off of a tobacco barn in Hamer."
MAYODAN	6/15/2003	Heavy thunderstorm rains brought flash flooding to Western Rockingham County during the afternoon of the 15th. Portions of Highways 135 and 220 were flooded and closed 3 miles southwest of Mayodan. Dan Valley Road was flooded and closed at Madison City.
REIDSVILLE	9/4/2003	"Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced flash flooding and damaging winds. Heavy thunderstorm rains during the afternoon of the 4th caused Wolf Island Creek to flood in Reidsville. Thunderstorm winds in Eden blew the doors off the Eden Mall then blew out 17 skylights. One of the skylights broke out the window of a truck in the parking lot."
NORTH PORTION	6/16/2004	"Slow moving thunderstorms produced excessive rainfall amounts in a short period of time during the early morning of the 16th, which resulted in flash flooding of creeks and streams. Buffalo and Matrimony Creeks flooded streets in the town of Eden. One car was caught in high water requiring a rescue. A car lot, three businesses and several houses received flood damage. In Stoneville, several streets were flooded."
Unincorporated Area	8/12/2004	"A line of thunderstorms produced primarily straight line wind damage as it progressed through Rockingham then Caswell Cos. Numerous trees were downed, homes and outbuildings were damaged, and three mobile homes were destroyed. At a seperation in this line, an F1 tornado east of Mayfield was produced. This tornado descended through a yard downing and topping several trees and destroyed the roof, walls, and carport of a house. Very heavy rainfall from this line of

		storms prompted flooding in mainly western parts of the county. Water covered roads at the intersection of Route 220 and Route 65 due to ditches overflowing. A spotter in Stoneville measured 3.8 inches during the event."
Unincorporated Area	9/8/2004	"The remnants of Tropical Depression Frances brought flooding rains to portions of Northwest North Carolina from late in the evening on the 7th through the 8th. Rainfall totals averaged 4 to 6 inches...with amounts higher in portions of the mountains. In Watauga County, the Watauga River flooded, leading to evacuations of homes in the Foscoe area. The headwaters of the New River, including the Middle and East Fork also flooded. A mud slide destroyed one home in the Bamboo area. In Ashe County, small streams and creeks flooded during the early morning of the 8th. Subsequently, the rainfall and runoff lead to the South Fork of the New River flooding later that morning. Several roads were flooded in the Fleetwood and Crumpler areas. Several homes along the South Fork of the New River were isolated as roads were flooded. In Alleghany County, creeks and streams overflowed their banks and flooded 1150 acres of farmland resulting in crop damage. Across Rockingham County, several creeks flooded their banks. Numerous roads were flooded and damaged. Some homes were evacuated. In Surry County, Floodwaters from creeks and streams closed 20 roads."
WENTWORTH	7/5/2006	In the advance of a strong cold front, a very tropical air mass was in place across the region. Heavy rain producing showers and storms the night of July 4th had resulted in a saturated or nearly saturated ground to start the day on the 5th. Additional heavy rain producing showers and storms during the night of the 5th is all that was needed for some flash flooding to occur in areas. Also, because of saturated root systems, 35 to 40 mph wind gusts were all that were needed to down some trees.
EDEN	8/30/2006	Thunderstorms with heavy rain caused flash flooding during the evening of the 30th, four miles east of Eden. Cascade Creek went out of its banks over Highway 770 for 20 minutes.
MADISON	1/1/2007	Flash flooding occurred from Madison to Reidsville resulting in Route 65 being closed at Rock Creek Road, Route 135 being closed in Mayodan, and the Dan Valley Road being closed due to the Mayo River out of its banks.
MADISON	7/30/2007	Heavy rain producing thunderstorms prompted flash flooding along Troublesome Creek. A motorist was trapped by high water on a bridge across Troublesome Creek and had to be rescued. Both Haynes Road and Price Mill Roads needed to be closed due to the flooding.
DRAPER	5/9/2008	Flash flooding along Cascade Creek inundated Route 770, 2 miles northeast of Eden, closing the road.
REIDSVILLE	8/27/2008	Wolf Island Creek flooded Harrison Street in Reidsville causing the street to be closed.
FOUSHEE	6/10/2009	Little Troublesome Creek flooded, closing US Business 29 at Elm Grove Church Road.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	6/10/2009	Little Troublesome Creek flooded the Jaycee Park.
MADISON	11/12/2009	Up to seven inches of rain fell across the county November 10th through the 12th. This caused several streams and creeks to flood, as well as, the Mayo and Dan River. The flooding closed many roads throughout the northern half of Rockingham County.
MADISON	1/25/2010	Flash flooding caused four streets to be flooded in Madison including Water Street and Hunter Street. Damage values are estimated.
STONEVILLE	1/25/2010	Flash flooding caused flowing water to cross Highway 770. The road was closed. Damage values are estimated.
OREGON HILL	1/25/2010	Heavy rain prompted a flash flood that closed a portion of Oregon Hill Road. Damage values are estimated.
HARRISONS XRDS	1/25/2010	Flash flooding caused Wolf Island Road to be closed due to flowing water. There were two locations in Rockingham County where swift water rescues were needed. Damage values are estimated.
MONROETON	3/28/2010	Heavy rain caused flooding along Cunningham Mill Road from a creek that flows into the Haw River.
PENNRINGTON	3/28/2010	Heavy rains caused Wolf Island Creek to flood a portion of Wolf Island Road.
RUFFIN	3/28/2010	Heavy rains caused Lick Fork Creek to rise out of its banks.

OREGON HILL	3/28/2010	Heavy rains caused Quaqua Creek to rise out of its banks and flood a portion of Mount Carmel Road.
PENNRINGTON	3/28/2010	Heavy rains caused Wolf Island Creek to flood a portion of Crutchfield Road.
PENNRINGTON	3/28/2010	Heavy rains caused Oregon Hill Road to flood near Aspen Road.
REIDSVILLE	5/28/2010	An underpass on Harrison Street near Market Street was inundated with water up to the depths of headlights on vehicles. Damage values are estimated.
WENTWORTH	7/27/2010	Heavy rains caused Rock House Creek to flood U.S. Highway 65 near Wentworth.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	7/27/2010	Heavy rains caused flash flooding along South Scales Street. Flood waters entered one car.
REIDSVILLE	7/27/2010	Heavy rains caused flash flooding along North Scales Street near Acme Street.
GOLD HILL	8/11/2010	Heavy rains caused culverts to be washed out along Sunrise Acres Drive.
STONEVILLE	9/30/2010	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding in Stoneville as water flowed over the intersection of Church and Mebane Streets. Damage values are estimated.
PRICE	9/30/2010	Flash flooding caused water to flow over Price Road near the intersection with Starling Road. Damage values are estimated.
STONEVILLE	9/30/2010	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding as water flowed over Route 220 near the the Highway 770 intersection. Damage values are estimated.
STONEVILLE	9/30/2010	Church Street near Mebane Street remains closed due to high water. Damage values are estimated.
PRICE	9/30/2010	Price Road and Starling Drive remain closed due to high water. Damage values are estimated.
INTELLIGENCE	10/27/2010	River Road and Belton Road were closed due to flooding. Damage amounts are estimated.
RUFFIN	10/27/2010	Heavy rains caused flooding of Quick Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
PENNRINGTON	10/27/2010	Wolf Island Road was flooded and closed by Wolf Island Creek. Damage amounts are estimated.
MADISON	4/19/2015	Dan Valley Road in Madison closed due to flooding from Mayo and Dan Rivers.
BAKERS XRDS	9/28/2015	A water rescue was required from a car stuck in high water along County Home Road near Vernon Road.
MAYODAN MAYO ARPT	9/29/2015	Flooding was reported in numerous locations across Rockingham County early on the 29th with roads closed due to high water on State Highway 135 at U.S. Route 220 in Mayodan, Highway 135 at Harrington Parkway in Eden, Wolf Island Road near Reidsville and multiple roads in and around Stoneville. Little Troublesome Creek just south of Reidsville was reported to be 6 feet out of its banks. The Dan River at Wentworth (WENN7) crested at 7AM on the 30th at 21.71 feet (Minor Flood Stage = 19 feet).
MADISON	10/3/2015	The first report of flooding was 10/3 at 7:19 AM on Barry Hill Bridge. Dan Valley Road and Water Street flooded at 4:54 PM on 10/3. A swift water rescue was performed on Wolf Island Road at 6:30 AM on Saturday 10/3 to extract trapped person in vehicle. Water was reported over Springwood Drive and Country Club Road at 4:21 AM on Sunday 10/4.
BOULEVARD	4/25/2017	Park Road in Eden was closed due to flooding, possibly from Tackett Branch.
MADISON	4/25/2017	A portion of Water Street in Madison was closed by flooding. Flooding possibly from the Mayo River and backwater effects from the Dan River. The Mayo River upstream crested at 7.49 feet at 11 AM EST. Minor Flood Stage is 8 feet.
PENNRINGTON	4/25/2017	Wolf Island Road near Reidsville was closed due to flooding, possibly from Wolf Island Creek.
MAYFIELD	4/25/2017	Berry Hill Road bridge (SR 1761) was closed due to flooding from the Dan River. The Dan River USGS gage at Wentworth (WENN7) crested at 23.14 feet (24200 cfs), the highest level since September 2004. Minor Flood stage is 19 feet. According to the latest USGS studies this represents approximately a 5-year return frequency flood or 0.2 annual exceedance probability.
MAYODAN MAYO ARPT	6/16/2017	Numerous swift water rescues were made from residents in homes and in vehicles in both Madison and Mayodan. Multiple roads were closed due to the high water. Several businesses in downtown Madison were severely flooded, resulting in extensive damage to merchandise and flooring.
SPRAY	5/18/2018	The Smith River at Eden (EDSN7) crested at 12.55 feet late on the 18th in response to the heavy rains upstream. Minor flood stage is 11 feet. Flooding was confined to lowland areas. This was the highest reading at this gauge since January 25, 2010.

STONEVILLE	7/25/2018	A sinkhole formed and the road was badly damaged along North Carolina Route 135/311 where heavy rain occurred and runoff flowed across the road. The flooding was aggravated by a water main break under the road. Damage estimate per NC DOT. A water rescue also occurred where one person was stranded in a vehicle that was halfway submerged near the intersection of MacGregor Lane and River Road.
INTELLIGENCE	8/1/2018	County dispatch reported high water covering River Road around Country Club Drive.
PENNRINGTON	8/1/2018	Wolf Island Creek overtopped a bridge on Wolf Island Road.
AYERSVILLE	8/2/2018	Multiple roads were reported throughout Rockingham County due to heavy rainfall of 2 to 3 inches in several hours. This followed heavy rains the day before as well. At least two roads were severely damaged as culverts were washed out and sinkholes formed. The most damage occurred on Webb Road where pipes under the road collapsed and the road was swept away. A tobacco farm nearby suffered flood damages with approximately $100,000 in losses. A private road was damaged cutting off access for nine persons living along Sunrise Acres Road.
HARRISONS XRDS	8/2/2018	Up to two feet of water was reported flowing over Lake Lemar Road due to overflow from Lake Lemar.
ELLISBORO	9/16/2018	Numerous roads were closed across the county with the first reports received around 830 PM local time. Many roads were still closed the next morning according to newspaper accounts. Jacobs Creek near Madison and Troublesome Creek near Reidsville were both reported out of their banks and flooding nearby areas.
PRICE	9/17/2018	The river gage on the Mayo River near Price, NC (PRIN7) in northwest Rockingham County rose above the flood stage of 8 feet and crested in the Moderate flood category at 11.20 feet (13,600 cfs) mid-morning of the 17th. This was the 6th highest stage on record at this gage with over 65 years of data. According to USGS analysis, the flood frequency for the event was between a 5- and 10-year (0.2 to 0.1 annual chance of occurrence). Parts of Mayo Beach Road near the river were flooded.
MADISON	9/17/2018	The river gage on the Dan River near Wentworth, NC (WENN7) rose above the flood stage of 19 feet and crested just below the Moderate flood category (25 feet) at 24.88 feet (28,900 cfs) mid-morning of the 17th. This was the 8th highest stage on record at this gage since records began in 1940 and the highest since 2003. According to USGS analysis, the frequency for the event was approximately a 10-year flood (0.1 annual chance of occurrence). Several roads were flooded and closed near the confluence of the Mayo and Dan rivers in the Madison area per local news reports.
PRICE	10/11/2018	At least ten roads were reported flooded across Rockingham County and a water rescue was undertaken on Stoneville Road near Stoneville.
SPRAY	10/11/2018	The river gage on the Smith River at Eden, NC (WENN7) rose above the flood stage of 11 feet and crested just below the Moderate flood category (14 feet) at 13.70 feet (17,400 cfs) late afternoon of the 11th. This was the 10th highest stage on record at this gage since records began in 1940 and the highest since January 2010.
INTELLIGENCE	10/11/2018	The river gage on the Dan River near Wentworth, NC (WENN7) rose above the flood stage of 19 feet and crested just below the Moderate flood category (25 feet) at 24.27 feet (27,100 cfs) in the evening of the 11th. This was the 9th highest stage on record at this gage since records began in 1940 and just below the crest set during September 2018 with the remains of Florence 2003. According to USGS analysis, the frequency for the event was approximately a 10-year flood (0.1 annual chance of occurrence). Several roads were flooded and closed near the confluence of the Mayo and Dan rivers in the Madison area per local news reports.
INTELLIGENCE	10/11/2018	The river gage on the Dan River near Wentworth, NC (WENN7) rose above the flood stage of 19 feet and crested just below the Moderate flood category (25 feet) at 24.27 feet (27,100 cfs) in the evening of the 11th. This was the 9th highest stage on record at this gage since records began in 1940 and just below the crest set during September 2018 with the remains of Florence 2003. According to USGS analysis, the frequency for the event was approximately a 10-year flood (0.1 annual chance of occurrence). Several roads were flooded and closed near the confluence of the Mayo and Dan rivers in the Madison area per local news reports.

PENNRINGTON	11/12/2018	The county 911 center in Rockingham reported that Wolf Creek was out of its banks and flooding Wolf Creek Road.
REIDSVILLE	12/20/2018	Wolf Island Creek flooded and closed a portion of Wolf Island Road.
BAKERS XRDS	12/29/2018	The Dan River near Wentworth (WENN7) flooded with the gage cresting at 19.6 feet (Minor Flood stage - 19 feet) mid-morning on the 29th. Lowlands were flooded and a road or two near the river may have been blocked by high water.
BAKERS XRDS	12/29/2018	The Dan River near Wentworth (WENN7) flooded with the gage cresting at 19.6 feet (Minor Flood stage - 19 feet) mid-morning on the 29th. Lowlands were flooded and a road or two near the river may have been blocked by high water.
MADISON	2/24/2019	The Dan River at Wentworth (WENN7) crested above the Minor Flood stage of 19 feet reaching 22.63 feet. Several roads were flooded near the river.
MAYFIELD	2/6/2020	Approximately 10 to 15 roads were closed across Rockingham County in response to the record daily February rainfall.
PRICE	2/6/2020	The Mayo River near Price (PRIN7) rose above it's flood stage of 9 feet and crested at 10.40 feet on the evening of February 6th. According to USGS data, the peak discharge of 11,000 cfs was very close to a 5-year recurrence interval (0.20 annual exceedance probability). The crest was the highest stage since the remains of Hurricane Florence in September 2018 (11.20 ft.) and was the 10th highest on record at this gage with records from 1930 to 1971 and 1994 until the present.
MADISON	2/6/2020	The Dan River flooded throughout Rockingham County closing several roads. The USGS gage at Wentworth (WENN7) crested after midday on the 7th at 28.39 feet, just below the Major flood stage of 29 feet. It was the highest stage since Hurricane Agnes in June 1972 (31.60 feet) and 2nd highest on record since 1940. According to USGS studies, the peak discharge of 40,100 cubic feet per second equates to a 50-year flood event (.02 chance annual exceedance probability or AEP).
REIDSVILLE	11/11/2020	Several roads throughout Rockingham County were flooded and impassible as multiple rounds of heavy rain passed across the county. One round in Reidsville produced 1 to 1.25 inches within a 40 minute period, with rainfall rates at times of 2 to 3 inches per hour. Particularly affected was Scale Street in Reidsville.
MADISON	11/11/2020	Several rounds of heavy rain passed across Rockingham County on the evening of November 11th. One round in passing across the community of Madison produced around 1 inch in less than an hour over saturated soil conditions, with rainfall rates at times of 2 to 3 inches per hour. Multiple streets within the community were flooded and impassible.
BAKERS XRDS	11/12/2020	The Dan River at Wentworth, NC (WENN7) was above flood stage (19 feet) from November 12th through the 13th, and crested at the moderate flood stage of 27.62 feet (38,500 cfs) at 6:30 AM EST on November 13th, the 5th highest crest on record for this gauge. This was between a 25- and 50-year Average Return Interval per the USGS StreamStats website.
REIDSVILLE	6/11/2021	A poor drainage issue after up to an inch of rainfall across the community of Reidsville resulted in several inches of standing water along the 800 block of Scales Street. The water receded once the drainage issue was resolved, with no damage reported.
STONEVILLE	6/11/2021	Heavy rain, falling at rates of 2 to locally 5 inches per hour, caused the railroad underpass along Business Highway 220 to be flooded by several feet of standing water. The underpass was reopened after the water receded.
STONEVILLE	6/11/2021	Runoff from heavy rain caused by a thunderstorm was observed flowing across Stone Mountain Road at M. P. Drive. No damage was reported and the road was reopened after the flood waters receded.
STONEVILLE	6/11/2021	Runoff from heavy rain caused by a thunderstorm resulted in several inches of flowing water across S. Henry Street near the Adams Mart. No damage was reported and the road was passable after the flood waters receded.
REIDSVILLE	1/9/2024	Runoff from heavy rainfall caused the railroad underpass next to the intersection of Harrison Street and East Market Street to flood about three feet deep. No damage to the underpass was reported and the underpass was reopened to traffic after the water receded.
PRICE	1/9/2024	The Mayo River near Price, NC (PRIN7) crested at a stage of 9.95 feet (10,300 cfs) at 21:00 EST on 1/9/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 8.0 feet. This is the 16th highest crest at this gage and

		the highest crest since 11/12/2020. This event is close to a 5-year ARI (20% AEP) per USGS StreamStats. No damage was reported with this event.
BAKERS XRDS	1/9/2024	The Dan River at Wentworth, NC (WENN7) crested somewhere near a stage of 24.84 feet (28,800 cfs) at around 11:15 am EST on 1/10/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 19.0 feet. The gage experienced a equipment failure during the flooding event, so the stage heights were estimated by the USGS based on a crest gage. This is likely the highest crest since 11/13/2020, and would be close to a 10-year ARI (10% AEP) per USGS StreamStats. At this stage, both Dan River Road and River Road nearby the gage would become partially flooded and impassible.
EDEN	1/9/2024	The Smith River at Eden, NC (EDSN7) crested at a stage of 12.72 feet (15,300 cfs) at 2 am EST on 1/10/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 12.0 feet. This is the 18th highest crest at this gage and the highest crest since 11/12/2020. This event is around a 2-year ARI (50% AEP) per USGS StreamStats. No damage was reported in this event.
BAKERS XRDS	1/28/2024	The Dan River at Wentworth, NC (WENN7) crested somewhere near a stage of 20.51 feet (18,600 cfs) at 5:00 pm EST on 1/10/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 19.0 feet. This is the second crest above flood stage at this gage during January 2024, and was around a 2-year ARI (50% AEP) per USGS StreamStats. No damage was reported.
REIDSVILLE	5/7/2024	Up to a half inch of rain fell over a 15 minute period in the Town of Reidsville. A poor drainage issue caused a portion of Lawsonville Road to become flooded and impassible for a brief period of time. No damage was reported, and the road was open to traffic after the water receded.
AYERSVILLE	8/8/2024	Numerous roads were reported flooded and impassible across Rockingham County, including River Road and Wilson Road, as well as others within the communities of Eden and Reidsville. Flooding occurred at different times through the day for different locations depending on when the heavier rain bands passed across those areas.
LEAKSVILLE ARPT	8/9/2024	The Dan River at Wentworth (WENN7) crested at 19.09 feet (16,500 cfs) at 4:45 AM EST, just above the minor flood stage of 19.0 feet. This flood was about a 50-percent annual exceedance probability event (2-year ARI) per USGS StreamStats. The flooding impacted mainly low spots along the river with minimal impact noted.
AYERSVILLE	9/17/2024	Numerous roads were flooded and impassible across Rockingham County, with several of the reports concentrated to the north and east of Reidsville. This included a report of flooding along W. Harrison Street in Reidsville, where one car stalled in the high water near the intersection of W. Harrison Street and Market Street. An underpass between E. Harrison Street and W. Harrison Street was also reported flooded and impassible until the water receded. North of Reidsville, Wolf Island Creek was observed overflowing its banks across Wolf Island Road, where two people required rescue when their vehicle was washed off the road into a corn field next to the creek. No injuries were reported. No roads were reported damaged by the flooding, which were open to traffic when the flooding receded. Damage estimates are for the vehicles.
MADISON	9/18/2024	Madison River Park was observed flooded several feet deep as the Dan River at Madison rose out of its banks. It is unclear if releases from releases from Belews Lake several miles upstream from the park played a role in the flooding as there is no stream gage along the Dan River between Pine Hall and Wentworth. Damage estimates are related to cleanup of the park after the flooding receded.
BAKERS XRDS	9/18/2024	The Dan River at Wentworth, NC (WENN7) crested at 19.96 feet (19,400 cfs) at 7:15 AM EDT on Sept. 18th (18/1115 UTC) due to runoff from heavy rain falling the evening prior. This is the highest crest on the river since January 2024. This crest rates between a 2-year and a 5-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI), or between a 50% and a 20% Annual Exceedance Probability per USGS StreamStats. The flooding was the result of between 5 and locally 8 inches of rain that fell across portions of Stokes and Rockingham Counties upstream from the gage on the 17th.
Stokes County		
COUNTYWIDE	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A prolonged period of moderate to heavy rain on the 20th caused small stream

		and urban flooding in Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Yadkin counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed."
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	"Strong non-thunderstorm winds combined with a saturated ground resulted in numerous trees being uprooted across Caswell, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties. Some trees fell on power lines, resulting in power outages. Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred during the morning and afternoon hours on the 10th, resulting in small stream flooding and road closings in Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell Counties."
SANDY RIDGE	8/10/2003	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 10th produced flash flooding in Sandy Ridge that closed several roads.
KING	9/4/2003	Thunderstorms with very heavy rain during the early morning of the 4th, caused Danbury Creek to flood Goff Road, 1.5 miles northwest of King.
DANBURY	9/28/2004	Heavy rains from the remnants of Hurricane Jeanne resulted in flashing flooding during the morning of the 28th in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties. Several roads were closed due to high water in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin. Law Enforcement reported an elementary school flooded in Danbury, Stokes county.
PINNACLE	1/24/2010	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding of small streams and creeks in and around Pinnacle. Damage values are estimated.
FRANCISCO	1/24/2010	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding of small streams and creeks in and around Francisco. Damage values are estimated.
WALNUT COVE	10/27/2010	A creek was out of its banks flooding Fowler Road near the airport. Damage amounts are estimated.
GERMANTON	10/27/2010	Watts Creek rose out of its banks flooding the area around Brook Cove Road and Watts Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
POPLAR SPGS	5/8/2012	Eight to twelve inches of water was observed flowing across Mountain View Road.
CAMPBELL	9/29/2015	A spotter reported that Doss Road was closed near Lawsonville, possibly due to flooding from Snow Creek.
CAMPBELL	9/29/2015	A spotter reported that Doss Road was closed near Lawsonville, possibly due to flooding from Snow Creek.
DALTON	10/3/2015	Goff Road, just northwest of King, was closed due to a sharp rise of water along Danbury Creek.
KING	5/18/2018	Numerous roads across southwest Stokes County, mainly in the King area were closed or washed out due to flooding. This included Route 52, Brown Road, Briarcreek Road, Chestnut Grove Road, Goff Road and Priddy Road. Damage to a pipe under Briarcreek Road required a replacement. At least two bridges were overtopped but bridge damage was minimal.
KING	5/18/2018	Danbury Creek flooded over Brown Road, closing the road.
WALNUT COVE	9/16/2018	Town Fork Creek was reported out of its banks and flooding portions of Walnut Cove. Flat Shoals Creek was also flooding parts of Sunset Park. The Dan River was out its banks and flooded Dan River Shores Road.
DANBURY	9/17/2018	Flooding was observed along portions of the Dan River in Stokes County including at Moratock Park in Danbury. The Dan River downstream at the Pine Hall gage (PNHN7) crested at 24.91 feet (15,700 cfs), the highest stage since January, 2010 (25.77 ft.) and the 2nd highest in the short period of record (since 2008) at this gage. Small stream flooding was also reported including Flat Shoal Creek near Sunset Park campground.
KING	10/11/2018	Multiple roads were reported closed due to flooding across Stokes County, including the Walnut Cove and King areas. The first reports were shortly before 230 PM local time. The County was later included in a request by the state of North Carolina for a Presidential Major Disaster declaration.
SANDY RIDGE	12/20/2018	NC State Highway 770 was closed due to flooding near Buffalo Road.
ASBURY	6/17/2019	A flooded tributary of Big Creek washed out a portion of Christian Road causing an automobile accident when a car went off the damaged road.
ASBURY	6/17/2019	Several roads were reported to be flooded and closed including a public report of water flowing across the intersection of NC-89 and Asbury Road.

VOLUNTEER	2/6/2020	Numerous roads were flooded and at least six incurred significant damage as a result of the flooding. Among the reports from the 911 call center was Eurins Creek flooding Pine Hall Road and Danbury Creek flooding a portion of Goff Road.
DALTON	2/6/2020	The Little Yadkin River at Dalton (DALN7) stream gage, with a drainage basin of 43 square miles, rose rapidly to 14.92 feet with a peak discharge of 6,350 cfs in the mid-afternoon of February 6th. Although no flood stage has been established, this was the highest stage since September 28, 2004 (15.82 ft. during the remains of Hurricane Jeanne) and the 9th highest on record at this gage with data back to 1961. According to USGS studies the recurrence interval was between a 5- and 10-year flood event or 0.20-0.10 annual exceedance probability.
PINE HALL	2/6/2020	The Dan River at Pine Hall (NWS ID: PNHN7) crested at 27.94 feet in the early morning of February 7th. This was highest crest on record at the gage, although the continuous period of record dates back only to 2009. Still, it was was higher than the peak in either tropical storms Florence or Michael in September and October of 2018, respectively. The peak discharge of 27,900 cubic feet per second (cfs) is estimated to be above the 25-year flood event (.04 annual exceedance probability) per USGS data. A co-located automated rain gage measured nearly 4.13 inches of rain in 24-hours ending at midnight on the 7th.
WALNUT COVE	2/6/2020	Oldtown Road was flooded and impassable.
LAWSONVILLE	4/13/2020	Highway 8 North was closed due to flood waters.
VOLUNTEER	8/21/2020	Radar estimated that between 2 to 4 inches fell from a thundestorm across much of the West Prong of the Little Yadkin River basin, much of this within a 2-hour period. One personal mesonet station recorded 6.18 inches storm total (suspect data, but not impossible). CREST unit streamflow across the basin ranged from 400/ to 700 cfs/mi^2, with average return intervals ranging from 50- to nearly 200-year events. This basin is 8.3 mi^2 in size across rural, modestly hilly land. The West Prong of the Little Yadkin River overflowed its banks and flooded both Volunteer Road and Tillotson Road, making the roads impassible until the floodwaters receded.
DANBURY	11/12/2020	Backwater flooding of the Dan River into Seven Island Creek caused Gentry Road to be flooded. A car became stranded in the flood waters, requiring a the occupants to be rescued by emergency personnel.
DANBURY	1/9/2024	A portion of Highway 89 was completely washed out and destroyed due to runoff from heavy rainfall. The road was washed out just north of the intersection with Highway 8, making the road impassible to traffic. Repairs were expected to take from weeks to months to complete.
PINE HALL	1/9/2024	The Dan River at Pine Hall, NC (PNHN7) crested at a stage of 24.60 feet (18,600 cfs) at 3:30 am EST on 1/10/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 23.0 feet. This is the 6th highest crest at this gage and the highest crest since 11/13/2020. This event is around a 5-year ARI (20% AEP) per USGS StreamStats.
DILLARD	9/17/2024	Reed Creek rose several feet out of its banks across Bethesda Church Road. The culvert underneath the road was completely washed out several feet downstream, causing the road to collapse and be impassible to traffic until repairs are complete. Debris lines indicate that the creek was over 80 feet wide (normally around 25 feet) at the height of the flooding event. Because of the dark, one car drove into the flood waters and became stranded, with one occupant needing rescue. No injuries were reported. MRMS data indicated 6-hour rainfall amounts ending 9 pm EDT were 1.5 to 1.6 times that of 6-hour flash flood guidance, while the average recurrence interval for 6-hours was a 25 year event.
VADE MECUM	9/17/2024	Moore Springs Road was washed out by Cascade Creek, making the road impassible until repairs can be completed. No injuries were reported. MRMS data indicated 6-hour rainfall amounts ending 9 pm EST were 1.5 to 1.6 times that of 6-hour flash flood guidance, while the average recurrence interval for 6-hours was a 25 year event.
DILLARD	9/17/2024	Little Beaver Island Creek overflowed at least 25 feet out of its banks, and completely washed out a 30 foot wide section of Franklin Moore Road, leaving a large gap where the road used to be located. The road is completely impassible until repairs can be completed. No injuries were reported in this event. MRMS data indicated 6-hour rainfall amounts ending 9 pm EST were around

		1.5 times that of 6-hour flash flood guidance, while the average recurrence interval for 6-hours was about a 25 year event.
VADE MECUM	9/17/2024	Dan River Shores Road was observed flooded by the Dan River due to runoff from heavy rain. No damage was reported.
DANBURY	9/17/2024	The Dan River was observed flowing out of its banks across portions of Moratock Park near the community of Danbury. No damage was reported to the park.
PINE HALL	9/18/2024	The Dan River at Pine Hall, NC (PNHN7) crested at 23.44 feet (16,200 cfs) at 8:00 AM EDT on Sept. 18th (18/1200 UTC) due to runoff from heavy rain falling the evening prior. This is the highest crest on the river since January 2024, when the river crested at 24.60 feet. This crest rates between a 2-year and a 5-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI), or between a 50% and a 20% Annual Exceedance Probability per USGS StreamStats. The flooding was the result of between 5 and locally 8 inches of rain that fell across portions of Stokes County upstream from the gage on the 17th. The river caused portions of Joe Ayers Road along the right bank just upstream of the gage to be flooded 1-2 feet deep near Pine Hall Road, making the road impassible. Nearby River View Golf Course was observed completely flooded when the river rose out of its banks. Several farm fields along River Road were flooded as well. Damage estimates are related to cleanup from the flooding.
Surry County		
DOBSON	8/4/2000	Heavy thunderstorm rains caused the Fisher River to flood Route 601, 2 miles east of Dobson. Other roads were flooded by the heavy rain in the town of Dobson.
ELKIN	9/3/2000	Heavy rain during midday on the 3rd caused streams and creeks on the west side of Elkin to flood.
MT AIRY	8/19/2001	Heavy thunderstorm rains during the evening of the 19th caused the Ararat River to flood Riverside Park and Riverside Drive in Mount Airy. Several houses were flooded and one house had several feet of water in it, with the residents evacuated. One Road was washed out.
EAST PORTION	7/25/2002	Heavy thunderstorm rains caused flash flooding across the eastern half of Surry County during the late evening of the 25th and early morning of the 26th. Numerous roads were reported flooded and closed.
Unincorporated Area	2/22/2003	Heavy rain on the 22nd caused small stream and urban flooding across Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, and Rockingham counties.
COUNTYWIDE	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A prolonged period of moderate to heavy rain on the 20th caused small stream and urban flooding in Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Yadking counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed."
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	Heavy rainfall on the 9th and 10th resulted in minor flooding on the Yadkin River at Elkin. The Yadkin River crested just over flood stage at 7 PM EST on the 10th.
MT AIRY	8/8/2003	Thunderstorms during the early evening of the 8th produced flash flooding that closed numerous roads in the Mount Airy area.
Unincorporated Area	9/8/2004	"The remnants of Tropical Depression Frances brought flooding rains to portions of Northwest North Carolina from late in the evening on the 7th through the 8th. Rainfall totals averaged 4 to 6 inches...with amounts higher in portions of the mountains. In Watauga County, the Watauga River flooded, leading to evacuations of homes in the Foscoe area. The headwaters of the New River, including the Middle and East Fork also flooded. A mud slide destroyed one home in the Bamboo area. In Ashe County, small streams and creeks flooded during the early morning of the 8th. Subsequently, the rainfall and runoff lead to the South Fork of the New River flooding later that morning. Several roads were flooded in the Fleetwood and Crumpler areas. Several homes along the South Fork of the New River were isolated as roads were flooded. In Alleghany County, creeks and streams overflowed their banks and flooded 1150 acres of farmland resulting in crop damage. Across Rockingham County, several creeks flooded their banks. Numerous roads were flooded and damaged. Some homes were evacuated. In Surry County, Floodwaters from creeks and streams closed 20 roads."

PILOT MTN	9/28/2004	Heavy rains from the remnants of Hurricane Jeanne resulted in flashing flooding during the morning of the 28th in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties. Several roads were closed due to high water in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin. Law Enforcement reported an elementary school flooded in Danbury, Stokes county.
MT AIRY	1/14/2005	"A persistent southeast fetch of moisture laden air encountered the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge. This scenario allowed for numerous showers and thunderstorms to produce copious rainfall in a very localized region of North Carolina -- all areas of steep terrain. The resultant run-off produced areas of flash flooding and subsequent flooding during the evening of the 13th and the early morning hours of the 14th. Specific flash flooding in Watuaga Co. included flooding near the Boone Mall when Kraut Creek left its banks. This flash flooding resulted in the need for one swift water rescue. In Boone, flash flooding along the Kraut Creek and South Fork of the New River prompted flash flooding on several roads in town. Because of this, Boone police discouraged travel. In Surry Co., flash flooding along the Lovills Creek left its banks and caused flash flooding in the town of Mount Airy. Some streets had 2 to 3 feet of water covering them. Some homes were also flooded in Mount Airy due to water flowing down a street."
WESTFIELD	6/29/2005	Flash flooding occurred along portions of Tom's Creek near the town of Westfield and caused a road washout and some property damage. Radar estimated 3 inches of rain in less than an hour in the flash flood region.
Unincorporated Area	10/8/2005	
PILOT MTN	6/27/2006	A county official reported flash flooding in Pilot Mountain. A campground was evacuated from rising water.
NORTHWEST PORTION	6/29/2006	Flash flooding closed several roads in northwest portion of Surry county. Carson Creek, Lumber Plant, Warrior Mt Lane, Ramey Creek Road, and Wahissa Trail were closed.
SALEM	6/16/2009	Ararat River reported to be flooding portions of Highway 104 near the state line.
WESTFIELD	7/20/2009	Flash flooding resulted in a roadway being covered with water.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	8/20/2009	Stoney Creek flooded its banks, closing Hiatt Road. Four people had to be rescued from the high water.
WHITE PLAINS	8/20/2009	Flash flooding caused Brintle Circle to be closed.
TOAST	1/24/2010	Approximately 20 roads were closed across Surry County with closures beginning in and around Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
TOAST	5/28/2010	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding of a neighboring creek that inundated the intersection of Toast Road and Brush Road making it impassable. Damage values are estimated.
WHITE PLAINS	5/28/2010	Heavy rains prompted flash flood along a creek that covered Park Drive at the Interstate 74 overpasss. Park Drive was subsequently closed. Damage values are estimated.
WHITE PLAINS	5/28/2010	Heavy rain prompted flooding along Siloam Road with six inches of water flowing across it. Damage values are estimated.
COPELAND	5/13/2011	Rainfall of 1 to 1.5 inches caused Cody Creek to overflow Route 601 south of Dobson.
WESTFIELD	6/10/2011	Flowing water eight to ten inches deep was flowing across Snowhill Drive, resulting in its closure. Damage values are estimated.
ARARAT	9/2/2011	Heavy rain prompted flash flooding across Old Eldora Road several inches deep. The road was not visible by motorists. Damage values are estimated.
WHITE PLAINS	3/24/2012	Beech Creek flooded a portion of George Chandler Road southwest of Mt. Airy.
WOODVILLE	5/8/2012	Several roads were washed out and closed by flooding associated with heavy rain. Flooding also required two homes to be evacuated.
DOBSON	9/3/2012	Flooding was observed along Fisher River west of the community of Dobson. Water was reported flowing over Fisher Valley Road, Tobe Hudson Road and County Home Road near Fisher Park.
LOW GAP	6/6/2013	A prolonged period of heavy rain allowed flooding to take place along Gully Creek, and one foot of water covered Lumber Plant Road. Damage values are estimated.
FLAT ROCK	7/17/2013	A water rescue from a home was reported along Faulkner Creek east of Mount Airy after heavy rains caused flash flooding on the creek. Another home was also damaged by flooding. Numerous

		roads were closed by flood waters at the height of the storm that produced 4.50 inches in 90 minutes in an unofficial rain gage. Doppler radar rainfall estimates confirmed a 4 to 5 inch rainfall maximum just east of Mount Airy. The COOP site town (MTAN7) received only 1.49 from the storm.
WESTFIELD	4/20/2015	Park Drive in Mt. Airy closed due to flooding.
PINE RIDGE	8/3/2016	Significant flooding was reported in the community of Ararat with numerous road closures as the Ararat River exceeded Major Flood Stage. Two swift water rescues were reported along Radar Road after vehicles were swept into the Ararat River. Heavy runoff along an unnamed tributary of the Yadkin River overwhelmed a culvert along the Yadkin Valley Railroad Line washing out the ground to leave a portion of track exposed. That damage occurred near Community Building Road in the Ararat area. Flooding was also reported along portions of Stewarts and Lovills Creek in and around Mt. Airy. A private pond overflowed its banks near the intersection of Hootin Holler Trails and Radar Road.
WHITE PLAINS	4/24/2017	A portion of Scott Bunker Road in Mt. Airy was flooded, possibly from Burkes Creek.
ARARAT	4/24/2017	Radar Road near the intersection of Ararat Road was flooded and closed by overflow from the Ararat River. The nearby river gage on the Ararat (ARRN7) crested at 14.39 feet at 0700 EST. Minor Flood Stage is 13 feet.
ELKIN	4/24/2017	The intersection of Memorial Park Drive and James Street was under water and closed by flooding from Big Elkin Creek.
SHOAL	4/24/2017	Reeves Road was closed by flooding from the Ararat River.
TOAST	5/18/2018	Several roads were flooded in the Mount Airy area including Aims Avenue, Bluemont Road, Hogan Creek Road, Snowhill Drive, Old Toast Road and Quaker Road. Trees were reported down mainly due to the saturated soils. One home had water inside the house from the flooding.
STATE RD	5/20/2018	There was a partial road washout on Zephyr Mountain Park Road. Ambrose Creek and other smaller unnamed creeks were reported to be out of their banks and flowing over local roads.
PINE RIDGE	7/31/2018	Heavy rain flooded several roads causing damage and an accident when a motorist drove into rushing water covering the road. Sparger Road west of Mt. Airy had a 20-foot opening in the road where rising waters destroyed a section of the road. The automobile was trapped in the high water although the driver escaped without injury. The car was pulled out by rescue vehicles. Pipers Gap Road and Sykes Dairy roads were also flooded but not damaged and several homes had flooded basements.
ELKIN	8/2/2018	Big Elkin Creek flooded large portions of Elkin Municipal Park to a depth of 4 to 5 feet and water up to 2 feet deep was observed running across Memorial Park Drive.
PILOT MTN	10/11/2018	Dispatch reports of roads closed by high water started as early as noon with 13 roads reported closed at one time. The CREST hydrologic model indicated the highest runoff across western sections of Surry County. Two water rescues were rerported, one of those on Rockford Road just before reaching the Yadkin River bridge, and the other was on Longhill Road in the Pilot Mountain area. Flooding along Big Elkin creek flooded portions of the the Elkin High School athletic fields, the Elkin Park and closed Memorial Park Drive. There was damage in to walking trails in the park. In addition, flooding along the Mitchell River destroyed the historic Kapp's Mill dam in the Mountain Park area. The County was later included in a request by the state of North Carolina for a Presidential Major Disaster declaration.
ELKIN	10/11/2018	The Yadkin River at Elkin gage crested at 21.02 feet (23,200 cfs) on the afternoon of the 11th, just over the Moderate flood stage of 21 feet. It was the 7th highest level since the completion of W. Kerr Scott Reservoir in 1962 and the highest since August 17th, 1994. News reports showed the river well out of its banks and affecting a home along Old U.S. Highway 421.
DOBSON	2/6/2020	Several roads were damaged by floodwaters in Surry County and flooding was reported along the Fisher River and Stewart's Creek.
ARARAT	2/6/2020	The Ararat River at Ararat (ARRN7) crested at 14.98 feet in the early morning of February 7th. Minor flood stage is 13 feet and Radar Road near the gage was flooded and closed along with several other roads in Surry County, according to news reports. This stage was the 2nd highest crest since 1992 and 8th highest overall since 1947, although records are not continuous before

		1965. The peak discharge of 12,100 cubic feet per second (cfs) is estimated to be near a 10-year flood event (.10 annual exceedance probability) per USGS data.
LOW GAP	2/6/2020	Numerous creeks were reported out of their banks across the county and several roads were closed due to high water.
ARARAT	4/13/2020	Radar Road was closed north of the intersection with Ararat Road due to flooding from the Ararat River. The river exceeded flood stage of 13 feet between around 800 AM EST and 1200 PM EST, cresting at 13.48 feet.
FAIRVIEW	8/5/2020	Runoff due to heavy rain from nearby thunderstorms caused Cody Creek to rise 3 to 4 feet outside of its banks near Highway 601.
LOW GAP	8/13/2020	Between 3 and 5 inches of rain fell fell over a 2 to 3-hour period across nearly the entire drainage basin for Ramey Creek near the community of Lowgap. Per FLASH data at the 3-hour period, these amounts were anywhere from 1.8 to 2.5 times flash flood guidance, or a 200+ year event. CREST unit streamflows were over 1,000 cfs/mi^2, indicating a major flooding event was possible. However, the area where the rain occurred is heavily wooded and very sparcely developed. Given the late hour at which the rain occurred, there were very few eye witness accounts of what actually happened. The only report received was early in the event, likely before maximum flooding was achieved, where over six inches of water was observed flowing across Ramey Creek Road due to flooding from Ramey Creek. This heavy rain also caused a small slide debris flow onto the road.
SALEM	8/24/2020	Widespread 3 to 5 inch rainfall amounts from slow moving thunderstorms across northern Surry and southern Carroll Counties, with locally higher totals, were roughly double that of the 3-hour flash flood guidance. CREST unit streamflows were anywhere from 600 cfs/ to over 1000 cfs/mi^2 along the NC/VA state line, with widespread areas of 100 year to 200+ year rainfall events. Runoff from this rainfall resulting in flooding along Greenhill Road as Schoolhouse Creek overflowed its banks. Brushy Fork was observed overflowing its banks, flooding White Pines Country Club Road. Pauls Creek flooded out of its banks and onto both Pipers Gap Road and Busick Lane. Much of Cross Creek County Club was underwater as Cross Creek rose out of its banks, destroying a pedestrian bridge and heavily damaging the course fairways.
ELKIN	10/29/2020	Between 2 and 4 inches of rainfall occurred in the hours before and during the passage of Tropical Storm Zeta. Multiple personal weather stations indicate that more than half of the rain fell within a 2-hour period as the center of the storm passed. The heavy rain caused widespread flooding of small creeks and streams, pushing many out of their banks. Several roads, both within the Elkin community and the surrounding area, were flooded and impassible until flooding receded, including Commerce Street, Pleasant Hill Road, and Memorial Park Drive. A debris flow was reported on Johnson Ridge Road.
LEVEL CROSS	10/29/2020	Heavy rain from Tropical Storm Zeta caused Whittier Creek to overflow its banks and completely wash out Nurse Road, making the road impassible. Water was estimated to be flowing about two feet over the bridge before it was destroyed.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	10/29/2020	Two swift-water rescues were performed for the occupants of vehicles that became stranded where Hiatt Road passes across Stoney Creek. The road was flooded and impassible for several hours. This flooding was the result of heavy rain which occurred during the passage of Tropical Storm Zeta.
ARARAT	10/29/2020	Between two and four inches of rainfall occurred in the hours before and during the passage of Tropical Storm Zeta. Multiple personal weather stations indicate that more than half of the rain fell within a 2-hour period as the center of the storm passed. The heavy rain caused widespread flooding of small creeks and streams, pushing many out of their banks. Several roads, both within the Ararat community and the surrounding area, were flooded and impassible until flooding receded. A few bridges were damaged or destroyed.
DOBSON	10/29/2020	Between two and four inches of rainfall occurred in the hours before and during the passage of Tropical Storm Zeta. The heavy rain caused widespread flooding of small creeks and streams, pushing many out of their banks. Several roads, both within the Dobson community and the surrounding area, were flooded and impassible until flooding receded. A few bridges were

		damaged or destroyed. Highway 601 was impassible due to flooding of Bear Creek, where one swift water rescue was performed for an automobile that became stranded in the flood waters. Fisher River Park was also closed due to flooding.
ELKIN	10/29/2020	The Yadkin River at Elkin (ELKN7) crested at the moderate flood of 22.52 feet (27,300 cfs) due to heavy rain associated with the passage of Tropical Storm Zeta.
MT AIRY	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed 2 to 3 inches of rain during the early morning hours of November 12th across the upper Ararat River basin. This resulted in a rapid 8- foot rise above flood stage within a 3-hour period at the Ararat River. Extensive flooding of Riverside Park was observed during late morning as a result of this flooding.
MOUNTAIN PARK	11/12/2020	Two to three inches of rain fell during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding along the Mitchell River, flooding over-passing bridges at several locations. Among other roads, Zephyr Mountain Park Road became flooded and impassible where it crosses over the river.
SILOAM	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed 2 to 3 inches of rain during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding of Hogan Creek, including where the creek intersects Hogan Bridge Road, causing the bridge to be flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.
ARARAT	11/12/2020	Two to three inches of rain fell across the upper Ararat River basin during the early morning hours of November 12th. Soils were already saturated leading up to this rainfall, with vegetation having entered dormancy. During a 3-hour time period, from 3:15 am to 6:15 am, the river rose about 8 feet and exceeded flood stage. The river eventually crested at 15.75 feet during early afternoon, which is under a 10-year Average Return Interval per the USGS StreamStats website.
ELKIN	11/12/2020	The Yadkin River at Elkin, NC (ELKN7) was above flood stage (18 feet) on November 12th, and crested at the moderate flood stage of 21.81 feet (25,100 cfs) at 1:00 PM EST, the 8th highest crest on record for this gauge.
PINE RIDGE	7/18/2021	Doppler radar estimated that two to locally as much as four inches of rain from a series of thunderstorms fell across upper Moores Fork Creek basin (1.85 miles^2 per USGS Stream Stats), all within about a 2-hour period of time. For this duration, most locations within this area experienced between a 5- and a 10-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates. If indeed four inches of rain fell, that would be around a 100-year rainfall event at the 2-hour duration. Runoff from this rainfall caused Moores Fork Creek to rise out of its banks, flooding several inches deep across Kitty Hawk Lane and potentially other locations. No damage was reported.
TOAST	9/21/2021	Emergency Services personnel in the community of Mt. Airy reported that portions of both North Franklin and South Franklin Streets were under several inches of standing water as storm sewers were overwhelmed by prolonged periods of heavy rainfall. Portions of both roads were impassible until the water receded. No damage or injuries were reported.
BANNERTOWN	9/21/2021	Multiple roads between the communities of Mt. Airy and Ararat were flooded and impassible by as much as a foot of flowing water over the roadways in spots. This was caused by heavy rainfall of 3 to locally 5 inches within a 3-hour period that caused several streams and creeks to overflow their banks across the roadway surface. Roads that were reported impassible by flood waters included, but were not limited to, Hiatt Road at Stoney Creek, Quaker Road at Faulkner Creek, Armstrong Road by Flat Shoal Creek, Westfield Road along Rutledge Creek and Reeves Mill Road along Seed Cane Creek. No damage to the roads themselves were reported, however some debris removal was necessary to make the roads passable again.
BANNERTOWN	9/21/2021	Seed Cane Creek flooded out of its banks across Reeves Mill Road, making the road impassible. Two separate swift water rescues took place when two automobiles were caught in the flooding and the occupants were rescued. No injuries were reported. Some water damage occurred to each vehicle.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	9/22/2021	Heavy rain of up to 2.25 inches in 2 hours caused Stoney Creek to rise rapidly for the 2nd time in 24 hours. Flooding from Stoney Creek forced residents of a home on Christy Lane to evacuate.

		Hiatt Road was also impassible due to flood waters from Stoney Creek passing across the road. The road reopened after flooding receded. No damage or injuries were reported.
SALEM	8/28/2023	Extensive flooding was observed along the Ararat River in the town of Mt. Airy, NC on the morning of the 28th due to 6 to locally 10 inches or rainfall across the headwaters in Patrick County during the predawn hours of the day. Among the observed impacts of this river flooding, the bridge along White Sulphur Springs Road over the Ararat River was impassible for several hours. Further downstream, water from the river spread out to cover Riverside Drive and E. Oak Street, with nearly all of Riverside Park completely flooded. A gas station at the corner of E. Pine Street and Riverside Drive was surrounded by flood waters, though water did not enter the building. On the south end of town, Hamburg Street was flooded up to a foot deep over the road. Property damage is the estimated cleanup cost of the flooding, as well as any minor damage the flooding caused.
SALEM	8/28/2023	The Ararat River at Mt. Airy, NC (ARLN7) crested at 23.71 feet, rising above the moderate flood stage of 22 feet. This is the current flood-of-record for this gage, which was recently installed. The river rose nearly 10 feet in the six hours leading up to the crest due to 6+ inches of rain within mainly a 6-hour period across the entire Ararat basin in Carroll and Patrick Counties. Discharge measurements are not performed at this location and no rating table is available.
ARARAT	9/9/2023	Runoff from an estimated 3.5 to 4 inches of rainfall during a 1-hour period flooded a portion of Radar Road at least 6 inches deep near the intersection with Ararat Road, making the road impassible until the flooding receded. No damage was reported to the road, and it was reopened to traffic after the flooding ended.
WHITE PLAINS	1/9/2024	Prolonged moderate rainfall, with over 2 inches having fallen within a 10 hour period, caused a pond to overflow its banks and spill across Old Creek Road. No damage was reported.
DOBSON	1/9/2024	A small creek overflowed its bank and flooded across County Home Road due to moderate rainfall of 2 to 2.5 inches over a 10 hour period. The road was closed until the flooding receded. No damage was reported.
ELKIN MUNI ARPT	1/9/2024	Water from the Willowbrook Carp Lake is overflowing the lake's spillway at least 6 inches deep across Highway 286 near the intersection of Willowbrook Trail. No damage was reported to the road, and it was reopened to traffic after the flooding receded.
ROCKFORD	1/9/2024	A small pond overflowed its banks due to prolonged moderate rainfall, and flooded across Princess Trail. No damage to the road was reported.
PILOT MTN	1/9/2024	Rainfall amounts of around 2.5 inches were observed over a 10-hour period near the community of Pilot Mountain, NC. Runoff from this rainfall caused Highway 268 to become flooded and impassible near the intersection with Whitaker Road. No damage was reported and the road was open to traffic once the flooding receded.
SILOAM	1/9/2024	Runoff from heavy rainfall caused Hogan Creek to flood out of its banks and across the Hogan Creek Road bridge. Water from Hogan Creek continued to rise, reaching the foundation of a nearby home, forcing the residents to evacuate to higher ground. No damage was reported however.
PILOT MTN	1/9/2024	Rainfall amounts of around 2.5 inches were observed falling over a 10-hour period in the community of Pilot Mountain, NC. Runoff from this rainfall resulted in flooding over East Main Street. No damage was reported and the road was open to traffic once the flooding receded.
MT AIRY	1/9/2024	The Ararat River at Mt. Airy, NC (ARLN7) crested at a stage of 20.92 feet, rising above the minor flood stage of 20.5 feet. This is the second highest crest in the young history of this gage and the highest crest since 8/28/2023. Portions of Riverside Park were briefly flooded, with no damage reported.
BANNERTOWN	1/9/2024	Rainfall amounts of around 2.5 inches were observed falling over a 10-hour period in the Mt. Airy, NC area. Runoff from this rainfall caused a small stream to overflow its banks and flood across Lovers Lane near the intersection with Hilda Drive. No damage was reported and the road was open to traffic once the flooding receded.

SHOAL	1/9/2024	Runoff from nearly three inches of rain falling over a 10-hour period caused a small tributary of the Ararat River to overflow its banks and flood several inches deep across John Scott Road. No damage was reported to the road and it was open after the flooding receded.
ROCKFORD	1/9/2024	Around 3.25 inches of rain was observed falling over a 10-hour period near the community of Rockford, NC. Runoff from this rainfall caused a small creek to overflow its banks across Rockford Road. No damage was reported and the road was open to traffic once the flooding receded.
ELKIN	1/9/2024	The Yadkin River at Elkin, NC (ELKN7) crested at 21.09 feet (23,400 cfs) above the moderate flood stage of 21 feet at 9 pm EST on the 9th (10/0200 UTC). The flooding was the result of between three and four inches of rain covering a large area of the headwaters, most of which fell between 2 am and 4 pm EST on the 9th. This crest is tied for the 10th-highest documented crest of this gage, and the highest since November 12, 2020. This event is between a 10-year event and a 25-year event (10%-25% Annual Exceedance Probability) per USGS StreamStats. Backwater flooding was observed along Big Elkin Creek, flooding Memorial Park Drive, as well as the athletic fields of Elkin Municipal Park. Portions of Crater Park were also flooded as the river came out of its banks. Property damage is the estimated clean up and debris removal from the flooding.
ARARAT	1/9/2024	The Ararat River at Ararat, NC (ARRN7) crested at a stage of 15.00 feet (12,200 cfs) at 7 pm EST on 1/9/24, rising above the minor flood stage of 13.0 feet. This is the 9th highest crest at this gage and the highest crest since 10/29/2020. This event is between a 5-year and a 10-year ARI (20%-10% AEP) per USGS StreamStats. Portions of Radar Road just upstream from the gage were affected by flooding, but no damage was reported after the water receded.
Yadkin County		
YADKINVILLE	8/7/2000	Heavy thunderstorm rains during the afternoon of the 7th caused Route 601 to flood, 2 miles north of Yadkinville. Other roads around Yadkinville were also flooded by heavy rain.
Unincorporated Area	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A prolonged period of moderate to heavy rain on the 20th caused small stream and urban flooding in Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Yadking counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed."
EAST BEND	3/20/2003	"A period of very heavy rain produced flash flooding during the morning on the 20th. In Monroeton three cars were washed off of Route 158, in East Bend a portion of Route 67 was washed out, and many roads were closed due to flash flooding countywide across Caswell, Stokes, and Surry counties. A prolonged period of moderate to heavy rain on the 20th caused small stream and urban flooding in Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Yadking counties. Numerous roads were flooded and closed."
Unincorporated Area	4/10/2003	Heavy rainfall on the 9th and 10th resulted in minor flooding on the Yadkin River at Elkin. The Yadkin River crested just over flood stage at 7 PM EST on the 10th.
Unincorporated Area	9/8/2004	The remnants of tropical depression Frances brought a moderate flood along the Yadkin river. At Elkins, the Yadkin river rose above the 16.0 flood stage at 0515 am on the 8th, crested at 19.91 feet during the afternoon and fell below flood stage at 19:55 pm during the evening of the 8th.
YADKINVILLE	9/28/2004	Heavy rains from the remnants of Hurricane Jeanne resulted in flashing flooding during the morning of the 28th in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties. Several roads were closed due to high water in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin. Law Enforcement reported an elementary school flooded in Danbury, Stokes county.
EAST BEND	9/28/2004	Heavy rains from the remnants of Hurricane Jeanne resulted in flashing flooding during the morning of the 28th in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties. Several roads were closed due to high water in Stokes, Surry and Yadkin. Law Enforcement reported an elementary school flooded in Danbury, Stokes county.
YADKINVILLE	1/24/2010	Heavy rains caused flash flooding on South Van Buren Street. The road was under four feet of water. Damage values are estimated.
RICHMOND HILL	3/6/2011	Heavy rain prompted the Yadkin River to leave its banks and flood Rockford Road. The water rendered the road impassable.

SHACKTOWN	8/13/2011	Forbush Creek was out of its banks near 3709 Japser Road and several basements were flooded. The Yadkinville NWS Cooperative Station reported 24-hour rainfall of 5.13 inches ending at 8 AM on the 14th from this event, which all fell in a few hours.
HUNTSVILLE	5/14/2012	Water was observed flowing over a bridge on Dinkins Bottoms Road, bringing down multiple trees due to the strong flow of the water.
ARLINGTON	4/23/2017	Numerous road were were reported closed near the Yadkin River as the river at Elkin (ELKN7) rose very rapidly and crested in the Minor flood category at 19.62 feet (Minor Flood Stage = 18 feet, Moderate = 21) only 4 hours later. This was the highest crest on the Yadkin River at Elkin gage since September 8, 1994 when the remains of Hurricane Frances swept through the area.
ENON	7/31/2018	Heavy rain flooded portions of Taylor Road and Riverpointe Drive near Enon. Minor residential flooding was also reported through social media.
WINDSORS XRDS	9/16/2018	Significant flash flooding occurred across Yadkin County with at least a half-dozen roads closed as of early Monday morning, the 17th. These included Dinkins Bottom Road, Butner Mill Road, South Jonesville Boulevard, Richmond Hill Road at the Rockford bridge, Aquila Creek Road and Old 421 East in the Forbush area remained closed to traffic due to flooding on the roads.
ENON	10/11/2018	Numerous roads were closed due to flooding and a number of roads were damaged. Reported flooding included Taylor Road and Binkley Road at Baltimore Road. Bloomtown Road sustained damage from the flood waters, causing a portion of the roadway to wash away. The County was later included in a request by the state of North Carolina for a Presidential Major Disaster declaration. Significant agricultural damage was reported in Yadkin County as well and the county submitted a request for agricultural disaster relief.
FLINT HILL	2/23/2019	The County dispatch center reported Butner Mill Road in East Bend closed by high water.
HAMPTONVILLE	2/6/2020	Multiple roads were closed across Yadkin County due to flooding and several creeks were reported flowing out of their banks. Cornelius Road, Griffin Road and Swan Creek Pypass were all reported as damaged and out of operation for up to several weeks. The NC Department of Transportation reported several paved roads and 20 gravel roads needing repair with total estimated cost of around $145,000.
JONESVILLE	2/6/2020	The Yadkin River flooded in parts of Yadkin County and floodwater damaged two fields in the Yadkin County Park. Dinkins Bottom Road was closed with extensive flooding in the area. Despite flood control provided by W. Kerr Scott Dam, the Yadkin River at Elkin (ELKN7) still crested at 20.18 feet, above the flood stage of 18 feet. It was the highest stage since the remains of Hurricane Michael in October 2018 (21.02 ft.) but aside from that event, this was the highest stage on the Yadkin River since August 17, 1994 at 22.80 feet. Overall, this flood was the 10th highest on the river since W. Kerr Scott was completed in 1962.
CENTER	8/5/2020	Thunderstorms produced 3 to 4 inch rainfall amounts, with locally higher amounts in spots, across the town of Yadkinville and central portions of Yadkin County. Most of this rain fell within a 3-hour timeframe. Runoff from this rain caused numerous roads in the area to be flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded. Among the roads that were flooded were Billy Reynolds Road and Booger Swamp Road in Yadkinville.
JONESVILLE	10/29/2020	Several roads were observed flooded and closed in and around the community of Jonesville. Among them, over six inches of water from the nearby Yadkin River was observed flowing rapidly over Fabric Lane.
SHACKTOWN	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed 3 to 5 inches of rain during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding of Forbush Creek, including along Lace Knoll Road where is crosses over the Creek. Lace Knoll Road was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.
SHACKTOWN	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed that 3 to 5 inches of rain fell across eastern Yadkin County during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding of Forbush Creek, including along Hutchens Road where is crosses over the Creek. Hutchens Road was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.

FORBUSH	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed 3 to 5 inches of rain during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding of Forbush Creek, including near the intersection of Griffin Road and Snider Road. Griffen Road was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.
FORBUSH	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed 3 to 5 inches of rain during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of these amounts during a 90-minute period with the main convective band. This resulted in flash flooding of Forbush Creek, including along Union Cross Church Road where is crosses over the Creek. This road was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded. Residents along the creek were stranded inside their homes due to the flooding, and required rescue from the Yadkinville Fire Department.
ENON	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed that 3 to 5 inches of rain fell across eastern Yadkin County during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of it during a 90-minute period for some of these stations. This resulted in flash flooding along Mill Branch. Bloomtown Road crossing the Mill Branch was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.
ENON	11/12/2020	Multiple personal weather stations observed that 3 to 5 inches of rain fell across the upper Logan Creek basin during the early morning hours of November 12th, about half of it during a 90-minute period. This resulted in flash flooding along Logan Creek. The Cornelius Road bridge crossing the creek was completely flooded and impassible until the flood waters receded.
YADKINVILLE	1/9/2024	South Van Buren Road in Yadkinville was flooded and impassible due to prolonged moderate rainfall amounts of around 2.5 inches in a period of 10 hours. No damage was reported and the road was reopened after the flood water receded.
CENTER	1/9/2024	A prolonged period of moderate rainfall, with amounts of 2 to 2.5 inches, caused Center Road to begin flooding in at least two locations. Rainfall continued through around 5 pm EST before ending, allowing water to receded off the roadway. No damage was reported.
BOONVILLE	5/18/2024	A radar-estimated 3.5 to 4 inches of rain fell across portions of northern Yadkin County within a 3-hour period. Rainfall rates in the strongest cells ranged anywhere from three to locally five inches per hour. Runoff from the rainfall caused flooding across multiple roads along Highway 67 between the communities of East Bend and Jonesville. In the area surrounding the community of East Bend, Chestnut Street was flooded and impassible due to heavy runoff. Logan Creek was observed flooding out of its banks across Mill Hill Road, causing serious damage to the road that required repairs. Genie Road was also flooded from Logan Creek. Further west, Highway 601 was flooded and impassible near the community of Booneville.
JONESVILLE	8/8/2024	Multiple roads were flooded and impassible across Yadkin County due to bands of heavy rain passing across the county. This includes the intersection of Center Road and Bryant Road, where a vehicle became stranded in the flood waters. Rainfall rates were sustained at 1 to 1.5 inches per hour, with around two inches of rain falling across portions of the county within a three hour period.

TABLE H.5: HAIL EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Size	Description
Caswell County			
Yanceyville	4/17/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 17th produced hail up to one inch in diameter and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Dobson.
Estelle	6/2/2000	0.88	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 2nd produced hail up to 1 inch in diameter.
Yanceyville	7/14/2000	1.75	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 14th produced hail up to golf ball size.
Jericho	5/25/2001	0.88	Thunderstorms during the late evening of the 25th produced hail up to nickel size.
Estelle	8/2/2002	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 2nd produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed tree in Hays.
Yanceyville	4/30/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and early evening hours on the 30th produced hail up to quarter size. Up to quarter size hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Reidsville.
Yanceyville	5/2/2003	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Yanceyville	5/2/2003	1.25	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Milton	5/25/2003	1.25	Thunderstorms during the evening hours on the 25th produced hail up to half dollar size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds knocked down large trees in Milton.
Yanceyville	7/9/2003	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 9th produced hail up to nickel size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Allison and 11 miles west of Yanceyville.
Camp Springs	8/5/2003	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced hail up to golf ball size and flash flooding. A thunderstorm produced nickel to golf ball sized hail in King during a ten-minute period. A thunderstorm produced ping pong ball sized hail 2 miles northeast of Camp Springs, destroying a tobacco crop. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused several roads in southwestern Caswell County to flood and be closed.
Camp Springs	8/5/2003	1.5	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced hail up to golf ball size and flash flooding. A thunderstorm produced nickel to golf ball sized hail in King during a ten-minute period. A thunderstorm produced ping pong ball sized hail 2 miles northeast of Camp Springs, destroying a tobacco crop. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused several roads in southwestern Caswell County to flood and be closed.
Camp Springs	6/23/2004	1	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds to the northwest piedmont of North Carolina during the afternoon of the 23rd. Large limbs were downed 4 miles east of Mayodan.
Camp Springs	5/14/2006	0.75	Numerous thunderstorms formed late in the morning on the 14th, across the mountains of North Carolina, and spread east through the piedmont during the early afternoon. The severe thunderstorms produced mainly large hail, generally less than 1 inch in diameter, with golf ball sized hail falling in Reidsville. The only wind damage occurred in Rockingham County, 5 miles southeast of Reidsville, with one tree downed.
Camp Springs	5/26/2006	0.75	An approaching cold front, and pre-existing low-pressure area east of the mountains helped trigger thunderstorms across the North Carolina foothills and piedmont during the afternoon and early evening on the 26th. These storms brought damaging winds to southeastern Rockingham county, and penny sized hail to other portions of northwest North Carolina.
Providence	6/1/2006	1	
Topnot	10/5/2006	0.75	A backdoor cold front progressed south through the region on the afternoon and evening of October 5th. This front helped prompt showers and thunderstorms across the region with

Location	Date	Size	Description
			some of the storms reaching severe limits. Severe hail ranging from penny size to quarter size occurred.
Leasburg	6/5/2007	0.75	Penny sized hail covered the ground.
Yanceyville	6/11/2007	0.75	Severe thunderstorms produced wind damage and hail up to quarter size in northwest North Carolina.
Jericho	5/8/2008	0.75	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
Baynes	7/22/2008	0.75	A large outflow boundary from an overnight thunderstorm complex moved through the region during the morning and early afternoon hours of July 22. This prevented thunderstorm development until early evening when storms started developing. Meanwhile, a line of thunderstorms approached the area from the west. Outflow from the first storms generated scattered clusters of storms across the northwest NC and southwest VA Piedmont up to the Blue Ridge, while the more organized line of storms moved into the mountains.
Milesville	8/14/2008	0.75	Penny sized hail covered the ground.
Yanceyville	6/3/2009	1	A moderately unstable air mass and seasonably strong mid-level shear helped to produce multicellular storms on the afternoon of June 3rd which produced scattered pockets of damaging winds and some penny or larger size hail in the mountains and foothills.
Semora	7/12/2009	0.75	Thunderstorms formed in the moisture rich unstable air in advance of a cold front. Some of these storms reached severe levels, producing damaging winds and large hail.
Ridgeville	8/17/2009	0.88	A severe thunderstorm fired up across southeastern Caswell County, producing nickel sized hail.
Yanceyville	3/23/2011	0.88	As a cold front moved across the region, numerous showers and thunderstorms developed along it. Some of the storms increased to severe levels and produced damaging winds and hail.
Milesville	3/24/2012	1	A large upper level low over the central U.S. began shifting east on the 23rd bringing several rounds of heavy rainfall and numerous severe thunderstorms. Rainfall was estimated at 2 to 2.5 inches in several hours across portions of western Surry County causing the flash flooding.
Semora	7/1/2012	1	An amplified ridge over the central U.S. set the stage for scattered to numerous severe storms during the day as several short-wave disturbances dropped southeast across the southern Appalachians while surface conditions became remained very warm and unstable under the intense early July sun. Surface temperatures approached 100F over the piedmont during the afternoon creating steep lapse rates as well.
Gatewood	5/10/2014	0.75	Isolated to widely-scattered severe thunderstorms developed ahead of a strong cold front making its way across the Appalachian chain during the evening of May 10th. The strongest thunderstorm activity occurred as an upper level disturbance passed across the forecast region during the early afternoon, however limited instability prevented most of the thunderstorms from reaching severe limits.
Gatewood	10/10/2014	1	Quarter size hail fell on Dowdy Lane.
Bethel	4/20/2015	1	Hail ranged from nickle to quarter size.
Yanceyville	4/20/2015	1.75	Numerous showers and thunderstorms developed in advance of and with the passage of a cold front. Some of these storms increased to severe levels and produced hail ranging from quarter size to golf ball size. Other hail less than one inch diameter fell.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Yanceyville Arpt	4/20/2015	1	Numerous showers and thunderstorms developed in advance of and with the passage of a cold front. Some of these storms increased to severe levels and produced hail ranging from quarter size to golf ball size. Other hail less than one-inch diameter fell.
Milton	6/17/2015	1.75	Hail size ranged from 1 inch to 1.75 inches as the thunderstorm passed across the community of Milton, NC.
Hamer	7/13/2015	1	A line of thunderstorms associated with a larger cluster of storms advanced southeast through the region. A large number of trees were downed across the area, and some storms produced large hail during the late afternoon and early evening.
Yarbro	9/4/2015	1	A backdoor cold front made its way southward across the Piedmont during the evening, supported aloft by an upper level disturbance passing across the central Appalachians in the otherwise upper level ridging environment covering much of the southeast and mid-Atlantic states. The cold front and disturbance provided increased instability, allowing strong to severe thunderstorms to develop in the very warm moist air south of the cold front.
Anderson	5/22/2016	0.75	A weak upper low tracked southeast out of the Ohio Valley into Virginia during the morning hours of May 21st, spurring numerous showers and storms across the foothills of Northwest North Carolina. One of these storms became severe, producing large hail.
Camp Springs	5/22/2016	0.75	A weak upper low tracked southeast out of the Ohio Valley into Virginia during the morning hours of May 21st, spurring numerous showers and storms across the foothills of Northwest North Carolina. One of these storms became severe, producing large hail.
Milesville	6/29/2016	1	A stationary front was located across central North Carolina on the 29th, with a wave of low pressure developing along this boundary. In addition, an upper level storm system moved over the area, enhancing storm development across the North Carolina Piedmont, where storms produced damaging winds.
Milton	7/19/2016	0.75	Instability associated with the passage of an upper level trough as well as increasing low level convergence ahead of an approaching cold front supported the development widely scattered showers and thunderstorms, a few of which pulsed to severe levels.
Blanch, Gatewood, Milton, Ridgeville	9/28/2016	2.5	A quasi-stationary frontal boundary continued to produce bands of deep convection early in the morning on September 28th, as a strong upper low continued to deepen in parts of the Ohio Valley. Widespread severe weather began to occur in the midafternoon hours, mainly in the form of large hail and isolated wind damage across mainly the northern piedmont counties of North Carolina, as the storms moved off of the Blue Ridge Plateau.
Yanceyville	4/6/2017	1	A cold front moved across the area with associated showers and thunderstorms. One of these produced quarter size hail.
Ashland	5/19/2017	1.75	Above normal temperatures and abundant moisture triggered afternoon thunderstorms across portions of North Carolina ahead of a cold front. These scattered thunderstorms pulsed up periodically, producing isolated large hail and wind damage, especially for those located along and East of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Semora	7/13/2017	1	An isolated severe thunderstorm was able to develop during the late afternoon of July 13th. Despite weak shear aloft, strong surface heating provided the instability to cause one thunderstorm to intensify to severe levels for a brief period of time.
Ashland	3/17/2018	1	Hail occurred in the 2400 block of Camp Springs Road.
Providence	5/25/2019	1	Hail up to the size of quarters fell just north of the town of Providence.
Topnot	5/31/2019	1.75	Hail up to the size of golf balls fell near the intersection of Pleasant Grove Church Road and Highway 158 about four miles east of Yanceyville.
BAYNES	5/1/2022	1	Reported via social media.
BLACKWELL	5/1/2022	0.75	A strong cold front pushed across the region Sunday afternoon and evening producing thunderstorm wind damage and large hail. Increased southerly flow and warm air advection helped push temperatures into upper 70s and low 80s with dewpoints in the 60s adding support for scattered shower and storm activity. Instabilities, mid -level lapse rates, and deep layer shear values were modest with MLCAPE (Mixed Layer Convective Available

Location	Date	Size	Description
			Potential Energy) near 1,000 j/kg, mid-level lapse rates of 6-8 degrees C per km, and 0-6 km bulk effect shear values around 40-50 kts.
HIGHTOWERS	5/6/2022	1.5	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
PELHAM	5/6/2022	2.5	Social media photos show multiple large hail stones ranging from golf ball to tennis ball size.
PARK SPG	5/6/2022	1.75	Golf ball size hail reported at the intersection of Allison Road and Lake Road.
PROVIDENCE	5/6/2022	1.25	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
GATEWOOD	6/16/2023	1.25	Strong cold front interacted with an abnormally moist airmass to cause severe thunderstorms to develop in Caswell County. These storms produced winds that damaged a few trees, and generated large hail which caused damage to tobacco.
BRANCH	6/16/2023	1	Large hail caused damage to some tobacco crops.
Davie County			
Mocksville	5/27/2000	0.75	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail in the northwest piedmont during the afternoon.
Mocksville	5/27/2000	1.75	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail in the northwest piedmont during the afternoon.
Mocksville	5/27/2000	0.75	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail in the northwest piedmont during the afternoon.
Advance	5/28/2000	1	For the third time in four days severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging wind in spots along and north of the Interstate 40 corridor between Hickory and Greensboro. A 60-mph wind gust was estimated by a weather spotter north of Hickory.
Farmington, Mocksville	5/28/2000	1.75	For the third time in four days severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging wind in spots along and north of the Interstate 40 corridor between Hickory and Greensboro. A 60-mph wind gust was estimated by a weather spotter north of Hickory.
Mocksville	4/28/2002	0.75	
Advance	6/2/2002	1	
Mocksville	6/2/2002	0.75	Reported along the Yadkin River at Highway 64.
Mocksville	7/2/2002	1	Hail was reported at the intersection of Highway 158 and Baltimore Rd.
Mocksville	7/4/2002	0.88	
Mocksville	4/30/2003	1	
Cooleemee	5/2/2003	0.75	
Mocksville	5/2/2003	0.75	
Farmington	5/3/2003	1	Hail covered some roads in locations from Farmington to Hillsdale.
Mocksville	5/3/2003	0.75	
Mocksville	5/3/2003	1	
Sheffield	6/8/2003	1	
Mocksville	7/16/2003	0.75	
Mocksville	7/19/2003	0.75	
Mocksville	8/17/2003	0.75	
Mocksville	7/28/2005	0.75	
Cooleemee	4/3/2006	0.75	
Mocksville	6/2/2006	0.75	
Advance	6/11/2006	1	Hail a little larger than quarter size accumulated to a depth of 1 to 2 inches near the intersection of highway 801 and I-40.
Farmington	6/23/2006	0.75	Penny size hail at a rest stop on Interstate 40 in eastern Davie county.
Mocksville	7/22/2006	0.75	Numerous trees down along Harper Rd near I-40 and other trees down along Rainbow Rd and Redland Rd.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Advance	9/28/2006	0.75	Quarter size hail and a few trees down in the Farmington area. Also, penny size hail in the Advance area around the same time.
Farmington	9/28/2006	1	Quarter size hail and a few trees down in the Farmington area. Also, penny size hail in the Advance area around the same time.
Sheffield	9/28/2006	1	
Mocksville	4/11/2007	0.75	Severe thunderstorms developed during the early morning hours on the 12th over the western Piedmont of North Carolina.
Mocksville	4/15/2007	0.75	Severe thunderstorms developed during the early afternoon hours over the foothills and western Piedmont of North Carolina.
Mocksville	6/8/2007	0.88	Reported on Bear Creek Church Rd.
Mocksville	4/19/2008	0.75	Two mini-supercells developed over the western Piedmont of North Carolina during the evening hours. The first storm spawned a couple tornadoes and large hail.
Advance	7/22/2008	0.75	Hail reported in the Bermuda Run community.
Mocksville	5/6/2009	1	Thunderstorms developed along a stationary front, producing a few reports of large hail over the western Piedmont of North Carolina.
Advance	6/9/2009	1	Hail up to quarter size covered the ground in the Advance community.
Mocksville	7/25/2010	1.75	Scattered thunderstorms developed along a cold front over western North Carolina during the afternoon hours. Some of the storms produced damaging winds and large hail.
Mocksville	3/23/2011	0.88	An isolated thunderstorm developed over the western North Carolina Piedmont during the late evening hours. The storm produced a little wind damage and small hail.
Bixby	5/23/2011	2.5	Tennis ball size hail was reported along Interstate 40, a little to the west of Mocksville.
Calahaln	5/23/2011	0.75	Penny size hail was reported to the north of Sheffield.
Sheffield	5/23/2011	1.75	Numerous reports of quarter to golf ball size hail were received from the Sheffield|community to the city of Mocksville.
Sheffield	5/23/2011	0.75	Penny size hail was reported near Sheffield with a second thunderstorm.
Farmington	7/3/2011	1.25	Isolated thunderstorms developed over western North Carolina during the afternoon hours. One storm in the mountains and one storm in the western piedmont produced severe weather.
Mocksville	3/2/2012	1.5	A warm front triggered a few thunderstorms as it lifted across western North Carolina. Large hail accompanied one of the storms over the western piedmont.
Mocksville	3/24/2012	1	Quarter size hail fell in Mocksville and along highway 64 east of town.
Advance	3/25/2012	0.75	Thunderstorms developed over the western North Carolina piedmont during the early morning hours as an upper low moved across the region. The storms produced copious amounts of hail. In a few instances snow plows were used to clear the hail off of roads.
Cooleemee	3/25/2012	1	Thunderstorms developed over the western North Carolina piedmont during the early morning hours as an upper low moved across the region. The storms produced copious amounts of hail. In a few instances snow plows were used to clear the hail off of roads.
Farmington	5/1/2012	0.75	Thunderstorms developed over the North Carolina mountains during the afternoon hours. Several of the storms produced hail.
Sheffield	5/22/2012	1	Up to quarter size hail was reported on Ben Anderson Rd.
Sheffield	6/13/2013	1	Quarter size hail fell in the Sheffield community.
Cornatzer	6/17/2014	1.75	Spotter reported hail up to the size of golf balls covering the ground.
Bixby	4/28/2016	1	Public reported quarter size hail near the intersection of Highway 64 and I-40.
Cooleemee	5/2/2016	1	Spotter reported quarter size hail.
Fork	3/1/2017	0.75	Ham radio operator reported 3/4-inch hail near the intersection of Junction Rd and Davie Academy Rd.
Sheffield	6/13/2017	1.5	Spotter reported up to ping pong ball size hail.
Sheffield	8/19/2019	1	Spotter reported up to quarter size hail.
BIXBY	3/27/2021	1.25	Public reported half dollar size hail.

Location	Date	Size	Description
CANA	8/1/2021	1	Public reported (via Social Media) quarter size hail.
FARMINGTON	8/1/2021	1	Public reported (via Social Media) quarter size hail in the Farmington community.
FORK	5/19/2022	1.25	Public reported half dollar size hail near Cool Springs.
SHEFFIELD	6/26/2023	1.75	Numerous sources reported a swath of quarter to golf ball size hail across the length of Davie County, from the Sheffield area to Advance and vicinity.
BIXBY	6/26/2023	2	Public reported (via Social Media) two-inch diameter hail.
MOCKSVILLE	8/15/2023	0.75	Fire dept reported 3/4 inch hail in the Mocksville area.
Forsyth County			
Kernersville	6/3/2000	1.75	
Lewisville	6/15/2000	0.75	Dime size hail was reported along Highway 421 near the Yadkin River.
Lewisville	6/1/2002	0.75	
Winston Salem	7/3/2002	1	Quarter sized hail was reported in the west side of Winston Salem near County Club Road.
Clemmons	4/29/2003	1	
Winston Salem	5/2/2003	0.75	
Clemmons	5/3/2003	1.75	
Rural Hall	8/5/2003	1.75	
Rural Hall	8/5/2003	0.75	
Walkertown	5/9/2004	0.75	
Winston Salem	5/9/2004	0.75	
Lewisville	3/23/2005	1	Quarter sized hail reported at Kyland and Dozier Roads.
Tobaccoville	3/23/2005	2.75	
Clemmons	4/3/2006	1	
Clemmons	4/3/2006	0.75	
Rural Hall	4/3/2006	1	QUARTER SIZED HAIL REPORTED ON HIGHWAY 52 NORTH JUST SOUTH OF RURAL HALL.
Winston Salem	4/3/2006	0.88	NICKEL SIZE HAIL REPORTED AT THE INTERSECTION OF SHALLOW LAWN AND MURRAY DRIVE.
Winston Salem	4/3/2006	1	QUARTER SIZED HAIL REPORT AT THE INTERSECTION OF HIGHWAY 421 AND INTERSTATE 40.
Winston Salem	5/26/2006	0.75	PENNY SIZE HAIL REPORTED NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF HWY 52 AND WEST CLEMMONSVILLE ROAD.
Winston Salem	5/26/2006	0.75	
Clemmons	6/11/2006	0.75	
Kernersville	6/11/2006	0.75	Reported on Interstate 40 in Kernersville.
Winston Salem	7/19/2006	0.75	
Kernersville	7/22/2006	0.88	Reports of nickel hail near Sedge Garden.
Winston Salem	8/30/2006	0.75	Reported near Silas Creek Parkway and Interstate 40.
Winston Salem	9/28/2006	0.88	Reported halfway between Kernersville and Walkertown near HWY 158 and 66.
Clemmons	10/11/2006	1	Scattered showers and thunderstorms were associated with a weak cold front.
Clemmons	4/15/2007	0.75	Three rounds of severe weather struck Central North Carolina from the morning hours through the afternoon and into the evening. Widespread reports of damaging winds and large hail occurred with a rapidly intensifying surface low and attendant cold frontal passage. A powerful 70 knot low-level jet also aided in the initial round of severe storms. Thunderstorms re-developed in the late afternoon and evening hours as an amplifying upper level shortwave trough rotated across Central North Carolina.
Winston Salem	6/4/2007	0.75	Scattered thunderstorms developed during peak heating and continued into the evening hours as mid-level shortwave energy moved across the area.
Rural Hall	6/16/2007	0.75	Penny size hail was reported on Highway 52 near Rural Hall.
Winston Salem	6/16/2007	0.88	Nickel size hail was reported at the intersection of Ebert Road and Ardmore Road.
Winston Salem	6/16/2007	0.88	Nickel size hail was reported at the intersection of Pope Street and Lois Street.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Winston Salem	6/16/2007	0.88	Nickel size hail was reported just north of Hanes Mall on Stratford Road.
Pfafftown	6/19/2007	0.75	Penny size hail was reported near Reynolda Road and Shattalon Drive.
Pfafftown	6/19/2007	0.75	Strong daytime heating featuring temperatures in the lower to mid-90s help trigger widely scattered storms. The more organized storms formed along a pre-frontal trough across the western piedmont.
Winston Salem	6/25/2007	0.75	Penny size hail was reported on Highway 158.
Walkertown	6/27/2007	0.75	Scattered thunderstorms developed along lee side trough during peak time heating.
Kernersville	8/3/2007	0.75	A weak upper level trough with strong daytime heating resulted in isolated convection.
Lewisville	8/22/2007	1.75	Golf ball size hail was reported on Highway 421 in Forsyth County near the Yadkin County line.
Pfafftown	8/22/2007	0.75	Penny size hail was reported 2 miles west of Pfafftown.
Walkertown	8/22/2007	0.88	Public reported that the nickel size hail lasted for a couple of minutes.
Pfafftown	6/9/2009	1	Quarter-size hail was reported near Pfafftown.
Brookwood	7/20/2009	1	Quarter-size hail was reported at Smith Reynolds Airport.
Kernersville	7/20/2009	0.88	Nickel-size hail was reported at the intersection of Dobson Street and Old Valley School Road.
Hanes	9/28/2009	0.88	Nickel sized hail was reported at the intersection of Knollwood Street and Stratford Road.
Dennis	6/2/2010	0.88	Penny to nickel size hail was reported at the intersection of Baux Mountain road and Lake Woussicket Road.
Brookwood	4/9/2011	1	As a backdoor cold front moved into an environment with high shear and moderate instability, isolated severe storms with large hail developed in the Triad.
Winston Salem	4/9/2011	1	The one-inch hail lasted for 5 minutes.
Winston Salem	4/9/2011	1	As a backdoor cold front moved into an environment with high shear and moderate instability, isolated severe storms with large hail developed in the Triad.
Winston Salem	4/9/2011	1	As a backdoor cold front moved into an environment with high shear and moderate instability, isolated severe storms with large hail developed in the Triad.
Union Cross	4/27/2011	1	Quarter sized hail was reported near Kernersville, North Carolina.
Union Cross	5/16/2011	1	Cold mid-level temperatures associated with a strong upper low over portions of Georgia and South Carolina, produced isolated severe hail in Davidson and Forsyth counties.
Kernersville	5/27/2011	1	With moisten laden air in place, a series of upper level disturbances in advance of an upper level trough moving into the area from the Tennessee Valley produced heavy rainfall of 3 to 5 inches along with severe hail and isolated thunderstorm wind damage.
Clemmons	6/9/2011	1	Strong to severe thunderstorms developed along the upslope regime of the southern Appalachians and drifted east into the western piedmont of North Carolina. The storms produced mainly quarter-size hail with one storm producing hail the size of walnuts. |Several trees were also blown down.
Tobaccoville	8/14/2011	1.75	An unseasonably strong amplifying upper level trough and attendant surface cold front moved east across the area during the afternoon. As the storms moved east off the higher terrain, they strengthened as the encountered moderate instability in place east of the mountains, producing widespread thunderstorm wind damage from the Triad to the Triangle. Hail ranging from quarter to golf ball size hail was reported, along with localized flash flooding.
Five Points	3/20/2012	1	Quarter size hail was reported a few miles northwest of Midway at the Walmart off of Highway 150.
Lewisville	5/22/2012	0.75	Penny sized hail was reported near United States Highway 421 near exit 242.
Kernersville	6/16/2014	1	Nickel to quarter size hail was reported near Kernersville Lake Park.
Easton View	6/19/2014	1	Severe storms initially developed along a pre-frontal thermal trough in place across the western Piedmont of North Carolina during the early to midafternoon hours. By the early evening, new storm development along a southward surging outflow boundary from a well-

Location	Date	Size	Description
			defined multicell cluster over southeast Virginia produced thunderstorm wind damage and severe hail.
Lewisville	6/19/2014	1	Quarter size hail reported near NC Highway 421.
Lewisville	4/9/2015	1	Quarter sized hail was reported along a swath from near Lewisville to near Pfafftown.
Swaintown	4/20/2015	1.25	Hail the size of quarters to half dollars was reported along a swath from several miles southwest of Winston Salem to a couple miles northwest of Sedge Garden.
Hanes	5/2/2016	1	The remnants of an upstream MCS interacted with a warm moist and unstable air mass across the Piedmont of central North Carolina during afternoon peak heating and produced scattered thunderstorms and several multi-cell clusters of severe storms. Some of these storms produced large hail and wind damage.
Hanes	5/2/2016	1.75	The remnants of an upstream MCS interacted with a warm moist and unstable air mass across the Piedmont of central North Carolina during afternoon peak heating and produced scattered thunderstorms and several multi-cell clusters of severe storms. Some of these storms produced large hail and wind damage.
Cityview	5/12/2016	1.75	Hail up the size of golf balls fell near Winston-Salem State University.
Guthrie	9/28/2016	1.25	A slow-moving cold front moving into the area coupled with deep upper low settling southward into the Tennessee Valley region set the stage for multiple rounds of convection during the afternoon into the evening. Some of these storms produced large hail and flash flooding. Some of the flooding was significant across the Sandhills region, where 6 to 10 inches or rain fell. Multiple roads were flooded and/or washed out, homes and businesses flooded, and dams were topped or breached across the Sandhills region.
Rural Hall	5/19/2017	1	Hail up to the size of quarters was fell along a swath from Rural Hall to Kernersville.
Easton View	7/18/2017	1	Quarter size hail was reported along Clemmonsville Road.
Lewisville	4/15/2018	1.25	A strong upper low moved from Iowa across the Lower Great Lakes region, with a deep trough taking on a negative tilt while swinging into North Carolina. An associated strong cold front approached western North Carolina that afternoon and pushed east and east-northeast across central North Carolina on the night of the 15th. A strengthening and backing flow at all levels led to a surge of moisture into NC. Moderate instability, strong deep layer shear, and high low-level storm-relative helicity were also present. The result was a quasi-linear convective system with embedded mesovortices, which produced widespread severe weather, including a tornado in Greensboro, as it moved through North Carolina.
Guthrie	5/31/2019	1	Quarter size hail was reported at West Mountain Street.
Kernersville	5/31/2019	1	A vigorous shortwave trough and associated cold front moved across the area an interacted with a moist and unstable air mass to produce scattered storms. Multiple storms produced large hail and damaging wind across the area.
KERNERSVILLE	5/10/2021	1	Quarter size hail was reported near the intersection of West Mountain Street and Oakhurst Street.
STANLEYVILLE	6/17/2022	0.88	A complex of showers and thunderstorms moved across central North Carolina during the late afternoon and evening. The line produced numerous damaging wind gusts along with marginally severe hail. One fatality occurred as the line moved through Franklin County, as a tree fell on and killed a person who was outside.
ALSPAUGH	6/17/2022	1	Quarter size hail was reported along Oak Summit Road.
KERNERSVILLE	6/17/2022	0.75	A complex of showers and thunderstorms moved across central North Carolina during the late afternoon and evening. The line produced numerous damaging wind gusts along with marginally severe hail. One fatality occurred as the line moved through Franklin County, as a tree fell on and killed a person who was outside.
UNION CROSS	4/6/2023	0.75	Clusters of showers and thunderstorms developed along an in advance of a cold front during the late afternoon into the early evening hours across the northwest Piedmont. A cluster of

Location	Date	Size	Description
			storms become severe and produced damaging winds across Davidson County, along with sub-severe hail across Davidson and Forsyth Counties.
KERNERSVILLE	4/6/2023	0.88	Clusters of showers and thunderstorms developed along an in advance of a cold front during the late afternoon into the early evening hours across the northwest Piedmont. A cluster of storms become severe and produced damaging winds across Davidson County, along with sub-severe hail across Davidson and Forsyth Counties.
CLEMMONS	6/26/2023	1	One inch hail was covering the ground.
CLEMMONS	6/26/2023	1	A cold front interacted with a moist and unstable air mass to result in numerous showers and storms across central North Carolina. A few discrete cells first developed during the evening in the northwest Piedmont, resulting in reports of one to two inch hail there. Once the storms consolidated into a line farther south and east, they transitioned into more of a damaging wind event in the late evening and early overnight hours, with numerous reports of trees and power lines down in parts of the northeast Piedmont, Sandhills, and Coastal Plain. There were also many reports of flash flooding in Cumberland County, including Fayetteville.
CLEMMONS STATION	6/26/2023	1.25	A cold front interacted with a moist and unstable air mass to result in numerous showers and storms across central North Carolina. A few discrete cells first developed during the evening in the northwest Piedmont, resulting in reports of one to two inch hail there. Once the storms consolidated into a line farther south and east, they transitioned into more of a damaging wind event in the late evening and early overnight hours, with numerous reports of trees and power lines down in parts of the northeast Piedmont, Sandhills, and Coastal Plain. There were also many reports of flash flooding in Cumberland County, including Fayetteville.
Rockingham County			
Reidsville	4/17/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 17th produced hail up to one inch in diameter and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Dobson.
Ruffin	5/28/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 28th produced hail up to golf ball size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in southwestern Rockingham County.
Stoneville	5/28/2000	1	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 28th produced hail up to golf ball size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in southwestern Rockingham County.
Ruffin	6/2/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 2nd produced hail up to 1 inch in diameter.
Mayodan	6/3/2000	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 3rd produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across eastern Wilkes County and large tree limbs 2 miles north of Mt Airy.
Monroeton	6/3/2000	1.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 3rd produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across eastern Wilkes County and large tree limbs 2 miles north of Mt Airy.
Reidsville	6/3/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 3rd produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across eastern Wilkes County and large tree limbs 2 miles north of Mt Airy.
Wentworth	6/14/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 14th produced hail up to dime size.
Wentworth	7/28/2000	1	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 28th produced damaging winds and hail up to 1 inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 28th downed trees onto Phillips Road, 1 mile north of Walnut Cove.
Eden	5/2/2002	0.75	A thunderstorm during the afternoon of the 2nd produced hail up to dime size.
Madison	8/2/2002	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 2nd produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed tree in Hays.
Reidsville	4/26/2003	1	Thunderstorms during the late afternoon hours on the 26th produced hail up to quarter size which covered the ground in Reidsville.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Reidsville	4/26/2003	0.88	Thunderstorms during the late afternoon hours on the 26th produced hail up to quarter size which covered the ground in Reidsville.
Mayfield	4/30/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and early evening hours on the 30th produced hail up to quarter size. Up to quarter size hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Reidsville.
Reidsville	4/30/2003	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and early evening hours on the 30th produced hail up to quarter size. Up to quarter size hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Reidsville.
Reidsville	5/2/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Stoneville	5/2/2003	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Bethany	5/29/2003	0.75	An isolated severe thunderstorm during the afternoon hours on the 29th produced hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter.
Madison	7/19/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Oregon Hill	8/17/2003	0.8	Thunderstorms during the late afternoon and early evening of the 17th produced damaging winds and hail up to penny size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Wentworth and 1 mile west of Danbury.
Stoneville	5/16/2004	1	An isolated severe storm produced hail up to the size of quarters.
Ayersville	6/6/2005	0.75	Thunderstorm winds during the evening of 6th downed trees in Pine Hill in Stokes county. A thunderstorm during the evening of the 6th produced penny sized hail 7 miles east of Ayersville.
Eden	4/3/2006	0.88	A cold front moved through the area on April 2nd into April 3rd. Some of the storms in the line of storms associated with the front became severe...and produced penny to nickel size hail, and some trees were downed by 70 mph winds.
Eden	4/3/2006	1.75	Severe thunderstorms formed in the unstable air in advance of an approaching cold front on the afternoon of the 3rd. Hail up to the size of golf balls was reported, and damaging wind gusts downed a couple of trees.
Eden	4/3/2006	0.88	Severe thunderstorms formed in the unstable air in advance of an approaching cold front on the afternoon of the 3rd. Hail up to the size of golf balls was reported, and damaging wind gusts downed a couple of trees.
Wentworth	4/3/2006	1.75	Severe thunderstorms formed in the unstable air in advance of an approaching cold front on the afternoon of the 3rd. Hail up to the size of golf balls was reported, and damaging wind gusts downed a couple of trees.
Reidsville	5/14/2006	1.75	Numerous thunderstorms formed late in the morning on the 14th, across the mountains of North Carolina, and spread east through the piedmont during the early afternoon. The severe thunderstorms produced mainly large hail, generally less than 1 inch in diameter, with golf ball sized hail falling in Reidsville. The only wind damage occurred in Rockingham County, 5 miles southeast of Reidsville, with one tree downed.
Reidsville	5/26/2006	0.75	Hail covered the ground.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Eden	6/11/2006	0.88	Downburst preceded by brief period of nickel sized hail and accompanied by damaging winds broke a home owners flag pole and downed numerous large tree limbs.
Madison	7/13/2006	0.88	In advance of an approaching cold front, thunderstorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100-year-old, 50-foot-tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Reidsville	3/28/2007	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon associated with an upper short wave along a quasi-stationary boundary produced severe hail up to the size of a golf ball.
Reidsville	6/11/2007	0.75	Severe thunderstorms produced wind damage and hail up to quarter size in northwest North Carolina.
Stoneville	7/10/2007	0.88	Thunderstorms formed over parts of North Carolina the afternoon of the 10th. Some of these storms increased to severe levels producing damaging winds and large hail.
Oregon Hill	8/13/2007	0.75	Penny sized hail fell 2 miles south of Oregon Hill, NC.
Ellisboro	8/22/2007	0.75	Penny sized hail lasted up to five minutes.
Mayfield	4/12/2008	0.88	Severe thunderstorms produced damaging winds that downed trees. Nickel size hail also was reported with one of the storms.
Intelligence, Madison, Mayodan	5/9/2008	0.75	An upper disturbance moving across the Ohio Valley into the Mid-Atlantic States helped develop thunderstorms across northwest North Carolina during the evening of May 9th. A few storms became severe producing up to golf ball size hail.
Eden, Mayfield, Price, Ruffin	5/20/2008	0.88	The northwest piedmont of North Carolina was in an unstable air mass ahead of a cold front during the afternoon of May 20th. This allowed a few thunderstorms to develop into severe cells. These storms produced hail up to quarter size and wind damage.
Bethany	5/31/2008	0.88	An area of low pressure was over the North Carolina piedmont during the afternoon of May 31st. With a somewhat unstable air mass in place, thunderstorms were able to develop. Only one, however, became severe. This occurred in Rockingham County where hail up to the size of nickels fell.
Madison	6/1/2008	0.88	A cold front moving into the southeast enhanced thunderstorms developing ahead of it. Some of these storms became severe, producing damaging winds and large hail on June 1.
Monroeton	6/22/2008	0.88	An upper level area of low pressure moved across the region ahead of a weak upstream cold front. These features combined with an unstable air mass to produce widespread strong to severe thunderstorms that produced not only large hail but also included some wind damage on June 22.
Eden	8/14/2008	0.75	Hail covered the ground.
Foushee	9/30/2008	0.75	Hail fell on Candy Creek Road.
Eden	5/29/2009	0.75	A cold front moved through the area late in the afternoon into the early evening on May 29th. Thunderstorms developed along the Blue Ridge and moved eastward into the Piedmont. Some of these storms became severe producing penny size hail.
Monroeton	3/28/2010	1.75	Severe thunderstorms brought Ping Pong to golf ball size hail near Monroeton.
Reidsville	4/5/2010	1	Thunderstorms moving southeast out of Virginia became severe over parts of the North Carolina piedmont in the early evening of April 5th, with some strong wind gusts the main feature.
Reidsville	4/5/2010	1	Thunderstorms moving southeast out of Virginia became severe over parts of the North Carolina piedmont in the early evening of April 5th, with some strong wind gusts the main feature.
Price	6/3/2010	0.88	A weak cold front moving across the area combined with increasing low-level moisture allowed for a broken line of strong to severe thunderstorms to move across areas east of the Blue Ridge into the foothills of North Carolina.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Reidsville	10/27/2010	1	A strong low-pressure system over Minnesota pushed a front across our area. Very strong winds aloft set the stage for damaging wind gusts and tornadoes. Enough instability was present ahead of this front to enhance the severe threat. An area of severe thunderstorms and embedded supercells moved into the Piedmont and foothills of North Carolina late in the evening of the 26th into early on the 27th. These storms produced areas of wind damage, one downburst, and one tornado. The front stalled over the area during the day of the 27th. Another piece of upper level energy moving along the front sparked more thunderstorms and embedded supercells late in the day on the 27th. These storms produced more wind damage, one more downburst, and one additional tornado.
Wentworth	3/23/2011	1	As a cold front moved across the region, numerous showers and thunderstorms developed along it. Some of the storms increased to severe levels and produced damaging winds and hail.
Ayersville	4/27/2011	1	Widespread severe weather impacted the area. A strong upper level trough approaching from the west provided strong winds aloft, and a weak upper level low pressure system moved across during the afternoon hours setting off scattered thunderstorms. These storms quickly became severe. In total, there were 4 tornadoes with numerous reports of damaging winds and large hail. Heavy rainfall from these storms also caused scattered flash flooding.
Mayodan	4/27/2011	1	Widespread severe weather impacted the area. A strong upper level trough approaching from the west provided strong winds aloft, and a weak upper level low pressure system moved across during the afternoon hours setting off scattered thunderstorms. These storms quickly became severe. In total, there were 4 tornadoes with numerous reports of damaging winds and large hail. Heavy rainfall from these storms also caused scattered flash flooding.
Reidsville	6/9/2011	1	In addition to one-inch diameter hail, thunderstorm wind gusts were estimated to be 55 mph.
Intelligence	6/21/2011	1	During the afternoon of the 21st, a thunderstorm complex headed south through eastern Kentucky. Convection along the eastern edge of this system helped to prompt additional development farther east. This process repeated itself through the evening hours leading to multiple thunderstorms moving through the region, with many of the storms producing damaging wind or large hail.
Stoneville	6/21/2011	1.5	Quarter to ping pong ball size hail fell in the vicinity of the Rockingham County NC, Shiloh Airport.
Happy Home	3/20/2012	1	With an amplified upper ridge over the eastern U.S. scattered strong to severe storms developed along a slow-moving boundary. Instability and lapse-rates were sufficient to produce large hail over Rockingham County.
Draper	7/1/2012	1	An amplified ridge over the central U.S. set the stage for scattered to numerous severe storms during the day as several short-wave disturbances dropped southeast across the southern Appalachians while surface conditions became remained very warm and unstable under the intense early July sun. Surface temperatures approached 100F over the piedmont during the afternoon creating steep lapse rates as well.
New Leaksville	6/12/2013	1	Quarter size hail fell along Redbud Road.
Wentworth	6/12/2013	0.88	Hail as large as nickels fell along Butter Road.
Spray	6/24/2013	1	Quarter size hail fell along Round House Road.
Eden	6/26/2013	1	Quarter size hail fell on Stadium Drive.
Eden	6/11/2014	1	Quarter size hail fell along Valley Drive along the golf course.
Reidsville	6/19/2014	0.75	Penny size hail covered the ground.
Ellisboro	9/16/2014	1	An upper level disturbance passing across the mid-Atlantic region triggered showers and a few thunderstorms during late afternoon and early evening. While instability was modest, one storm intensified to severe levels and produced quarter-size hail.
Monroeton	4/20/2015	1	Quarter size hail fell for three minutes.
Spray	4/20/2015	1	Hail up to quarter size fell for seven minutes.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Harrisons	5/11/2015	0.75	The public observed penny-sized hail.
Ellisboro	4/28/2016	1	Quarter size hail fell near Belews Lake.
Midway	4/28/2016	1.25	Showers and thunderstorms developed in advance of an approaching cold front. Some of these storms produced hail ranging from quarter size to golf ball size.
Reidsville	6/29/2016	1.25	A stationary front was located across central North Carolina on the 29th, with a wave of low pressure developing along this boundary. In addition, an upper level storm system moved over the area, enhancing storm development across the North Carolina Piedmont, where storms produced damaging winds.
Bethany, Mayfield	9/28/2016	1	A quasi-stationary frontal boundary continued to produce bands of deep convection early in the morning on September 28th, as a strong upper low continued to deepen in parts of the Ohio Valley. Widespread severe weather began to occur in the midafternoon hours, mainly in the form of large hail and isolated wind damage across mainly the northern piedmont counties of North Carolina, as the storms moved off of the Blue Ridge Plateau.
Eden, Oregon Hill	5/11/2017	1	A stalled frontal boundary settled across the region on May 11th, providing enough differential heating and lift for scattered Thunderstorms to develop. The strongest storms produced isolated wind damage, especially near the Virginia state border.
Mayodan, Reidsville	5/31/2017	0.75	An upper level storm system rotating around a broad area of low pressure anchored across the Great Lakes pushed through the area on May 31st, spurring several thunderstorms across the northern Piedmont of North Carolina. These storms produced fairly extensive wind damage, toppling trees and power-lines resulting in thousands without power.
Oregon Hill	6/13/2017	0.88	High pressure centered to the south of the region provided ample moisture and warmer than normal temperatures for mid-June. A pronounced upper-level storm system to the west of the region would be the trigger to induce afternoon thunderstorms through much of the region. Some of the storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail.
Stoneville	6/15/2017	1	For several days, high pressure to the east had pushed warm and humid air into the region. As an upper level storm system moved across the mountains from the Ohio Valley, scattered severe thunderstorms developed across the area.
Monroeton, Reidsville	7/18/2017	0.75	Instability associated with the combination of a nearby upper level low pressure system and strong daytime heating triggered scattered thunderstorms that would intensify quickly in a weakly-capped atmosphere. Downdraft CAPE values were in the range of 800 to 1100 J/Kg across the region. These conditions allowed for the development of severe thunderstorms that produced large hail and damaging winds.
Reidsville	3/17/2018	1	As high pressure started to depart the area, moisture levels started to rise across the area and a warm front was approaching from the south. A storm developed head of this front over Rockingham County and progressed into Caswell County. Along its course it produced 30 to 50 mph wind gusts and hail ranging from pea to quarter size.
Ellisboro, Intelligence	4/8/2019	1.25	A potent area of low pressure and its associated frontal boundaries crossed the region during the afternoon. A few of these storms grew in size enough to produce large hail and damaging winds.
Harrisons	5/31/2019	1	Hail up to the size of quarters fell near the intersection of Route 14 and Berrymore Road. The spotter also measured a wind gust of 36 MPH.
Wentworth	5/31/2019	1	Hail up to the size of quarters fell in Wentworth.
EDEN	5/1/2022	1	A strong cold front pushed across the region Sunday afternoon and evening producing thunderstorm wind damage and large hail. Increased southerly flow and warm air advection helped push temperatures into upper 70s and low 80s with dewpoints in the 60s adding support for scattered shower and storm activity. Instabilities, mid -level lapse rates, and deep layer shear values were modest with MLCAPE (Mixed Layer Convective Available Potential Energy) near 1,000 j/kg, mid-level lapse rates of 6-8 degrees C per km, and 0-6 km bulk effect shear values around 40-50 kts.
OREGON HILL	5/1/2022	1	A strong cold front pushed across the region Sunday afternoon and evening producing thunderstorm wind damage and large hail. Increased southerly flow and warm air advection

Location	Date	Size	Description
			helped push temperatures into upper 70s and low 80s with dewpoints in the 60s adding support for scattered shower and storm activity. Instabilities, mid -level lapse rates, and deep layer shear values were modest with MLCAPE (Mixed Layer Convective Available Potential Energy) near 1,000 j/kg, mid-level lapse rates of 6-8 degrees C per km, and 0-6 km bulk effect shear values around 40-50 kts.
RUFFIN	5/1/2022	1	A strong cold front pushed across the region Sunday afternoon and evening producing thunderstorm wind damage and large hail. Increased southerly flow and warm air advection helped push temperatures into upper 70s and low 80s with dewpoints in the 60s adding support for scattered shower and storm activity. Instabilities, mid -level lapse rates, and deep layer shear values were modest with MLCAPE (Mixed Layer Convective Available Potential Energy) near 1,000 j/kg, mid-level lapse rates of 6-8 degrees C per km, and 0-6 km bulk effect shear values around 40-50 kts.
MADISON	5/6/2022	1.5	Quarter to ping pong ball size hail reported. Storm report via mPING.
MAYODAN	5/6/2022	1.5	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
WENTWORTH	5/6/2022	1.5	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
RUFFIN	5/6/2022	2	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
RUFFIN	5/6/2022	1	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
SPRAY	4/6/2023	0.88	Large hail up to golf ball size fell and trees and power lines were downed by severe thunderstorms that developed in advance of an approaching cold front.
HAPPY HOME	4/6/2023	0.75	Large hail up to golf ball size fell and trees and power lines were downed by severe thunderstorms that developed in advance of an approaching cold front.
BOULEVARD	6/3/2023	1	A cold front pushed south across northwest North Carolina, sparking severe thunderstorms in the region. Winds from the severe thunderstorms brought down umerous trees and power lines, creating power outages that affected several thousand homes in the Eden area.
WENTWORTH	5/7/2024	1	A weak upper level disturbance moved across the region during the afternoon hours. Afternoon heating coupled with modest dew points resulted in building instability with steep lapse rates. Storms developed across the North Carolina Foothills and produced areas of wind damage and large hail.
REIDSVILLE	5/7/2024	0.75	A weak upper level disturbance moved across the region during the afternoon hours. Afternoon heating coupled with modest dew points resulted in building instability with steep lapse rates. Storms developed across the North Carolina Foothills and produced areas of wind damage and large hail.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	5/7/2024	1	A weak upper level disturbance moved across the region during the afternoon hours. Afternoon heating coupled with modest dew points resulted in building instability with steep lapse rates. Storms developed across the North Carolina Foothills and produced areas of wind damage and large hail.
Stokes County			
Lawsonville	6/2/2000	1	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 2nd produced hail up to 1 inch in diameter.

Location	Date	Size	Description
King	6/15/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and snapped utility poles in Courtney, downed trees in Wentworth, trees in Level Cross, trees and power lines in Eden, and downed large trees across Oregon Hill Rd in Mayfield.
Walnut Cove	6/26/2000	1	Thunderstorms on the evening of the 26th produced hail up to 1 inch in diameter.
Danbury, king, Sandy Ridge	6/1/2002	1.5	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 1st produced damaging winds and hail up to tennis ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 7 miles west of Yanceyville, Walnut Cove, 7 miles north of Jefferson, and downed trees and power lines in Mayodan.
Danbury	6/6/2002	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 6th produced damaging winds and hail up to nickel size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 5 miles east of Danbury, onto Route 135, 3 miles southeast of Stoneville, and trees and power lines 1 mile west of Eden,
Danbury	7/4/2002	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced damaging winds and hail up to one inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Elkin, southwestern Yadkin county, and across Ashe County. Thunderstorm winds also downed trees 4 miles west of Dobson, including onto two residences, causing damage to the roofs.
Danbury, Meadows	8/15/2002	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 15th produced hail up to dime size.
Dillard	7/19/2003	1.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
King	8/5/2003	1.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced hail up to golf ball size and flash flooding. A thunderstorm produced nickel to golf ball sized hail in King during a ten-minute period. A thunderstorm produced ping pong ball sized hail 2 miles northeast of Camp Springs, destroying a tobacco crop. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused several roads in southwestern Caswell County to flood and be closed.
Lawsonville	5/23/2004	0.75	Severe thunderstorms downed a large tree and produced hail from penny to nickel size.
King	6/7/2005	0.75	A severe thunderstorm during the afternoon of the 7th produced hail up to quarter sized in Stokes county.
Pinnacle	6/7/2005	1	A severe thunderstorm during the afternoon of the 7th produced hail up to quarter sized in Stokes county.
Collinstown	8/4/2005	0.75	
Francisco	9/20/2005	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 20th produced hail up to penny size in Francisco.
Danbury	5/14/2006	0.75	Numerous thunderstorms formed late in the morning on the 14th, across the mountains of North Carolina, and spread east through the piedmont during the early afternoon. The severe thunderstorms produced mainly large hail, generally less than 1 inch in diameter, with golf ball sized hail falling in Reidsville. The only wind damage occurred in Rockingham County, 5 miles southeast of Reidsville, with one tree downed.
Danbury, Germanton, Walnut Cove	6/11/2006	1	A severe thunderstorm produced hail up to quarter sized and downed tree limbs which created power outages.
Quaker Gap	7/13/2006	0.75	In advance of an approaching cold front, thunderstorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100-year-

Location	Date	Size	Description
			old, 50-foot-tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Walnut Cove	6/11/2007	1	Quarter size hail fell along highway 89 in Walnut Cove.
Danbury	6/16/2007	1.75	Golf ball hail covered the ground along Moores Spring Road near Hanging Rock State Park.
Walnut Cove	8/22/2007	0.75	Hail up to the size of pennies fell 2 miles south of Walnut Cove.
Sandy Ridge	4/26/2008	0.75	A cold front moved through the area bringing with it showers and thunderstorms. One of the storms produced large hail.
Francisco	5/8/2008	1	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
Dillard, Volunteer	5/11/2008	0.88	A closed upper low moved across the Ohio Valley, and a strong jet stream was in place to trigger isolated severe thunderstorms across portions of northwest North Carolina, during the afternoon of May 11th. These storms produced wind damage and hail up to the size of nickels.
Sandy Ridge	6/3/2008	0.75	Low level boundaries, an unstable airmass, and an upper level disturbance provided the trigger for a thunderstorm to become severe over Stokes County, NC, during the afternoon of June 3. This storm brought penny sized hail and damaging winds.
Pine Hall	6/26/2008	0.75	An unstable atmosphere set the stage for afternoon development of showers and thunderstorms on June 26. Some of these storms reached severe levels and generated large hail and damaging downburst winds.
Lawsonville	8/2/2008	0.75	A cold front moving into the central and southern Appalachians provided the focus for severe thunderstorm development during the afternoon of August 2nd. Damaging winds, and hail up to the size of quarters occurred.
Dillard	8/14/2008	0.75	Penny sized hail fell for five minutes.
Dillard	8/14/2008	0.88	Penny to nickel sized hail fell for 10 minutes.
Danbury	5/28/2010	1.25	Half dollar size hail fell at the 911 center.
Moores Springs	2/28/2011	0.88	A cold front brought an abrupt end to record-setting temperatures in parts of the area and triggered some strong to severe storms across several counties. Most of the storms produced only penny-size hail but a few produced wind damage or severe hail.
Danbury	4/27/2011	1	Widespread severe weather impacted the area. A strong upper level trough approaching from the west provided strong winds aloft, and a weak upper level low pressure system moved across during the afternoon hours setting off scattered thunderstorms. These storms quickly became severe. In total, there were 4 tornadoes with numerous reports of damaging winds and large hail. Heavy rainfall from these storms also caused scattered flash flooding.
Germanton	5/24/2011	1	Quarter-size hail covered the ground on Boles Road.
Poplar Springs	5/24/2011	1	Up to quarter size hail along Musket Drive.
King	7/4/2011	1.75	A strong upper level wave moved across the area during the afternoon. The lift created by this wave combined with moderate to strong instability over the region produced widespread showers and thunderstorms. Enough dry air was present in the low and mid levels to allow for strong downbursts of winds to occur with many of these storms. A few storms also produced large hail.

Location	Date	Size	Description
King	8/14/2011	1.75	Thunderstorms developed along a cold front and a trough of low pressure east of the mountains in the afternoon. The storms produced large hail and damaging winds.
Volunteer	5/1/2012	1.75	Golfball size hail was reported near the intersection of Mitchell Road and Wilson Road.
Volunteer	5/1/2012	0.75	Penny size hail was reported along Oscar Frye Road.
Volunteer	5/1/2012	1	Quarter size hail was reported on McDaniel Road, just south of Westfield.
Walnut Cove	5/1/2012	1.75	The day started off with a decaying high-pressure wedge situated across the piedmonts of Virginia and North Carolina, while a warm front was making its way northward across Kentucky into the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. A strong upper level disturbance moved eastward along the warm front from Kentucky into the mountains during the early part of the afternoon. Several strong to severe thunderstorms developed by midafternoon as the disturbance moved east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, interacting with unstable air due to strong daytime heating.
Pine Hall	6/30/2012	0.88	A passing upper level disturbance interacted with a very unstable atmosphere near the surface to generate isolated, large hail producing thunderstorms. Some of these were accompanied by damaging winds.
King	7/1/2012	1	An amplified ridge over the central U.S. set the stage for scattered to numerous severe storms during the day as several short-wave disturbances dropped southeast across the southern Appalachians while surface conditions became remained very warm and unstable under the intense early July sun. Surface temperatures approached 100F over the piedmont during the afternoon creating steep lapse rates as well.
Francisco	8/1/2012	1	The public observed quarter-sized hail falling for approximately 15 minutes.
Meadows	5/6/2013	1	A deep upper level low pressure system was pinwheeling across Tennessee, while high pressure was wedged against the eastern face of the Appalachians. Breaks in the cloud cover across northern North Carolina added to the surface-based instability, which allowed thunderstorms across the area to intensify to severe levels during the evening.
King	6/13/2013	1.5	A cold front moved across the region in the form of a squall line of storms. Winds of 60 to 70 mph accompanied this squall line, resulting a widespread wind damage. Large hail also accompanied some of the stronger storms.
King	7/24/2014	1	The severe thunderstorm in Stokes County was associated with an upper level disturbance crossing the mountains and a cold front pushing into a typical July warm and humid air mass.
Dillard	9/4/2015	1	A backdoor cold front made its way southward across the Piedmont during the evening, supported aloft by an upper level disturbance passing across the central Appalachians in the otherwise upper level ridging environment covering much of the southeast and mid-Atlantic states. The cold front and disturbance provided increased instability, allowing strong to severe thunderstorms to develop in the very warm moist air south of the cold front.
Campbell	4/28/2016	1.75	Showers and thunderstorms developed in advance of an approaching cold front. Some of these storms produced hail ranging from quarter size to golf ball size.
Capella	4/28/2016	1.75	Showers and thunderstorms developed in advance of an approaching cold front. Some of these storms produced hail ranging from quarter size to golf ball size.
Capella	5/2/2016	0.88	A cold front situated across the Ohio Valley and extending into New England early on May 2nd began sagging south into an unstable air-mass during the afternoon and early evening. Scattered severe storms formed along this boundary, impacting a large portion of the Mid-Atlantic region, producing large hail and damaging winds.
Danbury	5/2/2016	1	A cold front situated across the Ohio Valley and extending into New England early on May 2nd began sagging south into an unstable air-mass during the afternoon and early evening. Scattered severe storms formed along this boundary, impacting a large portion of the Mid-Atlantic region, producing large hail and damaging winds.
Flat Shoals	5/2/2016	1.25	A cold front situated across the Ohio Valley and extending into New England early on May 2nd began sagging south into an unstable air-mass during the afternoon and early evening.

Location	Date	Size	Description
			Scattered severe storms formed along this boundary, impacting a large portion of the Mid-Atlantic region, producing large hail and damaging winds.
Meadows	7/8/2016	0.88	A strong upper level disturbance pushed across the central Appalachians, triggering an organized line of severe thunderstorms. Strong daytime heating ahead of an approaching cold front supported afternoon temperature in the upper 80s and the low 90s. CAPE values approached 2500 J/Kg, while mid-level winds were observed in the 30 to 40 knot range.
Capella	9/28/2016	1	A quasi-stationary frontal boundary continued to produce bands of deep convection early in the morning on September 28th, as a strong upper low continued to deepen in parts of the Ohio Valley. Widespread severe weather began to occur in the midafternoon hours, mainly in the form of large hail and isolated wind damage across mainly the northern piedmont counties of North Carolina, as the storms moved off of the Blue Ridge Plateau.
Meadows	9/29/2016	1	A strong upper low situated across the Ohio River Valley continued its journey south, where it settled just to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. This low aided in the initiation of strong to severe thunderstorms during the afternoon hours of September 29th, which produced large hail and isolated wind damage across the higher elevations of northwest North Carolina before pushing just east of the Blue Ridge divide.
Danbury	9/30/2016	1.75	Showers and thunderstorms formed along a leading edge of a strong, nearly stationary low-pressure system centered over Kentucky during the evening hours of September 30th. showers and thunderstorms initiated as a result of a very moist fall atmosphere with dew points in the 70's. Thunderstorm wind damage and large hail were recorded in parts of northwest North Carolina.
Walnut Cove	5/10/2018	1	A cold front approaching from the west would prompt isolated convection in the mountains. As the front pushed the storms east of the Blue Ridge where higher instabilities existed, the storms became more organized producing damaging winds and large hail.
Dodgetown	5/31/2019	1.25	Hail from the size of quarters to half dollar coins fell near the intersection of Troy Joyce Road and Highway 772.
Dodgetown	5/31/2019	1	Hail up to the size of quarters fell near the intersection of Ernas Drive and Highway 772.
Hartman	5/31/2019	1	Hail up to the size of quarters fell near the intersection of Pitzer Road and Stanley Mabe Road.
Lawsonville	5/31/2019	0.88	An approaching cold front combined with a hot and humid air mass triggered scattered severe thunderstorm across the North Carolina Piedmont. These storms produced hail up to the size of golf balls and damaging winds that blew down numerous trees and power lines. Some of the trees fell on to homes. The winds also blew the roof off a picnic shelter and threw it to the ground in Caswell County.
FRANCISCO	4/9/2021	1	An upper level areas of low pressure passing through the region with modest instability and ample shear, coupled with early season low freezing levels produced several large hail producing thunderstorms.
DILLARD	5/6/2022	1	Several rounds of severe storms developed in advance of a cold front. Multicellular clusters and supercells were the primary storm modes during this event which contributed to damaging winds, large hail, and one tornado. CAPE values were 1,000 to 2,500 j/kg with helicity values near 300 m2/s2.
PINE HALL	5/6/2022	0.75	Penny to dime size hail observed near Pine Hall.
PINE HALL	5/6/2022	1	Storm report via mping.
MT VIEW	5/7/2024	1	A business on Denny Road reported hail slightly larger than the size of a quarter.
Surry County			
Dobson	4/17/2000	1	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 17th produced hail up to one inch in diameter and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Dobson.
Level Cross	5/13/2000	1.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 13th produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in Wentworth, downed trees 7 miles southwest of Lawsonville, and downed trees 1 1/2 miles northwest of Pilot Mtn.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Elkin	5/28/2000	1.75	Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 28th produced hail up to golf ball size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in southwestern Rockingham County.
Toast	4/30/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and early evening hours on the 30th produced hail up to quarter size. Up to quarter size hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Reidsville.
Dobson	5/2/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Elkin, Mt Airy	5/3/2003	1.25	Thunderstorms during the afternoon an early evening hour on the 3rd produced hail up to golf ball size. Up to golf ball size hail covered the ground in Elkin and up to quarter size hail covered the ground in Mt. Airy.
Pilot Mtn	7/19/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Salem	8/5/2003	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced hail up to golf ball size and flash flooding. A thunderstorm produced nickel to golf ball sized hail in King during a ten-minute period. A thunderstorm produced ping pong ball sized hail 2 miles northeast of Camp Springs, destroying a tobacco crop. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused several roads in southwestern Caswell County to flood and be closed.
Dobson	7/18/2004	0.88	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 18th produced penny sized hail in Ennice. Thunderstorms downed trees and produced nickel size hail near Dobson.
Elkin	3/23/2005	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of 23rd produced hail up to quarter sized across northern North Carolina.
Elkin	3/23/2005	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of 23rd produced hail up to quarter sized across northern North Carolina.
Low Gap	7/1/2005	0.88	
Mt Airy	9/20/2005	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 20th produced hail up to penny size and downed trees in the Mount Airy area.
Toast	4/3/2006	0.75	A cold front moved through the area on April 2nd into April 3rd. Some of the storms in the line of storms associated with the front became severe...and produced penny to nickel size hail, and some trees were downed by 70 mph winds.
Dobson	5/14/2006	0.75	Hail covered the ground.
Mt Airy	6/11/2006	0.88	
Mt Airy	6/11/2006	0.88	Nickel sized hail covered the ground.
White Plains	7/4/2006	0.75	
Mountain Park	10/5/2006	1	A backdoor cold front progressed south through the region on the afternoon and evening of October 5th. This front helped prompt showers and thunderstorms across the region with some of the storms reaching severe limits. Severe hail ranging from penny size to quarter size occurred.
Mt Airy	4/15/2007	1	Two severe thunderstorms produced large hail over parts of northwest North Carolina.
Siloam	6/11/2007	0.75	Severe thunderstorms produced wind damage and hail up to quarter size in northwest North Carolina.
State Rd	6/28/2007	1	Severe thunderstorms resulted in wind damage and hail up to the size of quarters.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Dobson	5/8/2008	0.88	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
Level Cross	5/8/2008	1	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
Mt Airy	5/8/2008	1.75	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
State Rd	5/8/2008	1	A strong storm system across the Ohio Valley during the afternoon of Thursday, May 8th, pushed east toward the mountains Thursday evening. A boundary was trailing from the low across southern Virginia. This put the region in a high shear environment, meaning, winds at the surface were blowing from the southeast, while a few thousand feet above the surface, the winds were blowing out of the southwest at 40 to 50 mph. Supercells formed in the foothills and piedmont of North Carolina, ahead of a strong but broken line of thunderstorms that formed just west of the mountains and became more organized by the time it reached the Blue Ridge. These severe thunderstorms brought damaging winds, large hail and flash flooding to portions of Northwest North Carolina.
Dobson	6/22/2008	0.88	Hail fell at Red Brush Road.
Low Gap	7/7/2008	0.88	An uncharacteristic area of relatively cool low pressure moved southeast out of Canada into the region. Daytime heating due to sunshine combined with the relatively cooler low overhead and helped to result in a very unstable atmosphere. The result was the formation of thunderstorms with numerous reports of severe hail and damaging winds.
Pine Ridge	7/7/2008	1.75	The hail ranged from quarter size to golf ball size.
Pine Ridge	7/7/2008	0.88	An uncharacteristic area of relatively cool low pressure moved southeast out of Canada into the region. Daytime heating due to sunshine combined with the relatively cooler low overhead and helped to result in a very unstable atmosphere. The result was the formation of thunderstorms with numerous reports of severe hail and damaging winds.
Pine Ridge	7/7/2008	0.75	An uncharacteristic area of relatively cool low pressure moved southeast out of Canada into the region. Daytime heating due to sunshine combined with the relatively cooler low overhead and helped to result in a very unstable atmosphere. The result was the formation of thunderstorms with numerous reports of severe hail and damaging winds.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Elkin	8/2/2008	1	A cold front moving into the central and southern Appalachians provided the focus for severe thunderstorm development during the afternoon of August 2nd. Damaging winds, and hail up to the size of quarters occurred.
Pilot Mtn	8/2/2008	1	A cold front moving into the central and southern Appalachians provided the focus for severe thunderstorm development during the afternoon of August 2nd. Damaging winds, and hail up to the size of quarters occurred.
Flat Rock	9/30/2008	0.88	Hail covered the ground near Slate Mountain.
Flat Rock	9/30/2008	1.75	Hail covered the ground.
Mt Airy	9/30/2008	1.75	Hail covered the ground and also destroyed a pickup truck.
Dobson	8/20/2009	0.88	A severe thunderstorm affected portions of Surry County during the evening of August 20th.
Dobson	5/15/2010	0.75	Penny size hail fell at the intersection of Old and New Route 601.
Mountain Park	5/15/2010	1	A thunderstorm produced quarter size hail that covered the ground on Union Hill Road.
Mountain Park	5/15/2010	1	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of a cold front. Enough instability existed for some of these storms to reach severe limits and produce large hail.
Dobson	5/28/2010	0.75	A backdoor cold front pushed south into the region and stalled along the crest of the Blue Ridge along a north to south orientation. During the afternoon and early evening, numerous thunderstorms developed along and near the front. Some of these produced damaging wind and hail along with flash flooding.
Bottom	7/18/2010	1	A Bermuda high pressure area ushered in warm and humid air to the mid-Atlantic region and the Carolinas. Diurnally driven thunderstorms developed, with a few of storms turning severe in northwest North Carolina.
Pine Ridge	7/18/2010	0.75	A Bermuda high pressure area ushered in warm and humid air to the mid-Atlantic region and the Carolinas. Diurnally driven thunderstorms developed, with a few of storms turning severe in northwest North Carolina.
Low Gap	7/26/2010	1.75	A frontal boundary across western North Carolina interacted with high instability to produce isolated severe thunderstorms. One of the storms interacted with the front to produce large hail and a brief EF0 tornado in near Low Gap.
Ararat	2/28/2011	0.88	A cold front brought an abrupt end to record-setting temperatures in parts of the area and triggered some strong to severe storms across several counties. Most of the storms produced only penny-size hail but a few produced wind damage or severe hail.
Dobson	2/28/2011	1	Quarter-size hail covered the ground on Trade Lane.
Pilot Mtn	2/28/2011	0.88	A cold front brought an abrupt end to record-setting temperatures in parts of the area and triggered some strong to severe storms across several counties. Most of the storms produced only penny-size hail but a few produced wind damage or severe hail.
Ararat	4/9/2011	1	A high pressure centered over New England pushed a back door cold front into portions of Northwest North Carolina. This front, combined with an upper level low pressure system, triggered a few severe thunderstorms.
Ararat	4/9/2011	0.75	A high pressure centered over New England pushed a back door cold front to northwest North Carolina. At the same time a strong upper level low pressure system approached from the west during the afternoon of the 9th. This resulted in the development of severe thunderstorms which produced large hail.
Salem	4/9/2011	0.75	A high pressure centered over New England pushed a back door cold front to northwest North Carolina. At the same time a strong upper level low pressure system approached from the west during the afternoon of the 9th. This resulted in the development of severe thunderstorms which produced large hail.
White Plains	4/9/2011	0.88	A high pressure centered over New England pushed a back door cold front into portions of Northwest North Carolina. This front, combined with an upper level low pressure system, triggered a few severe thunderstorms.
Bottom	4/26/2011	1	Southerly winds out ahead of a deep trough over the southern plains ushered in warm and humid air into the region. The resulting instability, combined with moderate winds aloft,

Location	Date	Size	Description
			combined to produce an environment marginally favorable for severe weather. Thunderstorms formed mainly along and east of the Blur Ridge during the afternoon, and several of these storms became severe with large hail and strong winds.
Mountain Park	5/23/2011	1	Hail fell for about 3 minutes in the Mountain Park area.
State Rd	5/23/2011	0.88	A large supercell brought numerous reports of severe weather mainly to parts of Wilkes County but also into western Surry County.
Fairview	5/24/2011	1.5	Two distinct upper level storm systems passed through the area, one in the late morning, the second during the late afternoon and early evening. Each brought a round of active severe weather to the region. Enough time passed after the exit of the first for afternoon heating to play a factor just prior to the arrival of the second. The earlier storms were primarily hail, while the second round consisted of strong damaging winds. Precipitation was also heavy with radar estimated rainfall from eastern Watauga county through northern Wilkes county ranging from 1 to 3.5 inches in several hours with flooding reported near Millers Creek.
Mountain Park	5/24/2011	1.25	Two distinct upper level storm systems passed through the area, one in the late morning, the second during the late afternoon and early evening. Each brought a round of active severe weather to the region. Enough time passed after the exit of the first for afternoon heating to play a factor just prior to the arrival of the second. The earlier storms were primarily hail, while the second round consisted of strong damaging winds. Precipitation was also heavy with radar estimated rainfall from eastern Watauga county through northern Wilkes county ranging from 1 to 3.5 inches in several hours with flooding reported near Millers Creek.
Siloam	5/24/2011	1	Hail occurred on Atkinson Road.
State Rd	5/24/2011	1.5	Two distinct upper level storm systems passed through the area, one in the late morning, the second during the late afternoon and early evening. Each brought a round of active severe weather to the region. Enough time passed after the exit of the first for afternoon heating to play a factor just prior to the arrival of the second. The earlier storms were primarily hail, while the second round consisted of strong damaging winds. Precipitation was also heavy with radar estimated rainfall from eastern Watauga county through northern Wilkes county ranging from 1 to 3.5 inches in several hours with flooding reported near Millers Creek.
State Rd	6/11/2011	1	Quarter size hail fell along Mountain Park Road.
Low Gap	8/18/2011	0.88	An approaching upper level storm system embedded in the northwest flow aloft, along with low level moisture convergence and daytime heating, triggered thunderstorm development in the early afternoon. A few of these storms brought hail up to quarter size and damaging winds. A slow-moving storm dropped intense rainfall over Sparta, NC causing small streams to flood.
Low Gap	8/18/2011	1	An approaching upper level storm system embedded in the northwest flow aloft, along with low level moisture convergence and daytime heating, triggered thunderstorm development in the early afternoon. A few of these storms brought hail up to quarter size and damaging winds. A slow-moving storm dropped intense rainfall over Sparta, NC causing small streams to flood.
Pilot Mtn	9/2/2011	1	Energy associated with the approach of an upper storm system arrived during the peak heating of the day. This combined with plenty of low-level moisture across the region helped to generate numerous showers and storms. Some of these storms reached severe levels and produced damaging winds and large hail. Heavy rain from one of the storms prompted flash flooding.
Woodville	3/24/2012	1.75	A car had a windshield broken out while driving on East Pine Street.
Fairview	5/1/2012	1	A few quarter size hailstones were mixed together with dime to nickel size hail.
State Rd	5/1/2012	0.75	Penny size hail was reported covering the ground along State Road.
Mt Airy	5/15/2012	0.88	Nickel size hail was observed on Hickory Street.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Woodville	6/24/2012	1	Quarter size hail fell on Slate Mountain Road.
Low Gap	6/30/2012	1.25	Half dollar size hail fell on Ramey Creek Road.
Woodville	7/3/2012	1	A broad upper ridge to over the central U.S. continued to allow periodic upper level storm systems to drop toward the region. Despite a fairly disorganized surface pattern the intense heat and high humidity helped to generate a few severe thunderstorms in the afternoon.
Elkin	7/5/2012	1	Several upper level storm systems rotating around an upper high centered over the mid-Mississippi Valley helped to generate severe thunderstorms across the mountains. The convective activity was initiated out of the remains of a nocturnal Mesoscale Convective System (MCS) over the Ohio Valley that encountered increasing shear and instability as it moved into the southern Appalachians.
Fairview	7/5/2012	1	Several upper level storm systems rotating around an upper high centered over the mid-Mississippi Valley helped to generate severe thunderstorms across the mountains. The convective activity was initiated out of the remains of a nocturnal Mesoscale Convective System (MCS) over the Ohio Valley that encountered increasing shear and instability as it moved into the southern Appalachians.
Woodville	8/7/2012	0.75	The public observed penny-sized hail on Minervia Way approximately five miles north of Francisco.
Pilot Mtn	8/8/2012	1	The public observed quarter-sized hail. Hail up to the size of quarters fell in the area for up to 20 minutes.
Shoal	8/8/2012	1	A series of upper level disturbances were moving through a broad, slightly negatively tilted upper trough located across the Great Lakes. With a warm, very moist air mass present across the region, scattered to numerous showers and thunderstorms developed during the early afternoon across northwest North Carolina along a weak surface trough. Several of these storms reached severe limits producing quarter to half-dollar-sized hail and isolated damaging wind reports.
Low Gap	5/6/2013	1	A deep upper level low pressure system was pinwheeling across Tennessee, while high pressure was wedged against the eastern face of the Appalachians. Breaks in the cloud cover across northern North Carolina added to the surface-based instability, which allowed thunderstorms across the area to intensify to severe levels during the evening.
Mt Airy	6/17/2014	0.88	Nickel size hail fell at the Mayberry Mall.
Zephyr	6/19/2014	1	Hail fell that ranged from nickel to quarter size.
Zephyr	6/19/2014	1	A strong upper level disturbance passed along an approaching cold front. Numerous showers and thunderstorms developed across the region. Some of these thunderstorms increased to severe levels and produced damaging winds and large hail.
Toast	2/24/2016	1.75	A strong surface low was located over Western Tennessee in the morning. A wedge was in place over the region and expected to be eroded by a strong low-level jet. Bulk shear of 60 knots and Storm-Relative Helicity in the 400-600 m**2/s**2 range provided the dynamics for this severe event. With this in place, thunderstorms developed mainly east of the Blue Ridge in the Piedmont. Reports of Thunderstorm wind damage and large hail came in from multiple counties across North Carolina.
White Plains	2/24/2016	1	A strong surface low was located over Western Tennessee in the morning. A wedge was in place over the region and expected to be eroded by a strong low-level jet. Bulk shear of 60 knots and Storm-Relative Helicity in the 400-600 m**2/s**2 range provided the dynamics for this severe event. With this in place, thunderstorms developed mainly east of the Blue Ridge in the Piedmont. Reports of Thunderstorm wind damage and large hail came in from multiple counties across North Carolina.
Mountain Park	5/2/2016	1	A cold front situated across the Ohio Valley and extending into New England early on May 2nd began sagging south into an unstable air-mass during the afternoon and early evening. Scattered severe storms formed along this boundary, impacting a large portion of the Mid-Atlantic region, producing large hail and damaging winds.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Pilot Mtn	9/29/2016	1	A strong upper low situated across the Ohio River Valley continued its journey south, where it settled just to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. This low aided in the initiation of strong to severe thunderstorms during the afternoon hours of September 29th, which produced large hail and isolated wind damage across the higher elevations of northwest North Carolina before pushing just east of the Blue Ridge divide.
Toast	9/29/2016	1.75	A strong upper low situated across the Ohio River Valley continued its journey south, where it settled just to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. This low aided in the initiation of strong to severe thunderstorms during the afternoon hours of September 29th, which produced large hail and isolated wind damage across the higher elevations of northwest North Carolina before pushing just east of the Blue Ridge divide.
Mt Airy	3/27/2017	0.88	A few thunderstorms developed ahead of a strong cold front during the afternoon and evening of the March 27th, a few of which intensified and became severe for short periods of time.
Mt Airy	3/27/2017	1	A few thunderstorms developed ahead of a strong cold front during the afternoon and evening of the March 27th, a few of which intensified and became severe for short periods of time.
White Plains	3/27/2017	1	A few thunderstorms developed ahead of a strong cold front during the afternoon and evening of the March 27th, a few of which intensified and became severe for short periods of time.
Bottom	4/15/2018	1.25	Hail varying from the size of quarters to half dollar coins fell for several minutes and covered the ground.
Pine Ridge	4/15/2018	1.75	Hail up to the size of golf balls fell at Pine Ridge.
Westfield	5/10/2018	1	A cold front approaching from the west would prompt isolated convection in the mountains. As the front pushed the storms east of the Blue Ridge where higher instabilities existed, the storms became more organized producing damaging winds and large hail.
Bottom	4/19/2019	0.75	A strong area of low pressure moved from the Mississippi Valley into the Tennessee Valley. The atmosphere in advance of this system was ripe for the development of strong thunderstorms with damaging winds. Some of these storms did produce damaging winds over parts of the Foothill and Piedmont regions of northwest North Carolina.
Elkin	5/31/2019	1	Hail from the size of nickels to quarters fell near the intersection of Johnson Ridge Road and Claremont Drive near Elkin.
Fairview	7/31/2019	1.75	An upper level storm system and a weak surface boundary interacted with a moist and unstable air mass to form a few severe thunderstorms across northwest North Carolina.These storms brought down trees dropped large hail up to the size of golf balls.
MT AIRY	4/9/2021	1	An upper level areas of low pressure passing through the region with modest instability and ample shear, coupled with early season low freezing levels produced several large hail producing thunderstorms.
TOAST	4/9/2021	0.88	An upper level areas of low pressure passing through the region with modest instability and ample shear, coupled with early season low freezing levels produced several large hail producing thunderstorms.
SALEM	4/9/2021	0.88	An upper level areas of low pressure passing through the region with modest instability and ample shear, coupled with early season low freezing levels produced several large hail producing thunderstorms.
WOODVILLE	4/9/2021	1	An upper level areas of low pressure passing through the region with modest instability and ample shear, coupled with early season low freezing levels produced several large hail producing thunderstorms.
FAIRVIEW	6/16/2022	1	A ridge over the Tennessee Valley contributed to an extremely hot and humid environment over North Carolina. There was anomalously high instability in the area as well. This instability combined with an approaching outflow boundary from a complex of thunderstorms to the north, helped trigger widespread showers and thunderstorms. Several of these storms produced damaging winds and large hail.

Location	Date	Size	Description
MT AIRY	4/6/2023	1	Quarter size hail fell along the 300 block of South Main Street in Mount Airy.
SALEM	4/6/2023	1.75	Large hail up to golf ball size fell and trees and power lines were downed by severe thunderstorms that developed in advance of an approaching cold front.
WHITE PLAINS	4/6/2023	1	Large hail up to golf ball size fell and trees and power lines were downed by severe thunderstorms that developed in advance of an approaching cold front.
BANNERTOWN	4/6/2023	1	Large hail up to golf ball size fell and trees and power lines were downed by severe thunderstorms that developed in advance of an approaching cold front.
ELKIN	4/28/2023	1	A retreating area of high pressure over Virginia, and a northward advancing warm front moving into Virginia, set the stage for an unstable atmosphere prone for rotation over the Piedmont and Foothill region of North Carolina. By the afternoon hours, showers and storms starting forming, with a couple of these storms reached severe levels with hail and damaging winds. A shortly lived EF0 tornado occurred near Elkin in Surry County.
WOODVILLE	5/16/2023	1.25	A region of low pressure pushed a strong cold front eastward and lifted a warm front northward through the Mid Atlantic during May 16. More than sufficient instability and shear in North Carolina resulted in a few rounds of discrete thunderstorms that organized into a quasi-linear structure, which resulted in areas of thunderstorm wind damage and hail.
DOBSON	5/7/2024	1.75	A weak upper level disturbance moved across the region during the afternoon hours. Afternoon heating coupled with modest dew points resulted in building instability with steep lapse rates. Storms developed across the North Carolina Foothills and produced areas of wind damage and large hail.
COPELAND	5/7/2024	1.75	A weak upper level disturbance moved across the region during the afternoon hours. Afternoon heating coupled with modest dew points resulted in building instability with steep lapse rates. Storms developed across the North Carolina Foothills and produced areas of wind damage and large hail.
Yadkin County			
Jonesville	5/13/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 13th produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in Wentworth, downed trees 7 miles southwest of Lawsonville, and downed trees 1 1/2 miles northwest of Pilot Mtn.
Marler	5/27/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 27th produced hail up to dime size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees 5 miles south of Wilkesboro.
East Bend	6/3/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 3rd produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across eastern Wilkes County and large tree limbs 2 miles north of Mt Airy.
Enon	6/15/2000	0.75	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and snapped utility poles in Courtney, downed trees in Wentworth, trees in Level Cross, trees and power lines in Eden, and downed large trees across Oregon Hill Rd in Mayfield.
East Bend	6/1/2002	0.88	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 1st produced damaging winds and hail up to tennis ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 7 miles west of Yanceyville, Walnut Cove, 7 miles north of Jefferson, and downed trees and power lines in Mayodan.
Enon	4/30/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and early evening hours on the 30th produced hail up to quarter size. Up to quarter size hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Reidsville.
East Bend	5/2/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
East Bend	5/2/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours on the 2nd produced hail up to half dollar size. Hail up to three quarters of an inch in diameter covered the ground in Dobson, East Bend, and 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Boonville	5/3/2003	1.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon an early evening hour on the 3rd produced hail up to golf ball size. Up to golf ball size hail covered the ground in Elkin and up to quarter size hail covered the ground in Mt. Airy.
Boonville, Courtney	7/19/2003	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnacle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Yadkinville	7/10/2004	0.88	During the afternoon of the 10th, severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds across portions of Northwest North Carolina. Trees were blown over along Highway 89E, 2 miles east of Mt. Airy.
East Bend	3/23/2005	0.75	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of 23rd produced hail up to quarter sized across northern North Carolina.
Jonesville	3/23/2005	1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of 23rd produced hail up to quarter sized across northern North Carolina.
Brooks	5/26/2006	0.75	Occurred along Interstate 77.
Yadkinville	6/11/2006	0.75	A severe thunderstorm produced hail up to penny sized and wind gusts up to 60 mph during the afternoon of the 11th. Trees where downed at the Intersection of Highway 601 and 421 in Yadkinville city limits and the Forbush Community. Several trees downed by a thunderstorm blocked Route 268 along Pilot Mountain in Surry county.
Huntsville	7/22/2006	0.75	Scattered thunderstorms formed in front of a cold front which was starting to move through the area. A couple of these strengthened to severe levels, producing penny to nickel size hail.
Yadkinville	7/22/2006	0.88	Scattered thunderstorms formed in front of a cold front which was starting to move through the area. A couple of these strengthened to severe levels, producing penny to nickel size hail.
Boonville	4/15/2007	0.75	Two severe thunderstorms produced large hail over parts of northwest North Carolina.
Boonville	4/15/2007	1	Two severe thunderstorms produced large hail over parts of northwest North Carolina.
East Bend	6/11/2007	0.88	Severe thunderstorms produced wind damage and hail up to quarter size in northwest North Carolina.
Yadkinville	6/29/2007	0.75	A severe thunderstorm produced penny sized hail.
Yadkinville	7/27/2007	0.88	A severe thunderstorm produced nickel size hail in Yadkin County.
Huntsville	8/22/2007	1.75	Golf ball hail was reported along Highway 421.
Yadkinville	8/22/2007	1	Quarter size hail covered the ground.
Marler	5/29/2009	0.75	A cold front moved through the area late in the afternoon into the early evening on May 29th. Thunderstorms developed along the Blue Ridge and moved eastward into the Piedmont. Some of these storms became severe producing penny size hail.
Lone Hickory	6/3/2009	0.75	A moderately unstable air mass and seasonably strong mid-level shear helped to produce multicellular storms on the afternoon of June 3rd which produced scattered pockets of damaging winds and some penny or larger size hail in the mountains and foothills.
Shacktown	7/27/2009	0.75	A thunderstorm produced penny size hail in Yadkin County.
Marler	3/28/2010	1	Severe thunderstorms brought quarter size hail near the intersection of Interstate 77 and U.S. Highway 421.
Flint Hill	4/9/2011	1	A high pressure centered over New England pushed a back door cold front into portions of Northwest North Carolina. This front, combined with an upper level low pressure system, triggered a few severe thunderstorms.

Location	Date	Size	Description
Huntsville	5/13/2011	0.88	An upper level storm system approaching from the west helped to trigger numerous showers and thunderstorms mainly over the mountainous terrain of northwest North Carolina. The storms developed along a slow-moving frontal boundary and with abundant moisture in place some of the storms produced heavy rainfall with flash flooding along with hail and strong winds.
Brooks	5/26/2011	1.25	The atmosphere quickly became unstable during the afternoon of May 26th resulting in the development of severe thunderstorms in northwest North Carolina. The first storms were primarily hail producers, but in the evening, a line of storms started forming in Western NC. From this point on, the main threat became damaging straight-line winds. In addition, training of cells over the mountains lead to isolated flash flooding. The storms finally moved east of the Blue Ridge in the late evening, where a bow echo type squall line developed and raced across Stokes County producing a wide swath of wind damage.
Wagoner	7/6/2011	1.75	A weak trough over the east coast, combined with a boundary in our vicinity, provided a focus for scattered shower and thunderstorm development. Instability was moderate, but winds aloft were weak, and thus most storms remained under severe limits, however a few strengthened enough to produce strong winds. These storms did produce brief heavy rainfall, with a few areas experiencing mainly minor flash flooding. A stronger cold front pushed through on the 8th bringing a pattern change to the region.
Boonville	8/13/2011	0.75	A line of storms affected northern Stokes County in the late afternoon and produced some wind damage. Later in the evening more storms affected Yadkin County with strong winds and heavy rain. One slow-moving thunderstorm dropped 3 to 5 inches of rain in several hours mainly over southeastern Yadkin County. Some flash flooding was reported along Forbush Creek west of Enon.
Forbush	3/24/2012	0.88	A large upper level low over the central U.S. began shifting east on the 23rd bringing several rounds of heavy rainfall and numerous severe thunderstorms. Rainfall was estimated at 2 to 2.5 inches in several hours across portions of western Surry County causing the flash flooding.
Swancreek	3/24/2012	1	A large upper level low over the central U.S. began shifting east on the 23rd bringing several rounds of heavy rainfall and numerous severe thunderstorms. Rainfall was estimated at 2 to 2.5 inches in several hours across portions of western Surry County causing the flash flooding.
Courtney	5/1/2012	1	An employee at Courtney Elementary School reported quarter size hail at the school.
East Bend	8/8/2012	1.25	The public observed half-dollar-sized hail on Lime Rock Road. Penny-sized hail was also observed by the public on Holly Springs Road between Linda Lane and Siloam Road. Hail of penny-sized fell in the area for up to 30 minutes.
Hamptonville	5/6/2013	1	One-inch hail was observed along Cranfill Road.
Wagoner	5/6/2013	1	One-inch hail was observed along Route 21.
Yadkinville	6/13/2013	1.5	A broad region of large hail fell in association with thunderstorms along a squall line. Quarter to ping pong ball size hail fell over a generous portion of Yadkinville, and some cars were damaged. Damage values are estimated.
Windsors Xrds	7/28/2013	0.88	Storms associated with a cold front erupted during the afternoon mainly over the piedmont. A few of the storms became severe with large hail and severe level winds.
Lone Hickory	6/16/2014	1.25	Half dollar size hail fell on Bethel Church Road. The hail fell continuously for 10 minutes.
Flint Hill	6/19/2014	1	Quarter size hail fell on Hennings Road.
Buck Shoals	4/9/2015	0.75	Numerous showers and some storms developed within the interaction of a stationary front over the region and upper level disturbances moving along this boundary. A number of the storms produced hail less than an inch in diameter with an isolated report of one-inch diameter hail. Damaging winds were produced by one thunderstorm in Yadkin County.
Yadkinville	4/9/2015	0.88	Hail ranged from penny to nickel size.

Location	Date	Size	Description
East Bend	5/21/2016	1	A weak upper low tracked southeast out of the Ohio Valley into Virginia during the morning hours of May 21st, spurring numerous showers and storms across the foothills of Northwest North Carolina. One of these storms became severe, producing large hail.
Boonville	9/28/2016	1	A quasi-stationary frontal boundary continued to produce bands of deep convection early in the morning on September 28th, as a strong upper low continued to deepen in parts of the Ohio Valley. Widespread severe weather began to occur in the midafternoon hours, mainly in the form of large hail and isolated wind damage across mainly the northern piedmont counties of North Carolina, as the storms moved off of the Blue Ridge Plateau.
Branon	5/19/2017	1	Above normal temperatures and abundant moisture triggered afternoon thunderstorms across portions of North Carolina ahead of a cold front. These scattered thunderstorms pulsed up periodically, producing isolated large hail and wind damage, especially for those located along and East of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Brooks	5/19/2017	1	Above normal temperatures and abundant moisture triggered afternoon thunderstorms across portions of North Carolina ahead of a cold front. These scattered thunderstorms pulsed up periodically, producing isolated large hail and wind damage, especially for those located along and East of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Arlington	5/31/2019	1.75	Hail up to the size of golf balls fell on Raccoon Crossing Lane about three miles east of Arlington.
Boonville	5/31/2019	1	An approaching cold front combined with a hot and humid air mass triggered scattered severe thunderstorm across the North Carolina Piedmont. These storms produced hail up to the size of golf balls and damaging winds that blew down numerous trees and power lines. Some of the trees fell on to homes. The winds also blew the roof off a picnic shelter and threw it to the ground in Caswell County.
BOONVILLE	4/28/2023	1	A retreating area of high pressure over Virginia, and a northward advancing warm front moving into Virginia, set the stage for an unstable atmosphere prone for rotation over the Piedmont and Foothill region of North Carolina. By the afternoon hours, showers and storms starting forming, with a couple of these storms reached severe levels with hail and damaging winds. A shortly lived EF0 tornado occurred near Elkin in Surry County.
EAST BEND	4/28/2023	1	A retreating area of high pressure over Virginia, and a northward advancing warm front moving into Virginia, set the stage for an unstable atmosphere prone for rotation over the Piedmont and Foothill region of North Carolina. By the afternoon hours, showers and storms starting forming, with a couple of these storms reached severe levels with hail and damaging winds. A shortly lived EF0 tornado occurred near Elkin in Surry County.
WINDSORS XRDS	6/26/2023	2	A strong upper level disturbance moved east through North Carolina and Virginia. Showers earlier in the day delayed the destabilization of the atmosphere until later in the afternoon, when thunderstorms, some severe, developed across the northern North Carolina Piedmont.
CYCLE	6/26/2023	1.75	A strong upper level disturbance moved east through North Carolina and Virginia. Showers earlier in the day delayed the destabilization of the atmosphere until later in the afternoon, when thunderstorms, some severe, developed across the northern North Carolina Piedmont.
BRANON	6/26/2023	1.25	A strong upper level disturbance moved east through North Carolina and Virginia. Showers earlier in the day delayed the destabilization of the atmosphere until later in the afternoon, when thunderstorms, some severe, developed across the northern North Carolina Piedmont.

TABLE H.6: HEAVY RAIN EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Description
Caswell County		
Estelle	7/21/2012	Emergency manager measured close to 6 inches of rain for this event which is fairly close to radar estimated amounts. The heaviest rains fell between Hamer and Semora. He confirmed that no flooding was observed despite the very heavy rainfall.
Semora	8/19/2018	The CoCoRaHS observer at Hyco (NC-CS-1) measured 3.00 inches in 24-hours ending at 730 AM local time.
Yanceyville	11/12/2018	The Yanceyville COOP station (YAVN7) measured 3.16 inches for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM local time on the 13th. This daily amount was the highest on record for November (old mark 2.34 inches on 11/12/2009). Records at this site began in late 1996.
TOPNOT	2/5/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Yanceyville 4 SE (YAVN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 2.38 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 1.98 inches on Feb. 16, 1998 (complete data since 1997). The station also set a February two-day record with 2.52 inches ending at 700 AM on the 7th, eclipsing the 2.48 inches on February 15-16, 1998
Davie County		
Mocksville	8/12/2004	Heavy rainfall resulted in flooding of some low spots and poor drainage areas.
Forsyth County		
Dennis	6/2/2010	Two inches of rain was reported to have fallen within 30 minutes time.
Rockingham County		
Eden	7/24/2018	A CoCoRaHS station at Eden 2.3 ENE measured 3.84 inches for the 24-hours ending 7 AM on July 25th.
Eden	7/24/2018	Eden COOP (EDEN7) had 2.10ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½ for the wettest July 25th on record with rainfall data back to 1950.
Eden	8/2/2018	Eden COOP station (EDEN7) measured 2.30 inches for the 24-hour period ending at 700 AM EDT on the 3rd. This was the highest ever for the date with continuous station data back to 1950.
Reidsville	8/2/2018	Reidsville 2 NW COOP station (RDVN7) measured 2.67 inches for the 24-hour period ending at 700 AM EDT on the 3rd. This was the highest ever for this date and the 8th highest August daily rainfall amount, with data back to 1962.
Eden	10/11/2018	The COOP observer at Eden (EDEN7) measured 6.08 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM local time, October 12. This was the 2nd highest 24-hour all-time rainfall at this station, behind the 7.92 inches on August 31, 1996. Nearly complete records date back to 1950 at this station. This value falls into the 90 percent confidence interval (5.73-6.68 inches) for a 25-year average recurrence interval (.04 annual exceedance probability) per NOAA Atlas 2. Most of the rain actually fell in a much shorter time period, between 3 and 6 hours.
Reidsville	10/11/2018	The COOP observer at Reidsville 2 NW (RDVN7) measured 4.65 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM local time, October 12. This was the highest 24-hour rainfall in the month of October at this station, ahead of October 9, 1975 at 4.10 inches and the 5th highest all-time daily rainfall. Nearly complete records date back to 1962 at this station. Most of the rain actually fell in a much shorter time period, between 3 and 6 hours.
Eden	11/12/2018	The COOP observer at Eden (EDEN7) reported 2.30 inches for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM local time on the 13th. This was a record for the date, November 13th (old record 1.16 inches in 1992) and 5th highest in the month of November. Precipitation records at this site date back to 1950.
Reidsville	11/12/2018	The Reidsville 2 NW COOP station (RDVN7) reported 2.56 inches for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM local time on the 13th. This daily amount was a record for November 13th (the previous record was 1.58 inches in 2004) and the 3rd highest in the month of November (monthly record is 3.00 inches on November 12, 2009). Records at this site date back to 1962.
EDEN	2/5/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Eden (EDEN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 3.93 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 2.25

		inches on Feb. 14, 1984 (complete data since 1950). The station also set a February two-day record with 4.69 inches ending at 700 AM on the 7th, eclipsing the 3.32 inches on February 25-26, 1979.
REIDSVILLE	2/6/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Reidsville 2 NW (REDN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 3.15 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 2.65 inches on Feb. 14, 1984 (complete data since 1962).
EDEN	11/10/2020	The Cooperative Weather Observer at Eden, NC (EDEN7) observed a 72-hour (ending 12Z on November 13th) precipitation amount of 3.37 inches. This was the 5th-highest 72-hour total for this station during the month of November. The 48-hour total (also ending 12Z on November 13th) of 2.78 inches was the 7th-highest 48-hour total for November. Precipitation records date back to September 1951.
MADISON	11/10/2020	Personal weather station KNCMADIS16 recorded a 72-hour storm-total rainfall amount, ending 12Z on November 13th, of 6.33 inches, though most of the rain fell within 48 hours. The station observed 4.6 inches within a 12-hour window on the morning of the 12th, between a 10- and 25-year Average Recurrence Interval per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Frequency Estimates.
STONEVILLE	6/11/2021	A personal weather station (Weather Underground: KNCSTONE2) recorded 2.82 inches of rain during a 60-minute period. This was a 50-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates.
Stokes County		
King	5/18/2018	The COOP observer at King (KIGN7) recorded 2.70 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on the 19th. This is the highest daily May rainfall at this station, with data back to 1999. The previous May record was 2.17 inches set May 9, 2012.
DANBURY	2/6/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Danbury (DNBN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 4.06 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 2.27 inches on Feb. 3, 1996 (complete data since 1947). The station also set a February two-day record with 4.89 inches ending 700 AM on the 7th, easily eclipsing the 3.21 inches on February 25-26, 1979.
DANBURY	2/6/2020	The CoCoRaHS site at Danbury 4.6 NNW (NC-SK-2) measured 5.24 inches in a 24-hour period ending at 800 AM EST. According to NOAA Atlas 14 this was approximately a 10-year rainfall event (0.10 annual chance of occurrence) at this location.
DILLARD	9/16/2024	A personal weather station (Weather Underground: KNCWALNU50) recorded a 24-hour rainfall amount, ending at 11 pm EST on the 17th, of 6.67 inches. This 24-hour total is between a 25-year and a 50-year Average Recurrence Interval event per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates.
MEADOWS	9/16/2024	A personal weather station (Weather Underground: KNCWALNU10) recorded a 24-hour rainfall amount, ending at 11 pm EST on the 17th, of 6.41 inches. This 24-hour total is about a 25-year Average Recurrence Interval event per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates.
Surry County		
Toast	2/10/2018	The COOP observer at Mt. Airy had a 24-hour total of 2.67 inches for the 24-hour period ending at 7 AM on the 11th. This was the 2nd highest daily rainfall total during the month of February at this location since records began in 1893.
Elkin	5/18/2018	The COOP observer at Elkin (EKNN7) recorded 3.00 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on the 19th. This is the 4th highest daily May rainfall at this station, with continuous data back to 1934.
Mt Airy	5/18/2018	The COOP observer at Mt. Airy 2W (MTAN7) recorded 3.50 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on the 19th. This is the highest daily May rainfall at this long-term station, with data back to 1893. The previous May record was 3.02 inches set May 15, 2012.
Elkin	10/10/2018	The COOP observer at Elkin (EKNN7) measured 5.50 inches for the 48-hour period ending 700 AM local time, October 12. This was the 3rd highest 48-hour rainfall in the month of October at this station. Rainfall was 2.20 inches ending at 700 AM on the 11th and 3.30 inches ending at 700 AM on the 12th. Nearly complete records date back to 1913 at this station.

Elkin	12/28/2018	The COOP station at Elkin (EKNN7) reported 1.95 inches for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM local time, which was the second highest on record for December 29th. The record is 2.31 inches in 1915. Continuous climate records at this station exist since 1913.
Elkin	6/17/2019	Elkin COOP (EKNN7) had 1.90 for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM EDT on the 18th, which was a record for the date. The old record was 1.35 inches set in 1972. Nearly continuous rainfall records have been kept at this site since 1913.
Mt Airy	6/17/2019	Mt. Airy 2 W COOP (MTAN7) had 1.69ï¿½ï¿½ï¿½ for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM EDT, which was a record for the date. The old record was 1.48 inches set in 1945. This one of the longest continuous running climate stations in the region with data back to 1893.
Mt Airy	6/17/2019	Mt. Airy 4.3W CoCoRaHS had 2.74 of rain in the 24 hours ending 700 AM EDT on the 18th.
TOAST	2/5/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Mt. Airy 2W (MTAN7) set a two-day February rainfall record for the 48-hours ending at 700 AM on February 7th with 3.89 inches. The old February two-day record was 3.40 inches in 1966. Nearly complete data at this station extends back to 1893.
ELKIN	2/5/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Elkin (EKNN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 3.07 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 2.75 inches on Feb. 13, 1966 (complete data since 1934). The station also set a February two-day record with 3.77 inches, eclipsing the 3.20 inches on February 25-26, 1979.
TOAST	4/12/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Mt. Airy (MTAN7) set a daily April rainfall record of 4.12 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on April 13th. The previous April record was 3.84 inches on Feb. 14, 1984 (complete data since 1893).
COPELAND	8/5/2020	A CoCoRaHS observer recorded at storm total amount of 3.78 inches of rainfall. The observer noted that 2.1 inches fell in about 45 minutes, estimated to be around a 50-year rainfall events for this duration.
ARARAT	8/24/2020	Widespread heavy rain upstream caused the Ararat River stream gauge at Ararat to rise from a stage of around 2 feet to a crest at around 11 feet in less than a 4-hour period, a within-bank rise to Action Stage for this gauge.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	9/21/2021	The AWOS at the Mt. Airy Surry County Airport (KMWK) observed a 24-hour rainfall total, ending 755 AM EDT, of 7.65 inches, which is between a 50- and 100-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 point frequency estimates for this duration.
ARARAT	9/21/2021	An automated weather station (Weather Underground: KNCARARA1) observed a 24-hour rainfall total, ending 8 AM EDT, of 6.18 inches, which is about a 25-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 point frequency estimates for this duration. This event includes 3.57 inches of rain which fell between 9 PM and midnight on the 21st, which is between a 25- and 50-year event per NOAA Atlas 14.
FLAT ROCK	9/21/2021	An automated weather station (Weather Underground: KNCMOUNT12) observed a 24-hour rainfall total, ending 8 AM EDT, of 7.83 inches, which is between a 50- and 100-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 point frequency estimates for this duration. This event includes about five inches of rain which fell between 9 PM and midnight on the 21st, which is between a 200- and 500-year event per NOAA Atlas 14.
FLAT ROCK	9/21/2021	An automated weather station (Weather Underground: KNCMOUNT12) observed a 24-hour rainfall total, ending 8 AM EDT, of 6.73 inches, which is between a 25- and 50-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas 14 point frequency estimates for this duration. This event includes about 4.47 inches of rain which fell between 9 PM and midnight on the 21st, which is between a 100- and 200-year event per NOAA Atlas 14. Rainfall rates between this 3-hour period continuously ranged between 1.5 and 2.5 inches per hour.
ARARAT	9/9/2023	A personal weather station (Weather Underground:KNCPILOT23) observed a 1-hour rainfall total of 3.86 inches between 2:48 pm and 3:48 pm on August 9th. This 1 hour total is around a 1,000-year Average recurrence interval (years) per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates. MRMS FLASH CREST Unit Streamflow indicated 4-6 m^3/sec per km^2. Radar estimated rainfall rates over this location at one point were in excess of 6 inches per hour.

ROCKFORD	1/9/2024	A personal weather station (Weather Underground: KNCSILOA8) recorded a 12-rainfall amount of 3.63 inches. This is about a 5-year Average Recurrence Interval event per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency estimates.
Yadkin County		
Yadkinville	6/16/2014	A total of 1.33 inches fell in 35 minutes.
Yadkinville	8/1/2018	CoCoRaHS observer measured 5.10 inches for 24-hours ending at 7 AM EDT. This is roughly a 10-year event (0.1 annual exceedance probability).
Yadkinville	8/1/2018	The Yadkinville 6 E COOP station (YKNN7) measured 2.93 for the 24-hours ending at 700 AM EDT on August 1st, the highest recorded on this date at this site since records began there in 1940 (with a break in data from 1952-1957).
Yadkinville	10/11/2018	The COOP observer at Yadkinville 6 E (YKNN7) measured 4.11 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM local time, October 12. This was the 2nd highest 24-hour rainfall in the month of October at this station, behind October 11, 1990 at 4.50 inches and the 11th highest all-time daily rainfall. Nearly complete records date back to 1940 at this station. Most of the rain actually fell in a much shorter time period, between 3 and 6 hours.
YADKINVILLE	2/5/2020	The NWS Cooperative station at Yadkinville 6 E (YKNN7) set a daily February rainfall record of 3.91 inches for the 24-hour period ending 700 AM EST on February 7th. The previous February record was 2.53 inches on Feb. 22, 1971 (nearly complete data since 1940). The station also set a February two-day record with 5.10 inches ending 700 AM on the 7th, easily eclipsing the 3.18 inches on February 27-28, 1987.
BRANON	8/5/2020	A home mesonet station recorded a storm total 4.67 inches of rain. Most of this fell in a 2-3 hour period, which equated to roughly a 150-year rainfall event during the 2 and 3 hour time periods per NOAA Atlas-14 point analysis.
YADKINVILLE	8/5/2020	A CoCoRaHS observer recorded a storm-total rainfall amount of 4.12 inches, much of which fell during at 2 to 3 hour time period. This equated to an estimated 150-year event for this location per NOAA Atlas-14 point analysis.
LONE HICKORY	8/5/2020	A home mesonet station recorded a storm total 3.96 inches of rain. Most of this fell in a little over 2 hours, which equated to a little over a 100-year rainfall event per NOAA Atlas-14 point analysis.
SHACKTOWN	11/10/2020	The Cooperative Weather Observer at Yadkin 6 E observed a 72-hour storm total of 5.70 inches rainfall, ending 12Z on November 13th. This is the highest 72-hour total for the month of November in the station's history, though only the 19th-highest of all months. The station observed a 24-hour total of 4.08 inches ending on 12Z of the 12th, and a 48-hour total of 5.15 inches ending at 12Z on the 13th, all of which are new highest records for the month of November. These amounts are in the 5- to 10-year ARI range per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Frequency Estimates.
MARLER	11/10/2020	Personal weather station KNCHAMPT11 recorded a 72-hour storm-total rainfall amount, ending 12Z on November 13th, of 6.83 inches. The station observed 4.56 inches within a 12-hour window on the morning of the 12th, between a 10- and 25-year Average Recurrence Interval per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Frequency Estimates.
BRANON	11/10/2020	Personal weather station KNCHAMPT3 recorded a 72-hour storm-total rainfall amount, ending 12Z on November 13th, of 5.98 inches. The station observed 3.80 inches within a 12-hour window on the morning of the 12th, close to a 10-year Average Recurrence Interval per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Frequency Estimates.
FORBUSH	11/10/2020	Personal weather station KNCEASTB20 recorded a 72-hour storm-total rainfall amount, ending 12Z on November 13th, of 7.43 inches. The station observed 5.25 inches within an 8-hour window on the morning of the 12th, between a 25- and 50-year Average Recurrence Interval per NOAA Atlas 14 Point Frequency Estimates.

TABLE H.7: HEAVY SNOW EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	Description
Caswell County	
1/2/2002	Snow developed during the evening of the 2nd and accumulated 5 to 8 inches before ending midday on the 3rd.
1/25/2004	A winter storm dumped 4 to 8 inches of snow across the northwestern North Carolina mountains, foothills, and piedmont during the day of the 25th. Some of the higher amounts fell in southern sections of the piedmont counties.
2/15/2004	An upper level disturbance moved across North Carolina during the 15th, exiting the east coast early in the morning of the 16th. This system brought several hours of moderate to heavy snow to parts of northwest North Carolina. Basically 4 to 7 inches fell across the northwest piedmont, with 4 to 6 inches falling across Watauga County in the mountains.
2/26/2004	During the 26th, an upper level low pressure system moved from the Gulf Coast States east into South Carolina. This helped develop a surface low along the coast. This low spread Atlantic moisture into a cold air mass, and produced a couple of bands of heavy snow. One band brought 4 to as much as 10 inches to the northwest foothills and mountains of North Carolina during the afternoon and evening of the 26th. The highest totals fell in a swath from Boone in Watauga County east to East Bend, in Yadkin County. Another band of snow developed late in the evening on the 26th and brought heavy snow to the northwest piedmont of North Carolina, which lasted into the early morning of the 27th. 5 to 9 inches of snow fell in this area, with the highest totals occurring across southern Caswell County.
3/1/2009 12/18/2009	Snow and mixed precipitation up to 5 inches in parts of the county caused travel difficulties in some areas. Snowfall ranged from 5 to 6 inches across the county, with the highest totals in the northwest. Travel remained very difficult throughout the storm.
1/29/2010	Snowfall amounts across the county totaled 12.0 inches at Yanceyville and 8.0 inches at Camp Springs.
12/25/2010	Snow amounts from across the county ranged from 4.5 inches at Camp Springs to 5.7 inches at Yanceyville. Damage values are estimated.
3/12/2018	Snowfall amounts across the county include 2.0 inches three miles east-southeast of Blanch, 3.5 inches three miles northwest of Prospect Hill, 4.0 inches one mile south-southwest of Semora, 4.6 inches one mile east-northeast of Topnot, 4.8 inches four miles east-southeast of Quick, and 5.5 inches two miles north-northeast of Camp Springs.
Davie County	
1/18/2000	Low pressure moved east across Tennessee and weakened as it ran into a surface high pressure ridge along the East Coast. Nevertheless, enough moisture was available to cause heavy snow to fall from Avery county, east across the northern foothills and northwest piedmont. Precipitation began as light rain in the mid-evening hours on the 17th, but quickly turned to snow as the atmosphere cooled to below freezing. Snowfall ranged between 3 and 6 inches across the area by noon on the 18th, with a narrow band of 1 to 3-inch accumulation of snow and sleet to the immediate south.
1/20/2000	A cold front crossed the mountains overnight, and low pressure formed along the front in the foothills by morning. Cold air was already in place across the region, so precipitation fell in the form of snow. By noon on the 20th, 3 to 6 inches of snow had fallen from Madison to Avery counties. Elsewhere across the central mountains, northern foothills and northwest piedmont, 1 to 3 inches of snow fell. There were isolated reports of 4 inches from the highest peaks in Swain and Haywood counties. The combination of snow and wind in the wake of the front caused some trees to fall, especially in Caldwell county. One tree fell across a mobile home and caused $24K in damage. Several other trees fell across roads.
1/22/2000	A cold dome of arctic high pressure centered over the Mid-Atlantic States provided very cold and dry air to western North Carolina. Meanwhile, weak low pressure moved east along a frontal boundary stalled across the Gulf Coast States to the Georgia coast. Abundant moisture flowed north into the sub-freezing air over western North Carolina, resulting in light snow as early as the afternoon on the 22nd. Snow became heavy by mid-afternoon across the mountains and by evening across the foothills and piedmont. A general 4 to 7-inch snowfall occurred in the mountains with as much as 10 inches reported in Jackson county. Generally, 4 to 6 inches of snow fell across the foothills and piedmont, with a local maximum of 7 inches in western Lincoln county. Rowan county failed to meet heavy snow criteria with accumulations of up to 3 inches. Freezing rain and sleet mixed with the snow for a short time before the precipitation ended, and for the most part, caused little additional problems. The one exception

	was across southern Union county where freezing rain lasted all night and through much of the morning on the 23rd. Ice accumulations reached damaging levels there around 3 am, causing a large number of trees and power lines to fall throughout the morning. This in turn, resulted in widespread power outages.
1/24/2000	Low pressure rapidly deepened near the Carolina coast, wrapping abundant moisture back across the piedmont of the Carolinas. Snow fell all day and into the night, heavy at times south and east of Interstate 85. By the time snow ended, accumulations ranged from a trace to 4 inches to the immediate north and west of Interstate 85, to 4 to 8 inches from eastern Rowan county to Charlotte and Gastonia, and 10 to 14 inches across southeastern Mecklenburg county and all of Union county. Utility damage in Union county alone was above $4 million, with damage in Monroe at more than $1 million. This storm followed no more than 36 hours after the area received several inches of snow and ice from a previous storm over the weekend.
11/19/2000	Light to moderate snow started in the mountains and spread southeast, lasting through the day. Generally, 1 to 3 inches of snow fell, but some higher elevations of the central and southern mountains reported more than 4 inches.
12/19/2000	The latest in a sprightly succession of Arctic cold fronts crossed the region on the 18th and 19th. Abundant low-level moisture and an upper level disturbance riding over the new surge of cold air provided the ingredients for the latest round of snow. The heaviest snow accumulations, in general, were north and west of Asheville, especially near the Tennessee border. The northern half of Mitchell County recorded 5 to 6 inches of new snow...as did the higher-terrain Highlands/Cashiers area of southern Jackson and Transylvania counties in the southern mountains. Buncombe, Transylvania and Macon counties each reported numerous 4-inch accumulations, with most other mountain locations reporting between 1 and 3 inches. Foothill locations, especially those closest to the mountains, racked up some impressive totals as well, with Marion and Morganton each reporting 2 to 3 inches. Farther east, in the northwest piedmont, accumulations were limited to less than 2 inches. More than 200 traffic accidents were reported from the region due to the wintry weather.
1/3/2002	Flurries and light snow began in the early evening and became moderate to heavy by late evening on the 2nd. Heavy snowfall accumulations were reached across this portion of the foothills and piedmont overnight on the 3rd, with 4 to 6 inches observed by noon.
12/4/2002	Snow began during the early afternoon across the North Carolina foothills and northwest piedmont, and had accumulated to 3 to 5 inches by late evening. A transition to sleet and then freezing rain occurred during the late evening, and ice accumulated to between 1/4 and 1/2 inch. The result was widespread power outages, which lasted for a week or more in some areas.
1/23/2003	Snow began at around midnight across the mountains of North Carolina, and intensified as it spread into the foothills and the western piedmont. The hardest hit area was the foothills, where 8 to 12 inches of snow had fallen by mid-morning. Otherwise, snow accumulations were generally in the 3 to 6-inch range.
1/25/2004	Light snow developed early in the morning across the mountains, foothills, and northern piedmont of North Carolina. The snow intensified throughout the morning and afternoon, and by early evening 3 to 5 inches had accumulated across much of the area. Accumulations as high as 8 inches occurred in mountainous areas along the Tennessee border.
2/26/2004	Heavy snow developed during the late afternoon of the 26th across portions of the northern foothills and northwest piedmont, and continued through the early morning hours of the 27th. Total snow accumulation of 3-5 inches occurred. However, isolated thunderstorms contributed to locally heavier amounts as high as a foot, particularly in the Mocksville area.
3/1/2009	Rain changed to snow during the early evening across portions of the foothills and the western Piedmont of North Carolina. Snow became heavy at times throughout the evening, and up to 4 inches had accumulated across the area by 10 pm. Snow, heavy at times and accompanied by occasional lightning, continued into the late evening and early overnight hours. By the time the snow tapered off, accumulations of 3-6 inches were common across the area. However, localized amounts of up to 9 inches were reported, especially along a corridor extending from Shelby to Hickory. The heavy wet snow caused quite a few trees and power lines to fall, resulting in numerous power outages. Some structures received minor to moderate roof damage due to the weight of the snow. Some customers were without power for several days. A tree fell on the library in Belmont, NC, causing damage to the roof. Numerous traffic accidents also occurred.
1/29/2010	Low pressure tracked across southern Georgia during the night of the 29th, and then off the southeast cost on the 30th. Snow became heavy at times during the late evening, resulting in quick accumulation of snow. The snow

	gradually changed over to sleet overnight, before ending as freezing rain. Where precipitation fell mainly as snow, generally along and north of I-40, snow accumulation of 6-8 inches occurred. More sleet fell south near the I-85 corridor, with accumulations of 2 to 4 inches of sleet and snow being common. Light ice accumulation also occurred near the I-85 corridor. A 45-year-old man died in a single-vehicle accident near Cleveland in Rowan County (indirect). ||Also, nighttime refreezing of snow and ice resulted in several days of high traffic accident incidents. Another traffic fatality occurred near Cleveland on the morning of February 2, when a 26-year-old man died after hitting a patch of ice and colliding with another vehicle.
12/25/2010	A developing coastal storm system brought light to moderate snow to the foothills and northwest piedmont of North Carolina starting late on Christmas morning. By mid-afternoon, most locations enjoyed a rare white Christmas, with 1 to 4 inches of snow reported. Snow, heavy at times, continued until around midnight. Snow was mixed with rain at times over the southern foothills and northwest piedmont. By the time snow tapered off to flurries and light snow showers early on the 26th, snowfall totals ranged from 5 to 9 inches across the northern foothills, with 4 to 7 inches over the southern foothills and northwest piedmont.
1/6/2017	As an area of surface low pressure moved northeast along the Gulf and Southeast coasts, moisture overspread western North Carolina throughout the 6th. While precipitation initially fell as rain and sleet across the foothills and Piedmont, it changed to snow fairly quickly. The snow was light at first, and even ended briefly before beginning again late in the evening. Snow, heavy at times continued across the area through the overnight. By the time the heavier snowfall rates tapered off shortly after sunrise, total accumulations ranged from 3 to 5 inches in the valleys of the far southwest mountains, to 6 to 8 inches across the remainder of the area. Locally higher amounts of 9 inches or more were reported, mainly in the high elevations, and in the far northern foothills and Piedmont.
1/17/2018	As a strengthening upper level disturbance and associated cold front approached the region from the Tennessee Valley, light precipitation developed across portions of the Piedmont and foothills of North Carolina during the early morning hours. While the precipitation started as rain or a rain/snow mix in most areas, a transition to snow had occurred in most locations by sunrise. As the snow band moved east throughout the morning, snowfall rates increased, with heavy snowfall accumulations reported by early afternoon. By the time the snow tapered off to flurries, total accumulation ranged from 3 to 6 inches across much of the area.
12/8/2018	Snow developed across northwest North Carolina around midnight the morning of the 9th, and began accumulating quickly. Moderate to heavy snow continued through the morning of the 9th before tapering off during the early afternoon. Storm total accumulations were generally in the 10 to 15-inch range, with slightly lower amounts south of I-40, and locally higher amounts across the mountains, particularly the high peaks along the Blue Ridge, where more than two feet fell. Travel was paralyzed across this area for a couple of days.
Forsyth County	
11/19/2000	An early season snowfall affected portions of central North Carolina on Sunday, November 19. It was the second earliest date that snow has been measured at Raleigh-Durham Airport and at the Piedmont Triad Airport. Rain began to fall in the late morning hours, then changed to a mixture of rain, sleet, and snow before ending in the evening. The snowfall was heavy at times in some locations, and up to three inches was recorded. Most locations in central North Carolina received around 2 inches of snow on grassy surfaces. The snow and ice created hazardous driving conditions, leading to numerous accidents.
Rockingham County	
1/18/2000	Snow developed during the early morning of the 18th and accumulated 5 to 10 inches, with isolated 12-inch amounts reported, before ending around mid-morning.
1/2/2002	Snow developed during the evening of the 2nd and accumulated 5 to 8 inches before ending midday on the 3rd.
1/25/2004	A winter storm dumped 4 to 8 inches of snow across the northwestern North Carolina mountains, foothills, and piedmont during the day of the 25th. Some of the higher amounts fell in southern sections of the piedmont counties.
2/15/2004	An upper level disturbance moved across North Carolina during the 15th, exiting the east coast early in the morning of the 16th. This system brought several hours of moderate to heavy snow to parts of northwest North Carolina. Basically 4 to 7 inches fell across the northwest piedmont, with 4 to 6 inches falling across Watauga County in the mountains.
2/26/2004	During the 26th, an upper level low pressure system moved from the Gulf Coast States east into South Carolina. This helped develop a surface low along the coast. This low spread Atlantic moisture into a cold air mass, and produced a couple of bands of heavy snow. One band brought 4 to as much as 10 inches to the northwest foothills

	and mountains of North Carolina during the afternoon and evening of the 26th. The highest totals fell in a swath from Boone in Watauga County east to East Bend, in Yadkin County. Another band of snow developed late in the evening on the 26th and brought heavy snow to the northwest piedmont of North Carolina, which lasted into the early morning of the 27th. 5 to 9 inches of snow fell in this area, with the highest totals occurring across southern Caswell County.
3/1/2009	Snow and mixed precipitation up to 6 inches in parts of the county caused travel difficulties in some areas.
12/18/2009	Snowfall ranged from 5 to 7 inches across the county. Difficult winter travel conditions prevailed throughout the storm.
1/29/2010	Snowfall amounts across the county totaled 8.5 inches at Reidsville, 7.0 inches at Mayodan, 6.0 inches at Wentworth, and 5.5 inches at Eden.
3/2/2010	Four to Five inches of snow fell across Rockingham County.
12/25/2010	Storm totals from across the county ranged from 4.0 inches at Mayodan to 6.2 inches at Reidsville. Damage values are estimated.
1/17/2013	Storm total snowfall amounts across Rockingham County ranged from 5.5 inches at Wentworth to a half inch at Eden. Reidsville observed 3.5 inches of snow.
12/8/2017	Snowfall totals ranged from around four inches near Monroeton to around seven inches near Ruffin.
3/12/2018	Snowfall amounts from across the county include 3.0 inches two miles west-southwest of Eden, 3.4 inches at Madison, 3.5 inches at Ruffin, 4.0 inches two miles west-southwest of Bethany, four miles south of Eden, and three miles south-southwest of Lawsonville, and 5.7 inches three miles north-northwest of Reidsville.
Stokes County	
1/18/2000	Snow developed during the early morning of the 18th and accumulated 5 to 10 inches, with isolated 12-inch amounts reported, before ending around mid-morning.
1/2/2002	Snow developed during the evening of the 2nd and accumulated 5 to 8 inches before ending midday on the 3rd.
1/25/2004	A winter storm dumped 4 to 8 inches of snow across the northwestern North Carolina mountains, foothills, and piedmont during the day of the 25th. Some of the higher amounts fell in southern sections of the piedmont counties.
2/15/2004	
3/1/2009	Snow and mixed precipitation up to 6 inches in parts of the county caused travel difficulties in some areas.
12/18/2009	Snowfall ranged from 6 to 8 inches across the county, with the highest totals in the northwest. Travel remained very difficult throughout the storm.
1/29/2010	Snowfall amounts across the county totaled 8.0 inches at King and Pine Hall.
12/25/2010	Snow amounts from across the county ranged from 3.7 inches at Walnut Cove to 6.0 inches at King. Damage values are estimated.
2/12/2014	Snowfall totals ranged from around 6 inches across the southeast part of the county to close to around 14 inches across the northwest part of the county.
12/8/2017	Snowfall totals ranged from around five inches near Danbury to around eight inches near King.
Surry County	
1/18/2000	Snow developed during the early morning of the 18th and accumulated 5 to 10 inches, with isolated 12-inch amounts reported, before ending around mid-morning.
1/19/2000	Snow developed in the evening of the 19th and accumulated 5 to 6 inches, with up to 10 inches in the higher elevations, before ending during the morning of the 20th.
1/22/2003	Snow late during the night of the 22nd through early in the morning of the 23rd accumulated 5 to 9 inches in the North Carolina northern mountains, with 4 to 6 inches in Wilkes, Surry, and Stokes counties.
2/6/2003	Snow during the afternoon of the 6th through the morning of the 7th accumulated 4 to 7 inches.
1/25/2004	A winter storm dumped 4 to 8 inches of snow across the northwestern North Carolina mountains, foothills, and piedmont during the day of the 25th. Some of the higher amounts fell in southern sections of the piedmont counties.
2/28/2005	A winter storm moved across the southeastern U.S., then up the east coast during the 27th and 28th of February. Heavy snow fell across the foothills and mountains of northwest North Carolina during the evening of the 27th and through the 28th. Snowfall amounts ranged from 3 to 6 inches in the foothills, and 7 to 12 inches across the mountains.

3/1/2009	Snow and mixed precipitation up to 5 inches in parts of the county caused power outages to over 1100 customers and travel problems across the county.
12/18/2009	Snowfall ranged from just under 8 inches in the far east to 14 inches in the far northwest. Winter impacts were widespread across the county.
1/29/2010	Snowfall amounts across the county totaled 10.0 inches at Elkin, 8.0 inches at Dobson, and 7.0 inches at Mount Airy.
3/2/2010	Four to six inches of snow fell across Surry County.
12/25/2010	Snow amounts across the county ranged from 5.0 inches at Mount Airy to 7.0 inches near Dobson. Damage values are estimated.
2/12/2014	Snowfall totals ranged from around 12 inches across the southeast part of the county to around 21 inches across the northeast part. Much of the I-77 corridor received 16 to 18 inches of snow.
12/8/2017	Snowfall totals ranged from around five inches near Pine Ridge to around seven inches near Siloam.
Yadkin County	
1/18/2000	Snow developed during the early morning of the 18th and accumulated 5 to 10 inches, with isolated 12-inch amounts reported, before ending around mid-morning.
1/2/2002	Snow developed during the evening of the 2nd and accumulated 5 to 8 inches before ending midday on the 3rd.
1/22/2003	Snow late during the night of the 22nd through early in the morning of the 23rd accumulated 5 to 9 inches in the North Carolina northern mountains, with 4 to 6 inches in Wilkes, Surry, and Stokes counties.
2/6/2003	Snow during the afternoon of the 6th through the morning of the 7th accumulated 4 to 7 inches.
1/25/2004	A winter storm dumped 4 to 8 inches of snow across the northwestern North Carolina mountains, foothills, and piedmont during the day of the 25th. Some of the higher amounts fell in southern sections of the piedmont counties.
2/26/2004	During the 26th, an upper level low pressure system moved from the Gulf Coast States east into South Carolina. This helped develop a surface low along the coast. This low spread Atlantic moisture into a cold air mass, and produced a couple of bands of heavy snow. One band brought 4 to as much as 10 inches to the northwest foothills and mountains of North Carolina during the afternoon and evening of the 26th. The highest totals fell in a swath from Boone in Watauga County east to East Bend, in Yadkin County. Another band of snow developed late in the evening on the 26th and brought heavy snow to the northwest piedmont of North Carolina, which lasted into the early morning of the 27th. 5 to 9 inches of snow fell in this area, with the highest totals occurring across southern Caswell County.
3/1/2009	Snow and mixed precipitation up to about 6 inches in parts of the county caused travel difficulties.
12/18/2009	Snowfall ranged from 8 to 12 inches across the county, with the highest in the west and lowest in the east. Travel conditions were extremely difficult throughout the storm.
1/29/2010	Snowfall totals across the county ranged from 8.0 inches at Jonesville and 7.0 inches at Yadkinville.
12/25/2010	Snow amounts across the county ranged from 3.0 inches at Huntsville to 9.0 inches at Jonesville. Damage values are estimated.
2/12/2014	Snowfall amounts ranged from 12 inches across the eastern part of the county to around 19 inches in the west, along the I-77 corridor.
12/8/2017	Snowfall amounts ranged from around four inches near Courtney to around five inches at both Yadkinville and Boonville.

TABLE H.8: HIGH WIND EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	MPH	Description
Caswell County		
2/22/2003	60	High winds during the evening of the 22nd through the 23rd downed numerous trees and power lines. Boone in Watauga County measured a wind gust of 77 miles an hour. A tree fell onto two cars near Boone, otherwise no reports of damage to private property were received.
3/7/2004	65	High winds downed trees and power lines across Caswell county.
4/16/2007	52	Trees were down countywide, with the greatest number in the southeast.
2/10/2008	52	A few trees were downed throughout the county.
12/9/2009	50	A roof was torn off a small building by the strong winds.
2/10/2010	50	Strong northwest winds on the backside of a deepening coastal low brought down numerous trees and power lines across the county. It was approximated that around 25 trees came down due to the winds.
3/12/2014	55	Numerous trees and power lines were down throughout the county.
3/2/2018	52	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down around the county. One tree fell on a home in Yanceyville. Damage values are estimated.
9/27/2024	50	Roughly 60 trees were downed by high winds associated with the remnants of Hurricane Helene through the county, but mostly concentrated near US 158 east and Route 86 south. Most reports began after 5 PM EDT Friday, and continued through the morning hours of Saturday. A gas leak was reported due to a power outage in Yanceyville. Over 3,600 residents were without power during Friday evening. Three funnel clouds were also reported across the county.
Davie County		
2/4/2002	50	High winds, mostly in the form of gusts rather than sustained winds, blew down a number of trees and some power lines during the afternoon and early evening. A number of brush fires were reported around the Charlotte metro area. Some trees blocked roads and some fell on structures. In Statesville, a limb fell on a power line, which in turn caused a house fire. In Cleveland, a sign was blown out of a fast food restaurant. In Rowan, a roof was blown off of an abandoned mobile home.
3/7/2004	65	As the cold front moved into the piedmont, wind damage continued and became more severe. Numerous trees and power lines were blown down, while roofs were torn off of some buildings. Some outbuildings and barns were damaged or destroyed. In Mecklenburg County, an 81-year-old man was killed in Huntersville, when a tree fell across the deck on which he was standing.
4/16/2007	60	After an intense, but relatively brief high wind event affected the mountains and foothills on the evening of the 15th, another widespread damaging high wind event developed during the day of the 16th. However, this particular event included much of the piedmont. Thousands of trees fell across the area, resulting in widespread power outages. Numerous trees fell on roads, homes, and vehicles. The Blue Ridge mountains and the foothills received the brunt of the strongest winds.
2/10/2008	55	As the polar vortex dropped into New England, an unusually tight gradient developed over western North Carolina. This gradient, combined with daytime heating, helped to mix down areas of strong winds during the afternoon hours. Numerous trees were reported down across the foothills and western Piedmont, some across roads and on homes. The gusty winds combined with ongoing drought conditions to produce numerous brush fires across the area during the afternoon.
Forsyth County		
3/7/2004	50	High winds just behind a fast-moving cold front produced extensive damage across central North Carolina. In addition to trees and powerlines being blown down, numerous structures sustained damage. A small airplane was blown over at RDU airport, and a portion of Terminal A was damaged. Trailers were turned over and roofs were blown off many buildings. Measured wind gusts were as high as 74 mph. Over 50,000 power outages were reported.

Date	MPH	Description
2/10/2010	50	Numerous trees were blown down countywide blocking many roads and highways. Widespread power outages were caused by the falling trees along with some minor property damage to roofs and small buildings.
Rockingham County		
1/13/2000		High winds during the afternoon of the 13th downed large trees, tree limbs, and power lines.
12/12/2000		High winds during the morning of the 12th downed and uprooted trees across Rockingham County and knocked down trees in Boone in Watauga County.
3/6/2001		In Reidsville in Rockingham County, trees were downed onto power lines resulting in power outages. One tree was downed onto a house, causing serious damage to the roof.
12/20/2002		High winds during the early morning of the 20th downed a tree onto a home in Eden.
2/22/2003	60	High winds during the evening of the 22nd through the 23rd downed numerous trees and power lines. Boone in Watauga County measured a wind gust of 77 miles an hour. A tree fell onto two cars near Boone, otherwise no reports of damage to private property were received.
3/7/2004	60	High winds not associated with thunderstorms downed trees and power lines across Rockingham county. Also, non-thunderstorm winds in Rockingham county damaged a greenhouse 2 southwest of Wentworth, two stores had roofs blown off in Madison, and Ace hardware suffered structural damage in Mayodan.
1/14/2006	50	A cold front passed across North Carolina in the early morning hours of the 14th. After sunrise, winds increased and very strong gusts during the day resulted in numerous reports of trees down, many power lines down, and power outages. In Blowing Rock, NC (Watauga Co.) the canopy over gas pumps at a convenience store blew over and was damaged.
4/16/2007	52	Large trees were blown down countywide, with a tree on a home in both Mayodan and Ruffin. At one point, 6000 electric customers were without power.
2/10/2008	52	Trees and power lines were downed throughout the county.
2/10/2010	50	Strong northwest winds on the backside of a deepening coastal low brought down trees across the county, and caused scattered power outages.
3/12/2014	55	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down around the county.
2/14/2015	50	The Rockingham County Emergency Management Director reported that two trees were down in Reidsville, one at Crescent and Cortland Roads and another at 1500 Cortland Road.
3/2/2018	52	Winds downed numerous trees and power lines across the county. Some roads were blocked. Damage values are estimated.
9/30/2022	56	Numerous power lines and trees were downed by non-thunderstorm winds from the remnants of Ian throughout the county. One tree fell on a house in Eden and an estimated 7,128 residents lost power.
9/27/2024	55	Numerous trees and some powerlines across the county were downed by high winds associated with the remnants of Hurricane Helene. Almost 4,000 residents were reported without power by Friday morning, around 11 AM EDT during the peak of the high winds.
Stokes County		
2/22/2003	60	High winds during the evening of the 22nd through the 23rd downed numerous trees and power lines. Boone in Watauga County measured a wind gust of 77 miles an hour. A tree fell onto two cars near Boone, otherwise no reports of damage to private property were received.
3/7/2004	60	High winds not associated with thunderstorms downed trees and power lines across the region.
4/16/2007	52	Around 200 trees were blown down county wide. Powerlines also were either blown down or came down as a result of trees falling on them. At one point, 12,000 electric customers were without power.
2/10/2008	52	Trees and power lines were downed throughout the county.
2/10/2010	50	Strong northwest winds on the backside of a deepening coastal low brought down about 75 trees across the county, and caused scattered power outages.

Date	MPH	Description
10/29/2012	55	High winds brought seventeen trees down and four power lines across the county in the areas of Dillard, Mountain View, Dalton, Pinnacle, Volunteer, Vade Mecum, Mount Olive, Dan River Shores, Meadows, Francisco, Capella, Quaker Gap, Danbury, Prestonville, Hartman, Sandy Ridge, King, and Stokesburg. Damage values are estimated.
3/12/2014	55	Numerous trees and power lines were down throughout the county.
3/2/2018	52	Winds blew two dozen trees down, one of which came to rest upon a vehicle. Three power lines also came down during the event. Damage values are estimated.
2/24/2019	55	A few trees were blown down across the county, with a couple falling onto power lines.
12/24/2020	55	Winds blew several trees down. Damage values are estimated.
9/27/2024	50	About 50 to 70 trees and power lines were downed by high winds associated with the remnants of Hurricane Helene, and at least one of the trees fell on a house. The high winds started shortly after 7 AM EDT and continued through much of Friday morning and early Friday afternoon. Over 1,800 customers were reported without power at the peak of the high winds.
Surry County		
3/20/2001		High winds In Surry County during the night of the 20th and the morning of the 21st downed trees and power lines. Several trees were downed onto cars.
2/22/2003	60	High winds during the evening of the 22nd through the 23rd downed numerous trees and power lines. Boone in Watauga County measured a wind gust of 77 miles an hour. A tree fell onto two cars near Boone, otherwise no reports of damage to private property were received.
10/14/2003	55	High winds during the evening of the 14th downed trees in the northwest North Carolina foothills and mountains.
9/18/2004	50	High winds on the backside of the remnants of Hurricane Ivan brought down trees and powerlines across Surry County during the early morning of the 18th.
9/18/2004	55	Damaging gradient winds in the early morning hours of 18 Nov 2004 behind the exiting remnants of hurricane Ivan downed numerous trees and power lines.
4/3/2005	50	
1/14/2006	50	A cold front passed across North Carolina in the early morning hours of the 14th. After sunrise, winds increased and very strong gusts during the day resulted in numerous reports of trees down, many power lines down, and power outages.
3/2/2007	52	High winds downed several trees in Pilot Mountain.
4/16/2007	52	Trees were blown down countywide, and also some power lines were down. At one point, 12,000 electric customers were without power. In Elkin, a tree fell on a car, and winds blew a panel off a business, and the panel broke the taillight of a car.
2/10/2008	56	A roof was blown off a house in Low Gap.
5/12/2008	52	Several trees were blown down in the Mount Airy and Low Gap areas.
2/10/2010	50	Strong northwest winds on the backside of a deepening coastal low picked up and threw an aluminum garage into the street. A roof was also blown off a mobile home, and numerous trees and power lines were down across the county. There were also transformer explosions and electrical fires reported. A mobile home received heavy damage when a large tree fell on it, however all occupants escaped injury. In all, as many as 200 reports of downed trees were reported. Five fairly significant incidences of damage to structures, as well as many instances of trees falling on vehicles were reported.
2/26/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Park Drive near Mount Airy, on Possum Trout Valley Lane near Mountain Park, and on Pepper Gap near Cana.
12/27/2010	55	High winds down several trees in Mount Airy around 0430 EST with additional trees being blown down throughout the county until 1300 EST. Damage values are estimated.
2/25/2011	50	There were several trees and power lines blown down from high winds across the county and a few grass fires were started.

Date	MPH	Description
2/11/2012	55	High winds blew 14 trees down in the county. The greatest concentration of these was in the vicinity of Mount Airy and occurred around 11:00 PM EDT. Damage values are estimated.
10/29/2012	55	High winds blew an oak tree down in the immediate path of a motorist in the 1400 block of Prison Camp Road near New Hope. There was not time for the driver to react and stop, an accident occurred, and the driver died. The winds also brought down two trees across Cross Creek Drive near Salem. Damage values are estimated.
12/22/2012	50	The Surry County 911 Center reported that several trees were down throughout the Low Gap area. Later, an additional tree was down near the intersection of Old Westfield Road and Precinct Road in the Hills Grove area.
12/26/2012	55	The Surry County 911 Center reported that numerous trees and power lines were down throughout the county.
3/12/2014	55	Numerous trees and power lines were down throughout the county.
3/30/2014	50	Several trees were down due to high winds near Low Gap.
4/2/2016	55	Numerous trees were blown down across the county. Damage value are estimated.
3/2/2018	52	Damaging winds downed at least 200 trees and nearly 100 power lines across the county. Much of the county was left without power. Two homes and one outbuilding sustained damage from downed trees. Multiple grass fires erupted due to the downed power lines. Damage values are estimated.
2/24/2019	55	Approximately a dozen trees were blown down across the county.
4/26/2019	50	Damaging winds across Surry County prompted 97 calls to emergency officials about downed trees, 36 calls about power outages, four calls about fires (presumably due to power lines arcing), one call of a tree fallen onto a house, one call of a tree fallen onto a car, and two reports of debris in a roadway. Damage values are estimated.
4/1/2023	50	Winds gusts downed numerous trees and several power lines throughout the county. Damage values are estimated.
1/9/2024	50	At least two trees were downed by high winds in Surry County, near Ararat and Pilot Mountain.
9/27/2024	50	Over 100 trees and power lines were downed by high winds associated with the remnants of Hurricane Helene, and dozens of roads were blocked. Over 19,000 customers were reported without power during the peak of the high winds during late Friday morning and early Friday afternoon.
11/20/2024	55	High winds blew down at least a dozen trees across the county with one of them falling on to a power line. Several roads were blocked from these downed trees, including the intersection of U.S. Highway 52 North and South Key Street in Pilot Mountain.
12/29/2024	50	The combination of strong winds and wet soils allowed for trees to be brought down within the county. Trees were reported down near Ararat, Pilot Mountain, Mt. Airy and in Dobson. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkin County		
1/13/2000		High winds during the afternoon of the 13th downed large trees, tree limbs, and power lines.
2/22/2003	60	High winds during the evening of the 22nd through the 23rd downed numerous trees and power lines. Boone in Watauga County measured a wind gust of 77 miles an hour. A tree fell onto two cars near Boone, otherwise no reports of damage to private property were received.
3/7/2004	60	High winds downed trees and power lines across Yadkin county.
4/16/2007	52	Numerous trees and some power lines were blown down during the day with fewer during the evening hours. At one point, 500 electric customers were without power.
2/10/2008	52	Trees were downed throughout the county.
2/10/2010	50	Strong northwest winds on the backside of a deepening coastal low brought down trees and power lines across the county.
3/12/2014	55	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down around the county.
3/1/2018	52	Winds downed approximately 50 trees around the county, and there were numerous power outages. Damage values are estimated.

Date	MPH	Description
2/24/2019	55	Several trees were blown down, with a couple of those falling on power lines.
9/27/2024	55	Numerous trees and power lines were downed by high winds associated with the remnants of Hurricane Helene. By 5 PM EDT Friday evening, over 6,5000 customers were reported without power. There was one confirmed fatality when a man died when his vehicle was struck by a large tree that fell across the roadway from the opposite highway.

TABLE H.9: ICE STORM EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	Description
Caswell County	
12/15/2005	An ice storm produced a 1/4 to 1/2-inch coating of ice across Northern North Carolina starting on the morning of the 15th in the west and continuing into the evening. Downed trees, limbs and power lines created power outages across much of the region. Emergency managers estimated that 12,000 people lost power during the storm. Surry county reported 300 trees downed across the county with 8,000 people losing power in the Dobson, Mount Airy and Westfield areas.
Davie County	
12/4/2002	Snow began during the early afternoon across the North Carolina foothills and northwest piedmont, and had accumulated to 3 to 5 inches by late evening. A transition to sleet and then freezing rain occurred during the late evening, and ice accumulated to between 1/4 and 1/2 inch. The result was widespread power outages, which lasted for a week or more in some areas.
2/27/2003	Freezing rain developed during the early morning hours across Davie County, and by sunrise, ice accumulations began to result in damage to trees and power lines. Total ice accumulations of one quarter to one half inch were observed by afternoon.
12/15/2005	Ice accretion began to cause damage in the northwest piedmont of North Carolina by late morning. Quite a few trees fell and power outages numbered in the tens of thousands. Several trees and large limbs fell on and damaged homes and vehicles. A 58 yr-old male was killed when a tree fell through the roof of his home south of Kannapolis. Total ice accumulation ranged from a half inch or more near and west of Interstate 77 to around an eighth of an inch further east toward the Triad. Fortunately, traffic problems were few, as the temperature hovered right around freezing through the event, causing only a few slick spots.
Forsyth County	
3/6/2014	One quarter of an inch of ice from freezing rain resulted in widespread downed trees and power-lines. Additionally, snowfall of 3 to 5 inches fell across northern portions of the county.
Rockingham County	
1/30/2005	A low-pressure system tracking along the east coast brought a wintry mix of precipitation to the region. Ice accretion was one quarter of an inch in most locations with a few isolated locations in Rockingham Co. receiving one third inch accretion. Snowfall was a secondary element with 3 to 4 inches being the norm. The exception was Ashe Co. where snowfall amounts ranged from 4 to 5 inches.
12/15/2005	An ice storm produced a 1/4 to 1/2-inch coating of ice across Northern North Carolina starting on the morning of the 15th in the west and continuing into the evening. Downed trees, limbs and power lines created power outages across much of the region. Emergency managers estimated that 12,000 people lost power during the storm. Surry county reported 300 trees downed across the county with 8,000 people losing power in the Dobson, Mount Airy and Westfield areas.
Stokes County	
1/30/2005	A low-pressure system tracking along the east coast brought a wintry mix of precipitation to the region. Ice accretion was one quarter of an inch in most locations with a few isolated locations in Rockingham Co. receiving one third inch accretion. Snowfall was a secondary element with 3 to 4 inches being the norm. The exception was Ashe Co. where snowfall amounts ranged from 4 to 5 inches.
12/15/2005	An ice storm produced a 1/4 to 1/2-inch coating of ice across Northern North Carolina starting on the morning of the 15th in the west and continuing into the evening. Downed trees, limbs and power lines created power outages across much of the region. Emergency managers estimated that 12,000 people lost power during the storm. Surry county reported 300 trees downed across the county with 8,000 people losing power in the Dobson, Mount Airy and Westfield areas.
Surry County	
12/15/2005	An ice storm produced a 1/4 to 1/2-inch coating of ice across Northern North Carolina starting on the morning of the 15th in the west and continuing into the evening. Downed trees, limbs and power lines created power outages across much of the region. Emergency managers estimated that 12,000 people lost power during the storm. Surry county reported 300 trees downed across the county with 8,000 people losing power in the Dobson, Mount Airy and Westfield areas.

1/21/2007	There was 0.25-inch ice reported near Low Gap on trees and grassy surfaces.
12/25/2009	One-quarter inch of ice was on trees with some limbs brought down.
2/26/2013	A total of one-quarter inch of ice developed on surfaces across primarily the portion of the county along and near the crest of the Blue Ridge, including the community of Low Gap.
12/8/2013	The North Carolina Department of Highways reported up to 1/4-inch ice accumulation in the Dobson area. Two trees were also down near Dobson.
Yadkin County	
1/30/2005	A low-pressure system tracking along the east coast brought a wintry mix of precipitation to the region. Ice accretion was one quarter of an inch in most locations with a few isolated locations in Rockingham Co. receiving one third inch accretion. Snowfall was a secondary element with 3 to 4 inches being the norm. The exception was Ashe Co. where snowfall amounts ranged from 4 to 5 inches.
12/15/2005	An ice storm produced a 1/4 to 1/2-inch coating of ice across Northern North Carolina starting on the morning of the 15th in the west and continuing into the evening. Downed trees, limbs and power lines created power outages across much of the region. Emergency managers estimated that 12,000 people lost power during the storm. Surry county reported 300 trees downed across the county with 8,000 people losing power in the Dobson, Mount Airy and Westfield areas.

TABLE H.10: LIGHTNING EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Description
Caswell County		
Jericho	7/13/2010	Fire, caused by a lightning strike, caused the total loss of a building.
Camp Springs	6/27/2011	Lightning started a structure fire. Damage values are estimated.
Quick	6/10/2014	Lightning struck and damaged portions of a house along Highway 150 about 0.7 miles east of the intersection with Turner Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	6/20/2014	Lightning struck a house and damaged multiple electronic device. Damage values are estimated.
Davie County		
Mocksville	8/11/2001	One person was struck by lightning. No other details known.
Advance	7/20/2019	Spotter reported a house fire due to a lightning strike.
Forsyth County		
Lewisville	4/30/2003	Lightning struck a house, starting a fire.
Kernersville	6/11/2007	A two-story home in the Tredegar subdivision sustained heavy damage when it was hit by lightning and caught on fire. The entire second floor was damaged.
Kernersville	6/10/2009	Lightning caused an apartment fire last night when it struck an air conditioning unit in the attic of McConnell Apartments. The fire was confined to the attic.
CLEMMONS STATION	8/12/2021	A lightning strike produced a house fire.
Rockingham County		
Wentworth	6/2/2006	A lightning strike on Friday afternoon derailed the Rockinham County 911 Center and caused $500,000 worth of damage. The strike damaged phones, computers, switchboards and other circuits.
Stoneville	6/19/2014	Lightning struck a bradford pear tree and took it down. Damage values are estimated.
Boulevard	8/5/2022	Lightning struck a tree which subsequently fell on to a house along the 600 block of Garrett Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stokes County		
Sandy Ridge	4/17/2002	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 17th produced hail up to nickel size and dangerous lightning. Hail in Roaring Gap accumulated up to 6 inches. Lightning struck a tree 1 miles southeast of Sandy Ridge. The lightning then jumped from the tree to an outhouse where a man was standing, striking him. He was taken to the hospital.
King	7/13/2015	A tree was brought down by a lightning strike in King, NC. Damage values are estimated.
Walnut Cove	4/8/2019	A lightning strike caused a structural fire on Martin Luther King Jr. Road near Walnut Cove. Damage values are estimated.
LAWSONVILLE	6/19/2023	A lightning strike set a log shed on fire.
Surry County		
Mt Airy	6/24/2001	A twelve-year-old boy was struck and injured by lightning at a ball field 2 miles northwest of Mount Airy. The boy was in the hospital for two weeks before being released.
Pilot Mtn	4/22/2006	A cold front moved through the region during the morning hours on the 22nd. Some of the storms associated with the front reached severe limits producing wind gusts around 70 mph. These damaging winds downed several trees in both Stokes and Rockingham Counties. In Surry County, lightning from another storm brought down a tree onto a home, causing extensive damage to the sunroom portion of the house.
Ararat	6/11/2006	Lightning caused three fires in Surry county on the morning of the 11th. The first fire was a utility building. The owner lost his tractor as well as other equipment and a four-wheeler. The second fire was a two-story old white farm house. A 40 to 50-foot oak tree which was hit by lightning during the morning, sparked during the morning and became fully involved by afternoon.
White Plains	6/11/2006	Lightning caused three fires in Surry county on the morning of the 11th. The first fire was a utility building. The owner lost his tractor as well as other equipment and a four-wheeler. The second fire was a two-story old white farm house. A 40 to 50-foot oak tree which was hit by lightning during the morning, sparked during the morning and became fully involved by afternoon.

Pine Ridge	9/8/2008	Lightning struck a house causing damage to the electrical equipment.
Ararat	8/20/2009	An Ararat female volunteer firefighter was helping fight a house fire when a bolt of lightning struck her helmet Thursday night. She was transported to a nearby hospital but had only minor injuries.
White Plains	8/20/2009	One male firefighter was part of a water shuttle operation at a house fire in an area with no hydrants. As the firefighter worked near a pond he was struck. He didn't suffer any long-term effects from the strike.
Mt Airy	5/16/2010	A lightning strike downed a power line. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	7/19/2011	Lightning struck the Mount Airy Museum of Regional History. The strike damaged the alarm system and internet system, as well as the elevator.
Bottom	4/29/2014	WXII Channel 12 Television of Winston-Salem, North Carolina reported that lightning struck and set on fire the detached carport of a home on Haystack Road in rural north central Surry county. A vehicle inside the carport was also damaged. There were no injuries or fatalities to report with the incident. However, it took nearly two hours to contain the fire.
Pilot Mtn	6/1/2019	One lightning strike struck the roof of a church at 9:53 pm EDT, causing it to catch fire. Soon afterward, a second lightning strike hit the same church, knocking the steeple off the roof.
BANNERTOWN	7/10/2020	Lightning struck a transformer on a power pole in the 100 block of Gwyn Ave, setting the transformer on fire. Thousands of people were left without power after the strike. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN MUNI ARPT	7/27/2021	A home caught fire from a lightning strike during a thunderstorm in the Timberlake section of Surry County.
Yadkin County		
Shacktown	4/9/2015	Lightning struck three homes in the Forbush area near the Forsyth County line. The lightning was conducted through the electrical wiring of the homes with one of the homes catching fire. Damage values are estimated.
Boonville	8/8/2018	Lightning struck a power transformer in Boonville.
BUCK SHOALS	7/9/2023	A lightning strike destroyed a home on Brown Road near Hamptonville.

TABLE H.11: SLEET EVENTS (2000-2024)

Date	Description
2/22/2001	Cold, dry air plunged south over western North Carolina following the passage of a cold front the day before. Moisture return began almost immediately thereafter, ahead of an advancing storm system from the Gulf Coast region, and as an upper level disturbance approached the area, precipitation became widespread. Air was cold enough in the mountains to support mostly snow, while in the foothills and piedmont, the dry air in the lower levels of the atmosphere created ideal conditions for a sleet/snow mixture. In the mountains, thundersnow occurred. Snow accumulations ranged from 4 to 6 inches in a narrow swath from Newland to Bakersville, to Mount Mitchell, and southward to the high elevation foothill towns of Little Switzerland and Jonas Ridge. Elsewhere, accumulations ranged from 1 to 3 inches of snow and sleet, although as mentioned previously, snow was the predominant precipitation type across the higher terrain, with numerous traffic accidents reported. In the lower elevation foothill and piedmont, sleet was predominant, although most locations that received any wintry precipitation at all reported a sleet/snow mixture. Salisbury, Hickory and Mocksville each reported around an inch of sleet, and numerous icy roads, in addition to a light blanket of snow. This made for a horrific morning rush hour, with numerous accidents and school closures. The wintry precipitation tapered off from the west during the day.
2/16/2003	A light freezing rain developed over the piedmont and foothills of North Carolina during the early morning hours. By mid-morning, the precipitation began to intensify, and a transition to sleet occurred. The sleet accumulated rapidly to a depth of 1 inch in most locations, while periods of afternoon, evening, and overnight sleet increased total accumulations to around 2 inches in most areas. Numerous traffic accidents and road closures resulted.
1/25/2004	During the early afternoon, snow began to mix with sleet across the foothills and northern piedmont, before becoming all sleet later in the evening. In the southern piedmont, precipitation fell almost exclusively as sleet. Total sleet accumulations were generally between 1 and 2 inches across the area. A light freezing rain developed during the evening, which resulted in a thin glaze of ice on top of the layer of sleet. Very slick roads were responsible for hundreds of traffic accidents, some of which involved injuries and fatalities. Numerous injuries also occurred due to falls.

TABLE H.12: TORNADO EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	Scale	Description
Caswell County			
Jericho	3/4/2008	EF0	An EF-0 tornado touched down in Alamance county North Carolina, moving north into southern Caswell county. Winds were estimated to be between 70 and 75 mph. This tornado was on the ground sporadically for one half mile crossing Vinson Road south of Anderson before lifting. This tornado caused damage to a barn near Vinson Road and downed several trees. It downed a large tree on a home along Vinson Road, blew a detached garage off its foundation and downed several large trees before lifting about one mile south of Anderson.
Anderson	4/16/2011	EF1	The tornado crossed the Caswell County line from Alamance County as an EF0 tornado. It then strengthened to an EF1 with winds up to 90 MPH as it crossed Vinson Road. It lifted as an EF0 as it crossed Highway 119 near Baynes. In total, 18 barns and 1 shed were damaged. Ten homes were also damaged, 7 of which received severe damage.
Pelham	4/15/2018	EF1	A tornado touched down in Caswell County west of Pelham near Dusty Lane at 4:51 PM EST. It snapped numerous trees and damaged several outbuildings. By 4:53 PM EST, the tornado exited Caswell County and continued northward into Pittsylvania County of Virginia. It would later cross through the independent city of Danville and back into Pittsylvania County before lifting about two miles southwest of Dry Fork by 5:10 PM EST.
Davie County			
Farmington	5/27/2003	F0	This weak tornado blew down a number of pine trees and mangled the tops of a few large oak trees near the end of its path. The tornado also detroyed a tin-covered barn and blew 1/4 of the shingles off of a house before lifting.
Mocksville	3/4/2008	EF0	NWS survey found a small tornado path in the Cornatzer community just east of Mocksville. A mobile home and surrounding outbuildings were damaged and there were several trees blown down in the area.
Advance	5/8/2008	EF2	NWS survey found a tornado track that began just north of the Advance community and tracked for one mile before moving into extreme southwest Forsyth County. A frame house was heavily damaged by the tornado.
Cooleemee	4/16/2011	EF0	What was likely the continuation of the path of tornado damage that began in Rowan County north of Salisbury was found along Point Rd in extreme southeast Davie County. Numerous trees were blown down in this area.
Cana	5/24/2017	EF0	NWS storm survey found the path of a strong tornado that touched down just south of the intersection of highways 601 and 801. Damage was initially limited to downed trees. However, the tornado intensified as it moved north/northeast, especially from Four Corners Rd to the Yadkin County line. A mobile home was flipped and completely destroyed in this area. An occupant was thrown approximately 30 feet, but survived. Another home had much of its roof blown off and a storage building also destroyed in this area. Numerous trees were also blown down. The tornado crossed into Yadkin County near Chinquapin Creek. The tornado was the strongest in Davie County since 2008, and was only the second official significant tornado (E/F2 or stronger) in the county's history.
Forsyth County			
Lewisville	7/7/2005	F0	A weak tornado touched down near Lewisville, blowing several trees onto homes there and in Pfafftown as well. The tornado touched down repeatedly as it traveled northeast, finally lifting at Rural Hall. Mostly tree damage was reported along the path, at Highway 52 and Westinghouse Road, Boiling Springs Road, Ridge Road, and along NC Highway 67.
Clemmons	9/14/2007	EF0	A weak brief tornado touched down damaging several homes along Peace Haven Street. The tornado ripped the siding off several homes and also knocked down several trees.
Clemmons	5/8/2008	EF2	An EF-2 tornado tracked northeast out of Davie County and crossed the Yadkin River into Forsyth County. After crossing the Yadkin River, the tornado touched down near the Old Clemmons Water Treatment Plant along Idols Dam Road. The tornado tracked northeast

Location	Date	Scale	Description
			through a heavily wooded area for just over one quarter of a mile and then lifted off the ground. The parent supercell thunderstorm went on to produce another tornado approximately one-mile northeast of the first tornado's ending point. This second tornado went on to produce significant damage to the Clemmons community in Forsyth County.
Clemmons	5/8/2008	EF3	This tornado originated from the same parent supercell that produced the tornado in Davie County which lifted in Forsyth County just across the Yadkin River. This second tornado touched down just southwest of Hampton Road. Three metal barns sustained major damage around the 4800 block of Hampton Road with minor damage to two homes. The tornado continued northeast through wooded farmland before hitting the Bridgepoint Subdivision where the tornado strengthened to EF-3 intensity. Three homes were destroyed and approximately thirty homes sustained moderate damage. There were only two minor injuries in the subdivision. The tornado continued to track to the northeast across Frye Bridge Road and through a heavily wooded area. It then dissipated near the intersection of Cooper Road and Fraternity Church Road. A few homes suffered damage, primarily due to fallen trees. Hardwood tree damage in the area was consistent with EF-2 intensity as tree trunks were snapped in a 200 to 300-yard path. The overall path length of the tornado was around 3 miles with a maximum width of 300 yards.
Rockingham County			
Mayfield	8/12/2004	F1	A line of thunderstorms produced primarily straight-line wind damage as it progressed through Rockingham then Caswell Cos. Numerous trees were downed, homes and outbuildings were damaged, and three mobile homes were destroyed. At a separation in this line, an F1 tornado east of Mayfield was produced. This tornado descended through a yard downing and topping several trees and destroyed the roof, walls, and carport of a house. Very heavy rainfall from this line of storms prompted flooding in mainly western parts of the county. Water covered roads at the intersection of Route 220 and Route 65 due to ditches overflowing. A spotter in Stoneville measured 3.8 inches during the event.
Ellisboro	9/17/2004	F1	A severe thunderstorm produced a weak tornado during the morning of the 17th. The Rockingham County tornado originated in Guilford County (see Storm Data for North Carolina, Central), and crossed into Rockingham County at 1012 EST, just east of Ellisboro Road. The tornado then crossed Ellisboro Road and caused damage to several structures. The hardest hit of these was a doublewide trailer home that was completely destroyed. The tornado zigzagged several times as it moved north to its termination point 0.5 miles east of Madison at 1025 EST. Path width varied from 25 to 50 yards.
Mayodan	5/3/2009	EF0	An EF-0 tornado was intermittently on the ground 1.3 miles |from near Manuel road, east to near the intersection of Brewer road and Ledbetter road. Several trees were snapped or uprooted and three structures were damaged.
Eden	5/5/2017	EF0	A thunderstorm produced an EF1 Tornado on the east side of Eden. The tornado was on the ground for approximately six minutes producing damage to trees, at least 25 residential structures, and a minimum of nine commercial structures. The tornado lifted just shy of the North Carolina and Virginia state boundary. Estimated wind speeds peaked around 110 miles per hour.
Benaja	4/15/2018	EF1	A tornado touched down southeast of Greensboro in Guilford County shortly after 4:00 PM EST. This tornado later entered Rockingham County about one mile southeast of Haw River near Chrismon Road at 4:25 PM EST. The tornado damaged numerous buildings, outbuildings, and barns. At least twenty homes and farms suffered damage, while one house and two mobile homes were completely destroyed. The Oak Haven Event Center in downtown Ruffin also sustained damage. Countless trees were snapped or uprooted. Estimated maximum wind speeds were 110 MPH. Seven people were injured, including a father and a seven-year-old son who were critically injured in their moving car when it struck a double-wide mobile home that was lifted on to the 1300 block of Grooms Road.

Location	Date	Scale	Description
			The tornado finally lifted at 4:46 PM EST about four miles north-northeast of Ruffin between Dibrell Road and Bradley Road.
BAKERS XRDS	5/6/2022	EF1	The EF-1 tornado touched down in a wooded area just southwest of Sunset View Road, and proceeded northeast producing discontinuous damage along it's path. The tornado dissipated and lifted near the intersection of Crutchfield Road and U.S Highway 29 Business. The majority of direct damage consisted of numerous mature trees either snapped or uprooted, although several homes sustained significant damage due to trees falling on them. One barn sustained minor damage due to roofing material being blown off by the storm.
LEAKSVILLE ARPT	9/27/2024	EF1	An EF 1 tornado with maximum wind speeds around 90 to 95 mph briefly touched down around Heffinger Road, where it damaged four metal structures, including removing the roofing from one structure. A few hardwood trees were also blown down and solar paneling was detached from the roof of one home.
Stokes County			
Dillard	7/19/2003	F1	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnacle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Quaker Gap	10/26/2010	EF1	The tornado touched down on Mountain View Church Road. It then tracked northeast increasing in strength and reaching its maximum strength and width at Flat Shoals Road. As the tornado continued to move northeast it dissipated as it passed Sizemore Road. The tornado produced a wide swath of tree damage, with the tops of many pine trees snapped off. There was some minor structural damage as well, with the roofs of a few barns blown off and thrown a couple hundred feet. A car port also collapsed crushing a car. Damage amounts are estimated.
King	10/27/2010	EF1	The tornado touched down near Kennsington Avenue and then tracked northeast to Spainhour Road. In all 62 homes were damaged. Most of the damage was in the Forest Oaks, Forest Hills, Forest Glen, Arlington, and Chelsea Ridge neighborhoods. Several large oak trees were uprooted, roofs were partially torn off, and a few garage doors were blown in. Near Spainhour Road a large wooden shed was flipped onto its roof, and several trees were snapped off at their base. Damage amounts are estimated.
King	9/21/2013	EF1	A tornado touched down was just south of Newsome Road, crossed Highway 52 and lifted near Campbell Drive. Along the stormï¿½ï¿½ï¿½s path, the sun room on a home was destroyed. One barn was destroyed and one outbuilding was destroyed. Several trees were snapped and uprooted.
King	5/24/2017	EF2	A thunderstorm dropped a tornado that impacted portions of western Stokes County. This tornado, which produced a continuous path length of 16.1 miles, touched down just north of the Forsyth and Stokes County Line causing large tree limbs to snap and numerous trees to become uprooted along and near Spainhour Mill Road. The tornado continued to the northeast, producing damage as it crossed US-52, Old Highway 52, and other minor roadways. The tornado reached its maximum strength and width as it impacted areas near and within YMCA Camp Hanes at the base of Sauratown Mountain, where numerous outbuildings, mobile homes, and cabins were damaged. The tornado at this point reached a maximum path width of just under 0.5 miles with a maximum wind speed estimate of 125 MPH. The tornado continued to the northeast for several more miles before coming to an end just north of Highway 89 and just south of North Stokes High School.

Location	Date	Scale	Description
Surry County			
Low Gap	7/26/2010	EF0	An EF0 tornado touched down just north of the intersection of Susan Lane and Highway 89. The tornado tracked south, lifting just north of the Raven Knob Boy Scout Camp. The track was 1.8 miles long and at reach a width of 100 yards. |Winds were estimated to be 80 MPH. The tornado downed numerous trees, and caused minor damage to two structures.
Ararat	4/5/2011	EF1	Around 35 to 40 homes were damaged along with numerous large trees down by a tornado with winds estimated up to 100 MPH. The damage included: huge trees down on homes and barns, roofs lifted off and shingles blown off of houses and barns, carports collapsed on vehicles, and the windows blown out at Longhill Community Building.
SILOAM	5/26/2022	EF1	The survey team concluded that an EF-1 tornado with max winds around 95 mph touchdown 2.1 miles west northwest of Siloam. The tornado was on the ground for approximately 2.8 miles with a path width of 100 yards. Numerous hardwood and softwood trees were either snapped or uprooted along the path of the tornado. No homes were damaged nor were there any injuries. The tornado lifted in a wooded area a couple hundred yards from Stanford Church Road.
ELKIN	4/28/2023	EF0	A brief tornado touched down near Knollwood Drive and traveled southeast for about 100 yards into a valley before lifting. The tornado reached a maximum strength of EF-0 with peak winds estimated to be 85 mph. The tornado uprooted several trees and was embedded within a the larger area of straight line winds described in the 15:41 EST Thunderstorm Wind report for Surry County. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkin County			
Lone Hickory	7/7/2005	F1	The remnants of Tropical Storm Cindy spawned some tornadoes. The tornadoes in Yadkin County NC caused numerous trees, some large oaks, to be felled or snapped off. Structural damage included roofs of some buildings being damaged or completely blown off and an outbuilding being blown off its foundation.
Yadkinville	7/7/2005	F1	The remnants of Tropical Storm Cindy spawned some tornadoes. The tornadoes in Yadkin County NC caused numerous trees, some large oaks, to be felled or snapped off. Structural damage included roofs of some buildings being damaged or completely blown off and an outbuilding being blown off its foundation.
Yadkinville	7/7/2005	F1	The remnants of Tropical Storm Cindy spawned some tornadoes. The tornadoes in Yadkin County NC caused numerous trees, some large oaks, to be felled or snapped off. Structural damage included roofs of some buildings being damaged or completely blown off and an outbuilding being blown off its foundation.
Courtney	5/24/2017	EF2	A thunderstorm dropped a tornado near the intersection of Highways 601 and 801 in Davie County (see Storm Data for North Carolina, Northwest, Northcentral, for more information on the beginning portion of this Tornado). It then progressed north and east into Yadkin County where it produced a continuous path of 4.1 miles where it produced an injury just southwest of Baity Road when a tree limb was blown into a mobile home that was occupied at the time. The tornado continued to move northeast at around 40 mph for the next 4.1 miles, lifting and dissipating just northeast of Watkins Road. Approximately 45 homes and other buildings were at least partially damaged along the tornado path. The tornado reached peak intensity and produced EF2 level damage, associated with winds of approximately 125 mph, as it moved over Courtney-Huntsville Road causing extensive damage to the local elementary school gymnasium.
WINDSORS XRDS	5/26/2022	EF1	A National Weather Service survey team inspected storm damage near the community of Buck Shoals and concluded the damage was from an EF-1 tornado. The tornado had max winds around 95 mph with a path length of 1.5 miles. The tornado touched down in a small wooded area just west of Howards Branch Road and proceeded north northeast until lifting along Redbud Lane. Almost all direct damage consisted of numerous mature trees either snapped or uprooted, although one shed was also destroyed.

TABLE H.13: THUNDERSTORM WIND EVENTS (2000-2024)

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Caswell County			
Yanceyville	3/11/2000		Thunderstorm winds during the evening of the 11th picked up a tractor shed and tore the roof off of a barn in Yanceyville.
Countywide	8/9/2000		Thunderstorms during the late evening of the 9th and early morning of the 10th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across Rockingham, Stokes, Caswell, and Surry Counties. In all locations there were numerous reports of other minor property damage.
Yanceyville	8/27/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 27th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles south of Yanceyville, 5 miles east of Reidsville, in Danbury, and in Shoal.
Yanceyville	6/1/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 1st produced damaging winds and hail up to tennis ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 7 miles west of Yanceyville, Walnut Cove, 7 miles north of Jefferson, and downed trees and power lines in Mayodan.
Milton	5/25/2003	65	Thunderstorms during the evening hours on the 25th produced hail up to half dollar size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds knocked down large trees in Milton.
Hamer	6/8/2003	65	Thunderstorms during the 8th produced flash flooding and damaging winds, Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a partial washout of State Route 1514 near Aho and U.S. Route 321 at Aho Road. Heavy rains also flooded Dry Creek in Draper with water 6 inches deep running across the road. 5 miles east of Eden a creek flooded across Wolf Island Road. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Millers Creek, Roaring River, 10 miles northeast of Wilkesboro, western Yadkin County, Ayersville, 5 miles northwest of Wentworth, across Route 62 in Hamer, and also tore the roof off of a tobacco barn in Hamer.
Allison	7/9/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 9th produced hail up to nickel size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Allison and 11 miles west of Yanceyville.
Yanceyville	7/9/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 9th produced hail up to nickel size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Allison and 11 miles west of Yanceyville.
Yanceyville	7/13/2003	60	Thunderstorms on the evening of the 13th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles north of Yanceyville.
Pelham	8/12/2004	80	A line of thunderstorms produced primarily straight-line wind damage as it progressed through Rockingham then Caswell Cos. Numerous trees were downed, homes and outbuildings were damaged, and three mobile homes were destroyed. At a separation in this line, an F1 tornado east of Mayfield was produced. This tornado descended through a yard downing and topping several trees and destroyed the roof, walls, and carport of a house. Very heavy rainfall from this line of storms prompted flooding in mainly western parts of the county. Water covered roads at the intersection of Route 220 and Route 65 due to ditches overflowing. A spotter in Stoneville measured 3.8 inches during the event.
Prospect Hill	11/29/2005	61	
Camp Springs	4/3/2006	60	Severe thunderstorms formed in the unstable air in advance of an approaching cold front on the afternoon of the 3rd. Hail up to the size of golf balls was reported, and damaging wind gusts downed a couple of trees.
Jericho	6/23/2006	57	

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Yanceyville	7/13/2006	55	In advance of an approaching cold front, thunderstorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100-year-old, 50-foot-tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Yanceyville	7/19/2006	55	Thunderstorms began developing during the afternoon hours of the 19th due primarily to daytime heating in an already unstable atmosphere. Some of these increased to severe levels, producing damaging wind gusts. As evening arrived, severe storms continued to be a treat thanks to the approach and then arrival of a dying meso-scale convective complex that moved out of the Ohio Valley and into our region. Again, damaging wind gusts, and large hail resulted from these severe storms.
Prospect Hill	7/20/2006	50	Scattered showers developed during the afternoon with a couple of them becoming severe. Wind gusts of 60 to 70 mph from two of the storms downed a few trees.
Yanceyville	7/28/2006	60	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Hamer	9/28/2006	55	Tree down near Longs Mill Road.
Pelham	7/16/2007	50	Thunderstorm winds downed some trees. Damage values are estimated.
Milton	10/24/2007	55	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down across a road. Damage values are estimates.
Baynes	3/4/2008	61	A roof was blown off a residence on Baynes Road due to straight line winds. One minor injury occurred as a roof collapsed.
Milton	4/12/2008	60	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Mountain Hill Road.
Pelham	4/12/2008	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees onto houses. Damage costs are estimates.
Milton	5/20/2008	55	One tree blown down in Milton.
Park Spring	7/8/2008	55	Two trees were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	7/9/2008	55	Trees were blown down on Chandlers Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	7/9/2008	55	Trees were blown down on Old Highway 29. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	7/9/2008	55	Trees were blown down on Old U.S. Highway 29. Damage values are estimated.
Yanceyville	7/22/2008	50	A large tree was blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Leasburg	7/23/2008	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Highways 158 and 119. Damage values are estimated.
Fitch	7/31/2008	50	A tree was blown down onto Badgett Sisters Parkway. Damage values are estimated.
Jericho	7/31/2008	55	Trees were blown down onto Highway 62. Damage values are estimated.
Osmond	7/31/2008	50	A tree was blown down along Stephentown Road. Damage values are estimated.
Providence	7/31/2008	55	Two trees were blown over onto power lines near the intersection of Park Springs Road and Highway 86.
Purley	7/31/2008	50	A tree was blown down along Purley Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
Yanceyville	8/2/2008	55	Trees were blown down along Highway 62 South.
Camp Springs	8/10/2008	55	Trees were blown down across Parkdale Road.
Osmond	5/28/2009	55	One tree was blown down along Soloman Lea Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Camp Springs	6/3/2009	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Shaw Rd.
Camp Springs	6/3/2009	50	One tree was blown down on Pinnix Rd.
Providence	6/9/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked a tree down on a road.
Yanceyville	6/9/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on a road.
Yanceyville	6/9/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds toppled a tree on a road.
Hamer	7/12/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree at the intersection of Highway 62 and Longs Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Estelle	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down along Longs Mill Road.
Camp Springs	9/28/2009	50	Four trees were brought down by high winds on David Moore Road near the county line.
Quick	3/28/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees on Quick Road.
Camp Springs	4/8/2010	50	A tree was blown down and blocked a road.
Milesville	6/23/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds caused a large tree limb to fall on to power line on Stadler Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Yanceyville	7/8/2010	50	A tree was blown down just outside of Yanceyville.
Anderson	7/20/2010	50	One tree was blown down on Kerrs Chapel Road.
Fitch	7/20/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Burton Chapel Road.
Park Spring	7/20/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Park Springs Road.
Topnot	7/20/2010	50	One tree was blown down on Wilbur Webster Road.
Pelham	8/5/2010	50	A tree fell on a car near Pelham.
Quick	8/5/2010	50	Several large trees were down in Ruffin and damaged some house gutters.
Yanceyville	8/5/2010	50	A tree was down on Court Square.
Yanceyville Arpt	8/5/2010	50	A tree was blown onto a trailer on Hodges Dairy Road.
Yarbro	8/5/2010	50	Trees were brought down on Gaddy Road.
Jericho	10/27/2010	70	A thunderstorm microburst with estimated winds up to 80 MPH occurred along Oakview Loop and Fitch Road. The path was about 2 miles long with a width up to 200 yards. Numerous sheds, outbuildings, and barns were damaged by the winds. Numerous large trees and limbs were also downed, with some trees completely uprooted. Damage amounts are estimated.
Leasburg	10/27/2010	50	Trees were blown down on Ridgeville Road by thunderstorm winds.
Providence	10/27/2010	70	A microburst with winds estimated up to 80 MPH caused damage along Compton and Bertha Wilson Roads. Numerous large trees and limbs were downed with extensive damage to several outbuildings. Two residences also sustained minor roof damage from the winds. Damage amounts are estimated.
Baynes	3/23/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Gun Poole Road and Highway 119. Damage values are estimated.
Prospect Hill	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Dave Smith Road.
Quick	4/5/2011	63	Numerous trees were blown down across the area. Several of them were on Badgett Sisters Parkway, one on Oak View Loop Road and another one on Boy Scout Camp Road. A roof was also blown off a house on Marshall Graves Road. The RAWS site at Caswell Gamelands measured a wind gust to 72 MPH.
Providence	4/16/2011	50	At least two trees were blown down as a line of severe thunderstorms moved through.
Ashland	4/28/2011	50	A three-foot diameter tree and a telephone pole were blown down by thunderstorm winds.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Park Spring	5/24/2011	50	Numerous large tree limbs were reported down.
Estelle	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Highway 62. Damage values are estimated.
Milesville	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Cherry Grove Road. Damage values are estimated.
Park Spring	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Allison Road. Damage values are estimated.
Corbett	6/27/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree along Corbett Ridge Road. Damage values are estimated.
Topnot	6/27/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees along Burton Chapel Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	7/19/2011	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Old Highway 29 and Holland Road.
Bethel	7/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Henderson Road.
Pelham	7/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Old Highway 29.
Fitch	7/24/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down several trees in the area. One on Burton Chapel Road, one on Route 62, and another limb on Griers Church Road.
Gatewood	2/24/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a roof off a shed, and downed trees near Providence. Damage values are estimated.
Gatewood	6/22/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Shady Grove Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	6/29/2012	60	Thunderstorm wind down around 100 trees across the county along with many power lines down due to falling trees. In Yanceyville, trees fell on two vehicles. Damage values are estimated.
Camp Springs	7/2/2012	50	A tree was reported down on Apple Road.
Fitch	7/9/2012	50	A tree was reported down off Route 62.
Topnot	7/9/2012	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds off route 86.
Fitch	7/21/2012	50	County sheriff's office reported five trees blown down near the intersection of Highway 62 and Burton Chapel Road.
Jericho	7/21/2012	50	The sheriff's office reported a tree blown down along Highway 62 near the community of Jericho.
Leasburg	9/2/2012	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Highway 119.
Semora	9/2/2012	50	One tree and several large tree limbs were blown down on Snatchburg Road.
Yanceyville	9/2/2012	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Foster Road.
Pelham	4/12/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down along Highway 700 just northwest of Pelham or about five miles southwest of Danville, Virginia, and another tree was blown down across Highway 86 North. A truck that was traveling across the highway at the time struck the fallen tree.
Camp Springs	4/19/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a few trees were down around Cherry Grove or just east of Camp Springs.
Providence	4/19/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a few trees were down on Country Home Road just southeast of Providence and a few more trees were down on Blanch Road just east of Providence.
Quick	4/19/2013	50	A trained storm spotter reported that several large trees were down at the intersection of North Carolina Highways 150 and 158 and two more large trees were down approximately five miles west-southwest of Yanceville.
Providence	6/13/2013	60	Damaging thunderstorm winds associated with a squall line downed hundreds of trees across the county with the extreme northern and extreme southern parts impacted the greatest. Highway 29 and Highway 86 were blocked by downed trees at

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			many locations, stranding motorists in their vehicles. A roof and porch were blown off a home near Prospect Hill. Damage values are estimated.
Covington	6/28/2013	50	Thunderstorms winds downed trees from near Providence to near Yanceyville. Power lines were brought down by the trees along Blanch Road. Damage values are estimated.
Prospect Hill	7/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Bama Road.
Semora	7/21/2013	50	One tree was blown down on Murphy Road by thunderstorm winds.
Leasburg	8/1/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a tree was down on Roxboro Lake Road.
Prospect Hill	8/1/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a tree was down on Painter Road.
Prospect Hill	8/1/2013	50	The North Carolina Department of Highways reported that a tree was down on Wren Road.
Leasburg	8/12/2013	50	The public reported that one tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of U.S. Route 158 and North Carolina Route 119 just west of Leasburg.
Yanceyville	8/12/2013	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along U.S. Highway 158 West.
Frogsboro	5/10/2014	50	One tree was blown down onto a power line by thunderstorm winds.
Semora	5/10/2014	50	One tree was blown down onto a power line by thunderstorm winds.
Allison	6/20/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew three trees down in the Allison Road vicinity of Quick. Damage values are estimated.
Quick	6/20/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down between 10 and 15 trees in the vicinity of Quick. Most of the trees were blown down near the intersection of Allison Road and Highway 158. The remainder of the trees were along Highway 158 towards Casville. Damage values are estimated.
Hightowers	7/3/2014	50	Trees were reported down at the intersection of Route 119 and Highway 86 and also a few trees were down along Highway 150.
Milesville	7/9/2014	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Cherry Grove Road.
Semora	7/9/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree at the intersection of Route 57 and Hamlett Road.
Park Spring	10/10/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew three trees down, one in the 4200 block of Foster Road, two more down on Farmer Road. Damage values are estimated.
Milton	6/17/2015	55	Several trees were blown down across the community of Milton.
Topnot	6/20/2015	56	Six roughly 100-year-old oak trees were uprooted by thunderstorm winds.
Ashland	6/27/2015	50	A tree was blown down on N.C. Highway 150.
Quick	6/27/2015	50	Multiple tree limbs that were 4 inches in diameter or larger were blown down along Route 158 near the intersection with Bethesda Church Road.
Anderson	6/30/2015	50	A tree was blown down along Highway 62.
Frogsboro	6/30/2015	50	A tree was blown down onto a power line at the Hyco Creek Bridge on Griers Church Road.
Gatewood	7/5/2015	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees along Gatewood Road. Time estimated from radar.
Gatewood	7/5/2015	60	Thunderstorm winds downed multiple trees along Arch Cook Road. Damage values are estimated.
Fitch	7/13/2015	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Burton-Chapel Road in the Mebane area. Damage values are estimated.
Milesville	7/13/2015	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a eighteen inch diameter limb down on a driveway. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Quick	7/13/2015	50	A power line was blown down along U.S. 158 in the Casville area. Damage values are estimated.
Milesville	8/11/2015	50	The Caswell County 911 Center reported that a large tree was down on Stoney Creek Road approximately five miles northeast of Camp Springs.
Yanceyville	8/11/2015	50	A National Weather Service COOP observer reported that one tree and several large tree branches were down as a result of strong thunderstorm wind gusts.
Yanceyville	8/11/2015	50	A SkyWarn spotter reported that four pine trees were down approximately four miles southeast of Yanceyville.
Milesville	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked over three or four trees in the Cherry Grove area.
Milton	2/24/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds knocked over several trees in the Milton area.
Hightowers	5/12/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds resulted in a downed powerline.
Jericho	6/4/2016	50	Thunderstorm wind knocked down a tree near the Brush Arbor Church.
Purley	6/4/2016	50	A tree was reported knocked down by thunderstorm winds.
Quick	6/4/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a power line.
Yanceyville Arpt	6/4/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree along Hwy 150 near Yanceyville.
Blanch	6/5/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down one tree in Blanch.
Osmond	6/5/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down one tree in onto Highway 119 northbound.
Yanceyville	6/5/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down one tree in Yanceyville.
Leasburg	6/23/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds brought down numerous trees along State Route 158 in far eastern Caswell County.
Topnot	6/23/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds caused a 12-15-inch-wide pine tree to come down east of Yanceyville.
Milesville	6/29/2016	60	Thunderstorm winds created a swath of damage in southeast Caswell County. Three structures were damaged, with doors blown out of one home and the foundation damaged to another. One older home had a roof torn off by the thunderstorm winds.|Multiple trees were blown down and tobacco and corn crops were destroyed. All of this damaging occurred mainly in the vicinity of Kerrs Chapel and Pagetown Roads.
Gatewood	7/3/2016	50	A large tree was blown down near the intersection of Shady Grove Road and Seamster Road.
Blanch	7/8/2016	55	Multiple trees and a power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds across portions of northern Caswell County. Trees were reported down on Lawrence Road, the intersection of Blanch and Culver Roads, and Old Satterfield Road.
Osmond	7/8/2016	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Stephentown Road.
Purley	7/8/2016	50	A tree and a power line were blown down by thunderstorm winds just north of the community of Yanceyville.
Quick	7/8/2016	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Quick Road.
Milton	7/19/2016	50	Thunderstorm wind blew down a tree which took down a power line.
Semora	7/19/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Snatchburg Road.
Yanceyville Arpt	7/27/2016	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Highway 158.
Fitch	8/17/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Burton Chapel Road near Highway 62. Damage values are estimated.
Topnot	8/17/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down near the intersection of NC Highway 158 and 86. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	9/27/2016	55	Thunderstorm wind gusts resulted in three trees down along Nunnely Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Gatewood	5/1/2017	54	Thunderstorm winds downed eight trees on private property northeast of the community of Pelham.
Camp Springs	5/31/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds resulted in a downed tree near the intersection of Boone Road and Underwood Road.
Jericho	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a few trees along Stoney Creek Mountain Road.
Blanch	7/5/2017	50	One tree was blown down along Mountain Hill Road and another along Park Spring Road.
Milton	7/5/2017	50	A tree was blown down along Culver Road near the intersection with Highway 62.
Camp Springs	5/21/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds toppled three trees at an orchard on Rice Road.
Branch	7/11/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree and several wrist-size tree limbs down on Blanch Road in Blanch, NC. Damage values are estimated.
Pelham	7/11/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down near Chandler Mill Road. Damage reports are estimated.
Quick	7/22/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along the Route 158 at the Rockingham, Caswell county line. Damage values are estimated.
Milton	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one large tree limb south of Milton.
Yanceyville	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree and a power line on Lee Street in Yanceyville.
Blackwell	10/11/2018	60	Roughly 60 trees were blown down across the northern portion of Caswell County as very heavy rainfall associated with thunderstorms which developed in Tropical Storm Michael allowed strong winds aloft to mix down to the surface.
Allison	4/8/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a power line on Hodges Dairy Road. Damage values are estimated.
Covington	4/8/2019	55	Thunderstorm winds blew four trees down, each falling on a power line. These trees fell along Old Highway 86, Files Road, and High Rock School Road. Damage values are estimated.
Milesville	4/8/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a power line at the intersection of Cherry Grove Road and Marshall Graves Road. Damage values are estimated.
Yanceyville	5/31/2019	60	Thunderstorm winds snapped dozens of pine trees on the east side of Farmer Lake about two miles south-southwest of Yanceyville. The winds also blew off the roof of a picnic shelter and threw it to the ground at the Farmer Lake Marina.
Gatewood	6/20/2019	65	Hundreds of trees were either uprooted or snapped all across Caswell County when a line of severe thunderstorms passed across the county and produced widespread damaging winds. Among other locations, trees were reported blown down along Route 62 and along Powell Lane. The storm also caused numerous power and telecommunication outages due to downed power lines and telephone poles. Several structures received generally minor damage.
Bethel	8/22/2019	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds along Gentlemens Ridge Road.
Milesville	10/31/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees about three miles east of Camp Springs at 5:52 PM EST and another two trees about three miles north-northwest of Jericho at 5:54 PM EST.
Milton	10/31/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees near the town of Milton.
Semora	10/31/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees about one mile north of Semora.
ANDERSON	1/11/2020	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Highway 62 and Baynes Road.
MILESVILLE	4/8/2020	50	A large tree was blown down by strong thunderstorm winds on Wagon Wheel Road.
MILESVILLE	4/8/2020	50	A large tree was blown down by strong thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Pagetown Road and Kerrs Chapel Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
OSMOND	4/8/2020	50	A large tree was blown down by strong thunderstorm winds on Solomon Lea Road.
BETHEL	7/17/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds downed two trees. Damage values are estimated.
YANCEYVILLE	7/28/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a power line near the intersection of Highway 158 and Main Street. Damage values are estimated.
ESTELLE	7/28/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Longs Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
CAMP SPGS	7/31/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
TOPNOT	8/2/2020	50	A severe thunderstorm producing damaging winds knocked two trees down near the intersection of Highway 158 and Stephentown Rd.
LEASBURG	8/6/2020	50	A severe storm producing damaging winds knocked a tree down on Olive Hill Church Road.
YANCEYVILLE	8/6/2020	50	A severe storm producing damaging winds knocked a tree down on along Bear Land Trail.
OSMOND	9/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of NC Highway 119 North and Stephentown Road.
BAYNES	9/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of Prospect Church Road and Hundley Road, and another tree down near the intersection of Prospect Church Road and Gunn Poole Road.
LEASBURG	9/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of NC Highway 119 North and Woody Road.
SEMORA	9/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of NC Highway 119 North and NC Highway 57 North.
FROGSBORO	9/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of Roxboro Lake Road and Ridgeville Road.
JERICHO	3/18/2021	50	A few large tree limbs were blown down along Tate Road.
MILESVILLE	8/15/2021	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Wagon Wheel Road.
FITCH	8/17/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree and several large branches on Burton Chapel Road.
PELHAM	5/1/2022	50	One power line blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
HAMER	5/1/2022	50	One power line blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
QUICK	5/6/2022	50	Power lines were blown down due to thunderstorm winds along Quick Road.
HIGHTOWERS	5/23/2022	55	Multiple trees down near the intersection of Mary Jane Bigelow Road and Burton Chapel Road.
PROVIDENCE	6/16/2022	55	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
YANCEYVILLE	6/16/2022	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on North Carolina Highway 86.
PELHAM	7/5/2022	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Nunnally Road.
PROSPECT HILL	7/21/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees.
BETHEL	7/21/2022	50	Two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Law Road.
OSMOND	7/21/2022	50	A couple of trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
GATEWOOD	6/16/2023	50	Several trees were downed by thunderstorm winds in Providence.
BRANCH	6/16/2023	50	A few trees were downed by thunderstorm winds, and a shed had its roof pulled off.
ESTELLE	6/16/2023	60	A few large trees were downed or uprooted by thunderstorm winds, creating debris on NC Highway 62 near Blanch Road.
PROVIDENCE	7/2/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a large tree limb on Walters Mill Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
YANCEYVILLE ARPT	7/9/2023	60	Thunderstorm winds brought down numerous trees between Blanch and Milton. Several roads were blocked from the downed trees, including Blanch Road, Satterfield Road, Colbert Road and NC Highway 62.
YANCEYVILLE ARPT	7/9/2023	55	Numerous trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds through the northeast portions of Caswell County.
FITCH	7/9/2023	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Highway 62.
QUICK	8/6/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a powerline down in the 2200 Block of Quick Road. Damage values are estimated.
CAMP SPGS	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed one tree along the 5500 block of Kerrs Chapel Road.
YANCEYVILLE	5/24/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed one tree in the 1100 block of Hatchett Road, and another tree in the 3300 block of Badgett Sisters Parkway.
FITCH	5/24/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed one tree that landed across George Russell Road.
HIGHTOWERS	5/24/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed one tree near state highway 86.
QUICK	5/26/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree at the intersection of Ashland Road and Bethesda Church Road.
BRANCH	8/2/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 803 Bertha Wilson Road. Damage values are estimated.
BRANCH	8/2/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree at 1531 Old Satterfield Road. Damage values are estimated.
ANDERSON	8/3/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down across a road. Damage values are estimated.
LEASBURG	8/3/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a couple of trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Davie County			
Advance	3/11/2000	50	A line of strong to severe thunderstorms crossed the western piedmont during the late afternoon. Damage that resulted from straight-line winds was mostly in the form of downed trees and power lines. In addition, awnings were blown off buildings in China Grove, a utility pole was blown over in Davidson, and a tree fell on an unoccupied vehicle in Charlotte. Damaging winds cut a 4-mile path through the Salisbury vicinity removing a roof from an abandoned residence, blowing a detached garage off a mobile home, and downing many trees.
Countywide	5/20/2000	60	Severe thunderstorms rumbled across the northern foothills and northwest piedmont during the late afternoon. With the exception of one dime size hail report, severe weather was in the form of damaging straight-line winds. Winds were estimated to be as high as 70 mph near the Hickory Airport, Granite Falls and across Davie county. Large trees were blown down in Glenwood. Vinyl siding from a mobile home was seen blown across US Hwy 321, southeast of Granite Falls. Trees and power lines were downed in Bethlehem, north of Morganton, near Hickory, along Hwy 90 northwest of Stony Point, Turnersburg, and all over Davie county. Festival tents and a railroad crossing sign were blown down north of Hickory. Some urban flooding developed in the city of Morganton when a quick 2 inches of rain fell.
Mocksville	6/15/2000	65	A supercell thunderstorm moved through the northwest piedmont producing significant wind damage in a 3 to 4-mile-wide path. In and around Harmony thousands of trees were downed, barns were destroyed, and a roof was blown off a frame house. Debris was blown up to 500 yards in some cases. Golf ball size hail was also reported in Harmony. The damage track continued into western Davie county where numerous trees were blown down and roofs were blown off several structures, including a mobile home. Numerous trees and power lines were downed in eastern Catawba county as well. Later in the evening a severe thunderstorm in southeast Union county blew a tree onto a recreational vehicle at the Cane Creek Campground. Lightning ignited an attic fire in a house in Belmont.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Mocksville	8/8/2000	50	Isolated severe thunderstorms produced damaging straight-line winds which downed trees and power lines along Hwy 158 in Davie county and blew down large limbs on power lines in Pineville.
Mocksville	8/10/2000	50	Trees were blown down along Hwy 64.
Mocksville	8/18/2000	50	Trees were blown down in multiple locations.
Mocksville	8/11/2001	50	Several trees blown down along U.S. 64 east of town. This damage was due to the same thunderstorm complex that was also affecting Rowan County at the same time.
Mocksville	8/11/2001	50	Trees brought down along highway 601 near William R. Davie Fire Station.
Mocksville	5/7/2002	50	A few large tree limbs were blown onto powerlines.
Mocksville	5/10/2002	60	Some sheds and outbuildings were blown down. Numerous trees and powerlines were also blown down.
Mocksville	5/13/2002	55	Several trees and powerlines were blown down.
Cooleemee	5/2/2003	50	Trees were blown down.
Mocksville	5/2/2003	50	Trees were blown down.
Sheffield	6/8/2003	50	
Mocksville	7/16/2003	50	A tree was blown onto a house.
Mocksville	7/18/2003	55	Numerous trees were blown down.
Mocksville	7/22/2003	50	Trees were blown down along I-40.
Sheffield	11/19/2003	50	Some trees and power lines were blown down.
Sheffield	3/7/2004	65	As the cold front moved across the northern foothills and northwest piedmont, thunderstorms accompanying the front intensified somewhat, producing occasional wind gusts that enhanced the strong gradient winds. The interaction of the thunderstorm gusts and strong gradient winds resulted in some significant damage. Numerous barns and outbuildings were damaged or destroyed. Trees, power poles, and billboards were blown down. Power outages were widespread. In Salisbury, a section of the roof of a building was blown into a mobile home sales lot, causing damage to several units.
Farmington	5/26/2004	50	Trees and power lines were blown down.
Mocksville	7/10/2004	50	Several trees were blown down near Smith Grove.
Mocksville	10/24/2004	50	Spotter and county officials report trees blown down in the county.
Mocksville	11/24/2004	50	Trees blown down across the county.
Mocksville	7/5/2005	55	Five-mile-long, one quarter mile wide damage swath from near the highway 601 and 801 intersection to just west of Farmington. The damage path was intermittent, with mainly trees, large limbs, and power lines blown down. A house near the end of the damage path received some minor roof damage.
Mocksville	7/28/2005	50	Trees down.
Mocksville	4/3/2006	50	Trees blown down on Yadkinville Rd.
Countywide	4/17/2006	50	Trees down in Mocksville, Advance, and Cooleemee.
Advance	4/22/2006	50	Trees and power lines blown down.
Mocksville	4/22/2006	50	Trees and power lines blown down.
Mocksville	4/25/2006	50	Several trees down across highway 601 south of Mocksville.
Mocksville	7/22/2006	50	Numerous trees down along Harper Rd near I-40 and other trees down along Rainbow Rd and Redland Rd.
Farmington	9/28/2006	50	Quarter size hail and a few trees down in the Farmington area. Also, penny size hail in the Advance area around the same time.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Mocksville	4/15/2007	50	A few trees were blown down in and around the Mocksville area.
Mocksville	6/24/2007	50	A tree was blown down in the city and another was blown down along highway 801 south of town.
Mocksville	8/21/2007	50	A few trees blown down.
Mocksville	3/4/2008	55	Spotter measured a 63-mph wind gust and reported several trees blown down in the area. Also, a tree was blown down, blocking Wilkesboro St in Mocksville.
Advance	7/22/2008	50	Trees were blown down in and around Advance.
Advance	7/27/2008	50	Two trees were blown down near the intersection of LaQuinta Dr and Beauchamp Rd.
Advance	6/9/2009	60	Several large trees and power poles were blown down in and near the Advance community. Also, a barn was destroyed and several homes sustained minor damage in this area.
Cooleemee	6/9/2009	55	Several trees were blown down.
Smiths Grove	6/10/2009	50	Three trees were blown down.
Cooleemee	6/11/2009	50	Large tree limbs were blown down.
Farmington	9/28/2009	50	Large tree limbs were blown down three miles northeast of Farmington.
Sheffield	9/28/2009	50	Trees were blown down on Liberty Church Road, a little more than 6 miles west of Farmington.
Mocksville	5/28/2010	50	Trees were blown down in and around Mocksville.
Advance	6/12/2010	55	Several trees were blown down near the intersection of Baltimore Rd and highway 158.
Advance	6/14/2010	50	Trees were blown down in the Advance area.
Mocksville	6/15/2010	50	Trees were blown down in the Mocksville area.
Advance	7/13/2010	50	Several large tree limbs were blown down near the intersection of highway 801 and I-40.
Cornatzer	8/6/2010	50	Multiple large tree limbs were blown down off highway 801.
Mocksville	11/16/2010	50	A power pole and lines were blown down, and a couple trees and some large limbs blown down in the Mocksville area.
Mocksville	3/23/2011	50	A tree was blown down on North Main St in Mocksville. Another tree was blown down on Kingsmill Dr near Advance.
Fork	4/5/2011	55	Numerous trees were blown down across the county. At least one tree fell on a house near Cooleemee.
Fork	5/13/2011	50	Trees were blown down on Ridge Rd in the southwest part of the county.
Mocksville	5/13/2011	50	Trees were blown down on County Home Rd, about 2 miles southwest of Mocksville.
Calahaln	5/26/2011	55	Numerous trees were reported to be blown down in the Sheffield community.
Cooleemee	5/27/2011	60	Multiple trees were blown down along Fairfield Rd to Deadmon Rd and Willboone Rd. Trees were also blown down near the intersection of highway 64 and highway 801. At least one tree fell on a vehicle. A large greenhouse was also heavily damaged in this area.
Mocksville	6/10/2011	55	Numerous trees were blown down in the Mocksville area.
Farmington	7/3/2011	50	Trees were blown down on Pineville Rd a little to the north of Farmington.
Mocksville	7/13/2011	50	Multiple power lines were blown down in the Mocksville area and a tree was blown down in Cooleemee.
Mocksville	7/31/2011	55	Numerous trees were blown down in and around Mocksville.
Fork	8/11/2011	50	A large tree and multiple large limbs were blown down on Davie Academy Rd.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Sheffield	6/12/2012	55	Trees were blown down with winds estimated to be 60 mph in the Sheffield community. The roof was blown off of a large barn and trees were downed on Edwards Rd in the same area.
Farmington	6/22/2012	55	Four trees were blown down and part of a church was damaged by strong winds.
Advance	7/10/2012	50	Multiple small trees were snapped off near highway 158 in the Oak Valley community.
Cana	9/2/2012	50	Multiple trees and power lines were blown down near the intersection of Liberty Church Rd and highway 601.
Mocksville	10/18/2012	50	Multiple trees were blown down along highway 64 near the Davidson County line.
Cooleemee	1/30/2013	50	Multiple trees were blown down on Junction Rd near Cooleemee.
Mocksville	6/13/2013	50	Multiple trees were blown down across the Mocksville area, with at least one tree on a house.
Advance	6/26/2013	50	Multiple trees and power lines were blown down on Markland Rd at highway 801 near Advance.
Cana	8/22/2013	50	Multiple trees were blown down from Cana Rd near Angell Rd to Main Church Rd near highway 158.
Calahaln	6/17/2014	50	FD reported two trees blown down west of Mocksville.
Cooleemee	6/19/2014	50	Public reported multiple large tree limbs blown down between Mocksville and Cooleemee.
Farmington	8/18/2014	50	Spotter reported a large oak tree uprooted in the Farmington area. FD reported a tree down across Farmington Rd (1 S).
Mocksville	6/2/2015	55	County comms and Emergency Manager reported numerous trees blown down in the area around downtown Mocksville, with a few trees down on homes. Damage became more sporadic, but continued northeast of the downtown area.
Mocksville	6/19/2015	50	County comms reported multiple trees blown down along Highway 64 near the Davidson County line. Media reported trees down on a recreational vehicle at Forest Lake in this same area.
Mocksville	6/26/2015	50	County comms reported trees blown down on power lines in the Bixby community.
Farmington	8/19/2015	50	County comms reported multiple trees blown down in the Farmington area, including one tree on Mallard Rd.
Bixby	2/24/2016	55	Spotter reported numerous trees and power lines, along with some power poles blown down from west of Mocksville to the Farmington area. One tree fell on a carport near Sheffield.
Cooleemee	4/28/2016	50	Public reported large limbs blown down.
Harmony	6/13/2017	50	Spotter reported a few trees blown down.
Sheffield	7/1/2017	50	Spotter reported around a half dozen trees trees blown down on power lines on Liberty Church Rd.
Mocksville	7/22/2017	50	Public reported a large tree blown down on Rainbow Road with several large limbs also down in the area.
Calahaln	10/23/2017	50	County comms reported a couple of trees blown down near County Line Rd and Highway 901.
Mocksville	10/23/2017	50	County comms reported a few trees blown down at Tadpole Trail and Highway 64.
Farmington	6/11/2018	50	County comms reported at least one tree blown down in the Farmington area, with multiple trees down around Mocksville.
Sheffield	9/1/2018	50	Spotter reported multiple trees and power lines blown down along Edwards Rd and Sheffield Road. A large limb fell on a house on Edwards Rd.
Mocksville	8/13/2019	50	County comms reported multiple power lines blown down in parts of Mocksville.
Sheffield	8/19/2019	50	Spotter reported at least two trees blown down in the Sheffield area.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Advance	10/31/2019	50	Spotter reported multiple trees blown down off Orrell Trail.
SHEFFIELD	1/11/2020	50	Media reported numerous trees and power lines blown down across Davie County.
MOCKSVILLE ARPK ARPT	2/6/2020	52	Media reported the roof was blown off an outbuilding, which landed on top of and damaged an adjacent house on Highway 801. Multiple trees and power lines were also blown down in the area.
COOLEEMEE	4/13/2020	50	Public reported at least three trees and many large limbs blown down and some tin blown off an outbuilding on Will Boone Rd.
FORK	7/16/2020	50	Fire dept reported two trees blown down near County Home Rd.
FORK	3/27/2021	50	Spotter reported multiple trees blown down in western Davie County.
FORK	7/9/2021	50	County comms reported trees blown down on Junction Rd.
CANA	8/1/2021	50	County comms reported a tree blown down along with a few large limbs.
SHEFFIELD	9/8/2021	40	Spotter reported a tree blown down on a church on Sheffield Rd causing roof damage.
ADVANCE	7/5/2022	50	County comms reported a few trees blown down just north of Advance.
MOCKSVILLE	7/5/2022	50	County comms reported numerous trees blown down in Mocksville and vicinity.
SHEFFIELD	7/23/2022	50	County comms reported multiple trees were blown down in the northwest part of Davie County.
FORK	6/3/2023	50	Spotter reported multiple trees blown down.
SHEFFIELD	6/26/2023	50	Spotter reported multiple trees blown down across Liberty Church Rd.
ADVANCE STRWBRRY ARP	6/26/2023	50	Power company reported multiple trees falling onto power lines causing outages.
CALAHALN	8/7/2023	50	Spotters reported numerous trees blown down across Davie County.
SHEFFIELD	8/14/2023	40	Spotter reported a tree blown down on a vehicle near Sheffield.
FORK	8/15/2023	50	County comms reported multiple trees and power lines blown down across Davie County, including trees down on power lines at Milling Rd and Sain Rd near Mocksville.
SHEFFIELD	8/19/2024	40	Fire dept reported a tree was blown down on power lines and fell on a vehicle on Dyson Rd, briefly trapping an occupant.
MOCKSVILLE	9/24/2024	50	Public reported several trees blown down on adjacent properties on the south side of Mocksville.
Forsyth County			
Winston Salem	3/11/2000	50	Roof damage to the Big Oak Restaurant.
Clemmons	5/20/2000	60	Trees reported down.
Winston Salem	5/20/2000	60	Trees blown down along Thomasville Road.
Walkertown	5/25/2000	70	A tree was blown down onto a mobile home, completely destroying it.
Countywide	6/15/2000	50	Trees reported down across the county.
Winston Salem	8/7/2000	50	About 50 trees were blown down, some on houses on the west side of Winston-Salem.
Rural Hall	8/10/2000	50	Several trees down.
Belews Creek	9/14/2000	50	Trees and power lines down.
Clemmons	6/28/2001	50	Trees were blown down.
Belews Creek	5/13/2002	50	Trees and power lines were blown down near Belews Creek.
Winston Salem	11/11/2002	50	Trees were blown down on Glenn High Road and Salem Chapel Road.
Lewisville	5/2/2003	60	About a dozen trees were blown down.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Winston Salem	5/2/2003	60	Trees were blown down near Highway 52 and Fishel Road.
Lewisville	6/8/2003	50	Several trees were blown down.
Pfafftown	6/8/2003	57	Trees were blown down on Reynolds Road.
Pfafftown	11/24/2004	50	Scattered trees were blown down.
Seward	1/14/2005	50	A couple of trees were blown down along Route 67 near Seward.
Winston Salem	6/6/2005	50	Three to four trees were blown down on Davis Road.
Winston Salem	6/7/2005	50	Trees were blown down and an outbuilding was damaged on Westview Drive.
Tobaccoville	7/7/2005	50	Trees were blown down.
Clemmons	4/3/2006	50	NUMEROUS TREES DOWN IN CLEMMONS AND GERMANTON.
Clemmons	4/17/2006	50	Several trees down near intersection of Hampton Road and Route 158.
Lewisville	4/17/2006	50	Large tree down across Dull Rd.
Kernersville	4/22/2006	50	TWO TREES DOWN ON BUSINESS INTERSTATE 40 NEAR MILE MARKER 11.
Winston Salem	4/22/2006	50	STOP LIGHTS BLOWN OFF WIRE NEAR WINSTON SALEM COLISEUM AND NUMEROUS TREE LIMBS DOWN AROUND THE AREA.
Winston Salem	6/23/2006	50	Three trees down near highway 109 and highway 311.
Kernersville	7/4/2006	50	Numerous trees down all throughout Kernersville. Barn destroyed on Piney Grove Road.
Walkertown	7/4/2006	50	Trees down in the Walkertown area.
Rural Hall	7/13/2006	50	Numerous trees down in the town of Rural Hall.
Rural Hall	7/13/2006	50	Several trees down near Cook Road and Tobaccoville Road.
Rural Hall	7/13/2006	50	Several trees down near NC HWY 65 and US HWY 52.
Winston Salem	7/19/2006	50	
Winston Salem	7/19/2006	50	Large tree limbs down...including one across the intersectin of Robinhood and Polo Roads.
Winston Salem	7/22/2006	50	Tree down blocking the road at 42 Brownboro Road.
Kernersville	7/28/2006	50	Traffic lights down.
Winston Salem	7/28/2006	50	A large tree fell across Yadkinville Road. A motorist ran into the downed tree but no injuries reported.
Countywide	9/28/2006	50	Trees reported down in the towns of Lewisville...Clemmons...Walkertown...and Kernersville.
Winston Salem	9/28/2006	50	Several reports of trees down across city.
Winston Salem	6/11/2007	50	Law enforcement reported numerous trees down in the area.
Winston Salem	6/11/2007	50	Several trees were reported down on Liberty Street and Highway 52.
Winston Salem	6/11/2007	50	Winds in excess of 60 mph winds blew down over a dozen trees throughout the Winston-Salem city limits.
Winston Salem	6/19/2007	50	Numerous trees were blown down on the north side of Winston-Salem on Highway 52 from Bethania-Rural Hall Road to the Murry Road exit.
Winston Salem	6/24/2007	50	Several trees were blown down in the Bay Creek Subdivision.
Walkertown	6/27/2007	50	A large tree was blown down near Belews Lake and Route 158.
Winston Salem	6/28/2007	50	Several trees were blown down blocking traffic at Hawthorn Road and Queen Miller Road near the hospital.
Winston Salem	8/21/2007	50	Numerous trees were blown down through the city. Power lines were also reported down.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Winston Salem	3/4/2008	52	A trained spotter estimated wind gust speeds up to 60 mph near the Forsyth Technical Community College.
Winston Salem	3/4/2008	50	County 911 center measured a 58-mph wind gust speed.
Lewisville	6/27/2008	50	A tree was reported blown onto a house on Grinnell Street in Lewisville. Numerous power lines were also reported blown down in Lewisville.
Walkertown	6/27/2008	50	Power lines were reported knocked down in Walkertown.
Lewisville	6/28/2008	50	Several trees were reported blown down near the intersection of Conrad Road and Grapevine Road. Power lines were also reported knocked down by trees on Thunderwood Farm Road.
Winston-Salem	7/6/2008	63	A wind sensor on top of the Fire Station, directly across the street from the Smith Reynolds Airport, measured a 72-mph thunderstorm wind gust.
Winston Salem	7/6/2008	54	The Winston Salem ASOS at Smith Reynolds Airport, measured a wind gust of 54 knots.
Bethania	7/9/2008	50	Several trees were blown down across Bethania Ridge Road near Doral Drive.
Clemmons	7/9/2008	50	Multiple trees were blown down on Highway 158 near Lewisville-Clemmons Road.
Donnaha	7/9/2008	50	Numerous trees and power-lines were blown down along Highway 67, including along Rolling View Drive. Trees were also reported blown down near the intersection of Bethania Ridge Road and Doral Drive.
Donnaha	7/9/2008	50	Several trees and power-lines down on Highway 67.
Winston Salem	7/22/2008	50	One tree was blown down at the Baptist Medical Center. Another tree was blown down at Route 52 and 421 in the downtown area.
Hanes	8/2/2008	50	Two 40 to 50-foot white pine trees were snapped off about a third of the way off the ground just west of Winston-Salem.
Lewisville	8/2/2008	50	A tree was knocked down onto Conrad Road.
Muddy Creek	8/2/2008	50	Straight line winds knocked down power lines on the 700 and 800 block of Somerset Drive.
Clemmons	6/9/2009	52	Numerous trees and power-lines were down in and Clemmons. Approximately 50 trees were downed on Tanglewood Golf Course.
Kernersville	6/10/2009	50	Trees were blown on Dewey and Paddision Streets in Kernersvillle.
Brookwood	7/20/2009	50	Several trees were blown down on East 25th Street and Patterson Avenue, knocking out power in the area.
Lewisville	9/28/2009	50	Several trees were reported down on Styers Ferry Road.
Lewisville	9/28/2009	50	Several trees were reported down on Williams Road.
Lewisville	9/28/2009	50	Trees were reported down in the intersection of Concord Church Road and Dull Road. One tree fell down onto an unoccupied house at 8570 Concord Church Road. The tree broke through the ceiling and damaged an upstairs bedroom.
Winston Jct	4/8/2010	50	Numerous trees were blown down in and around Winston-Salem.
Clemmons	5/28/2010	50	Several trees were reported down in the road at the intersection of Kinnamon Road and Bluebonnet Lane.
Lewisville	5/28/2010	50	Large tree limbs were reported downed and hanging on power lines near the intersection of Kinney Road and Kinway Court.
Lewisville	5/28/2010	50	Several trees were reported down at Marty Lane and Lewisville-Clemmons Road.
Pfafftown	5/28/2010	50	One tree was reported blown down onto a car near the intersection of Robinhood Road and Speaks Farm Road.
Lewisville	6/2/2010	50	Numerous Trees were blown down from Lewisville to Clemmons.
Winston Salem	6/2/2010	50	Severe thunderstorm wind resulted in trees being blown down from near downtown Winston-Salem in Walkertown.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Lewisville	6/14/2010	50	Several trees were reported blown down in Lewisville along with downed power lines.
Park Terrace	6/14/2010	50	Numerous trees were reported blown down across Forsyth County. At the height of the storm 6500 customers were without power across the county.
Stanleyville	7/13/2010	50	A couple of trees were blown down along a swath from near Stanleyville to near Walkertown.
Waughtown	7/13/2010	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of Aureole Street and Urban Street.
Guthrie	7/27/2010	50	A couple of trees were blown down on Highway 158 between Gaither Road and Rickard Road.
Union Cross	8/5/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Watkins Ford Road.
Lewisville	10/26/2010	50	Several trees down between Shallow Ford Road and Lakeway Drive.
Dennis	11/16/2010	50	Several trees blown down along a swath extending from Stanleyville to near Kernersville.
Pfafftown	12/1/2010	50	Several trees were blown down along a swath extending from Winston Salem to Kernersville. Downed trees blocked traffic on Yadkinville Road and Bon Air Avenue.
Donnaha	5/13/2011	50	Four trees were blown down and blocked traffic at the intersection of River Bluff Farms Road near route 67.
Dosier	5/26/2011	50	Numerous trees and power-lines were blown down. Some trees fell onto homes on Reynolds Road and Joyce Norman Road. Monetary damage was estimated.
Rural Hall	5/26/2011	50	Numerous trees were blown down across western portions of Forysth County.
Tobaccoville	5/26/2011	50	Several trees were blown down on Highway 52 near Tobaccoville.
Union Cross	5/27/2011	50	A roof was blown off of a lumber company building. Several trees were also blown down. One tree fell onto a automobile. Damages were estimated.
Hanes	6/18/2011	50	One tree fell onto a house and crashed through the roof at 4000 Country Club Road. |Monetary damages were estimated.
Walkertown	6/18/2011	50	Law Enforcement and public reported one tree and several large tree branches were blown down. One large limb damaged a power-line.
Clemmons	6/27/2011	50	A few trees were blown down along a swath from near Clemmons to near Winston-Salem.
Waughtown	6/28/2011	50	Multiple trees and some power-lines were blown down along the swath, with the concentration of damage at NC Highway 150 and Fishel Road.
Donnaha	7/4/2011	50	One tree was blown down on Spainhour Mill Road.
Vienna	7/4/2011	50	Multiple trees were blown down in Vienna. Power-lines were also blown down in Mount |Tabor.
Guthrie	7/8/2011	50	One tree was blown down in Sedge Garden.
Union Cross	7/8/2011	50	One tree was blown down near the intersection of Pine Meadow Drive and High Point Road.
Easton View	8/14/2011	50	Several trees were blown down on Thomasville Road.
Stanleyville	8/14/2011	50	One tree was blown down.
Walkertown	8/14/2011	50	An 18 inch in diameter tree was blown down on Davis Road near Creason Circle.
Tobaccoville	8/21/2011	50	Downed power lines were blocking the northbound lane of Doral Drive. Also, a tree limb, up to two feet in diameter, was blown down.
Tobaccoville	9/2/2011	50	Multiple trees and power lines were blown down along a swath from a couple of miles north of Tobaccoville to a couple of miles south of Tobaccoville.
Donnaha	2/24/2012	50	Numerous trees were blown down in Tobaccoville. One tree was also blown down at the intersection of 7154 Martin Ferry Road and Donnaha Road.
Lewisville	2/24/2012	50	Several trees were blown down at 6868 Styers Ferry Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Union Cross	2/24/2012	50	One tree was blown down at the intersection of Barney and High Point Road.
Winston Salem	2/24/2012	50	One tree was blown down on Interstate 40 Business.
Easton View	5/14/2012	50	One tree was reported down on Williams Drive.
Kernersville	5/14/2012	50	Multiple trees were reported down in Kernersville, North Carolina.
Lewisville	5/14/2012	50	One tree was reported down on Lagrande Place Blocking Road.
Walkertown	5/14/2012	50	One tree was reported down on Darrow Road.
Walkertown	5/14/2012	50	One tree was reported down on Williston Road.
Winston Jct	5/22/2012	50	One tree was reported down on Robinhood Road and one tree was reported down on Buena Vista Road.
Oldtown	6/1/2012	50	Broadcast media reported downed trees on Shattelon Drive. Trees were also reported down on Germanton Road. One tree fell onto a house. Damages where unknown.
Clemmons	6/22/2012	50	Trees and power-lines were blown down near the intersection of Lasater Road an Fair Oaks Drive, near the 400 block of Partridge Lane, and on East Mountain Street.
Kernersville	6/22/2012	50	Trees and power-lines were reported blown down on the 1600 Block of Brookford Road.
Stanleyville	6/22/2012	50	Trees and power-lines were blown down near the intersection of Germanton Road and Stanleyville Drive. Downed trees and power-lines were also reported on Westeba Road.
Dosier	7/2/2012	50	One tree was reported down across Reynolda Road near Carillon Drive.
Walkertown	7/2/2012	50	One tree was reported down across Old Belews Creek Road near United States Highway 158.
Lewisville	7/5/2012	50	Two trees were reported down in the Lewisville area.
Oldtown	7/27/2012	50	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down in and around the Pfafftown area. One tree, which was approximately 250 years old, fell on a house in Pfafftown. Monetary damage was unknown. Due all the downed trees and power lines, 5,000 power outages were reported.
Oldtown	7/27/2012	50	Trees and power lines were blown down near Pfafftown.
Oldtown	9/8/2012	50	Trees and power-lines were blown down along the wind swath.
Donnaha	1/30/2013	50	A couple of trees were blown down along a swath from near Donnaha to near Kernersville.
Alspaugh	4/12/2013	50	Several trees were blown down in and around the Stanleyville area.
Hanes	4/19/2013	50	A couple of trees were blown down in Winston-Salem.
Kernersville	6/10/2013	50	Trees and power lines were blown down across Highway 66 in Kernersville.
Bethania	6/13/2013	50	Widespread trees and power-lines were blown down throughout the county. Northwestern portions of the county were the hardest hit. Monetary damages were estimated.
Brookwood	6/13/2013	50	A 50 knot wind gust was measured at KINT ASOS.
Winston Salem	6/26/2013	50	Multiple trees were blown down in downtown Winston Salem.
Clemmons	7/27/2013	50	A couple of trees were reported down in the Clemmons area.
Clemmons	7/27/2013	50	Multiple trees were reported blown down in Clemmons, North Carolina, with several on vehicles.
Lewisville	3/12/2014	52	Multiple trees were blown down along a swath from near Lewisville to near Winston Salem. A trained storm spotter estimated a wind gust of 60 mph near Winston Salem.
Kernersville	6/10/2014	50	A few trees were blown down along a swath from near Sedge Garden to near Kernersville.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Kernersville	6/11/2014	50	Multiple trees were blown down along swath from near Kernersville to near Walkertown.
Lewisville	6/19/2014	50	Trees and power-lines were blown down in Lewisville.
Rural Hall	6/19/2014	50	Trees and power-lines were blown down in Rural Hall.
Lewisville	5/11/2015	50	A couple of trees were blown down around Lewisville.
Clemmons	6/2/2015	50	A tree was blown down on Puritan Lane a couple miles northeast of Clemmons.
Easton View	6/2/2015	50	Several trees were blown down on Fox Meadow Lane several miles southwest of Sedge Garden.
Clemmons	6/27/2015	50	Several trees were blown down in the Clemmons area.
Walkertown	7/13/2015	50	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down across the northern half of the county.
Stanleyville	8/6/2015	50	A few trees were blown down along a swath from Stanleyville to near Walkertown. One tree fell on a house and another one fell on a vehicle. Monetart damages were estimated.
Hanes	2/24/2016	50	Several trees were uprooted along a swath from 3 miles west-southwest of Winston-Salem to 4 miles south-southeast of Kernersville. One tree fell on a house near the intersection of South Bunker Hill Road and Sandy Ridge Road, damaging the roof.
Clemmons	5/3/2016	50	A tree was blown down onto a bus near Clemmons, resulting in an injury.
Cityview	5/12/2016	50	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down on the east side of Winston-Salem.
Clemmons	7/8/2016	50	Several trees were reported down in the area of Middlebrook Drive and Idols Road.
Kernersville	7/8/2016	50	One tree was reported down at Bethel Church Road and Durango Drive. Several other trees were reported down across the county as well.
Lewisville	7/19/2016	50	One tree was reported down on Scott Road.
Lewisville	7/19/2016	50	One tree was reported down on Shallowford Road at United States Highway 421.
Pfafftown	7/27/2016	50	A tree was reported down on power lines along Wessex Road.
Union Cross	4/6/2017	50	A tree was blown down on power lines near the intersection of Hillside Drive and Mowery Drive.
Guthrie	5/1/2017	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of West Mountain Street an Doe Run Drive.
Kernersville	5/1/2017	50	One tree was reported down on power lines at Old Salem Road and I-40.
Kernersville	5/1/2017	50	One tree was reported down on power lines.
Kernersville	5/1/2017	50	Trees were reported down on power lines and across Cheviot Drive.
Kernersville	5/1/2017	50	Trees were reported down on power lines and across the road and Wilchester Lane near Cheviot Drive.
Union Cross	5/1/2017	50	Trees were reported down at Cedarwood Trail and Roberts Star Lane.
Alspaugh	5/19/2017	50	A couple of trees were blown down along a swath from Pfafftown to 5800 Regents Park Road near Sedge Garden. Both trees were blocking the roadway and one fell onto power lines.
Donnaha	5/24/2017	50	A few trees were blown down at the intersection of Meadowbrook and Pierson Roads.
Tobaccoville	5/24/2017	50	One tree was blown down on Stout Farm Road.
Tobaccoville	5/24/2017	50	One tree was blown down on Woody Lane.
Frontis	7/18/2017	50	Several clusters of trees were reported down across southern and southeastern portions of Winston-Salem, including on cars and power lines near Westdale Avenue.
Winston Salem	7/18/2017	50	A large tree was reported down on a home near Hawthorne Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Donnaha	7/22/2017	50	Two trees were reported down across Donnaha Road.
Donnaha	7/22/2017	50	Two trees were reported down across the road at 5000 Block of Spainhour Mill Road.
Guthrie	7/22/2017	50	A tree was reported down across Stanley Park Road and Reidsville Road.
Lewisville	7/22/2017	50	One tree was reported down at the intersection of Grape Wine Road and Sonata Road.
Lewisville	7/22/2017	50	One tree was reported down on a power line near Shallowford Road.
Tobaccoville	7/23/2017	50	Numerous trees were blown down along a swath from 4 miles west of Rural Hall to 3 miles east of Walkertown. One of the trees was blown down onto power lines, resulting in power outages. A second tree was blown down onto a home and another was blown down onto a vehicle.
Kernersville	10/23/2017	50	Two trees were blown down along a swath from Woodfield Drive in Kernersville to the intersection of Highway 65 and Goode Road in Belews Creek.
Lewisville	4/15/2018	50	A few trees were blown down along a swath from west-southwest to west-northwest of Lewisville.
Guthrie	5/20/2018	50	Several trees were blown down along a swath from the intersection of Highway 158 and Serene St to Old Hollow Road near Old Valley School Road. Trees fell onto residences on Sir Issac Drive, Beulah Lane, and on Reidsville Road, causing damage to the roof of the respective homes.
Lewisville	6/1/2018	50	A couple of trees were blown down along a swath from mile marker 247 on US-421 to the intersection of Ridge Gate Drive and Arbor Run Drive in Lewisville.
Lewisville	6/11/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees along Route 421, just east of the Yadkin County border.
Lewisville	6/11/2018	50	Tree blown down onto a power-line on Shallowfrod Road at Williams Street.
Clemmons	6/25/2018	50	One large tree was reported down on Meeting House Lane, near Clemmons Road.
Lewisville	6/25/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Conrad Road near Shallowford Road.
Clemmons	7/6/2018	50	One tree was reported down along Westwood Village Drive.
Kernersville	7/6/2018	50	One tree was reported down across the road near the intersection of Lindsey Street and Salisbury Street.
Winston-Salem	7/22/2018	50	Trees were reported down on power lines near Highway 311.
Dennis	7/22/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Lake Woussicket Road.
Lewisville	7/22/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Concord Church Road at Williams Road.
Pfafftown	7/22/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Robbinhood Road.
Walkertown	7/22/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Darrow Road and Martin Street.
Walkertown	7/22/2018	50	One tree was reported down on Marie Court.
Bethania	8/2/2018	50	Multiple trees and power lines were blown down near the intersection of Shattalon Drive and Gracemont Drive, resulting in closure of the intersection.
Lewisville	8/2/2018	50	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down along a swath from Lewisville to Walkertown.
Bethania	8/7/2018	50	One tree was reporetd down on Reynolda Road and Bethania Road.
Rural Hall	8/8/2018	50	A power-line was blown down at 3151 Westinghouse Road.
Stanleyville	8/8/2018	50	Power-line was blown down at 1200 Shore Road.
Winston Jct	8/8/2018	50	One large tree was blown down near the intersection of Arbor and Kent Road.
Clemmons	4/19/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees throughout the western portions of the county, including down power-lines near the intersection of Holder Road and Harper Springs Drive.
Oldtown	4/19/2019	50	Trees and power-line reported down at Thomas Jefferson Middle School.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Oldtown	5/29/2019	50	A large tree was reported down on a house on Oakland Drive.
Belews Creek	6/20/2019	50	Several trees were reported down and in the roadways across Winston-Salem area.
Oldtown	7/22/2019	50	Trees reported down on power-lines near the intersection of Reynolda and Valley roads.
Lewisville	8/13/2019	50	One tree and power lines were blown down near Lewisville.
Lewisville	8/17/2019	50	Power lines were reported down at the 5900 block of Robinhood Road and at the 400 block of Sunset Ridge Drive.
Lewisville	8/17/2019	50	Two trees were reported down at the 1000 block of Williams Road.
Lewisville	8/19/2019	50	Numerous trees were blown down in Lewisville.
Kernersville	8/21/2019	50	Several trees were reported down near Century Park Avenue.
Rural Hall	8/21/2019	50	Multiple trees were reported down in the Rural Hall area.
Clemmons	8/22/2019	50	One tree was reported down at the 4000 block of Hampton Road.
Dennis	8/22/2019	50	One tree was reported down at the 7000 Block of Walnut Cove Road.
Walkertown	8/22/2019	50	One tree was reported down at Darrow Road and Walkertown Guthrie Road.
Walkertown	8/22/2019	50	One tree was reported down at the 5800 block of Walnut Cove Road.
Grims	10/31/2019	50	One tree was reported down on Reidsville Road.
Vienna	10/31/2019	50	Trees were reported down at the intersection of Larkwood Drive and Yadkinville Road.
TOBACCOVILLE	1/11/2020	50	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down across the county.
CLEMMONS	2/6/2020	50	Trees were reported down across the road near the intersection of Harper Road and Village Point Drive.
UNION CROSS	2/6/2020	50	Trees were reported down across the road near the intersection of Curry Road and State Route 1003.
UNION CROSS	2/6/2020	50	Trees were reported down across the road along Wiley Farm Road.
DENNIS	4/7/2020	50	Multiple trees were reported uprooted or snapped near Baux Mountain Road.
LEWISVILLE	4/13/2020	50	One tree was reported down on near Conrad Drive and Twin Oaks Lake Drive.
DOSIER	4/13/2020	50	One tree was reported down near Vienna Dozier Road and Pine Acres Lane.
WALKERTOWN	4/13/2020	50	Power lines were reported down along Pine Hall Drive.
TOBACCOVILLE	4/13/2020	50	Power lines were reported down along Jefferson Church Road.
TOBACCOVILLE	4/13/2020	50	Power lines were reported down along Doral Drive.
DENNIS	4/13/2020	50	Trees were reported down in the 3700 block of Priddy Road.
DENNIS	4/13/2020	50	Two trees were snapped off on Shiloh Church Road.
DENNIS	4/13/2020	50	Trees were reported down in the 7400 block of Baux Mountain Road.
DENNIS	4/13/2020	50	Trees were reported down in the 8300 block of Red Bank Road.
TOBACCOVILLE	4/13/2020	50	One tree was reported down along Tobaccoville Road near Moore Road.
KERNERSVILLE	4/13/2020	50	Numerous trees were reported down along Houndsbay Court.
UNION CROSS	4/13/2020	50	One tree was reported down near Watkins Ford Road near the intersection with Pine Meadow Drive.
UNION CROSS	7/5/2020	50	A tree was reported down on a house at the 200 block of Bear Run Lane.
SOUTH WINSTON SALEM	7/23/2020	50	Multiple trees were reported down, including one on a house on Queen Street.
WINSTON SALEM	7/23/2020	50	Trees were reported down in the parking lot of Wake Forecast Baptist Medical Center, resulting in damage to several cars.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
GRIMS XRDS	7/23/2020	50	Several trees were reported down near Belews Creek.
VIENNA	7/17/2021	50	One tree fell down near the intersection of Olivet Church Rd and Birchdale Dr.
DENNIS	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees were reported down near the 8900 block of Red Bank Rd.
WALKERTOWN	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees were reported down near the 6000 block of Sullivan Town Rd.
DENNIS	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees fell down near the intersection of Tuttle Ridge Rd and Baux Mountain Rd.
CLEMMONS	8/1/2021	50	One tree was reported down along Idols Road.
CLEMMONS STATION	8/12/2021	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Idols Road and Foxpark Drive.
CLEMMONS STATION	8/12/2021	50	Powerlines and power poles were reported down near the intersection of Idols Road and Foxpark Drive.
HANES	8/12/2021	50	A tree fell on a house near the intersection of Maplewood Avenue and Bolton Street. No injuries were reported.
FRONTIS	8/12/2021	50	One tree was reported down near the intersection of South Stratford Road and Frontis Street in Winston-Salem.
DONNAHA	8/12/2021	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Donnaha Road and Spainhour Mill Road.
RURAL HALL	8/14/2021	50	A tree was reported down across the road near the intersection of Beaver Dam Lane and Shore Road.
HANES	8/14/2021	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Knob View Drive and Mountain View Road Northwest.
HANES	8/14/2021	50	A couple of trees were reported down on Country Club Road between Queensbury Road and Ryandale Road.
HANES	8/14/2021	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Bentley Court and Westhaven Circle.
DENNIS	8/26/2021	50	A tree and power lines were reported down near the 3900 block of Grubbs Road.
KERNERSVILLE	10/25/2021	50	One tree was reported down along Bethel Church Road near Durango Drive.
KERNERSVILLE	10/25/2021	50	One tree and power lines were reported down on Dunlap Avenue.
VIENNA	12/11/2021	50	Siding and roofing was damaged on a barn near the Yadkin River.
LEWISVILLE	12/11/2021	50	Several trees were reported down along a line of storms that moved through Forsyth County, from Lewisville, to Tobaccoville and Walkertown.
TOBACCOVILLE	5/21/2022	50	A tree and power lines were reported down near the 5300 block of Tobaccoville Rd near the town of Donnaha.
SWAINTOWN	5/21/2022	50	Power lines were reported down in the vicinity of Pope Rd and Old Salisbury Rd near the town of Midway.
PFAFFTOWN	5/27/2022	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of Lake Forest Dr and Shelwin Ct.
DOSIER	5/27/2022	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of Warner Rd and Archdale Rd near Pfafftown.
LEWISVILLE	5/27/2022	50	Power lines were reported down near the intersection of Hilary Ct and Conrad Sawmill Rd in Lewisville.
EASTON VIEW	5/27/2022	50	A tree was reported down near the 4100 block of Fox Meadow Ln near Sedge Garden.
GRIMS XRDS	5/27/2022	50	A tree fell on a mobile home near the intersection of Pondarosa Dr and Tipton Dr.
KERNERSVILLE	5/27/2022	50	A tree was reported down on Graves street near Spring St in Kernersville.
GUTHRIE	6/14/2022	50	Trees were reported down on power lines near the intersection of West Mountain Street and Goode Farm Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
STANLEYVILLE	6/17/2022	50	Several large trees were reported down in the Maple Chase Country Club neighborhood.
STANLEYVILLE	7/2/2022	50	A tree was reported down on the roadway near the intersection of Providence Church Rd and Rideout Way.
HANES	7/2/2022	50	Multiple trees were reported down near Highway 421 and Highway 67 in the town of Hanes.
STANLEYVILLE	7/5/2022	50	Trees and power lines were reported down near the intersection of Shiloh Church Rd and Germanton Rd in Stanleyville.
WALKERTOWN	7/5/2022	50	Trees were reported uprooted or snapped near the intersection of Linville St and Hastings Rd.
LEWISVILLE	7/5/2022	50	Trees and power lines were reported down near the intersection of Southwest School Rd and Lewisville Clemmons Rd in Lewisville.
KERNERSVILLE	7/5/2022	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of Hopkins Rd and Bluff School Rd in Kernersville.
EASTON VIEW	7/5/2022	51	Several wind gusts were in excess of 50 mph, including one at 59 mph near Springhouse Farm Rd.
KERNERSVILLE	7/5/2022	50	A tree fell on the roadway near the intersection of North Peak Dr and Vancouver Ct in Kernersville.
WINSTON SALEM	3/3/2023	50	Multiple trees were reported down across Winston-Salem.
KERNERSVILLE	3/3/2023	50	Power lines were reported down on West Mountain Street near Clifton Street.
BROOKWOOD	5/16/2023	50	Numerous trees were reported down throughout the county.
FIVE PTS	5/16/2023	50	Trees were reported down Thompson Drive.
GRIMS XRDS	6/3/2023	50	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down throughout eastern Forsyth County.
EASTON VIEW	6/19/2023	50	Power outages were reported from trees falling on power lines.
UNION CROSS	6/19/2023	50	One tree was reported down on the 3000 block of Ridgewood Rd.
TOBACCOVILLE	6/19/2023	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Tobaccoville Rd and Loretta Ln.
DONNAHA	7/9/2023	50	A tree was reported down near the 8900 block of Reynolda Rd.
DENNIS	7/9/2023	50	Several hundred power outages were reported due to fallen trees on powerlines near the intersection of US Highway 311 and Gray Cedar Ln.
BELEWS CREEK	7/9/2023	50	Trees and powerlines/power poles were reported down near the intersection of Belews Creek Rd and Deer Hill Rd.
DONNAHA	7/29/2023	50	A tree was reported down on Donnaha Rd and Martin Ferry Rd in Donnaha.
LEWISVILLE	7/29/2023	50	A tree was was reported down on Grindstone Dr in Lewisville.
VIENNA	7/29/2023	50	A tree was reported down on Yadkinville Rd in Vienna.
CLEMMONS	7/29/2023	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Clemmons Rd and Middlebrook Dr in Clemmons.
WAUGHTOWN	8/7/2023	50	A tree fell on a house on the 2400 block of Patria Street.
CLEMMONS	8/24/2023	50	Trees and power lines were down at the 7500 block of Lasater Road.
CLEMMONS STATION	8/24/2023	50	Multiple trees were down at the 6700 block of Idols Road.
WALKERTOWN	9/9/2023	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Rocky Branch Rd and Poindexter St.
PARK TERRACE	9/9/2023	50	Utility company reports power outages due to fallen trees on power equipment near the intersection of Elbon Dr and Bowen Blvd.
KERNERSVILLE	9/12/2023	50	A tree was reported down near the intersection of Cedar Knoll Dr and Abbotts Creek Cir.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
KERNERSVILLE	9/12/2023	50	A tree was reported down along Bunker Hill Rd.
TOBACCOVILLE	1/9/2024	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of Tobaccoville Rd and Doral Dr.
CLEMMONS	1/9/2024	50	Trees were reported down, resulting in power outages in the town of Clemmons.
WINSTON JCT	1/9/2024	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of Shoreland Rd and Burkeshore Rd.
CITYVIEW	1/9/2024	50	Trees were reported down near the intersection of 4th St East and N Laura Wall Blvd.
GUTHRIE	1/9/2024	50	Trees were reported down along Reidsville Rd in Guthrie.
LEWISVILLE	2/28/2024	50	Several trees were reported down along Concord Church Rd, Williams Rd, and Styers Ferry Rd.
SWAINTOWN	2/28/2024	50	The public reported trees uprooted or snapped near the intersection of W Clemmonsville Rd and Berchfield Dr.
SWAINTOWN	2/28/2024	50	The public reported trees uprooted or snapped southeast of the Parklawn Memorial Gardens in Swaintown.
SWAINTOWN	2/28/2024	50	The public reported trees uprooted or snapped near the intersection of Pope Rd and Swaim Rd.
TOBACCOVILLE	4/11/2024	50	Multiple trees were reported down in Tobaccoville.
LEWISVILLE	4/11/2024	50	Trees were reported down in Lewisville.
PFAFFTOWN	4/11/2024	50	Trees were reported down in Pfafftown.
(INT)WINSTON-SALEM A	8/2/2024	50	Multiple trees were reported down on powerlines along New Walkertown Rd.
SOUTH WINSTON SALEM	8/2/2024	50	A tree was reported down along Walnut Street SW.
CLEMMONS	8/18/2024	50	Trees were reported down in Clemmons.
Rockingham County			
Reidsville	3/11/2000		Thunderstorm winds during the evening of the 11th downed numerous trees and ripped the roof off of a utility shed with the roof landing on a barn.
Wentworth	5/13/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 13th produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in Wentworth, downed trees 7 miles southwest of Lawsonville, and downed trees 1 1/2 miles northwest of Pilot Mtn.
Southwest Portion	5/28/2000		Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 28th produced hail up to golf ball size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in southwestern Rockingham County.
Eden, Mayfield, Wentworth	6/15/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and snapped utility poles in Courtney, downed trees in Wentworth, trees in Level Cross, trees and power lines in Eden, and downed large trees across Oregon Hill Rd in Mayfield.
Countywide	8/9/2000		Thunderstorms during the late evening of the 9th and early morning of the 10th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across Rockingham, Stokes, Caswell, and Surry Counties. In addition, a downed tree in Mount Airy damaged a house roof. In all locations there were numerous reports of other minor property damage.
Reidsville	8/27/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 27th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles south of Yanceyville, 5 miles east of Reidsville, in Danbury, and in Shoal.
Madison	9/14/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 14th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Madison and in Sandy Ridge. A second round of thunderstorms downed trees across Stokes County.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Eden, Wentworth	6/6/2001		Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 6th downed trees in Wentworth and Eden.
Stoneville	6/26/2001		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 26th produced hail up to dime size and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree 4 miles west of Stoneville.
Reidsville	5/13/2002		Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 13th downed trees 5 miles south of Reidsville.
Mayodan	6/1/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 1st produced damaging winds and hail up to tennis ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 7 miles west of Yanceyville, Walnut Cove, 7 miles north of Jefferson, and downed trees and power lines in Mayodan.
Eden, Stoneville	6/6/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 6th produced damaging winds and hail up to nickel size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 5 miles east of Danbury, onto Route 135, 3 miles southeast of Stoneville, and trees and power lines 1 mile west of Eden,
Madison, Reidsville, Ruffin	6/27/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 27th produced flash flooding and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Walnut Cove, trees near Madison causing damage to a mobile home and the roof of a home, and power lines in Reidsville and Ruffin. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a mudslide across Route 321, 2.5 miles southeast of Boone.
Intelligence	7/26/2002		Thunderstorms winds downed trees and power lines in Intelligence during the late afternoon of the 26th.
Monroeton	8/18/2002		Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Meadows, blocking several roads, and 3 miles southwest of Monroeton, blocking Route 158.
Reidsville	8/22/2002		Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 22nd downed a large tree 2 miles northeast of Reidsville.
Stoneville	11/11/2002		Thunderstorms winds during the morning of the 11th downed trees in Stoneville.
Ayersville, Wentworth	6/8/2003	65	Thunderstorms during the 8th produced flash flooding and damaging winds, Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a partial washout of State Route 1514 near Aho and U.S. Route 321 at Aho Road. Heavy rains also flooded Dry Creek in Draper with water 6 inches deep running across the road. 5 miles east of Eden a creek flooded across Wolf Island Road. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Millers Creek, Roaring River, 10 miles northeast of Wilkesboro, western Yadkin County, Ayersville, 5 miles northwest of Wentworth, across Route 62 in Hamer, and also tore the roof off of a tobacco barn in Hamer.
Countywide	6/12/2003	65	Thunderstorms winds on the 12th downed trees across Rockingham County.
Reidsville	7/6/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 6th produced flash flooding and damaging winds. Heavy thunderstorm rains flooded and closed secondary roads around McGrady. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles southeast of Reidsville.
Eden	7/16/2003	65	Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 16th downed trees and power lines onto Garrett Road in Eden.
Wentworth	8/17/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the late afternoon and early evening of the 17th produced damaging winds and hail up to penny size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Wentworth and 1 mile west of Danbury.
Monroeton	8/22/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 22nd produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles west of Monroeton and trees and power lines 6 miles north of Elkin.
Eden	9/4/2003	70	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced flash flooding and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds in Eden blew the doors off the Eden Mall then

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			blew out 17 skylights. One of the skylights broke out the window of a truck in the parking lot.
Mayodan	6/23/2004	50	Severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds to the northwest piedmont of North Carolina during the afternoon of the 23rd. Large limbs were downed 4 miles east of Mayodan.
Bethany, Reidsville	8/12/2004	50	A line of thunderstorms produced primarily straight-line wind damage as it progressed through Rockingham then Caswell Cos. Numerous trees were downed, homes and outbuildings were damaged, and three mobile homes were destroyed. At a separation in this line, an F1 tornado east of Mayfield was produced. This tornado descended through a yard downing and topping several trees and destroyed the roof, walls, and carport of a house. Very heavy rainfall from this line of storms prompted flooding in mainly western parts of the county. Water covered roads at the intersection of Route 220 and Route 65 due to ditches overflowing. A spotter in Stoneville measured 3.8 inches during the event.
Wentworth	9/8/2004	55	A severe thunderstorm with damaging winds, from the remnants of Tropical Depression Frances, downed several trees during the morning of the 8th.
Mayodan	7/7/2005	55	In Stokes County the damage consisted of some trees down and a shed blown over. In Stokes County there were numerous trees down between Mayodan and Stoneville.
Eden, Wentworth	7/28/2005	60	Severe thunderstorms, some with bowing line segments, resulted in trees and some power lines down.
Eden	4/22/2006	65	A cold front moved through the region during the morning hours on the 22nd. Some of the storms associated with the front reached severe limits producing wind gusts around 70 mph. These damaging winds downed several trees in both Stokes and Rockingham Counties. In Surry County, lightning from another storm brought down a tree onto a home, causing extensive damage to the sunroom portion of the house.
Reidsville	5/14/2006	55	Tree down in Williamsburg.
Reidsville	5/26/2006	60	Two 8 to 10-inch diameter trees were blown down onto house near Williamsburg, along Highway 87 and County Line Road.
Wentworth	6/2/2006	60	A severe thunderstorm downed several trees on Route 65.
Eden, Ellisboro	6/11/2006	60	Downburst preceded by brief period of nickel sized hail and accompanied by damaging winds broke a home owners flag pole and downed numerous large tree limbs.
Madison	7/4/2006	55	
Eden	7/5/2006	35	In the advance of a strong cold front, a very tropical air mass was in place across the region. Heavy rain producing showers and storms the night of July 4th had resulted in a saturated or nearly saturated ground to start the day on the 5th. Additional heavy rain producing showers and storms during the night of the 5th is all that was needed for some flash flooding to occur in areas. Also, because of saturated root systems, 35 to 40 mph wind gusts were all that were needed to down some trees.
Countywide	7/13/2006	65	In advance of an approaching cold front, thunderstorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100 year old, 50 foot tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Bethany	7/20/2006	50	Scattered showers developed during the afternoon with a couple of them becoming severe. Wind gusts of 60 to 70 mph from two of the storms downed a few trees.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Madison, Reidsville	7/28/2006	55	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Midway	8/30/2006	55	Tree down.
Reidsville	9/28/2006	55	Trees downed near highway 87 just northwest of Williamsburg.
Eden, Ruffin	6/19/2007	52	Tree down.
Stoneville	7/10/2007	50	Several four-inch diameter tree limbs were blown down. Damage amounts are estimates.
Madison, Mayfield, Stoneville	3/4/2008	52	A home on Alene Loop in Madison received minor structural damage when thunderstorm winds downed a large pine tree, power and cable lines on to the house.
Madison	4/12/2008	60	Thunderstorm winds downed trees on Macon Drive.
Ruffin	4/12/2008	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees on Webb Road. The road was blocked.
Draper	5/11/2008	50	Four to five-inch diameter limbs were blown down on a road.
Stoneville	5/20/2008	55	One tree was blown down in Stoneville.
Thompsonville	5/20/2008	55	One tree was blown down on High Rock Road, about 7 miles southeast of Reidsville.
Bakers	6/1/2008	55	A tree and power line were blown down along McCollum Road. Damage values are estimated.
Bakers	6/1/2008	55	A tree was blown down along Bakers Crossroad Road. Damage values are estimated.
Intelligence	6/1/2008	55	A tree was blown down along Gold Hill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mayodan	6/14/2008	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of NC Route 135 and Shakey Road. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Highway 700 in Eden. Damage values are estimated.
Oregon Hill	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Worsham Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Price	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Price Road. Damage values are estimated.
Price	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Smith Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Highway 770 in Stoneville. Damage values are estimated.
Wentworth	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down on Vernon Road. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	7/22/2008	60	Numerous trees were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Ruffin	7/22/2008	55	Trees were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	8/14/2008	55	A tree was blown down along a road.
Ellisboro	8/14/2008	55	Trees were blown down along Forrest Drive.
Stoneville	8/14/2008	50	A tree branch was blown over onto a moving car, resulting in a broken windshield.
Ellisboro	9/30/2008	50	A tree was blown down in Ellisboro.
Gold Hill	9/30/2008	50	A tree was blown down along Angell Road.
Mayfield	5/3/2009	55	Trees were blown down along Williamson Creek Road.
Mayfield	6/9/2009	50	A tree was reported down on Chandler Mill Road.
Reidsville	6/10/2009	60	A number of large trees were down and power outages reported across Reidsville.
Reidsville	6/10/2009	50	One large tree down was blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Reidsville	6/10/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds brought a tree down on Flat Rock Road and US Route 29.
Reidsville	6/10/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a large tree.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Mayfield	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Berry Hill Bridge Road.
Mayfield	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down.
Bethany	9/28/2009	50	A large tree was brought down on Griffin Road.
Reidsville	4/5/2010	70	Trees were reported down in western Rockingham County.
Madison	4/8/2010	55	Two trees were knocked down on Ayersville Road between Mayodan and Madison.
Stoneville	4/8/2010	50	A tree was reported down on Price Grange Road and Barns Road.
Lawsonville	5/28/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Highway 29. Damage values are estimated.
Ellisboro	6/2/2010	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of goose road and Ellisboro road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Stoneville	6/3/2010	50	Several large limbs were blown down across the area. Damage amounts are estimated.
Bethany, Eillisboro, Mayodan, Reidsville, Wentworth	6/15/2010	55	Trees were blown down along Brown Road and Witty Road. A tree was blown down across Ellisboro Road. Numerous trees were blown down around Madison. Large trees were blown down on Church Street. Two trees were blown down on Sandy Cross Road.
Bakers, Harrisons, Lawsonville	6/16/2010	50	A tree was blown down between Settle Bridge and Dan River Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Stoneville	6/23/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Snead Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Wentworth	6/23/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down A tree on a power line on Plantation Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Gold Hill	6/24/2010	50	A tree was blown down on a trailer along NC Route 68. Damage amounts are estimated.
Lawsonville	7/20/2010	65	A microburst with winds estimated to be over 70 MPH, blew down 29 trees around the Narrow Gauge Road exit of Route 29.
Pennrington	7/20/2010	50	One Tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Oregon Hill Road.
Wentworth	7/20/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Route 87.
Boulevard	7/25/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on North Oakland Drive.
Spray	7/25/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on a power line on Roosevelt Street.
Harrisons	8/5/2010	50	A tree was brought down on Harrisons Crossroads.
Mayodan	8/5/2010	50	A tree blown onto a power line started a house fire.
Price	8/12/2010	50	One tree was blown down near the intersection of Price Road and Lindy Road.
Price	8/12/2010	55	Several trees were blown down near the intersection of Garrett road and Center Meeting Home Road. Garrett Road was partially blocked.
Stoneville	8/12/2010	50	A tree was blown down along Snead Road.
Stoneville	8/12/2010	50	One tree was blown down along Settle Bridge Road.
Stoneville	8/12/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Rakestraw Road.
Stoneville	8/12/2010	50	One tree was knocked over by high winds along Snead Road.
Wentworth	8/12/2010	50	One tree was blown down near the intersection of Highway 65 and Hancock Road.
Madison	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 100 Mineral Springs Road. Damage values are estimated.
Reidsville	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 120 Hardwood Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 105 North Glenn Street. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Stoneville	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on C. N. Smith Hill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Wentworth	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 410 Hancock Road. Damage values are estimated.
Ayersville	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Local Road by Thunderstorm winds.
Bethany	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down by strong winds on Brown Road.
Ellisboro	10/27/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds caused a tree to be blown down on Williams Road.
Gold Hill	10/27/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Carlton Road.
Intelligence	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down by strong winds on Bald Hill Loop Road.
Midway	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Church Street Extension by thunderstorm winds.
Monroeton	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Monroeton Road by thunderstorm winds.
Oregon Hill	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down by strong winds. The tree brought down a power line on Route 700. Damage amounts are estimated.
Oregon Hill	10/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Worsham Road.
Thompsonville	10/27/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on NC Highway 150 near Williamsburg.
Eden	11/16/2010	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Quesinberry Road.
Mayfield	11/16/2010	50	One tree was blown over by thunderstorm winds along Happy Home School Road.
Mayodan	12/1/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Ayesville Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mayodan	12/1/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on NC 704 and Sisk Mill Loop. Damage values are estimated.
Price	12/1/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Anglin Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pennrington	3/23/2011	70	Thunderstorm winds blew a radio tower down on power lines and a building near the intersection of Madison Street and Business U.S. 29. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	3/23/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew power lines down in the community of Stoneville. Damage values are estimated.
Madison	4/5/2011	55	Trees were blown down across the county.
Price	4/5/2011	50	A tree was blown down on US Route 220.
Monroeton	4/16/2011	50	A line of severe thunderstorms brought down a tree on a mobile home near Monroeton. The strong winds also brought a tree down on a power line on Richardson Drive near Reidsville, and caused siding and window damage to a church in the same general area.
Eden	5/24/2011	50	Several trees were blown over along Fieldcrest Road near Eden.
Ellisboro	5/24/2011	50	Several large trees were reported down on Brandy Trace Lane east of Belews Lake.
Foushee	5/24/2011	55	Strong outflow from thunderstorms brought down trees on Elm Grove Church Road and along Mizpah Church Road.
Spray	5/24/2011	50	Several trees reported down just north of Eden.
Spray	5/27/2011	50	Numerous trees were reported down in the town of Eden.
Draper	6/9/2011	50	A large tree was uprooted and ready to fall on Route 770 near the plastics plant. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Harrington Highway. Damage values are estimated.
Madison	6/10/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Highway 311. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Stoneville	6/10/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down near the intersection of Highway 135 and Leprechaun Lane. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	6/11/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew large trees down in the town of Stoneville. One tree fell across a power line. Damage values are estimated.
Wentworth	6/11/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree which knocked down power lines. Damage values are estimated.
Ayersville	6/12/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Anglin Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mayodan	6/12/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along K Fork Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	6/12/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down. Damage values are estimated.
Bakers	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Settle Bridge Road near River Road. Damage values are estimated.
Intelligence	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Puckett Road near Highway 704. Damage values are estimated.
Leaksville	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several large trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Leaksville	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Price Road near Shady Grove Road. Damage values are estimated.
New Leaksville	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Bethlehem Church Road near the Dan River. Damage values are estimated.
New Leaksville	6/21/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Robin Road. Damage values are estimated.
Thompsonville	6/21/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down onto a power line. The power line then fell on a house causing a structural fire. Damage values are estimated.
Ellisboro	6/27/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree along Oak Level Church Road.
New Leaksville	6/27/2011	55	A thunderstorm tracked northeast across the community of Eden. Along the way, it downed several trees. Some were down on Trogden Steet, at the intersection of Reynolds Street and Harris Street, and along Friendly Road. In the 1000 block of Kylce Steet, a roof was blown off a maintenance garage. Damage values are estimated.
Reidsville	6/28/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Bethany	7/4/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Glencoe Church Loop.
Foushee	7/4/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees near the intersection of Mizpah Church Road and Jones Lake Road.
Reidsville	7/4/2011	50	Trees were blown down on Upper Mountain Research Station.
New Leaksville	7/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Valley Drive, and another on Highway 87 between Eden and Wentworth.
Mayodan	8/14/2011	50	One tree was blown down on Ayersville Road near Squire Loop.
Happy Home	6/22/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Perkinson Road. Damage values are estimated.
Happy Home	6/22/2012	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down on Berry Hill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	6/24/2012	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Settlement Loop. Damage values are estimated.
Price	6/29/2012	60	Thunderstorm winds blew a couple hundred of trees down across the county. Many of these fallen trees brought down power lines, and one tree fell on a house in Eden. Damage values are estimated.
Pennrington	6/30/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Narrow Gage Road. Damage values are estimated.
Ayersville	7/2/2012	50	Several trees were reported to be down in the northern part of the county.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Mayodan	7/2/2012	50	Trees were reported to be down on 2nd Avenue in Madison.
Midway	7/3/2012	50	A tree was reported down on Winged Elm Way and another on Woolen Stone Road.
Draper	7/5/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Route 770.
Intelligence	7/5/2012	50	Trees reported down on Planters Road.
Intelligence	7/5/2012	50	Two trees blown down on Bald Hill road.
Mayfield	7/5/2012	50	A tree was blown over on Goose Pond Road in Ruffin.
Foushee	7/21/2012	50	Two trees were brought down by high winds near Candy Creek Rd.
Reidsville	8/3/2012	50	A trained storm spotter reported that a couple of large tree limbs were down approximately two miles west of Reidsville.
Reidsville	8/8/2012	50	The Rockingham County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Barnes Street near the intersection of U.S. Highway 29.
Wentworth	8/8/2012	50	The Rockingham County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down on and blocking Hancock Road just northeast of Wentworth.
Ayersville	8/11/2012	50	The public observed several large tree limbs down blown down approximately five miles west of Stoneville.
Madison	1/30/2013	55	Multiple Trees were blown down on Dahl Street.
Stoneville	4/12/2013	50	The Rockingham County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down neasr the intersection of Stone Mountain Road and Ponderosa Road just south-southeast of Stoneville and a few trees and power lines were down along Highway 311 in Madison.
Eden	4/19/2013	50	Winston-Salem Broadcast Media reported that several trees were down in the Eden area, including one which fell on and caused damage to a trailer home.
Spray	6/13/2013	60	Damaging thunderstorm winds associated with a squall line downed over one hundred trees across the county with many of them falling on homes or power lines. Power was out at a time to 7400 customers. Damage values are estimated.
Leaksville	6/26/2013	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down power lines down. One tree fell on three cars Rhodes Road, two of which were totaled. Damage values are estimated.
Ayersville	7/4/2013	50	A tree was reported down on Means Creek Road and another along NC Route 770.
Ruffin	7/9/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree and power line along Chandler Mill Road.
Monroeton	7/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a house along Longbow Road.
Intelligence	9/12/2013	55	Three trees were blown down on Highway 704, between Bald Hill Loop and Danbury Bridge Road.
Leaksville	9/12/2013	50	A tree was blown down on Bent Farm Road.
Madison	9/12/2013	50	A tree was blown down in front of a house on Hunter Street.
Mayodan	9/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down two trees, including one at a golf course.
Spray	9/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree.
Stacy	9/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a car.
Stoneville	9/21/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a few trees.
Foushee	6/10/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near the interchange of Highway 29 and Business Highway 29. Damage values are estimated.
Mayodan	6/10/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down along North 7th Street including one near Roach Street and one near West Jackson Street. Damage values are estimated.
Harrisons	6/11/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees within an area north of Reidsville. Specific locations include Wolf Island Road and Mount Carmel Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	6/17/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees and large limbs. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Ellisboro	6/19/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down in the Ellisboro region. Specifically, a tree was blown down along Eden Church road, another along Sardis Church road, and the third along Ellisboro Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mayfield	7/15/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down two trees on Chandler Mill Road.
Wentworth	5/11/2015	61	The Rockingham County Emergency Management Director reported that from thirty to forty trees were snapped or uprooted by strong straight-line thunderstorm winds just north and northwest of Wentworth. On Crompton Road, a tree was down on a home and car resulting in nearly $10,000 in monetary damage. Another tree was also reported down by the Rockingham County Sheriff's Office on Settlebridge Road in Stoneville.
Reidsville	6/21/2015	55	Three trees were blown down by strong thunderstorm winds in the community of Reidsville. One of these trees landed on a house.
Reidsville	7/1/2015	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down on Lawndale Drive and another down at the intersection of Routes 29 and 87. Damage values are estimated.
Eden	7/13/2015	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees along Highway 41 in Eden. Many of these trees feel on power poles. Highway 41 was closed for a time because of this. Damage values are estimated.
Spray	7/13/2015	60	Thunderstorm winds caused wind damage to structures and trees in and around Eden. Siding and gutters were blown off the Eden Rescue Squad's building. A tree fell onto a house causing intrusion. Another tree fell onto a house and caused roof damage. Damage values are estimated.
Ruffin	8/11/2015	55	Television Station WGHP reported that several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds just north of Ruffin.
Boulevard	9/12/2015	50	A tree fell on a vehicle causing damage, and a second tree was blown down on Madison Street.
Mayodan	2/24/2016	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Mayodan area.
Mayodan	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down several trees in Madison.
Ruffin	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked over three trees in the Ruffin area.
Stoneville	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down several trees and power lines in the Stoneville area.
Madison	4/28/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a couple of trees down on power lines along Cassandra Road. The falling lines and trees also brought down power poles. Damage values are estimated.
Midway	5/12/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Witty Road and Spring Creek Road.
Mayodan	6/4/2016	55	Trained spotters and the public reported multiple large branches and trees brought down by thunderstorm winds in Madison.
Thompsonville	6/4/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree over which knocked down some power lines onto Route 87, subsequently causing a vehicular accident.
Pennrington	6/5/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down a tree onto Highway 29.
Reidsville	6/5/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree on Camp Dan Valley Road near Pinrod Road.
Eden	6/15/2016	55	Thunderstorm wind brought down multiple trees on Route 311 near the intersection of State Road 1741.
Reidsville	6/24/2016	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Lawsonville Avenue.
Stoneville	6/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked over a tree on State Route 770 in Stoneville.
Harrisons	6/29/2016	65	Thunderstorm winds caused extensive damage in and around Reidsville. In addition to numerous trees being blown down, several onto homes and cars, power lines and poles were also brought down. A church had considerable damage to its steeple.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Reidsville	6/29/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds blew over the awning covering pumps at a gas station located at the intersection of Scales and Settle Streets.
Bakers	7/1/2016	55	One tree was blown down at the intersection of Smothers Road and Poppy Road, while another was blown down at the intersection of Pannel Road and Settle Bridge Road.
Mayfield	7/2/2016	50	One tree was blown down on Williamson Creek Road near the intersection with Gravel Hill Road.
Boulevard	7/8/2016	52	Four to six trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds across the Eden area.
Mayodan	7/15/2016	55	Several trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds across the community of Mayodan.
Mayodan	7/15/2016	50	Several trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds around Madison.
Reidsville	7/15/2016	50	Several trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds in Reidsville.
Madison	7/27/2016	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds across the community of Madison.
Reidsville	7/27/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Highway 29. Two trees were also blown down across the northeast side of the community of Reidsville.
Wentworth	7/27/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down two trees within the western outskirts of the community of Wentworth.
Mayodan	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree onto Ayersville Road near the intersection with Squire Loop.
Stacy	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree along Estes Road near the location where it intersects Wolf Island Creek.
Wentworth	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Roach Road.
Oregon Hill	5/5/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed at least two trees.
Reidsville	5/5/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree limb onto two parked cars along Maple Avenue.
Eden	5/11/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree on North Van Buren Road.
Eden	5/11/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree at East Meadow and North Hundley Road.
Eden	5/11/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds downed dozens of trees near and just East of the City of Eden. Trees came down on Front Street, Maryland Avenue, and Carolina Avenue. These winds also damaged a dog kennel, shed and peeled a portion of tin roofing off a building.
Mayfield	5/11/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds were responsible for knocking down three large pine trees along Kingston Road, one of which fell against a high voltage power line causing temporary disruption.
Oregon Hill	5/11/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down three large trees along Guerrant Springs Road.
Stacy	5/11/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees along Warsham Mill Road. Another tree was reported down nearby, causing a traffic disruption near the intersection of Burton Road and Estes Road.
Bakers	5/31/2017	58	Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees along Buckhorn Trail, including a few trees that were snapped over 30 feet in the air.
Foushee	5/31/2017	53	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees and power-lines along Cook Forest Road.
Intelligence	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds resulted in several uprooted trees near the community of Madison.
Madison	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees near the intersection of US 220 and Ellisboro Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Madison	5/31/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed two trees near the intersection of West Huner Street and South Wilson Street. A third tree was blown down nearby in a backyard along K Fork Road near the Stokes County border.
Monroeton	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a swath of trees in the general vicinity of the interchange of US 158 and Iron Works Road.
Monroeton	5/31/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds resulted in a tree down near the intersection of Iron Works Road and Monroeton Road.
Reidsville	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds causing numerous 12 inch in diameter or greater trees to fall across portions of a rail road track, impeding travel near the Turner Drive Crossing.
Madison	6/14/2017	60	Multiple trees were reported down due to thunderstorm winds near the county line. The Emergency Manager reported that one of the trees fell on a house destroying it. The building inspector condemned the structure.
Harrisons	7/8/2017	55	At least seven trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds between the 1900 block of Moir Mill Road and Hampton Road.
Reidsville	7/18/2017	50	A couple of branches, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Gold Hill	7/6/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Lawsonville	7/6/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a couple of trees down near the intersection of Highway 158 and Grooms Road near Lick Fork Creek Road. Damage values are estimated.
Stoneville	7/6/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down in Stoneville. Damage values are estimated.
Leaksville	7/22/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Price road. Damage values are estimated.
Midway	8/7/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees across the southern part of Rockingham County.
Boulevard	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of Rhodes Road and Westerly Park Road.
Mayfield	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Dodson Road near the intersection with Gravel Hill Road.
Mayodan	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree that also took down a power line near the intersection of Ayersville Road and Turner Road.
Wentworth	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Camp Dan Valley Road and was blocking one lane of that road.
Stoneville	8/31/2018	52	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree onto Phil Road.
Stoneville	8/31/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on to a power line about one mile south-southwest of Stoneville.
Harrisons	10/11/2018	70	A storm survey concluded that numerous trees were found uprooted and blown down in a generally southerly direction, with the damage occurring in a divergent pattern along a broken path. A couple of the fallen trees landed on nearby homes, however damage to the structures appeared to be minimal. The damaging winds were the result of very heavy rain within the embedded thunderstorms in the area allowing the strong winds aloft to mix down to the surface.
Lawsonville	4/8/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a power line along Tate Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mayodan	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down at the intersection of Highway 704 and Cardinal Road and two more trees on Janet Road west of Stoneville.
Reidsville	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Barnes Street in Reidsville.
Reidsville	5/29/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Sherwood Drive in Reidsville.
Harrisons	5/31/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple large tree limbs on Strawberry Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Mayodan	5/31/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on North Third Avenue in Mayodan. The tree uprooted and fell on to the front porch of a house and caused notable damage.
Pennrington	5/31/2019	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees and power lines near the intersection of Wolf Island Road and Elon Drive and blew down a few more large trees on to the railroad track near Narrow Gauge Road. The trees halted a Norfolk Southern train for a period of time until the track was clear.
Monroeton	6/20/2019	55	Multiple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds within the community of Reidsville, including on Turner Drive and on Briggs Street. Two homes were damaged on Lawsonville Avenue when trees were blown down into each house.
Thompsonville	6/20/2019	55	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds within the community of Williamsburg.
Wentworth	6/20/2019	55	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds within the community of Wentworth.
Ayersville	7/22/2019	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Brushy Mountain Road near North Carolina Highway 770.
Leaksville	7/22/2019	50	A couple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds on Shady Grove Road, with one tree falling near the intersection with Price Road and the other tree falling near Clarence Stone Highway.
Midway	7/22/2019	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds, with a couple falling onto power lines along Spearman Drive near the Haw River State Park.
Boulevard	8/1/2019	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds just to the northwest of Eden.
Draper	8/13/2019	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds at the intersection of N.C. 700 and Quesinberry Road.
Harrisons	8/13/2019	50	One tree was blown down at the intersection of Berrymore Road and Cedar Lane.
Pennrington	8/13/2019	50	One tree blown down by severe thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Oregan Hill Road and U.S. 29.
Oregon Hill	8/15/2019	50	Two trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Moir Hill Road and Quesinberry Road.
Foushee	8/21/2019	50	Multiple trees were blown down near Lake Reidsville due to severe thunderstorm winds.
Madison	8/21/2019	50	One tree was blown down due to severe thunderstorm winds.
New Leaksville	8/21/2019	50	One tree was blown down on Price Street due to severe thunderstorm winds.
Price	8/21/2019	50	A couple of trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds.
Reidsville	8/21/2019	50	One tree was blown down on Salem Church Road due to severe thunderstorm winds.
Reidsville	8/21/2019	50	One tree was blown down onto a power line on McCoy Street due to severe thunderstorm winds.
Reidsville	8/22/2019	50	Several trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds in the northern sections of Reidsville.
Stoneville	8/23/2019	50	One tree was blown down onto power lines by severe thunderstorm winds on Bryan Street, thus damaging the power lines.
STONEVILLE	1/11/2020	55	Numerous trees, power poles, and power lines were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds from Stoneville to Eden.
REIDSVILLE	4/8/2020	50	A strong thunderstorm with damaging winds brought large limbs down and peeled back metal roofing on a building in Reidsville. Other buildings had shingles and tiles stripped off. A flag pole had a flag ripped from it.
STONEVILLE	4/13/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down onto a home in the Stoneville area.
GOLD HILL	7/5/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down along Angell Road near Jacob Creek. Damage estimates are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
MAYODAN	7/21/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a couple of trees near the intersection of Mayo Mountain Road and Business Highway 220. Damage values are estimated.
HARRISONS XRDS	7/31/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
BETHANY	8/5/2020	50	A severe storm producing damaging wind gusts knocked a tree down along Keystone Drive, near the intersection of Haynes Rd.
BETHANY	8/5/2020	50	A severe thunderstorm producing damaging wind gusts knocked a tree down near the 200 block of Bethany Rd., near Reidsville.
MIDWAY	8/5/2020	50	A severe storm producing damaging wind gusts knocked a tree down along Highway 158, near the intersection of Lake Walk Drive.
MADISON	10/29/2020	50	Two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
ELLISBORO	10/29/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree.
EDEN	10/29/2020	50	A couple trees were uprooted or snapped near Eden. In addition, a roof was blown off of a building.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	7/11/2021	55	Several trees were blown down due to thunderstorm winds along US Highway 29 east of Reidsville, NC.
THOMPSONVILLE	7/17/2021	50	Several trees were blown down due to thunderstorm winds along Highway 87.
THOMPSONVILLE	7/17/2021	50	A couple of trees were blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	7/17/2021	50	Two large tree limbs were blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
THOMPSONVILLE	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
STONEVILLE	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
REIDSVILLE	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	12/11/2021	50	Several trees were blown down across Rockingham County due to damaging winds from a line of showers. Over 2,000 customers were without power.
WENTWORTH	5/16/2022	50	One tree down due to the thunderstorm winds along Settle Bridge Road.
WENTWORTH	5/16/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds along Camp Dan Valley Road.
REIDSVILLE	5/16/2022	50	A few large tree limbs were blown down due to thunderstorm winds. Photos of the damage were from social media.
STONEVILLE	5/16/2022	55	Multiple trees down due to thunderstorm winds in the Stoneville area. Report via social media.
EDEN	5/16/2022	55	Multiple trees down due to thunderstorm winds.
GOLD HILL	6/2/2022	50	Metal roofing was blown off of a structure by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Williams Road and Highway 220.
STONEVILLE	6/2/2022	50	Power lines were brought down by thunderstorm winds on Highway 770.
SPRAY	6/2/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on West Aiken Road.
MAYODAN	6/16/2022	50	One tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on Ayersville Road.
STONEVILLE	6/16/2022	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Cheney Loop Road.
INTELLIGENCE	6/16/2022	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on McCollum Road.
BAKERS XRDS	6/16/2022	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of New Lebanon Church Road and North Carolina Highway 65.
MIDWAY	6/16/2022	55	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
REIDSVILLE ARPT	6/17/2022	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
INTELLIGENCE	8/5/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near the intersection of Bald Hill Loop and Martin Farm Road and another tree near the intersection of Bethany Road and Honeysuckle Road. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
BOULEVARD	6/3/2023	60	Widespread areas of trees were downed or uprooted by thunderstorms winds in the Eden area, with at least one tree causing minor damage to a roof. Numerous powerlines were also downed, causing a loss of power to over 5,000 customers.
MADISON	6/19/2023	50	One tree was downed by thunderstorm winds along South Wilson Street.
BAKERS XRDS	6/19/2023	50	One tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on Paisley Road near Smothers Road.
REIDSVILLE	6/19/2023	50	One tree was downed by thunderstorm winds in the 3200 block of the Vance Street Extension.
STONEVILLE	7/2/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down a few trees and large tree limbs between Stoneville and Eden in Rockingham County, North Carolina.
WENTWORTH	7/2/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Settle Bridge Road and Goldfinch Road.
STACY	7/2/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down within the 200 block of Burton Road.
MADISON	7/29/2023	55	Several large trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds near Madison.
WENTWORTH	7/29/2023	55	Several large trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
THOMPSONVILLE	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed two trees along Rockingham Lake Road.
MAYODAN	4/11/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds downed approximately twelve trees across the northern half of the county. Additionally, one of these trees, and a power line, were blown down on NC Highway 700, nearly causing an accident. Damage values are estimated.
REIDSVILLE	5/7/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down several large tree limbs and spread them across a residential yard.
PRICE	8/30/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree which fell upon power lines. Damage values are estimated.
PRICE	8/30/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on a power line. Damage values are estimated.
Stokes County			
Lawsonville	5/13/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 13th produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in Wentworth, downed trees 7 miles southwest of Lawsonville, and downed trees 1 1/2 miles northwest of Pilot Mtn.
Lawsonville	5/20/2000		Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 20th downed trees onto power lines, 3.5 miles north of Lawsonville, at the intersection of Route 704 and Route 8.
Walnut Cove	7/28/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 28th produced damaging winds and hail up to 1 inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 28th downed trees onto Phillips Road, 1 mile north of Walnut Cove.
Countywide	8/9/2000		Thunderstorms during the late evening of the 9th and early morning of the 10th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across Rockingham, Stokes, Caswell, and Surry Counties. In addition, a downed tree in Mount Airy damaged a house roof. In all locations there were numerous reports of other minor property damage.
Walnut Cove	8/18/2000		Thunderstorm winds on the afternoon of the 18th downed trees and tree limbs 1 mile south of Walnut Cove.
Danbury	8/27/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 27th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles south of Yanceyville, 5 miles east of Reidsville, in Danbury, and in Shoal.
Countywide	9/14/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 14th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Madison and in Sandy Ridge. A second round of thunderstorms downed trees across Stokes County.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Sandy Ridge	9/14/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 14th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Madison and in Sandy Ridge. A second round of thunderstorms downed trees across Stokes County.
Walnut Cove	6/1/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 1st produced damaging winds and hail up to tennis ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 7 miles west of Yanceyville, Walnut Cove, 7 miles north of Jefferson, and downed trees and power lines in Mayodan.
Danbury	6/6/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 6th produced damaging winds and hail up to nickel size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 5 miles east of Danbury, onto Route 135, 3 miles southeast of Stoneville, and trees and power lines 1 mile west of Eden,
Walnut Cove	6/27/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 27th produced flash flooding and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Walnut Cove, trees near Madison causing damage to a mobile home and the roof of a home, and power lines in Reidsville and Ruffin. Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a mudslide across Route 321, 2.5 miles southeast of Boone.
Sandy Ridge	7/2/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 2nd produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees across Ashe county. One tree was downed onto a house, causing damage to the roof. Thunderstorm winds also downed a large tree in Sandy Ridge.
Meadows	8/18/2002		Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Meadows, blocking several roads, and 3 miles southwest of Monroeton, blocking Route 158.
Northeast Portion	9/4/2002		Thunderstorm winds on the 4th downed trees across northeastern Stokes County and 5 miles west of Pilot Mountain.
Danbury	6/11/2003	60	Thunderstorms on the 11th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Glade Valley, in northern Stokes County, and in Danbury, and 5 miles north of Danbury.
North Portion	6/11/2003	65	Thunderstorms on the 11th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Glade Valley, in northern Stokes County, and in Danbury, and 5 miles north of Danbury.
Lawsonville	7/5/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 5th produced flash flooding, hail up to nickel size, and damaging winds. Heavy thunderstorm rains flooded and closed roads around Purlear. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Hays, 5 miles north of Lawsonville, and downed a tree onto a house in Mulberry.
Danbury, Pinnacle, Walnut Cove	7/19/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3-foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Francisco	7/22/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 22th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorms winds downed trees in Dobson and Francisco and trees and power lines from 3 miles south of Yadkinville to Yadkinville.
Danbury	8/17/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the late afternoon and early evening of the 17th produced damaging winds and hail up to penny size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Wentworth and 1 mile west of Danbury.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Pine Hall	6/6/2005	60	Thunderstorm winds during the evening of 6th downed trees in Pine Hill in Stokes county. A thunderstorm during the evening of the 6th produced penny sized hail 7 miles east of Ayersville.
Danbury	6/21/2005	60	Thunderstorm winds downed trees in the town of Danbury on the evening of the 21st.
Danbury, Meadows	7/7/2005	50	In Stokes County the damage consisted of some trees down and a shed blown over. In Stokes County there were numerous trees down between Mayodan and Stoneville.
Walnut Cove	7/28/2005	60	Severe thunderstorms, some with bowing line segments, resulted in trees and some power lines down.
Danbury	1/13/2006	65	An out building was blown into a roadway Trees were blown down. Some blocked roadways, others damaged a home at Sauratown Mountain.
Danbury, Germanton	4/22/2006	65	A cold front moved through the region during the morning hours on the 22nd. Some of the storms associated with the front reached severe limits producing wind gusts around 70 mph. These damaging winds downed several trees in both Stokes and Rockingham Counties. In Surry County, lightning from another storm brought down a tree onto a home, causing extensive damage to the sunroom portion of the house.
Danbury	6/11/2006	53	A severe thunderstorm produced hail up to quarter sized and downed tree limbs which created power outages.
Pinnacle, Quaker Gap, Walnut Cove	7/13/2006	50	In advance of an approaching cold front, thundestorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100 year old, 50 foot tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Sandy Ridge	7/19/2006	50	Thunderstorms began developing during the afternoon hours of the 19th due primarily to daytime heating in an already unstable atmosphere. Some of these increased to severe levels, producing damaging wind gusts. As evening arrived, severe storms continued to be a treat thanks to the approach and then arrival of a dying meso-scale convective complex that moved out of the Ohio Valley and into our region. Again, damaging wind gusts, and large hail resulted from these severe storms.
Germanton	7/22/2006	55	Thunderstorms developed in advance of an approaching cold front. A couple of these storms reached severe limits producing damaging wind gusts in the 65 to 80 mph range. Trees were downed in both Stokes and Surry Counties, but near Sioam in Surry County, two power poles were snapped off and power lines were down.
King	7/28/2006	55	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Walnut Cove	7/28/2006	55	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Danbury	6/8/2007	52	A tree was blown down just north of Hanging Rock State park. Two trees were blown down on Highway 89 near Piney Grove Road.
King	6/16/2007	52	A large tree was blown down in King.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Walnut Cove	6/19/2007	52	Trees blown down.
Walnut Cove	6/28/2007	52	Several large tree limbs down.
King	7/10/2007	56	Thunderstorm winds blew porch furniture off a deck. Damage values are estimates.
Prestonville	7/16/2007	50	Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	8/21/2007	55	Trees were blown down on Highway 89.
Lawsonville	8/21/2007	55	Trees were blown down on Route 8 in Lawsonville.
Sandy Ridge	3/4/2008	52	Thunderstorm wind gusts to 60 mph downed trees in northeast Stokes county.
Danbury	5/8/2008	55	Trees were blown down along Hall Road, two to three miles west of Danbury.
Danbury	5/8/2008	55	Trees were downed along Moores Spring Road near Hanging Rock State Park.
Walnut Cove	5/8/2008	55	Trees were blown down near the intersection of Rothrock Road and Highway 89.
Danbury	6/3/2008	50	One tree was blown down on Main Street in Danbury. Damage values are estimated.
Campbell	6/14/2008	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of Routes 8 and 704. Damage values are estimated.
Pinnacle	6/14/2008	50	A tree was blown down on Volunteer Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Hall	6/26/2008	65	Trees were blown down. Damage values are estimates.
Danbury	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Germanton	7/9/2008	55	A tree was blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Lawsonville	7/9/2008	55	Two trees were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Walnut Cove	7/9/2008	55	Trees were blown down near Highway 311. Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	8/14/2008	55	Trees were downed in the town of Danbury.
Pine Hall	8/14/2008	55	Trees were downed in the town of Pine Hall.
Danbury	6/3/2009	50	A large tree down was knocked down by thunderstorm winds and blocked a road.
Danbury	6/3/2009	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds and blocked a road.
Francisco	6/11/2009	50	Several trees were down across Highway 704.
Walnut Cove	6/11/2009	55	Numerous trees were reported down on Oak Hollow Drive.
Walnut Cove	6/13/2009	50	Trees were reported down and blocking part of Main Street in Walnut Cove.
Pinnacle	7/22/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	4/5/2010	70	A roof and siding material was torn off sheds and a mobile home porch. A small shed was also destroyed and a few trees snapped off.
Sandy Ridge	4/5/2010	70	A roof was torn off a large garage.
Pine Hall	4/8/2010	55	A power pole was snapped by thunderstorm winds along Madison Road.
Pinnacle	5/28/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down at the intersection of Shoals and Hoosier near Pinnacle. Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	6/13/2010	50	A tree was blown down and blocking Highway 89 West. Damage amounts are estimated.
King	6/14/2010	60	Ten to fifteen trees were blown down between King and Pinnacle. Damage amounts are estimated.
Walnut Cove	6/14/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds knocked down trees in Walnut Cove. A tree also caught fire when it fell on a power line. Damage amounts are estimated.
Dillard	6/15/2010	50	Large limbs were reported blown down along Reynolds Road and Kay Fork Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	6/15/2010	55	Several trees were blown down in Sandy Ridge. Damage amounts are estimated.
Danbury	6/24/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Court House Circle. Damage amounts are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Danbury	6/24/2010	60	Numerous trees were blown down on Sheppard Mill Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Danbury	6/24/2010	60	Thunderstorm winds snapped off four power poles on Old Church Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Pine Hall	6/24/2010	50	A tree was blown down blocking a street in Pine Hall. Damage amounts are estimated.
Dalton	7/13/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Highway 52 at the Pilot Mountain State Park exit.
Germanton	7/13/2010	50	One tree was knocked down by thunderstorm winds on South Friendship Road.
Walnut Cove	7/13/2010	50	One tree was blown down on Highway 311 at the Olympic Family Restaurant.
Meadows	7/21/2010	50	A Post Office employee observed numerous large tree limbs blown down on Route 8.
Francisco	8/5/2010	50	A tree was reported down on Jackson Road.
Francisco	8/5/2010	50	One tree reported down at Smith and Horseshoe Road.
Hartman	8/5/2010	50	High winds brought down some trees on Pleasant View Church Road.
Harts Store	8/5/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Ray Loop Road.
Harts Store	8/5/2010	50	A tree was blown down.
Harts Store	8/5/2010	50	A tree was reported down at the intersection of Route 89 and George Road.
Lawsonville	8/5/2010	55	Several trees were brought down on Highway 89 and Clyde Amos Road.
Moores Springs	8/5/2010	50	A tree was blown down in the 1500 block of Route 66.
Moores Springs	8/5/2010	50	One tree was blown down onto Vineyard Road.
Vade Mecum	8/5/2010	50	A tree was reported down due to high winds at the intersection of Lynchburg Road and Frye Road.
Vade Mecum	8/5/2010	55	High winds brought several trees down.
Meadows	8/11/2010	50	A single tree was reported blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Highway 89 and Sunset Park Road.
Mt Olive	8/11/2010	50	A tree was brought down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Locust Road and William Fowler Road.
Vade Mecum	8/11/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Moore Springs Road.
Danbury	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree at 1101 Main Street. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down across a trailer at 2979 Horseshoe Road. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 1000 Francis Road. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 3435 North Carolina Highway 89. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees around the immediate area and numerous other locations in the county. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees at 1003 Frans Road. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down at the intersection of Frans Road and Cold River Run Road. Damage values are estimated.
Francisco	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down at the intersection of Frans Road and North Carolina Route 66. Damage values are estimated.
Germanton	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorms blew trees down along North Carolina Route 65 and Leake Memorial Church Road. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Hartman	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees along Phillips Road and Sheppard Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Meadows	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Moores Springs	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down at the intersection of Tom Martin Road and North Carolina Route 66. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Hall	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Pine Hall Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Hall	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Pinnacle	9/22/2010	55	A tree was blown down on Marshall Smith Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pinnacle	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Edwards Farm Road. Damage values are estimated.
Prestonville	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at 1077 Tom Shelton Road. Damage values are estimated.
Quaker Gap	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Flat Shoals and Sizemore Roads. Damage values are estimated.
Shelton Store	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Hart Road. Damage values are estimated.
Vade Mecum	9/22/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Moore Springs Road and Stoney Ridge Road. Damage values are estimated.
Volunteer	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees. Damage values are estimated.
Walnut Cove	9/22/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down along Carmichael Road. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	10/26/2010	50	Trees were blown down around Highway 770 and 704. A fence was also damaged by falling trees. Damage amounts are estimated.
Francisco	11/16/2010	50	A tree was reported blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Highway 89 and Forrest Road.
Collinstown	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near Collinstown Road and Electric Plant Road.
Germanton	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Highway 8.
Germanton	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Highway 65 North in Germantown.
Hartman	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near Seven Island Road and Damascas Road.
King	3/23/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on West Dalton Street and the intersection of Tise Lane and Trinity Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Highway 704 West.
Vade Mecum	3/23/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down.
Lawsonville	4/5/2011	55	Trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds across the county.
King	5/26/2011	60	A squall line crossed Stokes County from southwest to northeast in about 30 minutes causing widespread tree damage. There were over 25 separate reports of a tree or multiple trees brought down. Amazingly, no structural damage to buildings was reported and only one location had power lines damaged, in the Walnut Cove area.
Moores Springs	6/7/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down along Route 268. Several other trees were also blown down between Pinnacle and Westfield.
King	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Newsome Road. Damage values are estimated.
King	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a trees down between White Road and Charleston Court. Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	6/27/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees across the city of Danbury. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
King	6/27/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds downed trees across King. Damage values are estimated.
King	6/27/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds downed trees in the City of King. Damage values are estimated.
King	7/4/2011	50	One tree was blown down near Pinnacle and at least a dozen around King.
Pine Hall	7/4/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree along Highway 311 near the county line.
Pinnacle	7/4/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds caused a large tree to be blown down in Pinnacle.
Walnut Cove	7/4/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one power pole in Germantown and a tree in Walnut Cove.
Vade Mecum	7/19/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees in the area.
Sandy Ridge	8/13/2011	60	The Stokes County Emergency Manager conducted ground survey of area and found four trees and numerous tree limbs down from near intersection of Snow Hill Church Road and Percey Moorefield Road to 3297 Percey Moorefield road. The damage observed was consistent with straight-line microburst wind event.
Poplar Springs	8/14/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Spainhour Road.
Prestonville	8/14/2011	50	A tree was blown down on Ward Road.
Francisco	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down onto a power line. Damage values are estimated.
Prestonville	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Tom Shelton Road. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	9/2/2011	65	Thunderstorm winds blew numerous trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Asbury	9/5/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down on Flippin Road. Damage values are estimated.
Campbell	9/5/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Moore Road. Damage values are estimated.
Campbell	11/16/2011	52	Thunderstorm winds brought down trees at a number of locations from Campbell down to Flat Rock.
Quaker Gap	11/16/2011	60	Trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of North Friendship and Flat Shoals Roads.
Danbury	6/12/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along NC Highway 8 and Gentry Road. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	6/12/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of NC 704 East and Steele Road. Damage values are estimated.
Collinstown	6/29/2012	60	Thunderstorm winds blew around 50 trees down across the county. Many of these trees downed power lines as they fell. The heaviest hit part of the area was in the northeast part of the county near Sandy Ridge. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Hall	6/30/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down several large tree limbs on Luther Williams Road. Damage values are estimated.
Asbury	7/1/2012	50	Several trees were blown down near Westfield.
Lawsonville	7/1/2012	50	Trees were blown down north of Danbury.
Asbury	7/2/2012	55	There were eight reports of trees blown down in northwest Stokes County.
Campbell	7/16/2012	60	Trees were blown down across a broad swath of northern Stokes County.
Sandy Ridge	7/16/2012	50	Trees down and debris near Virginia border.
Shelton Store	7/16/2012	50	Trees and debris down along Route 704 near the Virginia border.
Walnut Cove	7/16/2012	50	Trees were reported down in the Walnut Cove area.
Dillard	7/27/2012	50	A tree and multiple large tree limbs were blown down close to the intersection of Highway 772 and Dillard Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
King	4/19/2013	60	The Stokes County Emergency Manager reported that there were considerable damage to trees in and around the town of Kind. The Stokes County 911 Center reported that numerous trees and large tree limbs were down in and around the town of King. A tree was down on a building near Main Street causing $70,000 in damage alone to the structure and vehicles parked inside. Trees and/or large branches were also down on West Street, Spruce Street, and on Redwood Bend Road just outside of town. In Walnut Cove, further east, a tree was blown down on a church as reported by local broadcast media.
King	6/13/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds along a squall line downed trees along Gap Lane. Damage values are estimated.
Flat Shoals	6/26/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Sandy Ridge	7/4/2013	50	A tree was down on Amos Town Road.
Vade Mecum	7/27/2013	50	Four trees were reported blown down at the intersection of Highway 89 and Lynchburg Road.
King	8/22/2013	55	The public reported that a few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds on Coventry Place Drive just southwest of King.
Sandy Ridge	8/22/2013	50	The Stokes County 911 Center reported that a couple of power lines and two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Sandy Ridge area.
Walnut Cove	8/22/2013	50	The Stokes County 911 Center reported that two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Walnut Grove area and one in the Madison area. Two trees were down five miles east-northeast of Walnut Grove, one on Pole Bridge Road and another on Gibson Road with another tree down on River Road near Madison.
Campbell	9/12/2013	50	Two trees were blown down along Highway 9 North.
Moores Springs	9/12/2013	50	One tree was blown down on Highway 268.
King	9/21/2013	55	Thunderstorm winds destroyed a playhouse, brought down a couple of trees and severeal large branches, and caused minor damage, mainly to underpinnings, to several mobile homes.
King	2/21/2014	52	Damaging thunderstorm winds downed trees in the southwest part of King. Damage values are estimated.
Dalton	6/18/2014	60	Thunderstorm winds produced scattered damage over about a two mile region of Stokes County, near the community of King. Around 6 to 8 trees were blown down at Old Route 52 and Chestnut Grove Road. Thunderstorm winds caused siding damage to houses and downed trees and limbs along Sterling Pointe Road. On Carson Watts road, a tree was blown down onto powerlines. Damage values are estimated.
Germanton	6/19/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Highway 8. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Olive	6/19/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on YMCA Camp Road. Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	7/13/2015	50	Thunderstorm wind blew down trees. Damage values are estimated.
Mt View	7/13/2015	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Walnut Cove	7/13/2015	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down. Damage values are estimated.
King	8/4/2015	56	A captain from the Stokes County Fire Department reported that multiple trees were down in the White Road and West Dalton road areas of King. Reports from the public directly, and also via social media outlets, confirmed that numerous trees were down one mile east to one mile north-northeast of King. While many of the trees were down in one of the city's parks, some trees were down on homes causing damage to the structures.
Francisco	8/5/2015	55	The Stokes County 911 Center reported that a number of trees were down throughout the town of Francisco.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
King	8/5/2015	55	The Stokes County 911 Center reported that a number of trees were down throughout the town of King.
Lawsonville	8/5/2015	55	The Stokes County 911 Center reported that a number of trees were down throughout the town of Lawsonville.
Walnut Cove	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down trees onto Highway 65.
King	5/2/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds resulted in two trees down in community of King, North Carolina.
Pine Hall	5/12/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds resulted in a downed tree along Highway 311.
Walnut Cove	6/4/2016	55	Several trees and the tin roof of a shed was torn off by thunderstorm winds along Rosebud Road from Highway 8 to near Walnut Grove.
Meadows	6/29/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down two trees along Route 8 and Dodgetown Road.
Pine Hall	6/29/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew over one tree onto Pine Hall Road.
Walnut Cove	7/1/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Dalton	7/8/2016	52	Thunderstorm winds brought down trees near Pinnacle. One of the trees temporarily blocked the exit from U.S. Highway 52. Another tree was blown down north of King, temporarily closing YMCA Camp Road.
Pine Hall	7/8/2016	50	Multiple power lines and a tree were blown down by thunderstorm winds between Pine Hall and Walnut Cove.
Shelton Store	7/8/2016	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Poure Road and Route 704.
Asbury	7/15/2016	50	Multiple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the area of Asbury and Locust Grove Roads.
Francisco	7/15/2016	60	At least seventy trees, numerous tree limbs and several power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds. A tin outbuilding was rolled over along Horseshoe Road. Several shingles were blown off a roof along the 1300 block of Francis Road.
Flat Shoals	7/19/2016	55	Numerous trees were blown down across the communities of Meadows through Walnut Cove. A couple of roads between Danbury and Germantown were temporarily closed due to downed trees.
King	7/27/2016	50	Several trees and powerlines were blown down by thunderstorm winds along North Main Street in the community of King.
Walnut Cove	7/27/2016	50	Several trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Tuttle Road.
Meadows	7/31/2016	50	A fallen large tree, brought down by thunderstorm winds, took down power lines at the intersection of Route 89 and Covington House Road.
Walnut Cove	7/31/2016	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Fulp Road. A large tree was also blown down along Route 311.
Dillard	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm wind gusts resulted in two trees down along Dunlap Road.
Prestonville	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree along Tom Shelton Road.
Walnut Cove	5/1/2017	54	Thunderstorm wind gusts resulted in numerous trees down along Highway 65 and Baux Mountain Road.
Campbell	5/24/2017	54	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees along State Route 8.
Lawsonville	5/24/2017	54	Thunderstorm winds downed a few trees near North Stokes County High School.
Lawsonville	5/24/2017	52	Thunderstorm winds downed two trees on Hart Road.
Danbury	5/31/2017	55	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees near the intersection of Moore Springs Road and Hanging Rock Park Road.
Meadows	5/31/2017	50	Outflow winds from a strong thunderstorm downed a tree near the intersection of North Carolina Highway 8 and Highway 89.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Danbury	6/13/2017	52	Thunderstorm wind gusts caused several trees to fall down. Dime size hail was also reported near the hospital with this storm.
King	6/13/2017	52	Thunderstorm wind gusts caused trees to fall down in the city of King.
Vade Mecum	7/22/2017	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the vicinity of Highway 66 from near Taylor Road to Moores Spring Road.
King	7/23/2017	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds in the community of King.
King	7/23/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree along the 800 block of Meadowbrook Lane. Another tree was blown down along Logan Court.
Pinnacle	7/23/2017	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds in the community of Pinnacle.
Danbury	7/28/2017	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds in the community of Danbury.
Dillard	7/28/2017	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Route 772 and Yates Road.
Francisco	4/15/2018	50	Multiple large trees were blown down along the intersection of Route 89 and Horseshoe Road near Francisco.
Germanton	4/15/2018	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds around the community of Germanton.
Rosebud	4/15/2018	50	Multiple large oak trees uprooted or snapped in half, and shingles blown off a house.
Walnut Cove	4/15/2018	50	Several trees and power lines were blown down around the community of Walnut Cove.
Hartman	5/20/2018	60	Thunderstorm winds brought down five trees onto Sheppards Mill Road.
Harts Store	6/18/2018	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Harts Store	6/18/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Aarons Corner Church Road and Highway 704.
Volunteer	6/18/2018	50	A large tree limb fell on a vehicle along Highway 268 near Grassy Knob Road, cracking the windshield of the vehicle.
Capella	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Capella Road near the Closer Walk Baptist Church.
Francisco	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along George Farm Road.
Moores Springs	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Highway 66 near Brown Mountain Church Road, while another tree was blown down along Keaton Road.
Germanton	7/22/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew five trees down around the community of Germanton. Damage values are estimated.
Lawsonville	8/1/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees on Snow Hill Church Road.
Vade Mecum	8/1/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees on Lynchburg Road.
Pine Hall	8/2/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree and multiple large tree limbs in Pine Hall.
Walnut Cove	8/2/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a few trees in Walnut Cove.
Danbury	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one power line along the 2900 block of Route 8, one tree at the intersection of Seven Island Road and Damascus Road, and another tree along the 3200 block of Moir Farm Road.
Dillard	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees along Route 772 between the intersections of Preston Road and Bethesda Church Road.
Prestonville	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Steele Road and a second tree on Tom Shelton Road.
Dillard	8/31/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one large pine tree on K-Fork Road close to the intersection with Goad Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Germanton	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down three pine trees across the 2000 block of Brookhaven Road and across power lines at the same location. Damage values are estimated.
King	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in Pine Hall. Damage values are estimated.
Vade Mecum	4/19/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down in the area northwest of Hanging Rock. Damage values are estimated.
Danbury	6/20/2019	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds within the community of Danbury.
Pine Hall	6/20/2019	50	Two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along the Stokes County border.
Walnut Cove	6/20/2019	55	Multiple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Highway 65 in the Walnut Cove community.
Rosebud	8/13/2019	50	A large tree was blown down on a mobile home by severe thunderstorm winds. The mobile home was completely destroyed.
Vade Mecum	8/13/2019	55	Numerous trees and power lines were downed due to severe thunderstorm winds just north of Hanging Rock State Park.
Prestonville	9/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds got under the open end of a metal carport, lifted it into the air, rolled it over onto its roof, and subsequently destroyed it. Damage values are estimated.
ASBURY	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew close to a dozen trees down near the Westfield area. Damage values are estimated.
KING	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in the Pinnacle area. Damage values are estimated.
KING	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in the King area. Damage values are estimated.
POPLAR SPGS	7/19/2020	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees and also parts of fences. Some of the downed trees fell on cars. Damage values are estimated.
WALNUT COVE	8/5/2020	50	A severe thunderstorm moving east brought damaging wind gusts in Walnut Cove. One tree was reported down from these winds on Easley Rd. A second tree was reported down along Main Street.
DANBURY	8/5/2020	50	A severe thunderstorm producing damaging winds knocked a tree down on Highway 89 in Danbury.
PINNACLE	10/29/2020	50	Two trees were brought down across a roadway in Pinnacle.
PRESTONVILLE	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked a couple of trees down between the Prestonville and Ayersville areas.
DODGETOWN	6/14/2021	60	A thunderstorm produced a swath of wind damage from Delta Church Road, to the town of Dillard. These winds brought down trees that damaged three homes and knocked down multiple trees along highway 772.
KING	7/17/2021	50	One tree blown down due to thunderstorm winds on Pine Street.
GERMANTON	7/17/2021	50	Three trees blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
WALNUT COVE	7/17/2021	50	One tree blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
HARTS STORE	7/26/2021	50	One tree was blown down due to thunderstorm winds along Highway 704.
VOLUNTEER	8/10/2021	50	The metal roof and attached insulation from a workshop were blown off by thunderstorm wind.
LAWSONVILLE	8/12/2021	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Lawsonville area.
DANBURY	8/12/2021	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Danbury area.
VADE MECUM	8/12/2021	52	Numerous trees blown down around the Moores Spring area.
GERMANTON	8/26/2021	50	A storm producing damaging wind gusts knocked a tree down along North Carolina Highway 65.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
GERMANTON	8/26/2021	50	A thunderstorm producing damaging wind gusts knocked a tree down along Highway 8.
PINE HALL	5/6/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down power poles and large tree limbs. Storm report via mPING.
VOLUNTEER	5/6/2022	50	One tree down due o thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Volunteer Road and Tillotson Road.
KING	5/6/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds along Highway 52 south.
DANBURY	5/6/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds along Seven Island Road.
FLAT SHOALS	5/21/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down at the intersection of of Chilton Road and Mountain Road. One tree was also blown down due to thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Flat Shoals Road and North Carolina Highway 8. Another tree was blown down at the intersection of Hall Road and C C Camp Road.
MOORES SPGS	5/21/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down at the intersection Early Lane and North Carolina Highway 268. One tree was also blown down at the intersection of King Road and Brown Mountain Road. Another tree was blown down at the intersection of Lynchburg Road and Lucius Beasley Road.
HARTMAN	5/21/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree at the intersection of Sheppard Mill Road and Pitzer Road.
VADE MECUM	5/26/2022	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Moores Spring Road.
POPLAR SPGS	5/27/2022	50	Two trees down due to thunderstorm winds.
ASBURY	5/27/2022	55	Multiple trees down due to thunderstorm winds in the Westfield and Asbury area.
CAMPBELL	6/2/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of NC Highway 704 and Aubrey Lawson Road.
HARTMAN	6/2/2022	55	A few trees blown down by thunderstorm winds near Danbury.
DANBURY	6/2/2022	60	Around 15 trees were downed by thunderstorm winds near Danbury.
MOORES SPGS	6/16/2022	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on King Road.
SANDY RIDGE	6/16/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on North Carolina Highway 770.
VOLUNTEER	9/25/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds in the Pinnacle area.
FLAT SHOALS	9/25/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds north of Germanton.
PINE HALL	6/3/2023	50	Several trees downed by thunderstorms winds near Belews Lake.
VADE MECUM	6/19/2023	50	About 10 trees were downed by thunderstorm winds in an area stretching from Hanging Rock State Park to Lawsonville.
FRANCISCO	7/2/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew three to four arm-width size limbs down on Frans Road, and three rows of corn in a home vegetable garden were bent over at waist level.
PINE HALL	7/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds broke power poles.
ASBURY	8/26/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in Westfield. Damage values are estimated.
PINNACLE	8/26/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Old Winston Road near Pinnacle. Damage values are estimated.
WALNUT COVE	9/9/2023	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds in the Walnut Cove area.
DANBURY	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree in the Danbury area.
KING	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree in the King area.
LAWSONVILLE	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed one tree near Lawsonville.
SANDY RIDGE	9/9/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree in the Sandy Ridge area.
ASBURY	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a power line down at the intersection of Ring Road and Highway 89 W. Additionally, another power line was blown down along Highway 89

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			W approximately five miles east-northeast of Westfield. Damage values are estimated.
LAWSONVILLE	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down within the 3200 block of NC Highway 89 W. |Damage values are estimated.
HARTMAN	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Sheppard Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
MEADOWS	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Tilley Road. Damage values are estimated.
ASBURY	7/4/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down at least seven trees across the county in a swath beginning from near Westfield and ending near Pine Hall.
MOORES SPGS	7/5/2024	60	Thunderstorm winds destroyed two barns and blew down several trees near the intersection of Brown Mountain Road and King Road.
KING	7/23/2024	60	Thunderstorm winds snapped up to thirty trees on Red Kirby Road.
Surry County			
Mt Airy	3/28/2000		Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 28th downed a tree onto the garage portion of a house, damaging the roof.
Dobson	4/17/2000		Thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 17th produced hail up to one inch in diameter and damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and power lines in Dobson.
Pilot Mtn	5/13/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 13th produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in Wentworth, downed trees 7 miles southwest of Lawsonville, and downed trees 1 1/2 miles northwest of Pilot Mtn.
Elkin	5/19/2000		A thunderstorm during the afternoon of the 19th produced sporadic damaging winds from 4 1/2 miles north of Elkin to 3 1/2 miles northeast of Elkin. Numerous trees were downed, a mobile home was destroyed with 2 minor injuries, a chicken house was destroyed, and several garages were damaged.
Mt Airy	6/3/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 3rd produced damaging winds and hail up to golf ball size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees across eastern Wilkes County and large tree limbs 2 miles north of Mt Airy.
Level Cross	6/15/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and snapped utility poles in Courtney, downed trees in Wentworth, trees in Level Cross, trees and power lines in Eden, and downed large trees across Oregon Hill Rd in Mayfield.
Pilot Mtn	6/25/2000		A thunderstorm on the afternoon of the 25th downed trees in Pilot Mtn.
Countywide	8/9/2000		Thunderstorms during the late evening of the 9th and early morning of the 10th produced damaging winds.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			Thunderstorm winds downed trees across Rockingham, Stokes, Caswell, and Surry Counties. In addition, a downed tree in Mount Airy damaged a house roof. In all locations there were numerous reports of other minor property damage.
Shoal	8/27/2000		Thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening of the 27th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles south of Yanceyville, 5 miles east of Reidsville, in Danbury, and in Shoal.
Flat Rock	11/9/2000		Thunderstorm winds during the evening of the 9th downed trees in Flat Rock and Boomer.
Mt Airy	6/22/2001		Thunderstorm winds on the 22nd downed trees in Mount Airy.
Mountain Park	8/23/2001		Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 27th downed trees in Mountain Park and Zephyr.
Zephyr	8/23/2001		Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 27th downed trees in Mountain Park and Zephyr.
Dobson	7/4/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced damaging winds and hail up to one inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Elkin, southwestern Yadkin county, and across Ashe County. Thunderstorm winds also downed trees 4 miles west of Dobson, including onto two residences, causing damage to the roofs.
Elkin	7/4/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced damaging winds and hail up to one inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Elkin, southwestern Yadkin county, and across Ashe County. Thunderstorm winds also downed trees 4 miles west of Dobson, including onto two residences, causing damage to the roofs.
Pilot Mtn	9/4/2002		Thunderstorm winds on the 4th downed trees across northeastern Stokes County and 5 miles west of Pilot Mountain.
Elkin	7/10/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 10th produced damaging lightning and downed trees 7 miles east of Elkin. Lightning created a fire that destroyed a garage in Traphill.
Dobson	7/12/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 12th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds down trees in Traphill, 3 miles southwest of Dobson, and 5 miles northwest of State Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
State Rd	7/12/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 12th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds down trees in Traphill, 3 miles southwest of Dobson, and 5 miles northwest of State Road.
Elkin	7/19/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golf ball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3 foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Mt Airy	7/19/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golfball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3 foot diameter tree was also snapped off. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnancle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Pilot Mtn	7/19/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 19th produced a tornado, damaging winds, and hail up to golfball size. A small tornado developed about 2 miles north-northwest of Dillard and traveled southeast about four tenths of a mile before dissipating. The tornado was about 60 yards wide and damaged an abandoned house, moved a barn off of its fountain, and knocked down and snapped off numerous trees and branches. A 3 foot diameter tree was also snapped off.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			Thunderstorm winds downed trees 6 miles north of Danbury, downed trees and power lines in Pilot Mountain, downed trees blocked Route 772 near Duggins Road 8 miles north-northeast of Walnut Cove, downed trees along Route 52 near Pinnacle, and downed trees 1 north of Elkin and Mt. Airy.
Dobson	7/22/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 22th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorms winds downed trees in Dobson and Francisco and trees and power lines from 3 miles south of Yadkinville to Yadkinville.
Mt Airy	8/15/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th downed trees 4 miles southeast of Mount Airy.
Elkin	8/22/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 22nd produced damaging winds. Thunderstorm winds downed trees 2 miles west of Monroeton and trees and power lines 6 miles north of Elkin.
Mountain Park	8/27/2003	60	Thunderstorm winds during the afternoon of the 27th downed trees in Mountain Park.
Dobson	8/30/2003	60	Severe thunderstorms on the afternoon of the 30th produced damaging winds. In North Wilkesboro, strong thunderstorm winds uprooted trees, with one landing on a vehicle. A portion of a facade was torn off a business and several power poles were knocked down. Another storm downed trees and powerlines around Dobson.
Dobson	5/23/2004	55	Severe thunderstorms downed a large tree and produced hail from penny to nickel size.
Mt Airy	7/10/2004	60	During the afternoon of the 10th, severe thunderstorms produced large hail and damaging winds across portions of Northwest North Carolina. Trees were blown over along Highway 89E, 2 miles east of Mt. Airy.
Dobson	7/18/2004	60	Thunderstorms during the evening of the 18th produced penny sized hail in Ennice. Thunderstorms downed trees and produced nickel size hail near Dobson.
Dobson	1/13/2005	52	Trees and limbs were down across much of the southwest to northcentral part of Surry Co.
Elkin	1/13/2005	52	Trees and limbs were down across much of the southwest to northcentral part of Surry Co.
Mt Airy	1/13/2005	52	Trees and limbs were down across much of the southwest to northcentral part of Surry Co.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Pine Ridge	7/5/2005	55	A severe thunderstorm produced damaging winds along Interstate 77 west and northwest of Pine Ridge. One location on the interstate highway had trees across it, and at a truck weigh station, trees came down on top of vehicles.
Pine Ridge	7/5/2005	55	A severe thunderstorm produced damaging winds along Interstate 77 west and northwest of Pine Ridge. One location on the interstate highway had trees across it, and at a truck weigh station, trees came down on top of vehicles.
Mt Airy	7/18/2005	50	Large tree down due to damaging thunderstorm winds.
Mt Airy	9/20/2005	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 20th produced hail up to penny size and downed trees in the Mount Airy area.
Pilot Mtn	6/11/2006	52	A severe thunderstorm produced hail up to penny sized and wind gusts up to 60 mph during the afternoon of the 11th. Trees where downed at the Intersection of Highway 601 and 421 in Yadkinville city limits and the Forbush Community. Several trees downed by a thunderstorm blocked Route 268 along Pilot Mountain in Surry county.
Mt Airy	7/13/2006	65	In advance of an approaching cold front, thundestorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100 year old, 50 foot tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
Low Gap	7/14/2006	50	An upper level disturbance passing across the region in the advance of a cold front helped to produce isolated thunderstorms. A few of these storms generated damaging winds that felled trees and downed some power lines.
Low Gap	7/20/2006	50	Scattered showers developed during the afternoon with a couple of them becoming severe. Wind gusts of 60 to 70 mph from two of the storms downed a few trees.
Siloam	7/22/2006	75	Thunderstorms developed in advance of an approaching cold front. A couple of these storms reached severe limits producing damaging wind gusts in the 65 to 80 mph range. Trees were downed in both Stokes and Surry Counties, but near Sioam in Surry County, two power poles were snapped off and power lines were down.
Elkin	7/28/2006	65	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Elkin	7/28/2006	60	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Mt Airy	8/2/2006	60	A severe thunderstorm snapped a power pole in Mount Airy. A walnut tree was also downed.
Dobson	8/3/2006	60	Two trees down.
Pilot Mtn	8/3/2006	55	One tree down.
Elkin	8/30/2006	60	Trees down.
Pilot Mtn	11/16/2006	55	Trees down in and near the city.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Dobson	6/25/2007	52	A 50-foot oak tree down on Rockford road.
State Rd	6/25/2007	52	Trees down at Route 21 and Mountain Park Road.
Pine Ridge	6/28/2007	52	One tree down.
Crutchfield	7/17/2007	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees and tree limbs on a road.
Mt Airy	8/3/2007	60	A large tree was blown down across the south bound lane of Interstate 77.
Mt Airy	8/3/2007	65	Several trees were downed, with minor damage to five structures, sporadically along a path about a mile long, from Sparger Road, just north of West Pine Street, east across Pipers Gap Road, to Fowler Street. This was caused by straight line winds from a severe thunderstorm. Estimated wind speeds of 70 to 75 mph accompanied the worst damage.
Siloam	8/29/2007	55	A couple of trees were blown down along Mount Zion Road and Grassy Creek Road.
Elkin	3/4/2008	60	Thunderstorm winds downed a twelve-inch diameter tree.
Mt Airy	3/4/2008	52	Multiple trees and power lines down across Mount Airy.
Salem	3/4/2008	52	Thunderstorm winds downed a carport on to a 1998 Dodge truck along Beasley Road in the Flat Rock community. The 30 foot by 30-foot carport with a shingled roof was anchored by a series of large wooden posts which snapped by the wind.
Mt Airy	4/19/2008	65	Damaging thunderstorm winds blew down trees, and utility buildings were blown into Locust Grove Lane, just off Siloam Road. Damage costs are estimates.
Ararat	5/8/2008	52	A large tree was blown down 2 miles southeast of Ararat.
Dobson	5/8/2008	52	A tree was blown down along U.S. Route 601, 1 mile southeast of Dobson.
Dobson	5/8/2008	55	Trees were blown down on the east side of Dobson.
Elkin	5/8/2008	55	Winds blew down power lines in the town of Elkin.
Fairview	5/8/2008	50	A tree was blown down on John Davis Road.
Mt Airy	5/8/2008	52	A tree was blown down in the town of Mount Airy.
Mt Airy	5/8/2008	55	Power lines were blown down in the town of Mount Airy.
White Plains	5/8/2008	52	A tree was blown down along Old Highway 601 near the White Plains community.
Rockford	6/7/2008	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Rockford Road and Robert Burrus Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/26/2008	60	Trees were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	6/27/2008	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on South Crutchfield Road. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	6/27/2008	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on West Folger Street. Damage values are estimated.
Fairview	6/27/2008	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of U.S. Highway 601 and Route 268. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	7/6/2008	50	One tree was blown down onto a power line at Red Brush Road.
Elkin	7/30/2008	55	A large oak tree damaged a home in Elkin. The wall, brick, chimney and ceiling joist were all damaged.
Elkin	7/30/2008	55	A large walnut tree was blown down near the library in Elkin.
Elkin	8/2/2008	60	Three trees were uprooted, and two 16-inch diameter oak trees were snapped off 8 feet above the ground.
Pine Ridge	9/8/2008	50	A large tree as well as several large limbs were blown down one block north of Lakeview Circle.
Pine Ridge	9/8/2008	50	A tree was blown down near the intersection of Pine Ridge Road and Haystack Road.
Bannertown	9/30/2008	50	A tree was blown down on East Devon Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Flat Rock	9/30/2008	50	A tree was blown down on Mabe Hollow Trail.
Fairview	4/29/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
Mountain Park	4/29/2009	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	6/3/2009	50	Two trees were reported blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Level Cross	6/9/2009	52	Large tree limbs reported down along with dime-size hail.
Toast	7/11/2009	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Highway 89. Damage values are estimated.
Burch	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on NC Route 268.
Dobson	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Hamlin Road.
Dobson	8/5/2009	52	Limbs were blown down by estimated 60 mph wind gust.
Elkin	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on CC Camp Road.
Elkin	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on E Manor Ridge Road.
Elkin	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Fremont Lane.
Fairview	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Dobbins Mill Road.
Fairview	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on NC Route 268.
Mountain Park	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Kapps Mill Road.
Mountain Park	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down on River Road.
State Rd	8/5/2009	50	A tree was blown down along Main Street.
Mt Airy	8/11/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Armstrong Road.
Pilot Mtn	8/11/2009	50	A tree was blown down on Shoals Road.
Ararat	8/20/2009	55	Multiple trees were blown down in Ararat.
White Plains	8/20/2009	55	Several trees were blown down in White Plains.
Dobson	4/8/2010	55	A large tree brought down power lines at the intersection of Siloam Road and Ararat Road.
Dobson	4/8/2010	50	A tree down was blown down by thunderstorm winds near Zephyr Road and White Road.
Dobson	4/8/2010	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Old Highway 61.
Mountain Park	4/8/2010	55	One tree and a few power lines were blown down at Mountain Park Road and North Hays Road.
State Rd	4/8/2010	60	A mobile home shifted on its foundation on Thurmond Road. A roof was blown off a home on Zephyr Mountain Park Road and other buildings damaged.
Mt Airy	5/16/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree on Chestnut Ridge Road 1.5 miles east of Reeves Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pilot Mtn	5/16/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Old Westfield Road and Matthews Road. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	5/28/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down across Turkeyford Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	5/28/2010	55	Thunderstorm winds downed multiple trees in and around Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
Westfield	6/2/2010	50	A tree was reported blown down on Highway 89. Damage amounts are estimated.
Dobson	6/12/2010	55	Many trees were blown down at 3252 Zephyr Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Dobson	6/12/2010	55	Trees were blown down on Highway 601. Damage amounts are estimated.
Elkin	6/12/2010	50	A two-foot diameter tree was blown down on US 21 just north of Elkin. Damage amounts are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Dobson	6/14/2010	50	A couple of trees were blown down in Dobson, one of which fell on a vehicle. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/14/2010	50	Several large trees and power lines were blown down around Mount Airy. Damage amounts are estimated.
Westfield	6/19/2010	50	Trees were blown down blocking Wood Cove Drive. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Mcbride Road and Stanley Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down on East Pine Street near McBride Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down On Poteat Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/21/2010	50	Tree down on power line with minor fire at 236 Southview Street. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/21/2010	55	Trees and power lines were down at 112 Ezra Trail. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A large tree was blown down on N. Main Street.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A tree and power lines were down at 2241 South Main Street. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down at 1401 North Main Street. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of East Pine Street and Luther Ridge Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Wards Gap Road and Myers Drive. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down causing a fire at the intersection of Old Buck Shoals Road and South Main Street. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/21/2010	55	Trees and power lines were down at Riverside Drive and Jackson Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Salem	6/21/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Eaton Street and Linville Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Salem	6/21/2010	55	Trees and power lines down along with fire at Slate Road and McBride Road intersection. Damage amounts are estimated.
Salem	6/21/2010	55	Trees were blown down at 445 McBride Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Elkin	6/23/2010	50	Multiple large tree limbs were blown down along Highway 268 near Oakland Drive. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mountain Park	6/24/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Haystack Road and Luffman Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mountain Park	6/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Abe Mayes Road and Swift Lane. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mountain Park	6/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on River Road and Haystack Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mountain Park	6/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Union Hill Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down at the intersection of Davis Street and Sunset Drive. Damage amounts are estimated.
Zephyr	6/27/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Crossroads Church Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Flat Rock	7/9/2010	50	A tree was reported blown down near the intersection of Westfield Road and Rolling Hill Drive.
Mt Airy	7/9/2010	50	One tree was reported blown down on Simmons Road.
Pilot Mtn	7/9/2010	50	One tree was reported blown down on old U.S. Highway 52 behind the high school.
Burch	7/13/2010	50	A tree was blown down along Joe Layne Mill Road, just off of Highway 268.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Copeland	7/13/2010	50	Two trees were blown down on Rockford Road.
Bottom	7/18/2010	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree at the intersection of Fisher Valley Road and Haystack Road.
Dobson	8/5/2010	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds on Red Brush Road.
Flat Rock	8/5/2010	50	Trees were brought down on East Pine Street near Flat Rock.
Low Gap	8/5/2010	50	Some large tree branches and trees were down in the area of Blevins Store Road and Ladonia Church Road.
Mt Airy	8/5/2010	50	A few trees were knocked down on Linville Road.
Mt Airy	3/23/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees and power lines. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	4/5/2011	50	A large pine tree was blown down across a driveway, and some lawn furniture was also blown around.
Mountain Park	4/26/2011	50	A few trees were blown down on Haystack road, and one on Red Hill Creek Road.
Pine Ridge	4/26/2011	50	Trees were blown down on a house along Maple Grove Church Road.
Mt Airy	4/28/2011	50	Several trees were blown down along Pine Street in Mount Airy.
Pilot Mtn	5/3/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree in the Pilot Mountain area.
Siloam	5/3/2011	50	Local police reported thunderstorm winds blew a tree blew down in Siloam.
Low Gap	5/13/2011	50	Several trees were brought down by thunderstorm winds on West Pine Street.
Mt Airy	5/13/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Virginia Street.
Bannertown	5/14/2011	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Westfield Community.
Elkin	5/14/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree near Elkin.
Mt Airy	5/14/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds below down a tree in Mt. Airy.
Zephyr	5/24/2011	50	Two large trees were blown down along Crossroads Church Road.
Bottom	5/26/2011	50	A tree was blown down near I-77.
Salem	6/7/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a 12-inch diameter branch down. The branch blocked Route 52 north of Greenhill Road. A large oak tree was blown down in the 100 block of Kizer Street on a residence. The tree punctured and warped the roof of the house. Minor water damage occurred.
Woodville	6/9/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down onto a power line in Westfield. Damage values are estimated.
Woodville	6/9/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Salem	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down near the intersection of Linville and Stanley Roads. Damage values are estimated.
Toast	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down on power lines along Muse Avenue. Damage values are estimated.
Westfield	6/10/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down on Airview Drive. Damage values are estimated.
Elkin	6/11/2011	55	Thunderstorm wind down a tree that pierced the roof of a shed along Carter Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Elkin	6/11/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew several large trees down in the community of Elkin. Damage values are estimated.
Level Cross	6/11/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew three large poplar trees down on Hamlin Ford Road. Damage values are estimated.
Siloam	6/11/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down in the community of Siloam. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
State Rd	6/11/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew numerous trees down along Mountain Park Road. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	6/18/2011	50	A large tree limb fell across West Atkins Street near the elementary school. Damage values are estimated.
Fairview	6/18/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down across Dobbins Mill Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/18/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees within a three mile path from area in and around Mt. Airy to near Flat Rock. Specifically, trees were blown down on Country Club Road, Springs Road, Highway 52 just west of town, Westlake Drive, and East Pine Street. One of the trees that fell on Springs Road fell onto a house. Many power outages were reported around the town of Mt. Airy.
Level Cross	6/21/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Highway 268 and Quaker Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
Level Cross	6/21/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Copeland School Road. Damage values are estimated.
Zephyr	6/21/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew large limbs down along Maplebrook Drive. Damage values are estimated.
Elkin	6/28/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Highway 268. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	7/4/2011	50	A tree was blown down along US Highway 601.
Rockford	7/4/2011	50	A tree was blown down into powerlines in Rockford.
State Rd	7/4/2011	50	Three trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Ararat	7/6/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees along Ararat Road.
Toast	7/6/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees along Wedgewood Drive and one on South Mckinney Road.
Copeland	7/11/2011	60	Twenty to twenty-five trees had damage to their tops, including large limbs being blown out. There was also minor damage to a home with shingles blown off and a basement window blown out.
Bottom	7/24/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a large tree on Round Peak Church Road, and another on Bryant Road.
Crutchfield	7/31/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down a tree at 9310 U.S. Highway 601.
Fairview	7/31/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree near the intersection of Route 601 and 268.
Burch	8/8/2011	60	Two portions of building roofs damaged near Joe Layne Mill Road and Dobson Road.
Mountain Park	8/8/2011	50	A tree was blown down on Union Hall Road.
Zephyr	8/8/2011	60	Over twenty large trees were reported down or uprooted along Dobbins Mill Rd. There was significant roof damage to a home and a business as well. Winds also blew down a tree near Highway 268 and Little Bend Trail.
Pilot Mtn	8/14/2011	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds on trails at Pilot Mountain State Park.
Elkin	9/1/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew about one dozen trees down across the community of Elkon. Power was also out across portions of the town. Damage values are estimated.
Shoal	9/1/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew a power line down on Pinnacle Hotel Road. Damage values are estimated.
Ararat	9/2/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Homeplace Park Road. Damage values are estimated.
Ararat	9/2/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew four trees down within approximately a five-mile-wide swath extending from just south of Ararat to areas between Blackwater and Cedar

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			Hill. Specific roads the trees fell across include Toms Creek Road, Chilton Road, Key Road, and Pilot Power Dam Road. Damage values are estimated.
Ararat	9/2/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees were blown down between Bryant Mill Road and Eldora Road. Damage values are estimated.
Bottom	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Neal Road. Damage values are estimated.
Crutchfield	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along U.S. 601. Damage values are estimated.
Fairview	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near the intersection of Highway 268 and U.S. 601. Damage values are estimated.
Level Cross	9/2/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree and power line down between Pratt Road and Greene Road. Damage values are estimated.
Level Cross	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down along Highway 268. Damage values are estimated.
Level Cross	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down. One tree fell on Stanford Church Road, the other on Jay Max Lane. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Cook School Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pilot Mtn	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near the intersection of Dodson Mill Road and Whitaker Chapel Road. Damage values are estimated.
Pilot Mtn	9/2/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on East Pine Street. Damage values are estimated.
Pilot Mtn	9/2/2011	70	Thunderstorm winds blew several power lines down. A store's sign and outdoor storage racks were blown away, and a tree was also blown down. A large Billboard and road signs were also blown down at and near the Family Dollar Store. Damage values are estimated.
Siloam	9/2/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Quaker Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
Woodville	9/2/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew power lines down. Damage values are estimated.
Bannertown	5/1/2012	50	Two trees were blown down on Hamburg Street.
Mt Airy	5/1/2012	50	Two trees were blown down on Reeves Mill Road.
Stoney Knoll	6/22/2012	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Bray Ford Road. Damage values are estimated.
Flat Rock	6/24/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew an oak tree down across Labrador Lane. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	6/24/2012	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several large tree limbs down on Route 103. Damage values are estimated.
Woodville	6/24/2012	50	A tree fell on a mobile home. A 62-year-old male occupant was injured in the process. Damage values are estimated.
Low Gap	6/29/2012	65	Thunderstorm winds blew at least 200 trees down across the county. Fallen trees damaged the roofs of five homes and damage eight vehicles. Damage values are estimated.
Flat Rock	7/3/2012	50	A tree fell on Badgett Avenue near Mt. Airy.
Mt Airy	7/3/2012	50	Several trees were brought down in Mt. Airy.
Elkin	7/5/2012	55	Thunderstorm winds toppled a church steeple and brought down several large trees as well.
Zephyr	7/5/2012	55	Multiple trees down and damage was done to several buildings in Dobson and a tree was brought down on I-77.
Dobson	9/2/2012	50	Three trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds. The damage started at the intersection of Marion and Freeman Streets, and ended at Old Rockford Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Level Cross	9/2/2012	50	One tree was blown down at the intersection of Nurse Road and Tom Jones Road.
Woodville	9/2/2012	50	One tree was blown down at the intersection of Westfield Road and Hollingsworth Road.
Bottom	9/3/2012	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near intersection of Tony Holder Road and Ivy Green Trail.
State Rd	9/3/2012	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Old U.S. Route 21 near the State Road Volunteer Fire Department.
Ararat	4/12/2013	50	The Surry County 911 Center reported that a large tree was blown down near the intersection of Little Mountain Church Road and Creed Road just west-northwest of Ararat with another large tree down four miles west-southwest of Pilot Mountain blocking a portion of Highway 268.
Bottom	4/19/2013	50	The Surry County 911 Center reported that power lines were down near the intersection of Red Brush Road and Fannie Simmons Road southeast of Bottom.
Elkin	6/13/2013	55	Thunderstorms along a squall line produced winds that downed numerous trees and power lines in the Elkin area. Damage values are estimated.
Dobson	6/26/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down in Dobson. Damage values are estimated.
Zephyr	6/26/2013	55	Damaging winds along a line of thunderstorm blew down trees throughout the county. A structure was damaged along Reeves Mill Road due to a fallen tree. Power lines were brought down by either winds or fallen trees on Joe Reed Trail and Zephyr Road. A transformer was also damaged on Joe Reed Road. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	7/17/2013	50	Multiple trees were blown down and street flooding reported in Mount Airy.
Ararat	8/22/2013	50	The Surry County 911 Center reported that two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds. One on Eldora Road five miles west of Pilot Mountain and another on Arrarat Road near Arrarat.
White Plains	8/31/2013	55	Employees of the Mount Airy Post Office observed that several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along North Carolina Route 601 just south of Mount Airy.
Mt Airy	6/17/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down three trees on the north side of Mt. Airy. On Taylor Street, a tree was blown down on a car and building. Another tree was blown down at the intersection of Riverside Dr and Independence Blvd. The third tree was blown down at the intersection of Kyle St and Woodruff St. Damage values are estimated.
Westfield	6/17/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew one tree down on Welch Street. Damage values are estimated.
Woodville	7/2/2014	50	A tree was down on a power line near intersection of Woodville Road and Westfield Road and a tree fell onto a power line along Toms Creek Church Road.
Ararat	7/8/2014	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the town of Ararat.
Pilot Mtn	7/8/2014	50	Thunderstorm winds brought trees down near Pilot Mountain.
State Rd	7/8/2014	50	Three trees were reported down as a thunderstorm tracked across the area. Trees were down on Mountain Park Road, Cooper Street and at the intersection of Chandler Drive and Jenkinstown Road.
Fairview	6/17/2015	50	A tree was blown down onto a power line on Twin Oaks Road near Snowhill Church Road.
Zephyr	6/17/2015	50	A tree was blown down along Bert Cockerman Road. In addition, a power line was blown down along Twin Oaks Road near Zephyr Road.
Pilot Mtn	8/5/2015	55	Broadcast media out of Winston-Salem North Carolina relayed reports that multiple trees were down on Dodson Mill Road, just northwest of Pilot Mountain.
Salem	8/10/2015	52	The Surry County Emergency Management Director reported that trees were down along Witt Street, Farmbrook Road, and Hamburg Street in Mount Airy.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Ararat	9/12/2015	60	A downburst caused a 2-mile damage path with several downed trees, power lines, and an old barn.
Low Gap	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds broke off several large branches from trees. Dime size hail was also reported.
White Plains	2/24/2016	65	This particular storm had very strong winds with much of its life with reports of damaging winds and large hail. The storm went directly through Mt. Airy where numerous trees were blown down in multiple locations. Reports ended in the Flat Rock area where downed trees and power lines were widespread.
Elkin	7/14/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds blew off a roof from a business within the City of Elkin. In addition, six large trees and a wooden fence were blown down, and a metal light pole was damaged.
Pine Ridge	7/14/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds severely damaged a garage, downed multiple trees and took a roof off a barn on Laurel Spring Church Road.
Woodville	7/15/2016	55	At least a dozen trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Westfield and Albion Roads.
Dobson	8/17/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down. One tree was felled near West Folger Street. The other tree, a large oak tree, was blown down onto a power line along South main Street. Damage values are estimated.
Mountain Park	5/19/2017	52	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees near the intersection of Haystack Road and Luffman Road.
Flat Rock	7/22/2017	50	A few trees, one to two feet in diameter, were snapped in half by thunderstorms winds.
Mt Airy	10/23/2017	45	Thunderstorm winds knocked several large tree limbs down.
Pine Ridge	10/23/2017	60	Many trees and power lines were knocked down by thunderstorm winds across the county, mainly in Pine Ridge where a possible microburst occurred.
Pine Ridge	4/15/2018	50	Power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Pine Ridge Road.
Pine Ridge	6/1/2018	50	Several trees were blown down by severe thunderstorms winds, including along W. Pine Street, Laila Lane and on Sparger Road.
Low Gap	6/10/2018	50	At least two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds at the Low Gap Recycling Center.
Mt Airy	6/18/2018	50	Two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Interstate 74 an Highway 52.
Level Cross	6/25/2018	55	Multiple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Level Cross area.
Pilot Mtn	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Lightning Lane.
Ararat	7/21/2018	60	Thunderstorm winds blew twenty-six trees down from just southwest of Ararat to Ararat to Flat Rock. Damage values are estimated.
State Rd	8/2/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of US Route 21 and Old Highway 21.
Mt Airy	8/8/2018	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down twenty trees and power lines in Mount Airy.
Pilot Mtn	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds below down a power line on Barney Venable Road.
Shoal	8/8/2018	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down over twenty trees and two power lines near Shoals. The damage path was about 100 yards wide and between a quarter and a third of a mile long.
Dobson	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew numerous large tree limbs down along Tobe Hudson Road. Damage values are estimated.
Low Gap	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Lumber Plant Road.
Bottom	4/19/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down across Ladonia Church Road. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Low Gap	4/19/2019	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees in the Low Gap community. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Ridge	4/19/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a couple of trees down. Damage values are estimated.
Pine Ridge	4/19/2019	65	Thunderstorm winds destroyed a barn and multiple trees. Damage values are estimated.
Mt Airy	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree in Mount Airy.
Mt Airy	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree at the intersection of Old Highway 52 South and Whisper Trial and a second tree at the intersection of Highway 52 and Cook School Road.
Pilot Mtn	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree in Pilot Mountain.
Pilot Mtn	5/12/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Whitaker Chapel Road.
Mountain Park	7/6/2019	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Haystack Road and Luffman Road.
State Rd	7/6/2019	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds onto Cedar Creek Road near U.S. Highway 21.
Pilot Mtn	7/18/2019	55	Several trees were downed by thunderstorm winds near Pilot Mountain.
Shoal	8/21/2019	50	One tree down was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Stony Ridge Road.
Shoal	8/21/2019	50	One tree was blown down on Perch Road due to severe thunderstorm winds.
Siloam	8/21/2019	50	One tree down was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Hardy Road.
Woodville	9/29/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Slate Mountain Road. Damage values are estimated.
MOUNTAIN PARK	1/11/2020	60	At least 45 trees were blown down across the county by severe thunderstorm winds. Some of the downed trees caused damage to cars, homes, and power lines.
PINE RIDGE	6/30/2020	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Pine Ridge Road.
BOTTOM	6/30/2020	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Round Peak Church Road.
BOTTOM	6/30/2020	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm wind gusts.
WESTFIELD	6/30/2020	50	A couple of trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Ashburn Park Lane.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down near the intersection of Reeves Mill Road and Russell Road. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees near the intersection of Carter Mill Road and North Bridge Street.
ELKIN MUNI ARPT	8/6/2020	60	A severe storm producing damaging winds knocked numerous trees down, as well as snapped many large limbs on Greenwood Road. A log barn and shed were also blown over.
BOTTOM	4/10/2021	55	A spotter reported a 50 yard path of trees blown down or snapped near mile marker 99 on I-77.
PINE RIDGE	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging wind gusts, knocked a couple trees down near the intersection of Pipers Gap Road and Sparger Road.
TOAST	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked a tree down onto Maple Drive.
PILOT MTN	6/13/2021	55	A line of thunderstorms producing damaging winds knocked several trees down near in intersection of U.S. 52 and Cook School Road.
WHITE PLAINS	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked a couple trees down near the intersection of Turner Mountain Road and Fireside Lane.
DOBSON	6/13/2021	55	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked several trees down in the northern part of the Dobson area.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
LEVEL CROSS	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked two trees down in the Level Cross area.
MOUNTAIN PARK	6/13/2021	50	A line of thunderstorms, producing damaging winds, knocked a tree down onto Mountain Park Road.
PINE RIDGE	7/17/2021	50	Multiple trees were blown down due to thunderstorm winds along Interstate 74.
SALEM	8/7/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree down on Lebanon Street.
MT AIRY	8/7/2021	50	Three trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in downtown Mt Airy. Two fell along Hamburg Street, and another was located near Worth Street.
BANNERTOWN	8/12/2021	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Old U.S. Highway 52 and Sheep Farm Road.
TOAST	8/17/2021	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds.
WHITE PLAINS	8/17/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree.
PILOT MTN	8/17/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree.
FLAT ROCK	8/18/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree.
PILOT MTN	8/18/2021	50	A single tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds.
MOUNTAIN PARK	5/1/2022	50	One tree blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
MOUNTAIN PARK	5/1/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds.
DOBSON	5/1/2022	50	One tree blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
ROCKFORD	5/1/2022	50	A couple of trees were blown down due to thunderstorm winds.
PILOT MTN	5/6/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds along Dodson Mill Road.
SALEM	5/6/2022	70	Several very large trees snapped off and uprooted over a very small area due to thunderstorm winds. A roof was also blown off along a very narrow one mile damage path.
MOUNTAIN PARK	5/21/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees.
ELKIN	5/26/2022	55	A few trees were reported down from Elkin to Mount Airy due to thunderstorm winds.
PINE RIDGE	5/26/2022	50	One tree blown down due to thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Maple Grove Church Road and Race Track Road.
TOAST	5/26/2022	50	One tree down due to thunderstorm winds along Watson Road.
MOUNTAIN PARK	5/26/2022	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds across Possum Trot Valley Road, blocking both lanes of the roadway.
LEVEL CROSS	6/2/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on Turkey Ford Road.
ARARAT	6/2/2022	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on Radar Road.
ROCKFORD	6/16/2022	55	Several trees downed by thunderstorm winds in a swath near Rockford Road. A few powerlines were downed by one of the trees.
MT AIRY	6/17/2022	50	A few trees were downed by thunderstorm winds.
PILOT MTN	6/17/2022	50	A few trees were downed by thunderstorm winds.
MT AIRY	7/2/2022	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along US 601 near Mt. Airy.
ELKIN MUNI ARPT	7/23/2022	55	Multiple trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds on Interstate 77 between mile marker 81 and mile marker 85.
BURCH	7/23/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down three trees.
ZEPHYR	7/25/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree and many large limbs.
DOBSON	7/25/2022	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down numerous trees, one of which fell on the carport of a house along Rockford Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
BANNERTOWN	8/8/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees in Bannertown. Damage values are estimated.
PILOT MTN	4/6/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds down a tree and power lines off U.S. 52 near Exit 134. Damage values are estimated.
DOBSON	4/22/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several large tree limbs and also several trees along the 800 block of Rockford Road near Dobson. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN	4/28/2023	74	A swath of thunderstorm straight line wind damage occurred within an area almost five miles long and around three miles wide near Elkin. The damage consisted of multiple locations with scattered to numerous trees and power lines downed. Additionally, there was wind damage to some small barns and outbuildings, and trees and tree limbs were downed on many homes. In one case of home damage, a sunroom was partially destroyed by a fallen tree. One person was trapped under a fallen tree, sustained minor injuries and required hospitalization. Occurring within this path of destruction was a brief EF-0 tornado which is discussed in detail in a 15:44 EST Tornado report. Damage values are estimated.
WOODVILLE	5/16/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees on Cook School Road, one near the intersection of Cook School Road and Howell Road.
ZEPHYR	5/16/2023	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple trees.
TOAST	7/13/2023	60	Thunderstorm winds downed up to twenty five trees along the 1300 block of Main Street in Mount Airy. Many trees landed on homes and across roads, causing considerable damage in the area.
TOAST	7/29/2023	65	More than five dozen trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds across central Surry County from Toast to near Ararat.
LEVEL CROSS	8/6/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew three trees down in the Dobson/Ararat area. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN	8/15/2023	56	The severe thunderstorm that had its origins in Wilkes County started weakening as it entered Surry County. However, the storm was still strong enough to produce wind gusts estimated to be around 65 mph. Trees limbs were downed near Old Mill Lane, and trees were reported downed in the Elkins area. Damage values are estimated.
SALEM	8/26/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on the north side of Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
SALEM	8/26/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down approximately one mile north of downtown Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN	9/7/2023	60	Several trees were downed by thunderstorm winds from Poplar Springs through Zephyr and Union Cross in North Carolina. Some of the trees fell along Highway 21 in Poplar Springs.
WHITE PLAINS	9/7/2023	55	Several trees were downed by thunderstorms winds around Mount Airy and Ararat, concentrated near Siloam Road. One such tree fell on Turner Mountain Road and another on Creed Road.
ELKIN	9/13/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a couple trees onto a power line on West Main Street near Edgewood Drive. Another tree was downed by thunderstorm winds in the vicinity of Hugh Chatham Hospital.
PILOT MTN	1/9/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree near the intersection of Route 52 and South Key Street.
BOTTOM	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down along West Pine Street in the Low |Gap area. The one tree was located within the 6900 block. The second tree fell near the Skull Camp Volunteer Fire and Rescue Station. Damage values are estimated.
STATE RD	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree in the 100 block of Brookfall Dairy Road. Additionally, a few trees were also blown down in and around State Road. Finally, a

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			power line was blown down in the 100 block of Country Club Road. Damage values are estimated.
ELKIN MUNI ARPT	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down near the Mitchell River Bridge. A vehicle accident occurred when a vehicle struck these downed trees. Additionally, a tree was blown down at the intersection of Bessies Chapel road and Baker Road north of Elkin. Damage values are estimated.
MOUNTAIN PARK	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree in the 100 block of Po Folks Lane near Thurmond. Damage values are estimated.
FAIRVIEW	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in the road at the intersection of Stanley Mill Road and NC Highway 268, just northeast of Elkin, NC. Damage values are estimated.
DOBSON	4/11/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Caves Mill Road and Cave Road on the southwest side of Dobson. Additionally, as the storm moved northeast, another tree was blown down near the intersection of West Watkins Street and Pickshin Avenue in Dobson. A tree and a power line were blown down near the intersection of Old Highway 601 and Badgett Cemetery Trail on the north side of Dobson. Finally, a power line was blown down in the 100 block of Fisher Ridge Trail on the southwest side of Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
FLAT ROCK	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree at the intersection of Stanley Road and Pentecostal Holiness Church Road on the northeast side of Mt. Airy. The tree blocked the entire road, and a motorist ran into the downed tree and sustained minor injuries. Additionally, a tree was blown down at the intersection of Granite Trail and Linville Road on the northeast side of Mt. Airy. Damage values are estimated.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down in the roadway at the intersection of Simmons Grove Church Road and I-7/4US 52, just north of Pilot Mountains State Park. Damage values are estimated.
SHOAL	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorms winds blew two trees down within the 300 block of Pinnacle Hotel Road, southwest of Pilot Mountain. The roadway was completely blocked by the trees. Damage values are estimated.
SHOAL	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew multiple trees down on Shaols Road near its intersection with Stony Ridge Road, near Pinnacle, NC. The road was completely blocked by the downed trees. Damage values are estimated.
WHITE PLAINS	5/6/2024	50	Tree limbs were downed by thunderstorm winds, blocking one lane of the road, near the intersection of Siloam Road and Little Mountain Church Road.
SALEM	5/6/2024	50	A tree and a few powerlines were downed by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Springs Road and Mount View Drive.
CRUTCHFIELD	5/7/2024	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds in the 700 block of West Mount Herman Church Road, northeast of Elkin.
SILOAM	5/7/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree and a power line, which landed across both lanes of the roadway in the 6900 block of Siloam Road near Siloam Baptist Church.
LEVEL CROSS	5/7/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree in the 290 block of Siloam Church Road, north of the city of Siloam.
BOTTOM	5/26/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree in the 1700 block of Bryant Road.
BANNERTOWN	5/26/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree that blocked a lane of traffic in the 400 block of City View Drive, another large tree at the intersection of Newsome Street and Garden Terrace that blocked both lanes of traffic, and another large tree on Slate Road.
DOBSON	5/26/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree, which landed on and caused minor damage to Dobson Church on Christ Road. Powerlines were also downed by thunderstorm winds in the 2700 block of Siloam Road in Mount Airy at the Farm House.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
PILOT MTN	5/26/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a large tree near the intersection of Pinnacle Hotel Road and Old Pinnacle Hotel Road that blocked both lanes of traffic, and another large tree on US Highway 52 blocking the exit ramp lane at Exit 131.
PILOT MTN	5/26/2024	50	Two large trees were downed by thunderstorm winds on US Highway 52 Bypass. One was near Pilot Mountain, and blocked both lanes of traffic, and the other was near the intersection with Thompson Road.
SALEM	7/4/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a power line along Route 52.
BOTTOM	7/4/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple power lines near the intersection of Casstevens Road and Valley Creek Trail.
DOBSON	7/4/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree that fell on to a power line near the intersection of Piney Grove Road and Village Main Trail.
MT AIRY SURRY CO ARP	7/5/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down multiple tree limbs that were ten inches in diameter along Cook School Road.
PILOT MTN	7/5/2024	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees near the intersection of Cook Road and Dan Bryant Road.
STATE RD	7/5/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of Old Quarry Road and Muddy Flats Road and one tree that fell on to a power line along Fax Welborn Road.
BOTTOM	7/5/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree near the intersection of Red Hill Creek Road and Haystack Road.
PINE RIDGE	7/5/2024	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down twelve trees in a swath starting from about two miles southeast of Pine Ridge to about two miles southeast of Woodville.
BOTTOM	7/5/2024	60	Thunderstorm winds blew down and snapped up to twenty trees and also threw a 10 foot by 12 foot playhouse off the ground.
PINE RIDGE	7/16/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree along the exit ramp connecting Interstate 74 and Route 89.
BANNERTOWN	7/16/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree along Sheffield Lane.
FAIRVIEW	7/24/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one power line along Route 268.
ZEPHYR	8/30/2024	65	Thunderstorm winds produced an area of damage from around one and one-half miles north-northeast of Zephyr to Zephyr. Specifically within this region a tree was blown down near the intersection of Dry Pond Road and Zephyr Road, blocking the road. Additionally, in the Mountain Park Community, multiple trees were blown down, power lines were downed, and the roof of a barn was blown off. Finally, a roof an outbuilding was blown off and additional trees were blown down in addition to a power pole. Damage values are estimated.
TOAST	9/24/2024	50	A tree was downed by thunderstorm winds on Galax Trail near Twelve Oaks Nursing Home, and blocked both lanes of the road.
SALEM	9/24/2024	50	A tree and a couple power lines were downed near the intersection of Riverside Drive and Jackson Road.
WESTFIELD	12/29/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on Park Drive near its intersection with Carter Street. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkin County			
Courtney	6/15/2000		Thunderstorms during the evening of the 15th produced damaging winds and hail up to dime size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees and snapped utility poles in Courtney, downed trees in Wentworth, trees in Level Cross, trees and power lines in Eden, and downed large trees across Oregon Hill Rd in Mayfield.
Countywide	8/10/2000		Thunderstorms during the early morning of the 10th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorms winds downed trees in Traphill and across Yadkin County.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Southwest Portion	7/4/2002		Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 4th produced damaging winds and hail up to one inch in diameter. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Elkin, southwestern Yadkin county, and across Ashe County. Thunderstorm winds also downed trees 4 miles west of Dobson, including onto two residences, causing damage to the roofs.
West Portion	6/8/2003	65	Thunderstorms during the 8th produced flash flooding and damaging winds, Heavy thunderstorm rains caused a partial washout of State Route 1514 near Aho and U.S. Route 321 at Aho Road. Heavy rains also flooded Dry Creek in Draper with water 6 inches deep running across the road. 5 miles east of Eden a creek flooded across Wolf Island Road. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Millers Creek, Roaring River, 10 miles northeast of Wilkesboro, western Yadkin County, Ayersville, 5 miles northwest of Wentworth, across Route 62 in Hamer, and also tore the roof off of a tobacco barn in Hamer.
Countywide	7/18/2003	65	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 18th produced damaging winds and hail up to nickel size. Thunderstorm winds downed trees in Roaring River, onto a car near Wilkesboro, and across Yadkin County.
Yadkinville	7/22/2003	60	Thunderstorms during the afternoon of the 22th produced damaging winds. Thunderstorms winds downed trees in Dobson and Francisco and trees and power lines from 3 miles south of Yadkinville to Yadkinville.
Courtney	7/27/2005	50	Damaging thunderstorm winds downed trees in the area around Courtney.
Courtney	7/28/2005	60	Severe thunderstorms, some with bowing line segments, resulted in trees and some power lines down.
East Bend	7/28/2005	60	Severe thunderstorms, some with bowing line segments, resulted in trees and some power lines down.
Yadkinville	1/13/2006	65	Two trees were blown down over Highway 67 east of Boonville.
Jonesville	6/11/2006	53	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees.
Yadkinville	6/11/2006	57	Trees downed blocked Hamptonville Road in Yadkinville.
Yadkinville	6/11/2006	52	A severe thunderstorm produced hail up to penny sized and wind gusts up to 60 mph during the afternoon of the 11th. Trees where downed at the Intersection of Highway 601 and 421 in Yadkinville city limits and the Forbush Community. Several trees downed by a thunderstorm blocked Route 268 along Pilot Mountain in Surry county.
Countywide	7/13/2006	65	In advance of an approaching cold front, thundestorms developed. Some of these storms became severe producing damaging winds and large hail. The severe winds ranged generally between 60 and 75 mph with numerous reports of large trees down. A 100-year-old, 50 foot tall, with a 3 foot diameter trunk oak tree and a 40 foot tall sycamore tree in Yadkin County was among this lot. In locations of Rockingham, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties some of the downed trees fell on houses and vehicles. The hail that fell ranged from penny to nickel size.
East Bend	7/14/2006	55	An upper level disturbance passing across the region in the advance of a cold front helped to produce isolated thunderstorms. A few of these storms generated damaging winds that felled trees and downed some power lines.
Enon	7/14/2006	60	An upper level disturbance passing across the region in the advance of a cold front helped to produce isolated thunderstorms. A few of these storms generated damaging winds that felled trees and downed some power lines.
Yadkinville	7/20/2006	55	Scattered showers developed during the afternoon with a couple of them becoming severe. Wind gusts of 60 to 70 mph from two of the storms downed a few trees.
Jonesville	7/28/2006	60	Thunderstorms developed with the passage of an upper level disturbance. Some of these storms reached severe limits by producing wind gusts on the order of 60 to near 75 mph. Numerous trees were blown down by these winds, some into power

Location	Date	MPH	Description
			lines and roof tops. Other wind damage included damage to a mobile home in Roaring River, Wilkes County.
Enon	8/30/2006	60	Trees down.
East Bend	11/16/2006	55	Some trees down.
Longtown	11/16/2006	55	Trees down on Highway 21N.
Yadkinville	6/11/2007	60	Four trees were snapped or uprooted.
East Bend	6/28/2007	52	Large tree down.
Yadkinville	7/10/2007	50	A large tree was blown down. Damage values are estimates.
Yadkinville	7/27/2007	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down three trees and a power line. The trees were reported down on Whitaker Road and Myers Road. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkinville	8/21/2007	55	A severe thunderstorm brought down numerous trees in Yadkinville. Two vehicles were damaged when trees fell on them. No damage estimates were available for the two cars. A sixty foot pine tree was blown down, destroying the wooden front gate to a business. The damage amounts are rough estimates.
Yadkinville	8/22/2007	60	Severe thunderstorm winds caused rafters atop a business to collapse. The business was under construction and no one was hurt.
Jonesville	3/4/2008	52	Several large tree limbs were downed by thunderstorm winds.
Boonville	5/8/2008	50	Trees were blown down onto a transfomer which caused a fire.
Yadkinville	5/8/2008	55	Trees were blown down onto power lines in Yadkinville.
East Bend	6/26/2008	65	Several trees were blown down in the East Bend area along Highway 67. One tree fell on a car. Damage values are estimated.
East Bend	6/27/2008	55	Thunderstorm winds brought down three trees in East Bend. Damage values are estimated.
Martins Store	6/28/2008	50	A cold front moving into moist, unstable air across northwest North Carolina triggered isolated thunderstorms on June 28. One of these storms produced wind gusts that blew down trees near Yadkinville, NC.
Shacktown	7/9/2008	55	A large tree was blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Union Hill	7/9/2008	65	Trees one foot in diameter were blown down near the Highway 67 bridge. Damage values are estimated.
Windsors Xrds	7/29/2008	50	Large tree limbs were blown down. Damage values are estimated.
Buck Shoals	8/2/2008	55	Numerous trees and power lines were downed.
Brooks	6/10/2009	55	Numerous trees were knocked down.
Hamptonville	7/23/2009	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down some trees. Damage values are estimated.
Arlington	8/5/2009	55	A large tree was blown down on a home along Haynes Road.
Boonville	8/5/2009	50	Several trees were blown down in town.
Hamptonville	8/5/2009	50	Several trees were downed in the Hamptonville area.
Jonesville	8/5/2009	50	Several trees were blown down across Jonesville.
Huntsville	9/28/2009	50	Two oak trees were down along Farmington Road, damaging a fence.
Boonville	6/3/2010	50	Numerous large tree limbs were blown down along with one half inch diameter hail. Damage amounts are estimated.
Jonesville	6/12/2010	50	A large tree was blown down in Jonesville. Damage amounts are estimated.
Yadkinville	6/13/2010	50	A power line was blown down by thunderstorm winds. Damage amounts are estimated.
Boonville	6/14/2010	55	Numerous trees were blown down near Center Road. Damage amounts are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Boonville	6/14/2010	50	A pine tree was blown down on Highway 601. Damage amounts are estimated.
Boonville	6/14/2010	50	A tree was blown down on vehicle on Mitchells Chapel Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Courtney	6/14/2010	50	A tree was blown down on phone lines on Wesley Avenue. Damage amounts are estimated.
East Bend	6/14/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Siloam Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
East Bend	6/14/2010	55	Several trees were blown down on Smithtown Road near the Fairground Road intersection. Damage amounts are estimated.
Enon	6/14/2010	50	A tree was blown down on a power line on Taylor Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Longtown	6/14/2010	55	Several trees were blown down on Cranberry Road near Mitchells Chapel Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Longtown	6/14/2010	50	Two trees down on a power line on Whitaker Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Richmond Hill	6/14/2010	50	A tree was blown down on Richmond Hill Church Road near Rockford Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Richmond Hill	6/14/2010	55	Several trees were blown down on Pendry Road. Damage amounts are estimated.
Yadkinville	6/23/2010	50	A tree was blown down in Yadkinville. Damage amounts are estimated.
Smithtown	6/24/2010	50	A tree was blown down between Siloam and Pilot Mountain State Park. Damage amounts are estimated.
Yadkinville	7/9/2010	50	Large tree limbs were blown down in town.
Marler	7/13/2010	50	One tree was knocked down by thunderstorm winds on Mountain View Church Road.
Nebo	7/17/2010	50	Two trees were blown down on a trailer and a car. One power pole was also knocked down by thunderstorm winds.
Yadkinville	11/16/2010	55	Several trees were blown down along Highway 601 near Booneville.
Cycle	4/5/2011	50	Two chicken houses were destroyed by thunderstorm winds. Several trees were also downed by the winds.
Jonesville	5/3/2011	55	Several trees and power lines were brought down by the winds in Jonesville.
Hamptonville	5/24/2011	55	A number of trees were blown down in the Hamptonville area.
Shacktown	5/24/2011	50	Trees were blown down on the grounds of Forbush High School.
Courtney	5/26/2011	50	A rood was blown off a structure on Brawley Road. Additonal damage was reported on Wyo Road.
East Bend	5/26/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew trees and power lines down. One tree fell on a house.
Hamptonville	6/9/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down. Damage values are estimated.
East Bend	6/28/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down on Route 67. Damage values are estimated.
Boonville	7/13/2011	55	Several trees and large limbs were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Yadkinville	7/13/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree on Highway 601 near Surry Community College.
Jonesville	7/24/2011	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down a tree.
Yadkinville	7/24/2011	50	Four trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in Yadkinville.
Arlington	8/11/2011	50	Three trees were reported down due to wind gusts.
Boonville	8/13/2011	50	County dispatch reported several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in Boonville on Highways 601 and 67.
Forbush	8/13/2011	55	A large thunderstorm cell brought down numerous large tree limbs at 3409 Rockett Road and two trees on Baltimore Road.
Jonesville	9/1/2011	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down in Jonesville. One of these trees fell on top of an automobile. Damage values are estimated.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Courtney	9/2/2011	60	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down in the Courtney area. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkinville	9/2/2011	65	Thunderstorm winds blew trees down near and west of Yadkinville. Along Hoots Road, trees came down on a power line. These subsequently fell on a house, trapping its occupants. Also, a roof was blown off a barn along Old Route 21 around three miles west of town. Damage values are estimated.
Jonesville	7/2/2012	55	Scattered reports were received of downed trees along Highway 67 in northern Yadkin County. Dime size hail also occurred.
Boonville	7/5/2012	50	Multiple trees were blown over across Boonville.
Boonville	7/23/2012	50	A large tree was blown over and was blocking US Highway 601.
Yadkinville	6/13/2013	55	Thunderstorm winds along a squall line blew trees down on top of four houses. Damage values are estimated.
East Bend	6/26/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
Hamptonville	6/26/2013	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down. Damage values are estimated.
Windsors Xrds	7/28/2013	61	Numerous trees were down in about a 1-mile stretch along Hamptonville Road along with power outages. In addition, a hay field was flattened and dime-size hail covered the ground.
Courtney	8/10/2013	50	Personnel with the Yadkin County Fire and Rescue Department reported that two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Courtney-Huntsville Road near the intersection of Chris Drive.
Martins Store	8/10/2013	50	One tree was down by thunderstorm winds along Rome Anthony Road near the intersection of Lone Hickory Road.
Shacktown	8/10/2013	50	The Yadkin County 911 Center reported that a tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds near the intersection of Shacktown Road and Blue Dan Lane.
Yadkinville	8/10/2013	50	The Yadkin County 911 Center reported that two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Hoots Road approximately two miles west of North Carolina Route 601.
Smithtown	9/21/2013	60	Two outbuildings were damaged. Debris from outbuildings damaged a residence. A few trees were also blown down.
Forbush	6/17/2014	55	Thunderstorm winds blew two trees down southwest of East Bend. Powerlines were brought down by one of the falling trees, and one of the trees came to rest over Indian Heaps Road. Damage values are estimated.
Shacktown	4/9/2015	55	Thunderstorm winds blew trees and a power line down on Falcon Road. Damage values are estimated.
Boonville	8/5/2015	56	The public reported that multiple trees and power lines were down on Woodruff Road near its intersection with North Carolina Route 67, or approximately three miles west-northwest of Boonville.
Brooks	8/5/2015	56	The Yadkin County 911 Center reported that a number of trees and power lines were down throughout the town of Hamptonville.
Huntsville	2/24/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down trees over Farmington Road in Mocksville.
Wagoner	7/8/2016	60	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down by a line of severe thunderstorms across portions of Yadkin County. Near the Hamptonville area, one fallen tree caused minor damage to a home while another fallen tree landed on a patrol car, destroying the vehicle. Another tree fell and caused damage to a bridge along Wesley Road near the the Boonville area.
Yadkinville	7/19/2016	50	Thunderstorm winds downed two trees along Country Club Road.
Boonville	7/22/2016	50	A few trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Courtney	7/22/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds onto a truck near Turners Creek Baptist Church.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Flint Hill	7/22/2016	50	Several trees were blown down along Flint Hill Road. One tree fell onto a house, breaking a window and damaging the roof and gutter.
Yadkinville	7/22/2016	50	A few trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
Martins Store	7/27/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by hunderstorm winds at the intersection of Brandon Hills Road and Neelie Road.
Yadkinville	7/27/2016	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Highway 421 and Myers Road.
Brooks	7/31/2016	50	A few trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds across the community of Hamptonville.
Cycle	7/31/2016	50	A couple of trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds. One tree blocked the Yadkin Wilkes Highway.
East Bend	9/29/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a few trees in the East Bend area.
Yadkinville	9/29/2016	55	Thunderstorm winds downed a few trees within the town of Yadkinville.
East Bend	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree on a house along Highway 67.
Lone Hickory	5/1/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees along Lone Hickory Road and an additional tree onto Liberty Church Road.
Arlington	5/9/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds downed trees on East End Boulevard in Jonesville.
Brooks	5/19/2017	51	Thunderstorm winds knocked multiple trees down within the community of Hamptonville.
Hamptonville	5/24/2017	60	Thunderstorm winds downed numerous trees and damaged at least six homes within the community of Hamptonville. Winds form thunderstorms also downed four trees on Hamptonville Road.
Brooks	6/13/2017	50	Thunderstorm wind gusts caused a tree to fall down, blocking a road in Hamptonville.
Swancreek	6/13/2017	50	Thunderstorm wind gusts caused a couple of trees to fall down south of Elkin.
Arlington	10/23/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down a tree along Fall Creek Church Road.
Yadkinville	10/23/2017	50	Thunderstorm winds brought down a tree at the intersection of Wilson Street and West Main.
Forbush	5/10/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds knocked down power lines in the Forbush area.
Boonville	5/20/2018	60	Thunderstorm winds knocked down trees and power lines in Booneville.
Jonesville	5/20/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds knocked down trees and power lines in Jonesville.
Arlington	6/1/2018	55	Numerous trees were blown down across Yadkin County by severe thunderstorm winds.
Jonesville	6/1/2018	55	Multiple trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds.
Windsors Xrds	6/1/2018	50	Multiple trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds.
Huntsville	6/11/2018	55	Several trees and large limbs were blown down by thunderstorm winds along Baltimore Road, while another tree was blown down along Cornelius Road.
Branon	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Hoots Road near Watson Road.
Wagoner	6/25/2018	50	A tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Highway 21 near Judge Road.
Swancreek	7/25/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds downed three trees on Rena Road. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkinville	7/31/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds blew several trees down near the intersection of Old Route 421 and Fred Hinshaw Road. Damage values are estimated.
Flint Hill	8/7/2018	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees near the intersection of Route 67 and Butner Mill Road.
Longtown	8/7/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree along Whitaker Road.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
Richmond Hill	8/7/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree at the intersection of Rockford Road and Gadberry Road and a second tree along Rockford Road between the intersections of Route 67 and Nebo Road.
Smithtown	8/7/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree on Vallie Davis Drive just off Route 67.
Boonville	8/8/2018	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down one tree at the intersection of Moxley Road and North Oak Ridge Church Road.
Smithtown	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew numerous large tree limbs down between Smithtown and East Bend. Damage values are estimated.
Yadkinville	4/14/2019	50	Thunderstorm winds blew three trees down in Yadkinville - one along Hoots Road, one along Rudy Road, and one along Highway 601. Damage values are estimated.
Arlington	5/31/2019	55	Thunderstorm winds uprooted several trees and snapped several more tree tops along Winters Road about three miles east of Arlington.
Cycle	6/20/2019	55	Numerous trees were blown down across the county by an organized line of severe thunderstorms producing damaging winds.
Forbush	6/30/2019	65	Over 100 trees were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds across a 1/4-mile area of the East Bend community in Yadkin County. Damage was concentrated along the 3500 block of Dal Road and the 3000 to 3500 blocks of Tyra Road. One tree was blown down onto a home, causing enough damage that the occupants had to evacuate and shelter elsewhere.
Jonesville	7/6/2019	50	Several trees were reported down in the area around Jonesville as a result of thunderstorm winds.
Jonesville	8/13/2019	50	One tree was blown down onto a house by severe thunderstorm winds on Dogwood Street.
Yadkinville	8/13/2019	50	A couple of trees and a power line were blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Lee Avenue. One tree and a power line were also blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Country Club Road.
Boonville	8/22/2019	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Walnut Street.
Courtney	8/22/2019	50	One tree was blown down by severe thunderstorm winds on Courtney-Huntsville Road.
YADKINVILLE	4/13/2020	55	A thunderstorm with damaging winds blew several trees down in the Yadkinville area, as well as across Yadkin County.
FORBUSH	4/13/2020	50	A thunderstorm with damaging winds blew three trees down on Rockett Road.
JONESVILLE	7/10/2020	60	Thunderstorm wind damage occurred within a swath not too far away from Jonesville. Specifically, three trees were blown down and a roof was blown off a barn two miles west-southwest of Jonesville. At a location two miles southwest of Jonesville trees and power lines were downed on Swan Creek Road and near the Swan Creek Bypass. Damage values are estimated.
WAGONER	7/10/2020	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down on US Highway 21. Damage values are estimated.
SHACKTOWN	7/11/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down onto a trailer along the 1000 block of Moms Farm Trail in Shacktown, NC. According to the Emergency Manager, three minor injuries were reported. 10 adults and 5 children were inside the home at the time when the tree fell.
JONESVILLE	7/27/2021	50	Numerous trees blown down due to thunderstorm between Elkin and State Road in the west central section of Surry County.
JONESVILLE	8/10/2021	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds onto an apartment building on Triplett Street. Damage impacted five separate units in the building, and caused three injuries.
EAST BEND	8/11/2021	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees in the East Bend area.

Location	Date	MPH	Description
SHACKTOWN	8/12/2021	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds that blocked roadways in the Courtney area.
FLINT HILL	5/6/2022	55	A few trees were blown down from thunderstorm winds.
ARLINGTON	5/26/2022	50	A large tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds along Antler Run Drive.
SHACKTOWN	6/16/2022	55	A few trees were downed by thunderstorm winds.
YADKINVILLE	7/6/2022	55	Thunderstorm trees blew down several trees.
HAMPTONVILLE	7/7/2022	50	Thunderstorm winds blew down two trees.
BUCK SHOALS	7/8/2022	50	Two trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds at the intersection of Shiloh Church Road and Windsor Road.
ROARING GAP	7/23/2022	55	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds.
JONESVILLE	4/28/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees in Jonesville and also blew trees down on power lines at a location one mile northeast of Arlington. Damage values are estimated.
BOONVILLE	4/28/2023	55	Thunderstorm winds blew multiple trees down. Damage values are estimated.
NEBO	5/16/2023	60	Several trees were blown down in multiple locations just north of the town of Yadkinville. A power pole was blown onto a home, and a shed was blown over and destroyed.
BOONVILLE	5/16/2023	60	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down in multiple locations around the area of Boonville. At least one tree was blown down onto a home and another blown down on top of a car. One of the fallen trees resulted in an injury.
NEBO	5/16/2023	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a chimney off a house.
YADKINVILLE	6/26/2023	50	A few trees were downed by thunderstorm winds on Cross Creek Drive, as well as on Tennessee Street near Highway 601.
EAST BEND	7/9/2023	50	One tree was blown down by thunderstorm winds on Indian Heaps Road near the intersection of Highway 67.
FLINT HILL	7/9/2023	50	Powerlines were downed by thunderstorm winds on Butner Mill Road along with one on Hauser Road.
FORBUSH	7/29/2023	50	Several trees were blown down by thunderstorm winds in the Forbush area.
EAST BEND	7/29/2023	60	Numerous trees and power lines were blown down by thunderstorm winds around East Bend.
JONESVILLE	4/11/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew power lines down on Hillcrest Street. Damage values are estimated.
WAGONER	4/11/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds blew down several trees near Rena Road. Damage values are estimated.
EAST BEND	5/18/2024	55	Thunderstorm winds downed several trees in the town of East Bend.
SMITHTOWN	5/18/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a few trees along Fall Creek School Road.
YADKINVILLE	8/3/2024	65	Thunderstorm winds caused a gas station canopy to fall on a car. Several trees were uprooted, all falling in the same direction. Damage values are estimated.
EAST BEND	8/18/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree on Shady Grove Church Road. Damage values are estimated.
FLINT HILL	8/18/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds downed a tree on Speas Ferry Road. Damage values are estimated.
SWANCREEK	12/29/2024	50	Thunderstorm winds blew a tree down at the intersection of Rena Road and Cheek Road. Damage values are estimated.

National Risk Index

June 27, 2024

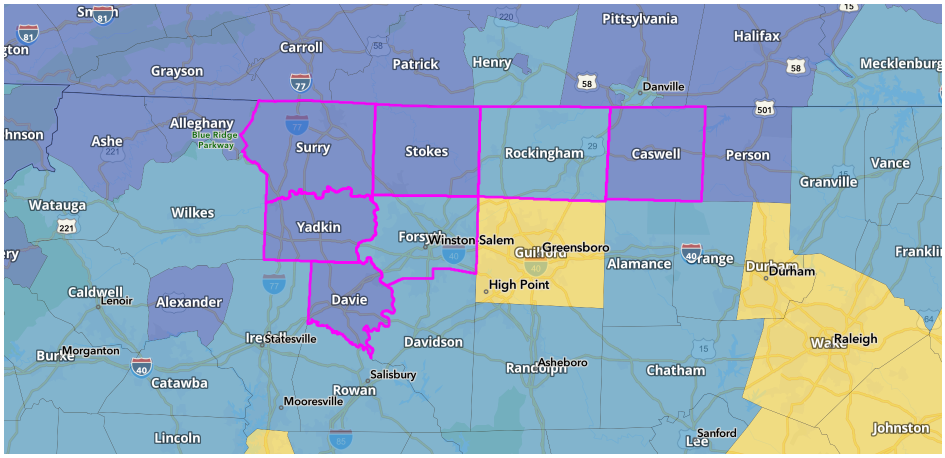
Risk Comparison Report

Use this report to determine how risk factors in selected communities compare to each other. Click a community name in any table below to open an individual risk profile report for that community and review its risk factors in more detail.

While reviewing this report, keep in mind that low risk is driven by lower loss due to natural hazards, lower social vulnerability, and higher community resilience.

For more information about the National Risk Index, its data, and how to interpret the information it provides, please review the **About the National Risk Index** and **How to Take Action** sections at the end of this report. Or, visit the National Risk Index website at hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more to access supporting documentation and links.

Risk Index



Risk Index Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low

No Rating | Not Applicable | Insufficient Data

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Low	81.29	0 100
2	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	56.6	0 100
3	Surry County	NC	Very Low	47.28	0 100
4	Davie County	NC	Very Low	36.97	0 100
5	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	25.01	0 100
6	Yadkin County	NC	Very Low	24.4	0 100
7	Stokes County	NC	Very Low	16.54	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$18,656,575	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$21,935,641	81.29
2	Rockingham County	NC	$5,496,915	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$7,495,091	56.6
3	Surry County	NC	$4,217,562	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$5,822,489	47.28
4	Davie County	NC	$3,736,874	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$4,353,072	36.97
5	Caswell County	NC	$2,302,979	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$3,142,321	25.01
6	Yadkin County	NC	$2,347,755	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$3,082,645	24.4
7	Stokes County	NC	$1,926,290	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$2,294,439	16.54

Hazard Type Risk Index

Hazard type Risk Index scores are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's relative risk for only that hazard type.

Avalanche

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
	Caswell County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Davie County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Forsyth County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Rockingham County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Stokes County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Surry County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Yadkin County	NC	Not Applicable		

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Davie County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	N/A	N/A
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	N/A	N/A
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	N/A	N/A
	Surry County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	N/A	N/A
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	N/A	N/A

Coastal Flooding

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
	Caswell County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Davie County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Forsyth County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Rockingham County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Stokes County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Surry County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Yadkin County	NC	Not Applicable		

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Davie County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	N/A	N/A
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	N/A	N/A
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	N/A	N/A
	Surry County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	N/A	N/A
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	N/A	N/A

Cold Wave

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Surry County	NC	Very Low	28	0 100

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
	Caswell County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Davie County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Forsyth County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Rockingham County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Stokes County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Yadkin County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Surry County	NC	$0	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$0	28
	Caswell County	NC	$0	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$0	0
	Davie County	NC	$0	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$0	0
	Forsyth County	NC	$0	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$0	0
	Rockingham County	NC	$0	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$0	0
	Stokes County	NC	$0	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$0	0
	Yadkin County	NC	$0	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$0	0

Drought

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Moderate	84	0 100
2	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Moderate	83.07	0 100
3	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	75.53	0 100
4	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	67.83	0 100
5	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	67.77	0 100
6	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Low	66.88	0 100
7	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	64.14	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Rockingham County	NC	$309,393	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$389,867	84
2	Caswell County	NC	$295,575	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$358,620	83.07
3	Davie County	NC	$182,148	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$204,527	75.53
4	Yadkin County	NC	$86,606	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$113,729	67.83
5	Stokes County	NC	$97,863	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$113,674	67.77
6	Forsyth County	NC	$106,625	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$108,111	66.88
7	Surry County	NC	$67,027	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$89,017	64.14

Earthquake

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Low	81.32	0 100
2	Surry County	NC	Very Low	64.56	0 100
3	Rockingham County	NC	Very Low	60.52	0 100
4	Davie County	NC	Very Low	57.56	0 100
5	Yadkin County	NC	Very Low	51.07	0 100
6	Stokes County	NC	Very Low	42.73	0 100
7	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	35.06	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$1,046,055	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$1,246,135	81.32
2	Surry County	NC	$242,956	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$350,288	64.56
3	Rockingham County	NC	$195,705	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$268,924	60.52
4	Davie County	NC	$193,382	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$232,737	57.56
5	Yadkin County	NC	$123,830	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$163,142	51.07
6	Stokes County	NC	$81,586	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$100,625	42.73
7	Caswell County	NC	$41,486	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$59,280	35.06

Hail

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	87.97	0 100
2	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	80.34	0 100
3	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	71.17	0 100
4	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	64.68	0 100
5	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	60.52	0 100
6	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	52.75	0 100
7	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	39.52	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$772,552	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$932,872	87.97
2	Surry County	NC	$370,748	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$503,946	80.34
3	Rockingham County	NC	$223,124	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$303,065	71.17
4	Davie County	NC	$186,877	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$217,620	64.68
5	Yadkin County	NC	$132,444	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$174,233	60.52
6	Stokes County	NC	$104,129	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$121,962	52.75
7	Caswell County	NC	$49,020	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$67,095	39.52

Heat Wave

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	74.96	0 100
2	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	42.28	0 100
3	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	41.65	0 100
4	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	32.64	0 100
	Stokes County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Surry County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100
	Yadkin County	NC	No Rating	0	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$327,901	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$396,234	74.96
2	Rockingham County	NC	$39,102	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$53,549	42.28
3	Davie County	NC	$44,974	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$52,181	41.65
4	Caswell County	NC	$19,522	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$26,885	32.64

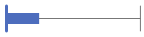
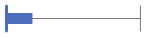
Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Stokes County	NC	$0	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$0	0
	Surry County	NC	$0	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$0	0
	Yadkin County	NC	$0	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$0	0

Hurricane

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Low	84.57	
2	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	74.97	
3	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	71.6	
4	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	69.54	
5	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	66.44	
6	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	63.57	
7	Yadkin County	NC	Very Low	62.4	

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$5,968,902	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$6,943,336	84.57
2	Rockingham County	NC	$1,763,714	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$2,405,257	74.97
3	Surry County	NC	$1,090,714	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$1,481,569	71.6
4	Caswell County	NC	$868,621	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$1,199,426	69.54
5	Davie County	NC	$771,297	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$899,199	66.44
6	Stokes County	NC	$604,473	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$723,349	63.57
7	Yadkin County	NC	$488,182	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$637,832	62.4

Ice Storm

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Davie County	NC	Relatively High	95.3	
2	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	66.56	
3	Surry County	NC	Relatively Moderate	61.63	
4	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	58.03	
5	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	35.14	
6	Stokes County	NC	Very Low	24.48	
7	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	19.22	

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Davie County	NC	$1,116,929	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$1,306,806	95.3
2	Forsyth County	NC	$122,909	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$147,330	66.56
3	Surry County	NC	$86,276	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$117,806	61.63
4	Yadkin County	NC	$76,020	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$99,337	58.03
5	Rockingham County	NC	$22,113	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$30,233	35.14
6	Stokes County	NC	$13,394	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$15,798	24.48
7	Caswell County	NC	$7,551	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$10,451	19.22

Landslide

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Moderate	89.56	0 100
2	Surry County	NC	Relatively Moderate	89.53	0 100
3	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	87.6	0 100
4	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	74.46	0 100
5	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	66.78	0 100
6	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	58.27	0 100
7	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	42.69	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Rockingham County	NC	$122,400	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$166,541	89.56
2	Surry County	NC	$122,400	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$166,442	89.53
3	Forsyth County	NC	$135,514	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$151,931	87.6
4	Stokes County	NC	$42,093	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$50,273	74.46
5	Caswell County	NC	$21,900	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$31,527	66.78
6	Yadkin County	NC	$21,900	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$28,425	58.27
7	Davie County	NC	$21,900	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$25,167	42.69

Lightning

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively High	95.62	0 100
2	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Moderate	83.27	0 100
3	Surry County	NC	Relatively Moderate	76.74	0 100
4	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Moderate	72.88	0 100
5	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	43.56	0 100
6	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	38.9	0 100
7	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	37.23	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$972,056	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$1,179,553	95.62
2	Rockingham County	NC	$289,031	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$395,585	83.27
3	Surry County	NC	$204,647	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$278,799	76.74
4	Yadkin County	NC	$178,036	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$233,212	72.88
5	Caswell County	NC	$62,862	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$85,667	43.56
6	Davie County	NC	$63,544	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$73,765	38.9
7	Stokes County	NC	$59,731	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$70,462	37.23

Riverine Flooding

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Low	66.75	0 100
2	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	62.07	0 100
3	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	41.39	0 100
4	Yadkin County	NC	Very Low	26.34	0 100

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
5	Stokes County	NC	Very Low	20.71	0 100
6	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	17.91	0 100
7	Davie County	NC	Very Low	14.92	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$805,616	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$991,434	66.75
2	Rockingham County	NC	$574,674	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$804,838	62.07
3	Surry County	NC	$202,509	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$309,387	41.39
4	Yadkin County	NC	$98,406	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$128,557	26.34
5	Stokes County	NC	$69,339	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$84,517	20.71
6	Caswell County	NC	$43,370	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$62,738	17.91
7	Davie County	NC	$45,865	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$47,214	14.92

Strong Wind

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively High	89.47	0 100
2	Surry County	NC	Relatively Moderate	68.5	0 100
3	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Moderate	68.12	0 100
4	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	56.89	0 100
5	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	52.72	0 100
6	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	44.16	0 100
7	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	39.2	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$1,418,476	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$1,710,276	89.47
2	Surry County	NC	$483,874	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$664,451	68.5
3	Rockingham County	NC	$479,286	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$656,888	68.12
4	Davie County	NC	$405,159	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$472,049	56.89
5	Yadkin County	NC	$318,085	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$418,047	52.72
6	Stokes County	NC	$271,318	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$321,104	44.16
7	Caswell County	NC	$197,268	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$275,669	39.2

Tornado

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	91.09	0 100
2	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	61.34	0 100
3	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	57.52	0 100
4	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	46.39	0 100
5	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Low	40.09	0 100
6	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	38.59	0 100
7	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	34.97	0 100

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$6,733,020	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$7,832,810	91.09
2	Surry County	NC	$1,247,239	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$1,727,015	61.34
3	Rockingham County	NC	$1,104,662	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$1,509,302	57.52
4	Yadkin County	NC	$789,875	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$1,040,496	46.39
5	Caswell County	NC	$589,135	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$817,542	40.09
6	Davie County	NC	$664,818	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$775,126	38.59
7	Stokes County	NC	$543,150	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$646,467	34.97

Tsunami

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
	Caswell County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Davie County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Forsyth County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Rockingham County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Stokes County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Surry County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Yadkin County	NC	Not Applicable		

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Davie County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	N/A	N/A
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	N/A	N/A
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	N/A	N/A
	Surry County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	N/A	N/A
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	N/A	N/A

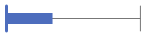
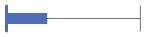
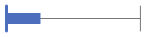
Volcanic Activity

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
	Caswell County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Davie County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Forsyth County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Rockingham County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Stokes County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Surry County	NC	Not Applicable		
	Yadkin County	NC	Not Applicable		

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Davie County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	N/A	N/A
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	N/A	N/A
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	N/A	N/A
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	N/A	N/A

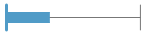
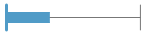
Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
	Surry County	NC	N/A	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	N/A	N/A
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	N/A	N/A

Wildfire

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Forsyth County	NC	Very Low	58.03	
2	Surry County	NC	Very Low	45.85	
3	Rockingham County	NC	Very Low	43.18	
4	Davie County	NC	Very Low	36.72	
5	Yadkin County	NC	Very Low	34.93	
6	Stokes County	NC	Very Low	30.03	
7	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	25.8	

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$59,784	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$69,602	58.03
2	Surry County	NC	$24,211	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$31,598	45.85
3	Rockingham County	NC	$20,411	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$27,232	43.18
4	Davie County	NC	$15,483	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$18,222	36.72
5	Yadkin County	NC	$12,193	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$16,472	34.93
6	Stokes County	NC	$10,857	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$12,764	30.03
7	Caswell County	NC	$7,112	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$9,863	25.8

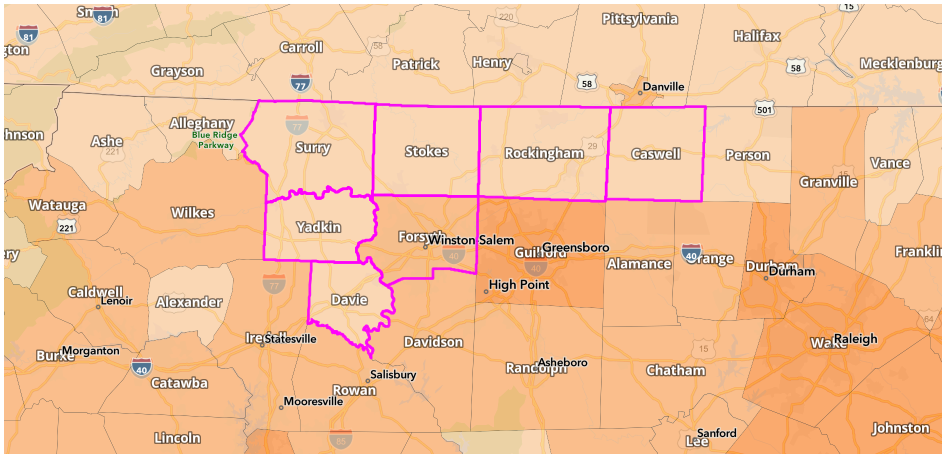
Winter Weather

Rank	Community	State	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
1	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively High	91.44	
2	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively Moderate	81.23	
3	Caswell County	NC	Relatively Moderate	71.71	
4	Surry County	NC	Relatively Moderate	64.27	
5	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	35.89	
6	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	32.87	
7	Davie County	NC	Relatively Low	32.17	

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
1	Rockingham County	NC	$353,301	Very High	Relatively Low	1.36	$483,808	91.44
2	Forsyth County	NC	$187,164	Relatively High	Relatively High	1.18	$226,015	81.23
3	Caswell County	NC	$99,558	Relatively High	Very Low	1.36	$137,559	71.71
4	Surry County	NC	$74,961	Very High	Relatively Low	1.38	$102,173	64.27
5	Stokes County	NC	$28,357	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low	1.19	$33,443	35.89
6	Yadkin County	NC	$22,178	Relatively High	Relatively Low	1.31	$29,162	32.87
7	Davie County	NC	$24,497	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	1.16	$28,458	32.17

Expected Annual Loss

Expected Annual Loss measures the expected loss each year due to natural hazards.



Expected Annual Loss Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low

No Expected Annual Losses | Not Applicable | Insufficient Data

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$18,656,575	80.28
2	Rockingham County	NC	$5,496,915	50.88
3	Surry County	NC	$4,217,562	40.33
4	Davie County	NC	$3,736,874	36
5	Yadkin County	NC	$2,347,755	21.08
6	Caswell County	NC	$2,302,979	20.61
7	Stokes County	NC	$1,926,290	16.06

Expected Annual Loss for Hazard Types

Expected Annual Loss scores for hazard types are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

Avalanche

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	--
	Davie County	NC	N/A	--
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	--
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	--
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	--
	Surry County	NC	N/A	--
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	--

Coastal Flooding

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	--
	Davie County	NC	N/A	--
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	--
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	--
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	--
	Surry County	NC	N/A	--
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	--

Cold Wave

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	**Surry County**	NC	$0	29.9
	Caswell County	NC	$0	0.0
	Davie County	NC	$0	0.0
	Forsyth County	NC	$0	0.0
	Rockingham County	NC	$0	0.0
	Stokes County	NC	$0	0.0
	Yadkin County	NC	$0	0.0

Drought

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	**Rockingham County**	NC	$309,393	83.3
2	**Caswell County**	NC	$295,575	82.7
3	**Davie County**	NC	$182,148	76.4
4	**Forsyth County**	NC	$106,625	69.2
5	**Stokes County**	NC	$97,863	67.8
6	**Yadkin County**	NC	$86,606	66.4
7	**Surry County**	NC	$67,027	62.9

Earthquake

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$1,046,055	79.3
2	Surry County	NC	$242,956	60.2
3	Rockingham County	NC	$195,705	56.8
4	Davie County	NC	$193,382	56.5
5	Yadkin County	NC	$123,830	48.7
6	Stokes County	NC	$81,586	41.8
7	Caswell County	NC	$41,486	32.3

Hail

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$772,552	87.4
2	Surry County	NC	$370,748	78.5
3	Rockingham County	NC	$223,124	69.2
4	Davie County	NC	$186,877	65.8
5	Yadkin County	NC	$132,444	59.2
6	Stokes County	NC	$104,129	53.9
7	Caswell County	NC	$49,020	38.3

Heat Wave

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$327,901	75.4
2	Davie County	NC	$44,974	43.7
3	Rockingham County	NC	$39,102	41.3
4	Caswell County	NC	$19,522	32.0
	Stokes County	NC	$0	0.0
	Surry County	NC	$0	0.0
	Yadkin County	NC	$0	0.0

Hurricane

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$5,968,902	82.2
2	Rockingham County	NC	$1,763,714	71.7
3	Surry County	NC	$1,090,714	68.2
4	Caswell County	NC	$868,621	65.8
5	Davie County	NC	$771,297	64.5
6	Stokes County	NC	$604,473	62.1
7	Yadkin County	NC	$488,182	59.9

Ice Storm

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Davie County	NC	$1,116,929	95.1
2	Forsyth County	NC	$122,909	65.8
3	Surry County	NC	$86,276	58.2
4	Yadkin County	NC	$76,020	55.4

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
5	Rockingham County	NC	$22,113	32.8
6	Stokes County	NC	$13,394	24.7
7	Caswell County	NC	$7,551	17.8

Landslide

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$135,514	87.8
2	Rockingham County	NC	$122,400	86.6
3	Surry County	NC	$122,400	82.6
4	Stokes County	NC	$42,093	74.5
5	Caswell County	NC	$21,900	53.5
6	Yadkin County	NC	$21,900	53.0
7	Davie County	NC	$21,900	37.5

Lightning

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$972,056	95.0
2	Rockingham County	NC	$289,031	80.2
3	Surry County	NC	$204,647	74.0
4	Yadkin County	NC	$178,036	70.9
5	Davie County	NC	$63,544	40.3
6	Caswell County	NC	$62,862	39.9
7	Stokes County	NC	$59,731	38.2

Riverine Flooding

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$805,616	66.2
2	Rockingham County	NC	$574,674	58.1
3	Surry County	NC	$202,509	36.5
4	Yadkin County	NC	$98,406	25.6
5	Stokes County	NC	$69,339	21.3
6	Davie County	NC	$45,865	17.0
7	Caswell County	NC	$43,370	16.5

Strong Wind

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	$1,418,476	88.7
2	Surry County	NC	$483,874	63.9
3	Rockingham County	NC	$479,286	63.6
4	Davie County	NC	$405,159	58.2
5	Yadkin County	NC	$318,085	51.1
6	Stokes County	NC	$271,318	46.2
7	Caswell County	NC	$197,268	36.8

Tornado

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	**Forsyth County**	NC	$6,733,020	90.8
2	**Surry County**	NC	$1,247,239	57.9
3	**Rockingham County**	NC	$1,104,662	54.5
4	**Yadkin County**	NC	$789,875	45.2
5	**Davie County**	NC	$664,818	40.7
6	**Caswell County**	NC	$589,135	38.6
7	**Stokes County**	NC	$543,150	37.1

Tsunami

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	--
	Davie County	NC	N/A	--
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	--
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	--
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	--
	Surry County	NC	N/A	--
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	--

Volcanic Activity

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
	Caswell County	NC	N/A	--
	Davie County	NC	N/A	--
	Forsyth County	NC	N/A	--
	Rockingham County	NC	N/A	--
	Stokes County	NC	N/A	--
	Surry County	NC	N/A	--
	Yadkin County	NC	N/A	--

Wildfire

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	**Forsyth County**	NC	$59,784	57.3
2	**Surry County**	NC	$24,211	42.6
3	**Rockingham County**	NC	$20,411	40.0
4	**Davie County**	NC	$15,483	35.3
5	**Yadkin County**	NC	$12,193	31.3
6	**Stokes County**	NC	$10,857	29.5
7	**Caswell County**	NC	$7,112	21.5

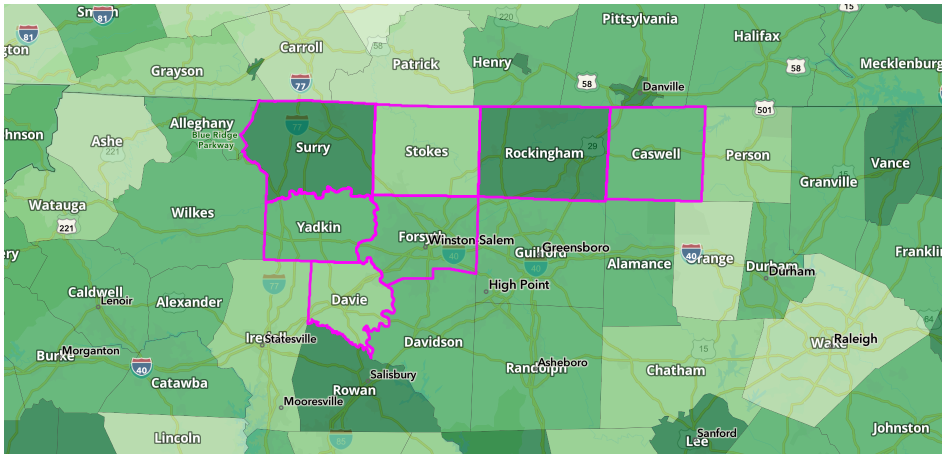
Winter Weather

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
1	**Rockingham County**	NC	$353,301	89.9
2	**Forsyth County**	NC	$187,164	81.4
3	**Caswell County**	NC	$99,558	68.2
4	**Surry County**	NC	$74,961	61.3

Rank	Community	State	EAL Value	Score
5	Stokes County	NC	$28,357	38.3
6	Davie County	NC	$24,497	34.9
7	Yadkin County	NC	$22,178	32.6

Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability measures the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood.



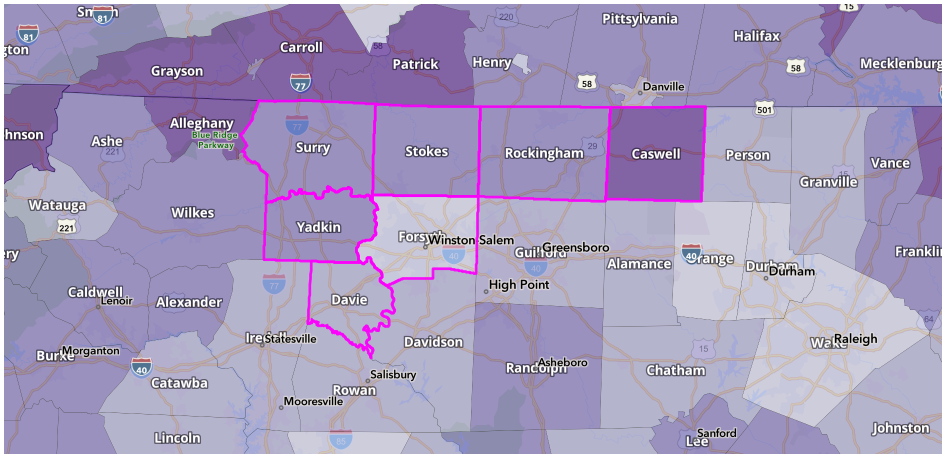
Social Vulnerability Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low | Data Unavailable

Rank	Community	State	Rating	Score
1	Rockingham County	NC	Very High	81.5
2	Surry County	NC	Very High	80.4
3	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively High	77.7
4	Caswell County	NC	Relatively High	75.3
5	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively High	62.2
6	Davie County	NC	Relatively Moderate	45.8
7	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Moderate	43.4

Community Resilience

Community Resilience measures a County's ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.



Community Resilience Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low | Data Unavailable

Rank	Community	State	Rating	Score
1	Forsyth County	NC	Relatively High	60.0
2	Davie County	NC	Relatively Moderate	48.6
3	Rockingham County	NC	Relatively Low	38.7
4	Yadkin County	NC	Relatively Low	31.7
5	Stokes County	NC	Relatively Low	25.8
6	Surry County	NC	Relatively Low	24.1
7	Caswell County	NC	Very Low	14.3

About the National Risk Index

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Explore the National Risk Index Map at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/map**.

Visit the National Risk Index website at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more** to access supporting documentation and links.

Calculating the Risk Index

Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience:

Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss × Social Vulnerability ÷ Community Resilience

Risk Index scores are presented as a composite score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/determining-risk**.

Calculating Expected Annual Loss

Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios for 18 hazard types:

> Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio

Expected Annual Loss scores are presented as a composite score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/expected-annual-loss**.

Calculating Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability is measured using the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/social-vulnerability**.

Calculating Community Resilience

Community Resilience is measured at the County level using the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (HVRI BRIC) published by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI).

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/community-resilience**.

How to Take Action

There are many ways to reduce natural hazard risk through mitigation. Communities with high National Risk Index scores can take action to reduce risk by decreasing Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, decreasing Social Vulnerability, and increasing Community Resilience.

For information about how to take action and reduce your risk, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/take-action**.

Disclaimer

The National Risk Index (the Risk Index or the Index) and its associated data are meant for planning purposes only. This tool was created for broad nationwide comparisons and is not a substitute for localized risk assessment analysis. Nationwide datasets used as inputs for the National Risk Index are, in many cases, not as accurate as available local data. Users with access to local data for each National Risk Index risk factor should consider substituting the Risk Index data with local data to recalculate a more accurate risk index. If you decide to download the National Risk Index data and substitute it with local data, you assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data and any resulting data index. Please visit the **Contact Us** page if you would like to discuss this process further.

The methodology used by the National Risk Index has been reviewed by subject matter experts in the fields of natural hazard risk research, risk analysis, mitigation planning, and emergency management. The processing methods used to create the National Risk Index have produced results similar to those from other natural hazard risk analyses conducted on a smaller scale. The breadth and combination of geographic information systems (GIS) and data processing techniques leveraged by the National Risk Index enable it to incorporate multiple hazard types and risk factors, manage its nationwide scope, and capture what might have been missed using other methods.

The National Risk Index does not consider the intricate economic and physical interdependencies that exist across geographic regions. Keep in mind that hazard impacts in surrounding counties or Census tracts can cause indirect losses in your community regardless of your community's risk profile.

Nationwide data available for some risk factors are rudimentary at this time. The National Risk Index will be continuously updated as new data become available and improved methodologies are identified.

The National Risk Index Contact Us page is available at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/contact-us**.