



N.E.W. Regional **HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**



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1 INTRODUCTION

Section 1 provides a general introduction to hazard mitigation and an introduction to the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This section contains the following subsections:

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Purpose and Authority
- 1.3 Scope
- 1.4 References
- 1.5 Plan Organization

1.1 BACKGROUND

This document comprises a Hazard Mitigation Plan for Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties of North Carolina and their incorporated municipalities.

Each year in the United States, natural and human-caused hazards take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more. Nationwide, taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from disasters. These monies only partially reflect the true cost of disasters because additional expenses incurred by insurance companies and non-governmental organizations are not reimbursed by tax dollars. Many natural hazards are predictable, and much of the damage caused by hazard events can be reduced or even eliminated.

Hazards are a natural part of the environment that will inevitably continue to occur, but there is much we can do to minimize their impacts on our communities and prevent them from resulting in disasters. Every community faces different hazards, has different resources to draw upon in combating problems, and has different interests that influence the solutions to those problems. Because there are many ways to deal with hazards and many agencies that can help, there is no one solution for managing or mitigating their effects. Planning is one of the best ways to develop a customized program that will mitigate the impacts of hazards while accounting for the unique character of a community.

A well-prepared hazard mitigation plan will ensure that all possible activities are reviewed and implemented so that the problem is addressed by the most appropriate and efficient solutions. It can also ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other goals and activities, preventing conflicts and reducing the costs of implementing each individual activity. This plan provides a framework for all interested parties to work together toward mitigation. It establishes the vision and guiding principles for reducing hazard risk and proposes specific mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce identified vulnerabilities.

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) to invoke new and revitalized approaches to mitigation planning. Section 322 of DMA 2000 emphasizes the need for state and local 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 government applying for federal mitigation grant funds. These funds include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, all 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.

This plan was prepared in coordination with FEMA Region 4 and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) to ensure that it meets all applicable federal and state planning requirements. A Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, found in Appendix A, provides a summary of FEMA’s current minimum standards of acceptability and notes the location within this plan where each planning requirement is met.

1.2 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

This plan was developed in a joint and cooperative manner by members of a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) which included representatives of County, City, and Town departments, federal and state agencies, citizens, and other stakeholders. This plan will ensure all jurisdictions in the Eno-Haw region remain eligible for federal disaster assistance including the FEMA HMGP, BRIC, and FMA programs.

This plan has been prepared in compliance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 5165, enacted under Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, (DMA 2000) Public Law 106-390 of October 30, 2000, as implemented at CFR 201.6 and 201.7 dated October 2007.

This plan will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction in accordance with standard local procedures. Copies of adoption resolutions are provided in Section 9 Plan Adoption.

1.3 SCOPE

This document comprises a Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson County region. The planning area includes all of Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties’ incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas. All participating jurisdictions are listed in Table 1.1. Jurisdictions are listed alphabetically, and the table notes which county or counties each jurisdiction falls within. Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one county.

Table 1.1 – Participating Jurisdictions in the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Jurisdiction	County
Nash County (Unincorporated Area)	--
Edgecombe County (Unincorporated Area)	--
Wilson County (Unincorporated Area)	--
City of Rocky Mount	N, E
City of Wilson	W
Town of Bailey	N
Town of Black Creek	W
Town of Castalia	N
Town of Conetoe	E
Town of Dortches	N
Town of Elm City	W
Town of Leggett	E
Town of Lucama	W

Jurisdiction	County
Town of Macclesfield	E
Town of Middlesex	N
Town of Momeyer	N
Town of Nashville	N
Town of Pinetops	E
Town of Princeville	E
Town of Red Oak	N
Town of Saratoga	W
Town of Sharpsburg	N, E, W
Town of Sims	W
Town of Speed	E
Town of Spring Hope	N
Town of Stantonsburg	W
Town of Tarboro	E
Town of Whitakers	N, E

Note: E = Edgecombe, N = Nash, W = Wilson

Note: The Town of Speed dissolved and will no longer be incorporated as of July 1, 2026. All land area formerly within the Town of Speed will now be under the jurisdiction of Edgecombe County.

The N.E.W. Region followed the planning process prescribed by the FEMA, and this plan was developed under the guidance of an HMPC comprised of representatives of County, City, and Town departments, residents, and other stakeholders. The HMPC conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to the region, assessed the region’s vulnerability to these hazards, and examined each jurisdiction’s capabilities in place to mitigate them. The plan evaluates and prioritizes hazards for the planning area using a Priority Risk Index, as determined through the risk and vulnerability assessments. Hazards are categorized as “low,” “moderate,” or “high” priority, however, mitigation strategies are identified for all profiled hazards. The hazards profiled in this plan include:

- Dam & Levee Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Excessive Heat
- Flooding
- Hurricanes & Tropical Storms
- Severe Winter Weather
- Sinkhole
- Tornadoes & Thunderstorms
- Wildfire
- Cyber Threat
- Hazardous Substances
- Radiological Incident
- Terrorism

1.4 REFERENCES

The following FEMA guides and reference documents were used to prepare this document:

- FEMA 386-1: Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning. September 2002.
- FEMA 386-2: Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses. August 2001.
- FEMA 386-3: Developing the Mitigation Plan. April 2003.
- FEMA 386-4: Bringing the Plan to Life. August 2003.
- FEMA 386-5: Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning. May 2007.
- FEMA 386-6: Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning. May 2005.
- FEMA 386-7: Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning. September 2003.
- FEMA 386-8: Multijurisdictional Mitigation Planning. August 2006.
- FEMA 386-9: Using the Hazard Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects. August 2008.
- FEMA National Fire Incident Reporting System 5.0: Complete Reference Guide. January 2008.
- FEMA. Integrating Hazard Mitigation into Local Planning: Case Studies and Tools for Community Officials. March 1, 2013.
- FEMA. Mitigation Ideas. A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards. January 2013.
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide. July 30, 2024.
- FEMA. Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide. October 1, 2011.
- FEMA. FP 206-21-0002. Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. April 19, 2023.
- FEMA. Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. May 2023.

Additional sources used in the development of this plan, including data compiled for the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, are listed in Appendix D.

1.5 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Planning Process
- Section 3: Planning Area Profile
- Section 4: Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
- Section 5: Capability Assessment
- Section 6: Mitigation Strategy
- Section 7: Mitigation Action Plans
- Section 8: Plan Maintenance
- Section 9: Plan Adoption
- Appendix A: Local Plan Review Tool
- Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation
- Appendix C: Mitigation Alternatives

— Appendix D: References

2 PLANNING PROCESS

Requirement §201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. To develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:

- 1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
- 2) 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 nonprofit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
- 3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include the following:

- 1) 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.

This section provides a review of the planning process followed for the development of the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It consists of the following sub-sections:

- 2.1 Purpose and Vision
- 2.2 What's Changed in the Plan
- 2.3 Preparing the Plan
- 2.4 Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
- 2.5 Meetings and Workshops
- 2.6 Involving the Public
- 2.7 Outreach Efforts
- 2.8 Involving the Stakeholders
- 2.9 Documentation of Plan Progress

2.1 PURPOSE AND VISION

As defined by FEMA, “hazard mitigation” means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event. Hazard mitigation planning is the process through which hazards are identified, likely impacts determined, mitigation goals set, and appropriate mitigation strategies determined, prioritized, and implemented.

The purpose of the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify, assess, and mitigate hazard risk to better protect the people and property within Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties from the effects of natural and human-caused hazards. This plan documents progress on existing hazard mitigation planning efforts, updates the previous plan to reflect current conditions in the Region including relevant hazards and vulnerabilities, increases public education and awareness about the plan and planning process, maintains grant eligibility for participating jurisdictions, maintains compliance with state and federal requirements for local hazard mitigation plans, and identifies and outlines strategies the Region’s participating jurisdictions will use to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency.

During the development of the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) met to discuss their vision for the Region in terms of what the successful implementation of the plan would achieve, what outcomes the plan would generate, and what the Region

would look like in five years. The resulting vision statement, presented below, remains relevant to define and guide the Region's approach to hazard mitigation and this plan update process:

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson counties will enhance the resiliency of the region through proactive hazard mitigation planning that emphasizes cooperation, coordination, collaboration, and integration, advocates for and empowers citizens, and educates the community to be prepared for future hazards.

2.2 WHAT'S CHANGED IN THE PLAN

This plan is an update to the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which included participation from all jurisdictions involved in this plan update: Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties. The previous plan was approved by FEMA on November 6, 2020.

This hazard mitigation plan update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the existing plan and an assessment of the success of the Region and participating municipalities in evaluating, monitoring and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in their existing plans. Only the information and data still valid from the existing plans was carried forward as applicable into this update. The following requirements were addressed during the development of this regional plan:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
- Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
- Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
- Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks;
- Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to inventories; and
- Incorporate new action recommendations or changes in action prioritization.

Section 4.2 provides a comparison of the hazards addressed in the 2023 State of North Carolina HMP and the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Plan and provides the final decision made by the HMPC as to which hazards should be included in the updated 2025 N.E.W. Regional Plan.

In addition to the specific changes in hazard analyses identified in Section 4.2, the following items were also addressed in this 2025 plan update:

- GIS was used, to the extent data allowed, to analyze the priority hazards as part of the vulnerability assessment.
- Assets at risk to identified hazards were identified by property type and values of properties based on North Carolina Emergency Management's IRISK Database.
- A discussion on climate change and its projected effect on specific hazards was included in each hazard profile in the risk assessment.
- The discussion on growth and development trends was enhanced utilizing 2022 American Community Survey data.

Enhanced public outreach and agency coordination efforts were conducted throughout the plan update process in order to meet the more rigorous requirements of the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual, in addition to DMA requirements.

2.3 PREPARING THE PLAN

The planning process for preparing the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was based on DMA planning requirements and FEMA's associated guidance. This guidance is structured around a four-phase process:

- 1 Planning Process;
- 2 Risk Assessment;
- 3 Mitigation Strategy; and
- 4 Plan Maintenance.

Into this process, the planning consultant integrated a more detailed 10-step planning process used for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs. Thus, the modified 10-step process used for this plan meets the requirements of six major programs: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC) Program; Community Rating System; Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program; Severe Repetitive Loss Program; and new flood control projects authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Table 2.1 shows how the 10-step CRS planning process aligns with the four phases of hazard mitigation planning pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Table 2.1 – Mitigation Planning and CRS 10-Step Process Reference Table

DMA Process	CRS Process
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
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

In addition to meeting DMA and CRS requirements, this plan also meets the recommended steps for developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Table 2.2 below outlines the recommended CWPP process and the CRS step and sections of this plan that meet each step.

Table 2.2 – Community Wildfire Protection Plan Process Reference

CWPP Process	CRS Step	Fulfilling Plan Section
Convene decision makers	Step 1	Section 2 – HMPC
Involve Federal agencies	Step 3	Section 2 – Involving Stakeholders

CWPP Process	CRS Step	Fulfilling Plan Section
Engage interested parties (such as community representatives)	Step 1, 2, and 3	Section 2 – HMPC, Involving the Public, Involving Stakeholders
Establish a community base map		Section 4 – Wildfire
Develop a community risk assessment, including fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, homes, business and essential infrastructure at risk, other community values at risk, local preparedness, and firefighting capability	Step 4 and 5	Section 4 – Wildfire Section 5 – Capability
Establish community hazard reduction priorities and recommendations to reduce structural ignitability	Step 6, 7, and 8	Section 6 – Mitigation Strategy Section 7 – Mitigation Action Plans
Develop an action plan and assessment strategy	Step 8 and 10	Section 7 – Mitigation Action Plans Section 8 – Plan Maintenance
Finalize the CWPP	Step 9	Section 9 – Plan Adoption

The process followed for the preparation of this plan, as outlined in Table 2.1 above, is as follows:

2.3.1 PHASE I – PLANNING PROCESS

Planning Step 1: Organize to Prepare the Plan

With the Region’s commitment to participate in the DMA planning process, community officials worked to establish the framework and organization for development of the plan. An initial meeting was held with key community representatives to discuss the organizational aspects of the plan development process. The County Emergency Managers led the Region’s effort to reorganize and coordinate for the plan update. Consultants from WSP assisted by leading the County through the planning process and preparing the plan document.

Planning Step 2: Involve the Public

Public involvement in the development of the plan was sought using various methods, as detailed in Section 2.6.

Planning Step 3: Coordinate

The HMPC that was formed for development of the 2020 Plan was reconvened for this plan update. Where necessary, additional members were added to the HMPC. Each community also sought to incorporate stakeholder and public participation on the HMPC. More details on the HMPC are provided in Section 2.4. Stakeholder coordination was incorporated into the formation of the HMPC and was also sought through additional outreach methods. These efforts are detailed in Section 2.8 and documentation of additional stakeholder outreach is provided in Appendix B.

Coordination with Other Community Planning Efforts and Hazard Mitigation Activities

In addition to stakeholder involvement, coordination with other community planning efforts was also seen as paramount to the success of this plan. Mitigation planning involves identifying existing policies, tools, and actions that will reduce a community’s risk and vulnerability to hazards. Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties and their participating jurisdictions use a variety of planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive plans, subdivision regulations, building codes, and ordinances to guide growth and development. Integrating existing planning efforts, mitigation policies, and action strategies into this plan establishes a credible and comprehensive plan that ties into and supports other community programs. As detailed in Table 2.3, the development of this plan incorporated information from existing plans, studies,

reports, and initiatives as well as other relevant data from neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

These and other documents were reviewed and considered, as appropriate, during the collection of data to support the planning process and plan development, including the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment. The Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment can be found in Section 4 and the Capability Assessment can be found in Section 5.

Table 2.3 – Summary of Existing Studies and Plans Reviewed

Resource Referenced	Use in this Plan
Local Comprehensive Plans (see Section 3 for specific plans referenced)	Where available, each community's comprehensive plan was referenced to develop the Planning Area Profile in Section 3, with future land use maps and descriptions incorporated into community annexes. Local land use and comprehensive plans were also used to develop Mitigation Action Plans in Section 7 and were referenced in the Capability Assessment in Section 5.
Local Ordinances (Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances, Subdivision Ordinances, Zoning Ordinances, etc)	Local ordinances were referenced in the Capability Assessment in Section 5 and where applicable for updates or enforcement in Mitigation Action Plans in Section 7.
Flood Insurance Study Reports for Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties and Incorporated Areas	FIS reports were referenced in the preparation of the flood hazard profile in Section 4.
N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020	The previous plan was referenced in compiling the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment in Section 4 and in reporting on implementation status and developing the Mitigation Action Plans in Section 2 and Section 7, respectively.
North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023	The State plan was referenced in compiling the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment in Section 4.

2.3.2 PHASE II – RISK ASSESSMENT

Planning Steps 4 and 5: Identify/Assess the Hazard and Assess the Problem

The HMPC completed a comprehensive effort to identify, document, and profile all hazards that have, or could have, an impact on the planning area. Geographic information systems (GIS) were used to display, analyze, and quantify hazards and vulnerabilities. A draft of the risk and vulnerability assessment was made available on the plan website for the HMPC, stakeholders, and the public to review and comment.

The HMPC also conducted a capability assessment to review and document the planning area's current capabilities to mitigate risk from and vulnerability to hazards. By collecting information about existing government programs, policies, regulations, ordinances, and emergency plans, the HMPC could assess those activities and measures already in place that contribute to mitigating some of the risks and vulnerabilities identified. A more detailed description of the risk assessment process and the results are included in Section 4 Risk Assessment.

2.3.3 PHASE III – MITIGATION STRATEGY

Planning Steps 6 and 7: Set Goals and Review Possible Activities

WSP facilitated brainstorming and discussion sessions with the HMPC that described the purpose and process of developing a vision for the planning process and setting planning goals and objectives, a comprehensive range of mitigation alternatives, and a method of selecting and defending recommended mitigation actions using a series of selection criteria. This information is included in Section 6 Mitigation Strategy.

Planning Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

A complete first draft of the plan was prepared based on input from the HMPC regarding the draft risk assessment and the goals and activities identified in Planning Steps 6 and 7. This draft was shared for HMPC, stakeholder, and public review and comment via the plan website. HMPC, public, and stakeholder comments were integrated into the final draft for NCEM and FEMA Region 4 to review and approve, contingent upon final adoption by the Region and its participating jurisdictions.

2.3.4 PHASE IV – PLAN MAINTENANCE

Planning Step 9: Adopt the Plan

To secure buy-in and officially implement the plan, the plan will be reviewed and adopted by all participating jurisdictions. Resolutions will be provided in Section 9.

Planning Step 10: Implement, Evaluate and Revise the Plan

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. Up to this point in the planning process, the HMPC's efforts have been directed at researching data, coordinating input from participating entities, and developing appropriate mitigation actions. Section 8 Plan Maintenance provides an overview of the overall strategy for plan implementation and maintenance and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. Section 8 also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

The HMPC guided the development of this hazard mitigation plan. The Committee members included representatives of County, City, and Town departments, federal and state agencies, citizens and other stakeholders.

To form the planning committee, the County Emergency Managers coordinated with County, City, and Town officials to designate representatives for each jurisdiction. Each community was asked to designate a primary and secondary contact for the HMPC. Communities were also asked to identify local stakeholder representatives to participate on the HMPC alongside the County, City, and Town officials to improve the integration of stakeholder input into the plan.

Table 2.4 details the HMPC members and the agencies and jurisdictions they represented. Many of these representatives were involved in the development of the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan and have since participated in regular plan reviews and maintenance. For this plan update, an effort was made to involve additional stakeholders who could represent or coordinate with underserved communities and vulnerable populations.

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

Table 2.4 – Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position or Title	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg. 1	Mtg. 2	Mtg. 3	Mtg. 4
Nash County	Charles Bunn, III	Nash County Emergency Services	Assistant Director Fire/Rescue & Emergency Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nash County	Adam Tyson	Nash County Planning & Inspections	Planning Director	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nash County	Cole Strickland	Soil & Water	Director of Nash County Soil & Water	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nash County	David Jones	American Red Cross	Disaster Program Manager*	✓			✓
Nash County	Olivia Moss	Nash Community College	Director of EMS Programs*				
Nash County	Meredith Denton	Nash UNC Hospital	Emergency Dept Director*				
Nash County	L. Shane Spragins	Nash UNC Hospital	Citizen/Stakeholder*				
Nash County	Regina Moseley	NC Cooperative Extension	Interim Extension Director*				
Nash County	Brittany Pendleton	NC Cooperative Extension	Field Crop Ag Extension Agent*				
Nash County	Dr. Leondus Farrow, Jr.	Nash Rocky Mount School System	Assistant Superintendent of Student Support Services & Operations*				
Bailey	Owen Strickland	Town of Bailey	Mayor	✓		✓	✓
Dortches	Nancy Nixon	Town of Dortches	Town Clerk	✓			
Dortches	Thomas Bottoms	N/A	Citizen/Retired Fire Inspector*				
Momeyer	Wil Funderburg	Town of Momeyer	Mayor	✓			
Nashville	Shawn Lucas	Planning & Development	Planning & Development Director	✓	✓		✓
Nashville	Tomasine Jones	Planning & Development	Planner I				
Nashville	S. Lewis Smith	NCDMV	Safety Consultant*	✓			
Red Oak	Jackie Johnson	Town of Red Oak	Zoning Administrator	✓			✓
Spring Hope	Andrew Delonno	Town of Spring Hope	Town Manager	✓			
Whitakers	Nancy Taylor	Town of Whitakers	Commissioner		✓	✓	✓
Whitakers	Ron Hughes	Active Citizen	Planning Board Chair*		✓	✓	✓
Rocky Mount	JoSeth Bocook	Planning Department	Planning Administrator	✓	✓		✓
Rocky Mount	Darvin Moore	Rocky Mount Fire Department	Chief		✓	✓	
Rocky Mount	Anthony Johnson	Nash UNC Hospital	Director of Police & Security Services & EM*				

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position or Title	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg. 1	Mtg. 2	Mtg. 3	Mtg. 4
Rocky Mount	Michael Varnell	Nash Community College	Emergency Management Curriculum Coordinator*				
Edgecombe County	Dervin Spell	Planning	Director	✓	✓		✓
Edgecombe County	Daniel Webb	Emergency Services	ES Coordinator	✓	✓		✓
Edgecombe County	David Coker	Retired School Maintenance Director	Citizen/Stakeholder*				
Tarboro	Catherine Grimm	Planning	Planning Director	✓	✓	✓	
Tarboro	Lee Bell	Fire	Fire Chief	✓	✓	✓	
Tarboro	John Moore	N/A	Citizen/Stakeholder*	✓		✓	✓
Princeville	Alexis Carter	Town Administration	Assistant Town Manager	✓			
Wilson County	Gordon Deno	Emergency Management	Director		✓	✓	✓
Wilson County	Rodney Dancy	Emergency Management	Community Preparedness Coord	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wilson County	Matthew Taylor	Development Services	Planning Officer		✓	✓	✓
Wilson County	Phillip Sabella	Owner, Phil's Music Exchange	Citizen/Stakeholder*				
Wilson County	Cordain Dancy	Wilsson Opportunities Center	Citizen/Stakeholder*	✓			
Wilson County	H Carr	Wilson Opportunities Center	Citizen/Stakeholder*				
Wilson County	Stephen Webb	RiverBend Church	Pastor*	✓	✓		✓
Sims	Miranda Boykin	Town of Sims	Mayor		✓	✓	✓
Sims	Dennis Patton	Town of Sims	Zoning/Subdivision Administrator	✓	✓	✓	
Sims	Matt Creech	Active Citizen	General Contractor at TSC & Associates Inc.*				
Stantonsburg	Brian Hawley	Town of Stantonsburg	Manager	✓	✓		
City of Wilson	Janet Holland	Development Services	Land Devt Mgr	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Wilson	Jeff Webb	Development Services	GIS Specialist	✓	✓	✓	
City of Wilson	Matt Shaw	Communications	Communications Coordinator	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Wilson	John Maclaga	Wilson Energy	Director	✓	✓	✓	
City of Wilson	Kelly Vick	Wilson Housing Authority	President/CEO*				
City of Wilson	Alan Winstad	AFS Insurance	Agent*				
City of Wilson	Cindy Ingram	Wilson Economic Development Commission	Assistant Director*	✓			✓

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position or Title	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg. 1	Mtg. 2	Mtg. 3	Mtg. 4
City of Wilson	Judi Thurston	United Way of Wilson County	Executive Director*		✓		
N/A	Carl Baker	NCEM	Mitigation Plans Manager*	✓	✓	✓	✓
N/A	John Mello	NCEM	Mitigation Planner*	✓	✓	✓	
N/A	Mark Schell	NCEM	Area 7 Coordinator*	✓	✓	✓	✓
N/A	Dennis Hancock	NCEM	Central Branch Manager*				
N/A	Nicole Goddard	NCORR	Resilience Outreach and Engagement Manager*		✓		

*Asterisk indicates that the representative is a citizen or outside stakeholder not affiliated with the local government

Several of the jurisdictions elected to designate their respective county official to represent their jurisdiction on the HMPC, generally because they did not have the time or staff to be able to attend on their own. Although these communities designated county officials to represent them at in-person meetings, each was still kept informed of the planning process and other ways to participate. These members are listed in Table 2.5 by jurisdiction.

Table 2.5 – Jurisdictions Designating County Representation on the HMPC

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency/Position
Castalia	James Alston	Town of Castalia, Mayor
Middlesex	LuHarvey Lewis	Town of Middlesex, Mayor
Sharpsburg	Tracy Sullivan	Town of Sharpsburg, Town Clerk
Conetoe	Delane Bryant	Town of Conetoe, Mayor and Town Administrator
Leggett	Teresa Summerlin	Town of Leggett, Mayor
Macclesfield	Michael Speight	Town of Macclesfield, Mayor
Pinetops	Brenda Harrell	Town of Pinetops, Mayor
Speed	Wilbert Lee Harrison	Town of Speed, Mayor
Lucama	Matthew Creech	Town of Lucama, Mayor
Elm City	Tawanda Moore	Town of Elm City, Mayor
Saratoga	Elaine Saunders	Town of Saratoga, Commissioner
Black Creek	Cindy Dougherty	Town of Black Creek, Town Clerk

The HMPC led the planning and decision-making efforts throughout the planning process; however, other staff from the participating communities were involved in an advisory role to provide input and local data, review plan drafts, update the status of their respective mitigation actions, and otherwise support the HMPC in this plan update. These were not members of the HMPC. Additional local staff that supported the HMPC are recognized in Table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6 – Additional Staff Supporting the Planning Process

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position/Title
Nash County	Aaron Chalker	Nash County	Senior Planner
Nash County	Jonathan Boone	Nash County	Deputy County Manager
Bailey	Joel Killion	Town of Bailey	Town Administrator
Momeyer	Sheila Alford	Town of Momeyer	Town Clerk
Red Oak	Levell Langley	Town of Red Oak	Mayor
Red Oak	Averi Parker	Town of Red Oak	Town Clerk
Red Oak	Scott Briley	Town of Red Oak	Town Councilman
Sharpsburg	David Pride	Town of Sharpsburg	Mayor Pro-Tem
Spring Hope	Jason Whitford	Spring Hope Fire Department	Chief
Spring Hope	Nathan Gant	Town of Spring Hope	Police Chief
Whitakers	Tamica Grey	Town of Whitakers	Town Clerk
Whitakers	Sammy Lee Hopkins, Sr.	Town of Whitakers	Mayor
Princeville	Ron Jackson	Town of Princeville	Town Manager
Rocky Mount	Michael Roupp	Rocky Mount Fire Department	Asst Chief Admin & Training
Rocky Mount	Bernetta Smith	Planning Department	Planner
Rocky Mount	Stephanie Goodrich	Development Services	Senior Planner
Tarboro	Rick Mann	Police	Police Chief
Wilson County	Ryan Hayes	WC Information Technology	IT Director
Wilson County	Stephen Mann	Wilson County	PIO

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position/Title
Wilson County	Lori Winstead	Wilson County	Dep County Manager
Wilson County	Brad Thompson	Development Services	Director
Saratoga	Delance Ellis	Town of Saratoga	Commissioner
Sims	Lois Elbert	Town of Sims	Town Clerk
Stantonsburg	Roger Sullivan	Water & Sewer	Utilities Superintendent
City of Wilson	Kathy Bangle	Development Services	Director
City of Wilson	Joseph McLamb	Broadband Communications	Network & Security Engineer
City of Wilson	Tiffanie Garner	Public Works	Stormwater Compliance Specialist
City of Wilson	Doug Bissette	Fire/Rescue Services	Deputy Chief

The formal HMPC meetings followed the 10 CRS Planning Steps. Agendas, minutes, and sign-in sheets for the HMPC meetings are included in Appendix B. The meeting dates and topics discussed are summarized in Section 0 Meetings and Workshops. All HMPC meetings were open to the public.

The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that to satisfy multi-jurisdictional participation requirements, each local government seeking FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must participate in the planning effort in the following ways:

- Participate in the process as part of the HMPC;
- Detail where within the planning area the risk differs from that facing the entire area;
- Identify potential mitigation actions; and
- Formally adopt the plan.

For the N.E.W. HMPC, “participation” meant the following:

- Providing facilities for meetings;
- Attending and participating in the HMPC meetings;
- Collecting and providing requested data (as available);
- Completing the Local Capability Self-Assessment;
- Providing an update on previously adopted mitigation actions;
- Managing administrative details;
- Making decisions on plan process and content;
- Identifying mitigation actions for the plan;
- Reviewing and providing comments on plan drafts;
- Informing the public, local officials, and other interested parties about the planning process and providing opportunity for them to comment on the plan;
- Coordinating and participating in the public input process; and
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by local governing bodies.

Detailed summaries of HMPC meetings are provided under Meetings and Workshops, including meeting dates, locations, and topics discussed. During the planning process, the HMPC members communicated through face-to-face meetings, email, and telephone conversations. This continued communication ensured that coordination was ongoing throughout the entire planning process despite the fact that not all HMPC members could be present at every meeting. Additionally, draft documents were distributed via the plan website so that the HMPC members could easily access and review them and provide comments.

2.5 MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

The preparation of this plan required a series of meetings and workshops for facilitating discussion, gaining consensus, and initiating data collection efforts with local government staff, community officials, and other identified stakeholders. More importantly, the meetings and workshops prompted continuous input and feedback from relevant participants throughout the drafting stages of the Plan.

Table 2.7 summarizes the 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, completing the Local Capability Self-Assessment or 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 meetings are summarized in subsection 2.6.

Table 2.7 – Summary of HMPC Meetings

Meeting Title	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
HMPC Mtg. #1 – Project Kickoff	1) Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and the planning process 2) Review of HMPC responsibilities and the project schedule.	October 9, 2024	City of Wilson Emergency Operations Center
HMPC Mtg. #2	1) Review draft Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA) 2) Discuss problem statements and mitigation options	February 10, 2025	Edgecombe County Emergency Operations Center
HMPC Mtg. #3	1) Discuss changes to capabilities 2) Review and update plan goals and objectives 3) Review mitigation action alternatives and draft mitigation action plans	March 24, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting
HMPC Mtg. #4	1) Review the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 30, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting

2.6 INVOLVING THE PUBLIC

An important component of any mitigation planning process is public participation. Individual citizen and community-based input provides the entire planning team with a greater understanding of local concerns and increases the likelihood of successfully implementing mitigation actions by developing community “buy-in” from those directly affected by the decisions of public officials. As citizens become more involved in decisions that affect their safety, they are more likely to gain a greater appreciation 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 plan was sought using various methods including open public meetings, an interactive plan website, a public participation survey, and by making copies of draft

Plan documents available for public review online and at government offices. Additionally, all HMPC meetings were made open to the public.

All public meetings were advertised on the plan website and on local community websites, where possible. Copies of meeting announcements are provided in Appendix B. The public meetings held during the planning process are summarized in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 – Summary of Public Meetings

Meeting Title	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
Public Meeting #1	1) Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and the planning process 2) Review identified hazards 3) Discuss public input opportunities.	October 30, 2024	Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting
Public Meeting #2	1) Review “Draft” Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	May 1, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Meeting

2.7 OUTREACH EFFORTS

The HMPC agreed to employ a variety of public outreach methods including established public information mechanisms and resources within the community. Table 2.9 details public outreach efforts employed during the preparation of this plan.

Table 2.9 – Public Outreach Efforts

Location	Date	Event/Message
Plan Website	Ongoing	Meeting announcements, meeting materials, and description of hazards; contact information provided to request additional information and/or provide comments
Local Community Websites	October 2024	Public Meeting #1 announcements posted
Local Community Websites	October 2024	Link to the plan website and survey shared to expand reach
Public Survey	October 2024 – March 2025	Survey hosted online and made available via shareable link on plan website and in hard copy at public meeting.
Plan Website - HIRA Draft	February 2025	Draft HIRA made available for review and comment online
Plan Website - Draft Plan	May 2025	Full draft plan made available for review and comment online
Local Community Websites	May 2025	Public Meeting #2 announcements posted with request for comments on the draft plan

Documentation of these public outreach efforts is provided in Appendix B.

A public outreach survey was made available in October 2024 and remained open for response until March 2025. The public survey requested public input into the Hazard Mitigation Plan planning process and the identification of mitigation activities to lessen the risk and impact of future hazard events. The survey is shown in Appendix B. The survey was available online on the plan website. In total, 264 survey responses were received. The following is a list of high-level summary results and analysis derived from survey responses:

- 32% of responses were from Nash County, 7% were from Edgecombe County, 55% were from Wilson County, and 6% were from other areas.
- 40% of people said they have experienced a hazard or disaster in the N.E.W. region. However, 87% of respondents, are moderately to highly concerned about future hazard events. Regardless of past experience, concern about hazard impacts are moderate; 48% of all respondents rated their concern at 4 or 5 out of 5.
- People were asked to rate the risk of each hazard identified in the region. Hurricanes, thunderstorms & tornadoes, extreme heat, and flood were rated the highest risk hazards. Earthquake, Sinkhole, and Radiological Emergency were rated the lowest risk hazards.
- Regarding flood risk, 72% of people say their home is not located in a floodplain, and another 12% of people say their home is outside of the floodplain but they still experience flooding. Only 5% of respondents reported that their home was in a floodplain.
- 13% of respondents have flood insurance. Of those who do not have flood insurance (79%), 52% say that is because their home is elevated or otherwise protected.
- 30% of respondents have taken actions to protect their home or neighborhood from hazards. Reported actions include trimming trees, cleaning debris around property, cleaning gutters and drains, installing French drains, having a generator, purchasing 72 hour disaster kits, and knowing evacuation routes.
- Almost 62% of respondents do not know which government office to contact for more information on hazard risks and how to reduce vulnerability.
- All mitigation categories were rated as important, with most ranked as 1 or 2 out of 6 on a scale where 1 is most important and 6 is least important. The most preferred categories were emergency services, prevention, and public education. 137 people responded with steps the local government could take to reduce hazard risk. These responses were shared with the HMPC to assist in identifying new mitigation actions.

Detailed survey results are provided in Appendix B.

2.8 INVOLVING THE STAKEHOLDERS

In addition to representatives of each participating jurisdiction, the HMPC included a variety of stakeholders. Stakeholders on the HMPC included representatives from UNC Nash hospital, Nash Community College, North Carolina Cooperative Extension, NC Farm Bureau, American Red Cross, Wilson Economic Development Commission, Wilson Housing Authority, as well as local business owners and residents, among others. Representatives from FEMA Region IV and NCEM also attended HMPC meetings. Input from additional stakeholders, including neighboring communities, was solicited through invitation to the public meetings and distribution of the public survey. However, if any additional stakeholders representing other agencies and organizations participated through the public survey, that information is unknown due to the anonymous nature of the survey.

2.9 DOCUMENTATION OF PLAN PROGRESS

Progress on the mitigation strategy developed in the previous plan is documented in this plan update. Table 2.10 below details the status of mitigation actions from the previous plan. More detail on actions being carried forward is provided in Section 7 Mitigation Action Plans. Note that mitigation actions are grouped by county to allow for county-led multi-jurisdictional actions to be carried forward and/or newly developed.

Table 2.10 – Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Jurisdiction	Completed	Deleted	Carried Forward
Nash County	0	1	3
Town of Bailey	0	1	5
Town of Castalia	0	2	3
Town of Dortches	0	1	2
Town of Middlesex	0	1	4
Town of Momeryer	0	0	2
Town of Nashville	0	1	2
Town of Red Oak	0	0	4
Town of Sharpsburg	0	0	4
Town of Spring Hope	0	1	2
Edgecombe County	2	0	11
City of Rocky Mount	0	0	11
Town of Conetoe	0	0	4
Town of Leggett	0	1	4
Town of Macclesfield	0	1	4
Town of Pinetops	0	2	4
Town of Princeville	0	0	3
Town of Speed	0	0	5
Town of Tarboro	0	0	4
Town of Whitakers	0	0	5
Wilson County	7	0	6
City of Wilson	0	0	12
Town of Black Creek	0	1	2
Town of Elm City	0	0	5
Town of Lucama	0	2	1
Town of Saratoga	0	2	1
Town of Sims	0	1	2
Town of Stantonsburg	0	2	3
Total	9	20	118

Table 2.11 on the following pages details all completed and deleted actions from the 2020 plan.

Community capability continues to improve with the implementation of new plans, policies, and programs that help to promote hazard mitigation at the local level. The current state of local capabilities for the participating jurisdictions is captured in Section 5 Capability Assessment. The participating jurisdictions continue to demonstrate their commitment to hazard mitigation and have proven this by reconvening the HMPC to update this multi-jurisdictional plan and by continuing to involve the public in the hazard mitigation planning process.

Moving forward, information in this plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for local plans and policies in the future. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to communities and their residents by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruptions. This plan identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce safety hazards, health hazards, and property damage.

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

Table 2.11 – Completed and Deleted Actions from the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

2020 Action #	Jurisdictions	Description	2025 Status	Status Comments/Explanation
Nash County				
P-1	Nash County	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Completed	
P-3	Bailey	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Town has limited participation and will prioritize coordination with the county for hazard mitigation.
P-1	Castalia	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
PP-1	Castalia	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; provides final report to the governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
PP-1	Dortches	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; provides final report to the governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
P-3	Middlesex	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Town has limited participation and will prioritize coordination with the county for hazard mitigation.
PP-1	Nashville	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; provides final report to the governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
P-1	Spring Hope	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
Edgecombe County				
ES-1	Edgecombe County	Replace Hwy 33 new bridges over Tar River	Completed	
ES-5	Edgecombe County	Place new EOC in full operational status	Completed	

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

2020 Action #	Jurisdictions	Description	2025 Status	Status Comments/Explanation
PP-1	Leggett	Improve enforcement of NC Building Codes to regulate tie downs for mobile homes. Building inspectors can withhold Certificate of Occupancy to enforce codes for new residences but will seek additional enforcement options for existing residences.	Delete	Handled by Edgecombe County
PP-1	Macclesfield	Improve enforcement of NC Building Codes to regulate tie downs for mobile homes. Building inspectors can withhold Certificate of Occupancy to enforce codes for new residences but will seek additional enforcement options for existing residences.	Delete	Handled by Edgecombe County
PP-1	Pinetops	Improve enforcement of NC Building Codes to regulate tie downs for mobile homes. Building inspectors can withhold Certificate of Occupancy to enforce codes for new residences but will seek additional enforcement options for existing residences.	Delete	Handled by Edgecombe County
PP-2	Pinetops	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; provides final report to the governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
Wilson County				
P-1	Wilson County	Add drainage as an issue to be discussed during Technical Review Committee review of proposed development plans	Completed	TRC created.
P-3	Wilson County	Establish coordinating committee to ensure that all parties responsible for stormwater management communicate to ensure maximum cooperation in developing and maintaining stormwater drainage systems within the County	Completed	Stormwater Ordinance and Program Adopted 2024. Outreach program has commenced.
P-5	Wilson County	Update flood maps to reflect new subdivisions, changes in corporate limits, and all new FIRM data; publicize the availability of maps and keep record of service (CRS 320)	Completed	Will continue to update flood maps.
NRP-1	Wilson County	Require all developments that involve the disturbance of more than one acre of land to receive a sediment/erosion control permit from NCDEQ	Completed	Process has been implemented into every zoning approval.
PEA-1	Wilson County	Advise/assist property owners in retrofitting homes and businesses (retrofitting is defined as any modification to an existing building or yard to protect the property from flood damage)	Completed	Retrofitting information is provided when building permits are applied for to develop in flood prone areas.

SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

2020 Action #	Jurisdictions	Description	2025 Status	Status Comments/Explanation
PEA-2	Wilson County	Establish and maintain information on retrofitting techniques at the Planning and Inspections Department and also at the public library. Publicize through citizen news bulletins or newsletters (CRS 330/350/360)	Completed	Ongoing inclusion in citizen news bulletins. Stormwater awareness campaign ongoing and addition of County Communication Director.
PEA-3	Wilson County	Provide information on the County website about hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness	Completed	County website provides resources regarding mitigation and preparedness. Social media pages also actively update public.
PP-1	Black Creek	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
P-1	Lucama	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
PP-1	Lucama	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
P-1	Saratoga	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
PP-1	Saratoga	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.
P-1	Sims	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
P-1	Stantonsburg	Establish a three or more member local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Delete	Limited resources to implement this action.
PP-1	Stantonsburg	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	Delete	Report is no longer a priority. Town will implement critical facility protection as needs are identified.

3 PLANNING AREA PROFILE

This section provides an overview of the current conditions and characteristics in Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties and their incorporated municipalities. It consists of the following subsections:

- 3.1 Geography and Environment
- 3.2 Population and Demographics
- 3.3 Historic Properties
- 3.4 Housing
- 3.5 Infrastructure
- 3.6 Current and Future Land Use
- 3.7 Employment and Industry

3.1 GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

The N.E.W. Region is located in the northwestern portion of the Eastern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The Region includes the following participating communities:

Table 3.1 – Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions		
Rocky Mount	Macclesfield	Speed
Wilson	Middlesex	Spring Hope
Bailey	Momeyer	Stantonsburg
Black Creek	Nashville	Tarboro
Castalia	Pinetops	Whitakers
Conetoe	Princeville	Unincorporated Nash County
Dortches	Red Oak	Unincorporated Edgecombe County
Elm City	Saratoga	Unincorporated Wilson County
Leggett	Sharpsburg	
Lucama	Sims	

Note: Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one County.

A location map is provided in Figure 3.3.1.

Nash County is the largest of the three participating counties and Nashville is its county seat. The county seat of Edgecombe County is the Town of Tarboro. The City of Wilson is the county seat of Wilson County. Nash and Edgecombe Counties are part of the Rocky Mount Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Wilson County comprises the Wilson Micropolitan Statistical Area. All counties are part of the larger Rocky Mount-Wilson-Roanoke Rapids Combined Statistical Area.

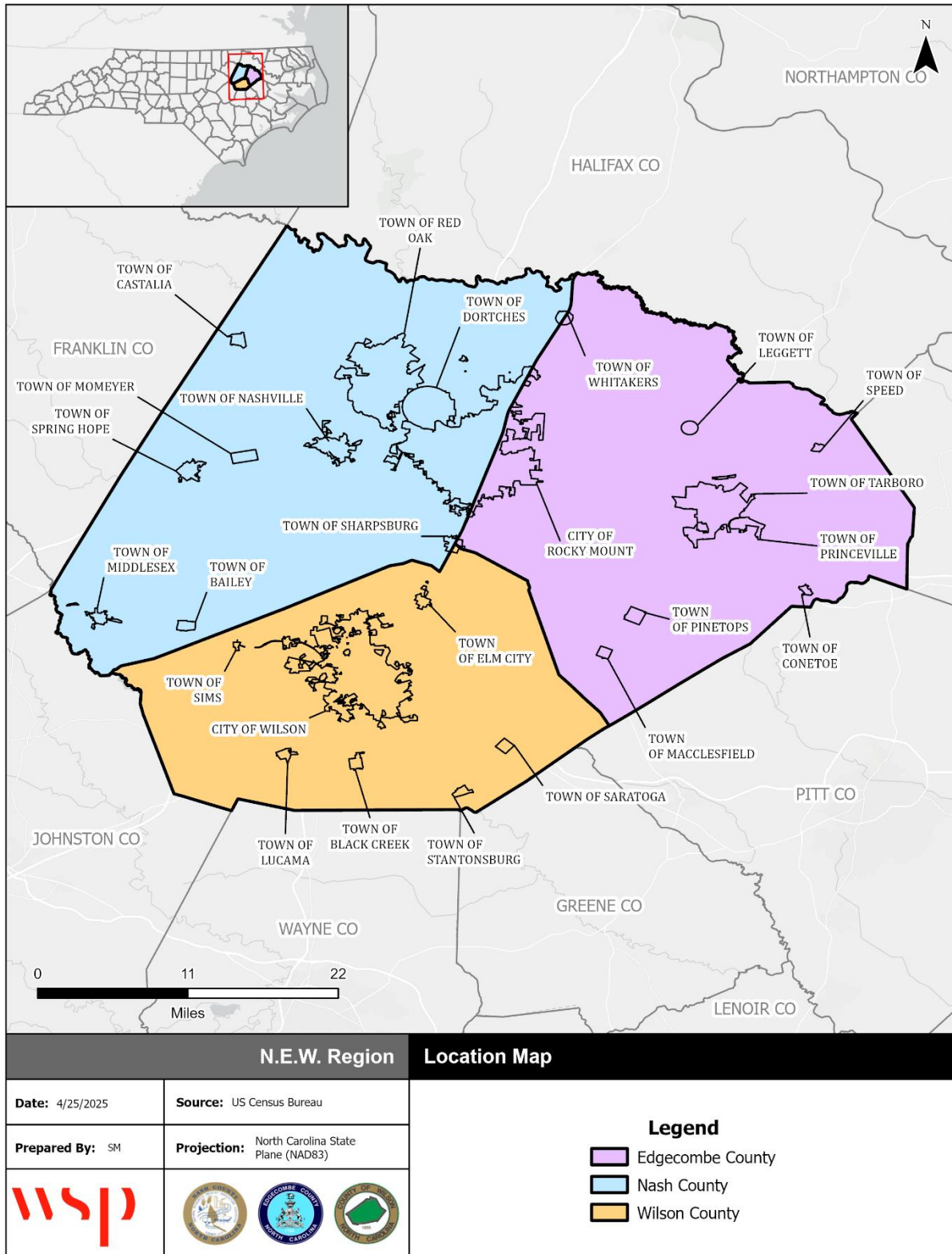
The N.E.W. Region comprises a total land area of 1,423 square miles. The total land area of each participating jurisdiction is listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 – Total Land Area of Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Total Land Area (sq. mi.)
Edgecombe County	505.4
Rocky Mount	44.2
Conetoe	0.4
Leggett	0.7
Macclesfield	0.5
Pinetops	1.00
Princeville	1.5
Sharpsburg	1
Speed	0.3
Tarboro	11.6
Whitakers	0.8
Nash County	540.4
Bailey	0.7
Castalia	.75
Dortches	8.1
Middlesex	1
Momeyer	1.1
Nashville	4.7
Red Oak	19.5
Spring Hope	1.5
Wilson County	367.6
Wilson	31.1
Black Creek	0.7
Elm City	0.8
Lucama	0.6
Saratoga	0.6
Sims	0.2
Stantonsburg	0.6
N.E.W. Region Total	1,423.4

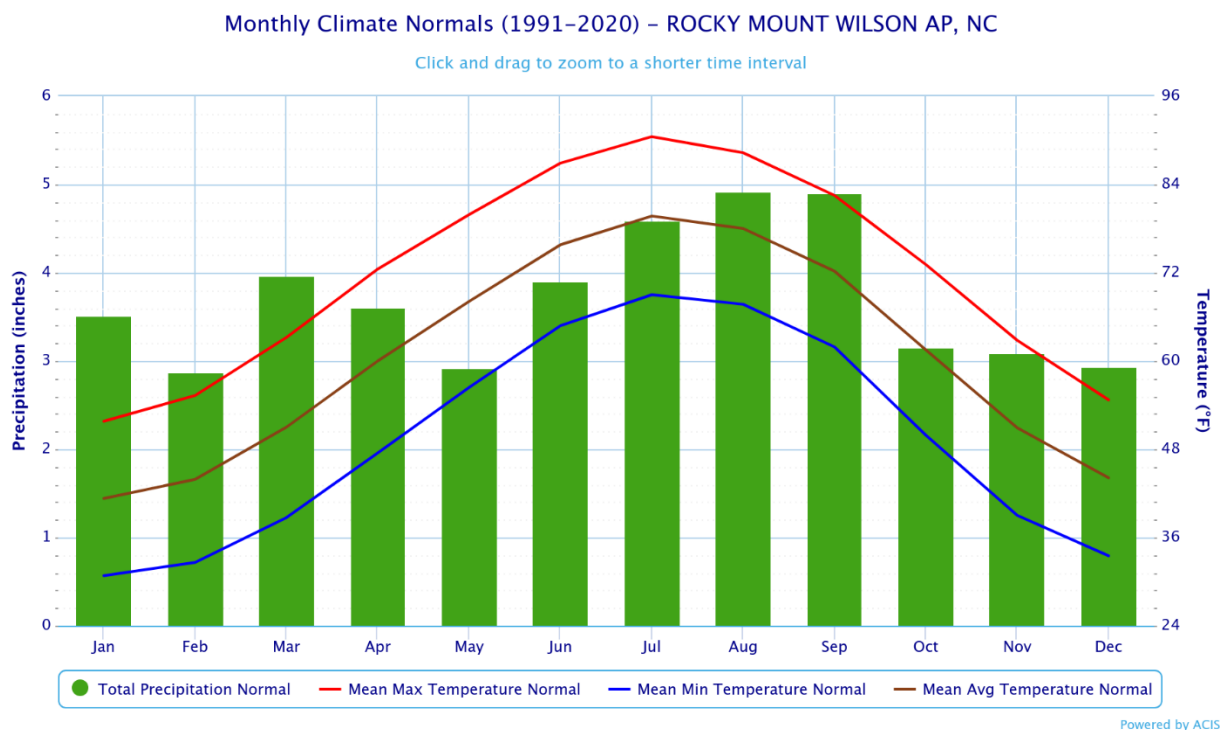
Source: US Census Bureau

Figure 3.3.1 – N.E.W. Region and Participating Jurisdictions Location Map



According to the Köppen climate classification system, the N.E.W. Region has a humid subtropical climate characterized by mild winters and hot humid summers with significant precipitation even during the driest month. The region experiences an average annual high temperature of 71.8°F and an average annual low of 49.3°F. Average annual rainfall is approximately 44.38 inches. Figure 3.2 shows the average monthly precipitation for the Rocky Mount Wilson Airport weather station, which approximates temperature and precipitation of the region.

Figure 3.2 – Average Monthly Precipitation



Source: Northeast RCC CLIMOD 2.

As shown in the map of HUC-8 watersheds in Figure 3.3, most of the N.E.W. Region falls within three watersheds: Upper Tar, Lower Tar, and Contentnea. Small portions of northern Edgecombe and Nash Counties are within the Fishing watershed and the southwestern corner of Wilson County is within the Upper Neuse watershed. The Tar River runs from the southeastern border of Edgecombe County, through the center of the county and Tarboro and into Nash County near Rocky Mount.

WETLANDS

Wetlands areas are shown by type in Figure 3.4.

Natural and Beneficial Floodplain Functions: The benefits of floodplains and wetlands are hard to overestimate. They provide critical habitat for many plant and animal species that could not survive in other habitats. They are also critical for water management as they absorb and store vast quantities of storm water, helping reduce floods and recharge aquifers. Not only do wetlands store water like sponges, they also filter and clean water as well, absorbing toxins and other pollutants.

Figure 3.3 - HUC-8 Drainage Basins

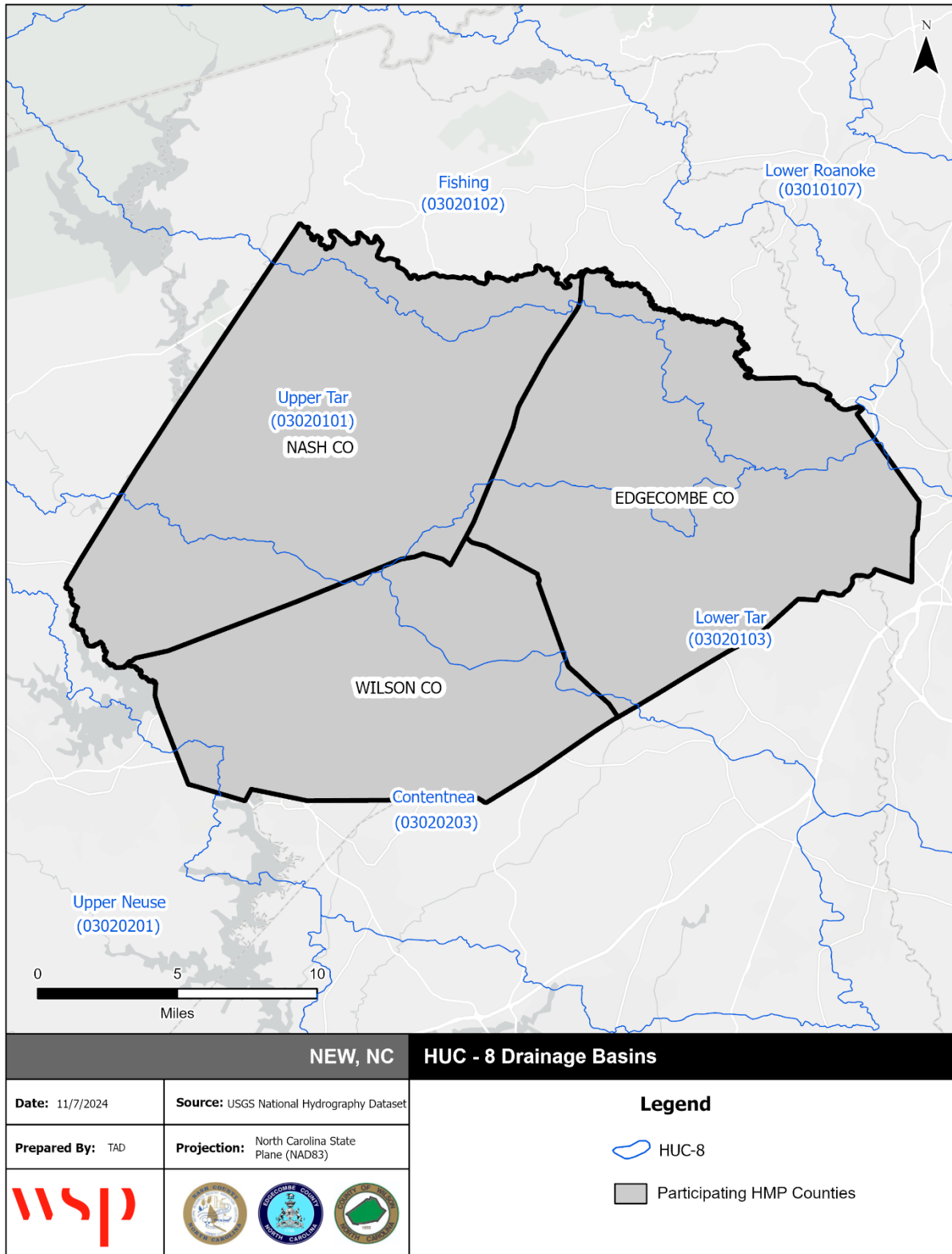
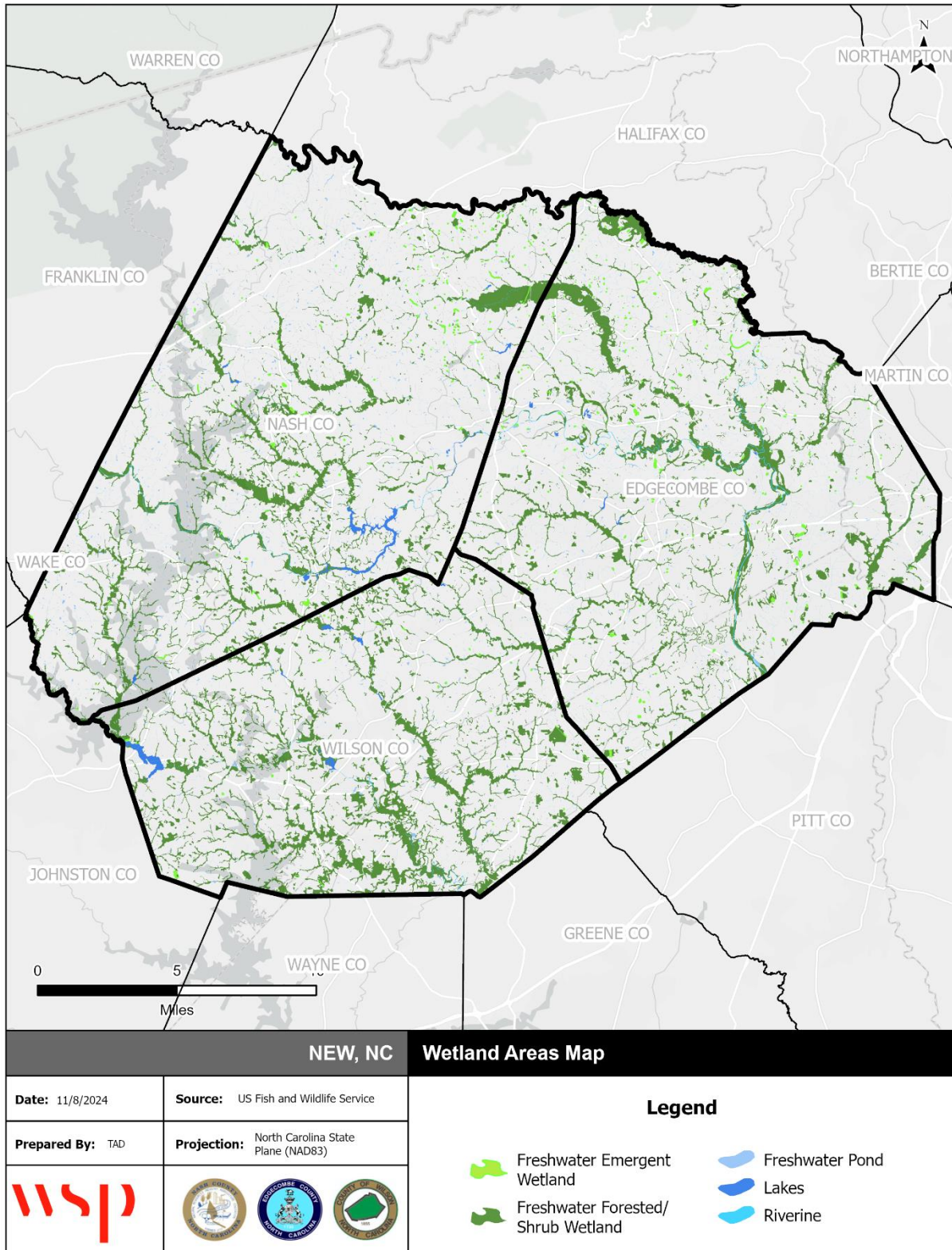


Figure 3.4 - Wetlands by Type in N.E.W. Region



PARKS, PRESERVE, AND CONSERVATION

Nash County has three community parks, which cover 113 acres, as well as three smaller town parks, each between 2-3 acres. Nashville, the Nash County seat, has two parks, a recreation center, and approximately one mile of trails. Rocky Mount, which is within both Nash and Edgecombe counties, has four parks, including a dog park.

Edgecombe County's main park space is the Indian Lake Sports Complex in Tarboro, which has a baseball field, four softball fields, two soccer fields, four tennis courts, and a playground. Tarboro also has a 15-acre town common. The 2021 Edgecombe County Parks & Recreation Master Plan identified 28 parks that were owned or operated by the County or one of its towns' parks and recreation departments.

Wilson County has 36 parks, most located in the City of Wilson. The County also has nearly 1,200 acres of recreational land use at Buckhorn Reservoir.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a regular listing of threatened species, endangered species, species of concern, and candidate species for counties across the United States. In total, Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties have 12 unique species that are listed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. Table 3.3 below lists the species identified as threatened, endangered, or other classification.

Table 3.3 – Threatened and Endangered Species

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status
Reptiles	American Alligator	Alligator mississippiensis	Threatened
Clams	Atlantic pigtoe	Fusconaia masoni	Threatened
Fishes	Carolina madtom	Noturus furiosus	Endangered
Clams	Dwarf wedgemussel	Alasmidonta heterodon	Endangered
Clams	Green floater	Lasmigona subviridis	Proposed Threatened
Mammals	Little brown bat	Myotis lucifugus	Under review
Insects	Monarch butterfly	Danaus plexippus	Proposed threatened
Flowering plants	Michaux's sumac	Rhus michauxii	Endangered
Amphibians	Neuse River waterdog	Necturus lewisi	Threatened
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker	Dryobates borealis	Threatened
Fishes	Shortnose sturgeon	Acipenser brevirostrum	Endangered
Clams	Tar River spiny mussel	Parvaspina steinstansana	Endangered

Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

3.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The N.E.W. Region experienced moderate growth from 2000 to 2010, but in recent years that trend has slowed and, in many cases, reversed. The three-county N.E.W. region had 233,626 residents at the time of the 2010 U.S. Census and a population of 222,654 in 2020 Census, which is an overall decline of 5 percent. Each county lost population between 2010 and 2020, and Edgecombe lost the greatest number of residents – 7,652 – in this period. The City of Rocky Mount, the largest city in the region, declined in population by 5 percent from 2010 to 2020. Each jurisdiction lost population between 2010 and 2020 – except for the towns of Dortches, Nashville, Middlesex, and Momeryer. The largest relative population gain was in the Nashville, which grew by over 85 percent, or an absolute population gain of 4,536 people. Table 3.4 provides population counts from 2000, 2010, and 2020 for each of the participating

SECTION 3: PLANNING AREA PROFILE

jurisdictions. Figure 3.5 shows population density by Census tract across the counties in persons per square mile.

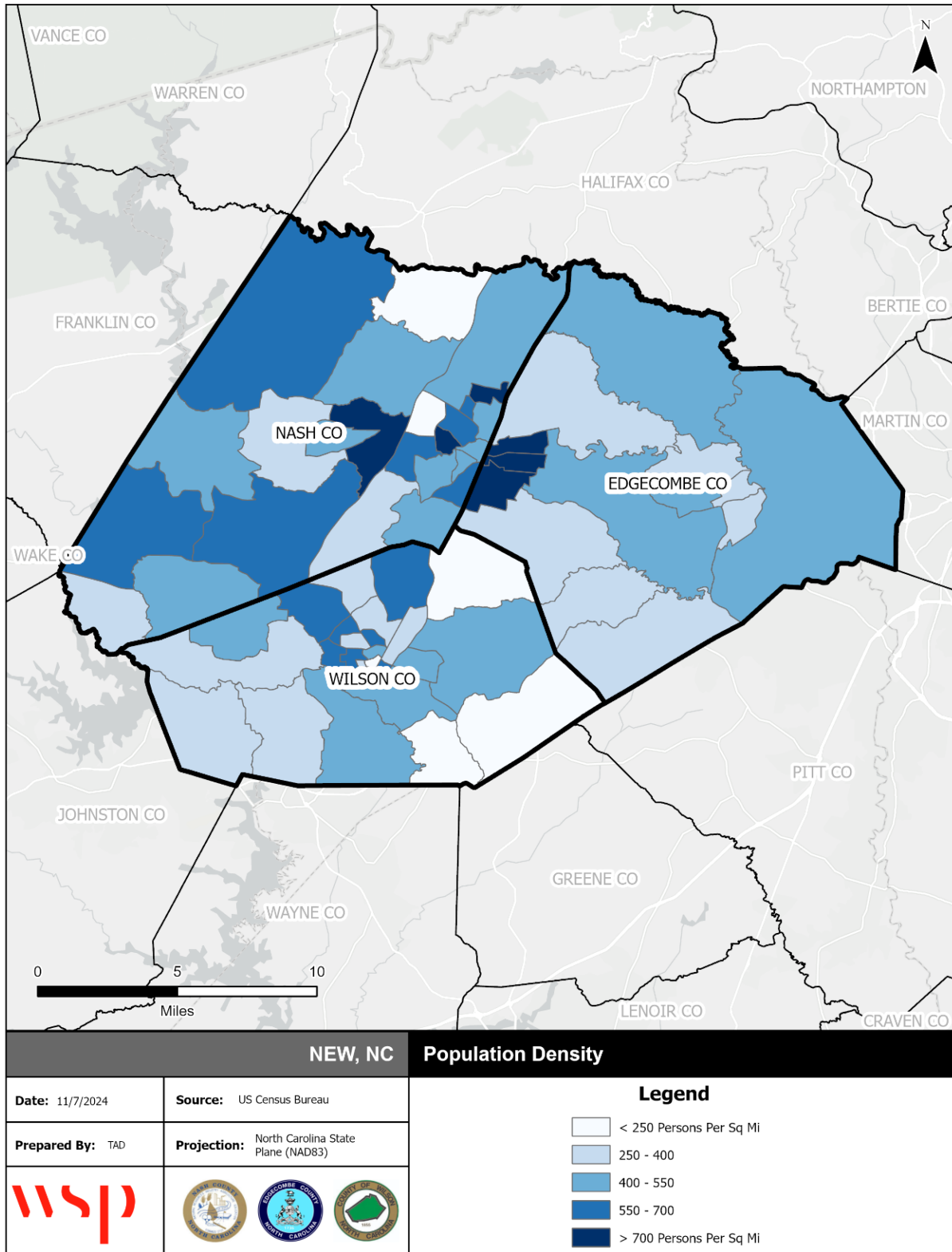
Table 3.4 – N.E.W. Region Population Counts

Jurisdiction	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	Total Change 2010-2020	% Change 2010-2020
Edgecombe County	56,552	48,900	-7,652	-14%
Rocky Mount*	57,477	54,341	-3,136	-5%
Conetoe	294	198	-96	-33%
Leggett	60	37	-23	-38%
Macclesfield	471	413	-58	-12%
Pinetops	1,374	1,200	-174	-13%
Princeville	2,082	1,254	-828	-40%
Sharpsburg*	2,024	1,697	-327	-16%
Speed	80	63	-17	-21%
Tarboro	11,415	10,721	-694	-6%
Whitakers*	744	627	-117	-16%
Nash County	95,840	94,970	-870	-1%
Bailey	569	568	-1	0%
Castalia	268	264	-4	-1%
Dortches	935	1,082	147	16%
Middlesex	822	912	90	11%
Momeyer	224	277	53	24%
Nashville	5,352	9,888	4,536	85%
Red Oak	3,430	3,342	-88	-3%
Spring Hope	1,320	1,309	-11	-1%
Wilson County	81,234	78,784	-2,450	-3%
Wilson	49,167	47,851	-1,316	-3%
Black Creek	769	692	-77	-10%
Elm City	1,298	1,218	-80	-6%
Lucama	1,108	1,036	-72	-6%
Saratoga	408	353	-55	-13%
Sims	282	275	-7	-2%
Stantonsburg	784	762	-22	-3%
N.E.W. Region Total	233,626	222,654	-10,972	-5%

Source: US Census Bureau Decennial Census 2010, Decennial Census 2020

Note: Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one County.

Figure 3.5 – Population Density, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The racial characteristics of the participating jurisdictions are shown in Table 3.5. There is no racial majority in the region, with the population 46% white and 42% black. One percent of the population describe themselves as Asian, and the remainder of the population describes themselves as some other race or two or more races. However, there is great geographic variation in these racial demographics. For example, Rocky Mount, Conetoe, Pinetops, Sharpsburg, Speed, Princeville, and Whitakers are all more than 60% black; Momeyer, Macclesfield, and Red Oak are more than 70% white; and Lucama and Bailey have larger Hispanic populations, at 27% and 20% respectively.

Table 3.5 – Racial Demographics of N.E.W. Region Jurisdictions, 2020

Jurisdiction	White, %	Black, %	Asian, %	Other Race, %	Two or More Races, %	Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin*, %
Edgecombe County	36%	56%	0%	4%	3%	6%
Rocky Mount	27%	64%	1%	4%	4%	5%
Conetoe	30%	67%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Leggett	65%	30%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Macclesfield	72%	13%	3%	6%	5%	8%
Pinetops	34%	63%	0%	1%	2%	2%
Princeville	3%	93%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Sharpsburg	32%	62%	0%	2%	4%	3%
Speed	32%	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tarboro	41%	51%	1%	4%	4%	5%
Whitakers	26%	69%	0%	1%	3%	2%
Nash County	50%	39%	1%	6%	4%	8%
Bailey	61%	16%	1%	14%	8%	20%
Castalia	51%	41%	0%	6%	2%	8%
Dortches	68%	25%	1%	2%	4%	3%
Middlesex	51%	33%	1%	11%	5%	14%
Momeyer	82%	10%	0%	4%	3%	4%
Nashville	53%	39%	0%	4%	3%	4%
Red Oak	82%	13%	0%	2%	3%	2%
Spring Hope	40%	50%	0%	4%	5%	5%
Wilson County	47%	38%	1%	6%	4%	11%
Wilson	38%	48%	2%	7%	5%	10%
Black Creek	64%	27%	0%	4%	6%	8%
Elm City	34%	54%	2%	5%	5%	8%
Lucama	48%	23%	0%	20%	9%	27%
Saratoga	45%	46%	0%	5%	4%	7%
Sims	65%	15%	0%	7%	12%	15%
Stantonsburg	47%	43%	0%	4%	5%	8%
N.E.W. Region Total	46%	42%	1%	8%	5%	9%

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories

Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. That is to say that even if different groups share similar exposure to a hazard, some groups may have a greater capacity to anticipate, cope, and recover from a disaster than others. Social vulnerability often refers to the population characteristics that have historically put certain

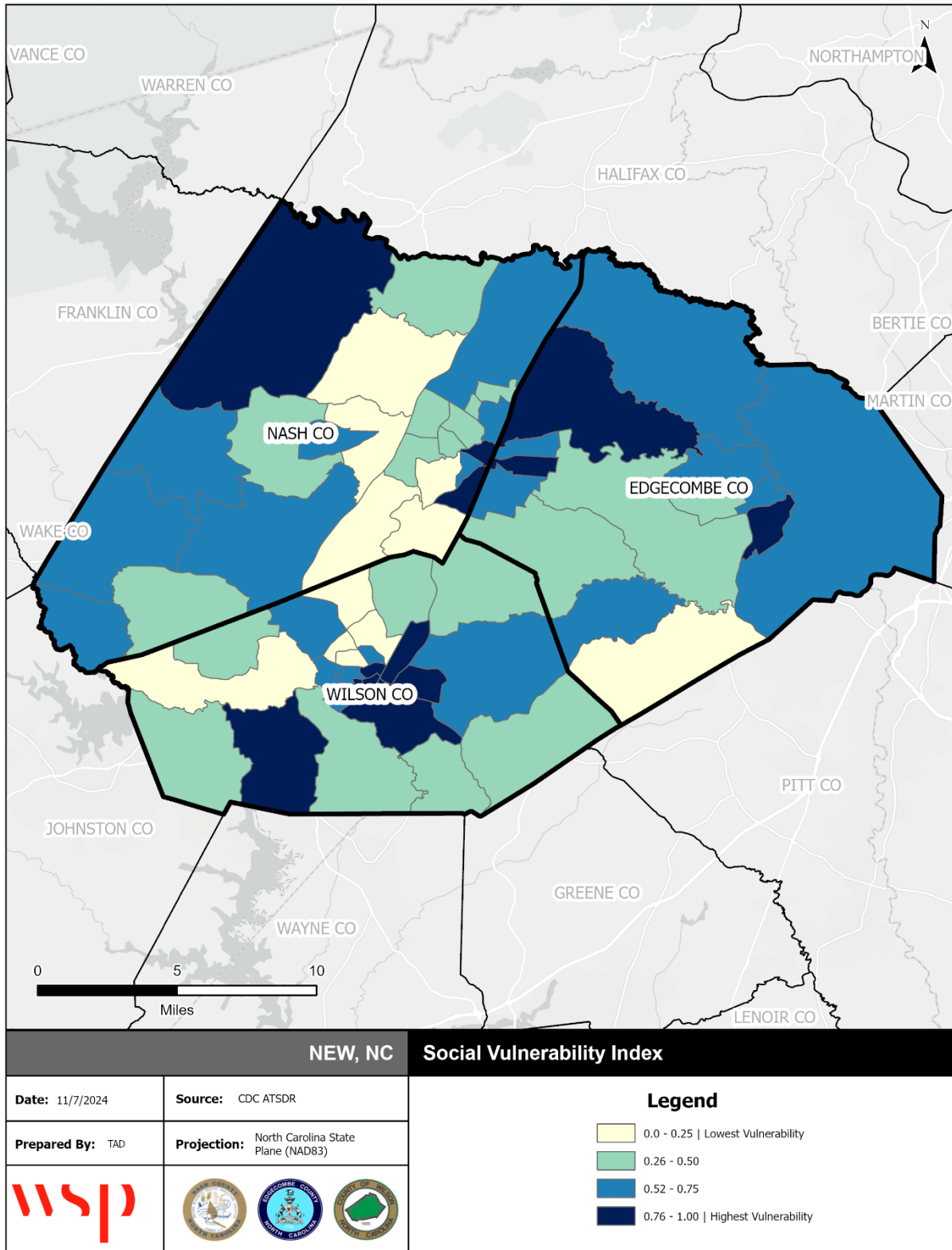
groups of people at varying risk when they are exposed to the impacts of a hazard event (Cutter, 2003; Berke et al., 2019). Common and determining characteristics include age, gender, income, race, and ethnicity, and language capacity (Cutter et al., 2003; Berke et al., 2015). However, additional characteristics can include social networks, education, cultural knowledge, and political power (Otto et al., 2017). Social vulnerability considerations were included in this plan update to identify areas across the County that might be more vulnerable to hazard impacts based on a number of factors.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed a social vulnerability index (SVI) to measure the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses such as natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. The CDC's SVI indicates the relative vulnerability within census tracts based on 15 social factors: poverty, unemployment, income, education, age, disability, household composition, minority status, language, housing type, and transportation access. Higher social vulnerability is an indicator that a community may be limited in its ability to respond to and recover from hazard events. Therefore, using this SVI information can help the Region and jurisdictions to prioritize pre-disaster aid, allocate emergency preparedness and response resources, and plan for the provision of recovery support. Results are presented via a score ranging from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability).

The overall SVI scores reported for the N.E.W. Region counties are 0.7475 for Nash County, 0.8788 for Edgecombe County, and 0.8687 for Wilson County. This represents medium-high vulnerability for Nash County and high vulnerability for Edgecombe and Wilson Counties when compared to the state average.

When viewed by Census tract, some areas of relatively lower social vulnerability are apparent around the western side of Rocky Mount in Nash County, west and north of Wilson in Wilson County, and southeast of Pinetops and Macclesfield in Edgecombe County. Figure 3.6 displays 2022 CDC SVI data for Nash, Edgecombe and Wilson Counties by Census tract.

Figure 3.6 – Social Vulnerability Index by Census Tract, 2022



3.3 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As of January 6, 2025, Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties had 97 listings on the National Register of Historic Places. This list includes 26 Historic Districts. Listing on the National Register signifies that these structures and districts have been determined to be worthy of preservation for their historical or cultural values. Additionally, one of these properties, located in Tarboro, is listed as a National Historic Landmark.

Table 3.6 – National Register of Historic Places Listings in Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties

Ref#	Property Name	Status Date	Category	City	County
06000867	Morgan School	9/15/2006	Building	Bailey	Nash
71000577	St. John's Episcopal Church	2/18/1971	Building	Battleboro	Edgecombe
74001360	Meadows, The	5/16/1974	Building	Battleboro	Nash
82003491	Bellamy-Philips House	7/12/1982	Building	Battleboro	Nash
72000961	Old Town Plantation	12/1/1983	Building	Battleboro	Edgecombe
86000765	Aycock, Manalcus, House	2/13/1986	Building	Black Creek	Wilson
86000771	Lucas, Dr. H. D., House	2/13/1986	Building	Black Creek	Wilson
86001659	Black Creek Rural Historic District	10/14/1986	District	Black Creek	Wilson
100002597	Castalia School	6/22/2018	Building	Castalia	Nash
74001348	Wilkinson-Dozier House	10/23/1974	Building	Conetoe	Edgecombe
90000791	Worsley--Burnette House	5/24/1990	Building	Conetoe	Edgecombe
72000979	Dortch House	12/26/1972	Building	Dortches	Nash
88001050	Hart, Dr. Franklin, Farm	7/21/1988	District	Drake	Nash
86000763	Langley, W. H., House	2/13/1986	Building	Elm City	Wilson
86000769	Webb--Barron--Wells House	2/13/1986	Building	Elm City	Wilson
86000770	Elm City Municipal Historic District	2/13/1986	District	Elm City	Wilson
74001361	Arrington, Gen. Joseph, House	7/15/1974	Building	Hilliardston	Nash
16000561	Burt--Arrington House	8/22/2016	Building	Hilliardston	Nash
74001347	Mount Prospect	11/20/1974	Building	Leggett	Edgecombe
82003451	Cedar Lane	4/15/1982	Building	Leggett	Edgecombe
14000518	Savage, William and Susan, House	8/25/2014	Building	Leggett	Edgecombe
86000772	Lucama Municipal Historic District	2/13/1986	District	Lucama	Wilson
05001412	Bracebridge Hall (Boundary Increase)	12/16/2005	District	Macclesfield	Edgecombe
80002825	Nobles, Dr. A. B., House and McKendree Church	6/19/1980	Building	Mercer	Edgecombe
80002889	Taylor's Mill	5/28/1980	Building	Middlesex	Nash
79001739	Nash County Courthouse	5/10/1979	Building	Nashville	Nash
82003492	Rose Hill	4/28/1982	Building	Nashville	Nash
85002414	Bissette--Cooley House	9/19/1985	Building	Nashville	Nash
87001185	Nashville Historic District	7/22/1987	District	Nashville	Nash
02000007	Thompson, Alfred and Martha Jane, House and Williams Barn	2/14/2002	Building	New Hope	Wilson
82003450	Vinedale	7/15/1982	Building	Pinetops	Edgecombe
00001615	Princeville School	1/9/2001	Building	Princeville	Edgecombe
74001362	Black Jack	7/31/1974	Building	Red Oak	Nash

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Ref#	Property Name	Status Date	Category	City	County
06000293	Red Oak Community House	4/19/2006	Building	Red Oak	Nash
70000463	Stonewall	6/2/1970	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
80002891	Rocky Mount Mills	2/1/1980	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
80002826	Rocky Mount Central City Historic District	6/19/1980	District	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe
80002890	Machaven	11/25/1980	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
82003493	Benvenue	4/29/1982	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
82003494	Rocky Mount Electric Power Plant	7/15/1982	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
89002132	Bellemonte	12/21/1989	Building	Rocky Mount	Nash
99000479	Rocky Mount Mills Village Historic District	4/22/1999	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
99001365	Edgemont Historic District	11/12/1999	District	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe
99001367	Falls Road Historic District	11/12/1999	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
99001368	Villa Place Historic District	11/12/1999	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
02000931	West Haven Historic District	9/6/2002	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
02000942	Villa Place Historic District (Boundary Increase)	9/6/2002	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
02000989	Edgemont Historic District (Boundary Increase)	9/14/2002	District	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe
09000659	Rocky Mount Central City Historic District (Boundary Increase and Decrease)	8/27/2009	District	Rocky Mount	Nash
11001042	Lincoln Park Historic District	1/20/2012	District	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe
82003530	Scarborough, Maj. James, House	6/14/1982	Building	Saratoga	Wilson
86000759	Bullock--Dew House	2/13/1986	Building	Sims	Wilson
86001647	Brantley, Dr. Hassell, House	8/14/1986	Building	Spring Hope	Nash
88001591	Spring Hope Historic District	9/15/1988	District	Spring Hope	Nash
13001028	Valentine--Wilder House	12/31/2013	Building	Spring Hope	Nash
86000695	Ward--Applewhite--Thompson House	2/13/1986	Building	Stantonsburg	Wilson
86000696	Applewhite, W. H., House	2/13/1986	Building	Stantonsburg	Wilson
86000767	Edmondson--Woodward House	2/13/1986	Building	Stantonsburg	Wilson
70000453	Tarboro Town Common	9/30/1970	Site	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000578	Barracks, The	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000579	Bracebridge Hall	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000580	Calvary Episcopal Church and Churchyard	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000581	Coolmore Plantation	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000582	Cotton Press	2/18/1971	Structure	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000583	Grove, The	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000584	Piney Prospect	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
71000585	Walston-Bulluck House	2/18/1971	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
73001339	Coats House	4/3/1973	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
76001320	Redmond-Shackelford House	12/12/1976	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
80002827	Eastern Star Baptist Church	4/2/1980	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
80002828	Edgecombe Agricultural Works	4/2/1980	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe

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Ref#	Property Name	Status Date	Category	City	County
80002829	Oakland Plantation	4/2/1980	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
80002830	Railroad Depot Complex	4/2/1980	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
80002831	St. Paul Baptist Church	4/2/1980	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
80002832	Tarboro Historic District	4/2/1980	District	Tarboro	Edgecombe
84000532	Howell Homeplace	12/20/1984	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
87001901	Lone Pine	11/6/1987	District	Tarboro	Edgecombe
00001232	Quigless Clinic	10/27/2000	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
06000226	Batts House and Outbuildings	4/5/2006	Building	Tarboro	Edgecombe
100002803	C.S.S. COL. HILL (side-wheel steamer)	8/31/2018	Structure	Tarboro	Edgecombe
02000988	Porter Houses & Armstrong Kitchen	9/14/2002	Building	Whitakers	Edgecombe
78001986	Branch Banking	8/11/1978	Building	Wilson	Wilson
79001765	Wilson County Courthouse	5/10/1979	Building	Wilson	Wilson
82003533	Rountree, Moses, House	4/26/1982	Building	Wilson	Wilson
82003532	Davis-Whitehead-Harriss House	6/14/1982	Building	Wilson	Wilson
82003531	Cherry Hotel	8/26/1982	Building	Wilson	Wilson
83004004	Williams, Olzie Whitehead, House	12/19/1983	Building	Wilson	Wilson
84000736	Old Wilson Historic District	12/20/1984	District	Wilson	Wilson
84001033	West Nash Street Historic District	12/20/1984	District	Wilson	Wilson
84003876	Wilson Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District	12/20/1984	District	Wilson	Wilson
86000764	Barnes, Gen. Joshua, House	2/13/1986	Building	Wilson	Wilson
86000766	Pender, Joseph John, House	2/13/1986	Building	Wilson	Wilson
86001656	Upper Town Creek Rural Historic District	8/29/1986	District	Wilson	Wilson
86001657	Woodard Family Rural Historic District	8/29/1986	District	Wilson	Wilson
88000371	East Wilson Historic District	4/11/1988	District	Wilson	Wilson
88002084	Broad--Kenan Streets Historic District	10/27/1988	District	Wilson	Wilson
100004320	Caromount Mills, Inc.-Burlington Industries, Inc. Plant	8/26/2019	Industry	Rocky Mount	Nash

Source: National Parks Service, National Register of Historic Places, January 2025

3.4 HOUSING

According to the 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, there are 101,317 housing units in Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties, of which 87 percent are occupied. Approximately 39 percent of occupied units are renter-occupied. A high percentage of renters is an indicator of higher pre- and post-disaster vulnerability because, according to Cutter, et al. (2003), renters often do not have the financial resources of homeowners, are more transient, are less likely to have information about or access to recovery aid following a disaster and are more likely to require temporary shelter following a disaster.

Median home value is \$171,100 in Nash County, \$116,800 in Edgecombe County, and \$171,800 in Wilson County. Householders of 8.5 percent of occupied housing units have no vehicle available to them; these residents may have difficulty in the event of an evacuation.

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Over 63 percent of housing units in the region are detached single family homes. Approximately 19.2 percent of units are mobile homes, which can be more vulnerable to certain hazards, such as tornadoes and windstorms, especially if they aren't secured with tie downs.

The region's housing stock is aging, with 59 percent of all units built prior to 1990. Age can indicate the potential vulnerability of a structure to certain hazards. For example, Nash County entered the National Flood Insurance Program as a regular participant in 1978, Edgecombe entered in 1981, and Wilson entered in 1983. Therefore, based on housing age estimates around 55 percent of housing in the region was built before any floodplain development restrictions were required.

Table 3.7 – Housing Characteristics

Jurisdiction	Housing Units (2018)	Housing Units (2023)	Housing Units Percent Change (2018-2023)	Owner-Occupied, Percent (2023)	Vacant Units, Percent (2023)	Median Home Value (2023)
Edgecombe County	24,945	23,258	-7%	84%	16%	\$116,800
Rocky Mount	26,355	27,052	3%	85.6%	14.4%	\$148,300
Conetoe	167	143	-14%	83.9%	16.1%	\$79,000
Leggett	33	36	9%	72.2%	27.8%	N/A
Macclesfield	293	184	-37%	73.4%	26.6%	\$116,000
Pinetops	652	681	4%	88.0%	12.0%	\$132,600
Princeville	1,125	705	-37%	75.5%	24.5%	\$99,100
Sharpsburg*	1,014	803	-21%	78.3%	21.7%	\$116,700
Speed	55	55	0%	83.6%	16.4%	\$75,400
Tarboro	5,170	5,379	4%	88.7%	11.3%	\$155,500
Whitakers*	427	338	-21%	68.6%	31.4%	\$125,900
Nash County	42,876	43,357	4%	87.6%	12.4%	\$171,100
Bailey	230	282	23%	66.7%	33.3%	\$124,200
Castalia	202	167	-17%	55.1%	44.9%	N/A
Dortches	495	502	1%	89.2%	10.8%	\$230,600
Middlesex	491	567	15%	76.7%	23.3%	\$213,800
Momeyer	136	165	21%	93.3%	6.7%	\$91,500
Nashville	2,672	4,216	58%	88.7%	11.3%	\$197,600
Red Oak	1,500	1,538	3%	96.7%	3.3%	\$236,200
Spring Hope	720	760	6%	88.4%	11.6%	\$142,400
Wilson County	36,005	36,702	2%	89.5%	10.5%	\$171,800
Wilson	22,051	36,702	66%	89.5%	10.5%	\$171,800
Black	299	352	18%	79.8%	20.2%	\$112,100
Elm City	589	596	1%	87.8%	12.2%	\$106,600
Lucama	515	407	-21%	92.4%	7.6%	\$98,200
Saratoga	219	201	-8%	73.1%	26.9%	\$95,000
Sims	206	168	-18%	91.7%	8.3%	\$214,700
Stantonsburg	374	419	12%	86.4%	13.6%	\$120,200
N.E.W. Region Total	103,826	103,317	0%	87.4%	12.5%	\$148,561

Source: American Community Survey 2014-2018, 2019-2023, 5-Year Estimates

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.5.1 TRANSPORTATION

There are several major roadways that cross the N.E.W. region, including Interstate 95, which runs north-south through eastern Nash County and western Wilson County; Interstate 795, which provides an alternate route south past the City of Wilson; US Highway 64, which runs east-west through Nash and Edgecombe Counties; and US Highway 265, which runs east-west through Nash and Wilson Counties. Additional state routes through the region include NC 97, NC 231, NC 58, NC 581, NC 43, NC 48, NC 258, and NC 4.

Rocky Mount-Wilson Airport is the primary airport in the region. It does not service any commercial airlines, but provides a hub for private, corporate flights to the region.

Multiple rail lines run through the region, providing both freight and passenger transportation. Freight rail routes in the region include CSX Transportation and Carolina Coastal lines. There are multiple CSX lines in the region; one CSX line runs north-south along the Nash and Edgecombe County border, passing through Rocky Mount and into Wilson County through the City of Wilson before splitting, with one line heading southwest to Johnston County and the other heading south into Wayne County. Another CSX line runs east from Rocky Mount to Tarboro and southeast into Pitt County. The Carolina Coastal lines run east-west, one passes through central Nash County to Rocky Mount and the other passes from Wake County through southern Nash County and central Wilson County through the City of Wilson. Passenger routes through the region include the Carolinian, Silver Star, and Palmetto/Silver Meteor routes, which run together with the north-south CSX line along the Nash and Edgecombe County border, into Wilson County, and southwest into Johnston County.

Larger cities in the region, including Rocky Mount and Wilson, run public intra-city bus services.

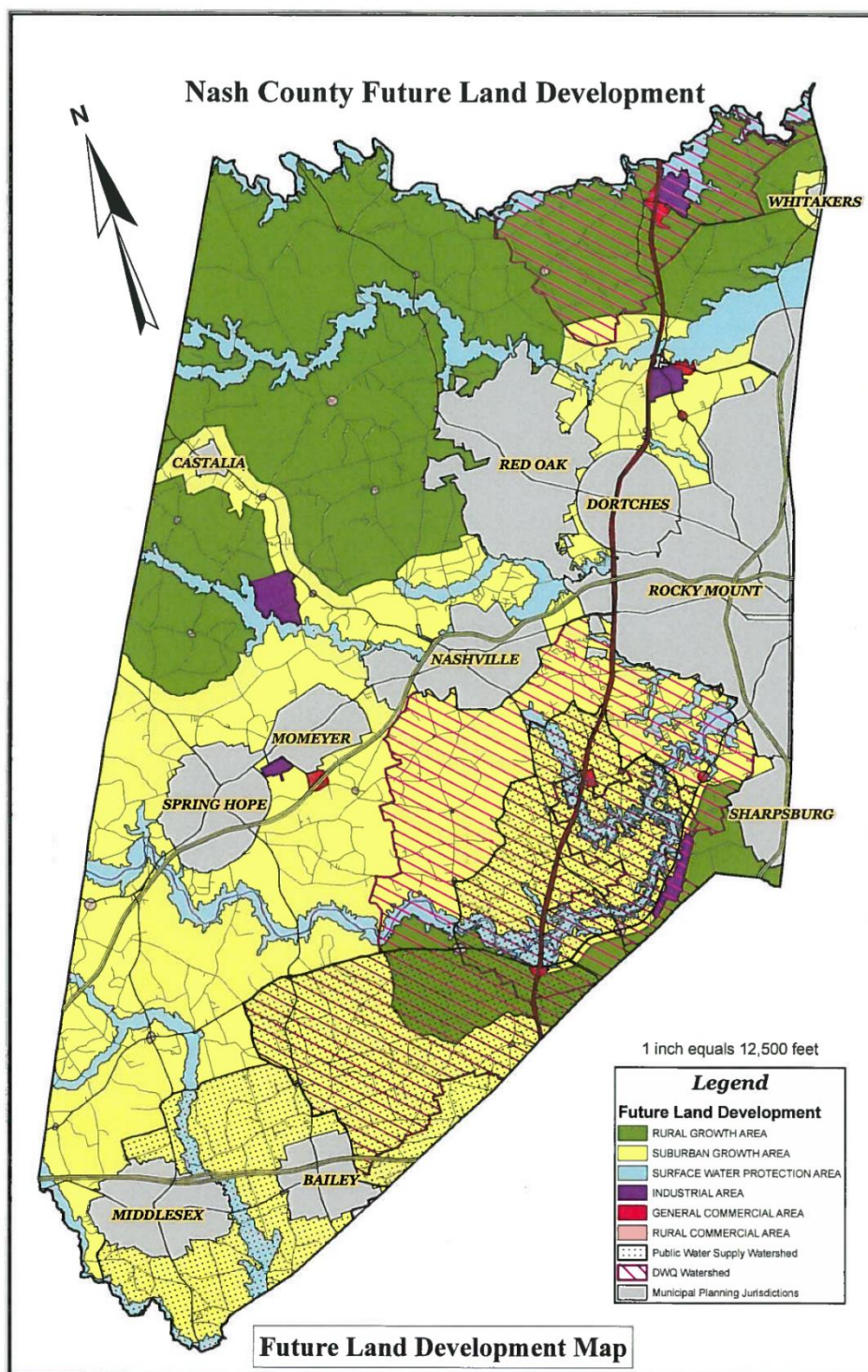
3.6 CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties each manage land use for their unincorporated areas through land development or comprehensive plans, detailed below. Incorporated communities are responsible for their own land use planning. In addition to county level land use planning, this section reviews land use planning and trends in development in communities that participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program, as they are more likely to undertake higher standards for mitigation and floodplain management through land use.

NASH COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2006

The 2008 Nash County Land Development Plan details six future land use categories: rural growth area, suburban growth area, surface water protection area, general commercial area, rural commercial area, and industrial area. Most of the county is designated as suburban growth area. While growth can occur within most of these areas, the surface water protection area designates a 1000' buffer around any water body being protected, and development is discouraged in this buffer area. The future land development map detailing the spatial distribution of these land use categories is shown in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7 – Nash County Future Land Use

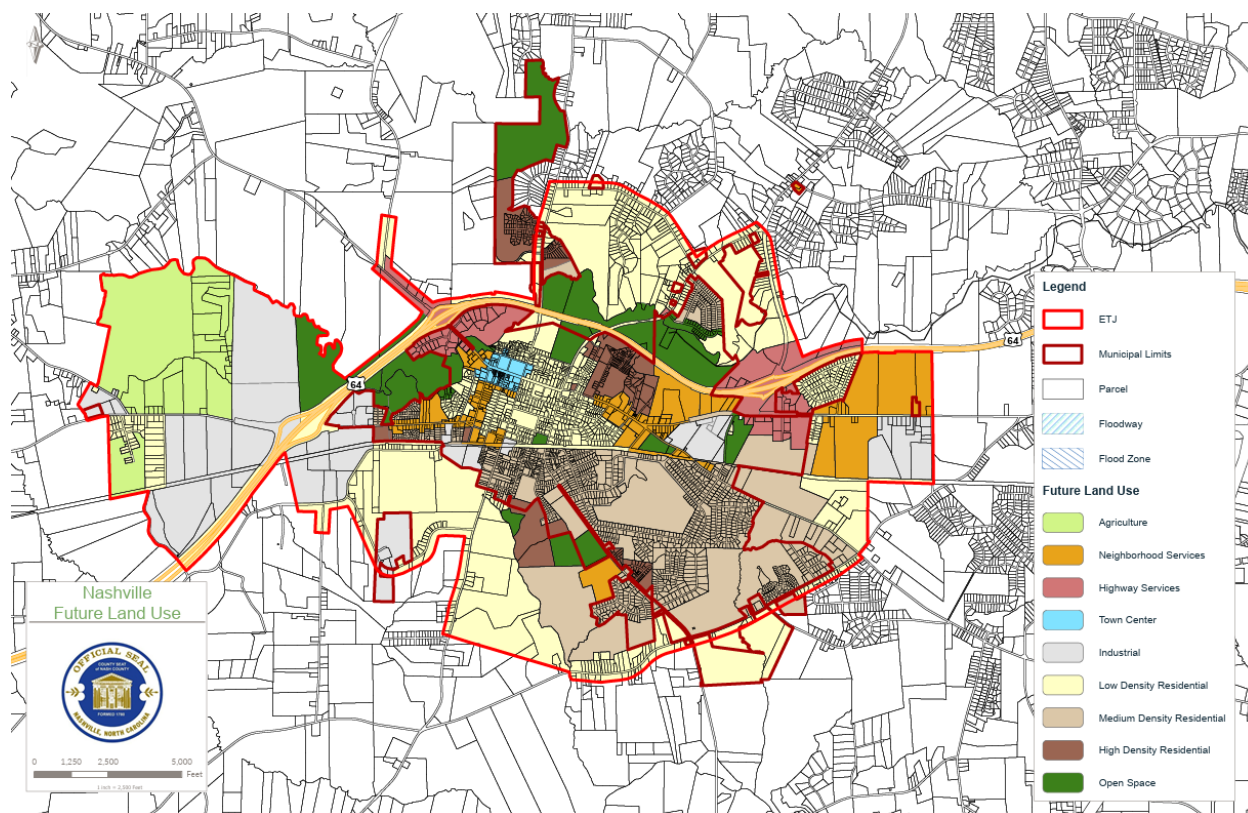


Source: Nash County Land Development Plan, 2006

NASHVILLE

The Town of Nashville 2021 Comprehensive Plan update provides future land use planning for the town and its extra-territorial jurisdiction. The plan includes agricultural and open space areas where development is not encouraged or expected. There are also several small area plans, including Barnes Street Corridor Development and Cooke Road Industrial Tech-Flex Park, where new development is planned. Nashville's Future Land Use Map is shown in Figure 3.8.

Figure 3.8 – Nashville Future Land Use

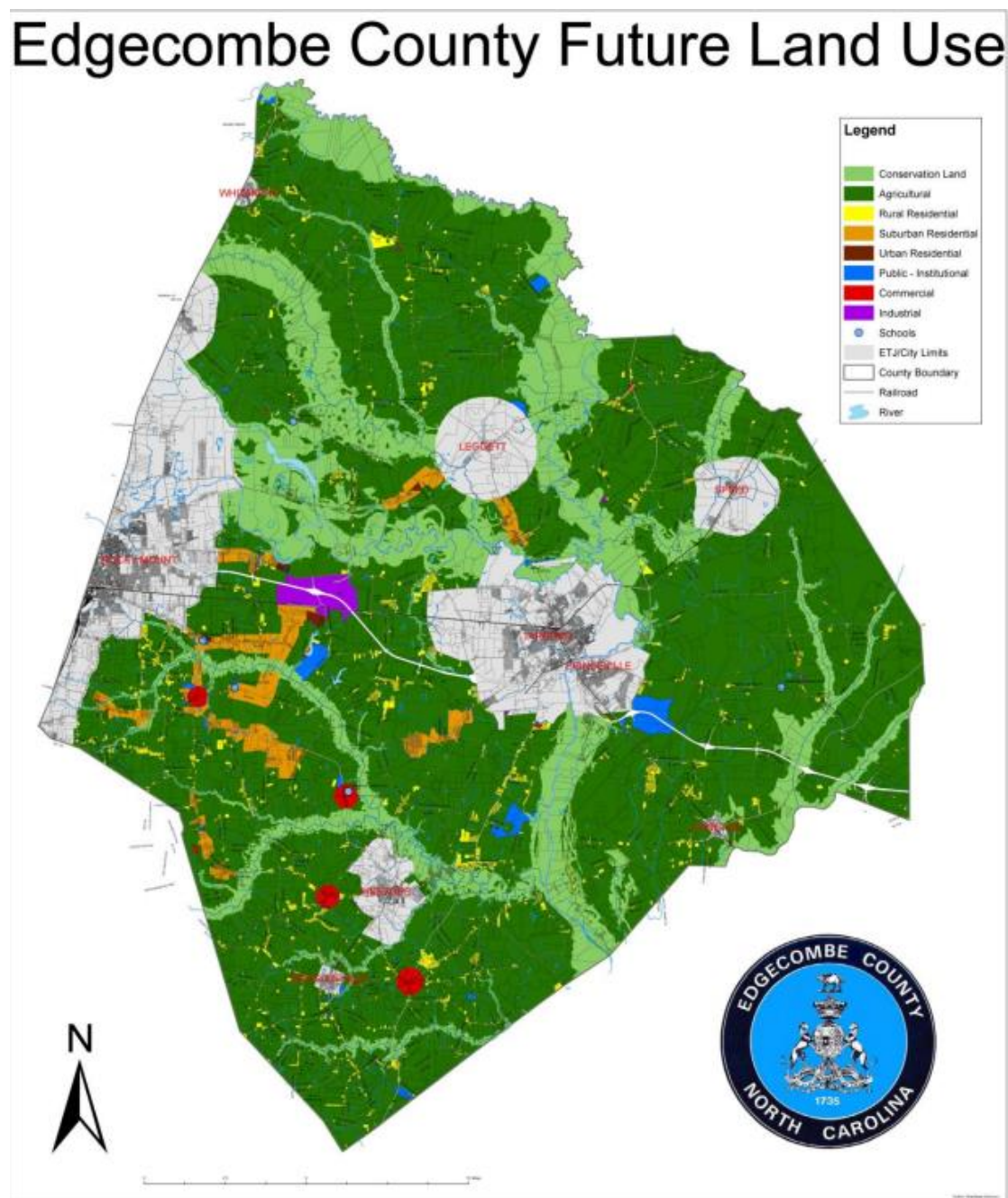


Source: Town of Nashville Comprehensive Plan, 2021

EDGECOMBE COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2014

The 2014 Edgecombe County Land Development Plan predicts a slow pace of development but aims for strong, high-quality development that reduces rural sprawl and preserves resources. A map of Edgecombe County's growth areas is shown in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9 – Edgecombe County Future Land Use



Source: 2006 Edgecombe County Land Development Plan, 2014

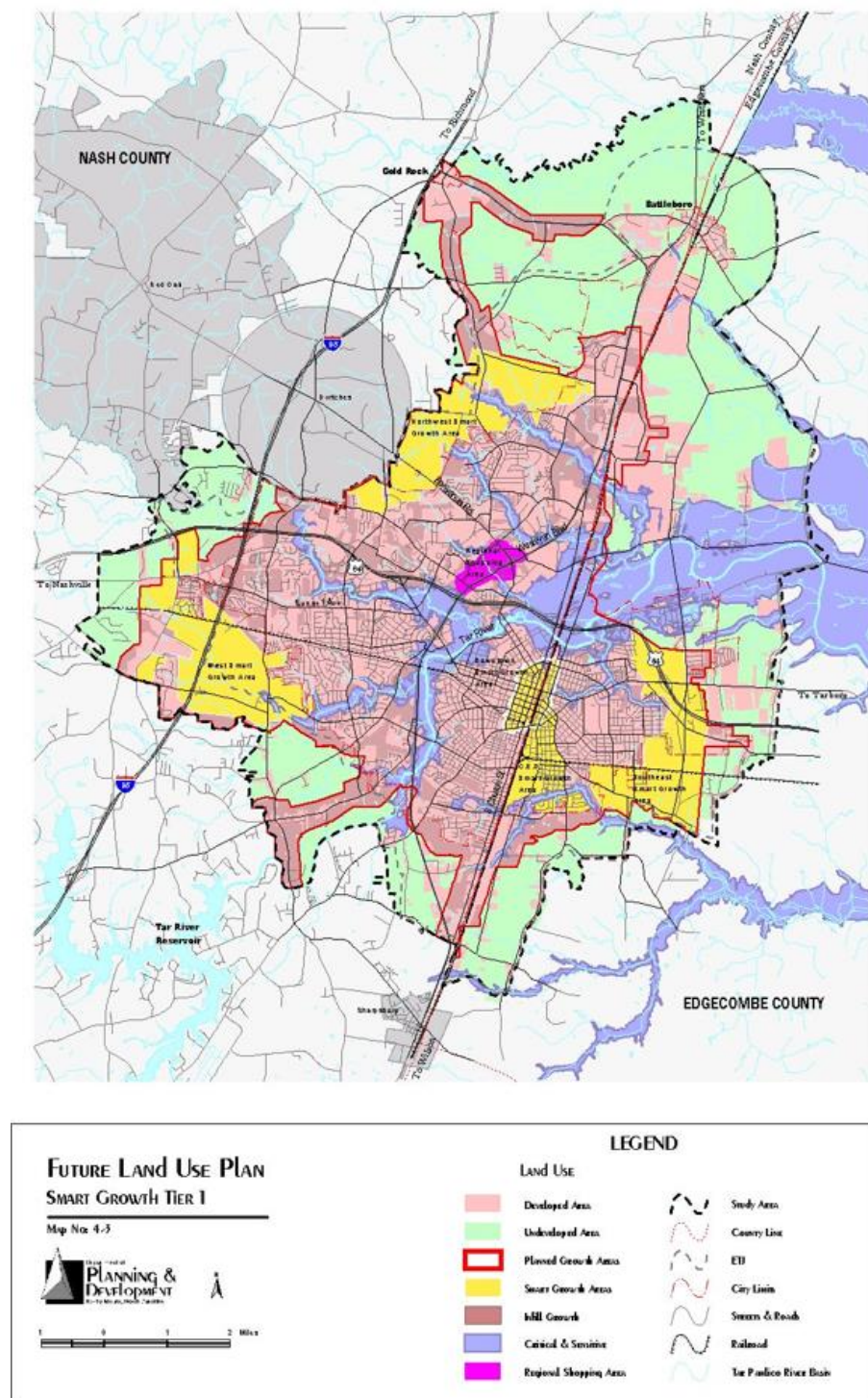
ROCKY MOUNT

The 2003 Together Tomorrow – Tier 1 Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan serves as the planning document that guides the growth and development decisions of Rocky Mount. The comprehensive plan designates its future land by Planned Growth Areas, Five Smart Growth Areas, and Critical and Sensitive areas within the City’s jurisdiction and its extraterritorial jurisdiction for a 20-year planning horizon. This land designation is intended to establish balanced “Inward” and “Outward” growth which aims to

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encourage growth of undeveloped land available within the city while at the same time fostering new growth on the City's periphery. The Southeast, West and Northwest Smart Growth Areas provide the opportunity for "Outward Growth" while the Downtown Smart Growth Area and the Community Enterprise District Smart Growth Area provides for "Inward Growth" and "Revitalization." The City of Rocky Mount's future land use map is shown in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10 – Rocky Mount Future Land Use



TARBORO

The 2023 Downtown Area Wide Plan serves as the current planning document for future growth within the downtown planning area in the Town of Tarboro. The plan includes sections focused on area wide land use and future development. Goals from the plan focus on developing more retail and cultural offerings that will attract more visitors to experience Tarboro while supporting more residents to live downtown. The plan also promotes the revitalization and redevelopment of industrial properties found to the west of downtown by changing the zoning to mixed use. Additionally, the plan seeks to redevelop parks and open spaces along the Tar River as they prioritize community flood resiliency and hazard mitigation. Figure 3.11 shows one alternative for redevelopment in downtown Tarboro.

Figure 3.11 - Downtown Tarboro Development Alternative



Legend

- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- RETAIL
- STREETScape IMPROVEMENT

WILSON COUNTY 2045 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, 2024

The Wilson County 2045 Comprehensive Plan contains a chapter on land use and growth management and outlines several future land use areas – agriculture/rural, municipal centers, employment centers, reserved growth areas, rural commercial crossroads, and conservation. Municipal centers represent the

county's 9 towns and cities, which govern their own growth. Most of the county – 89% - is undeveloped and is reserved for agriculture/rural land uses. The future land use map for Wilson County is shown in Figure 3.12.

Figure 3.12 – Wilson County Future Land Use



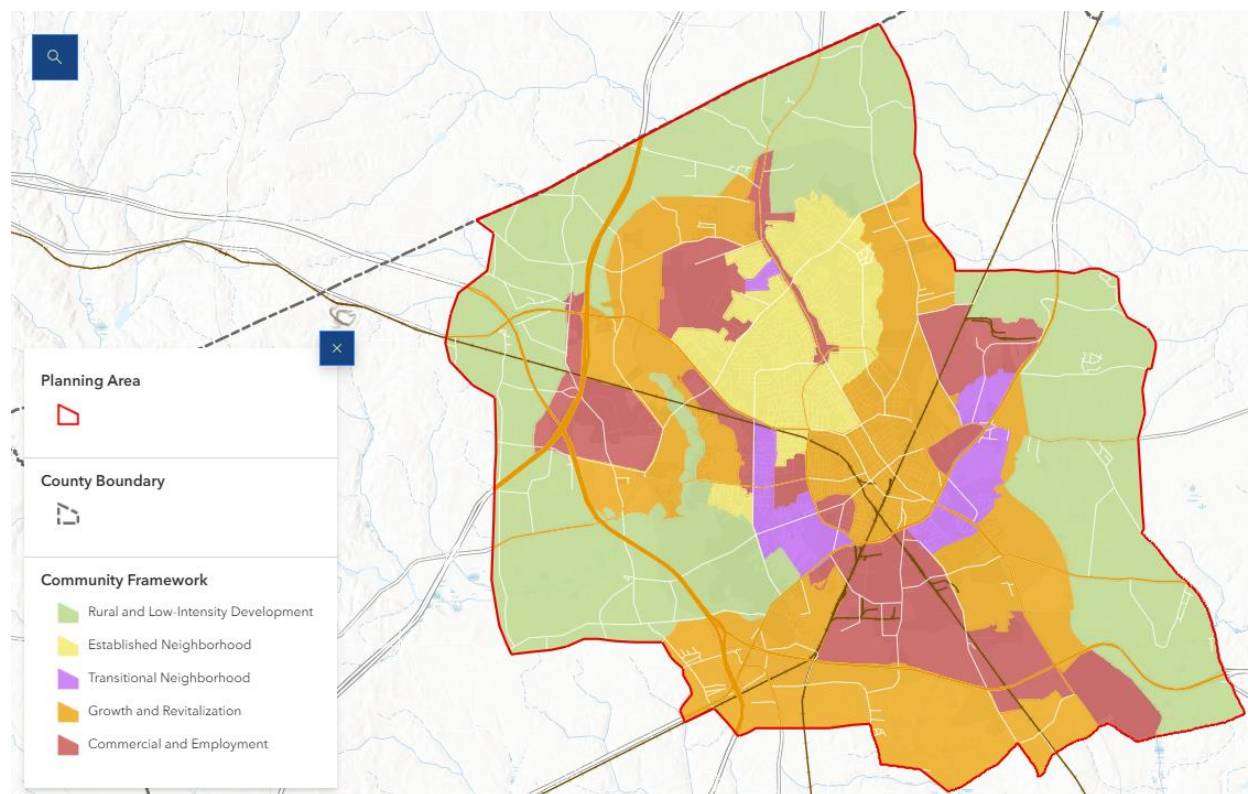
Source: Wilson County 2045 Comprehensive Plan

WILSON GROWING TOGETHER: THE 2043 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The City of Wilson County 2043 Comprehensive Plan update was adopted in April 2024 and provides guidance on Wilson's future, including addressing equity and community reinvestment, promoting workforce advancement, modernizing transportation infrastructure, improving sustainability and resilience, and providing fiscally sustainable public services and facilities. The plan contains a Future Land Use Map and a high-level Community Framework Map that identifies existing and future growth locations. The plan also includes a Conserving Green Places chapter, which includes floodplain mapping and policies to conserve environmentally sensitive areas.

The Community Framework Map is shown in Figure 3.13. Growth and Revitalization areas and Commercial and Employment areas are expected to experience growth and development in the future. Rural and Low Intensity Development areas are expected to remain undeveloped and Established Neighborhoods are not expected to change.

Figure 3.13 – City of Wilson Community Framework Map



Source: Wilson Growing Together: 2043 Comprehensive Plan Update

3.7 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

3.7.1 WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

Per the 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median household income was \$60,704 in Nash County, \$48,480 in Edgecombe County, and \$51,381 in Wilson County. All three counties have a significantly lower median income than the state's average median household income (\$86,947); Edgecombe County's is about 56 percent lower than the state average. Approximately 10.4 percent of the population is considered to be living below the poverty level in Nash County, 19 percent in Edgecombe County, and 15.5 percent in Wilson County. The poverty rate is at or above 30 percent in six municipalities, Castalia, Conetoe, and Lucama.

Table 3.8 shows employment statistics for all participating jurisdictions. Table 3.9 shows occupation statistics for all participating jurisdictions.

Table 3.8 – Employment Statistics for N.E.W. Region Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Population in Labor Force	Percent Employed* (%)	Percent Unemployed* (%)	Percent Not in Labor Force* (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Edgecombe County	22,461	52.90%	4.60%	42.40%	8.00%
City of Rocky Mount*	25,797	53.7%	4.7%	41.5%	8.1%
Conetoe	134	40.4%	1.2%	58.4%	3.0%
Leggett	16	43.2%	0%	56.8%	0%
Macclesfield	155	53.4%	1.8%	44.8%	3.2%
Pinetops	645	56.4%	2.5%	41.1%	4.2%
Princeville	680	51.0%	4.8%	44.1%	8.7%
Sharpsburg*	687	60.9%	0%	39.1%	0%
Speed	46	59.7%	0.00%	40.3%	0%
Tarboro	4,523	51.6%	1.2%	47.2%	2.3%
Whitakers*	250	64.3%	7.1%	28.6%	10%
Nash County	45,641	55.60%	3.70%	40.70%	6.20%
Bailey	201	52.3%	1.9%	45.8%	3.5%
Castalia	78	43.8%	4.3%	51.9%	9.0%
Dortches	576	52.30%	1.60%	43.50%	2.90%
Middlesex	481	59.1%	0.4%	40.5%	0.6%
Momeyer	194	58.4%	5.2%	36.4%	8.2%
Nashville	4842	56.1%	5.8%	38%	9.4%
Red Oak	1435	50.1%	0%	49.9%	0.0%
Spring Hope	520	40.5%	3.0%	54.9%	6.8%
Wilson County	35,789	53.50%	3.40%	42.80%	6.00%
Wilson	22,065	53.8%	4.3%	41.5%	7.4%
Black Creek	395	56.5%	7.1%	36.4%	11.1%
Elm City	545	49.7%	2.7%	47.6%	5.1%
Lucama	488	59.1%	8.4%	32.5%	12.5%
Saratoga	141	52.3%	5.8%	42.0%	9.9%
Sims	188	72.2%	2.4%	25.4%	3.2%
Stantonsburg	485	56%	2.8%	40.4%	4.8%
N.E.W. Region Total	178,511	54%	4%	42%	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: This table reports only the civilian labor force. The population in armed services accounted for 0.3% or less of the labor force in all jurisdictions with the exception of Sharpsburg, where armed forces accounted for 1.2% of the labor force. *Population employed, population unemployed, and population not in labor force are reported as a percent of the total population aged 16 years and older.

Table 3.9 – Percent of Employed Population by Occupation for N.E.W. Region Jurisdictions

Occupation	Management, business, science and arts (%)	Service (%)	Sales and Office (%)	Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance (%)	Production, transportation, and material moving (%)
Edgecombe County	25.2%	20.4%	20.8%	8.2%	25.3%
Rocky Mount*	30.2%	18.8%	20.9%	5.0%	25.1%
Conetoe	19.2%	3.1%	56.9%	10.0%	10.8%

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Occupation	Management, business, science and arts (%)	Service (%)	Sales and Office (%)	Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance (%)	Production, transportation, and material moving (%)
Leggett	12.5%	31.3%	6.3%	0.0%	50.0%
Macclesfield	24.0%	31.3%	25.3%	5.3%	14.0%
Pinetops	22.5%	16.3%	29.4%	2.8%	29.0%
Princeville	9.2%	35.1%	7.9%	3.1%	44.8%
Sharpsburg*	28.7%	22.4%	17.2%	7.1%	24.6%
Speed	37.5%	22.1%	16.7%	2.1%	21.6%
Tarboro	27.0%	21.8%	23.0%	9.1%	19.1%
Whitakers*	24.0%	8.4%	30.2%	9.3%	28.0%
Nash County	32.9%	17.3%	20.3%	9.5%	19.9%
Bailey	18.6%	12.9%	22.2%	28.9%	17.5%
Castalia	12.7%	28.2%	9.9%	14.1%	35.2%
Dortches	38.1%	18.9%	10.7%	15.2%	17.1%
Middlesex	21.1%	14.0%	23.4%	10.9%	30.5%
Momeyer	14.6%	16.3%	36.0%	16.3%	16.9%
Nashville	35.4%	16.6%	18.5%	9.3%	20.2%
Red Oak	38.3%	11.5%	36.9%	7.6%	5.6%
Spring Hope	39.1%	8.7%	13.0%	15.2%	23.9%
Wilson County	39.7%	15.0%	18.00%	7.8%	19.4%
Wilson	36.9%	14.7%	18.5%	9.9%	20.0%
Black Creek	27.6%	11.1%	24.2%	10.5%	26.5%
Elm City	24.4%	20.1%	8.9%	12.6%	34.0%
Lucama	21.8%	13.6%	13.8%	24.8%	26.0%
Saratoga	15.0%	22.0%	30.7%	7.9%	24.4%
Sims	39.0%	13.7%	13.2%	21.4%	12.6%
Stantonsburg	22.1%	14.3%	22.4%	4.6%	36.6%
N.E.W. Region Total	32.7%	17.1%	19.8%	9.4%	21.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

As of 2023, major industry sectors across the region include educational services, health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and retail trade. Table 3.10 summarizes the major employers with 500 employees or more in each county according to data from Access NC.

Table 3.10 – Major Employers by County

Employer	Industry	Employment Range
Nash County		
Bridgestone Americas Tire Operation	Manufacturing	1000+
Truist Bank	Finance and Insurance	1000+
Wilson County Schools	Educational Services	1000+
Kidde Technologies Inc Walter K	Manufacturing	1000+
S T Wooten Corporation	Construction	1000+
City Of Wilson	Public Administration	500-999
County Of Wilson	Public Administration	500-999

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Employer	Industry	Employment Range
DLP Wilson Rutherford LLC	Health Care and Social Assistance	500-999
Smithfield Foods Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Alliance One North America LLC	Manufacturing	500-999
Intervet Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Edgecombe County		
City Of Rocky Mount 331 South Frank	Public Administration	1000+
Edgecombe Tarboro Bd of Education	Educational Services	500-999
Sara Lee Frozen Bakery LLC	Manufacturing	500-999
Edgecombe County	Public Administration	500-999
Wilson County		
Truist Bank	Financial Activities	1,000+
Bridgestone Americas Tire Operation	Manufacturing	1,000+
Wilson County Schools	Education & Health Services	1,000+
Kidde Technologies Inc Walter K	Manufacturing	1,000+
ST Wooten Corporation	Construction	1,000+
City Of Wilson	Public Administration	500-999
County Of Wilson	Public Administration	500-999
DLP Wilson Rutherford LLC	Health Care and Social Assistance	500-999
Smithfield Foods Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Alliance One North America LLC	Manufacturing	500-999
Intervet Inc	Manufacturing	500-999

Source: Access NC

4 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process for the development of the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It describes how the Region met the following requirements from the 10-step planning process:

- Planning Step 4: Assess the Hazard
- Planning Step 5: Assess the Problem

As defined by FEMA, risk is a combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. “It is the impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.”

This hazard risk assessment covers all of the N.E.W. Region, including the unincorporated Counties and all incorporated jurisdictions participating in this plan.

The risk assessment process identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, and infrastructure to these hazards. The process allows for a better understanding of the potential risk to natural hazards in the county and provides a framework for developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce risk from future hazard events. This risk assessment followed the methodology described in the FEMA publication Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA 386-2, 2002), which breaks the assessment down to a four-step process:



Data collected through this process has been incorporated into the following sections of this plan:

- **Section 4.2: Hazard Identification** identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the planning area.
- **Section 4.3: Risk Assessment Methodology and Assumptions**
- **Section 4.4: Asset Inventory** details the population, buildings, and critical facilities at risk within the planning area.
- **Section 4.5: Hazard Profiles, Analysis, and Vulnerability** discusses the threat to the planning area, describes previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences, and assesses the planning area’s exposure to each hazard profiled; considering assets at risk, critical facilities, and future development trends.
- **Section 4.6: Conclusions on Hazard Risk** summarizes the results of the Priority Risk Index and defines each hazard as a Low, Medium, or High-Risk hazard.

4.2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

To identify the full range of hazards relevant to the planning area, the HMPC began with a review of the list of hazards identified in the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan as summarized in Table 4.1. The HMPC used this process to ensure consistency across

hazard mitigation planning efforts. All hazards listed below were evaluated for inclusion in this plan update, and, where appropriate, the nomenclature of the hazard list in this plan was updated to be consistent with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 4.1 – Full Range of Hazards Evaluated

Hazard	Included in 2023 State HMP?	Included in 2020 N.E.W. Regional HMP?
Flooding	Yes	Yes
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Yes, with Coastal Hazards	Yes
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	Yes
Excessive Heat	Yes	Yes
Earthquake	Yes	Yes
Wildfire	Yes	Yes
Dam Failure	Yes	Yes
Levee Failure	No	Yes
Drought	Yes	Yes
Severe Weather	Yes, with Tornado/Thunderstorm	Yes
Tornado	Yes	Yes
Landslide	Yes	No
Sinkholes	Yes	Yes
Fog	No	Yes
Hazardous Substances	Yes	No
Radiological Emergency	Yes	Yes
Terrorism	Yes	Yes
Infectious Disease	Yes	No
Cyber Threat	Yes	No
Civil Disturbance	Yes	No
Electromagnetic Pulse	Yes	No
Food Emergency	Yes	No

The HMPC evaluated the above list of hazards using existing hazard data, past disaster declarations, local knowledge, and information from the 2023 State Plan and the 2020 N.E.W. Regional Plan to determine the significance of these hazards to the planning area. 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.

One key resource in this effort was the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), which has been tracking various types of severe weather since 1950. Their Storm Events Database contains an archive by county of destructive storm or weather data and information which includes local, intense and damaging events. NCEI receives storm data from the National Weather Service (NWS), which compiles information from a variety of sources, including but not limited to: county, state and federal emergency management officials, local law enforcement officials, SkyWarn spotters, NWS damage surveys, newspaper clipping services, the insurance industry and the general public, among others. The NCEI database contains 997 records of severe weather events that occurred in Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties in the 25-year period from January 1999 through May 2024. Table 4.2 summarizes these events. It is important to note that NCEI

does not provide a full record of past hazard events. Additional sources of data referenced in each hazard profile in this risk assessment provide a fuller picture of past occurrences and future risk.

Table 4.2 – NCEI Event Reports for N.E.W. Region Counties, 1999 – 2024

Type	# of Events	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Deaths	Injuries
Blizzard	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Cold/Wind Chill	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Drought	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Excessive Heat	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Flash Flood	108	\$390,000	\$45,000,000	12	0
Flood	4	\$314,800,000	\$60,000,000	2	0
Frost/Freeze	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Hail	182	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Heat	1	\$0	\$0	1	0
Heavy Rain	21	\$0	\$0	0	0
Heavy Snow	3	\$0	\$0	0	0
High Wind	12	\$1,113,000	\$43,010,000	1	0
Hurricane	9	\$2,928,000	\$0	0	0
Ice Storm	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Lightning	9	\$1,505,000	\$0	0	3
Strong Wind	37	\$3,878,750	\$16,000	0	0
Thunderstorm Wind	436	\$1,996,750	\$7,000	0	1
Tornado	23	\$307,245,000	\$330,000	1	31
Tropical Storm	19	\$9,505,000	\$985,000	0	0
Wildfire	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Winter Storm	83	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0
Winter Weather	50	\$80,000	\$0	0	0
Total:	997	\$644,446,500	\$149,348,000	17	35

Source: National Center for Environmental Information Events Database, May 2024

Note: Losses reflect totals for all impacted areas for each event.

The HMPC also researched past events that resulted in a federal and/or state emergency or disaster declaration for Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties in order to identify significant hazards. Federal and/or state disaster declarations may be granted when the Governor certifies that the combined local, county and state resources are insufficient, and that the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities. When the local government's capacity has been surpassed, a state disaster declaration may be issued, allowing for the provision of state assistance. If the disaster is so severe that both the local and state government capacities are exceeded, a federal emergency or disaster declaration may be issued allowing for the provision of federal assistance.

Records of designated counties for FEMA major disaster declarations start in 1964. Since then, Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties have been designated in 16 different major disaster declarations. Table 4.3 summarizes the count of declarations per county, and Table 4.4 provides details for these declarations.

Table 4.3 – Summary of Disaster Declarations by County

County	Major Declarations Received
Nash	13
Edgecombe	12
Wilson	13

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary, updated May 21, 2024

Table 4.4 – FEMA Major Disaster Declarations for N.E.W. Region Counties

County*	Dec. #	Date	Incident Type	Event Title
E, W	4588	3/3/2021	Severe Storm	Tropical Storm Eta
N, E, W	4487	3/25/2020	Biological	COVID-19 Pandemic
W	4393	9/14/2018	Hurricane	Hurricane Florence
N, E, W	4285	10/10/2016	Hurricane	Hurricane Matthew
N, E, W	4019	8/31/2011	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
W	1969	4/20/2011	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, And Flooding
N, E, W	1490	9/18/2003	Hurricane	Hurricane Isabel
N, E, W	1448	12/12/2002	Severe Ice Storm	Severe Ice Storm
N, E, W	1312	1/31/2000	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Winter Storm
N, E, W	1292	9/16/1999	Hurricane	Hurricane Floyd Major Disaster Declarations
N, E	1211	3/22/1998	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
N, E, W	1134	9/6/1996	Hurricane	Hurricane Fran
N, E, W	1087	1/13/1996	Snow	Blizzard of 96
N	818	12/2/1988	Tornado	Severe Storms & Tornadoes
N	699	3/30/1984	Tornado	Severe Storms & Tornadoes
N, E, W	234	2/10/1968	Severe Ice Storm	Severe Ice Storm

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary, updated May 21, 2024

*County code: N = Nash, E = Edgecombe, W = Wilson

In addition to the above major disaster declarations, Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties have been designated in 13 different emergency declarations, detailed below. Note that five of these emergency declarations were followed by a major disaster declaration in at least one county.

Table 4.5 – FEMA Emergency Declarations for N.E.W. Region Counties

County*	Dec. #	Date	Incident Type	Event Title
N, E, W	3586	10/1/2022	Hurricane	Hurricane Ian
N, E, W	3534	8/2/2020	Hurricane	Hurricane Isaias
N, E, W	3471	3/13/2020	Biological	COVID-19
N, E, W	3423	9/4/2019	Hurricane	Hurricane Dorian
N, E, W	3401	9/11/2018	Hurricane	Hurricane Florence
N, E, W	3380	10/7/2016	Hurricane	Hurricane Matthew
N, E, W	3327	8/25/2011	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
E	3314	9/2/2010	Hurricane	Hurricane Earl
N, E, W	3254	9/15/2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Ophelia
N, E, W	3222	9/5/2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Katrina Evacuations
N, E, W	3146	9/15/1999	Hurricane	Hurricane Floyd Emergency Declarations
N, E, W	3049	8/11/1977	Drought	Drought
W	3033	3/2/1977	Snow	Drought & Freezing

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary, updated May 21, 2024

*County code: N = Nash, E = Edgecombe, W = Wilson

Using the above information and additional discussion, the HMPC evaluated each hazard's significance to the planning area in order to decide which hazards to include in this plan update. Some hazard titles have been updated either to better encompass the full scope of a hazard or to assess closely related hazards together. Table 4.6 summaries the determination made for each hazard.

Table 4.6 – Hazard Evaluation Results

Hazard	Included in this plan update?	Explanation for Decision
Flooding	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and the 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Multiple disaster declarations for the region are related to flooding. NCEI reports 133 flood-related events.
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Yes	The N.E.W. Region is not exposed to coastal hazards; therefore, storm surge, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion will not be assessed. However, past disaster declarations and NCEI storm reports indicate hurricane wind and rain are still a significant hazard for the region. The 2020 N.E.W. plan and the 2023 State plan addressed these hazards. NCEI reports 28 related events.
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Several past disaster and emergency declarations relate to this hazard and NCEI reports 136 related events.
Excessive Heat	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. NCEI reports 1 heat events for the region that resulted in a death.
Earthquake	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. The region could be impacted by the Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone and the Charleston fault.
Wildfire	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard.
Dam & Levee Failure	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed dam failure. The National Inventory of Dams identifies many dams in the region. National Levee Database identifies two levees in the region.
Drought	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard.
Tornadoes & Thunderstorm (Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, Hail, and Fog)	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan addressed tornadoes and severe weather separately, but as the 2023 State plan combines these hazards; this hazard has been updated accordingly. The region has received multiple disaster declarations for severe storms. NCEI reports 23 tornado incidents occurring in the region in the past 25 years, causing one fatality and 31 injuries. Additionally, NCEI reports 676 wind, lightning, and hail incidents within the same time frame. Given this frequency, analysis is warranted. While the Region's vulnerability to fog is low, the HMPC felt it was important to include.
Landslide	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard but the 2020 N.E.W. plan found this hazard was not relevant to the region.
Sinkholes	Yes	The 2020 N.E.W. plan and the 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. The N.E.W. plan notes there is sinkhole risk in Wilson County. Although risk is low, the HMPC decided to continue to evaluate it in this plan update.

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Hazard	Included in this plan update?	Explanation for Decision
Hazardous Substances	Yes	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 N.E.W. plan noted this hazard is primarily managed through local emergency management planning. However, the HMPC opted to evaluate it in this plan update.
Radiological Emergency	Yes	The 2018 State plan and 2020 N.E.W. plan addressed this hazard. Portions of Nash and Wilson Counties fall within the IPZ of Harris Nuclear Station, but no parts of the region are within the EPZ of any nuclear facility.
Terrorism	Yes	The 2023 State plan and the 2020 N.E.W. plan addressed this hazard.
Infectious Disease	No	This hazard was not addressed in the 2020 N.E.W. plan. The State HMP reports the entire State is equally at risk, but vulnerability is low across all but one impact category. This hazard is managed by public health departments.
Cyber Threat	Yes	This threat was not addressed in the 2020 N.E.W. plan but was addressed in the 2023 State plan.
Civil Disturbance	No	The 2023 State plan reports that risk is highest in areas with large population groupings or gatherings, therefore this hazard was not evaluated for the N.E.W. region.
Electromagnetic Pulse	No	This threat was not addressed in the 2020 N.E.W. plan but was addressed in the 2023 State plan. The region considers this threat more appropriately addressed at the State level.
Food Emergency	No	This threat was not addressed in the 2020 N.E.W. plan but was addressed in the 2023 State plan. The region considers this threat more appropriately addressed at the State level.

The final list of hazards included in this plan are as follows:

- Dam & Levee Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Excessive Heat
- Flooding
- Hurricane & Tropical Storm
- Tornadoes & Thunderstorm
- Severe Winter Weather
- Sinkhole
- Wildfire
- Cyber Threat
- Hazardous Substances
- Radiological Incident
- Terrorism

4.3 RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the HMPC evaluate the risks associated with each of the hazards identified in the planning process. Each hazard was evaluated to determine its probability of future occurrence and potential impact. A vulnerability assessment was conducted for each hazard using either quantitative or qualitative methods depending on the available data, to determine its potential to cause significant human and/or monetary losses. A consequence analysis was also completed for each hazard.

Each hazard is profiled in the following format:

HAZARD DESCRIPTION

This section provides a description of the hazard, including discussion of its speed of onset and duration, as well as any secondary effects followed by details specific to the N.E.W Region.

LOCATION

This section includes information on the hazard's physical extent, with mapped boundaries where applicable.

EXTENT

This section includes information on the hazard extent in terms of magnitude and describes how the severity of the hazard can be measured. Where available, the most severe event on record is used as a frame of reference.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

This section contains information on historical events, including the location and consequences of all past events on record within or near the N.E.W. Region.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

This section gauges the likelihood of future occurrences based on past events and existing data. The frequency is generally determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years on record. This provides the percent chance of the event happening in any given year according to historical occurrence (e.g. 10 winter storm events over a 30-year period equates to a 33 percent chance of experiencing a severe winter storm in any given year).

CLIMATE CHANGE

Where applicable, this section discusses how climate change may or may not influence the risk posed by the hazard on the planning area in the future.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section quantifies, to the extent feasible using best available data, assets at risk to natural hazards and potential loss estimates. People, properties and critical facilities, and environmental assets that are vulnerable to the hazard are identified. Future development is also discussed in this section, including how exposure to the hazard may change in the future or how development may affect hazard risk.

The vulnerability assessments followed the methodology described in the FEMA publication *Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses* (August 2001). The

vulnerability assessment first describes the total vulnerability and values at risk and then discusses vulnerability by hazard. Data used to support this assessment included the following:

- Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets, including building footprints, topography, aerial photography, and transportation layers;
- Hazard layer GIS datasets from state and federal agencies;
- Written descriptions of inventory and risks provided by the State Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
- Written descriptions of inventory and risks provided by the previous N.E.W Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Exposure and vulnerability estimates provided by the NCEM IRISK database.
- Crop insurance claims by cause from USDA's Risk Management Agency

Two distinct risk assessment methodologies were used in the formation of the vulnerability assessment: a quantitative analysis that relies upon best available data and technology and a qualitative analysis that relies on local knowledge and rational decision making.

Vulnerability can be quantified in those instances where there is a known, identified hazard area, such as a mapped floodplain. In these instances, the numbers and types of buildings subject to the identified hazard can be counted and their values tabulated. Where hazard risk cannot be distinctly quantified and modeled, other information can be collected in regard to the hazard area, such as the location of critical facilities, historic structures, and valued natural resources (e.g., an identified wetland or endangered species habitat). Together, this information conveys the vulnerability of that area to that hazard. The quantitative analysis for this plan update involved the use of NCEM's IRISK database, which provides modeled damage estimates for earthquake, flood, wind, and wildfire hazards.

NCEM's IRISK database incorporates county building footprint and parcel data. Footprints with an area less than 500 square feet were excluded from the analysis. To determine if a building is in a hazard area, the building footprints were intersected with each of the mapped hazard areas. If a building intersects two or more hazard areas (such as the 1-percent-annual-chance flood zone and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood zone), it is counted as being in the hazard area of highest risk. The parcel data provided building value and year built. Building value was used to determine the value of buildings at risk. Year built was used to determine if the building was constructed prior to or after the community had joined the NFIP and had an effective FIRM and building codes enforced.

Census blocks and Summary File 1 from the 2020 Census were used to determine population at risk. This included the total population, as well as the vulnerable elderly and children age groups. To determine population at risk, the census blocks were intersected with the hazard area. To better determine the actual number of people at risk, the intersecting area of the census block was calculated and divided by the total area of the census block to determine a ratio of area at risk. This ratio was applied to the population of the census block. For example, a census block has a population of 400 people. Five percent of the census block intersects the 1-percent-annual-chance flood hazard area. The ratio estimates that 20 people are then at risk within the 1-percent-annual-chance flood hazard area (5% of the total population for that census block).

Certain assumptions are inherent in any risk assessment. For the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, three primary assumptions were discussed by the HMPC from the beginning of the risk assessment process: (1) that the best readily available data would be used, (2) that the hazard data selected for use is reasonably accurate for mitigation planning purposes, and (3) that the risk assessment will be regional in nature with local, municipal-level data provided where appropriate and practical.

Key methodologies and assumptions made for specific hazards analysis are described in their respective profiles.

PRIORITY RISK INDEX

The conclusions drawn from the hazard profiling and vulnerability assessment process can be used to prioritize all potential hazards to the N.E.W. Region. The Priority Risk Index (PRI) was applied for this purpose because it provides a standardized numerical value so that hazards can be compared 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 was assigned a value (1 to 4) and a weighting factor as summarized in Table 4.7.

The sum of all five risk assessment categories equals the final PRI value, demonstrated in the equation below (the highest possible PRI value is 4.0).

$$\text{PRI} = [(\text{PROBABILITY} \times .30) + (\text{IMPACT} \times .30) + (\text{SPATIAL EXTENT} \times .20) + (\text{WARNING TIME} \times .10) + (\text{DURATION} \times .10)]$$

The purpose of the PRI is to categorize and prioritize all potential hazards for the N.E.W. Region as high, moderate, or low risk. The summary hazard classifications generated through the use of the PRI allows for the prioritization of those high hazard risks for mitigation planning purposes. Mitigation actions are not developed for hazards identified as low risk through this process.

The results of the risk assessment and PRI scoring are provided in Section 4.6 Conclusions on Hazard Risk.

Table 4.7 – Priority Risk Index

RISK ASSESSMENT CATEGORY	LEVEL	DEGREE OF RISK CRITERIA	INDEX	WEIGHT
PROBABILITY What is the likelihood of a hazard event occurring in a given year?	UNLIKELY	LESS THAN 1% ANNUAL PROBABILITY	1	30%
	POSSIBLE	BETWEEN 1 & 10% ANNUAL PROBABILITY	2	
	LIKELY	BETWEEN 10 & 100% ANNUAL PROBABILITY	3	
	HIGHLY LIKELY	100% ANNUAL PROBABILITY	4	
IMPACT In terms of injuries, damage, or death, would you anticipate impacts to be minor, limited, critical, or catastrophic when a significant hazard event occurs?	MINOR	VERY FEW INJURIES, IF ANY. ONLY MINOR PROPERTY DAMAGE & 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 > 1 DAY	2	
	CRITICAL	MULTIPLE DEATHS/INJURIES POSSIBLE. MORE THAN 25% OF PROPERTY IN AFFECTED AREA DAMAGED OR DESTROYED. COMPLETE SHUTDOWN OF CRITICAL FACILITIES FOR > 1 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 > 30 DAYS.	4	
SPATIAL EXTENT How large of an area could be impacted by a hazard event? Are impacts localized or regional?	NEGLECTIBLE	LESS THAN 1% OF AREA AFFECTED	1	20%
	SMALL	BETWEEN 1 & 10% OF AREA AFFECTED	2	
	MODERATE	BETWEEN 10 & 50% OF AREA AFFECTED	3	
	LARGE	BETWEEN 50 & 100% OF AREA AFFECTED	4	
WARNING TIME Is there usually some lead time associated with the hazard event? Have warning measures been implemented?	MORE THAN 24 HRS	SELF DEFINED	1	10%
	12 TO 24 HRS	SELF DEFINED	2	
	6 TO 12 HRS	SELF DEFINED	3	
	LESS THAN 6 HRS	SELF DEFINED	4	
DURATION How long does the hazard event usually last?	LESS THAN 6 HRS	SELF DEFINED	1	10%
	LESS THAN 24 HRS	SELF DEFINED	2	
	LESS THAN 1 WEEK	SELF DEFINED	3	
	MORE THAN 1 WEEK	SELF DEFINED	4	

4.4 ASSET INVENTORY

4.4.1 POPULATION

North Carolina Emergency Management's (NCEM) IRISK database provided the asset inventory used for this vulnerability assessment. Population data in IRISK is pulled from the 2020 Census and includes a breakdown of population into two subpopulations considered to be a greater risk than the general population, elderly and children. Table 4.8 details the population counts by jurisdiction used for the vulnerability assessment.

Table 4.8 – Population Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	2020 Census Population	Elderly (Age 65 and Over)	Children (Age 5 and Under)
Edgecombe County			
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	4,212	1,170
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	9,041	2,152
Town of Conetoe	8	1	0
Town of Leggett	177	36	6
Town of Macclesfield	31	5	0
Town of Pinetops	634	135	20
Town of Princeville	1,369	257	37
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	174	94
Town of Speed	120	19	5
Town of Tarboro	9,478	2,659	600
Town of Whitakers	33	6	1
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	16,545	4,085
Nash County			
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	8,306	3,290
Town of Bailey	764	109	54
Town of Castalia	36	6	1
Town of Dortches	1,727	437	42
Town of Middlesex	1,175	172	100
Town of Momeryer	441	86	16
Town of Nashville	5,200	779	415
Town of Red Oak	3,185	793	97
Town of Spring Hope	942	250	42
Subtotal Nash	61,275	10,938	4,057
Wilson County			
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	5,698	2,043
City of Wilson	44,247	8,162	2,343
Town of Black Creek	606	86	37
Town of Elm City	888	190	68
Town of Lucama	892	151	44

Jurisdiction	2020 Census Population	Elderly (Age 65 and Over)	Children (Age 5 and Under)
Town of Saratoga	194	35	4
Town of Sims	499	152	29
Town of Stantonsburg	563	97	36
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	14,571	4,604
Total Region	224,056	42,054	12,746

Source: NCEM IRISK Database; 2020 Decennial Census

Note: Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one County.

4.4.2 PROPERTY

Building counts were also provided by the IRISK database and are detailed in Table 4.9. These values were generated using locally-provided building footprint and parcel data. The methodology for generating the building asset inventory is described in greater detail in Section 4.3. The IRISK building inventory reflects an 10.8% increase in total building count and a 5.8% increase in total exposed building value since the development of the 2020 plan. The Planning Area Profile in Section 3 describes recent growth and development and provides context for understanding the degree to which exposure and vulnerability may have increased.

Table 4.9 – Building Counts and Values by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Building Count	Building Value
Edgecombe County		
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	\$897,405,319
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	\$3,636,331,442
Town of Conetoe	207	\$9,069,586
Town of Leggett	197	\$24,167,914
Town of Macclesfield	320	\$15,360,304
Town of Pinetops	1,110	\$78,535,081
Town of Princeville	1,126	\$71,607,440
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	\$87,872,100
Town of Speed	205	\$9,852,867
Town of Tarboro	5,593	\$881,381,171
Town of Whitakers	525	\$23,765,902
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	\$5,735,349,126
Nash County		
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	\$1,978,320,391
Town of Bailey	1,084	\$56,675,651
Town of Castalia	194	\$6,683,525
Town of Dortches	698	\$61,735,718
Town of Middlesex	1,209	\$65,424,137
Town of Momeryer	476	\$22,221,719
Town of Nashville	3,109	\$320,203,714
Town of Red Oak	1,854	\$190,096,053
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	\$88,808,378

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Jurisdiction	Building Count	Building Value
Subtotal Nash	36,557	\$2,790,169,286
Wilson County		
City of Wilson	22,151	\$4,819,029,666
Town of Black Creek	876	\$86,601,722
Town of Elm City	1,135	\$213,816,110
Town of Lucama	1,107	\$113,004,064
Town of Saratoga	522	\$53,110,433
Town of Sims	498	\$67,986,901
Town of Stantonsburg	635	\$83,479,266
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	\$2,005,163,765
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	\$7,442,191,927
Total Region	133,321	\$15,967,710,339

Source: NCEM IRISK Database

Note: Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one County.

4.4.3 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The IRISK database also identifies Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) buildings which are detailed in Table 4.10. Critical Infrastructure are the assets vital to security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination thereof. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government. CIKR facilities are categorized by sector.

Table 4.10 – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources by Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Food and Agriculture	Banking and Finance	Chemical & Hazardous	Commercial	Communications	Critical Manufacturing	EM	Government Facilities	Healthcare	Defense Industrial Base	National Monuments and Icons	Nuclear Reactors, Materials &	Postal and Shipping	Transportation Systems	Energy	Emergency Services	Water	Total
Edgecombe County																		
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	2,088	23	0	445	0	61	0	40	7	0	0	0	0	130	3	0	0	5,507
City of Rocky Mount	327	80	0	1,642	2	556	0	269	148	1	0	2	0	251	19	7	20	6,522
Town of Conetoe	4	0	0	20	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	259
Town of Leggett	40	1	0	9	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	137
Town of Macclesfield	10	3	0	22	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	9	2	0	0	81
Town of Pinetops	29	3	0	59	0	13	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	50	2	0	0	201

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Jurisdiction	Food and Agriculture	Banking and Finance	Chemical & Hazardous	Commercial	Communications	Critical Manufacturing	EM	Government Facilities	Healthcare	Defense Industrial Base	National Monuments and Icons	Nuclear Reactors, Materials &	Postal and Shipping	Transportation Systems	Energy	Emergency Services	Water	Total
Town of Princeville	6	3	0	67	0	5	0	7	5	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	217
Town of Sharpsburg	67	3	0	114	0	27	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	373
Town of Speed	18	1	0	14	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	101
Town of Tarboro	50	28	0	353	3	110	0	116	44	1	1	0	3	141	2	3	4	967
Town of Whitakers	1	2	0	34	0	10	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	2	0	132
Subtotal Edgecombe	2,640	147	0	2,779	5	786	0	466	215	2	1	4	3	632	29	14	24	7,747
Nash County																		
Unincorporated Nash County	4,741	7	0	680	0	242	0	134	4	1	0	0	0	46	4	8	0	6,073
Town of Bailey	114	3	0	75	0	27	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	317
Town of Castalia	8	0	0	11	0	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	404
Town of Dortches	77	1	0	25	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	296
Town of Middlesex	111	1	0	69	0	29	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	316
Town of Momeyer	85	0	0	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	292
Town of Nashville	69	4	0	172	0	82	0	45	8	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	453
Town of Red Oak	159	1	0	33	0	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	419
Town of Spring Hope	69	2	0	96	0	41	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	303
Subtotal Nash	5,433	19	0	1,171	0	455	0	238	19	1	0	0	0	72	4	21	0	7,472
Wilson County																		
Unincorporated Wilson County	2,111	0	0	475	0	228	0	44	1	0	0	0	0	26	4	5	0	8,238
City of Wilson	170	38	0	1,560	1	453	0	300	155	2	0	2	0	221	29	17	15	2,963
Town of Black Creek	38	1	0	27	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	79
Town of Elm City	22	0	0	108	0	18	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	171
Town of Lucama	38	2	0	59	0	9	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	120
Town of Saratoga	33	0	0	25	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	63
Town of Sims	19	1	0	46	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	846
Town of Stantonsburg	30	1	0	61	0	6	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	186
Subtotal Wilson	2,461	43	0	2,361	1	725	0	383	162	2	0	2	0	255	33	36	15	9,357
Total Region	10,534	209	0	6,311	6	1,966	0	1,087	396	5	1	6	3	959	66	71	39	24,281

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Using the existing CIKR inventory and local data, the HMPC and community staff refined and supplemented the IRISK asset inventory with a current list of critical facilities. These assets are considered community lifelines, which are defined by FEMA as the buildings and infrastructure that enable the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. These critical facilities are a priority for mitigation planning and were examined against known hazard areas, where possible, in this risk assessment.

Critical facilities are summarized in Table 4.11 and shown by County in Figure 4.1 through Figure 4.3. More details on critical facilities are provided in the jurisdictional annexes.

Table 4.11 – Critical Facilities

Jurisdiction	FEMA Lifeline Type								Total
	Communications	Energy	Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hazardous Materials	Health and Medical	Safety and Security	Transportation	Water Systems	
Edgecombe County Total	-	1	390	-	1	16	-	34	442
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	-	-	357	-	-	5	-	28	390
Town of Conetoe	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Leggett	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	6
Town of Macclesfield	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Town of Pinetops	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5
Town of Princeville	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Town of Speed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Tarboro	-	1	23	-	1	4	-	6	35
Nash County Total	-	19	398	-	3	32	-	11	463
Unincorporated Nash County	-	-	255	-	-	8	-	7	270
City of Rocky Mount	-	19	133	-	3	9	-	-	164
Town of Bailey	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Town of Castalia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Dortches	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Momery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Nashville	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	6
Town of Red Oak	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	6
Town of Sharpsburg	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Town of Spring Hope	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Town of Whitakers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
Wilson County Total	38	19	217	-	3	44	1	104	426
Unincorporated Wilson County	27	11	130	-	-	8	-	25	201
City of Wilson	11	8	82	-	3	24	1	75	204

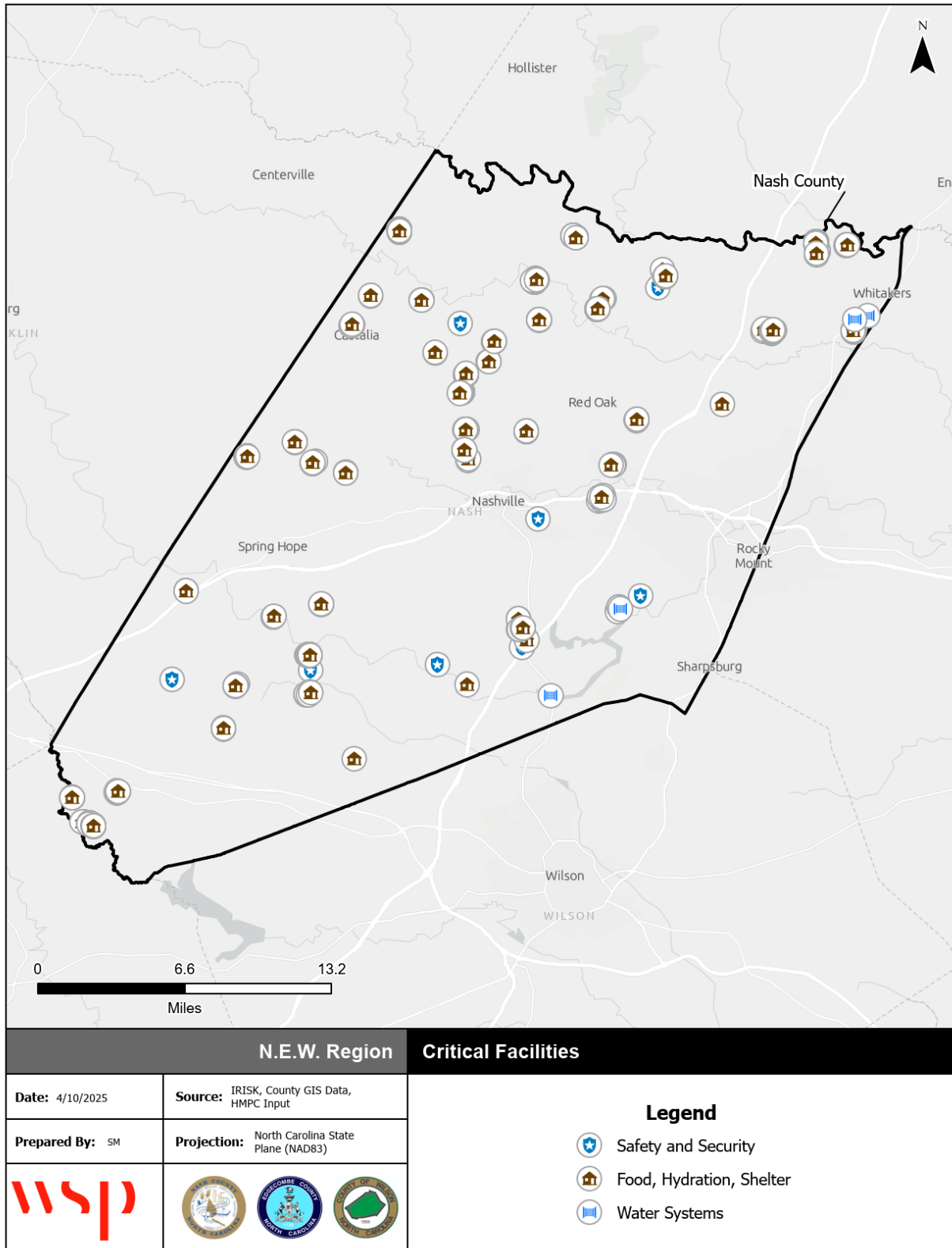
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	FEMA Lifeline Type								Total
	Communications	Energy	Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hazardous Materials	Health and Medical	Safety and Security	Transportation	Water Systems	
Jurisdiction									
Town of Black Creek	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	5
Town of Elm City	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Town of Lucama	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	10	15*
Town of Saratoga	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Town of Sims	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	6
Town of Stantonsburg	-	-	1	-	-	2	-		3
Region Total	38	39	1,005	0	7	92	1	149	1,331

Source: NCEM IRISK Database; GIS analysis

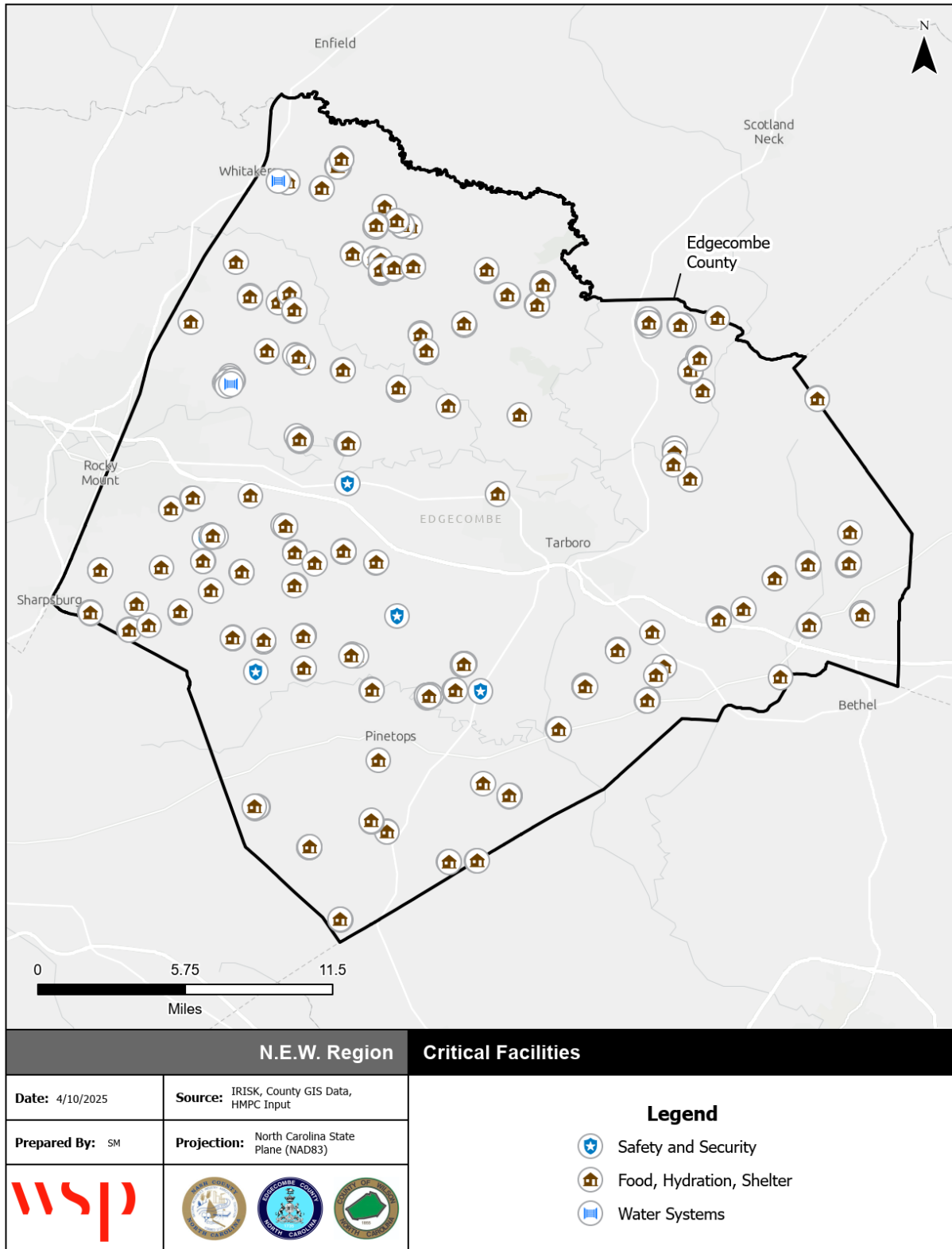
*Note: The Town of Lucama provided additional FEMA Lifeline critical facilities that are referenced in the asset inventory and are not reflected in the vulnerability assessment.

Figure 4.1 – Nash County Critical Facilities



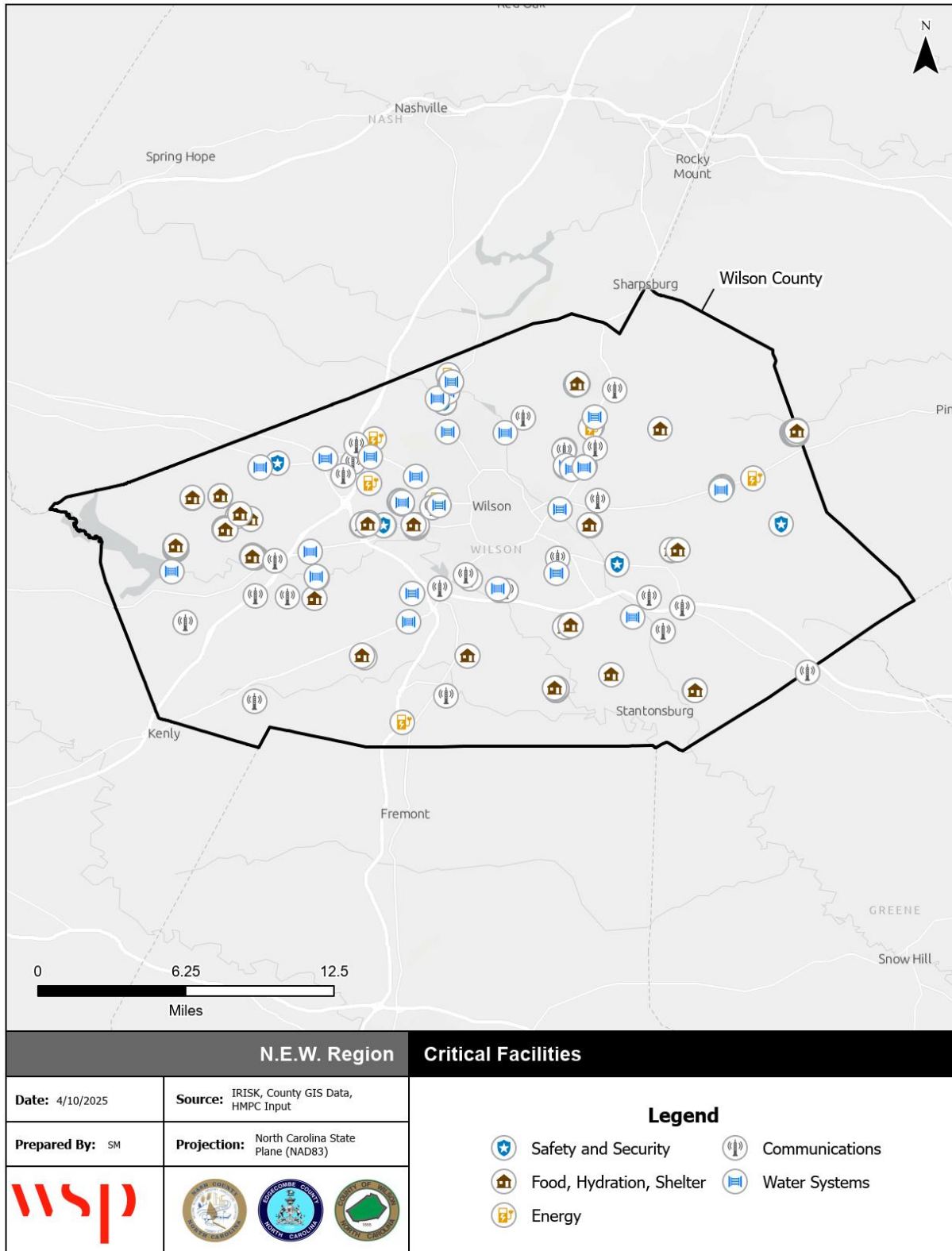
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, GIS Analysis

Figure 4.2 – Edgecombe County Critical Facilities



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, GIS Analysis

Figure 4.3 - Wilson County Critical Facilities



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, GIS Analysis

4.4.4 AGRICULTURE

The agricultural industry is also highly vulnerable to natural hazards, which can cause both crop and livestock losses. The exposure of agriculture in the region was measured using the USDA's 2022 Census of Agriculture. Table 4.12 below summarizes the agricultural exposure in the Region by county.

Table 4.12 – Summary of Agricultural Exposure by County

County	Number of Farms	Acreage in Farms	Proportion of Total Land Area in Farms	Acreage with Crop Insurance	Estimated Market Value of Land & Buildings
Nash County	375	133,252	38.5%	68,689 (51.5%)	\$591,168,000
Edgecombe County	243	145,050	44.8%	99,772 (68.7%)	\$499,639,000
Wilson County	207	126,286	53.7%	86,411 (68.4%)	\$546,247,000

Source: USDA 2022 Census of Agriculture

4.5 HAZARD PROFILES, ANALYSIS, AND VULNERABILITY

4.5.1 DAM & LEVEE FAILURE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

DAM FAILURE

A dam is a barrier constructed across a watercourse that stores, controls, or diverts water. Dams are usually constructed of earth, rock, concrete, or mine tailings. The water impounded behind a dam is referred to as the reservoir and is measured in acre-feet. One acre-foot is the volume of water that covers one acre of land to a depth of one foot. Dams can benefit farmland, provide recreation areas, generate electrical power, and help control erosion and flooding issues. A dam failure is the collapse or breach of a dam that causes downstream flooding. Dam failures may be caused by natural events, manmade events, or a combination. Due to the lack of advance warning, failures resulting from natural events, such as earthquakes or landslides, may be particularly severe. Prolonged rainfall and subsequent flooding is the most common cause of dam failure.

Dam failures usually occur when the spillway capacity is inadequate and water overtops the dam or when internal erosion in dam foundation occurs (also known as piping). If internal erosion or overtopping causes a full structural breach, a high-velocity, debris-laden wall of water is released and rushes downstream, damaging or destroying anything in its path. Overtopping is the primary cause of earthen dam failure in the United States.

Dam failures can also result from any one or a combination of the following:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding;
- Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows;
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping;
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal seepage problems, replace lost material from the cross-section of the dam and abutments, or maintain gates, valves, and other operational components;
- Improper design, including the use of improper construction materials and construction practices;
- Negligent operation, including the failure to remove or open gates or valves during high flow periods;
- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway; or
- High winds, which can cause significant wave action and result in substantial erosion.

Water released by a failed dam generates tremendous energy and can cause a flood that is catastrophic to life and property. Dam failures are generally catastrophic if the structure is breached or significantly damaged. A catastrophic dam failure could challenge local response capabilities and require evacuations to save lives. Impacts to life safety will depend on the warning time and the resources available to notify and evacuate the public. Major casualties and loss of life could result, as well as water quality and health issues. Potentially catastrophic effects to roads, bridges, and homes are also of major concern. Associated water quality and health concerns could also be issues. Factors that influence the potential severity of a full or partial dam failure are the amount of water impounded; the density, type, and value of development and infrastructure located downstream; and the speed of failure.

Dam failure can occur with little warning. Intense storms may produce a flood in a few hours or even minutes for upstream locations. Flash floods occur within six hours of the beginning of heavy rainfall, and dam failure may occur within hours of the first signs of breaching. Other failures and breaches can take much longer to occur, from days to weeks, as a result of debris jams or the accumulation of melting snow.

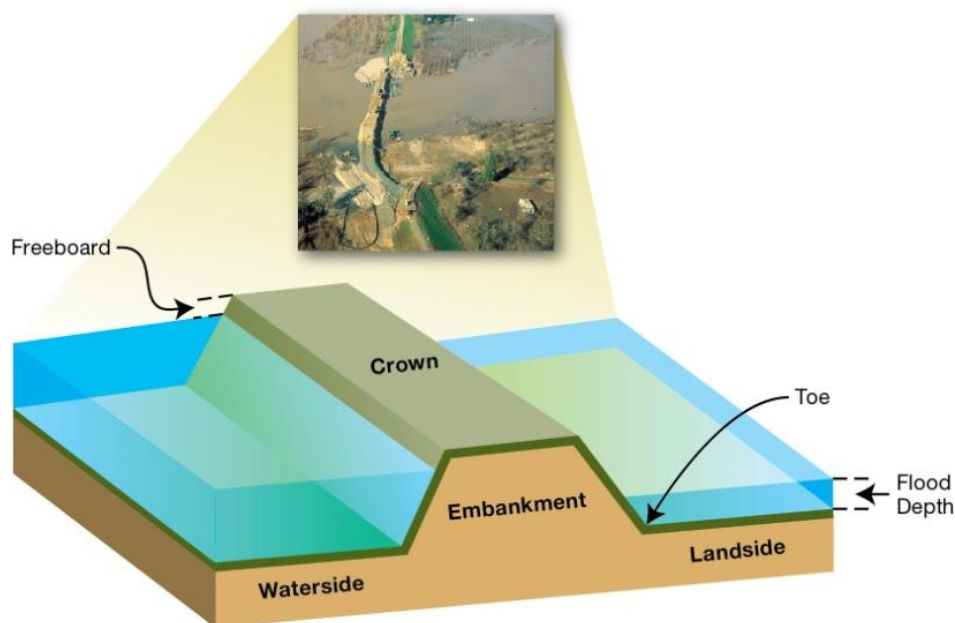
Dam failures are of particular concern because the failure of a large dam has the potential to cause more death and destruction than the failure of any other manmade structure. This is because of the destructive power of the flood wave that would be released by the sudden collapse of a large dam. Dams are innately hazardous structures. Failure or poor operation can result in the release of the reservoir contents—this can include water, mine wastes, or agricultural refuse—causing negative impacts upstream or downstream or at locations far from the dam. Negative impacts of primary concern are loss of human life, property damage, lifeline disruption, and environmental damage.

LEVEE FAILURE

FEMA defines a levee as “a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water in order to reduce the risk from temporary flooding.” Levee systems consist of levees, floodwalls, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices. Levees often have “interior drainage” systems that work in conjunction with the levees to take water from the landward side to the water side. An interior drainage system may include culverts, canals, ditches, storm sewers, and/or pumps.

Levees and floodwalls are constructed from the earth, compacted soil or artificial materials, such as concrete or steel. To protect against erosion and scouring, earthen levees can be covered with grass and gravel or hard surfaces like stone, asphalt, or concrete. Levees and floodwalls are typically built parallel to a waterway, most often a river, in order to reduce the risk of flooding to the area behind it. Figure 4.4 shows the components of a typical levee.

Figure 4.4 – Components of a Typical Levee



Source: FEMA, What is a Levee Fact Sheet, August 2011

Levees provide strong flood protection, but they are not failsafe. Levees are designed to protect against a specific flood level and could be overtopped during severe weather events. Levees reduce, not eliminate, the risk to individuals and structures behind them. A levee system failure or overtopping can create severe flooding and high water velocities. It is important to remember that no levee provides protection from events for which it was not designed, and proper operation and maintenance are necessary to reduce the probability of failure.

For both dam and levee failure events, there is generally very little warning time. A failure may result from heavy rains and flash flooding and occur within hours of the first signs of breaching. The duration of the flood will vary but may last as long as a week.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

DAM FAILURE

The North Carolina Dam Inventory, maintained by North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, provides a detailed inventory of all dams in the state. As of December 2024, there are 111 dams in the N.E.W. Region, of which 75 are rated low hazard, 26 are rated intermediate hazard, and 9 are rated high hazard. Of all 110 dams, 55 are located in Nash County, 32 in Edgecombe County, and 23 in Wilson County. Note that these numbers do not include swine ponds, which may have adverse environmental impacts in the event of a failure. Figure 4.5 through Figure 4.7 show the location of all dams in the Region by county. Table 4.13 lists all dams with high hazard potential in the Region by county. Dams located in or near specific jurisdictions are shown in their respective jurisdictional annexes.

Table 4.13 – High Hazard Dams in the N.E.W. Region

Dam Name	NID ID	Condition as of Last Inspection	Owner Type	Max Capacity (Ac-Ft)	River/ Stream	River Basin	Nearest Downstream Location
Nash County							
Tar River Reservoir Dam	NC00913	Satisfactory	Local Gov.	13440	Tar River	Tar-Pamlico	Rocky Mount
Collins Lake Dam ¹	NC01557	--	Private	55	UT to Pig Basket Creek	Tar-Pamlico	Rocky Mount
Sandy Loam and Land Dam	NC07591	--	Private	--	--	Tar-Pamlico	--
Belmont Lake Dam ²	NC00924	Poor	Private	180	Beech Branch	Tar-Pamlico	Battleboro
Edgecombe County							
Wiggins Lake Dam	NC00818	Satisfactory	State	360	Cokey Swamp-Tr	Tar-Pamlico	Wiggins Crossroads
Nobles Millpond Dam	NC00819	Satisfactory	Private	415	Cokey Creek-Tr	Tar-Pamlico	Wiggins Crossroads
Wilson County							
Lake Wilson*	NC00894	Fair	Local Gov.	998	Toisnot Swamp	Neuse	Wilson

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Dam Name	NID ID	Condition as of Last Inspection	Owner Type	Max Capacity (Ac-Ft)	River/ Stream	River Basin	Nearest Downstream Location
Buckhorn Lake	NC01379	Satisfactory	Local Gov.	--	Contentnea Creek-Tr	Neuse	--
Wilson Country Club Dam	NC07404	--	Private	--	Toisnot Swamp	Neuse	--

Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory

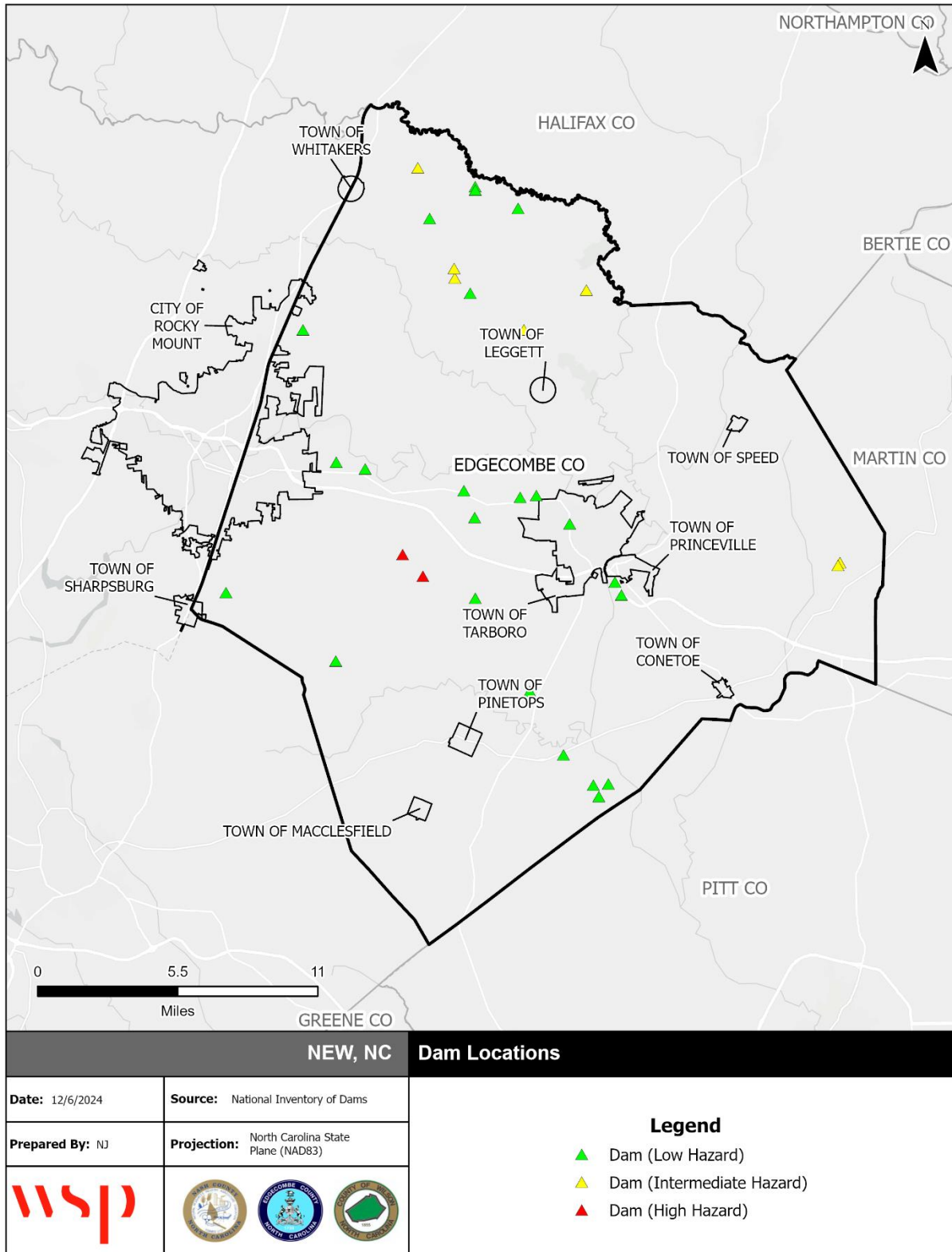
¹Dam Status is "PENDING"

²Dam status is "DRAINED"

*The Lake Wilson Dam is located within the jurisdictional limits of the City of Wilson.

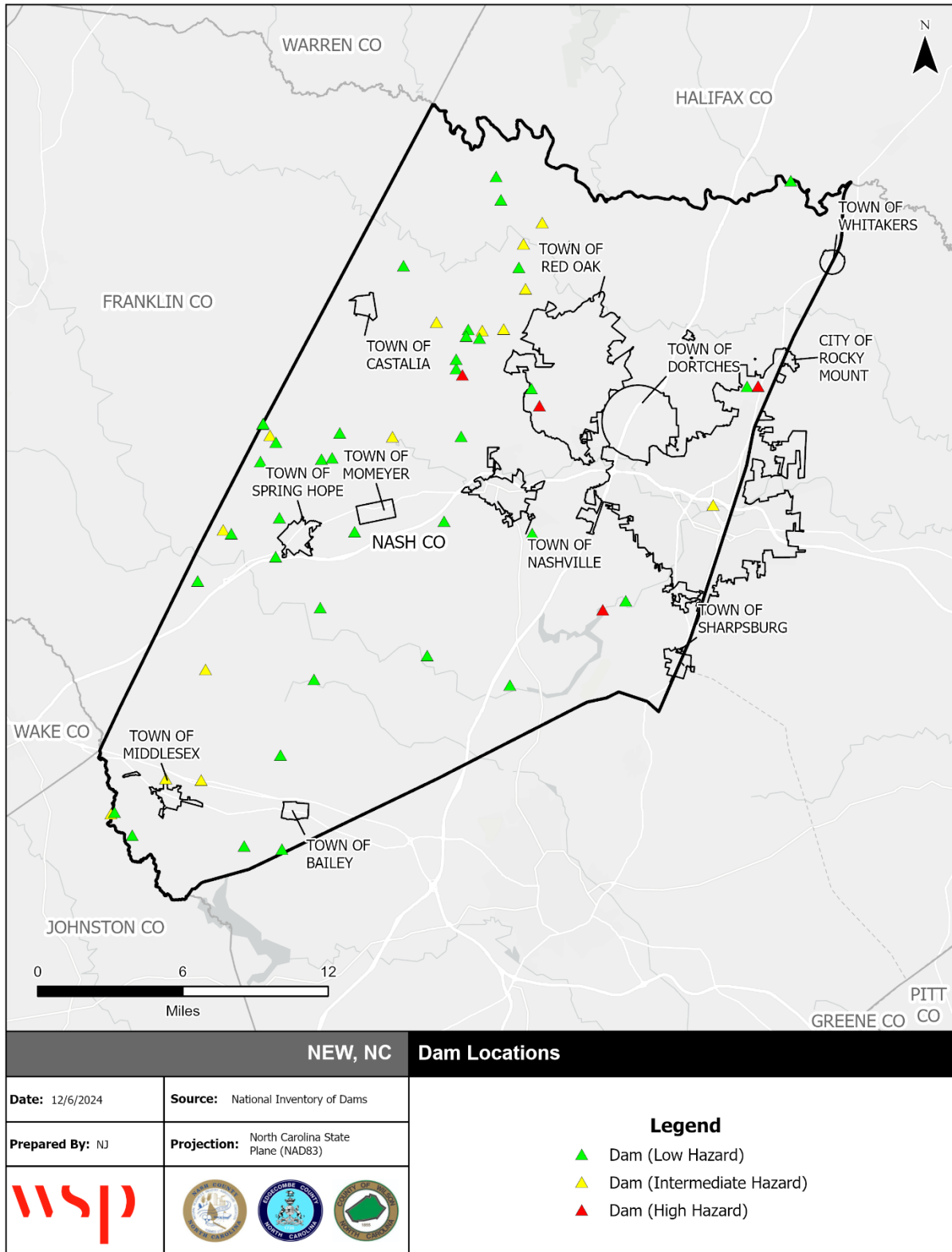
The HMPC noted that in Wilson County, Wilson Country Club Dam is not considered a threat to people or property, but Wiggins Mill Dam, which is currently classified as an Intermediate Hazard, should be treated as a high hazard dam. Wiggins Mill Dam is located on Contentnea Creek downstream of Buckhorn Lake Dam. Wiggins Mill Dam does have an Emergency Action Plan in place and was found to be in Satisfactory condition as of its last inspection in 2021.

Figure 4.5 – Dam Locations in Edgecombe County



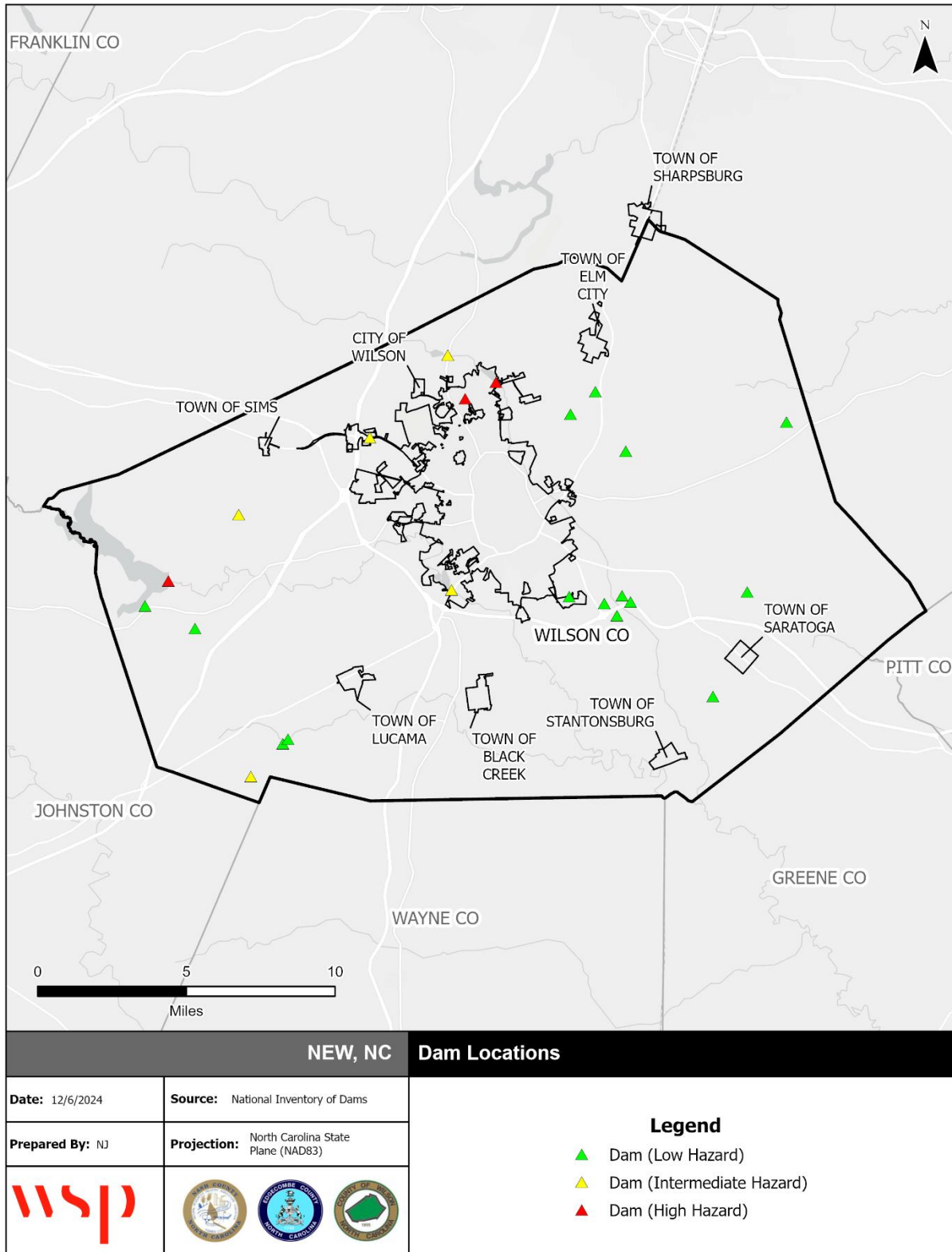
Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory, December 2024

Figure 4.6 - Dam Locations in Nash County



Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory, December 2024

Figure 4.7 – Dam Locations in Wilson County



Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory, December 2024

LEEVE FAILURE

According to the US Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) National Levee Database (NLD), there are three recognized levees in the N.E.W. Region. These levees are detailed in Table 4.14 and their locations are shown in Figure 4.8 through Figure 4.9. Two levees are located in Edgecombe County and one levee is located in Nash County.

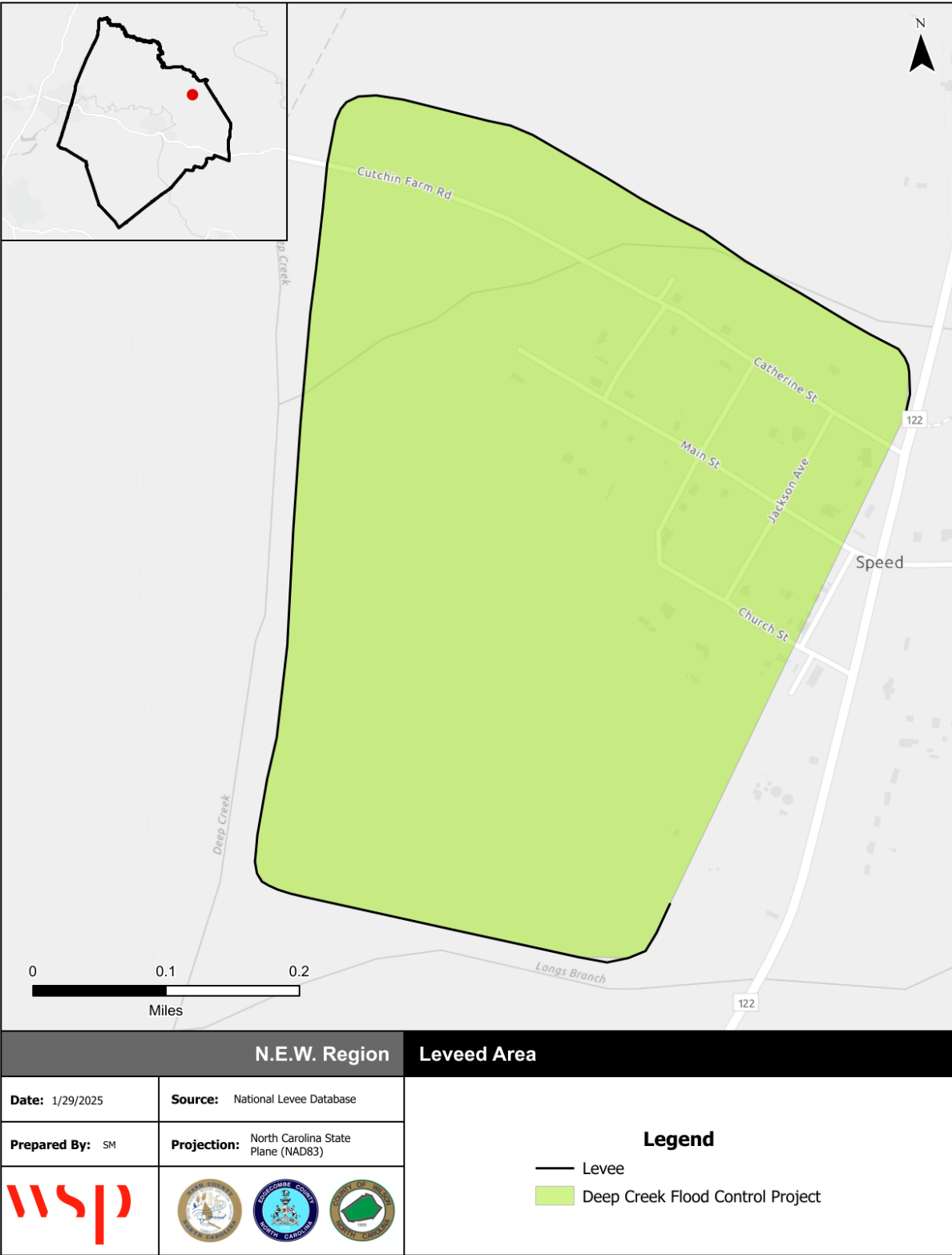
Table 4.14 – Levees in the N.E.W. Region

Levee Name	Year Constructed	Embankment Length (mi)	Levee Safety Action Classification	People at Risk	Structures at Risk	Property Value
Edgecombe County						
Deep Creek Flood Control Project (FCP)	1983	1.41	Low	39	49	\$7.95M
Princeville Dike	1938	3.3	Moderate	343	500	\$72.4M
Nash County						
Merita Bakery	--	0.594	--	1	2	\$29.7M

Source: National Levee Database

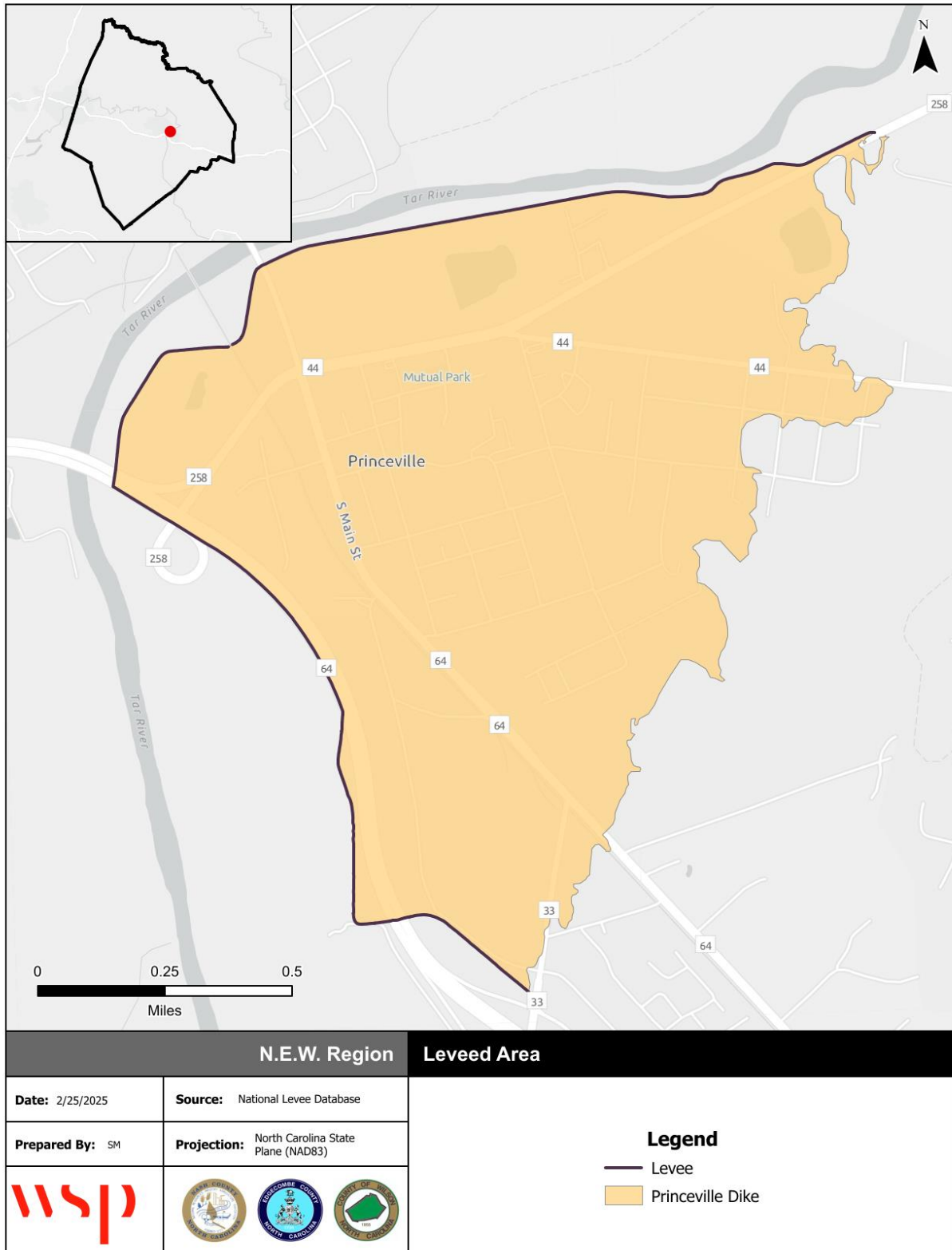
Spatial Extent: 1 – Negligible

Figure 4.8 - Deep Creek Flood Control Project Leveed Area



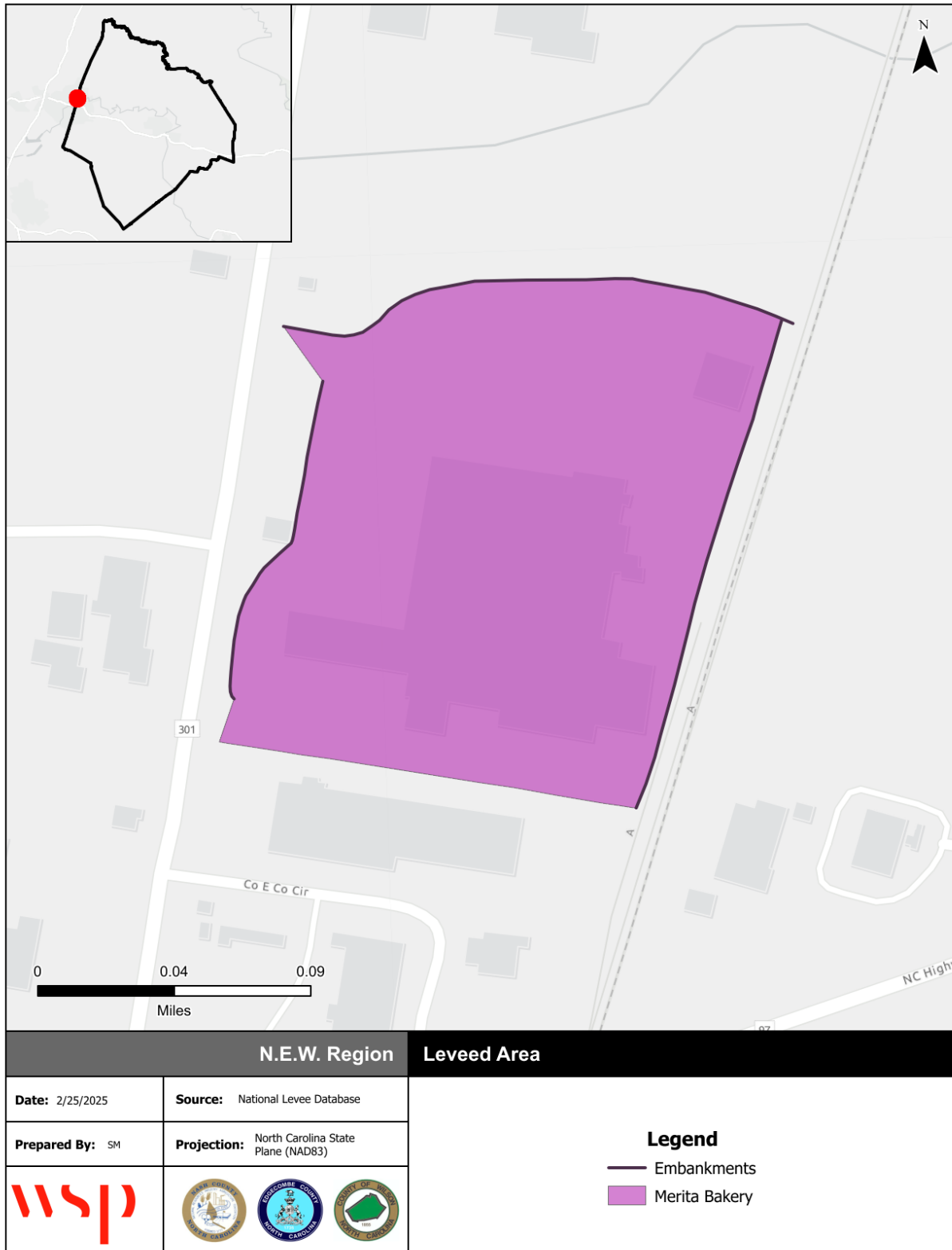
Source: National Levee Database

Figure 4.9 – Princeville Dike Leveed Area



Source: National Levee Database

Figure 4.10 – Merita Bakery Leveed Area



Source: National Levee Database

EXTENT

Each state has definitions and methods to determine the hazard potential of a dam. In North Carolina, dams are regulated by the state if they are 25 feet or more in height and impound 50 acre-feet or more. Dams and impoundments smaller than that may fall under state regulation if it is determined that failure of the dam could result in loss of human life or significant damage to property. The height of a dam is from the highest point on the crest of the dam to the lowest point on the downstream toe, and the storage capacity is the volume impounded at the elevation of the highest point on the crest of the dam.

Dam Safety Program engineers determine the "hazard potential" of a dam, meaning the probable damage that would occur if the structure failed, in terms of loss of human life and economic loss or environmental damage. Dams are assigned one of three classes based on the nature of their hazard potential which are shown in Table 4.15 and below:

- Class A (Low Hazard) includes dams located where failure may damage uninhabited low value non-residential buildings, agricultural land, or low volume roads.
- Class B (Intermediate Hazard) includes dams located where failure may damage highways or secondary railroads, cause interruption of use or service of public utilities, cause minor damage to isolated homes, or cause minor damage to commercial and industrial buildings. Damage to these structures will be considered minor only when they are located in backwater areas not subjected to the direct path of the breach flood wave; and they will experience no more than 1.5 feet of flood rise due to breaching above the lowest ground elevation adjacent to the outside foundation walls or no more than 1.5 feet of flood rise due to breaching above the lowest floor elevation of the structure.
- Class C (High Hazard) includes dams located 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.

Table 4.15 – Dam Hazard Classifications

Hazard Classification	Description	Quantitative Guidelines
Low	Interruption of road service, low volume roads	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	Economic damage	More than \$200,000
	Loss of human life*	Probable loss of 1 or more human lives
	Damage to highways, interruption of service	250 or more vehicles per day

*Probable loss of human life due to breached roadway or bridge on or below the dam

Source: NCDEQ

Based on classification criteria, a high hazard dam or levee failure could cause death and/or injury as well as severe property damage and economic impacts within the affected area. Therefore, though the affected area would be negligible in size relative to the entire planning area, the potential impact of a high hazard dam or levee failure is critical.

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

The National Performance of Dams Program at Stanford University maintains a database of historical dam incidents. Per NPDP records, there are no known historical failures or near-failures at any dams in the N.E.W. Region. According to the Region's previous hazard mitigation plan, the levee in Princeville was overtopped in September 1999 as a result of the floodwaters from Hurricane Floyd.

In 2016, following Hurricane Matthew, floodwaters flowed past the Princeville levee and flooded 80% of the Town, according to coverage from WRAL news. The levee did not fail, but flaws in its design allowed significant flooding of the Town.

Per the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan for Nash County, County officials noted that one mill pond on privately owned land between Harris Road and Winters Road floods consistently during heavy rain events, including Hurricane Matthew. The flooding occasionally affects neighborhoods in the area of the pond. However, these events do not constitute dam failures.

FEMA's Hurricane Matthew in North Carolina Dam Risk Management Assessment Report listed a dam in Wilson County, Silver Lake Dam, as one of 20 dam breaches in the state resulting from Hurricane Matthew. Silver Lake Dam is approximately two miles upstream of Lake Wilson Dam, which is a high hazard dam. Local government coordinated evacuations downstream of Lake Wilson Dam. The Lake Wilson Dam did not breach, but it overtopped due to floodwaters from the Silver Lake Dam breach.

According to responses to the public survey for this plan, Belmont Lake Dam in Nash County failed in March 2023. No injuries or property damage occurred. The dam is currently drained and is being rebuilt.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Given the limited presence of levees and high hazard dams in the Region and the lack of any prior incidents, it can be concluded that dam or levee failure is unlikely. However, it is possible that with heavy rain events becoming more frequent and intense, conditions conducive to failures may occur more frequently in the future.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Studies have been conducted to investigate the impact of climate change scenarios on dam safety. The safety of dams for the future climate can be based on an evaluation of changes in design floods and the freeboard available to accommodate an increase in flood levels. The results from the studies indicate that the design floods with the corresponding outflow floods and flood water levels will increase in the future, and this increase will affect the safety of the dams in the future. Studies concluded that the total hydrological failure probability of a dam will increase in the future climate and that the extent and depth of flood waters will increase by the future dam break scenario. These changes would likely produce similar impacts on levees.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Dam inundation areas were not available for the identified dams; therefore, a quantitative vulnerability assessment could not be completed. Vulnerability to dam failure discussed below is based on anecdotal evidence and theoretical understanding of potential risks. Levee failure risk is based on the risk assessment information provided by the USACE's NLD.

PEOPLE

A person's immediate vulnerability to a dam failure is directly associated with the person's distance downstream of the dam as well as proximity to the stream carrying the floodwater from the failure. For dams that have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), the vulnerability of loss of life for persons in their homes or on their property may be mitigated by following the EAP evacuation procedures; however, the displaced persons may still incur sheltering costs. For persons located on the river (e.g. for recreation) the vulnerability of loss of life is significant.

People are also vulnerable to the loss of the uses of the lake upstream of a dam following failure. Several uses are minor, such as aesthetics or recreational use. However, some lakes serve as drinking water supplies and their loss could disrupt the drinking water supply and present a public health problem.

The NLD estimates that 383 people are at risk to levee failure in the N.E.W. Region.

PROPERTY

Vulnerability of the built environment includes damage to the dam or levee itself and any man-made feature located within the inundation area caused by the failure. Downstream of the dam, vulnerability includes potential damage to homes, personal property, commercial buildings and property, and government owned buildings and property; destruction of bridge or culvert crossings; weakening of bridge supports through scour; and damage or destruction of public or private infrastructure that cross the stream such as water and sewer lines, gas lines and power lines. Water dependent structures on the lake upstream of the dam, such as docks/piers, floating structures or water intake structures, may be damaged by the rapid reduction in water level during the failure.

Similarly, levee failures can result in inundation and damages to buildings, personal property, and infrastructure. If a levee fails or is overtopped, the resulting flooding may be severe, as the levee then acts as a barrier, preventing drainage of the flood waters. According to NLD, there are 551 buildings at risk in leveed areas, worth an estimated \$110.05 million. The majority of this value is located within the Princeville Dike area, which has overtopped once before and caused extensive damage.

ENVIRONMENT

Aquatic species within the lake will either be displaced or destroyed due to dam failure. The velocity of the flood wave will likely destroy riparian and instream vegetation and destroy wetland function. The flood wave will likely cause erosion within and adjacent to the stream. Deposition of eroded deposits may choke instream habitat or disrupt riparian areas. Sediments within the lake bottom and any low oxygen water from within the lake will be dispersed, potentially causing fish kills or releasing heavy metals found in the lake sediment layers.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.16 summarizes the potential negative consequences of dam and levee failure.

Table 4.16 – Consequence Analysis – Dam and Levee Failure

Category	Consequences
Public	Localized impact expected to be severe for inundation area and moderate to light for other adversely affected areas.
Responders	Localized impact expected to limit damage to personnel in the inundation area at the time of the incident.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Category	Consequences
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Damage to facilities/personnel in the area of the incident may require temporary relocation of some operations. Localized disruption of roads and/or utilities may postpone delivery of some services. Regulatory waivers may be needed locally. Fulfillment of some contracts may be difficult. Impact may reduce deliveries.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Localized impact to facilities and infrastructure in the inundation area of the incident. Some severe damage possible.
Environment	Localized impact expected to be severe for inundation area and moderate to light for other adversely affected areas. Consequences include erosion, water quality degradation, wildlife displacement or destruction, and habitat destruction.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economy and finances adversely affected, possibly for an extended period of time, depending on damage and length of investigation.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Localized impact expected to primarily adversely affect only the dam owner and local entities.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes dam failure hazard risk by jurisdiction. Warning time and duration are inherent to the hazard and remain constant across jurisdictions. Spatial extent of any dam or levee failure will be negligible relative to the planning area. Jurisdictions with high hazard dams within their boundaries were assigned a probability rating of possible and an impact score of critical. Jurisdictions with no high hazard dams were assigned a probability rating of unlikely and an impact rating of limited.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Rocky Mount	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Conetoe	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Leggett	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Macclesfield	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Pinetops	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Princeville	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Sharpsburg	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Speed	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Tarboro	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Whitakers	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Nash County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Bailey	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Castalia	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Dortches	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Middlesex	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Momeyer	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Nashville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Red Oak	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Spring Hope	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Wilson County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Wilson	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Black Creek	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Elm City	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Lucama	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Saratoga	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Sims	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Stantonsburg	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L

4.5.2 DROUGHT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Drought is a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period. It is a normal, recurrent feature of climate that occurs in virtually all climate zones. The duration of a drought varies widely. There are cases when drought develops relatively quickly and lasts a very short period of time, exacerbated by extreme heat and/or wind, and there are other cases when drought spans multiple years, or even decades. Studying the paleoclimate record is often helpful in identifying when long-lasting droughts have occurred. Common types of drought are detailed below in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 – Types of Drought

Type	Details
Meteorological Drought	Meteorological Drought is based on the degree of dryness (rainfall deficit) and the length of the dry period.
Agricultural Drought	Agricultural Drought is based on the impacts to agriculture by factors such as rainfall deficits, soil water deficits, reduced ground water, or reservoir levels needed for irrigation.
Hydrological Drought	Hydrological Drought is based on the impact of rainfall deficits on the water supply such as stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, and ground water table decline.
Socioeconomic Drought	Socioeconomic drought is based on the impact of drought conditions (meteorological, agricultural, or hydrological drought) on supply and demand of some economic goods. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related deficit in water supply.

The wide variety of disciplines affected by drought, its diverse geographical and temporal distribution, and the many scales drought operates on make it difficult to develop both a definition to describe drought and an index to measure it. Many quantitative measures of drought have been developed in the United States, depending on the discipline affected, the region being considered, and the particular application. Several indices developed by Wayne Palmer, as well as the Standardized Precipitation Index, are useful for describing the many scales of drought.

The U.S. Drought Monitor provides a summary of drought conditions across the United States and Puerto Rico. Often described as a blend of art and science, the Drought Monitor map is updated weekly by combining a variety of data-based drought indices and indicators and local expert input into a single composite drought indicator.

The **Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)** devised in 1965, was the first drought indicator to assess moisture status comprehensively. It uses temperature and precipitation data to calculate water supply and demand, incorporates soil moisture, and is considered most effective for unirrigated cropland. It primarily reflects long-term drought and has been used extensively to initiate drought relief. It is more complex than the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and the Drought Monitor.

The **Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)** is a way of measuring drought that is different from the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI). Like the PDSI, this index is negative for drought, and positive for wet conditions. But the SPI is a probability index that considers only precipitation, while Palmer's indices are water balance indices that consider water supply (precipitation), demand (evapotranspiration) and loss (runoff).

The State of North Carolina has a Drought Assessment and Response Plan as an Annex to its Emergency Operations Plan. This plan provides the framework to coordinate statewide response to a drought incident.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

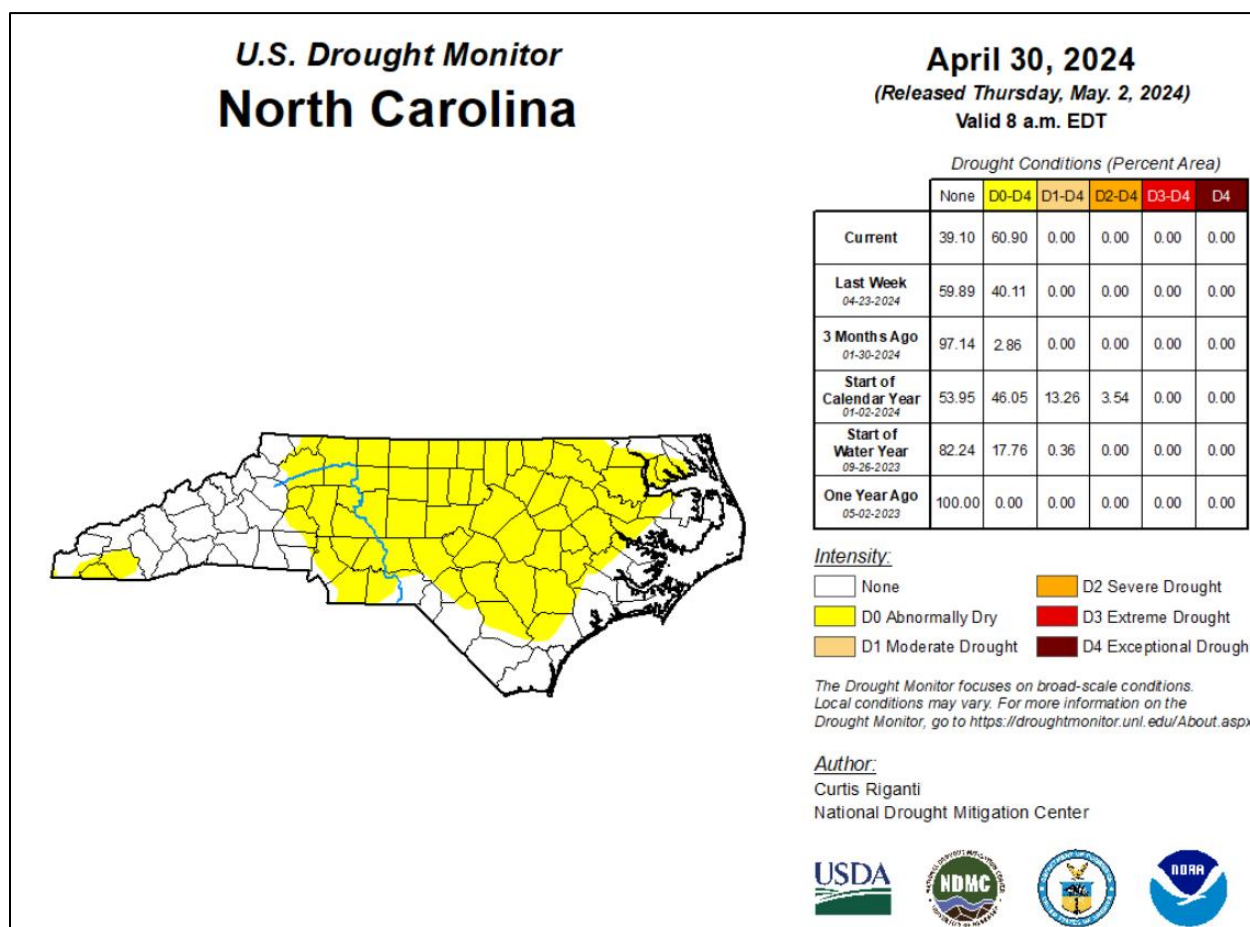
Duration: 4 – More than one week

LOCATION

Drought is a regional hazard that can cover the entire planning area, and in some cases the entire state. Figure 4.11 below notes the U.S. Drought Monitor's drought ratings for North Carolina as of April 30, 2024; as of that date, the N.E.W. Region, along with over 60 percent of the State of North Carolina, was experiencing Abnormally Dry conditions.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

Figure 4.11 – US Drought Monitor for Week of April 30, 2024



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

EXTENT

Drought extent can be defined in terms of intensity, using the U.S. Drought Monitor scale. The Drought Monitor Scale measures drought episodes with input from the Palmer Drought Severity Index, the Standardized Precipitation Index, the Keetch-Byram Drought Index, soil moisture indicators, and other inputs as well as information on how drought is affecting people. Figure 4.12 details the classifications

used by the U.S. Drought Monitor. A category of D2 (severe) or higher on the U.S. Drought Monitor Scale can typically result in crop or pasture losses, water shortages, and the need to institute water restrictions.

Figure 4.12 – US Drought Monitor Classifications

Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Ranges				
			Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Objective Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: ▪ short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures Coming out of drought: ▪ some lingering water deficits ▪ pastures or crops not fully recovered	-1.0 to -1.9	21 to 30	21 to 30	-0.5 to -0.7	21 to 30
D1	Moderate Drought	▪ Some damage to crops, pastures ▪ Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent ▪ Voluntary water-use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11 to 20	11 to 20	-0.8 to -1.2	11 to 20
D2	Severe Drought	▪ Crop or pasture losses likely ▪ Water shortages common ▪ Water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6 to 10	6 to 10	-1.3 to -1.5	6 to 10
D3	Extreme Drought	▪ Major crop/pasture losses ▪ Widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3 to 5	3 to 5	-1.6 to -1.9	3 to 5
D4	Exceptional Drought	▪ Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses ▪ Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0 to 2	0 to 2	-2.0 or less	0 to 2

Source: US Drought Monitor

The most severe drought to impact the N.E.W. Region within the past 20 years occurred between May 2007 and May 2008, during which time all three counties experienced at least 51 consecutive weeks of drought conditions. All three counties experienced exceptional drought conditions. These conditions lasted for 14 consecutive and 18 total weeks in Nash County, 13 consecutive and 15 total weeks in Wilson County, and a total of 11 non-consecutive weeks in Edgecombe County.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

U.S. Drought Monitor records drought intensity weekly throughout the country. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) Division of Water Resources maintains records of Drought Monitor data for the state as far back as January 2000. Table 4.18 presents the number of weeks that each county in the N.E.W. Region spent in drought by intensity over the period from 2000 through 2024, for which the Drought Monitor has records for 1270 weeks.

Table 4.18 – Weeks in Drought, 2000-2024

County	Weeks in Drought						% of time in Severe Drought or Worse
	Total	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	
Nash	589	324	161	61	23	20	8.2%
Edgecombe	571	320	145	73	18	15	8.3%
Wilson	582	336	141	68	19	18	8.3%

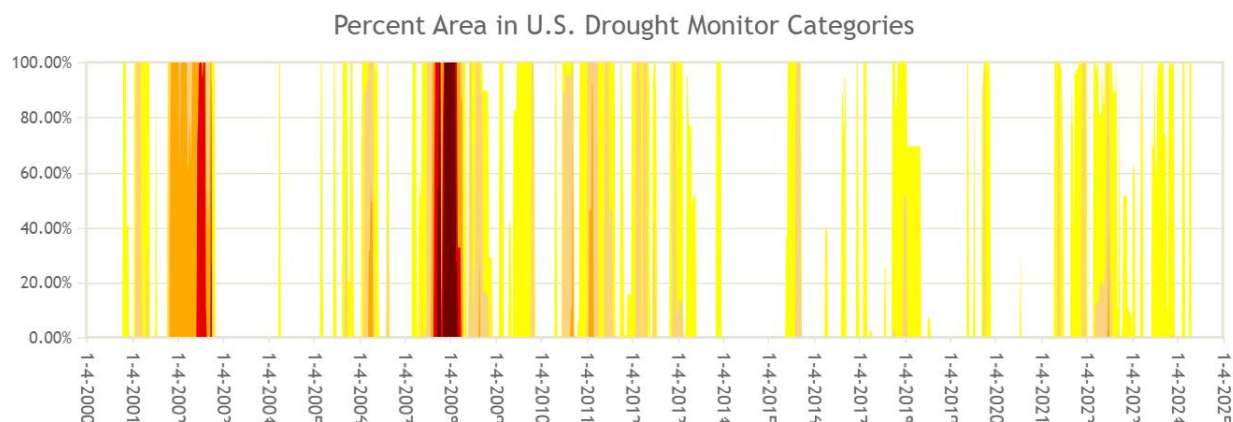
Source: NCDEQ Division of Water Resources, Drought Monitor History

Figure 4.13 through Figure 4.15 shows the historical periods where each county was considered in some level of drought condition. The color key shown in Figure 4.12 indicates the intensity of the drought.

NASH COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Nash County was in some level of drought 46.4% of the time.

Figure 4.13 - US Drought Monitor Historical Trends - Nash County 2000-2024

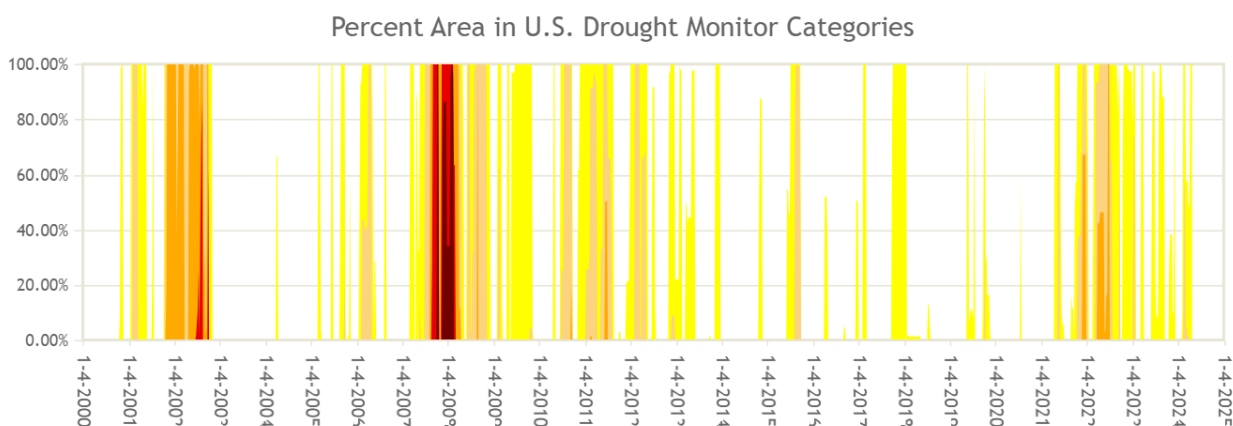


Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Edgecombe County was in some level of drought 44.9% of the time.

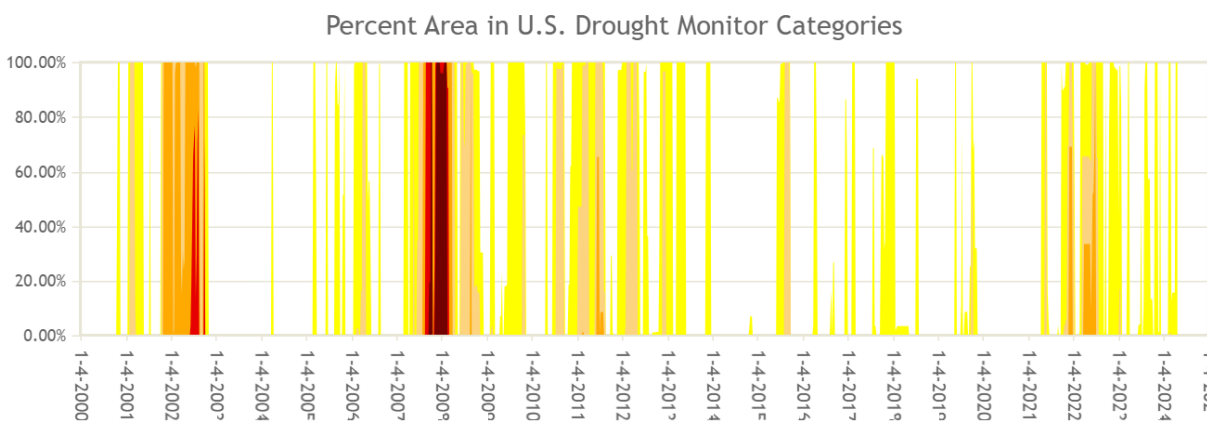
Figure 4.14 - US Drought Monitor Historical Trends - Edgecombe County 2000-2024



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

WILSON COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Wilson County was in some level of drought 45.8% of the time.

Figure 4.15 – US Drought Monitor Historical Trends – Wilson County 2000-2024

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), located at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, provides a clearinghouse for information on the effects of drought, based on reports from media, observers, impact records, and other sources.

According to the NDMC's Drought Impact Reporter, during the 15-year period from January 2009 through December 2023, 177 drought impacts were noted for the State of North Carolina, of which 8 were reported for Edgecombe County, 8 for Wilson County, and 10 for Nash County. Table 4.19 summarizes the impacts reported by category and the years impacts were reported for each category. Note that the Drought Impact Reporter assigns multiple categories to each impact.

Table 4.19 – Drought Impacts Reported for N.E.W. Region Counties, Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2023

Category	Impacts	Years Reported
Agriculture	4	2010, 2019
Fire	15	2011, 2019, 2021
Plants & Wildlife	2	2019, 2022
Relief, Response & Restrictions	20	2010, 2011, 2012, 2019, 2021
Water Supply & Quality	8	2011, 2012, 2019, 2022

Source: Drought Impact Reporter Dashboard;

<https://unldroughtcenter.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/46afe627bb60422f85944d70069c09cf>

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Probability: 3 – Likely

Over the 24-year (1270 week) period from 2000 through 2024, the N.E.W. Region averaged 580 weeks in drought conditions ranging from abnormally dry (D0) to exceptional drought (D4). This equates to a 45.6 percent chance of drought in any given week. Of this time, an average of 104.9 weeks were categorized as a severe (D2) drought or greater, which equates to an 8.2 percent chance of severe drought in any week.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Fifth National Climate Assessment reports that the risk of temperature extremes is increasing while the timing of precipitation is changing to drier conditions during spring and summer. In the Southeast, heavy precipitation events are becoming more frequent and the dry spells between rain events are

lengthening.¹ Additionally, longer term droughts are increasing in severity. As temperature is projected to continue rising, evaporation rates are expected to increase, resulting in decreased surface soil moisture levels. Together, these factors suggest that drought will increase in intensity and duration in the Southeast.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Vulnerability to drought in the Region is determined based on historical occurrences of drought in the planning area and generalized concerns regarding potential drought consequences. Agricultural vulnerability was estimated using data from the 2012 Census of Agriculture and a review of past claims related to drought.

PEOPLE

Drought can affect people's physical and mental health. For those economically dependent on a reliable water supply, drought may cause anxiety or depression about economic losses, reduced incomes, and other employment impacts. Conflicts may arise over water shortages. People may be forced to pay more for water, food, and utilities affected by increased water costs.

Drought may also cause health problems due to poorer water quality from lower water levels. If accompanied by extreme heat, drought can also result in higher incidents of heat stroke and even loss of human life.

PROPERTY

Drought is unlikely to cause damages to the built environment. However, in areas with shrinking and expansive soils, drought may lead to structural damages. Drought may also cause severe property loss for the agricultural industry in terms of crop and livestock losses. The USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) maintains a database of all paid crop insurance claims. Between 2007-2023, the sum of claims paid for crop damage as a result of drought in the N.E.W. Region was \$66,330,343, over 43 percent of these losses were paid out in Edgecombe County. The region averaged \$3,901,784 in losses every year. Losses were greatest in 2010 for all counties except Wilson, where losses were greatest in 2007. Table 4.20 summarizes the crop losses due to drought reported in the RMA system by county.

Table 4.20 – Crop Losses Resulting from Drought, 2007-2023, N.E.W. Region

Year	Indemnity Amount		
	Nash County	Edgecombe County	Wilson County
2007	\$3,068,246	\$2,909,830	\$2,287,994
2008	\$1,380,612	\$3,107,831	\$1,426,399
2009	\$294,095	\$948,657	\$86,405
2010	\$4,508,929	\$4,962,365	\$2,004,073
2011	\$1,403,693	\$2,359,873	\$720,472
2012	\$144,049	\$42,793	\$310
2013	\$25,985	\$124,764	\$17,673
2014	\$1,694	\$1,576	-
2015	\$3,867,787.01	\$3,320,709.61	\$1,448,818.2
2016	\$838,932.77	\$564,336.8	\$386,818.63

¹ <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/22/>

Year	Indemnity Amount		
	Nash County	Edgecombe County	Wilson County
2017	\$202,655.81	\$316,708	\$297,216.75
2018	\$385,886	\$686,548	\$243,081
2019	\$2,074,702	\$2,262,582	\$1,455,689
2020	\$278,743	\$1,067,380	\$273,194
2021	\$651,694	\$779,493	\$1,341,618
2022	\$1,894,260	\$2,467,301	\$2,275,878
2023	\$1,401,302	\$2,648,091	\$1,070,599
Total	\$22,423,266	\$28,570,838	\$15,336,239

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

Drought can affect local wildlife by shrinking food supplies and damaging habitats. Sometimes this damage is only temporary, and other times it is irreversible. Wildlife may face increased disease rates due to limited access to food and water. Increased stress on endangered species could cause extinction.

Drought conditions can also provide a substantial increase in wildfire risk. As plants and trees die from a lack of precipitation, increased insect infestations, and diseases—all of which are associated with drought—they become fuel for wildfire. Long periods of drought can result in more intense wildfires, which bring additional consequences for the economy, the environment, and society. Drought may also increase likelihood of wind and water erosion of soils.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.21 summarizes the potential negative consequences of drought.

Table 4.21 – Consequence Analysis – Drought

Category	Consequences
Public	Can cause anxiety or depression about economic losses, conflicts over water shortages, reduced incomes, fewer recreational activities, higher incidents of heat stroke, and fatality.
Responders	Impacts to responders are unlikely. Exceptional drought conditions may impact the amount of water immediately available to respond to wildfires.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Drought would have minimal impacts on continuity of operations due to the relatively long warning time that would allow for plans to be made to maintain continuity of operations.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Drought has the potential to affect water supply for residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and government-owned areas. Drought can reduce water supply in wells and reservoirs. Utilities may be forced to increase rates.
Environment	Environmental impacts include strain on local plant and wildlife; increased probability of erosion and wildfire.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Farmers may face crop losses or increased livestock costs. Businesses that depend on farming may experience secondary impacts. Extreme drought has the potential to impact local businesses in landscaping, recreation and tourism, and public utilities.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Category	Consequences
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	When drought conditions persist with no relief, local or State governments must often institute water restrictions, which may impact public confidence.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes drought hazard risk by jurisdiction. Drought risk is uniform across the planning area. Warning time, duration, and spatial extent are inherent to the hazard and remain constant across jurisdictions. The majority of damages that result from drought are to crops and other agriculture-related activities as well as water-dependent recreation industries. The magnitude of the impacts is typically greater in unincorporated area. In developed areas, the magnitude of drought is less severe, with lawns and local gardens affected and potential impacts on local water supplies during severe, prolonged drought.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Rocky Mount	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Conetoe	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Leggett	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Macclesfield	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Pinetops	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Princeville	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Sharpsburg	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Speed	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Tarboro	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Whitakers	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Nash County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Bailey	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Castalia	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Dortches	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Middlesex	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Momeyer	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Nashville	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Red Oak	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Spring Hope	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Wilson County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Wilson	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Black Creek	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Elm City	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Lucama	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Saratoga	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Sims	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Stantonsburg	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M

4.5.3 EARTHQUAKE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

An earthquake is a movement or shaking of the ground. 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, as these locations are subjected to the greatest strains from plates traveling in opposite directions and at different speeds. Deformation along plate boundaries causes strain in the rock and the consequent buildup of stored energy. When the built-up stress exceeds the rocks' strength a rupture occurs. The rock on both sides of the fracture is snapped, releasing the stored energy and producing seismic waves, generating an earthquake.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

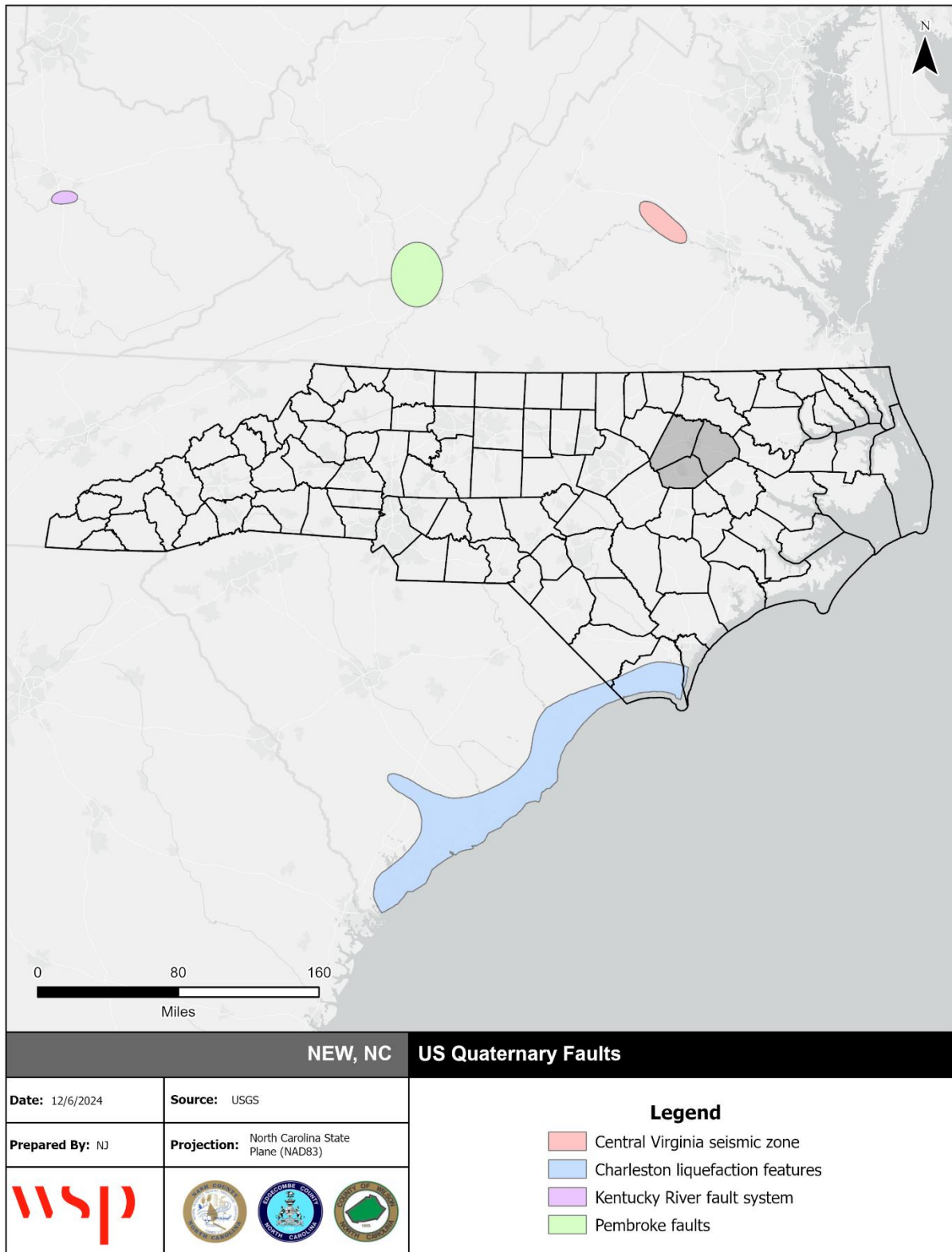
LOCATION

Figure 4.16 reflects the Quaternary faults that present an earthquake hazard for the N.E.W. Region based on data from the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program.

All of North Carolina is subject to earthquakes to varying degrees, with the western and southern region most vulnerable to a damaging earthquake. The state is affected by both the Charleston Fault in South Carolina and N.E.W. Madrid Fault in Tennessee. Both of these faults have generated earthquakes measuring greater than 8.0 on the Richter Scale during the last 200 years. In addition, there are several smaller fault lines in eastern Tennessee and throughout North Carolina that could produce less severe shaking.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

Figure 4.16 – US Quaternary Faults



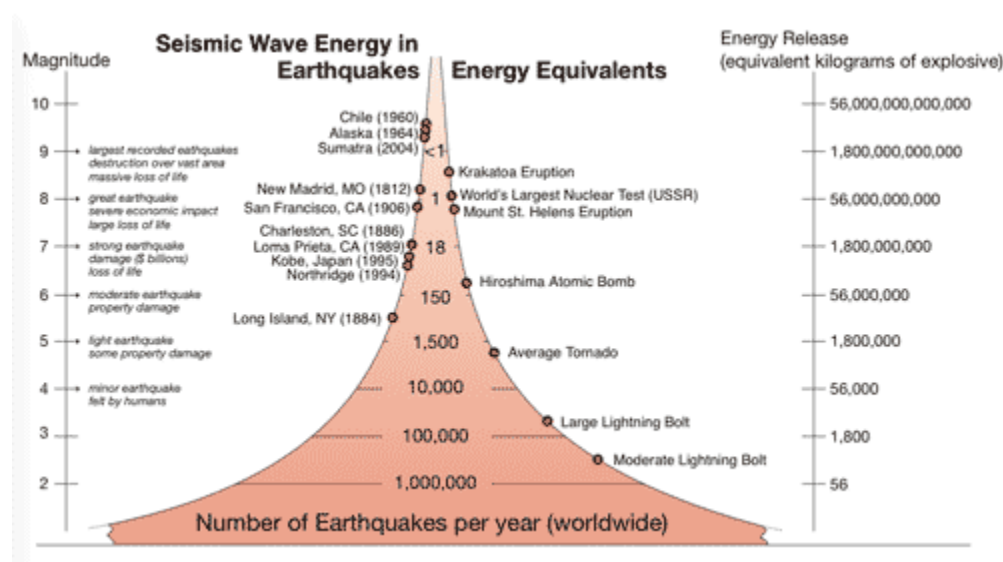
Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

EXTENT

Earthquakes are measured in terms of their magnitude and intensity. The Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude is usually used by the news media when reporting the intensity of earthquakes and is the scale most familiar to the public. However, the USGS now uses moment magnitude, which is an extension of the Richter Scale and is based on physical properties of the earthquake derived from an analysis of all the waveforms recorded from the shaking. Earthquake magnitude is described in Figure 4.17.

A more meaningful measurement is an earthquake's intensity. The intensity scale used by the scientific community in the United States is called the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale. The MMI scale is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects. Table 4.22 describes the shaking and damage associated with each level on the MMI scale. Seismic shaking is typically the greatest cause of losses to structures during earthquakes.

Figure 4.17 – Earthquake Magnitude and Energy Release



Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

Table 4.22 – Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale

MMI	Shaking	Description/Damage
I	Not felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Weak	Felt by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
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.
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

MMI	Shaking	Description/Damage
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.
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.
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

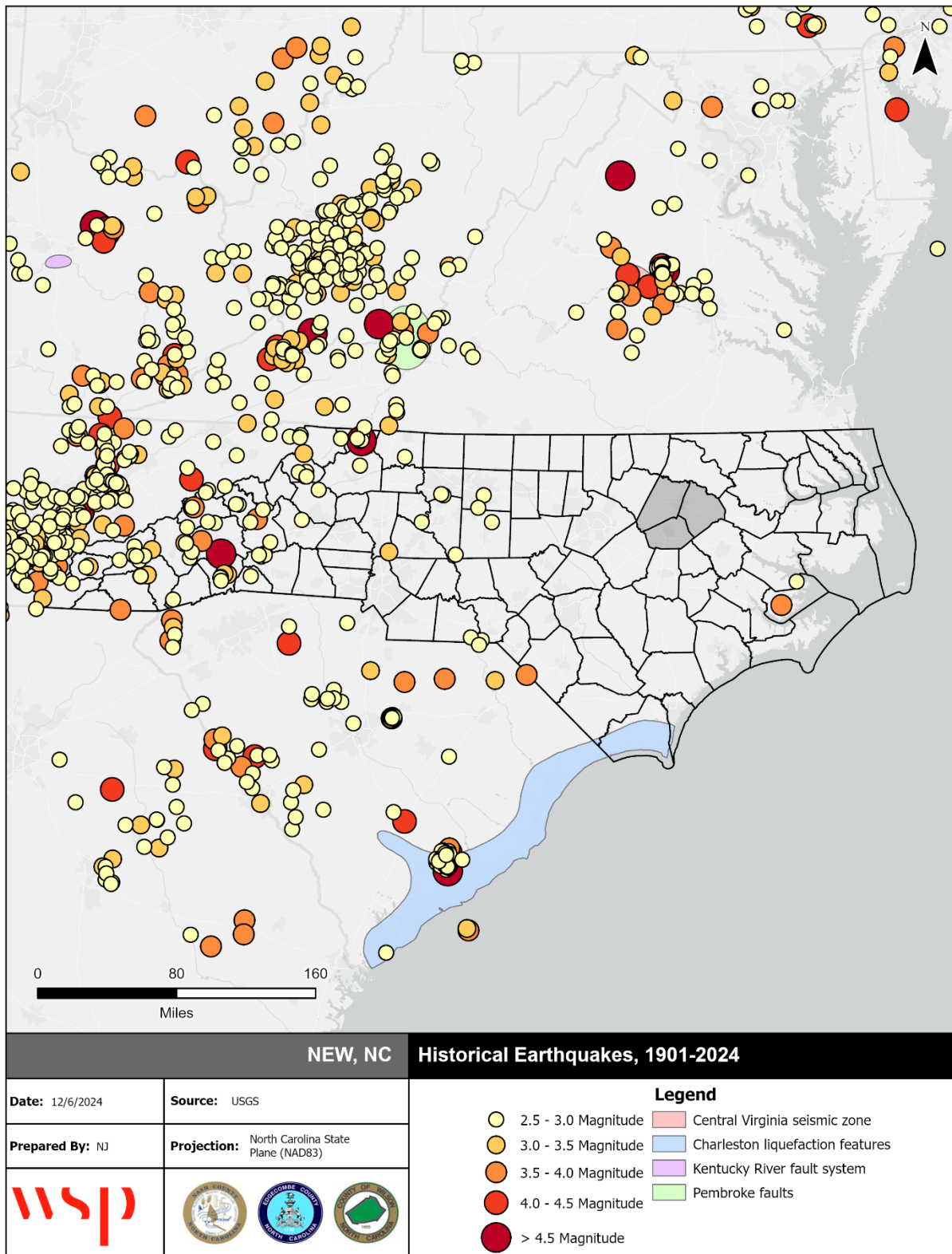
In the N.E.W. Region, earthquakes are not likely to cause more than mild ground shaking.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

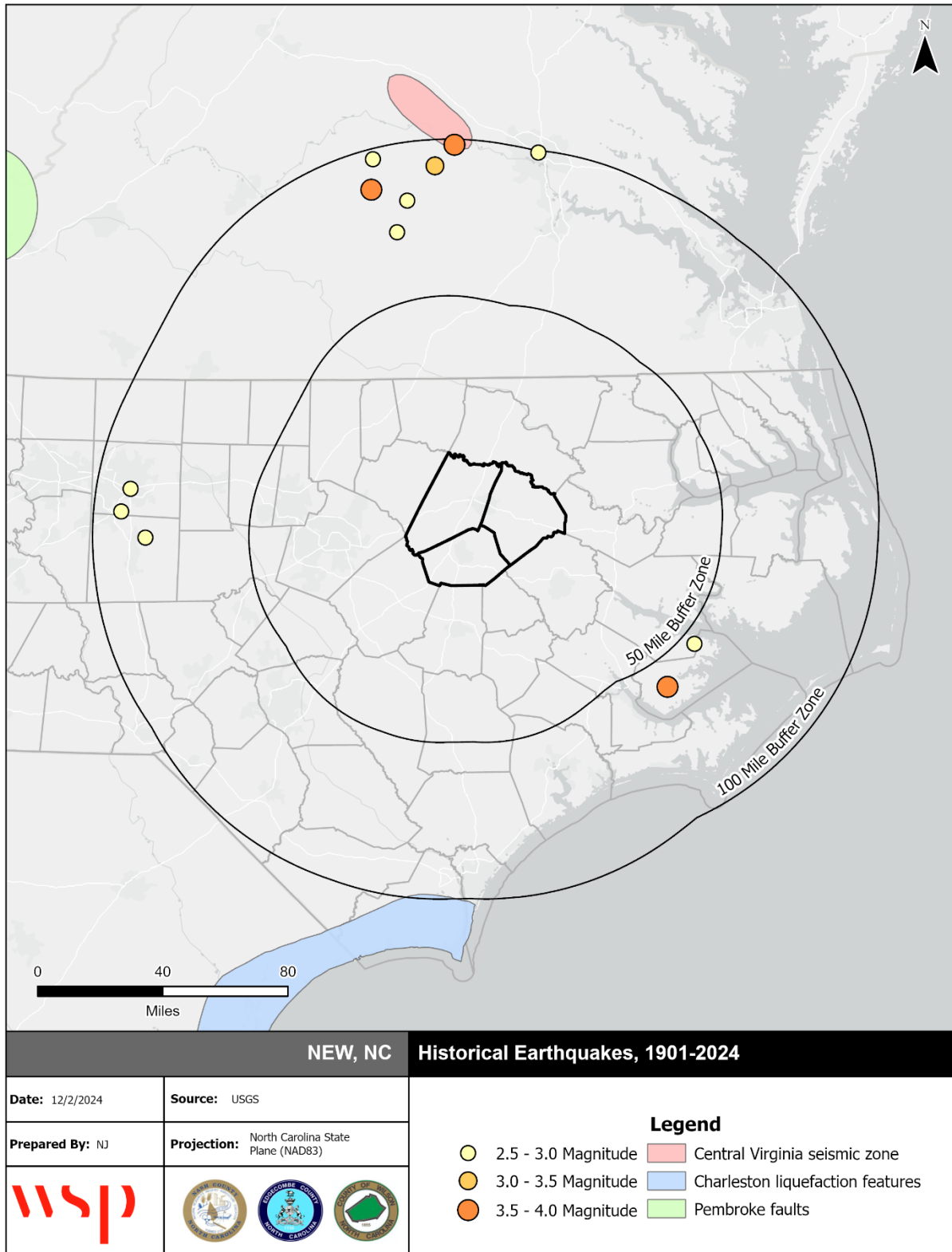
The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program maintains a database of all historical earthquakes of a magnitude 2.5 and greater. Figure 4.18 shows historical earthquakes by magnitude in relation to North Carolina and the Quaternary Faults identified by USGS. This includes events from 1901 to 2024. Based on USGS records, there have been no earthquakes with epicenters in the N.E.W. Region during this period. Figure 4.19 provides a more detailed view of earthquakes that have occurred within 50 and 100 miles of the N.E.W. Region.

Figure 4.18 - Historical Earthquakes by Magnitude, 1901-2024



Source: USGS Earthquakes Hazard Program

Figure 4.19 - Historical Earthquakes by Magnitude with 50-100 Mile Buffer, 1901-2024



Source: USGS Earthquakes Hazard Program

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

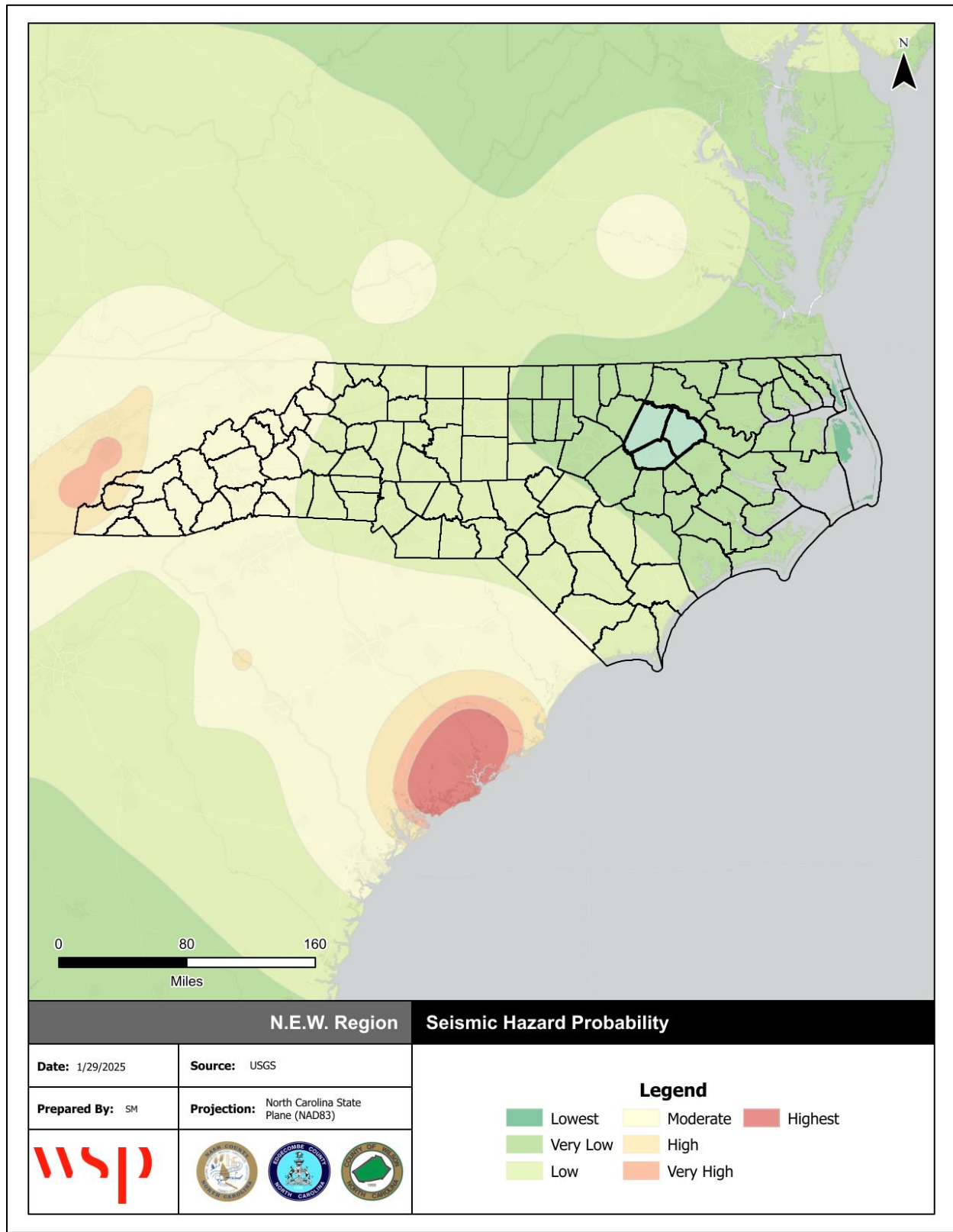
Ground motion is the movement of the earth's surface due to earthquakes or explosions. It is produced by waves generated by a sudden slip on a fault or sudden pressure at the explosive source and travels through the earth and along its surface. Ground motion is amplified when surface waves of unconsolidated materials bounce off of or are refracted by adjacent solid bedrock. The probability of ground motion is depicted in USGS earthquake hazard maps by showing, by contour values, the earthquake ground motions (of a particular frequency) that have a common given probability of being exceeded in 50 years.

Figure 4.20 reflects the seismic hazard for the N.E.W. Region based on the national USGS map of peak acceleration with two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years, which USGS simplifies into risk ratings from “very low” to “highest”. To produce these estimates, the ground motions being considered at a given location are those from all future possible earthquake magnitudes at all possible distances from that location. The ground motion coming from a particular magnitude and distance is assigned an annual probability equal to the annual probability of occurrence of the causative magnitude and distance. The method assumes a reasonable future catalog of earthquakes, based upon historical earthquake locations and geological information on the recurrence rate of fault ruptures. When all the possible earthquakes and magnitudes have been considered, a ground motion value is determined such that the annual rate of its being exceeded has a certain value. Therefore, for the given probability of exceedance, two percent, the locations shaken more frequently will have larger ground motions.

As shown in the map below, the entirety of the N.E.W. Region is located within the medium green zone which represents “very low” seismic hazard risk. Based on this data, it can be reasonably assumed that an earthquake event affecting the N.E.W. Region is unlikely.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

Figure 4.20 – Seismic Hazard Information for North Carolina



Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

CLIMATE CHANGE

Scientists are beginning to believe there may be a connection between climate change and earthquakes. Changing ice caps and sea-level redistribute weight over fault lines, which could potentially have an influence on earthquake occurrences. However, currently no studies quantify the relationship to a high level of detail, so recent earthquakes should not be linked with climate change. While not conclusive, early research suggest that more intense earthquakes and tsunamis may eventually be added to the adverse consequences that are caused by climate change.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Population and property at risk to earthquake impacts was estimated using data from the IRISK database, which was compiled in NCEM's Risk Management Tool.

PEOPLE

Earthquake events in the N.E.W. Region are unlikely to produce more than mild ground shaking; therefore, injury or death is unlikely. Objects falling from shelves generally pose the greatest threat to safety. Table 4.23 details the population estimated to be at risk from a 250-year earthquake, according to the NCEM IRISK database. The entire population of all three counties is estimated to face impacts from a 500-year earthquake event.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.23 – Estimated Population Impacted by 250-Year Earthquake

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Edgecombe County									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	1,092	5	4,212	197	5	1,170	55	5
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	1,718	4	9,041	331	4	2,152	79	4
Town of Conetoe	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	9	5	36	2	6	6	0	0
Town of Macclesfield	31	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	22	3	135	5	4	20	1	5
Town of Princeville	1,369	60	4	257	11	4	37	2	5
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	55	5	174	8	5	94	4	4
Town of Speed	120	8	7	19	1	5	5	0	0
Town of Tarboro	9,478	159	2	2,659	44	2	600	10	2
Town of Whitakers	33	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	3,127	4	16,545	599	4	4,085	151	4
Nash County									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	1,370	3	8,306	238	3	3,290	94	3
Town of Bailey	764	41	5	109	6	6	54	3	6
Town of Castalia	36	1	3	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	24	1	437	6	1	42	1	2
Town of Middlesex	1,175	99	8	172	14	8	100	8	8
Town of Momeyer	441	77	17	86	15	17	16	3	19
Town of Nashville	5,200	101	2	779	15	2	415	8	2
Town of Red Oak	3,185	33	1	793	8	1	97	1	1
Town of Spring Hope	942	30	3	250	8	3	42	1	2
Subtotal Nash	61,275	1,776	3	10,938	310	3	4,057	119	3

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Wilson County									
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	1,586	5	5,698	286	5	2,043	103	5
City of Wilson	44,247	2,442	6	8,162	451	6	2,343	129	6
Town of Black Creek	606	13	2	86	2	2	37	1	3
Town of Elm City	888	56	6	190	12	6	68	4	6
Town of Lucama	892	106	12	151	18	12	44	5	11
Town of Saratoga	194	16	8	35	3	9	4	0	0
Town of Sims	499	25	5	152	8	5	29	1	3
Town of Stantonsburg	563	16	3	97	3	3	36	1	3
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	4,260	5	14,571	783	5	4,604	244	5
Total Region	224,056	9,163	4	42,054	1,692	4	12,746	514	4

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

PROPERTY

In a severe earthquake event, buildings can be damaged by the shaking itself or by the ground beneath them settling to a different level than it was before the earthquake (subsidence). Buildings can even sink into the ground if soil liquefaction occurs. If a structure (a building, road, etc.) is built across a fault, the ground displacement during an earthquake could seriously damage that structure.

Earthquakes can also cause damages to infrastructure, resulting in secondary hazards. Damages to dams or levees could cause failures and subsequent flooding. Fires can be started by broken gas lines and power lines. Fires can be a serious problem, especially if the water lines that feed the fire hydrants have been damaged as well.

The N.E.W. Region has not been impacted by an earthquake with more than a moderate intensity, so damage to the built environment is unlikely.

Table 4.24 through Table 4.25 detail the estimated buildings impacted from varying magnitudes of earthquake events.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.24 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 250-Year Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	555	4	\$452	236	2	\$4,011	48	0	\$1,301	839	6	\$5,764
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	873	3	\$2,294	1,314	5	\$117,554	219	1	\$9,240	2,406	9	\$129,087
Town of Conetoe	207	5	2	\$1	14	7	\$228	2	1	\$22	21	10	\$251
Town of Leggett	197	7	4	\$5	1	1	\$2	3	2	\$254	11	6	\$261
Town of Macclesfield	320	14	4	\$7	16	5	\$125	1	0	\$2	31	10	\$135
Town of Pinetops	1,110	33	3	\$23	63	6	\$1,014	5	0	\$186	101	9	\$1,223
Town of Princeville	1,126	45	4	\$16	28	2	\$361	4	0	\$16	77	7	\$393
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	66	4	\$98	57	4	\$1,973	5	0	\$40	128	8	\$2,112
Town of Speed	205	11	5	\$2	4	2	\$28	1	0	\$7	16	8	\$38
Town of Tarboro	5,593	79	1	\$51	249	4	\$29,043	51	1	\$1,206	379	7	\$30,299
Town of Whitakers	525	32	6	\$39	33	6	\$758	7	1	\$137	72	14	\$933
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	1,720	3	\$2,988	2,015	4	\$155,097	346	1	\$12,411	4,081	8	\$170,496
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	593	2	\$2,002	473	2	\$50,090	83	0	\$6,001	1,149	4	\$58,093
Town of Bailey	1,084	46	4	\$111	63	6	\$4,643	11	1	\$515	120	11	\$5,269
Town of Castalia	194	3	2	\$10	11	6	\$465	4	2	\$162	18	9	\$637
Town of Dortches	698	8	1	\$16	26	4	\$456	1	0	\$72	35	5	\$544
Town of Middlesex	1,209	82	7	\$264	70	6	\$7,984	17	1	\$485	169	14	\$8,733

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Momeryer	476	66	14	\$135	3	1	\$92	1	0	\$62	70	15	\$289
Town of Nashville	3,109	52	2	\$151	145	5	\$7,319	32	1	\$1,860	229	7	\$9,330
Town of Red Oak	1,854	17	1	\$37	13	1	\$390	2	0	\$194	32	2	\$621
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	36	3	\$171	94	7	\$6,649	13	1	\$882	143	10	\$7,703
Subtotal Nash	36,557	903	2	\$2,897	898	2	\$78,088	164	0	\$10,233	1,965	5	\$91,219
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	672	4	\$1,692	457	3	\$30,174	109	1	\$3,586	1,238	8	\$35,452
City of Wilson	22,151	1,029	5	\$3,702	1,351	6	\$90,150	289	1	\$10,012	2,669	12	\$103,864
Town of Black Creek	876	17	2	\$55	14	2	\$301	14	2	\$342	45	5	\$697
Town of Elm City	1,135	59	5	\$101	50	4	\$3,545	21	2	\$215	130	11	\$3,861
Town of Lucama	1,107	117	11	\$188	34	3	\$734	10	1	\$309	161	15	\$1,232
Town of Saratoga	522	37	7	\$48	7	1	\$55	3	1	\$41	47	9	\$144
Town of Sims	498	21	4	\$51	23	5	\$644	9	2	\$237	53	11	\$932
Town of Stantonsburg	635	15	2	\$23	31	5	\$454	10	2	\$207	56	9	\$684
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	1,967	5	\$5,860	1,967	5	\$126,057	465	1	\$14,949	4,399	10	\$146,866
Total Region	133,321	4,590	3	\$11,745	4,880	4	\$359,242	975	1	\$37,593	10,445	8	\$408,581

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.25 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 500-Year Earthquake Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$171,543	2,585	18	\$205,323	148	1	\$38,573	14,626	100	\$415,439
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$524,632	2,711	10	\$1,751,894	524	2	\$266,133	28,003	100	\$2,542,660
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$1,874	29	14	\$5,710	7	3	\$768	207	100	\$8,352
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$1,857	47	24	\$1,515	10	5	\$6,802	197	100	\$10,175
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$3,684	45	14	\$3,287	5	2	\$885	320	100	\$7,855
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$13,045	146	13	\$20,868	19	2	\$6,519	1,110	100	\$40,432
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$13,843	82	7	\$10,725	19	2	\$3,033	1,126	100	\$27,601
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$26,072	207	13	\$42,379	15	1	\$5,934	1,613	100	\$74,386
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$1,756	31	15	\$912	9	4	\$787	205	100	\$3,455
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$59,291	643	11	\$428,045	177	3	\$52,675	5,586	100	\$540,011
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$6,665	62	12	\$14,012	19	4	\$3,094	525	100	\$23,771
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$824,262	6,588	12	\$2,484,670	952	2	\$385,203	53,518	100	\$3,694,137
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$452,979	5,533	21	\$577,797	330	1	\$185,585	26,555	100	\$1,216,361
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$20,443	215	20	\$44,717	18	2	\$5,901	1,084	100	\$71,061
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$2,594	21	11	\$4,504	9	5	\$4,127	194	100	\$11,226
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$13,940	122	17	\$11,722	6	1	\$2,645	698	100	\$28,307
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$24,962	201	17	\$74,758	32	3	\$10,869	1,209	100	\$110,588

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$8,205	93	20	\$5,831	6	1	\$4,964	476	100	\$18,999
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$60,306	329	11	\$109,171	66	2	\$49,166	3,109	100	\$218,643
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$39,468	200	11	\$22,518	14	1	\$6,721	1,854	100	\$68,707
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$30,849	200	15	\$61,894	34	2	\$12,211	1,374	100	\$104,954
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$653,746	6,914	19	\$912,912	515	1	\$282,189	36,553	100	\$1,848,846
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$255,314	2,684	16	\$427,577	202	1	\$75,398	16,270	100	\$758,289
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$389,088	2,403	11	\$1,310,051	529	2	\$231,723	22,122	100	\$1,930,863
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$13,135	59	7	\$5,543	18	2	\$6,679	876	100	\$25,358
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$14,703	133	12	\$55,431	38	3	\$9,649	1,135	100	\$79,784
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$16,608	95	9	\$11,520	29	3	\$7,370	1,107	100	\$35,499
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$6,729	48	9	\$2,768	15	3	\$2,306	522	100	\$11,803
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$7,511	65	13	\$13,384	12	2	\$3,659	498	100	\$24,554
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$8,101	91	14	\$9,842	21	3	\$6,246	635	100	\$24,188
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$711,189	5,578	13	\$1,836,116	864	2	\$343,030	43,165	100	\$2,890,338
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$2,189,197	19,080	14	\$5,233,698	2,331	2	\$1,010,422	133,236	100	\$8,433,321

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

ENVIRONMENT

An earthquake is unlikely to cause substantial impacts to the natural environment in the N.E.W. Region. Impacts to the built environment (e.g. ruptured gas line) could damage the surrounding environment. However, this type damage is unlikely based on historical occurrences.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.26 summarizes the potential negative consequences of earthquake.

Table 4.26 – Consequence Analysis – Earthquake

Category	Consequences
Public	Impact expected to be severe for people who are unprotected or unable to take shelter; moderate to light impacts are expected for those who are protected.
Responders	Responders may be required to enter unstable structures or compromised infrastructure. Adverse impacts are expected to be severe for unprotected personnel and moderate to light for protected personnel.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Damage to facilities/personnel in the area of the incident may require relocation of operations and lines of succession execution. Disruption of lines of communication and destruction of facilities may extensively postpone delivery of services.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Damage to facilities and infrastructure in the area of the incident may be extensive for facilities, people, infrastructure, and HazMat.
Environment	May cause extensive damage, creating denial or delays in the use of some areas. Remediation may be needed.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economy and finances expected to be adversely affected, possibly for an extended period of time.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Ability to respond and recover may be questioned and challenged if planning, response, and recovery are not timely and effective.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes earthquake hazard risk by jurisdiction. Earthquake risk is uniform across the planning area.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	1	1	4	4	1	1.9	L

4.5.4 EXCESSIVE HEAT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Per information provided by Ready.gov, in most of the United States extreme heat is defined as a long period (2 to 3 days) of high heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees. As temperatures rise, our bodies naturally cool down by sweating. In extreme heat, the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature and sweating might not be enough to cool down. When this happens, a person's body temperature rises faster than it can cool itself. Additionally, when the humidity is high, as is common during extreme heat events in North Carolina, evaporative cooling through sweating becomes less effective. Heat-related illnesses occur when the body overheats from exposure to high temperatures and in severe cases can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs². Heat-related illnesses can also arise from moderate to vigorous physical activity in hot situations.

Extreme heat often results in the highest annual number of deaths among all weather-related disasters. On average, the number of extreme heat days has been increasing each year, putting residents at a higher risk of heat-related illnesses. In 2023, more people in the United States died of heat-related illness than any year on record³. Per Ready.gov, older adults, children, and people with certain illnesses and chronic conditions are at greater risk from extreme heat; and humidity increases the feeling of heat.

The National Weather Service (NWS) uses the heat index, also known as apparent temperature, to determine when to issue health alerts. The heat index is a measure of how hot it really feels when the relative humidity is considered along with the actual air temperature. In most areas of the country, the NWS 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^{4,5}.

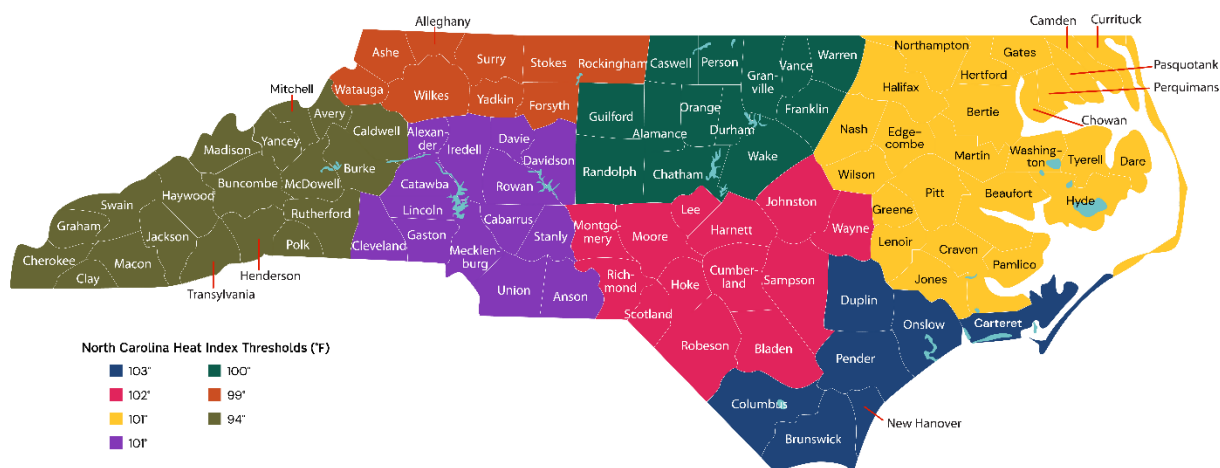
In North Carolina, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) uses [regional temperature thresholds](#) to activate its [Heat Health Alert System](#). The regional thresholds recognize that an area’s typical climate conditions and relevant local factors, such as the proportion of the population engaged in outdoor work, can impact how heat affects the local population. DHHS 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 N.E.W. Region, the heat index threshold is 101°F, as shown in Figure 4.21.

² www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/heat_guide.html.

³ <https://apnews.com/article/record-heat-deadly-climate-change-humidity-south-11de21a526e1cbe7e306c47c2f12438d>

⁴ <https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-index>

⁵ <https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-ww>

Figure 4.21 – North Carolina Heat Index Thresholds

Source: https://climate.ncsu.edu/heat_toolkit/thresholds/

The most dangerous place to be during an extreme heat incident is in a permanent home, with little or no air conditioning. Those at greatest risk for heat-related illness include people 65 years of age and older, young children, people with chronic health problems such as heart disease, people who are obese, people who are socially isolated, and people who are on certain medications, such as tranquilizers, antidepressants, sleeping pills, or drugs for Parkinson's disease. However, even young and healthy individuals are susceptible if they participate in strenuous physical activities during hot weather or are not acclimated to hot weather. Table 4.27 lists typical symptoms and health impacts of exposure to extreme heat.

Table 4.27 – Typical Health Impacts of Extreme Heat

Heat Index (HI)	Disorder
80-90° F (HI)	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
90-105° F (HI)	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
105-130° F (HI)	Heatstroke/sunstroke highly likely with continued exposure

Source: National Weather Service Heat Index Program, www.weather.gov/os/heat/index.shtml

The National Weather Service has a system in place to initiate alert procedures (advisories or warnings) when the Heat Index is expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected severity of the heat determines whether advisories or warnings are issued. A common guideline for issuing excessive heat alerts is when the maximum daytime Heat Index is expected to equal or exceed 105 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the night time minimum Heat Index is 75°F or above for two or more consecutive days. A heat advisory is issued when temperatures reach 105°F and a warning is issued at 115°F.

Impacts of extreme heat are not only focused on human health, as prolonged heat exposure can have devastating impacts on infrastructure as well. Prolonged high heat exposure increases the risk of

pavement deterioration, as well as railroad warping or buckling. High heat also puts a strain on energy systems and consumption, as air conditioners are run at a higher rate and for longer; extreme heat can also reduce transmission capacity over electric systems.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

The entire planning area is susceptible to high temperatures and incidents of extreme heat.

Spatial Extent: 4 - Large

EXTENT

The extent of extreme heat can be defined by the maximum apparent temperature reached. Apparent temperature is a function of ambient air temperature and relative humidity and is reported as the heat index. The National Weather Service Forecast Office in Raleigh sets the following criteria for heat advisory and excessive heat warning:

- **Heat Advisory** – Heat Index of 105°F to 109°F for 3 hours or more. Can also be issued for lower values 100°F to 104°F for heat lasting several consecutive days
- **Excessive Heat Watch** – Potential for heat index values of 110°F or hotter within 24 to 48 hours. Also issued during prolonged heat waves when the heat index is near 110°F
- **Excessive Heat Warning** – Heat Index of 110°F or greater for any duration

The extent of extreme heat can be defined by the maximum temperature reached. The highest temperature recorded in the N.E.W. Region is 107 degrees Fahrenheit in Edgecombe and Wilson Counties. The entire planning area is susceptible to high temperatures and extreme heat. Table 4.28 notes the highest temperature on record for each county in the N.E.W. Region.

Table 4.28 – Highest Temperature by County

County	Temperature	Location	Date
Edgecombe	107°F	Tarboro Station	07/18/1942
Nash	No weather stations with data in this county		
Wilson	107°F	Wilson 3 SW	07/22/1952

Source: North Carolina Climate Office

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), 2019 was North Carolina’s hottest year on record; that record stretches back to 1895.

NCEI records only one incident of heat or excessive heat for the N.E.W. Region counties. This event occurred in Edgecombe County in August 1999 and resulted in the death of an elderly woman due to heat exposure. Heat index records maintained by the North Carolina Climate Office indicate that the Region regularly experiences heat index temperatures above 100°F. Table 4.29 provides counts of heat index values by threshold recorded from 2000-2024 at the Rocky Mount-Wilson Airport weather station (KRWI), used as an indicator for the N.E.W. Region overall. Counts are provided as the number of days in a given year where the heat index reached or exceeded 100°F.

Table 4.29 – Historical Heat Index Counts, Rocky Mount-Wilson Airport (KRWI), 2000-2024

Year	Heat Index Value				Total
	100-104 °F	105-109 °F	110-114 °F	≥115 °F	
2000	13	0	0	1	14
2001	5	3	0	0	8
2002	11	7	3	0	21
2003	11	3	0	0	14
2004	8	1	0	0	9
2005	13	4	1	0	18
2006	8	7	0	0	15
2007	12	2	2	0	16
2008	11	0	0	0	11
2009	7	0	0	0	7
2010	25	3	2	0	30
2011	13	5	2	0	20
2012	11	8	5	1	25
2013	9	1	0	0	10
2014	8	0	0	0	8
2015	16	6	0	0	22
2016	17	17	1	0	35
2017	14	5	1	0	20
2018	23	0	0	0	23
2019	21	10	0	0	31
2020	11	10	0	0	21
2021	18	5	0	0	23
2022	16	3	0	0	19
2023	12	2	1	0	15
2024	14	8	3	0	25
Sum	327	110	21	2	460
Average	13.08	4.4	0.84	0.08	18.4

Source: North Carolina Climate Office, Heat Index Climatology Tool

According to this data, the Region averages approximately 18.4 days per year with heat index values above 100°F.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Data was gathered from the North Carolina State Climate Office’s Heat Index Climatology Tool using the Rocky Mount-Wilson Airport weather station as an approximation for the N.E.W. Region. Based on 25 years of available data, the Region averages 18.4 days per year with heat index temperatures above 100°F.

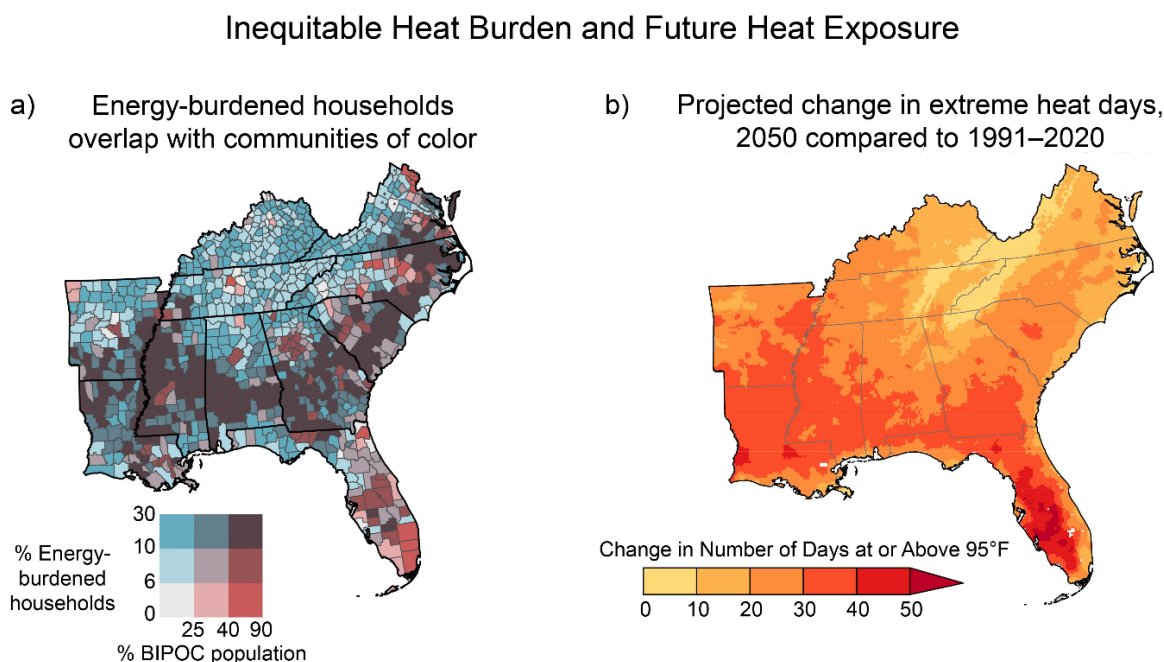
Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Research shows that average temperatures will continue to rise in the Southeast United States and globally, directly affecting the N.E.W. Region in North Carolina. Per the Fifth National Climate Assessment, “The number of extreme warm days (above 95°F) is expected to continue increasing with every increment of global warming” and that “heatwaves in the Southeast are happening more frequently

and are occurring during a longer heat season, with some cities also showing increasing trends in their duration and intensity.” Additional heat stresses can be attributed to the urban heat island effect which can increase the temperature of those living in urban environments compared to rural areas. The number of days over 95°F in the N.E.W. Region is expected to increase by between 10 and 20 days annually, as shown in Figure 4.22.

Figure 4.22 – Projected Change in Number of Days Over 95°F



Source: USGCRP, 2023: Fifth National Climate Assessment

The Fifth National Climate Assessment also notes that warm nights (minimum temperatures at or above 70°F) in the southeast have increased the most compared to all other continental U.S. regions.

The State Climate Office of North Carolina’s County-specific climate projections, which are based on the Fifth National Climate Assessment are summarized in Table 4.30 and Table 4.31 below. This data indicates that extreme heat days in the region could more than quadruple, and days with nighttime temperatures above 70°F are expected to almost double.

Table 4.30 – Extreme Heat Projections, Days per Year with Maximum Temperatures over 95°F

County	Historical	Best Case Scenario	Worst Case Scenario
Edgecombe	10	30	42
Nash	10	31	44
Wilson	11	32	44

Source: North Carolina Resilience Exchange Climate Projections and Observations

Table 4.31 – Extreme Heat Projections, Nights per Year with Minimum Temperatures over 70°F

County	Historical	Best Case Scenario	Worst Case Scenario
Edgecombe	34	66	81
Nash	26	58	73
Wilson	34	67	82

Source: North Carolina Resilience Exchange Climate Projections and Observations

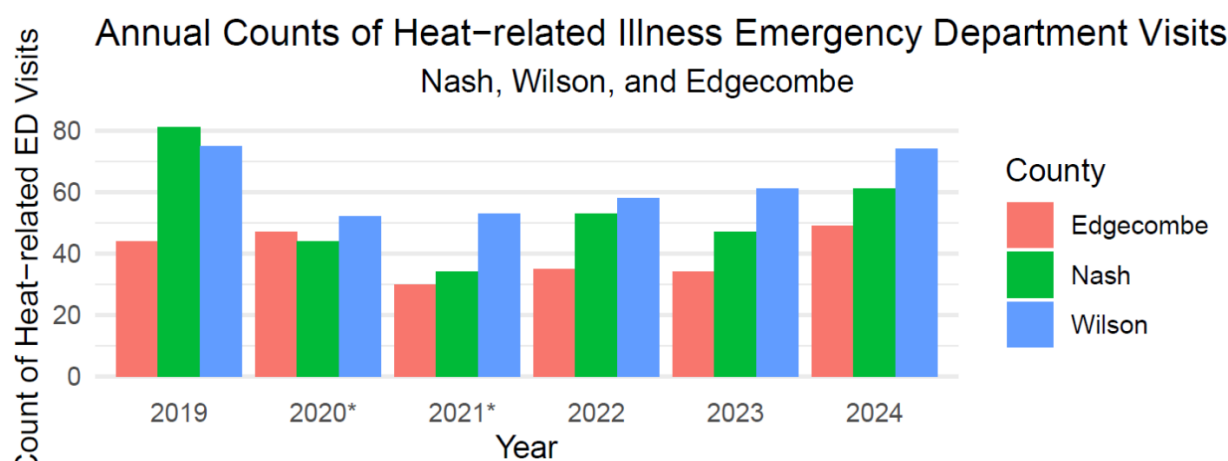
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

Extreme heat can cause heat stroke and even loss of human life. The elderly and the very young are most at risk to the effects of heat. People who are isolated, people who work outdoors and/or do strenuous labor, people with chronic health problems such as heart disease or asthma, people who are obese, and people who are on certain medications, such as tranquilizers, antidepressants, sleeping pills, or drugs for Parkinson's disease are also more vulnerable to extreme heat.

Emergency department visits for heat related illnesses notably increase when heat index temperatures exceed 100°F. Figure 4.23 shows the annual count of emergency department visits for heat-related illness in the N.E.W. region, using public health syndromic surveillance system data from NC DETECT.

Figure 4.23 – Annual Heat-Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by County



*ED visits may be lower in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Source: North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT)

PROPERTY

Extreme heat is unlikely to cause significant damages to the built environment. However, road surfaces can be damaged as asphalt softens, and concrete sections may buckle under expansion caused by heat. Train rails may also distort or buckle under the stress of heat induced expansion. Power transmission lines may sag from expansion and if contact is made with vegetation the line may short out causing power outages. Additional power demand for cooling also increases power line temperature adding to impacts.

Extreme heat can also cause significant agricultural losses. Between 2007-2023, the sum of claims paid for crop damage due to heat in the N.E.W. Region was \$12,220,199.65, or an average of \$940,015.35 in losses every year. Losses were greatest in 2015. Table 4.32 summarizes the crop losses due to heat reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.32 – Crop Losses Resulting from Heat, 2007-2023

Year	Indemnity Amount		
	Edgecombe County	Nash County	Wilson County
2007	\$82,087.00	\$1,528.00	-
2008	\$51,657.00	-	-
2010	\$363,600.00	\$544,192.00	\$193,085.00

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Year	Indemnity Amount		
	Edgecombe County	Nash County	Wilson County
2011	\$75,347.00	\$272,296.00	\$8,927.00
2012	\$25,869.00	\$658,962.00	\$34,393.00
2015	\$938,203.40	\$1,290,067.50	\$26,004.50
2016	\$642,999.60	\$773,818.92	\$136,766.88
2017	\$262,265.40	\$779,683.79	\$47,954.50
2018	\$272,102.30	\$217,765.55	\$86,774.80
2019	\$153,628.59	\$1,302,451.40	\$163,587.60
2020	\$103,577.19	\$5,589.20	\$200,572.70
2021	\$259,156.15	\$125,932.78	\$202,368.70
2022	\$241,703.27	\$303,158.03	\$445,160.00
2023	\$654,551.40	\$198,568.70	\$73,843.80
Total	\$4,126,747.30	\$6,474,013.87	\$1,619,438.48

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

Wild animals are vulnerable to heat disorders similar to humans, including mortality. Vegetation growth will be stunted or plants may be killed if temperatures rise above their tolerance extremes.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.33 summarizes the potential negative consequences of excessive heat.

Table 4.33 – Consequence Analysis – Excessive Heat

Category	Consequences
Public	Extreme heat may cause illness and/or death.
Responders	Consequences may be greater for responders if their work requires exertion and/or wearing heavy protective gear.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Continuity of operations is not expected to be impacted by extreme heat because warning time for these events is long.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Minor impacts may occur, including possible damages to road surfaces and power lines.
Environment	Environmental impacts include strain on local plant and wildlife, including potential for illness or death.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Farmers may face crop losses or increased livestock costs.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Extreme heat is unlikely to impact public confidence.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes excessive heat hazard risk by jurisdiction. Excessive heat risk does not vary significantly by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	4	3	4	1	3	3.3	H

4.5.5 FLOODING

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Flooding is defined by the rising and overflowing of water onto normally dry land. As defined by FEMA, a flood is a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties. Flooding can result from an overflow of inland waters or an unusual accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flooding is the most frequent and costly of all natural hazards in the United States and has caused more than 10,000 death(s) since 1900. Approximately 90 percent of presidentially declared disasters result from flood-related natural hazard events. Taken as a whole, more frequent, flooding, localized problems that do not meet federal disaster declaration thresholds ultimately cause the majority of damages across the United States.

SOURCES AND TYPES OF FLOODING

Flooding within the N.E.W. Region can be attributed to two main sources as noted below.

Riverine Flooding: During heavy rainfall events, the primary riverine flooding sources in the N.E.W. Region are as follows, per each county's effective Flood Insurance Study:

- **Edgecombe County:** Bynum Mill Creek, Bynum Mill Run, Hendricks Creek, Swift Creek, Tar River, Town Creek, White Oak Swamp, and other streams.
- **Nash County:** Fishing Creek, Swift Creek, Compass Creek, Pig Basket Creek, Stony Creek, Maple Creek, Sapony Creek, Turkey Creek, and the Tar River.
- **Wilson County:** Black Creek, Contentnea Creek, Hominy Swamp, Bloomery Swamp, Marsh Swamp, Toisnot Swamp, and other streams.

These rivers and their tributaries are susceptible to overflowing their banks during and following excessive precipitation events. Though less common, riverine flood events (such as the "1%-annual-chance flood") will cause significantly more damage and economic disruption for the area than incidences of localized stormwater flooding.

Flash Flooding: A flash flood occurs when water levels rise at an extremely fast rate as a result of intense rainfall over a brief period, possibly from slow-moving intense thunderstorms and sometimes combined with rapid snowmelt, ice jam release, frozen ground, saturated soil, or impermeable surfaces. Ice jam flooding is a form of flash flooding that occurs when ice breaks up in moving waterways, and then stacks on itself where channels narrow. This creates a natural dam, often causing flooding within minutes of the dam formation. Flash flooding can happen in floodplains and in areas not associated with floodplains. Flash flood hazards caused by surface water runoff are most common in urbanized areas, where greater population density generally equates to more impervious surface (e.g., pavement and buildings) which increases the amount of surface water generated.

Flash flooding is a dangerous form of flooding which can reach full peak in only a few minutes. Rapid onset allows little or no time for protective measures. Flash flood waters move at very fast speeds and can move boulders, tear out trees, scour channels, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges. Flash flooding can result in higher loss of life, both human and animal, than slower developing river and stream flooding.

Localized Stormwater Flooding: Stormwater flooding is smaller scale flooding, separate from coastal or riverine flooding, that can occur anywhere in a community, including areas outside of the mapped floodplain. It can occur as the result of significant amounts of rainfall over a longer time frame or from heavy rain events. This flooding, sometimes called "nuisance flooding," often occurs in low-lying areas

after a heavy rain and can occur as a result of excessive runoff from increased impervious surface area, poor drainage, inadequate drainage infrastructure, clogged culverts, or obstructed drainageways, among other causes. Additionally, rain and surface runoff can cause stormwater systems to overflow. As rain falls for extended periods of time, the ground becomes saturated, and rain accumulates faster than the soils can absorb it.

In certain areas, aging storm sewer systems are not designed to carry the capacity currently needed to handle the increased storm runoff. Typically, the result is water backing into basements, which damages mechanical systems and can create serious public health and safety concerns.

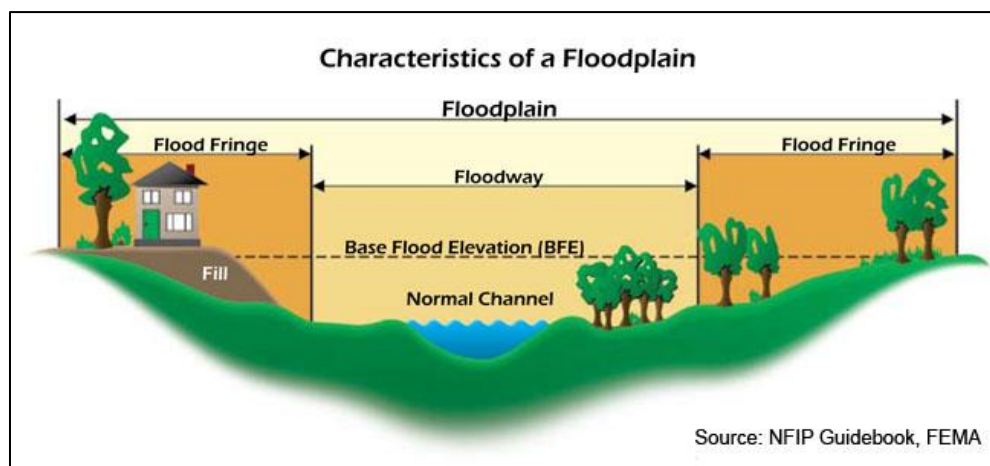
Localized flooding may be caused by the following issues:

- **Inadequate Capacity** – An undersized/under capacity pipe system can cause water to back-up behind a structure which can lead to areas of ponded water and/or overtopping of banks.
- **Clogged Inlets** – Debris covering the asphalt apron and the top of grate at catch basin inlets may contribute to an inadequate flow of stormwater into the system. Debris within the basin itself may also reduce the efficiency of the system by reducing the carrying capacity.
- **Blocked Drainage Outfalls** – Debris blockage or structural damage at drainage outfalls may prevent the system from discharging runoff, leading to back-up of stormwater within the system.
- **Improper Grade** – Poorly graded asphalt around catch basin inlets may prevent stormwater from entering the catch basin as designed. Areas of settled asphalt may create low spots within the roadway that allow for areas of ponded water.

FLOODING AND FLOODPLAINS

A floodplain, as shown in Figure 4.24, is the flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. In the case of riverine flooding, the floodplain includes the floodway, which consists of the stream channel and adjacent areas that carry flood flows, and the flood fringe, which are areas covered by the flood, but which do not experience a strong current. Floodplains are made when floodwaters exceed the capacity of the main channel or escape the channel by eroding its banks. When this occurs, sediments (including rocks and debris) are deposited that gradually build up over time to create the floor of the floodplain. Floodplains generally contain unconsolidated sediments, often extending below the bed of the stream.

Figure 4.24 - Characteristics of a Floodplain



In its common usage, the floodplain most often refers to that area that is inundated by the “100-year flood,” which is the flood that has a 1% chance in any given year of being equaled or exceeded. The 500-

year flood is the flood that has a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The potential for flooding can change and increase through various land use changes and changes to land surface, which result in a change to the floodplain. A change in environment can create localized flooding problems inside and outside of natural floodplains by altering or confining natural drainage channels. These changes are most often created by human activity.

Floodplain boundaries are designated and routinely updated through cooperation between local governments, states, and FEMA. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) findings are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and describe various flood hazard zones based on flood height exceedance return periods. Flood hazard zone designations depend on local conditions and map issue dates, but all will show the 1%-annual-chance flood, or base flood, as well as some areas of the 0.2%-annual-chance flood.

The 1%-annual-chance flood, which is the minimum standard used by most federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. Participation in the NFIP requires adoption and enforcement of a local floodplain management ordinance which is intended to prevent unsafe development in the floodplain, thereby reducing future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP allows for the federal government to make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. Since floods have an annual probability of occurrence, have a known magnitude, depth and velocity for each event, and in most cases, have a map indicating where they will likely occur, they are in many ways often the most predictable and manageable hazard.

Warning Time: 3 – 6 to 12 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

Regulated floodplains are illustrated on FIRMs, which are the official maps for a community on which FEMA has delineated both the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. SFHAs represent the areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event.

Flood prone areas were identified within the N.E.W. Region using the Effective DFIRMs, with most recent updates and/or revisions dated July 7, 2014 for Edgecombe County and June 2, 2015 for both Nash and Wilson Counties. Table 4.34 summarizes the flood insurance zones identified by the Digital FIRMs (DFIRMs) within the Region.

Table 4.34 – Mapped Flood Insurance Zones within the N.E.W. Region

Zone	Description
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas, no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	AE Zones, also within the 100-year flood limits, are defined with BFEs that reflect the combined influence of stillwater flood elevations and wave effects less than 3 feet. The AE Zone generally extends from the landward VE zone limit to the limits of the 100-year flood from coastal sources, or until it reaches the confluence with riverine flood sources. The AE Zones also depict the SFHA due to riverine flood sources, but instead of being subdivided into separate zones of differing BFEs with possible wave effects added, they represent the flood profile determined by hydrologic and hydraulic investigations and have no wave effects. The Coastal AE Zone is differentiated from the AE Zone by the Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA) and includes areas susceptible to wave action between 1.5 to 3 feet.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Zone	Description
AO	Areas subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet. Average flood depths derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply.
0.2% Annual Chance (Shaded Zone X)	Moderate risk areas within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood by a levee. No BFEs or base flood depths are shown within these zones. (Zone X (shaded) is used on new and revised maps in place of Zone B.)
Zone X (Unshaded)	Minimal risk areas outside the 1-percent and .2-percent-annual-chance floodplains. No BFEs or base flood depths are shown within these zones. Zone X (unshaded) is used on new and revised maps in place of Zone C.

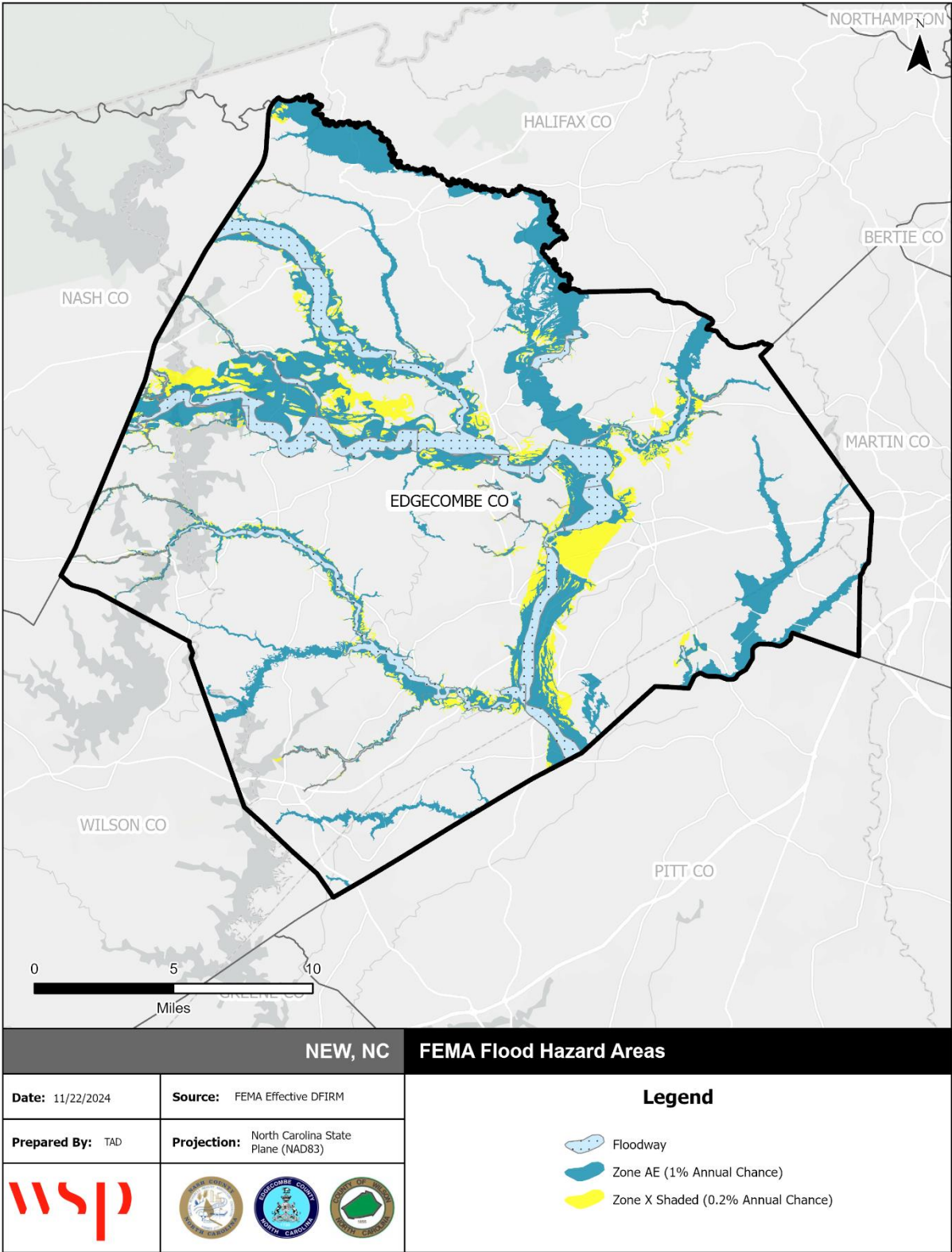
Source: FEMA

Figure 4.25 through Figure 4.27 reflect the effective mapped flood insurance zones for the N.E.W. Region by county.

Less than 15 percent of the region falls within the 1% annual chance floodplain. However, flooding can occur anywhere and is not limited to the mapped floodplain.

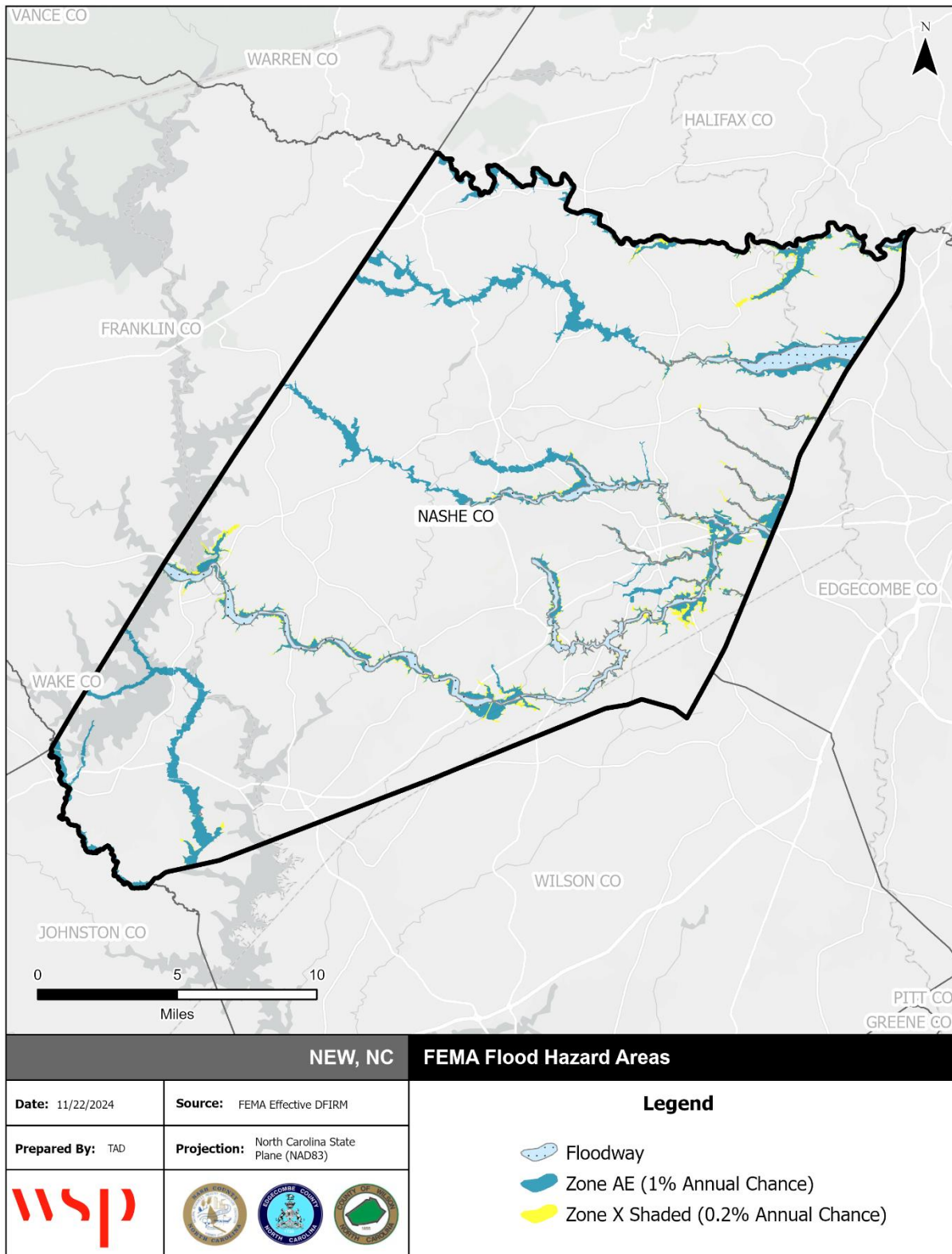
Spatial Extent: 3 – Moderate

Figure 4.25 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Edgecombe



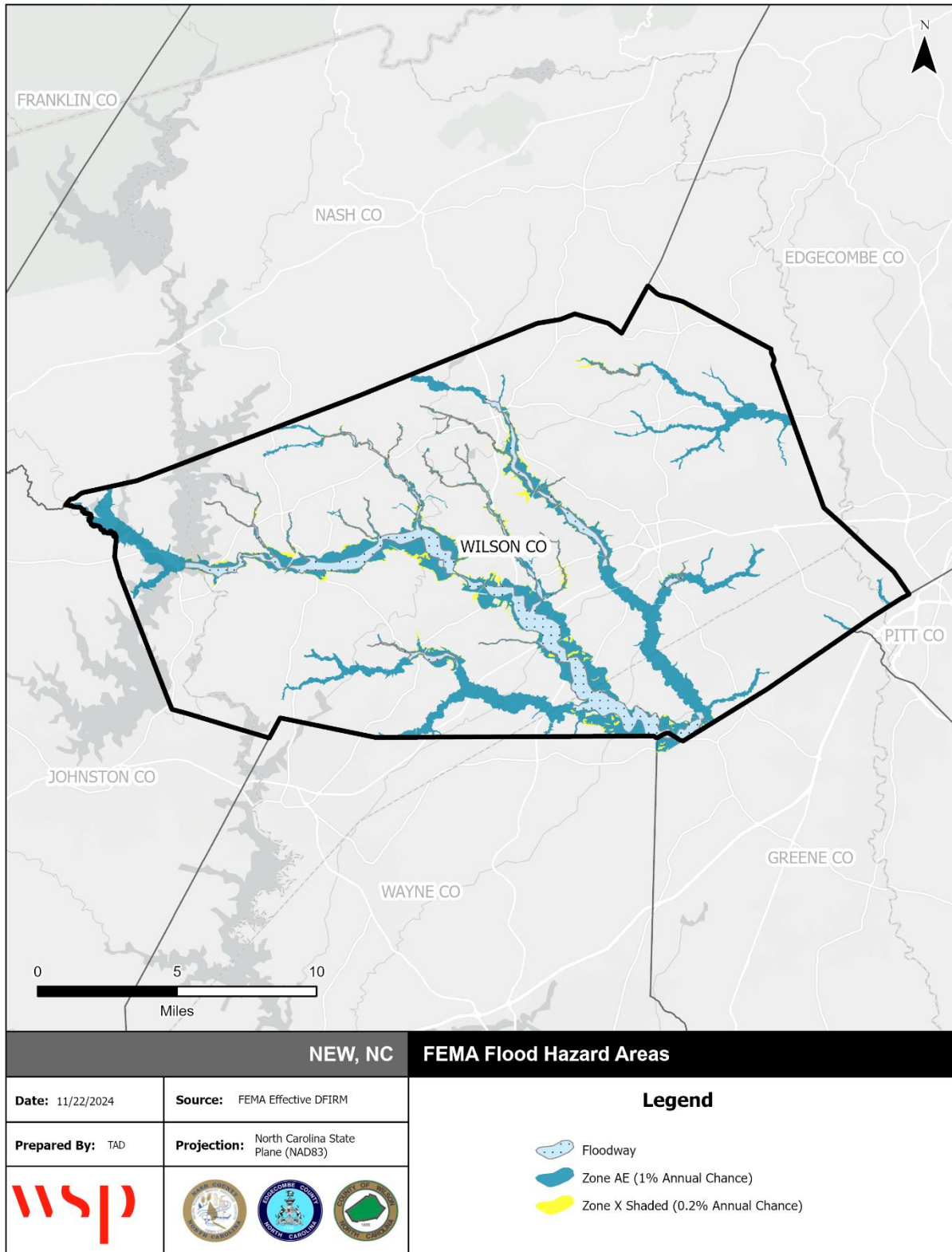
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

Figure 4.26 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Nash County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

Figure 4.27 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Wilson County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

EXTENT

Flood extent can be defined by the amount of land in the floodplain and the potential magnitude of flooding as measured by flood height and velocity.

Table 4.35 provides a summary by county of the Region's total area by flood zone on the effective DFIRM. Only about 14 percent of the Region falls within the SFHA. Edgecombe County has the greatest proportion of total area in the SFHA, at over 20 percent, while Nash County has the smallest relative SFHA at around 9 percent of the county's total area.

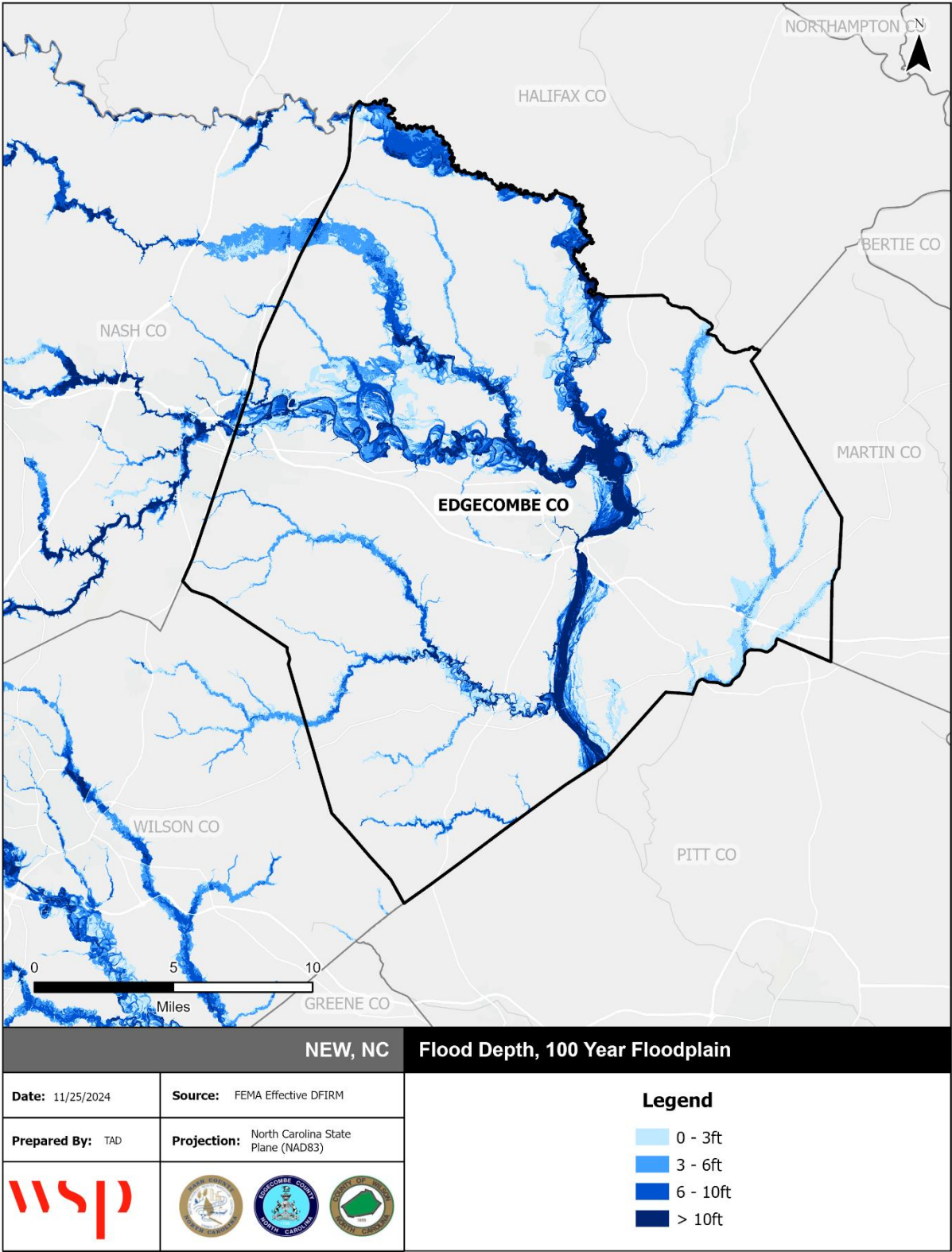
Figure 4.28 through Figure 4.30 show the depth of flooding estimated to occur from a 1% annual chance flood by county.

Table 4.35 – Flood Zone Acreage in the N.E.W. Region by County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Edgecombe		
Zone A	0	0%
Zone AE	30,435.1	8.8%
Zone AO	0	0%
Zone X (500-year)	2,990.0	0.9%
Zone X Unshaded	313,893.1	90.4%
Subtotal	347,319.0	100.0%
Nash		
Zone A	0	0%
Zone AE	67,460.0	20.8%
Zone AO	0	0%
Zone X (500-year)	12,389.5	3.8%
Zone X Unshaded	244,498.3	75.4%
Subtotal	324,347.8	100.0%
Wilson		
Zone A	0	0%
Zone AE	32,798.7	13.7%
Zone AO	0	0%
Zone X (500-year)	2,030.8	0.9%
Zone X Unshaded	203,897.0	85.4%
Subtotal	238,726.5	100%
N.E.W. Region		
Zone A	0	0%
Zone AE	131,124.8	14.4%
Zone AO	0	0%
Zone X (500-year)	17,444.3	1.9%
Zone X Unshaded	762,573.4	83.7%
Total	911,142.5	100%

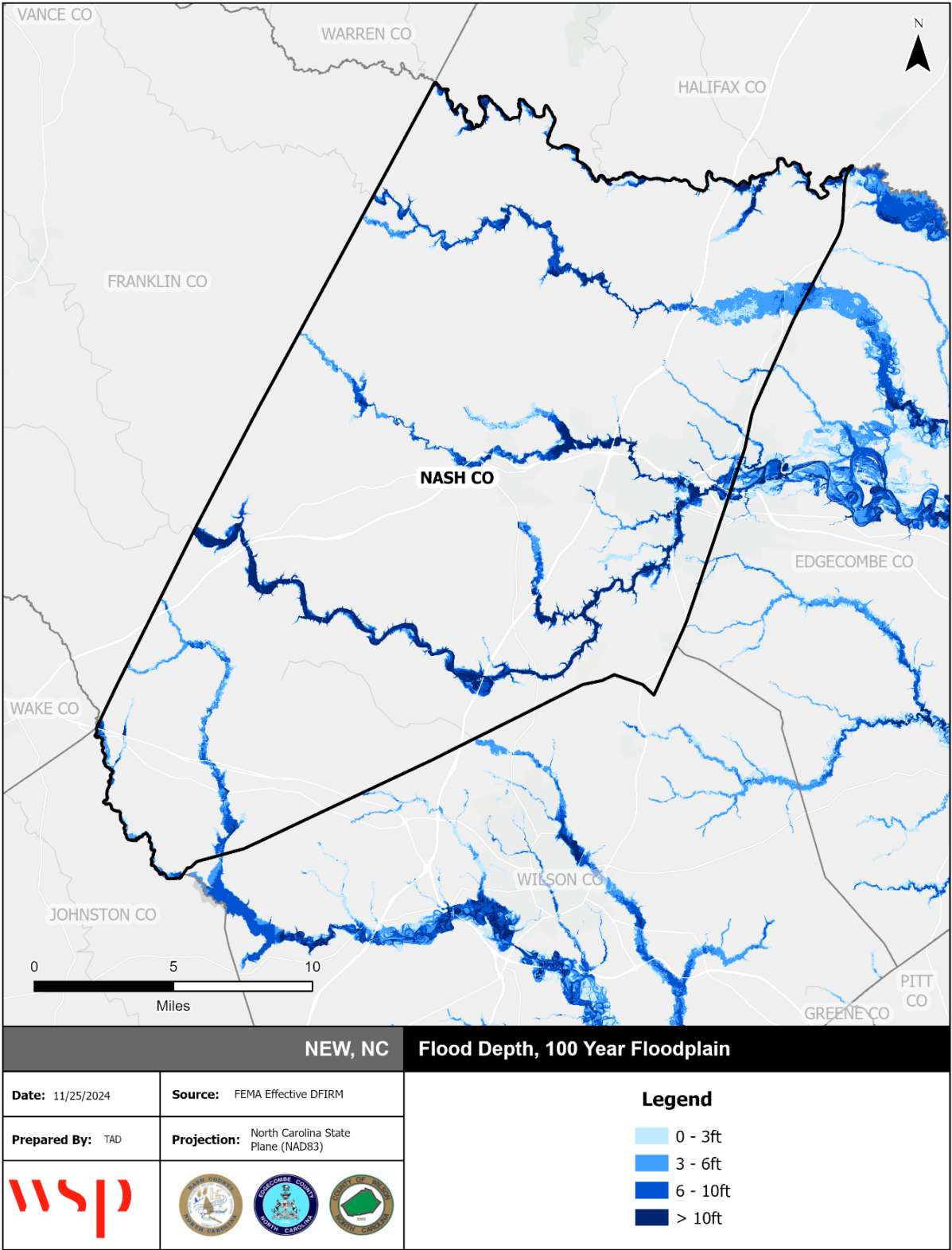
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.28 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Edgecombe County



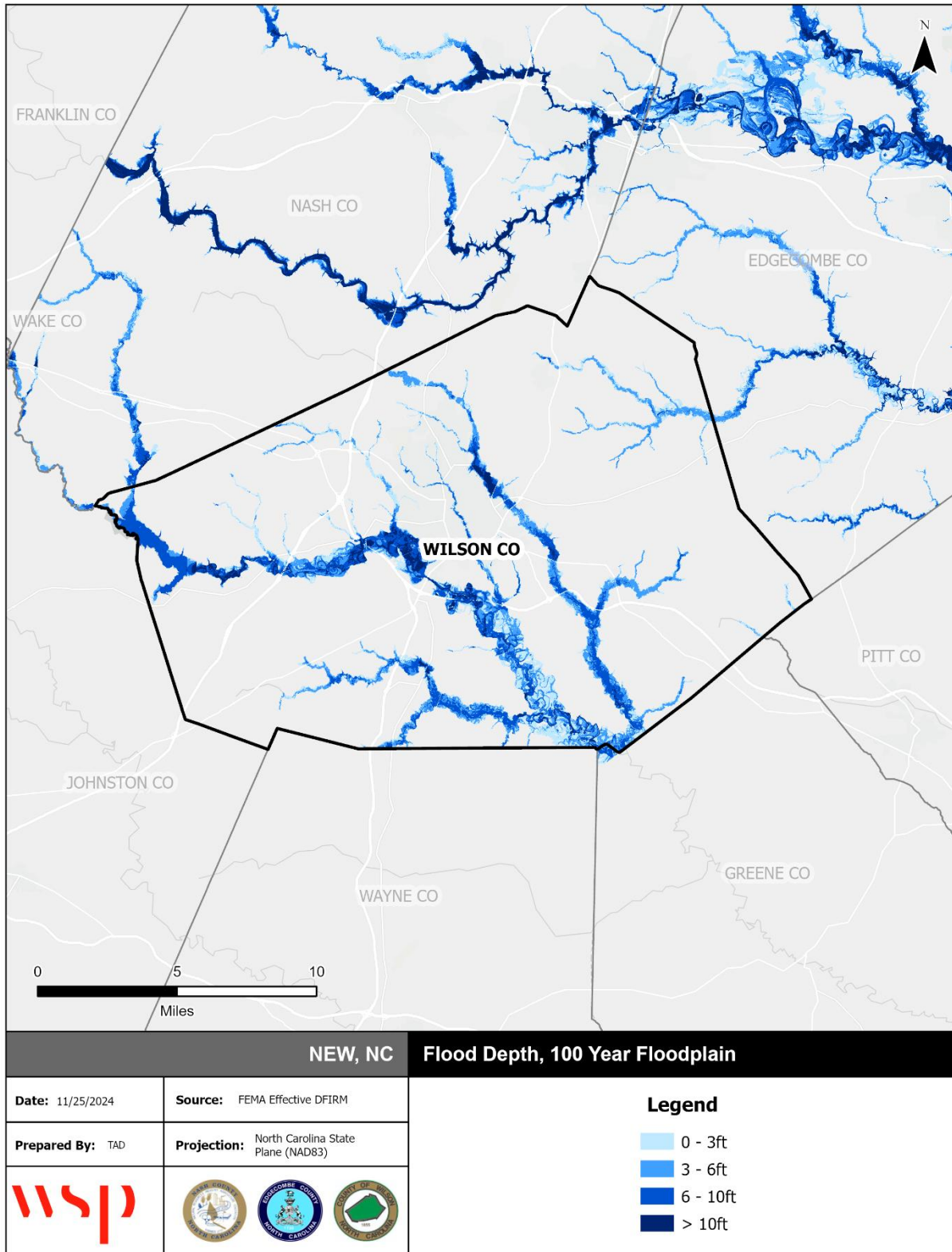
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.29 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Nash County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.30 - Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Wilson County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

About 14 percentn of the region is within areas of high flood risk, as defined by the SFHA on the current effective DFIRMs. However, while the 1%-annual-chance flood is the basis for floodplain management under the NFIP, that does not mean that property outside the SFHA is not at risk of flooding. Floods of other magnitudes may occur. The remainder of the region is subject to moderate and low flood risk.

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to NCEI Storm Events Database records, 132 flood-related events were reported during the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023, across 57 separate days. These events caused 14 deaths, over \$315 million in property damages, and \$105 million in crop damages. During the 2020 plan update, all three participating counties agreed that damage reports from NCEI were likely underestimated. Per reports from the Edgecombe County tax administrator, Hurricane Matthew caused \$1,190,572,631 in damages. It should be noted that Hurricane Floyd was a larger flood event.

Table 4.36 summarizes these historical occurrences of flooding by county and event type. It should be noted that only those historical occurrences listed in the NCEI database are shown here and that other, unrecorded or unreported events may have occurred within the planning area during this timeframe.

Table 4.36 – NCEI Records of Flooding, 1999-2023

Type	Event Count	Deaths/Injuries	Reported Property Damage	Reported Crop Damage
Edgecombe				
Flash Flood	35	8/0	\$30,000	\$20,000,000
Flood	1	0/0	\$69,100,000	\$20,000,000
Heavy Rain	5	0/0	\$0	\$0
Nash				
Flash Flood	30	4/0	\$25,000	\$0
Flood	2	0/0	\$213,400,000	\$20,000,000
Heavy Rain	10	0/0	\$0	\$0
Wilson				
Flash Flood	43	0/0	\$335,000	\$25,000,000
Flood	1	2/0	\$32,300,000	\$20,000,000
Heavy Rain	5	0/0	\$0	\$0
Region Total				
Flash Flood	108	12/0	\$390,000	\$45,000,000
Flood	4	2/0	\$314,800,000	\$60,000,000
Heavy Rain	20	0/0	\$0	\$0
Total	132	14/0	\$315,190,000	\$105,000,000

Source: NCEI

Table 4.37 provides a summary of this historical information by location. Many of the events attributed to the county are countywide or cover large portions of the county. Similarly, though some events have associated starting locations identified, the event may have covered a larger area including multiple jurisdictions. Still, this list provides an indication of areas that may be particularly flood prone.

Table 4.37 – Summary of Historical Flood Occurrences by Location, 1999-2023

Location	Event Count	Deaths/Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Nash				
(RWI) Rocky Mt. Wilson	4	0/0	\$0	\$0

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Location	Event Count	Deaths/Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Aventon	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Bass Xrds	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Batchelor Xrds	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Countywide	7	4/0	\$0	\$0
Dortches	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Easonburg	3	0/0	\$0	\$0
East Central Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Little Easonburg	3	0/0	\$25,000	\$0
Middlesex	3	0/0	\$213,400,000	\$20,000,000
Nashville	3	0/0	\$0	\$0
North Portion	3	0/0	\$0	\$0
Sharpsburg	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
South Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Southwest Portion	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Spring Hope	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Strickland Xrds	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Westry	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	42	4/0	\$213,425,000	\$20,000,000
Edgecombe				
Battleboro	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Central Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Countywide	7	8/0	\$0	\$0
Heartsease	1	0/0	\$0	\$20,000,000
Kingsboro	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Leggett	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Macclesfield	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Northeast Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Northwest Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Pinetops	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Rocky Mt	11	0/0	\$30,000	\$0
Speed	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Tarboro	5	0/0	\$0	\$0
West Central Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Whitakers	4	0/0	\$69,100,000	\$20,000,000
Wiggins Xrds	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Edgecombe	41	8/0	\$69,130,000	\$40,000,000
Wilson				
Buckhorn Xrds	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Countywide	8	0/0	\$0	\$0
Dunn Xrds	3	0/0	\$15,000	\$0
Elm City	2	2/0	\$32,300,000	\$20,000,000
Evansdale	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Lamm	3	0/0	\$0	\$0
Lamm Xrds	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Lucama	2	0/0	\$0	\$0

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Location	Event Count	Deaths/Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Moore's Xrds	2	0/0	\$0	\$0
New Hope	2	0/0	\$30,000	\$0
Northwest Portion	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Sims	1	0/0	\$0	\$25,000,000
Stotts XRDS	2	0/0	\$15,000	\$0
Wilkerson Xrds	1	0/0	\$0	\$0
Wilson	13	0/0	\$0	\$0
Wilson Arpt	6	0/0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Wilson	49	2/0	\$32,635,000	\$45,000,000
Region Total	132	14/0	\$315,190,000	\$105,000,000

Source: NCEI

Note: This data remains broken down by county as it appears in the NCEI Storm Events Database.

The following event narratives are provided in the NCEI Storm Events Database and illustrate the impacts of flood events on the Region:

September 15, 1999 – Rainfall associated with Hurricane Floyd produced unprecedented flash flooding across the eastern half of the state. Rocky Mount, Tarboro, and Princeville were among the towns most devastated by Hurricane Floyd. Every river and stream flooded nearby roads and communities. Several lives were lost due to people driving into flooded roadways or directly into streams where roads and bridges were washed out. Several earthen dams also gave way. In the N.E.W. region there were 12 total deaths, 8 in Edgecombe County and 4 in Nash County. Flash floods continued across the region in the week following the hurricane as the rivers remained above flood stage and the ground remained saturated. Any additional rainfall produced immediate runoff into local streams/creeks which brought water back onto roads and into surrounding neighborhoods and communities.

March 29, 2010 – Convection developed ahead of an amplified upper trough across the Tennessee Valley while a strong southerly mid and upper-level jet provided strong shear across the region. In the N.E.W. region, four to five inches of rainfall overnight caused flash flooding in Rock Mount. Rocky Mount Police rescued a man who was trapped on top of his car after he attempted to drive through rising flood waters. The heavy rain also pushed Maple Creek to flood Kings Way Mobile Home Park. Flood waters also rose up to 6 feet near homes on Beechwood Court.

July 16, 2016 – A warm moist atmosphere combined with a disturbance moving across central North Carolina during peak heating, modest instability and seasonably strong deep layer shear allowed for the development of numerous showers and storms during the late afternoon into the evening. Many of these storms became strong to severe and produced widespread wind damage. In the N.E.W. region, a bridge was reported under water in Rocky Mount, and a few roads were closed or impassible for an extended period of time due to flash flooding between Rocky Mount and Tarboro, some remaining impassable for over 24 hours.

October 8-9, 2016 – Hurricane Matthew skirted by the North Carolina coast on October 8, 2016, dropping torrential rainfall of 8 to 15 inches and producing wind gusts of 50 to 70 mph across Central and Eastern North Carolina. The large swath of 8 to 15 inches of rain across Eastern and Central North Carolina, caused devastating and life-threatening flash flooding, that evolved into major and record setting river flooding along portions of the Neuse, Cape Fear, and Tar River basins. Torrential rainfall of 8 to 12 inches across the N.E.W region caused widespread flash flooding. Additional heavy rainfall upstream caused major flooding along the Tar River Basin. Numerous streets and roads were reported flooded, with several washouts reported on secondary roads. Flooding damaged approximately 1,761 structure throughout Nash County, 3,493 in Edgecombe County, and 1,174 in Wilson County. Property

damage ranged from \$32.3 million in Wilson County to \$213.4 million in property damage, and crop damage totaled \$60 million across the three counties. The event necessitated numerous water rescues for people trapped in homes and vehicles. In Wilson County, the flooding resulted in 2 direct fatalities.

September 14-15, 2018 – Hurricane Florence made landfall on September 15th. As the storm moved inland, heavy rain of 10 to 25 inches caused widespread inland flooding and major river flooding on main-stem rivers such as the Neuse, Cape Fear, and Little River. Heavy rainfall of 5 to 8 inches, up to torrential rainfall of 10 to 15 inches, caused widespread flash flooding across the country. The heavy rains caused several creeks to overspill their banks. Numerous roads throughout the Region were closed. Numerous homes and businesses were flooded as well.

September 11, 2020 - Moisture from Tropical Storm Eta was drawn northward into the Mid Atlantic during the day of Wednesday November 11th. Meanwhile, a slow moving cold front approached the area and made its way through central North Carolina during the day Thursday, resulting in widespread showers and isolated thunderstorms. Rainfall totals were generally in the 4 to 6 inches range, although some spots near Rocky Mount saw close to 10 inches of rain by the time the event drew to a close. This resulted in numerous flooded road, including one death resulting from the flash flooding. Multiple apartment units were reported flooded at Starship Lane near Airport Boulevard.

September 23, 2023 – Tropical Storm Ophelia made landfall across southeastern North Carolina. Ophelia tracked north-northwest into the northern Coastal Plain of central North Carolina by midday, then into eastern Virginia by the early evening hours. Widespread rainfall to the north and west of Ophelia led to numerous flash flood reports in Wake, Wilson, and Halifax Counties during the morning and early afternoon hours. High water was reported along the 2400 block of Brentwood Drive, the 7400 block of Wiggins Mill Road, the 1000 block of Jordan Street, and the 1000 block of Briggs Street.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

By definition, SFHAs are those areas that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Properties located in these areas have a 26 percent chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. The Shaded X Zone indicates areas that are estimated to be inundated by the flood event having a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The SFHA and the Shaded X zone indicate areas of high and moderate risk according to FEMA guidelines; however, this does not mean that flood risk is limited to these areas. The region is also at risk to other magnitudes of riverine flooding. Flash floods and stormwater flooding can occur outside of mapped SFHAs, and historical records indicate that these events are very common in the Region. Therefore, the probability of flooding is considered likely (between 10% and 100% annual probability) for the Region. However, exposure to flood hazards varies across jurisdictions, and probability of flooding is considered lower in those jurisdictions without any land in the SFHA, which includes Bailey, Castalia, Momeyer, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, Pinetops, and Saratoga.

Probability: 3 – Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Per the Fifth National Climate Assessment, frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events is expected to increase across the country, and increases in precipitation totals are expected in the Southeast.⁶ Therefore, with more rainfall falling in more intense incidents, the region may experience more frequent flash flooding. Increased flooding may also result from more intense tropical cyclone; researchers have noted the occurrence of more intense storms bringing greater rainfall totals, a trend that is expected to continue as ocean and air temperatures rise.

⁶ <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/22/>

The 2023 North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, changing climate and weather patterns, environmental conditions, and urban and rural development may affect the frequency and intensity of flooding. The 2023 North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, changing climate and weather patterns, environmental conditions, and urban and rural development may affect the frequency and intensity of flooding. Historical data and climate projections provided by the State Climate Office of North Carolina on the North Carolina Resilience Exchange website indicate that days with extreme precipitation (2 inches or more of precipitation) are expected to increase in the region. These projections are summarized in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38 – Heavy Rain Projections, Days per Decade with Precipitation

County	Historical	Best Case Scenario	Worst Case Scenario
Edgecombe	14	18	19
Nash	10	14	15
Wilson	13	16	18

Source: North Carolina Resilience Exchange Climate Projections and Observations

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Population and property at risk to flooding was estimated using data from the IRISK database, which was compiled in NCEM's Risk Management Tool.

As a subset of the building vulnerability analysis, exposure of pre-FIRM structures was also estimated. Table 4.39 below provides the NFIP entry date for each participating jurisdiction, which was used to determine which buildings were constructed pre-FIRM. Pre-FIRM structures were built prior to the adoption of flood protection building standards and are therefore assumed to be at greater risk to the flood hazard.

If the NFIP entry date for a given community is between January and June, buildings constructed the same year as the entry date are considered to be post-FIRM (e.g., if the NFIP entry date is 02/01/1991, buildings constructed in 1990 and before are pre-FIRM. Buildings constructed from 1991 to the present are post-FIRM.). If the NFIP entry date is between July and December, then the following year applies for the year built cut-off (e.g., if the NFIP entry date is 12/18/2007, buildings constructed in the year 2007 and before are pre-FIRM, 2008 and newer are post-FIRM).

Table 4.39 – Date of Initial FIRM

NFIP Entry Date	Jurisdiction
01/05/78	Town of Tarboro
05/01/78	City of Rocky Mount
06/01/78	Nash County (Unincorporated Area), Town of Middlesex, Town of Red Oak
03/18/80	Town of Macclesfield
03/28/80	Town of Pinetops
04/15/80	Town of Princeville, Town of Whitakers
08/03/81	Edgecombe County (Unincorporated Area)
07/19/82	City of Wilson
01/06/83	Wilson County (Unincorporated Area)
01/17/86	Town of Nashville

NFIP Entry Date	Jurisdiction
07/02/87	Town of Speed
09/01/89	Town of Stantonsburg
12/20/99	Town of Leggett
11/03/04	Town of Bailey*, Town of Black Creek, Town of Castalia, Town of Conetoe, Town of Dortches, Town of Elm City, Town of Lucama, Town of Momeryer, Town of Saratoga, Town of Sharpsburg, Town of Sims, Town of Spring Hope

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book Report: Communities Participating in the National Flood Program, August 2013 via NCEM Risk Management Tool

*The Town of Bailey is not an active participant in the NFIP because the Town is completely located in the low-risk Zone X.

Effective FEMA DFIRM data was used to identify flood hazard areas. Flood zones used in the vulnerability analysis consist of Zone AE (1%-annual-chance flood), Zone AE Floodway, and the 0.2%-annual-chance flood hazard area.

PEOPLE

Flood events pose many threats to public health and safety. While such problems are often not reported, three general types of health hazards accompany floods: physical hazards from the water itself, environmental hazards in the aftermath of the flood, and long-term psychological hazards. These common health and safety hazards are detailed below:

- **Contaminated water:** Floodwaters carry anything that was on the ground that the upstream runoff picked up, including dirt, oil, animal waste, and lawn, farm and industrial chemicals. Pastures and areas where farm animals are kept or where their wastes are stored can contribute polluted waters to the receiving streams. Floodwaters also saturate the ground, which leads to infiltration into sanitary sewer lines, or wastewater treatment plants may be flooded or over loaded. When wastewater treatment plants are flooded, there is nowhere for the sewage to flow. Infiltration and lack of treatment can lead to overloaded sewer lines that can back up into low-lying areas and homes. Even when it is diluted by flood waters, raw sewage can be a breeding ground for bacteria such as E.coli and other disease causing agents. Private sewer and septic systems may also introduce pollutants into floodwaters. Private wells may become contaminated through infiltration of polluted water. Given the many potential sources of contamination, direct or indirect contact with floodwaters poses a significant health risk for contraction of infectious disease.
- **Debris:** During a flood, debris carried by floodwaters can cause physical injury from impact. During the recovery process, people may often need to clear debris out of their properties but may encounter dangers such as sharp materials or rusty nails that pose a risk of tetanus.
- **Unsafe food:** If floodwaters come into contact with food items, that food may no longer be safe for consumption due to the potential contaminants in the floodwaters. Foods stored in cardboard, plastic bags, jars, bottles, and paper packaging may all be subject to contamination. Even if foods don't come into direct contact with floodwaters, the introduction of mold and mildew from flooding may cause foods to spoil faster. Additionally, power outages may cause refrigerated and frozen foods to spoil.
- **Mosquitos and animals:** After most of the water has receded, stagnant pools can become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, which may carry infectious diseases such as West Nile virus or St. Louis encephalitis. Wild animals such as snakes or rodents may be carried by floodwaters or lose their habitat and seek shelter in buildings. Snakes may also be swimming in floodwaters seeking higher ground.

People may be at risk for bites or disease if they come in contact with these animals or animal carcasses.

- **Mold and mildew:** Areas of a building that were exposed to excessive moisture can breed mold and mildew. Molds can start to grow in only 24 to 48 hours and will continue to grow without steps to dry out and disinfect the affected surface. Some molds are allergens, while others can produce harmful mycotoxins. Exposure to mold can cause respiratory problems; nasal and sinus congestion; eye, nose, and throat irritation; aches and pains; and effects on the nervous system. Infants, children, immunocompromised individuals, elderly adults, pregnant women, and individuals with respiratory conditions are all at higher risk.
- **Reentering a flooded building:** Health hazards may occur when heating ducts in a forced air system are not properly cleaned after inundation. When the furnace or air conditioner is turned on, the sediments left in the ducts are circulated throughout the building and breathed in by the occupants. If the public water systems lose pressure, public water supplies may be contaminated, and a boil order may be issued to protect people and animals from contaminated water.
- **Mental stress:** Long-term psychological impacts can result after having been through a flood and seeing one's home damaged and personal belongings destroyed. The cost and labor needed to repair a flood-damaged home can also put a severe strain on people, especially individuals who were unprepared and uninsured. There is also a long-term problem for those who know that their homes can be flooded again. The resulting stress on floodplain residents takes its toll in the form of aggravated physical and mental health problems.

Floods can also result in fatalities. Individuals face particularly high risk when driving through flooded streets. According to NCEI records, there have been 14 deaths in the Region in the last 20 years caused by flood events.

Table 4.40 through Table 4.42 detail the population at risk from the 25, 50, 100, and 500-year flood events according to data from the NCEM IRISK database. Note that development and population growth have occurred since the original analysis for the IRISK dataset was performed, therefore actual population at risk is likely higher.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.40 – Population Impacted by 25-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Edgecombe									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	317	1	4,212	57	1	1,170	16	1
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	1,211	3	9,041	234	3	2,152	56	3
Town of Conetoe	8	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	24	14	36	5	14	6	1	17
Town of Macclesfield	31	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	1	0	135	0	0	20	0	0
Town of Princeville	1,369	28	2	257	5	2	37	1	3
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	0	0	174	0	0	94	0	0
Town of Speed	120	6	5	19	1	5	5	0	0
Town of Tarboro	9,478	71	1	2,659	20	1	600	5	1
Town of Whitakers	33	3	9	6	1	17	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	1,662	2	16,545	323	2	4,085	79	2
Nash									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	171	0	8,306	30	0	3,290	12	0
Town of Bailey	764	0	0	109	0	0	54	0	0
Town of Castalia	36	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	15	1	437	4	1	42	0	0
Town of Middlesex	1,175	0	0	172	0	0	100	0	0
Town of Momeyer	441	0	0	86	0	0	16	0	0
Town of Nashville	5,200	52	1	779	8	1	415	4	1
Town of Red Oak	3,185	8	0	793	2	0	97	0	0
Town of Spring Hope	942	0	0	250	0	0	42	0	0
Subtotal Nash	61,275	246	0	10,938	44	0	4,057	16	0
Wilson									
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	144	0	5,698	26	0	2,043	9	0
City of Wilson	44,247	1,139	3	8,162	210	3	2,343	60	3
Town of Black Creek	606	8	1	86	1	1	37	1	3
Town of Elm City	888	6	1	190	1	1	68	0	0
Town of Lucama	892	3	0	151	0	0	44	0	0
Town of Saratoga	194	0	0	35	0	0	4	0	0
Town of Sims	499	1	0	152	0	0	29	0	0
Town of Stantonsburg	563	6	1	97	1	1	36	0	0
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	1,307	2	14,571	239	2	4,604	70	2
Total Plan	224,056	3,215	1	42,054	606	1	12,746	165	1

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.41 – Population Impacted by the 50-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Edgecombe									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	537	2	4,212	97	2	1,170	27	2
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	1,796	4	9,041	346	4	2,152	82	4
Town of Conetoe	8	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	25	14	36	5	14	6	1	17
Town of Macclesfield	31	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	7	1	135	1	1	20	0	0
Town of Princeville	1,369	108	8	257	20	8	37	3	8
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	0	0	174	0	0	94	0	0
Town of Speed	120	12	10	19	2	11	5	1	20
Town of Tarboro	9,478	176	2	2,659	49	2	600	11	2
Town of Whitakers	33	3	9	6	1	17	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	2,665	3	16,545	521	3	4,085	125	3
Nash									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	213	0	8,306	37	0	3,290	15	0
Town of Bailey	764	0	0	109	0	0	54	0	0
Town of Castalia	36	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	15	1	437	4	1	42	0	0
Town of Middlesex	1,175	0	0	172	0	0	100	0	0
Town of Momeyer	441	0	0	86	0	0	16	0	0
Town of Nashville	5,200	61	1	779	9	1	415	5	1
Town of Red Oak	3,185	10	0	793	2	0	97	0	0
Town of Spring Hope	942	0	0	250	0	0	42	0	0
Subtotal Nash	61,275	299	0	10,938	52	0	4,057	20	0
Wilson									
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	165	1	5,698	30	1	2,043	11	1
City of Wilson	44,247	1,175	3	8,162	217	3	2,343	62	3
Town of Black Creek	606	11	2	86	2	2	37	1	3
Town of Elm City	888	6	1	190	1	1	68	0	0
Town of Lucama	892	4	0	151	1	1	44	0	0
Town of Saratoga	194	0	0	35	0	0	4	0	0
Town of Sims	499	1	0	152	0	0	29	0	0
Town of Stantonsburg	563	8	1	97	1	1	36	0	0
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	1,370	2	14,571	252	2	4,604	74	2
Total Plan	224,056	4,334	2	42,054	825	2	12,746	219	2

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.42 – Population Impacted by 100-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Edgecombe									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	864	4	4,212	155	4	1,170	43	4
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	2,492	5	9,041	481	5	2,152	114	5
Town of Conetoe	8	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	25	14	36	5	14	6	1	17
Town of Macclesfield	31	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	15	2	135	3	2	20	0	0
Town of Princeville	1,369	136	10	257	26	10	37	4	11
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	0	0	174	0	0	94	0	0
Town of Speed	120	20	17	19	3	16	5	1	20
Town of Tarboro	9,478	289	3	2,659	81	3	600	18	3
Town of Whitakers	33	4	12	6	1	17	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	3,846	5	16,545	755	5	4,085	181	4
Nash									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	293	1	8,306	51	1	3,290	20	1
Town of Bailey	764	0	0	109	0	0	54	0	0
Town of Castalia	36	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	21	1	437	5	1	42	1	2
Town of Middlesex	1,175	0	0	172	0	0	100	0	0
Town of Momeyer	441	0	0	86	0	0	16	0	0
Town of Nashville	5,200	76	1	779	11	1	415	6	1
Town of Red Oak	3,185	16	1	793	4	1	97	0	0
Town of Spring Hope	942	0	0	250	0	0	42	0	0
Subtotal Nash	61,275	406	1	10,938	71	1	4,057	27	1
Wilson									
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	222	1	5,698	40	1	2,043	14	1
City of Wilson	44,247	1,481	3	8,162	273	3	2,343	78	3
Town of Black Creek	606	14	2	86	2	2	37	1	3
Town of Elm City	888	9	1	190	2	1	68	1	1
Town of Lucama	892	5	1	151	1	1	44	0	0
Town of Saratoga	194	0	0	35	0	0	4	0	0
Town of Sims	499	1	0	152	0	0	29	0	0
Town of Stantonsburg	563	9	2	97	1	1	36	1	3
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	1,741	2	14,571	319	2	4,604	95	2
Total Plan	224,056	5,993	3	42,054	1,145	3	12,746	303	2

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.43 – Population Impacted by 500-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Edgecombe									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	46,878	3,391	7	9,041	654	7	2,152	156	7
City of Rocky Mount	23,402	1,094	5	4,212	197	5	1,170	55	5
Town of Conetoe	8	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	25	14	36	5	14	6	1	17
Town of Macclesfield	31	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	18	3	135	4	3	20	1	5
Town of Princeville	1,369	156	11	257	29	11	37	4	11
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	0	0	174	0	0	94	0	0
Town of Speed	120	24	20	19	4	21	5	1	20
Town of Tarboro	9,478	367	4	2,659	103	4	600	23	4
Town of Whitakers	33	4	12	6	1	17	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	5,080	6	16,545	997	6	4,085	241	6
Nash									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	654	1	8,306	114	1	3,290	45	1
Town of Bailey	764	0	0	109	0	0	54	0	0
Town of Castalia	36	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	24	1	437	6	1	42	1	2
Town of Middlesex	1,175	0	0	172	0	0	100	0	0
Town of Momeyer	441	0	0	86	0	0	16	0	0
Town of Nashville	5,200	136	3	779	20	3	415	11	3
Town of Red Oak	3,185	21	1	793	5	1	97	1	1
Town of Spring Hope	942	0	0	250	0	0	42	0	0
Subtotal Nash	61,275	835	1	10,938	145	1	4,057	58	1
Wilson									
Unincorporated Wilson County	44,247	2,231	5	8,162	412	5	2,343	118	5
City of Wilson	606	14	2	86	2	2	37	1	3
Town of Black Creek	888	12	1	190	3	2	68	1	1
Town of Elm City	892	7	1	151	1	1	44	0	0
Town of Lucama	194	0	0	35	0	0	4	0	0
Town of Saratoga	499	2	0	152	1	1	29	0	0
Town of Sims	563	10	2	97	2	2	36	1	3
Town of Stantonsburg	31,595	392	1	5,698	71	1	2,043	25	1
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	2,668	3	14,571	492	3	4,604	146	3
Total Plan	224,056	8,583	4	42,054	1,634	4	12,746	445	3

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

PROPERTY

Residential, commercial, and public buildings, as well as critical infrastructure such as transportation, water, energy, and communication systems may be damaged or destroyed by flood waters. Structures located within the SFHA have a 26-percent chance of flooding during the life of a standard 30-year mortgage. Mortgage lenders require that owners of properties with federally-backed mortgages located within SFHAs purchase and maintain flood insurance policies on their properties. Consequently, newer and recently purchased properties in the community are typically insured against flooding.

Table 4.44 through Table 4.48 detail the property at risk for different flood recurrence intervals, according to data from the NCEM IRISK database. As with population vulnerability data, actual property at risk is likely higher due to the amount of development that has occurred since the original analysis for the IRISK dataset was performed.

Table 4.49 provides building counts and estimated damages for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) buildings across all jurisdictions, by sector and flood event.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.44 – Buildings Impacted by the 10-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County															
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	31	0	75	1	\$104,126	1	0	\$13,208	0	0	\$0	76	1	\$117,334
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	217	1	290	1	\$1,310,348	57	0	\$1,185,987	6	0	\$120,881	353	1	\$2,617,217
Town of Conetoe	207	1	0	1	0	\$295	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$295
Town of Leggett	197	5	3	15	8	\$36,427	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	15	8	\$36,427
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Princeville	1,126	2	0	8	1	\$30,482	1	0	\$1,970	0	0	\$0	9	1	\$32,452
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Speed	205	2	1	4	2	\$4,271	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	4	2	\$4,271
Town of Tarboro	5,593	16	0	16	0	\$87,202	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$4,503	17	0	\$91,705
Town of Whitakers	525	26	5	30	6	\$21,322	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	30	6	\$21,322
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	300	1	439	1	\$1,594,473	59	0	\$1,201,165	7	0	\$125,384	505	1	\$2,921,023
Nash County															
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	15	0	44	0	\$324,047	2	0	\$13,198	0	0	\$0	46	0	\$337,246
Town of Bailey	1,084	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Castalia	194	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Dortches	698	2	0	2	0	\$475	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$475
Town of Middlesex	1,209	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Momeryer	476	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Nashville	3,109	3	0	10	0	\$7,770	2	0	\$8,921	0	0	\$0	12	0	\$16,691

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Red Oak	1,854	0	0	4	0	\$53,177	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$53,177
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	36,557	20	0	60	0	\$385,469	4	0	\$22,119	0	0	\$0	64	0	\$407,589
Wilson County															
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	16	0	30	0	\$123,150	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	30	0	\$123,150
City of Wilson	22,151	227	1	298	1	\$2,119,048	36	0	\$823,714	8	0	\$126,528	342	2	\$3,069,291
Town of Black Creek	876	3	0	4	0	\$1,706	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$1,706
Town of Elm City	1,135	2	0	2	0	\$1,101	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$1,101
Town of Lucama	1,107	2	0	2	0	\$1,409	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$1,409
Town of Saratoga	522	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Sims	498	1	0	1	0	\$189	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$189
Town of Stantonsburg	635	3	0	3	0	\$2,439	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	3	0	\$2,439
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	254	1	340	1	\$2,249,042	36	0	\$823,714	8	0	\$126,528	384	1	\$3,199,285
Total Region	133,321	574	0	839	1	\$4,228,984	99	0	\$2,046,998	15	0	\$251,912	953	1	\$6,527,897

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.45 – Buildings Impacted by the 25-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County															
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	64	0	161	1	\$377,257	4	0	\$51,099	0	0	\$0	165	1	\$428,356
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	471	2	642	2	\$3,836,648	143	1	\$17,490,023	11	0	\$236,746	796	3	\$21,563,418
Town of Conetoe	207	15	7	17	8	\$14,309	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	17	8	\$14,309
Town of Leggett	197	9	5	19	10	\$114,879	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	19	10	\$114,879
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	1	0	1	0	\$938	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$938
Town of Princeville	1,126	6	1	21	2	\$190,163	4	0	\$68,388	0	0	\$0	25	2	\$258,551
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Speed	205	6	3	8	4	\$8,081	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	8	4	\$8,081
Town of Tarboro	5,593	32	1	36	1	\$127,731	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$9,822	37	1	\$137,553
Town of Whitakers	525	29	6	38	7	\$30,292	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	38	7	\$30,292
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	633	1	943	2	\$4,700,298	151	0	\$17,609,510	12	0	\$246,568	1,106	2	\$22,556,377
Nash County															
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	36	0	74	0	\$514,762	9	0	\$80,326	0	0	\$0	83	0	\$595,089
Town of Bailey	1,084	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Castalia	194	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Dortches	698	5	1	5	1	\$4,389	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	5	1	\$4,389
Town of Middlesex	1,209	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Momeyer	476	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Nashville	3,109	14	0	27	1	\$24,457	2	0	\$17,688	0	0	\$0	29	1	\$42,145
Town of Red Oak	1,854	0	0	4	0	\$111,090	1	0	\$4,513	0	0	\$0	5	0	\$115,603

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	36,557	55	0	110	0	\$654,698	12	0	\$102,527	0	0	\$0	122	0	\$757,226
Wilson County															
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	37	0	61	0	\$293,734	2	0	\$2,177	0	0	\$0	63	0	\$295,911
City of Wilson	22,151	365	2	496	2	\$4,097,874	72	0	\$1,647,196	11	0	\$201,141	579	3	\$5,946,211
Town of Black Creek	876	10	1	11	1	\$13,168	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	11	1	\$13,168
Town of Elm City	1,135	8	1	7	1	\$5,569	1	0	\$477	0	0	\$0	8	1	\$6,045
Town of Lucama	1,107	3	0	3	0	\$1,830	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	3	0	\$1,830
Town of Saratoga	522	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Sims	498	1	0	1	0	\$425	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$425
Town of Stantonsburg	635	6	1	6	1	\$16,987	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	6	1	\$16,987
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	430	1	585	1	\$4,429,587	75	0	\$1,649,850	11	0	\$201,141	671	2	\$6,280,577
Total Region	133,321	1,118	1	1,638	1	\$9,784,583	238	0	\$19,361,887	23	0	\$447,709	1,899	1	\$29,594,180

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.46 - Buildings Impacted by the 50-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County															
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	119	1	273	2	\$1,020,672	17	0	\$127,368	1	0	\$19,143	291	2	\$1,167,183
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	717	3	952	3	\$5,995,456	206	1	\$31,817,677	12	0	\$297,358	1,170	4	\$38,110,490
Town of Conetoe	207	19	9	20	10	\$22,270	1	0	\$832	0	0	\$0	21	10	\$23,102
Town of Leggett	197	10	5	20	10	\$141,801	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$1,781	21	11	\$143,582
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	4	0	10	1	\$7,144	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	10	1	\$7,144
Town of Princeville	1,126	14	1	81	7	\$415,854	5	0	\$168,137	1	0	\$867	87	8	\$584,858
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Speed	205	12	6	17	8	\$17,636	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	17	8	\$17,636
Town of Tarboro	5,593	68	1	89	2	\$243,487	1	0	\$4,795	2	0	\$16,317	92	2	\$264,599
Town of Whitakers	525	36	7	45	9	\$36,239	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	45	9	\$36,239
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	999	2	1,507	3	\$7,900,559	230	0	\$32,118,809	17	0	\$335,466	1,754	3	\$40,354,833
Nash County															
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	50	0	92	0	\$829,146	14	0	\$102,868	0	0	\$0	106	0	\$932,014
Town of Bailey	1,084	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Castalia	194	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Dortches	698	6	1	5	1	\$4,670	1	0	\$459	0	0	\$0	6	1	\$5,129
Town of Middlesex	1,209	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Momeyer	476	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Nashville	3,109	20	1	32	1	\$37,267	5	0	\$24,833	0	0	\$0	37	1	\$62,100

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Red Oak	1,854	0	0	5	0	\$127,248	1	0	\$5,656	0	0	\$0	6	0	\$132,903
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	36,557	76	0	134	0	\$998,331	21	0	\$133,816	0	0	\$0	155	0	\$1,132,146
Wilson County															
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	41	0	70	0	\$416,790	2	0	\$20,115	0	0	\$0	72	0	\$436,905
City of Wilson	22,151	378	2	512	2	\$4,985,423	82	0	\$2,300,096	11	0	\$239,986	605	3	\$7,525,506
Town of Black Creek	876	13	1	14	2	\$20,161	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	14	2	\$20,161
Town of Elm City	1,135	8	1	7	1	\$5,904	1	0	\$477	0	0	\$0	8	1	\$6,381
Town of Lucama	1,107	4	0	4	0	\$6,296	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$6,296
Town of Saratoga	522	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Sims	498	1	0	1	0	\$425	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$425
Town of Stantonsburg	635	7	1	7	1	\$24,200	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	7	1	\$24,200
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	452	1	615	1	\$5,459,199	85	0	\$2,320,688	11	0	\$239,986	711	2	\$8,019,874
Total Region	133,321	1,527	1	2,256	2	\$14,358,089	336	0	\$34,573,313	28	0	\$575,452	2,620	2	\$49,506,853

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.47 – Buildings Impacted by the 100-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County															
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	203	1	439	3	\$2,164,659	29	0	\$403,178	4	0	\$113,408	472	3	\$2,681,245
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	986	4	1,320	5	\$9,460,131	264	1	\$51,092,859	20	0	\$489,214	1,604	6	\$61,042,203
Town of Conetoe	207	23	11	23	11	\$40,498	2	1	\$5,870	0	0	\$0	25	12	\$46,369
Town of Leggett	197	10	5	20	10	\$315,435	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$7,125	21	11	\$322,560
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	8	1	23	2	\$21,055	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	23	2	\$21,055
Town of Princeville	1,126	22	2	102	9	\$823,974	7	1	\$201,969	3	0	\$13,186	112	10	\$1,039,129
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Speed	205	16	8	28	14	\$40,569	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	28	14	\$40,569
Town of Tarboro	5,593	108	2	146	3	\$509,503	7	0	\$127,862	7	0	\$112,269	160	3	\$749,634
Town of Whitakers	525	41	8	50	10	\$41,916	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	50	10	\$41,916
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	1,417	3	2,151	4	\$13,417,740	309	1	\$51,831,738	35	0	\$735,202	2,495	5	\$65,984,680
Nash County															
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	75	0	127	0	\$1,226,916	22	0	\$143,427	0	0	\$0	149	1	\$1,370,342
Town of Bailey	1,084	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Castalia	194	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Dortches	698	8	1	7	1	\$31,366	1	0	\$5,918	0	0	\$0	8	1	\$37,284
Town of Middlesex	1,209	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Momeyer	476	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Nashville	3,109	31	1	40	1	\$68,515	9	0	\$46,843	0	0	\$0	49	2	\$115,358

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Red Oak	1,854	0	0	8	0	\$189,459	1	0	\$7,449	0	0	\$0	9	0	\$196,908
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	36,557	114	0	182	0	\$1,516,256	33	0	\$203,637	0	0	\$0	215	1	\$1,719,892
Wilson County															
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	62	0	94	1	\$650,011	6	0	\$123,783	0	0	\$0	100	1	\$773,794
City of Wilson	22,151	443	2	645	3	\$6,203,507	104	0	\$3,464,895	13	0	\$328,639	762	3	\$9,997,041
Town of Black Creek	876	18	2	19	2	\$42,631	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	19	2	\$42,631
Town of Elm City	1,135	11	1	10	1	\$16,603	1	0	\$1,060	0	0	\$0	11	1	\$17,663
Town of Lucama	1,107	6	1	6	1	\$16,153	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	6	1	\$16,153
Town of Saratoga	522	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Sims	498	1	0	1	0	\$526	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$526
Town of Stantonsburg	635	8	1	8	1	\$34,226	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	8	1	\$34,226
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	549	1	783	2	\$6,963,657	111	0	\$3,589,738	13	0	\$328,639	907	2	\$10,882,034
Total Region	133,321	2,080	2	3,116	2	\$21,897,653	453	0	\$55,625,113	48	0	\$1,063,841	3,617	3	\$78,586,606

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.48 – Buildings Impacted by the 500-Year Flood Event

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County															
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	273	2	556	4	\$7,671,029	54	0	\$1,236,824	10	0	\$522,499	620	4	\$9,430,352
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	1,389	5	1,796	6	\$25,071,615	371	1	\$98,552,018	22	0	\$1,336,601	2,189	8	\$124,960,234
Town of Conetoe	207	25	12	23	11	\$103,392	4	2	\$14,053	0	0	\$0	27	13	\$117,445
Town of Leggett	197	11	6	20	10	\$443,468	0	0	\$0	2	1	\$21,613	22	11	\$465,081
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	8	1	27	2	\$67,431	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	27	2	\$67,431
Town of Princeville	1,126	36	3	117	10	\$3,358,772	17	2	\$817,129	9	1	\$340,697	143	13	\$4,516,597
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Speed	205	16	8	33	16	\$120,447	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	33	16	\$120,447
Town of Tarboro	5,593	146	3	185	3	\$2,831,311	17	0	\$1,149,249	14	0	\$556,292	216	4	\$4,536,852
Town of Whitakers	525	45	9	53	10	\$61,033	1	0	\$344	0	0	\$0	54	10	\$61,377
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	1,949	4	2,810	5	\$39,728,498	464	1	\$101,769,617	57	0	\$2,777,702	3,331	6	\$144,275,816
Nash County															
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	187	1	282	1	\$3,008,232	49	0	\$487,784	0	0	\$0	331	1	\$3,496,016
Town of Bailey	1,084	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Castalia	194	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Dortches	698	9	1	8	1	\$93,368	1	0	\$12,601	0	0	\$0	9	1	\$105,969
Town of Middlesex	1,209	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Momeyer	476	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Nashville	3,109	67	2	71	2	\$322,772	18	1	\$625,971	0	0	\$0	89	3	\$948,743

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Number of Pre-FIRM Buildings at Risk		Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Red Oak	1,854	0	0	11	1	\$291,612	3	0	\$15,868	0	0	\$0	14	1	\$307,480
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Nash	36,557	263	1	372	1	\$3,715,984	71	0	\$1,142,224	0	0	\$0	443	1	\$4,858,208
Wilson County															
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	104	1	166	1	\$1,509,576	12	0	\$232,881	0	0	\$0	178	1	\$1,742,457
City of Wilson	22,151	656	3	971	4	\$13,694,419	155	1	\$9,495,854	24	0	\$828,701	1,150	5	\$24,018,974
Town of Black Creek	876	18	2	19	2	\$154,370	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	19	2	\$154,370
Town of Elm City	1,135	15	1	13	1	\$115,782	2	0	\$32,598	0	0	\$0	15	1	\$148,380
Town of Lucama	1,107	10	1	8	1	\$33,790	2	0	\$79	0	0	\$0	10	1	\$33,869
Town of Saratoga	522	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Sims	498	2	0	2	0	\$1,253	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$1,253
Town of Stantonsburg	635	9	1	9	1	\$82,602	1	0	\$3,054	0	0	\$0	10	2	\$85,656
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	814	2	1,188	3	\$15,591,792	172	0	\$9,764,466	24	0	\$828,701	1,384	3	\$26,184,959
Total Region	133,321	3,026	2	4,370	3	\$59,036,274	707	1	\$112,676,307	81	0	\$3,606,403	5,158	4	\$175,318,983

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.49 – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Buildings at Risk to Flood Events by Sector

Sector	Event	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
Banking and Finance	25 Year	3	\$202,473
	50 Year	4	\$439,101
	100 Year	5	\$615,037
	500 Year	12	\$2,065,783
Commercial Facilities	10 Year	75	\$1,161,311
	25 Year	187	\$5,255,364
	50 Year	260	\$12,217,610
	100 Year	352	\$20,582,490
	500 Year	1	\$75,486
Critical Manufacturing	10 Year	10	\$718,352
	25 Year	26	\$13,474,900
	50 Year	39	\$21,038,776
	100 Year	54	\$32,834,665
	500 Year	86	\$56,123,962
Food and Agriculture	10 Year	17	\$86,273
	25 Year	28	\$189,336
	50 Year	41	\$346,843
	100 Year	56	\$594,091
	500 Year	101	\$1,565,555
Government Facilities	10 Year	11	\$159,929
	25 Year	18	\$299,527
	50 Year	21	\$374,073
	100 Year	30	\$538,098
	500 Year	41	\$1,944,500
Healthcare and Public Health	10 Year	14	\$207,611
	25 Year	22	\$382,805
	50 Year	27	\$489,572
	100 Year	40	\$741,684
	500 Year	61	\$2,360,473
Transportation Systems	25 Year	2	\$110,242
	50 Year	3	\$427,596
	100 Year	4	\$1,022,688
	500 Year	13	\$3,209,490
Water	10 Year	1	\$279
	25 Year	1	\$542
	50 Year	1	\$1,134
	100 Year	1	\$5,034
	500 Year	4	\$7,008,922
All Categories	10 Year	118	\$2,302,027
	25 Year	271	\$19,855,450

Sector	Event	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
	50 Year	378	\$35,249,142
	100 Year	516	\$56,837,403
	500 Year	806	\$123,572,847

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

REPETITIVE LOSS ANALYSIS

A repetitive loss property is a property for which two or more flood insurance claims of more than \$1,000 have been paid by the NFIP within any 10-year period since 1978. An analysis of repetitive loss was completed to examine repetitive losses within the Region.

According to December 2024 NFIP records, there are a total of 140 repetitive loss properties within the N.E.W. Region, of which 48 percent are insured. Of all the repetitive loss properties, 113 are residential use and 27 are non-residential. There are 20 properties on the list classified as severe repetitive loss properties. A severe repetitive loss property is classified as such if it has four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (including building and contents payments) or two or more separate claim payments (building only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.

Table 4.50 summarizes repetitive loss properties by jurisdiction as identified by FEMA through the NFIP.

Table 4.50 – Repetitive Loss Properties by Jurisdiction, December 2024

Jurisdiction	RL Property Count	Property Count by Occupancy Type		Total Losses	Insured Properties	SRL Count
		Residential	Commercial			
Edgecombe County						
Edgecombe County	5	4	1	10	2	0
City of Rocky Mount	23	23	0	61	12	0
Town of Pinetops	3	3	0	7	2	0
Town of Speed	1	1	0	2	1	0
Town of Tarboro	1	1	0	3	1	0
Nash County						
Nash County	7	7	0	14	1	0
Town of Nashville	8	5	3	17	5	0
City of Rocky Mount	49	36	13	130	16	12
Town of Sharpsburg	4	4	0	9	1	0
Wilson County						
Wilson County	10	9	1	25	7	0
City of Wilson	29	20	9	93	19	8
Total	140	113	27	371	67	20

Source: OpenFEMA Dataset: NFIP Multiple Loss Properties

RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss

Note: Communities in the region not listed in this table do not have any repetitive loss properties within their jurisdictions.

ENVIRONMENT

During a flood event, chemicals and other hazardous substances may end up contaminating local water bodies. Flooding kills animals and in general disrupts the ecosystem. Snakes and insects may also make their way to the flooded areas. Floods can also cause significant erosion, which can alter streambanks and deposit sediment, changing the flow of streams and rivers and potentially reducing the drainage capacity of those waterbodies.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.51 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of flood.

Table 4.51 - Consequence Analysis - Flood

Category	Consequences
Public	Localized impact expected to be severe for incident areas and moderate to light for other adversely affected areas.
Responders	First responders are at risk when attempting to rescue people from their homes. They are subject to the same health hazards as the public. Flood waters may prevent access to areas in need of response or the flood may prevent access to the critical facilities themselves which may prolong response time. Damage to personnel will generally be localized to those in the flood areas at the time of the incident and is expected to be limited.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Floods can severely disrupt normal operations, especially when there is a loss of power. Damage to facilities in the affected area may require temporary relocation of some operations. Localized disruption of roads, facilities, and/or utilities caused by incident may postpone delivery of some services.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Buildings and infrastructure, including transportation and utility infrastructure, may be damaged or destroyed. Impacts are expected to be localized to the area of the incident. Severe damage is possible.
Environment	Chemicals and other hazardous substances may contaminate local water bodies. Wildlife and livestock deaths possible. The localized impact is expected to be severe for incident areas and moderate to light for other areas affected by the flood or HazMat spills. Flood may also adversely affect water quality by increasing nutrient and sediment loads in waterbodies.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economy and finances will be adversely affected, possibly for an extended period of time. During floods (especially flash floods), roads, bridges, farms, houses and automobiles are destroyed. Additionally, the local government must deploy firemen, police and other emergency response personnel and equipment to help the affected area. It may take years for the affected communities to be re-built and business to return to normal.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Ability to respond and recover may be questioned and challenged if planning, response, and recovery are not timely and effective.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes flood hazard risk by jurisdiction. To account for increased risk of flood due to stormwater and flash flooding, communities with between 2 and 12 flash flood events in the period

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from 2014-2023 were assigned a probability rating of likely (3) and communities with less than 2 flash flood events in the period were assigned a probability of possible (2). Note that countywide events were not considered in these counts. Communities with 10% or more of their land area in the SFHA were assigned a spatial extent of moderate (3). Communities with no land area in the SFHA were assigned a spatial extent of negligible (1). All other factors do not vary by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Rocky Mount	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Conetoe	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Leggett	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Macclesfield	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Pinetops	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Princeville	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Sharpsburg	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Speed	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Tarboro	2	3	3	3	3	2.7	M
Whitakers	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	M
Nash County	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	M
Bailey	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Castalia	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Dortches	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Middlesex	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Momeyer	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Nashville	2	3	3	3	3	2.5	M
Red Oak	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Spring Hope	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Wilson County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Wilson	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Black Creek	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Elm City	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	M
Lucama	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Saratoga	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Sims	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M
Stantonsburg	2	3	2	3	3	2.5	M

4.5.6 HURRICANE & TROPICAL STORM

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Hurricanes and tropical storms are classified as cyclones and defined as any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counterclockwise 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.

The greatest potential for loss of life related to a hurricane is from the storm surge. Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm as shown in Figure 4.31. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level to heights impacting roads, homes and other critical infrastructure. In addition, wind driven waves are superimposed on the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides.

Figure 4.31 – Components of Hurricane Storm Surge



Source: NOAA/The COMET Program

The maximum potential storm surge for a location depends on several different factors. Storm surge is a very complex phenomenon because it is sensitive to the slightest changes in storm intensity, forward speed, size (radius of maximum winds-RMW), angle of approach to the coast, central pressure (minimal

contribution in comparison to the wind), and the shape and characteristics of coastal features such as bays and estuaries. Other factors which can impact storm surge are the width and slope of the continental shelf and the depth of the ocean bottom. A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. Much of the North Carolina coast has a narrow continental shelf, with mile-deep waters generally only 20-30 miles off the coast.

Damage during hurricanes may also result from inland flooding from associated heavy rainfall. For example, Hurricane Floyd, which made landfall as a Category 2 storm, caused the worst inland flooding disaster in North Carolina's history. Rainfall amounts exceeded 20 inches in certain locales and 67 counties sustained damages.

Similar to hurricanes, nor'easters are ocean storms capable of causing substantial damage to coastal areas in the Eastern United States due to their strong winds and heavy surf. Nor'easters are named for the winds that blow in from the northeast and drive the storm up the East Coast along the Gulf Stream, a band of warm water that lies off the Atlantic coast. They are caused by the interaction of the jet stream with horizontal temperature gradients and generally occur during the fall and winter months when moisture and cold air are plentiful.

Nor'easters are known for dumping heavy amounts of rain and snow, producing hurricane-force winds, and creating high surf that causes severe beach erosion and coastal flooding. There are two main components to a nor'easter: (1) a Gulf Stream low-pressure system (counter-clockwise winds) generated off the southeastern U.S. coast, gathering warm air and moisture from the Atlantic, and pulled up the East Coast by strong northeasterly winds at the leading edge of the storm; and (2) an Arctic high-pressure system (clockwise winds) which meets the low-pressure system with cold, arctic air blowing down from Canada. When the two systems collide, the moisture and cold air produce a mix of precipitation and can produce dangerously high winds and heavy seas. As the low-pressure system deepens, the intensity of the winds and waves increases and can cause serious damage to coastal areas as the storm moves northeast.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

Hurricanes and tropical storms can impact the entire N.E.W. Region. While coastal areas are most vulnerable to hurricanes, their wind and rain impacts can be felt hundreds of miles inland. Wind impacts can affect the region uniformly.

Spatial Extent: 4 - Large

EXTENT

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. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane.

Hurricane force winds can extend outward by about 35 miles from the eye of a small hurricane to more than 150 miles from the center of a large hurricane. Tropical storm force winds may extend even further, up to approximately 300 miles from the eye of a large hurricane. In general, the front right quadrant of a storm, relative to its direction of movement, is the most dangerous part of the storm. Wind speeds are highest in this area due to the additive impact of the atmospheric steering winds and the storm winds.

Hurricane intensity is further classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale, detailed in Table 4.52, which rates hurricane intensity on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most intense.

Table 4.52 – Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Maximum Sustained Wind Speed (MPH)	Types of Damage
1	74-95	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage; Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage; Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3	111-129	Devastating damage will occur; Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4	130-156	Catastrophic damage will occur; Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 +	Catastrophic damage will occur; A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Source: National Hurricane Center

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 4.53 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 4.53 – Hurricane Damage Classifications

Storm 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

Although not located directly on the coast, the N.E.W. Region is susceptible to wind and flood impacts of every category of hurricane.

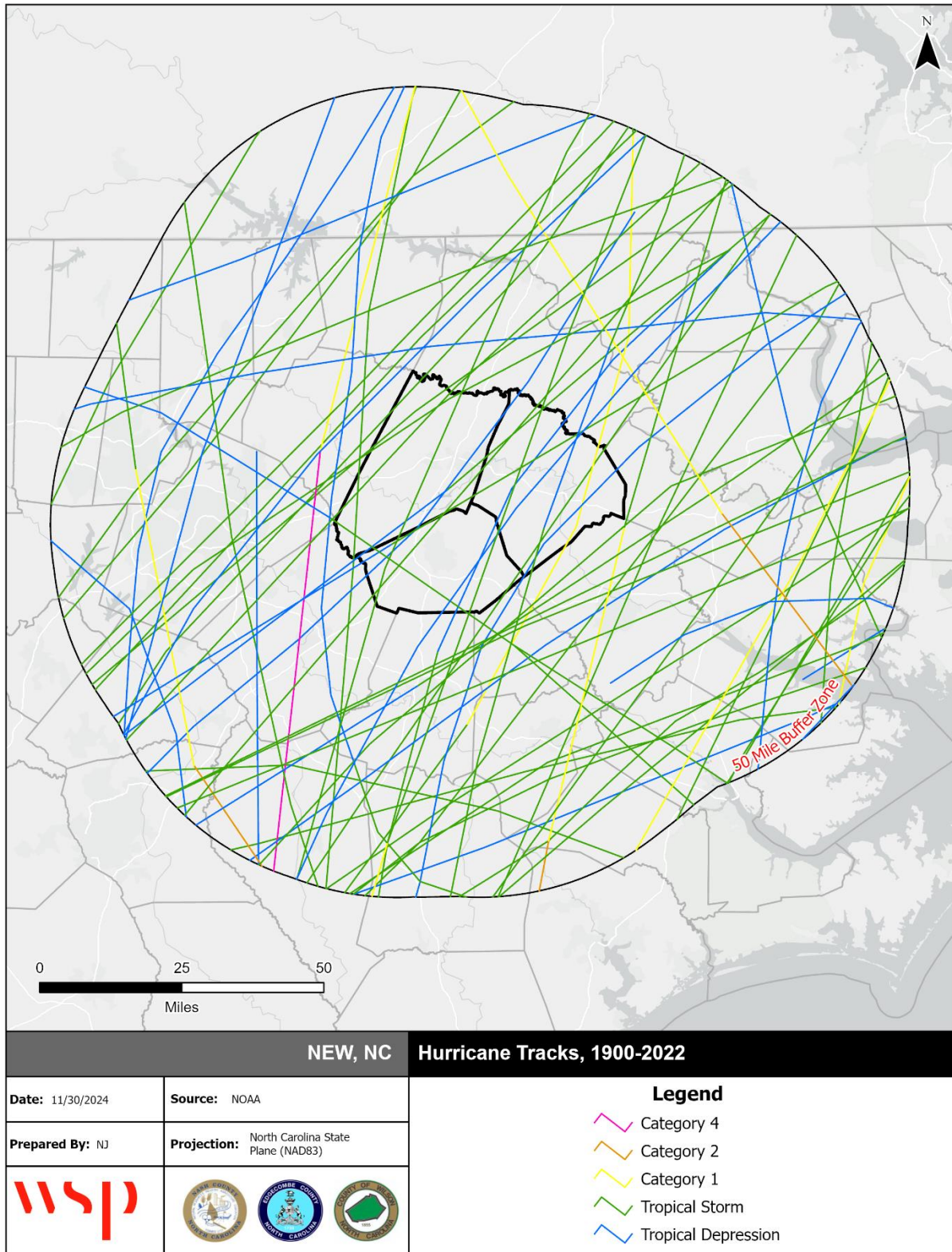
Tropical cyclones weaken relatively quickly after making landfall; therefore, the N.E.W. Region will not typically experience major hurricane force winds, though these occurrences are possible. The strongest storm on record to pass through the region was Hurricane Fran in 1999, which moved through the Region as a Category 1 storm. However, within 50 miles of the Region Fran was a Category 3 storm. Hurricane Hazel in 1954 passed within 50 miles of the Region as a Category 4 storm.

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to the Office of Coastal Management's Tropical Cyclone Storm Segments data, which is a subset of the International Best Track Archive for Climate Stewardship (IBTrACS) dataset, 51 hurricanes and tropical storms have passed within 50 miles of the N.E.W. Region since 1900. These storm tracks are shown in Figure 4.32. The date, storm name, storm category, and maximum wind speed of each event are detailed in Table 4.54.

Figure 4.32 – Hurricane/Tropical Storm Tracks within 50 miles of the N.E.W. Region, 1900-2022



Source: NOAA Office of Coastal Management

Table 4.54 – Hurricane/Tropical Storm Tracks within 50 Miles of N.E.W. Region, 1900-2022

Date	Storm Name	Max Storm Category*	Max Wind Speed (mph)*
6/16/1902	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	46
9/14/1904	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	69
6/29/1907	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	58
6/14/1912	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	40
9/3/1913	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	63
5/16/1916	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	40
9/6/1916	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	52
9/30/1924	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	69
9/19/1928	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	81
10/2/1929	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	58
9/3/1934	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	40
9/6/1935	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	58
10/12/1942	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	40
8/2/1944	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	69
10/20/1944	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	58
9/18/1945	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	52
9/25/1947	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	40
10/15/1954	Hazel	Category 4	132
8/17/1955	Diane	Tropical Storm	69
9/19/1955	Ione	Category 1	86
9/27/1956	Flossy	Extratropical Storm	58
10/17/1956	Unnamed	Extratropical Storm	58
7/10/1959	Cindy	Tropical Storm	40
7/30/1960	Brenda	Tropical Storm	63
9/14/1961	Unnamed	Tropical Storm	40
10/16/1964	Isbell	Extratropical Storm	46
8/27/1971	Doria	Tropical Storm	63
10/1/1971	Ginger	Tropical Storm	63
6/21/1972	Agnes	Tropical Storm	46
9/14/1984	Diana	Tropical Storm	52
7/12/1996	Bertha	Category 2	104
9/6/1996	Fran	Category 3	115
10/8/1996	Josephine	Extratropical Storm	52
7/24/1997	Danny	Tropical Storm	46
9/4/1998	Earl	Extratropical Storm	58
9/5/1999	Dennis	Tropical Storm	58
9/16/1999	Floyd	Category 2	104
9/23/2000	Helene	Tropical Storm	40
9/18/2003	Isabel	Category 2	98
8/14/2004	Charley	Tropical Storm	69
6/14/2006	Alberto	Extratropical Storm	40
9/1/2006	Ernesto	Tropical Storm	58
9/6/2008	Hanna	Tropical Storm	69

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Date	Storm Name	Max Storm Category*	Max Wind Speed (mph)*
6/7/2013	Andrea	Tropical Storm	46
5/11/2015	Ana	Tropical Depression	30
9/20/2016	Julia	Tropical Depression	25
10/11/2018	Michael	Tropical Storm	50
10/20/2019	Nestor	Tropical Storm	40
8/4/2020	Isias	Tropical Storm	80
6/21/2021	Claudette	Tropical Storm	40
7/8/2021	Elsa	Tropical Storm	45

*Reports the most intense category and wind speed that occurred within 50 miles of the N.E.W. Region, not for the storm event overall.

Source: NOAA

The above list of storms is not an exhaustive list of hurricanes that have affected the N.E.W. Region. Several storms have passed further than 50 miles away from the N.E.W. Region yet had strong enough wind or rain impacts to affect the region. NCEI records hurricane and tropical storm events across the region by county and zone; therefore, one event that impacts all three counties in the region is recorded for each county. During the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023, NCEI records 10 hurricane and tropical storms impacting the N.E.W. region on 10 separate days. These events are summarized in Table 4.55 by storm. All damage records were combined from all counties/zones. Where property damage estimates were broken out by type, NCEI reports only the value of wind-related damages. Additional HMPC input as well as NCEI event narratives following this table provide a fuller scope of the impacts from selected events.

Table 4.55 - Recorded Hurricane/Tropical Storm Winds in N.E.W. Region Counties, 1999-2023

Date	Storm	Property Damage	Crop Damage
9/4/1999	Hurricane Dennis	\$0	\$0
9/15/1999	Hurricane Floyd	\$0	\$0
9/18/2003	Hurricane Isabel	\$2,928,000	\$0
9/1/2006	Tropical Storm Ernesto	\$0	\$985,000
9/3/2016	Tropical Storm Hermine	\$5,000	\$0
9/13/2018	Tropical Storm Florence	\$2,000,000	\$0
10/11/2018	Tropical Storm Michael	\$750,000	\$0
9/6/2019	Hurricane Dorian	\$1,500,000	\$0
8/4/2020	Hurricane Isaias	\$3,000,000	\$0
9/30/2022	Hurricane Ian	\$2,250,000	\$0
Total		\$12,433,000	\$985,000

Source: NCEI

The HMPC provided additional data on storm impacts not included in NCEI. Hurricane Floyd in 1999 resulted in 13 deaths in the N.E.W. region: 8 in Edgecombe County and 5 in Nash County, all caused by drowning. Additionally, Hurricane Irene in 2011 resulted in one death in Nash County, caused by a fallen tree limb.

9/15/1999 (Hurricane Floyd): Hurricane Floyd made landfall as a Category 2 storm just west of Cape Fear. The 15-20 inches of rain that fell across the eastern half of the state caused every river and stream to flood, many of which were still at high levels due to the rain from Hurricane Dennis, which had hit the region only 11 days prior. Whole communities were underwater for days, even weeks in some areas. In

the N.E.W. area, most of the damage associated with Floyd was caused by rainfall and flooding. Rocky Mount, Tarboro, and Princeville were among the hardest hit by this event. Thousands of homes were lost, and crop damage was extensive. The infrastructure of the eastern counties, mainly roads, bridges, water plants, etc., was heavily damaged. By the end of 1999, \$1.5 billion had already been spent, with estimates that the cost would reach \$3-4 billion. The counties within the Raleigh county warning area, including those in the N.E.W. region, probably sustained more than half of the state total. Even worse was the loss of life, mainly due to flooding. Many Carolinians did not heed the call to evacuate and many more drove into flooded streams and rivers. In the central part of the state, 21 people lost their lives. Also, the loss of livestock was significant, mainly swine and poultry.

9/18/2003 (Hurricane Isabel): Hurricane Isabel made landfall along the Outer Banks just north of Cape Lookout around 1 pm on September 18, 2003. Many locations across the Coastal Plain and even back into the Triangle received wind gusts between 50 to 70 mph late in the afternoon until early evening. Many trees were uprooted falling on vehicles and homes across the area. Up to 6 inches of rain fell across Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson counties resulting in flooding of several roads.

9/1/2006 (Tropical Storm Ernesto): Tropical Storm Ernesto produced flooding and high winds across the N.E.W. region. Emergency officials reported approximately 50 to 75 downed trees. Rainfall amounts of 3 to 6 inches caused road flooding across the three-county area. In Nash County, crop and livestock damage was estimated at \$985,000.

9/13/2018 (Tropical Storm Florence): A ridge of high pressure over eastern North America stalled Florence's forward motion a few miles off the southeast North Carolina coast on September 13th. Hurricane Florence made landfall near Wrightsville Beach early on Saturday September 15 and weakened further as it moved slowly inland. Despite making landfall as a weakened Category 1 hurricane, Florence still produced 40 to 70 mph wind gusts, enough wind speed to uproot trees and cause widespread power outages throughout the Carolinas. As the storm moved inland, from September 15 to 17, heavy rain of 10 to 25 inches caused widespread inland flooding and major river flooding on main-stem rivers such as the Neuse, Cape Fear, and Little River. Many major roads and highways in the area experienced some flooding, with large stretches of I-40 and I-95 remaining impassable for days after the storm had passed.

Frequent wind gusts of 30 to 60 mph resulted in numerous trees down across the N.E.W. Region, including on homes, cars, and power lines, causing damage to structures and property. Numerous customers also lost power in because of the tropical storm force winds.

10/11/2018 (Tropical Storm Michael): 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 numerous trees, leading to blocked roadways, damage to homes, and thousands without power throughout the N.E.W. region.

8/4/2020 (Hurricane Isaias): Hurricane Isaias made landfall in southeast North Carolina, then moved north through coastal North Carolina. Significant rain fell across the Coastal Plain, Sandhills and eastern Piedmont of North Carolina as Isaias moved northward through the state along with gusty winds up to 50 to 60 miles per hour. Isaias produced two to five inches of rain across much of eastern NC, resulting in flash flooding, as well as minor flooding along the Neuse River. Frequent wind gusts of 35 to 50 mph resulted in scattered to numerous trees and power lines across the N.E.W. region. Numerous customers lost power.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Per NCEI records, 10 hurricanes and tropical storms have impacted the N.E.W. Region over the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023, equating to a 40 percent annual probability of hurricane winds impacting the region. Seven additional storms passed within 50 miles of the Region during this period; these storms

did not have significant wind impacts but may have brought heavy rains. Of these events, two were Category 2 strength winds. Based on these occurrences, there is a 10 percent annual probability of a severe event impacting the Region.

Probability: 3 – Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

The 2020 North Carolina Climate Science Report predicts that the intensity of the strongest hurricanes is likely to increase with warming, caused by climate change, and this could result in stronger hurricanes impacting North Carolina. However, it is unclear if climate change will cause hurricanes to occur more frequently.

The most significant consequence of climate change on hurricanes for inland areas like the N.E.W region is heavier precipitation. The North Carolina Climate Science Report findings indicate that heavy precipitation accompanying hurricanes is very likely to increase, increasing freshwater flood potential. Hurricane Helene, which flooded many Western North Carolina cities and towns and resulted in over 100 fatalities in North Carolina alone, is likely an indicator of these potential changes.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Property at risk to hurricanes was estimated using data from the IRISK database, which was compiled in NCEM's Risk Management Tool. The vulnerability data displayed below is for wind-related damages. Hurricanes may also cause substantial damages from heavy rains and subsequent flooding, which is addressed in Section 4.5.5 Flood.

PEOPLE

The very young, the elderly and the handicapped are especially vulnerable to harm from hurricanes. For those who are unable to evacuate for medical reasons, there should be provision to take care of special-needs patients and those in hospitals and nursing homes. Many of these patients are either oxygen-dependent, insulin-dependent, or in need of intensive medical care. There is a need to provide ongoing treatment for these vulnerable citizens, either on the coast or by air evacuation to upland hospitals. The stress from disasters such as a hurricane can result in immediate and long-term physical and emotional health problems among victims.

People exposed to the elements are also vulnerable to wind hazards. The availability of sheltered locations, such as buildings constructed using wind-resistant materials and public storm shelters, reduces the exposure of the population. Individuals in mobile home housing are particularly susceptible to wind hazards. summarizes estimates of mobile home units in the N.E.W. Region by community as of 2023. Based on these figures, vulnerability is high in all unincorporated areas of the region and within the following towns where mobile homes make up more than 20 percent of the housing stock: Conetoe, Princeville, Speed, Castalia, Momeyer, Sharpsburg, Black Creek, Lucama, and Whitakers.

Table 4.56 – Mobile Home Units in the N.E.W. Region, 2023

Jurisdiction	Total Mobile Home Units	Total Housing Units	Percent of Occupied Housing
Edgecombe County			
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	3,954	14,038	28%
Conetoe	20	120	17%
Leggett	4	26	15%
Macclesfield	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pinetops	N/A	N/A	N/A
Princeville	290	532	55%
Speed	27	46	59%
Tarboro	142	4,771	3%
Nash County			
Unincorporated Nash County	4,158	8,333	50%
Bailey	31	188	16%
Castalia	409	775	52.8%
Dortches	52	448	12%
Middlesex	36	435	8%
Momeyer	55	154	36%
Nashville	32	2,386	1%
Red Oak	26	1,487	2%
Rocky Mount	1,531	23,159	7%
Sharpsburg	143	629	23%
Spring Hope	32	672	5%
Whitakers	63	232	27%
Wilson County			
Unincorporated Wilson County	3,506	11,050	32%
Black Creek	77	281	27%
Elm City	32	523	6%
Lucama	167	376	44%
Saratoga	24	147	16%
Sims	2	154	1%
Stantonsburg	34	362	9%
Wilson	801	19,967	4%

Source: American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates

PROPERTY

General damages to property are both direct (what the winds associated with hurricanes physically destroy) and indirect (additional costs, damages, and losses attributed to secondary hazards spawned by the hurricane, or due to the damages caused by the storm). Depending on the size and strength of the hurricane, associated winds are capable of damaging and eventually destroying almost anything. Construction practices and building codes can help maximize the resistance of structures to damage.

Secondary impacts of damage due to hurricane winds often result from damage to infrastructure. Downed power and communications transmission lines, coupled with disruptions to transportation, create difficulties in reporting and responding to emergencies. These impacts of a hurricane put tremendous strain on a community. In the immediate aftermath of a hurricane, the focus is on emergency services.

Hurricanes and tropical storms can also cause agricultural damages. For the N.E.W. Region, USDA RMA reports losses of \$47,956,122.37 from 2008-2023 due to hurricanes and tropical storms, which equates to an average annual loss of \$2,820,948.37. Table 4.57 summarizes the crop losses due to hurricanes and tropical storms reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.57 – Crop Losses Resulting from Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, 2007-2023

County	Total Indemnity Paid	Average Indemnity Amount
Nash County	\$12,168,558.37	\$715,797.55
Edgecombe County	\$17,671,282.47	\$1,039,4876.20
Wilson County	\$18,116,281.53	\$1,065,663.62
Region Total	\$47,956,122.37	\$2,820,948.37

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

Table 4.58 through Table 4.62 detail buildings at risk and provide damage estimates across all jurisdictions for the 25-, 50-, 100-, 300-, and 700-year hurricane wind events. The 25-year hurricane wind scenario impacted slightly fewer total buildings than the other four scenarios, which impacted the same number of buildings but with varying severity of damage.

The damage estimates for the 100-year hurricane wind event total \$194,407,128, which equates to a loss ratio of 1.2 percent. The loss ratio is the damage estimate divided by the total potential exposure (i.e., total value of all buildings in the planning area), displayed as a percentage of value at risk. FEMA considers loss ratios greater than 10% to be significant and an indicator a community may have more difficulties recovering from an event.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.58 – Buildings at Risk from 25-Year Hurricane Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,882	81	\$2,825,713	2,585	18	\$2,017,773	148	1	\$47,937	14,615	100	\$4,891,423
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,536	87	\$1,670,615	2,711	10	\$585,976	524	2	\$213,156	27,771	99	\$2,469,747
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$50,802	29	14	\$3,692	7	3	\$578	207	100	\$55,072
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$36,912	47	24	\$1,228	10	5	\$6,041	197	100	\$44,181
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$81,637	45	14	\$4,583	5	2	\$418	320	100	\$86,638
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$224,528	146	13	\$20,369	19	2	\$4,632	1,110	100	\$249,530
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$128,366	82	7	\$8,059	19	2	\$2,862	1,126	100	\$139,287
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$310,591	207	13	\$99,161	15	1	\$17,326	1,613	100	\$427,079
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$26,825	31	15	\$732	9	4	\$933	205	100	\$28,489
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$1,011,184	643	11	\$578,933	177	3	\$91,791	5,586	100	\$1,681,908
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$37,042	62	12	\$4,909	19	4	\$1,170	525	100	\$43,122
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,735	85	\$6,404,215	6,588	12	\$3,325,415	952	2	\$386,844	53,275	99	\$10,116,476
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,558	77	\$1,483,310	5,533	21	\$166,755	330	1	\$155,071	26,421	99	\$1,805,136
Town of Bailey	1,084	847	78	\$63,715	215	20	\$8,167	18	2	\$1,372	1,080	100	\$73,255
Town of Castalia	194	162	84	\$10,716	21	11	\$1,256	9	5	\$2,317	192	99	\$14,289
Town of Dortches	698	566	81	\$44,263	122	17	\$4,586	6	1	\$2,519	694	99	\$51,367
Town of Middlesex	1,209	967	80	\$54,999	201	17	\$11,054	32	3	\$2,978	1,200	99	\$69,032
Town of Momeryer	476	373	78	\$21,860	93	20	\$1,660	6	1	\$4,746	472	99	\$28,266
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,690	87	\$162,615	329	11	\$34,320	66	2	\$24,588	3,085	99	\$221,523
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,631	88	\$118,915	200	11	\$13,217	14	1	\$6,720	1,845	100	\$138,852
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,135	83	\$76,276	200	15	\$7,824	34	2	\$2,461	1,369	100	\$86,560
Subtotal Nash	36,557	28,929	79	\$2,036,669	6,914	19	\$248,839	515	1	\$202,772	36,358	99	\$2,488,280

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,383	82	\$4,025,992	2,684	16	\$674,154	202	1	\$83,284	16,269	100	\$4,783,430
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$4,272,872	2,403	11	\$1,387,728	529	2	\$342,953	22,122	100	\$6,003,553
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$207,898	59	7	\$15,186	18	2	\$8,416	876	100	\$231,501
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$286,884	133	12	\$93,854	38	3	\$11,113	1,135	100	\$391,850
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$274,560	95	9	\$14,739	29	3	\$8,890	1,107	100	\$298,189
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$124,161	48	9	\$8,241	15	3	\$2,748	522	100	\$135,150
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$109,243	65	13	\$12,041	12	2	\$3,080	498	100	\$124,364
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$167,229	91	14	\$13,069	21	3	\$6,227	635	100	\$186,525
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,722	85	\$9,468,839	5,578	13	\$2,219,012	864	2	\$466,711	43,164	100	\$12,154,562
Total Region	133,321	111,386	84	\$17,909,723	19,080	14	\$5,793,266	2,331	2	\$1,056,327	132,797	100	\$24,759,318

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.59 – Buildings at Risk from 50-Year Hurricane Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$7,439,615	2,585	18	\$6,082,534	148	1	\$186,703	14,626	100	\$13,708,852
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$6,368,471	2,711	10	\$2,540,977	524	2	\$902,102	28,003	100	\$9,811,550
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$126,785	29	14	\$18,763	7	3	\$2,710	207	100	\$148,258
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$92,278	47	24	\$6,115	10	5	\$24,021	197	100	\$122,414
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$179,141	45	14	\$14,883	5	2	\$1,732	320	100	\$195,757
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$552,019	146	13	\$85,928	19	2	\$20,781	1,110	100	\$658,729
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$402,460	82	7	\$35,316	19	2	\$14,490	1,126	100	\$452,266
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$777,338	207	13	\$374,314	15	1	\$66,678	1,613	100	\$1,218,330

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$70,991	31	15	\$2,889	9	4	\$4,230	205	100	\$78,111
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$2,565,989	643	11	\$2,053,265	177	3	\$324,541	5,586	100	\$4,943,796
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$122,702	62	12	\$24,737	19	4	\$5,760	525	100	\$153,200
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$18,697,789	6,588	12	\$11,239,721	952	2	\$1,553,748	53,518	100	\$31,491,263
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$5,527,765	5,533	21	\$844,565	330	1	\$757,939	26,555	100	\$7,130,269
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$223,203	215	20	\$34,761	18	2	\$4,831	1,084	100	\$262,796
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$35,882	21	11	\$4,147	9	5	\$12,317	194	100	\$52,346
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$168,019	122	17	\$27,650	6	1	\$9,371	698	100	\$205,040
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$203,072	201	17	\$51,791	32	3	\$15,210	1,209	100	\$270,073
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$82,400	93	20	\$10,345	6	1	\$29,641	476	100	\$122,386
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$654,710	329	11	\$164,759	66	2	\$111,123	3,109	100	\$930,591
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$470,566	200	11	\$60,228	14	1	\$34,968	1,854	100	\$565,762
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$280,032	200	15	\$31,442	34	2	\$11,198	1,374	100	\$322,671
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$7,645,649	6,914	19	\$1,229,688	515	1	\$986,598	36,553	100	\$9,861,934
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$10,009,439	2,684	16	\$2,231,083	202	1	\$328,493	16,270	100	\$12,569,015
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$11,105,187	2,403	11	\$5,143,443	529	2	\$1,261,089	22,122	100	\$17,509,719
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$522,290	59	7	\$44,214	18	2	\$43,369	876	100	\$609,873
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$667,548	133	12	\$389,636	38	3	\$49,923	1,135	100	\$1,107,107
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$680,361	95	9	\$54,880	29	3	\$39,170	1,107	100	\$774,411
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$309,238	48	9	\$23,725	15	3	\$11,971	522	100	\$344,934
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$265,317	65	13	\$49,487	12	2	\$11,291	498	100	\$326,095
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$418,163	91	14	\$43,886	21	3	\$30,332	635	100	\$492,382
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$23,977,543	5,578	13	\$7,980,354	864	2	\$1,775,638	43,165	100	\$33,733,536
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$50,320,981	19,080	14	\$20,449,763	2,331	2	\$4,315,984	133,236	100	\$75,086,733

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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Table 4.60 – Buildings at Risk from 100-Year Hurricane Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$18,838,863	2,585	18	\$13,617,261	148	1	\$595,838	14,626	100	\$33,051,962
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$15,529,761	2,711	10	\$8,762,951	524	2	\$2,968,106	28,003	100	\$27,260,818
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$374,432	29	14	\$89,420	7	3	\$11,207	207	100	\$475,059
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$170,404	47	24	\$12,258	10	5	\$91,957	197	100	\$274,619
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$414,495	45	14	\$55,627	5	2	\$8,540	320	100	\$478,662
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$1,382,499	146	13	\$306,657	19	2	\$110,813	1,110	100	\$1,799,969
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$950,469	82	7	\$153,474	19	2	\$69,002	1,126	100	\$1,172,944
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$1,327,269	207	13	\$645,982	15	1	\$135,602	1,613	100	\$2,108,852
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$168,043	31	15	\$10,421	9	4	\$16,098	205	100	\$194,562
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$5,654,469	643	11	\$5,888,798	177	3	\$1,011,203	5,586	100	\$12,554,469
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$301,859	62	12	\$104,283	19	4	\$24,465	525	100	\$430,607
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$45,112,563	6,588	12	\$29,647,132	952	2	\$5,042,831	53,518	100	\$79,802,523
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$12,636,648	5,533	21	\$3,254,864	330	1	\$2,668,012	26,555	100	\$18,559,524
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$468,741	215	20	\$141,668	18	2	\$20,411	1,084	100	\$630,820
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$85,429	21	11	\$13,701	9	5	\$53,049	194	100	\$152,179
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$417,353	122	17	\$119,045	6	1	\$32,862	698	100	\$569,261
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$491,881	201	17	\$211,441	32	3	\$63,433	1,209	100	\$766,755
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$198,919	93	20	\$44,284	6	1	\$122,842	476	100	\$366,045
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$1,710,781	329	11	\$648,377	66	2	\$399,934	3,109	100	\$2,759,092
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$1,215,304	200	11	\$248,564	14	1	\$118,450	1,854	100	\$1,582,317
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$686,214	200	15	\$129,926	34	2	\$48,888	1,374	100	\$865,027
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$17,911,270	6,914	19	\$4,811,870	515	1	\$3,527,881	36,553	100	\$26,251,020

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$24,469,340	2,684	16	\$6,852,854	202	1	\$1,187,228	16,270	100	\$32,509,423
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$26,023,808	2,403	11	\$16,533,730	529	2	\$3,893,263	22,122	100	\$46,450,802
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$1,385,065	59	7	\$131,274	18	2	\$193,871	876	100	\$1,710,209
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$1,642,086	133	12	\$1,287,468	38	3	\$206,156	1,135	100	\$3,135,710
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$1,642,432	95	9	\$194,993	29	3	\$143,244	1,107	100	\$1,980,669
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$748,567	48	9	\$76,558	15	3	\$46,840	522	100	\$871,965
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$336,571	65	13	\$51,569	12	2	\$11,291	498	100	\$399,431
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$1,012,081	91	14	\$164,400	21	3	\$118,895	635	100	\$1,295,376
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$57,259,950	5,578	13	\$25,292,846	864	2	\$5,800,788	43,165	100	\$88,353,585
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$120,283,783	19,080	14	\$59,751,848	2,331	2	\$14,371,500	133,236	100	\$194,407,128

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.61 – Buildings at Risk from 300-Year Hurricane Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$62,551,738	2,585	18	\$29,435,895	148	1	\$2,281,140	14,626	100	\$94,268,773
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$100,143,998	2,711	10	\$73,859,555	524	2	\$22,520,019	28,003	100	\$196,523,572
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$1,172,540	29	14	\$342,204	7	3	\$39,441	207	100	\$1,554,185
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$606,500	47	24	\$74,610	10	5	\$379,707	197	100	\$1,060,817
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$1,228,640	45	14	\$194,178	5	2	\$36,745	320	100	\$1,459,562
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$3,946,651	146	13	\$970,371	19	2	\$503,848	1,110	100	\$5,420,871
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$2,428,524	82	7	\$569,833	19	2	\$266,877	1,126	100	\$3,265,234
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$5,388,004	207	13	\$2,916,066	15	1	\$531,659	1,613	100	\$8,835,729

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$453,805	31	15	\$33,299	9	4	\$55,369	205	100	\$542,473
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$14,922,954	643	11	\$15,878,257	177	3	\$3,097,700	5,586	100	\$33,898,911
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$2,524,623	62	12	\$1,135,587	19	4	\$270,253	525	100	\$3,930,464
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$195,367,977	6,588	12	\$125,409,855	952	2	\$29,982,758	53,518	100	\$350,760,591
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$80,870,485	5,533	21	\$28,381,704	330	1	\$19,013,957	26,555	100	\$128,266,147
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$2,817,293	215	20	\$1,599,929	18	2	\$265,037	1,084	100	\$4,682,258
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$249,717	21	11	\$76,703	9	5	\$245,335	194	100	\$571,755
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$2,495,612	122	17	\$1,214,452	6	1	\$239,998	698	100	\$3,950,062
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$2,953,137	201	17	\$2,104,619	32	3	\$683,697	1,209	100	\$5,741,454
Town of Momeyer	476	377	79	\$1,078,001	93	20	\$443,840	6	1	\$1,135,809	476	100	\$2,657,650
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$10,204,640	329	11	\$5,975,773	66	2	\$3,251,433	3,109	100	\$19,431,846
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$7,655,835	200	11	\$2,190,873	14	1	\$687,583	1,854	100	\$10,534,291
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$4,198,382	200	15	\$1,486,986	34	2	\$509,017	1,374	100	\$6,194,385
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$112,523,102	6,914	19	\$43,474,879	515	1	\$26,031,866	36,553	100	\$182,029,848
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$77,430,636	2,684	16	\$22,056,851	202	1	\$4,379,126	16,270	100	\$103,866,613
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$71,077,457	2,403	11	\$50,046,192	529	2	\$11,273,140	22,122	100	\$132,396,790
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$4,310,421	59	7	\$404,990	18	2	\$699,907	876	100	\$5,415,318
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$4,673,751	133	12	\$3,496,057	38	3	\$708,713	1,135	100	\$8,878,521
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$4,701,900	95	9	\$630,232	29	3	\$467,736	1,107	100	\$5,799,868
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$2,106,572	48	9	\$251,643	15	3	\$159,038	522	100	\$2,517,253
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$1,877,049	65	13	\$578,016	12	2	\$133,324	498	100	\$2,588,389
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$2,957,184	91	14	\$583,531	21	3	\$369,771	635	100	\$3,910,486
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$169,134,970	5,578	13	\$78,047,512	864	2	\$18,190,755	43,165	100	\$265,373,238
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$477,026,049	19,080	14	\$246,932,246	2,331	2	\$74,205,379	133,236	100	\$798,163,677

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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Table 4.62 – Buildings at Risk from 700-Year Hurricane Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$161,767,027	2,585	18	\$58,401,067	148	1	\$5,864,830	14,626	100	\$226,032,924
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$272,717,590	2,711	10	\$190,251,116	524	2	\$56,697,955	28,003	100	\$519,666,660
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$3,179,881	29	14	\$919,638	7	3	\$108,691	207	100	\$4,208,211
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$1,669,231	47	24	\$189,659	10	5	\$1,061,908	197	100	\$2,920,798
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$3,390,663	45	14	\$518,821	5	2	\$110,172	320	100	\$4,019,655
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$10,310,419	146	13	\$2,592,875	19	2	\$1,540,056	1,110	100	\$14,443,350
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$6,430,746	82	7	\$1,596,660	19	2	\$753,764	1,126	100	\$8,781,170
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$14,000,873	207	13	\$7,207,759	15	1	\$1,250,966	1,613	100	\$22,459,598
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$1,173,703	31	15	\$92,157	9	4	\$158,685	205	100	\$1,424,545
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$41,741,060	643	11	\$39,661,575	177	3	\$8,217,260	5,586	100	\$89,619,895
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$6,522,614	62	12	\$2,866,730	19	4	\$725,295	525	100	\$10,114,638
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$522,903,807	6,588	12	\$304,298,057	952	2	\$76,489,582	53,518	100	\$903,691,444
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$187,941,683	5,533	21	\$56,435,950	330	1	\$42,579,107	26,555	100	\$286,956,740
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$7,657,800	215	20	\$4,306,678	18	2	\$688,336	1,084	100	\$12,652,814
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$587,826	21	11	\$144,019	9	5	\$567,555	194	100	\$1,299,401
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$6,768,673	122	17	\$3,214,158	6	1	\$585,658	698	100	\$10,568,489
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$7,786,924	201	17	\$5,511,619	32	3	\$1,916,938	1,209	100	\$15,215,481
Town of Momeyer	476	377	79	\$2,931,174	93	20	\$1,263,849	6	1	\$2,833,116	476	100	\$7,028,138
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$27,730,383	329	11	\$15,397,971	66	2	\$8,376,763	3,109	100	\$51,505,117
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$17,346,000	200	11	\$4,064,147	14	1	\$948,531	1,854	100	\$22,358,678
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$10,624,232	200	15	\$3,995,430	34	2	\$1,261,775	1,374	100	\$15,881,438
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$269,374,695	6,914	19	\$94,333,821	515	1	\$59,757,779	36,553	100	\$423,466,296

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$200,648,374	2,684	16	\$57,794,739	202	1	\$12,324,687	16,270	100	\$270,767,800
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$195,792,724	2,403	11	\$130,849,104	529	2	\$28,911,567	22,122	100	\$355,553,395
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$11,471,177	59	7	\$1,027,648	18	2	\$1,795,471	876	100	\$14,294,295
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$11,857,127	133	12	\$8,237,399	38	3	\$1,861,535	1,135	100	\$21,956,061
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$12,513,763	95	9	\$1,634,311	29	3	\$1,285,275	1,107	100	\$15,433,348
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$5,360,483	48	9	\$659,219	15	3	\$424,744	522	100	\$6,444,446
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$4,969,579	65	13	\$1,515,136	12	2	\$388,330	498	100	\$6,873,045
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$8,181,488	91	14	\$1,591,985	21	3	\$915,467	635	100	\$10,688,939
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$450,794,715	5,578	13	\$203,309,541	864	2	\$47,907,076	43,165	100	\$702,011,329
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$1,243,073,217	19,080	14	\$601,941,419	2,331	2	\$184,154,437	133,236	100	\$2,029,169,069

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

ENVIRONMENT

Hurricane winds can cause massive damage to the natural environment, uprooting trees and other debris within the storm's path. Animals can either be killed directly by the storm or impacted indirectly through changes in habitat and food availability caused by high winds and intense rainfall. Endangered species can be dramatically impacted. Forests can be completely defoliated by strong winds.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.63 summarizes the potential negative consequences of hurricanes and tropical storms.

Table 4.63 – Consequence Analysis – Hurricane and Tropical Storm

Category	Consequences
Public	Impacts include injury or death, loss of property, outbreak of diseases, mental trauma and loss of livelihoods. Power outages and flooding are likely to displace people from their homes. Water can become polluted such that if consumed, diseases and infection can be easily spread. Residential, commercial, and public buildings, as well as critical infrastructure such as transportation, water, energy, and communication systems may be damaged or destroyed, resulting in cascading impacts on the public.
Responders	Localized impact expected to limit damage to personnel in the inundation area at the time of the incident.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Damage to facilities/personnel from flooding or wind may require temporary relocation of some operations. Operations may be interrupted by power outages. Disruption of roads and/or utilities may postpone delivery of some services. Regulatory waivers may be needed locally. Fulfillment of some contracts may be difficult. Impact may reduce deliveries.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Structural damage to buildings may occur; loss of glass windows and doors by high winds and debris; loss of roof coverings, partial wall collapses, and other damages requiring significant repairs are possible in a major (category 3 to 5) hurricane.
Environment	Hurricanes can devastate wooded ecosystems and remove all the foliage from forest canopies, and they can change habitats so drastically that the indigenous animal populations suffer as a result. Specific foods can be taken away as high winds will often strip fruits, seeds and berries from bushes and trees. Secondary impacts may occur; for example, high winds and debris may result in damage to an above-ground fuel tank, resulting in a significant chemical spill.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economy and finances adversely affected, possibly for an extended period of time, depending on damages. Intangible impacts also likely, including business interruption and additional living expenses.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Likely to impact public confidence due to possibility of major event requiring substantial response and long-term recovery effort.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes hurricane and tropical storm hazard risk by jurisdiction. Most aspects of hurricane risk do not vary substantially by jurisdiction; however, impacts may be greater in more highly

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developed areas with greater amounts of impervious surface and higher exposure in terms of both property and population density. Additionally, mobile home units are more vulnerable to wind damage. Mobile home units make up greater than 20 percent of the housing stock in all of the unincorporated areas of Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson counties and within the following towns: Conetoe, Princeville, Speed, Castalia, Momeyer, Sharpsburg, Black Creek, Lucama, and Whitakers.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Rocky Mount	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Conetoe	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Leggett	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Macclesfield	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Pinetops	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Princeville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Sharpsburg	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Speed	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Tarboro	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Whitakers	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Nash County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Bailey	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Castalia	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Dortches	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Middlesex	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Momeyer	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Nashville	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Red Oak	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Spring Hope	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Wilson County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Wilson	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Black Creek	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Elm City	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Lucama	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Saratoga	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Sims	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H
Stantonsburg	3	3	4	1	3	3.0	H

4.5.7 TORNADOES & THUNDERSTORMS

HAZARD BACKGROUND

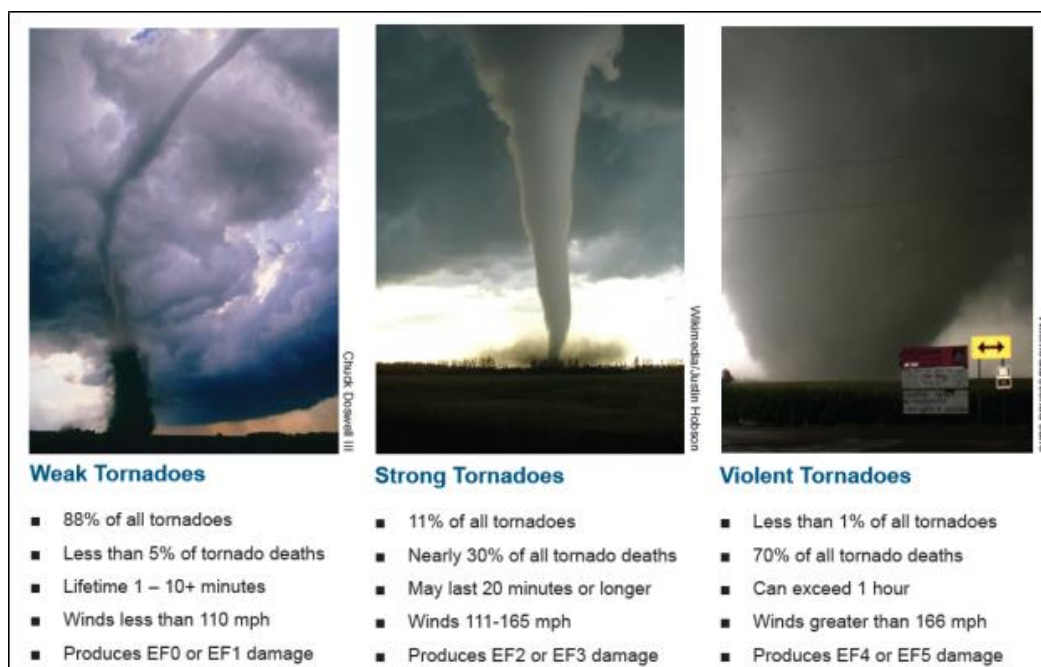
TORNADOES

According to the Glossary of Meteorology (AMS 2000), a tornado is "a violently rotating column of air, pendant from a cumuliform cloud or underneath a cumuliform cloud, and often (but not always) visible as a funnel cloud." Tornadoes can appear from any direction. Most move from southwest to northeast, or west to east. Some tornadoes have changed direction or even backtracked.

Tornadoes are commonly produced by land falling tropical cyclones. Those making landfall along the Gulf coast traditionally produce more tornadoes than those making landfall along the Atlantic coast. Tornadoes that form within hurricanes are more common in the right front quadrant with respect to the forward direction but can occur in other areas as well. According to the NHC, about 10% of the tropical cyclone-related fatalities are caused by tornadoes. Tornadoes are more likely to be spawned within 24 hours of landfall and are usually within 30 miles of the tropical cyclone's center.

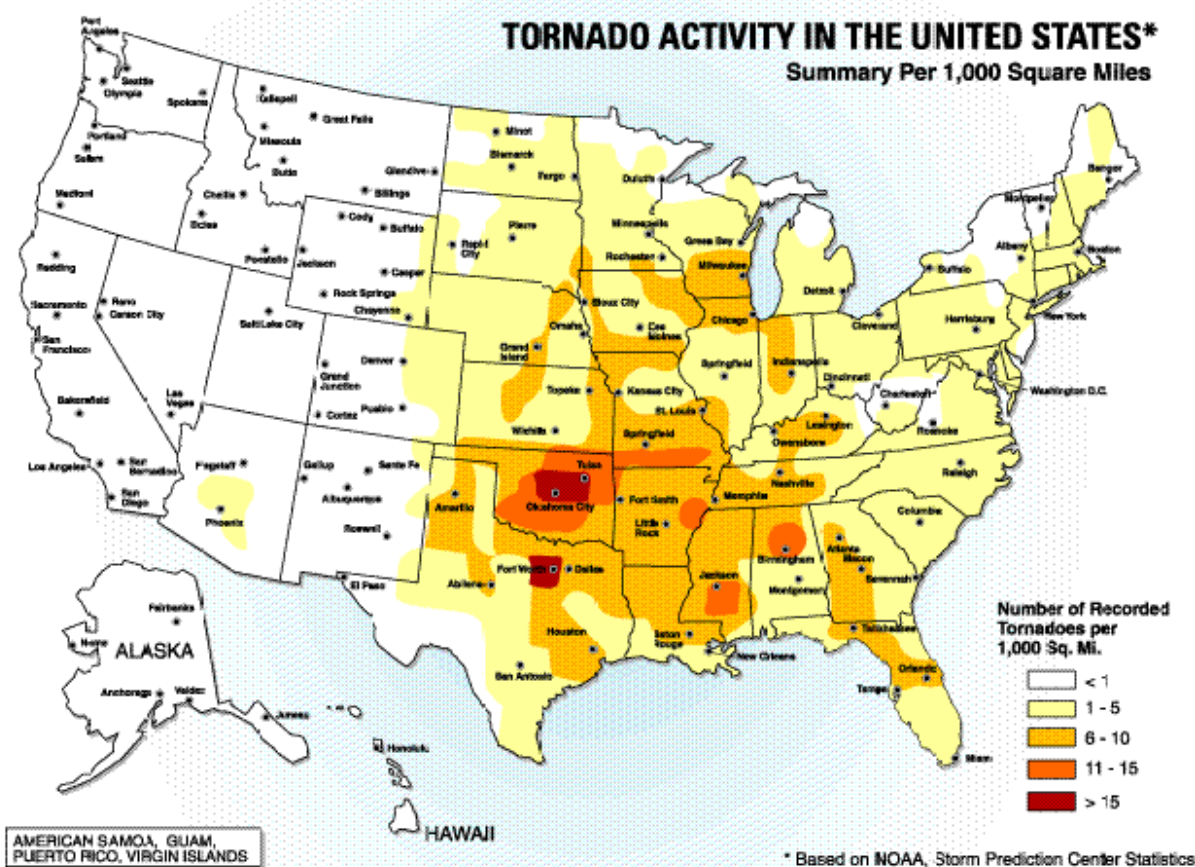
Tornadoes have the potential to produce winds in excess of 200 mph (EF5 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale) and can be very expansive – some in the Great Plains have exceeded two miles in width. Tornadoes associated with tropical cyclones, however, tend to be of lower intensity (EF0 to EF2) and much smaller in size than ones that form in the Great Plains. Figure 4.33 provides a description and breakdown of tornadoes by severity. Violent tornadoes, as described below, are unlikely in the N.E.W. Region.

Figure 4.33 – Tornado by Severity



Source: NOAA National Weather Service

Figure 4.34 shows tornado activity in the United States based on the number of recorded tornadoes per 1,000 square miles. North Carolina has averaged 1 to 5 tornadoes per 1,000 square miles.

Figure 4.34 – Tornado Activity in the U.S.**Figure 1.1** The number of tornadoes recorded per 1,000 square miles

Source: American Society of Engineers

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

Thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air. They can occur inside warm, moist air masses and at fronts. As the warm, moist air moves upward, it cools, condenses, and forms cumulonimbus clouds that can reach heights of greater than 35,000 ft. As the rising air reaches its dew point, water droplets and ice form and begin falling the long distance through the clouds towards Earth's surface. As the droplets fall, they collide with other droplets and become larger. The falling droplets create a downdraft of air that spreads out at Earth's surface and causes strong winds associated with thunderstorms.

There are four ways in which thunderstorms can organize: single cell, multi-cell cluster, multi-cell lines (squall lines), and supercells. Even though supercell thunderstorms are most frequently associated with severe weather phenomena, thunderstorms most frequently organize into clusters or lines. Warm, humid conditions are favorable for the development of thunderstorms. The average single cell thunderstorm is approximately 15 miles in diameter and lasts less than 30 minutes at a single location. However,

thunderstorms, especially when organized into clusters or lines, can travel intact for distances exceeding 600 miles.

Thunderstorms are responsible for the development and formation of many severe weather phenomena, posing great hazards to the population and landscape. Damage that results from thunderstorms is mainly inflicted by downburst winds, large hailstones, and flash flooding caused by heavy precipitation. Stronger thunderstorms are capable of producing tornadoes and waterspouts. While conditions for thunderstorm conditions may be anticipated within a few hours, severe conditions are difficult to predict. Regardless of severity, storms generally pass within a few hours.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 1 – Less than six hours

LIGHTNING

Lightning is a sudden electrical discharge released from the atmosphere that follows a course from cloud to ground, cloud to cloud, or cloud to surrounding air, with light illuminating its path. Lightning's unpredictable nature causes it to be one of the most feared weather elements.

All thunderstorms produce lightning, which often strikes outside of the area where it is raining and is known to fall more than 10 miles away from the rainfall area. When lightning strikes, electricity shoots through the air and causes vibrations creating the sound of thunder. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Nationwide, lightning kills 75 to 100 people each year. Lightning strikes can also start building fires and wildland fires, and damage electrical systems and equipment.

The watch/warning time for a given storm is usually a few hours. There is no warning time for any given lightning strike. Lightning strikes are instantaneous. Storms that cause lightning usually pass within a few hours.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

HAIL

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), hail is precipitation that is formed when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere causing them to freeze. The raindrops form into small frozen droplets and then continue to grow as they come into contact with super-cooled water which will freeze on contact with the frozen rain droplet. This frozen rain droplet can continue to grow and form hail. As long as the updraft forces can support or suspend the weight of the hailstone, hail can continue to grow.

At the time when the updraft can no longer support the hailstone, it will fall down to the earth. For example, a ¼" diameter or pea sized hail requires updrafts of 24 mph, while a 2 ¾" diameter or baseball sized hail requires an updraft of 81 mph. The largest hailstone recorded in the United States was found in Vivian, South Dakota on July 23, 2010; it measured eight inches in diameter, almost the size of a soccer ball. While soccer-ball-sized hail is the exception, even small pea sized hail can do damage.

Hailstorms in North Carolina cause damage to property, crops, and the environment, and kill and injure livestock. In the United States, hail causes more than \$1 billion in damage to property and crops each year. Much of the damage inflicted by hail is to crops. Even relatively small hail can shred plants to ribbons in a matter of minutes. Vehicles, roofs of buildings and homes, and landscaping are the other

things most commonly damaged by hail. Hail has been known to cause injury to humans; occasionally, these injuries can be fatal.

The onset of thunderstorms with hail is generally rapid. However, advancements in meteorological forecasting allow for some warning. Storms usually pass in a few hours.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

FOG

Fog, as defined by the American Meteorological Society, is water droplets suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface. Fog differs from clouds only in that the base of fog is at the earth's surface. Fog originates when the temperature and dewpoint of air become identical, or nearly identical. This can occur through the cooling of air to beyond its dewpoint (as is the case for advection, radiation, and upslope fog), or adding moisture and elevating the dewpoint (as is the case for steam or frontal fog). For fog to form, the difference between dewpoint and air temperature should be no more than 4° F. Fog can be hazardous when it significantly reduces visibility. Fog is particularly concerning in the region due to the potential disruptions it may cause to hospital operations and transportation.

There are several types of fog possible. According to the National Weather Service, these include radiation, precipitation, advection, steam/frontal, upslope, valley, freezing, and ice fog. According to the region's previous plan, the region is likely to only experience the following types of fog:

- **Radiation Fog** – Radiation fog occurs at night when radiational cooling caused by the release of heat absorbed by the earth's surface during the day reduces the air temperature to or below its dewpoint. Radiation fog is a nighttime occurrent usually, but it may begin to form in the evening and often does not dissipate until after sunrise. Radiation fog usually remains stationary. This is the most likely form of fog in the planning area.
- **Advection Fog** – Advection fog forms as warm, moist air moves over a colder ground. The air is then cooled to saturation by the by the cold air from the ground below. Advection fog may be pushed by low level winds.
- **Freezing Fog** – Freezing fog occurs when water droplets are supercooled. These fog droplets remain in a liquid state until they come into contact with a surface on which they can freeze, including roadways, vehicles, walkways and stairs, and trees. Freezing fog can cause the formation of black ice.
- **Steam/Frontal Fog** – Also known as evaporation or mixing fog, this fog forms when sufficient water vapor is added to the air by evaporation and the moist air then mixes with cooler, relatively drier air.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

LOCATION

TORNADOES

Tornadoes and thunderstorms can occur anywhere in the region and do not have a defined vulnerability zone. Tornadoes typically impact a small area, but damage may be extensive. Tornado locations are completely random, meaning risk to tornado isn't increased in one area of the county versus another. Tornadoes can be spawned by tropical cyclones; however, these tornadoes typically occur up to 2 days before and as many as 3 days after landfall of the tropical cyclone.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

Thunderstorm wind, lightning, and hail events do not have a defined vulnerability zone. The scope of wind, lightning and hail is generally defined to the footprint of its associated thunderstorm. Given the general size and movement of thunderstorm events, thunderstorm winds from one event may impact a large portion of the planning area. The entirety of the N.E.W Region shares equal risk to the threat of severe weather.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

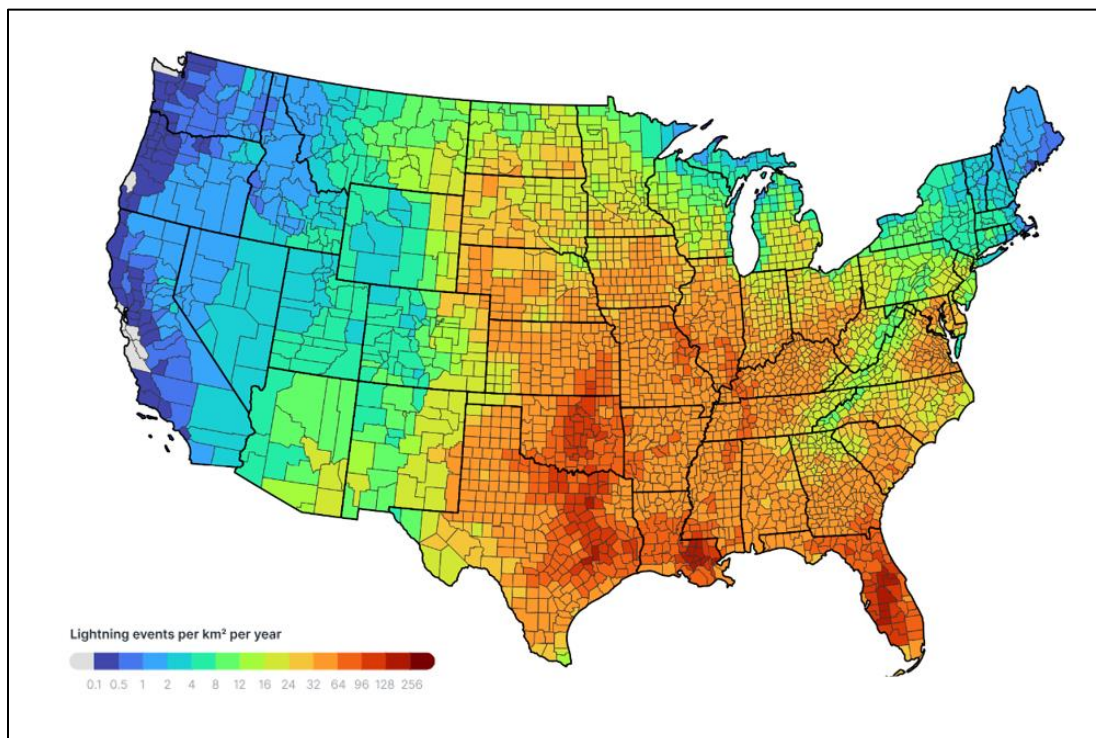
LIGHTNING AND HAIL

The scope of lightning and hail is generally defined to the footprint of its associated thunderstorm. However, large-scale hail tends to occur in a more localized area within the storm, and lightning strikes and associated damages are highly localized and occur randomly. It should be noted that while lightning is most often affiliated with severe thunderstorms, it may also strike outside of heavy rain and might occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. The entire N.E.W. Region is uniformly exposed to each of these hazards.

According to the Vaisala flash density map, shown in Figure 4.35. Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson counties experience 24 to 32 lightning events per square km. The entire planning area is uniformly exposed to the threat of lightning.

Spatial Extent: 1 – Negligible

Figure 4.35 – Total Lightning Density by County (2016-2022)



Source: Vaisala

FOG

Fog does not have a defined vulnerability zone within the N.E.W. Region. While fog can occur anywhere in the planning region, and it is possible for widespread fog to encompass the entire region on occasion, the formation of fog is enhanced by the presence of water bodies and once formed fog is likely to accumulate in lower-lying areas. Therefore, fog is more likely to occur in lower-lying regions or around water bodies.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

EXTENT

TORNADOES

Prior to February 1, 2007, tornado intensity was measured by the Fujita (F) scale. This scale was revised and is now the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale. Both scales are sets of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. The new scale provides more damage indicators (28) and associated degrees of damage, allowing for more detailed analysis, better correlation between damage and wind speed. It is also more precise because it considers the materials affected and the construction of structures damaged by a tornado. shows the wind speeds associated with the enhanced Fujita scale ratings and the damage that could result at different levels of intensity.

Table 4.64 – Enhanced Fujita Scale

EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	Damage
0	65-85	Light damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over.
1	96-110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
2	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
3	136-165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
4	166-200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
5	Over 200	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m; high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation; incredible phenomena will occur.

Source: NWS Storm Prediction Center

The most intense tornado to pass through the N.E.W. region in the past 20 years was an EF3 in November 2008. This tornado resulted in the only tornado-related fatality in the region, 4 injuries, \$1,000,000 in property damage, and \$200,000 in crop damage. Other, less intense tornadoes in the region have caused more property damage or injuries.

Impact: 3 – Critical

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

The magnitude of a thunderstorm event can be defined by the storm's maximum wind speed and its impacts. NCEI divides wind events into several types including High Wind, Strong Wind, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado and Hurricane. For this severe weather risk assessment, High Wind, Strong Wind and Thunderstorm Wind data was collected. Hurricane Wind and Tornadoes are addressed as individual hazards. The following definitions come from the NCEI Storm Data Preparation document.

- **High Wind** – Sustained non-convective winds of 40mph or greater lasting for one hour or longer or winds (sustained or gusts) of 58 mph for any duration on a widespread or localized basis.
- **Strong Wind** – Non-convective winds gusting less than 58 mph, or sustained winds less than 40 mph, resulting in a fatality, injury, or damage.
- **Thunderstorm Wind** – Winds, arising from convection (occurring within 30 minutes of lightning being observed or detected), with speeds of at least 58 mph, or winds of any speed (non-severe thunderstorm winds below 58 mph) producing a fatality, injury or damage.

The Beaufort Wind Force Scale is an empirical measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land. In the United States, winds of force 6 to 7 are designated as “strong;” 8 to 9 “gale force;” 10 to 11 “usually results in a storm warning or tropical storm warning; and force 12 results in a hurricane warning.

Table 4.65 – Beaufort Wind Force Scale

Rating	(MPH)	Name	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On Water	On Land
0	<1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 ft, becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer to form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	25-31	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	32-38	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks of breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	39-46	Gale	Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	47-54	Strong Gale	High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	55-63	Storm	Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, “considerable structural damage”

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Rating	(MPH)	Name	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On Water	On Land
11	64-72	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high (37-52 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	Very rarely experienced; widespread damage
12	73+	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	Devastation

Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center

The strongest recorded thunderstorm wind event in the county occurred on May 20, 2022 with an estimated gust of 87 mph in Tarboro. Overall, the event caused \$100,000 in property damage.

Impact: 2 – Limited

LIGHTNING

Lightning is measured by the Lightning Activity Level (LAL) scale, created by the National Weather Service to define lightning activity into a specific categorical scale. The LAL is a common parameter that is part of fire weather forecasts nationwide.

Table 4.66 – Lightning Activity Level Scale

Lightning Activity Level Scale	
LAL 1	No thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground lightning strikes in a five minute period
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag warning

Source: National Weather Service

With the right conditions in place, the entire region is susceptible to each lightning activity level as defined by the LAL. Most lightning strikes cause limited damage to specific structures in a limited area, and cause very few injuries or fatalities, and minimal disruption on quality of life.

The most significant damage caused by a lightning strike in the N.E.W. region occurred in June 2010 with \$500,000 in estimated property damage.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HAIL

The National Weather Service classifies hail by diameter size and corresponding everyday objects to help relay scope and severity to the population. Table 4.67 indicates the hailstone measurements utilized by the National Weather Service.

Table 4.67 – Hailstone Measurement Comparison Chart

Average Diameter	Corresponding Household Object
.25 inch	Pea
.5 inch	Marble/Mothball
.75 inch	Dime/Penny
.875 inch	Nickel
1.0 inch	Quarter
1.5 inch	Ping-pong ball
1.75 inch	Golf ball
2.0 inch	Hen egg
2.5 inch	Tennis ball
2.75 inch	Baseball
3.00 inch	Teacup
4.00 inch	Grapefruit
4.5 inch	Softball

Source: National Weather Service

The Tornado and Storm Research Organization (TORRO) has further described hail sizes by their typical damage impacts. Table 4.68 describes typical intensity and damage impacts of the various sizes of hail.

Table 4.68 – Tornado and Storm Research Organization Hailstorm Intensity Scale

Intensity Category	Diameter (mm)	Diameter (inches)	Size Description	Typical Damage Impacts
Hard Hail	5-9	0.2-0.4	Pea	No damage
Potentially Damaging	10-15	0.4-0.6	Mothball	Slight general damage to plants, crops
Significant	16-20	0.6-0.8	Marble, grape	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
Severe	21-30	0.8-1.2	Walnut	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
Severe	31-40	1.2-1.6	Pigeon's egg > squash ball	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
Destructive	41-50	1.6-2.0	Golf ball > Pullet's egg	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
Destructive	51-60	2.0-2.4	Hen's egg	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
Destructive	61-75	2.4-3.0	Tennis ball > cricket ball	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
Destructive	76-90	3.0-3.5	Large orange > softball	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
Super Hailstorms	91-100	3.6-3.9	Grapefruit	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
Super Hailstorms	>100	4.0+	Melon	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Source: Tornado and Storm Research Organization (TORRO), Department of Geography, Oxford Brookes University

It should be noted that in addition to hail diameter, factors including number and density of hailstones, hail fall speed, and surface wind speeds affect severity.

The average hailstone size recorded between 1999 and 2018 in the N.E.W. Region was a little over 1” in diameter. The largest hailstones recorded during this period were 2.75”, recorded on two separate dates. Very little damage was reported due to hail in the region. The worst instance occurred on April 25, 2010 in Nash County. The hail broke a window and cracked vinyl siding on a mobile home causing \$5,000 worth of damage.

Impact: 1 – Minor

FOG

Fog is generally measured by its effect on visibility. Damage and injuries as a result of fog are generally associated with automobile or other transportation accidents. The National Weather Service may issue two types of advisories:

- **Dense Fog Advisory** – Issued when widespread dense fog develops. Visibility often drops to ¼ mile or less. Such conditions make travel difficult and extra caution should be taken when driving.
- **Freezing Fog Advisory** – Issued when fog develops and surface temperatures are at or below freezing. Freezing fog makes transportation particularly hazardous, especially with the formation of black ice. Visibilities are typically at or below 1 mile.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

TORNADOES

NCEI storm reports were reviewed from 1999 through 2024 to assess whether recent trends varied from the longer historical record. According to NCEI, the N.E.W. Region experienced 23 tornado incidents between 1999 and 2023, causing one fatality, 31 injuries, \$307,245,000 million in property damage and \$330,000 in crop damage. Table 4.69 shows historical tornadoes in the N.E.W. Region during this time period.

Table 4.69 – Recorded Tornadoes in N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Location	Date	Time	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lucama	10/11/2002	1:10	F1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Conetoe	10/11/2002	12:38	F1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Nashville	5/9/2003	18:20	FO	0	0	\$0	\$0
Stantonsburg	6/4/2004	11:50	FO	0	0	\$0	\$0
Spring Hope	5/14/2006	18:15	FO	0	0	\$0	\$0
Stotts Crossroads	8/27/2008	12:50	EFO	0	0	\$0	\$20,000
Black Creek	8/28/2008	1:00	EFO	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
Kenly	11/15/2008	3:12	EF2	0	0	\$0	\$0
Wilson	11/15/2008	3:30	EF3	1	4	\$1,000,000	\$200,000
Buckhorn Crossroads	5/5/2009	15:44	EF2	0	1	\$1,500,000	\$0
Middlesex	5/5/2009	16:44	EFO	0	0	\$0	\$0

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Location	Date	Time	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Stantonsburg	3/6/2011	18:17	EFO	0	0	\$0	\$10,000
Lucama	4/16/2011	16:12	EF2	0	10	\$3,000,000	\$0
Black Creek	8/6/2011	10:25	EFO	0	0	\$150,000	\$0
Stantonsburg	8/11/2012	16:09	EF1	0	0	\$350,000	\$0
Conetoe	4/29/2014	17:09	EFO	0	0	\$25,000	\$0
Elm City	9/17/2018	6:06	EFO	0	0	\$250,000	\$50,000
Nash County	04/19/2019	17:08	EF1	0	0	\$350,000	\$0
Edgecombe County	4/19/2019	17:16	EF1	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
Nash County	4/19/2019	17:16	EF1	0	0	\$250,000	\$0
Wilson County	9/5/2019	15:07	EF1	0	0	\$20,000	\$50,000
Nash County	7/19/2023	11:25	EF3	0	16	\$300,000,000	\$0
Edgecombe County	7/19/2023	11:42	EF3	0	0	\$250,000	\$0
Total				1	31	\$307,245,000	\$330,000

Source: NCEI

Specific incidents with some level of impact include:

August 27 - 28, 2008: The remnants of Hurricane Fay which made landfall along the Louisiana coast moved northeast across central North Carolina producing several weak tornadoes along with significant flash flooding. A weak EF-1 tornado touched down to the northeast of Freemont in northern Wayne County. The tornado then lifted off the ground before touching down again briefly near Beaver Dam road causing minor damage. Several mobile homes along Beaver Dam Road had shingles removed and several trees were blown down. A few small out buildings were also damaged. Highway patrol and trained spotters also reported a weak tornado bouncing along the ground from near Highway 42 and Lloyd Road to near Interstate 95 and Bloomery Road. The tornado reportedly moved through fields of soy beans and tobacco.

November 15, 2008: Two mini-supercells tracked northeast along a warm front during the early morning hours of the 15th. The two supercells spawned several tornadoes in Sampson, Johnston, and Wilson counties, two of which resulted in two fatalities. In Wilson County, the EF3 tornado occurred along a discontinuous, approximately eight-mile path that began with minor roof damage to a dwelling and a snapped tree along Harrison drive just south of Ward Boulevard. The most significant damage was then noted to the northeast, along London Church Road, south of Route 1330. One home was completely destroyed and swept off of its foundation, causing one fatality and two injuries. Two other homes suffered significant damage and two more injuries occurred. The tornado then followed a discontinuous path into Elm City, where there were numerous indications of tree damage, as well as a displaced roof and damaged outbuildings. The damage in and northeast of Elm City was consistent with EF-0 damage.

May 5, 2009: Two tornadic supercells developed along a stalled warm front that extended across Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plain of North Carolina and produced 4 tornadoes in Johnston, Nash and Wilson counties.

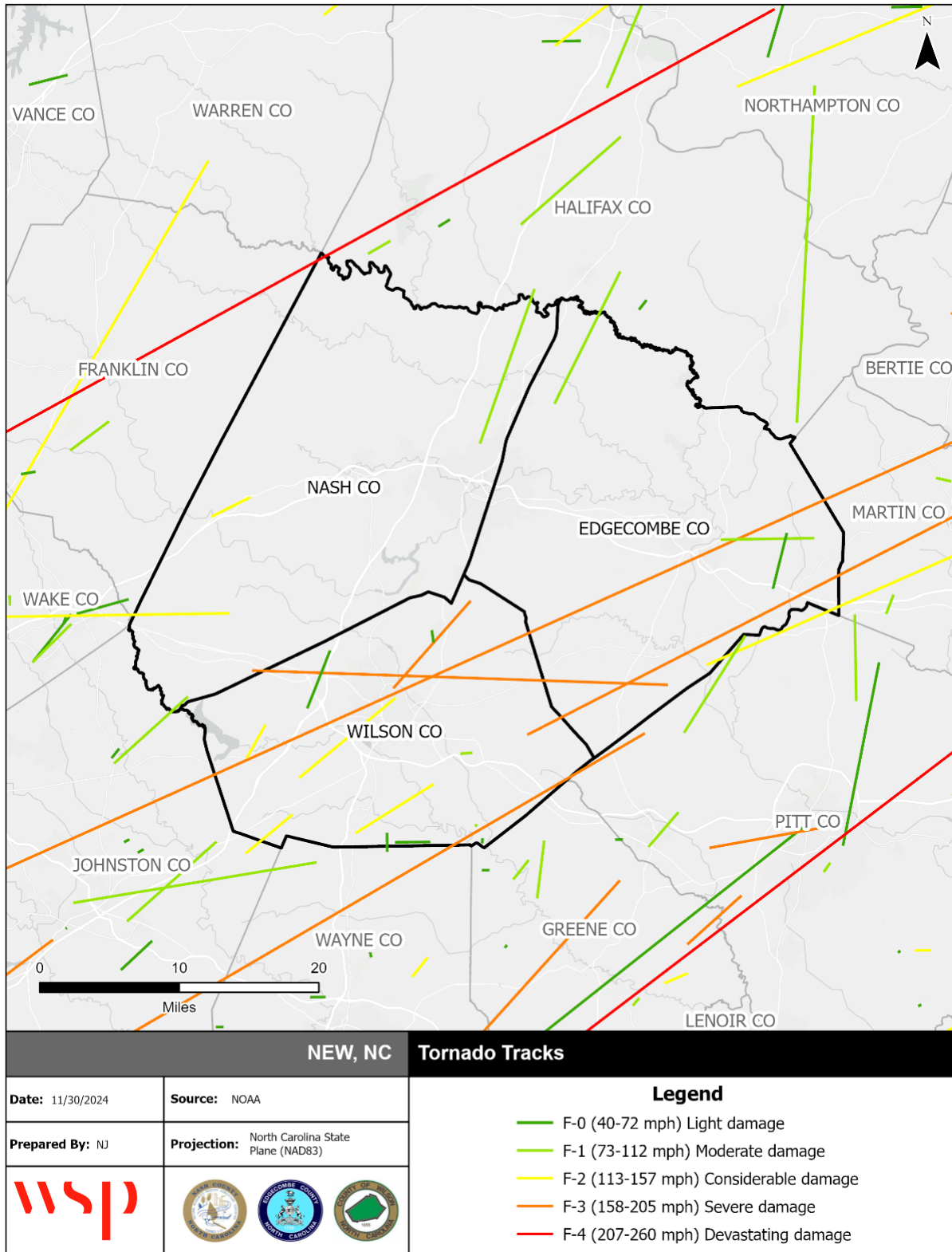
At the intersection of North Carolina highway 581 and North Carolina Highway 42 at Buckhorn Crossroads an EF-0 tornado touched down at 3:44 EST and tracked off to the northeast. It strengthened to an EF-2 in the wooded area just to the southwest of the intersection of Sadie Road and Rock Ridge School Road, into the Rock Ridge area. At that time, peak winds were estimated at 120 to 135 mph with a

path width of 100 yards. Here, the tornado caused roof and structural damage to a brick home and destroyed the carport. The tornado continued to track to the northeast, uprooting and snapping off numerous hardwood trees before crossing Sadie Road, just south of Rock Ridge School Road. Here, two homes were significantly damaged, two garages were destroyed, and several other homes and trees were damaged. The tornado then crossed Rock Ridge School Road and continued to track off to the northeast into a field and eventually a wooded area where the tornado lifted.

April 16, 2011 – During the afternoon and evening of April 16, 2011, a large tornado outbreak occurred across eastern North Carolina. The EF2 tornado in the N.E.W. region touched down just north of the Town of Lucama, where several homes were heavily damaged and numerous trees were snapped in half or uprooted. Winds were estimated at 120 mph. The tornado tracked northwest and crossed NC Highway 42 on the western side of Wilson, where 25 homes and a dozen businesses were heavily damaged along with several downed trees and power lines. Dozens of vehicles at an automobile dealership were also damaged by wind-blown debris. The tornado continued moving northeast to NC Highway 264 on the western side of Wilson where a family medical supply building and the Parkwood Village Apartments received minor roof and window damage from wind-blown debris. Winds in this area were estimated at 80 mph. The tornado continued to weaken and lifted near NC Highway 58 on the northwest side of Wilson. In total, approximately 175 homes were damaged, including 40 homes that were completely destroyed.

July 29, 2023 – An EF-3 tornado touched down around 12:30 PM in the Battleboro and Dortches communities. An estimated 90 homes and buildings were damaged or destroyed, including the Pfizer plant. At least 16 people were injured by the tornado, with two people facing life-threatening injuries. Approximately, 50,000 pallets of medicine were destroyed when the tornado hit Pfizer's distribution and storage buildings.

Figure 4.36 - Tornado Paths Through the N.E.W. Region, 1950-2023



Source: NOAA/NWS Storm Prediction Center

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

Between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2023, NCEI recorded 483 incidents of high winds, strong winds, and thunderstorm winds, occurring on 209 separate days. These events caused \$6,982,500 in recorded property damage, \$43,033,000 in recorded crop damage, 1 injury, and 1 fatality. The gusts averaged 50 mph, with the highest gust recorded at 87 mph. Of these events, 177 caused property damage. Events with property damage recorded averaged \$39,449 in damage. All incidents causing at least \$10,000 in property damage are recorded below in Table 4.70.

Table 4.70 – Recorded Wind Events with at least \$10,000 of Property Damages in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Location	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mph)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Edgecombe Co.	5/21/2000	2100	80	0	0	\$55,000
Edgecombe Co.	5/2/2004	14:05	60	0	0	\$15,000
Edgecombe Co.	7/21/2005	1955	60	0	0	\$250,000
Wilson (Zone)	2/10/2008	1200	43	0	0	\$100,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	9/6/2008	800	39	0	0	\$100,000
Wilson (Zone)	9/6/2008	800	35	0	0	\$50,000
Nash (Zone)	9/6/2008	800	35	0	0	\$50,000
Edgecombe Co.	11/15/2008	410	60	0	0	\$15,000
Nash (Zone)	1/7/2009	1740	54	0	0	\$15,000
Wilson (Zone)	1/7/2009	1746	54	0	0	\$15,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	1/7/2009	1746	54	0	0	\$30,000
Edgecombe Co.	5/6/2009	1500	60	0	0	\$30,000
Edgecombe Co.	5/29/2009	1842	58	0	0	\$30,000
Edgecombe Co.	7/31/2009	1430	50	0	0	\$15,000
Nash Co.	4/5/2011	348	50	0	0	\$20,000
Wilson Co.	7/23/2011	1505	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	8/12/2011	1150	60	0	0	\$30,000
Nash (Zone)	8/27/2011	300	52	1	0	\$350,000
Wilson (Zone)	8/27/2011	300	52	0	0	\$350,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	8/27/2011	400	52	0	0	\$350,000
Nash Co.	6/1/2012	1608	50	0	0	\$40,000
Wilson Co.	7/1/2012	1437	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	7/1/2012	1444	50	0	0	\$10,000
Edgecombe Co.	7/1/2012	1455	50	0	0	\$100,000
Wilson Co.	6/13/2013	1740	50	0	0	\$15,000
Wilson Co.	4/14/2015	1830	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	5/10/2015	1807	50	0	0	\$15,000
Wilson Co.	7/18/2015	1440	50	0	0	\$10,000
Edgecombe Co.	2/24/2016	1855	50	0	0	\$15,000
Nash (Zone)	4/9/2016	900	39	0	0	\$10,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	4/9/2016	900	38	0	0	\$10,000

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Location	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mph)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Wilson (Zone)	4/9/2016	900	35	0	0	\$10,000
Nash (Zone)	10/8/2016	1100	39	0	0	\$100,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	10/8/2016	1100	39	0	0	\$100,000
Wilson (Zone)	10/8/2016	1100	45	0	0	\$150,000
Nash Co.	5/5/2017	510	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	6/5/2017	1640	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	7/23/2017	1850	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash (Zone)	3/2/2018	1000	35	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson (Zone)	3/2/2018	1000	35	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	4/15/2018	2145	50	0	0	\$20,000
Nash Co.	4/19/2019	1640	50	0	0	\$15,000
Wilson Co.	4/19/2019	1652	50	0	0	\$15,000
Edgecombe Co.	4/19/2019	1702	50	0	0	\$20,000
Nash Co.	4/19/2019	1704	50	0	0	\$15,000
Edgecombe Co.	6/20/2019	1520	50	0	0	\$25,000
Nash (Zone)	2/7/2020	600	40	0	0	\$50,000
Wilson (Zone)	2/7/2020	600	40	0	0	\$50,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	2/7/2020	600	40	0	0	\$50,000
Wilson Co.	3/11/2020	1807	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	3/11/2020	1807	50	0	0	\$25,000
Wilson Co.	4/8/2020	1830	50	0	0	\$50,000
Nash Co.	4/13/2020	715	50	0	0	\$20,000
Edgecombe Co.	4/13/2020	755	50	0	0	\$20,000
Nash Co.	7/23/2020	1410	50	0	0	\$20,000
Nash Co.	7/28/2020	1540	50	0	0	\$50,000
Wilson (Zone)	10/29/2020	900	45	0	0	\$1,000,000
Nash (Zone)	10/29/2020	900	45	0	0	\$1,000,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	10/29/2020	900	40	0	0	\$1,000,000
Nash Co.	3/28/2021	1410	50	0	0	\$20,000
Wilson Co.	7/9/2021	1640	50	0	0	\$10,000
Edgecombe Co.	4/7/2022	1610	50	0	0	\$30,000
Wilson Co.	5/20/2022	25	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	5/20/2022	25	87	0	0	\$100,000
Wilson Co.	5/20/2022	27	50	0	0	\$20,000
Wilson Co.	5/20/2022	40	50	0	0	\$10,000
Wilson Co.	6/17/2022	1815	50	0	0	\$50,000
Edgecombe Co.	6/17/2022	1826	50	0	0	\$50,000
Wilson Co.	4/30/2023	1354	50	0	0	\$100,000
Wilson Co.	4/30/2023	1356	50	0	0	\$25,000
Wilson Co.	4/30/2023	1402	50	0	0	\$15,000
Wilson Co.	4/30/2023	1407	50	0	0	\$50,000

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Location	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mph)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Edgecombe Co.	4/30/2023	1422	50	0	0	\$15,000
Edgecombe Co.	4/30/2023	1433	50	0	0	\$50,000
Nash Co.	5/9/2023	1745	50	0	0	\$30,000
Edgecombe Co.	5/9/2023	1815	50	0	0	\$40,000
Edgecombe Co.	5/9/2023	1822	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	8/7/2023	1906	50	0	0	\$25,000
Nash Co.	8/15/2023	1428	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	8/15/2023	1619	50	0	0	\$10,000
Nash Co.	8/15/2023	1628	50	0	0	\$25,000
Nash Co.	8/15/2023	1633	50	0	0	\$25,000
Total				1	0	\$6,720,000

Source: NCEI

During this time period, nine events also caused crop damage totaling \$43,033,000. These incidents are recorded below in Table 4.71.

Table 4.71 – Recorded Wind Events with Crop Damages in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Location	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mph)	Fatalities	Injuries	Crop Damage
Edgecombe (Zone)	11/22/2006	645	44	0	0	\$1,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	4/16/2007	1030	52	0	0	\$5,000
Wilson (Zone)	4/16/2007	1037	47	0	0	\$5,000
Nash (Zone)	4/16/2007	1100	52	0	0	\$5,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	1/7/2009	1746	62	0	0	\$10,000
Edgecombe (Zone)	8/27/2011	400	60	0	0	\$43,000,000
Wilson	7/5/2016	1743	58	0	0	\$1,000
Lamms Xrds	7/5/2016	1809	58	0	0	\$1,000
Spring Hope	7/15/2016	1715	58	0	0	\$5,000
Total				0	0	\$43,033,000

Source: NCEI

Of all 492 wind events during this period, there were 2 incidents that directly caused deaths or injuries. These incidents are recorded below in Table 4.72.

Table 4.72 – Recorded Wind Events with Injuries and/or Fatalities, 1999-2023

Location	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mph)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Saratoga	10/14/2003	2248	58	0	1	\$0
Nash (Zone)	8/27/2011	300	60	1	0	\$350,000
Total				1	1	\$350,000

Source: NCEI

LIGHTNING

According to NCEI data, there were 9 lightning strikes reported between 1999 and 2023. Of these, six events caused recorded property damage totaling over \$1.5 million. Two additional events directly caused three injuries, but there were no reported fatalities due to lightning. No crop damage was recorded by these strikes. It should be noted that lightning events recorded by the NCEI are only those that are reported; it is certain that additional lightning incidents have occurred in the Region. Table 4.73 details NCEI-recorded lightning strikes from 1999 through 2023.

Table 4.73 – Recorded Lightning Strikes in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Location	Date	Time	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Rocky Mt	7/2/2002	1630	0	0	\$25,000
Rocky Mt Wilson Arpt	7/11/2003	1900	0	2	\$0
Salem	8/17/2003	1800	0	0	\$710,000
Wilson	7/27/2005	2130	0	0	\$20,000
Nashville	5/26/2006	2000	0	0	\$0
Sims	6/13/2010	1830	0	0	\$500,000
New Hope	6/10/2011	2030	0	0	\$200,000
Samaria	6/20/2018	1714	0	0	\$50,000
(RWI) Rocky Mt Wilson	6/17/2022	1808	0	1	\$0
Total			0	3	\$1,505,000

Source: NCEI

The following are a selection of narrative descriptions recorded in NCEI for lightning events that occurred in the N.E.W. Region:

July 2, 2002 – Lightning started a fire and damaged home on Winchester Road in Rocky Mount.

July 11, 2003 – Two women were injured from a lightning strike in Rocky Mount.

August 17, 2003 – Lightning struck an elementary school in Salem. No injuries or deaths were reported, however this incident caused damages worth \$710,000, the most of any lightning event in the region.

June 13, 2010 – A broken line of storms generated wind damage and intense lightning as they moved across much of Central North Carolina. In Sims, lightning struck the historic Nobles Chapel Baptist Church, resulting in a devastating fire. The entire church burned to the ground and was a total loss, including the sanctuary and fellowship hall. Damages were estimated at \$500,000.

June 10, 2011 – Scattered thunderstorms across the region lead to a lightning strike in New Hope causing a fire at the First Free Will Baptist Church. The building sustained heavy smoke and water damage.

June 17, 2022 – 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. In Nash County, a man was struck by lightning while working outside and was taken to the hospital.

Most recorded property damage attributed to lightning was due to structure fires ignited by lightning.

HAIL

NCEI records indicate 182 separate hail incidents across 88 days between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2023 in the N.E.W. Region. Of these, only one event was reported to have directly caused property damage; there were no reported deaths, injuries or crop damage. The largest diameter hail recorded in the

Region was 2.75 inches; hail this size fell on two separate occasions, both in Nash County. The average hail size in all storms was a little over one inch in diameter. Table 4.74 summarizes hail occurrences by county from 1999 through 2023.

Table 4.74 – Summary of Hail Occurrences by County, 1999-2023

County	Number of Occurrences	Average Hail Diameter	Total Property Damage
Nash County	78	1.03"	\$5,000
Edgecombe County	55	1.03"	\$0
Wilson County	49	1.04"	\$0
Total	182	1.03"	\$5,000

Source: NCEI

The following narratives provide detail on select hailstorms from the above list of NCEI recorded events:

May 25, 2001 – An estimated 150 acres of crops in the Tarboro area were damaged due to hail. NCEI does not report a dollar amount for this damage.

March 28, 2007 – A back-door cold front combined with moderate to strong instability from afternoon heating produced severe storms across northern portions of the piedmont and caused minor flooding from heavy rainfall and hail blocking street drains. Penny to baseball size hail was reported in all three counties, covering the ground in many instances. This event caused no reported damage.

April 25, 2010 - An isolated cell formed over Moore County in advance of a strong surface cold front in a high shear and moderate CAPE environment. The lone storm strengthened into a super cell over central Wake County before it produced a weak EF0 tornado near Zebulon in eastern Wake County. In Nash County, residents on Wroth Road reported quarter-size hail. The hail broke a window and cracked vinyl

FOG

There are no reported dense fog events for the region in the NCEI database. According to the Region's previous plan, the Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) reported one heavy (dense) fog event that impacted two of the three counties in the plan. This event occurred in February 1971, impacting a total of 68 counties. It caused 1 fatality, 300 injuries, and \$50,000 in property damages. However, due to the nature of the reporting tool, it is not certain if any of these damages occurred in the planning area.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Probability of future occurrence was calculated based on past occurrences and was assumed to be uniform across the region.

In a 25-year span between 1999 and 2023, the N.E.W. region experienced 23 separate tornado incidents. On average, this is 0.92 tornadoes per year, or an 92% annual probability that the region will experience a tornado. Of these 23 tornado events, only six of these past tornado events were a magnitude EF2 or greater; therefore, the annual probability of a significant tornado event is approximately 24 percent.

During this same period, the N.E.W. Region averaged 8.56 days with thunderstorm wind events per year. Over this same period, 8 lightning events were reported as having caused injury, or property damage, which equates to a 32 percent annual chance of a damaging lightning strike. Additionally, the region has averaged 3.56 days with reported hail incidents per year. There has only been one reported occurrence of fog in the region, however it is likely that fog occurs and is not reported.

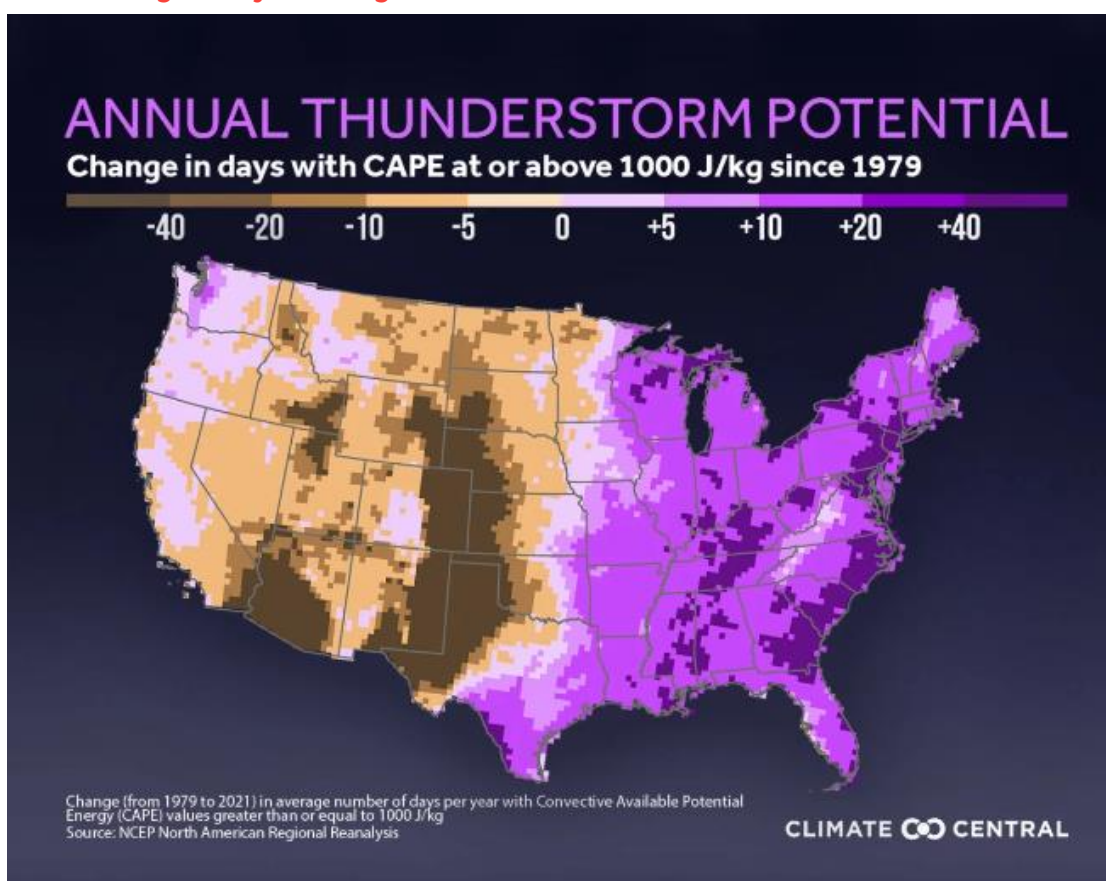
Based on these historical occurrences, there is a 100% chance that the Region will experience tornadoes and thunderstorms each year. The probability of a damaging impacts is also highly likely. The probability of fog is low.

Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), thunderstorm events in the future are likely to become more frequent in the southeast as a result of weather extremes. Thunderstorm potential is measured by an index that NASA created called the Convective Available Potential Energy (CAPE) index. This measures how warm and moist the air is, which is a major contributing factor in thunderstorm/tornado formation. Between 1979 and 2021, the NEW Region experienced 20-40 more days on average with CAPE at or above 1000 J/kg, which is considered a high cape value.

Figure 4.37 – Change in Days with High Thunderstorm Potential from 1979 to 2021



Source: NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis, Climate Central 2022

NASA projects that by the period of 2072-2099, the CAPE in the southeastern United States will increase dramatically. Parts of North Carolina are in an area that will likely experience the greatest increase in CAPE in the United States, and the entire state is likely to experience at least some increase.

For a thunderstorm to become a supercell event, meaning that it produces more severe weather like large hail, damaging winds, and tornadoes, it relies on not only warm moist air, but also wind at different levels moving in different directions at different speed (wind shear). As the planet warms, wind shear, unlike warm, moist air, is expected to decrease. Therefore, it is difficult to predict if more supercell thunderstorm events and the tornadoes they can bring with them are more likely to occur.

Additionally, while supercell events are associated with tornadoes, only about 20% of supercell thunderstorms produce tornadoes. To complicate things further, no one fully understands how tornadoes are formed. Therefore, there is no identified conclusion on how climate change will impact tornadoes.

The relationship between hail and climate change is also unclear, however, a 2022 study shows that climate change could increase severe and/or significant spring hailstorms within the Central U.S. (Fan, et.al, 2022). Lightning has a more direct correlation with increasing temperatures as it occurs more frequently when the temperature is hotter than when it is colder. Romps, et. al postulate that lightning will increase by 12% for every degree of rise global average air temperature.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

People and populations exposed to the elements are most vulnerable to severe weather. A common hazard associated with wind events is falling trees and branches. Tornadoes can destroy homes. Risk of being struck by lightning is greater in open areas, at higher elevations, and on the water. Lightning can also cause cascading hazards, including power loss. Loss of power could critically impact those relying on energy to service, including those that need powered medical devices. Additionally, the ignition of fires is always a concern with lightning strikes.

The availability of sheltered locations such as basements, buildings constructed using hail-resistant materials and methods, and public storm shelters, all reduce the exposure of the population. Individuals who work outdoors may face increased risk during severe weather events. Residents living in mobile homes are also more vulnerable to hail, wind, and tornado events due to the lack of shelter locations and the vulnerability of the housing unit to damages.

Table 4.75 Table 4.75 summarizes estimates of mobile home units in the N.E.W. Region by county as of 2023. Based on these figures, vulnerability is high in all of the unincorporated areas of Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson counties and within the following towns where mobile homes make up more than 20 percent of the housing stock: Conetoe, Princeville, Speed, Castalia, Momeryer, Sharpsburg, Black Creek, Lucama, and Whitakers.

Table 4.75 – Mobile Home Units in the N.E.W. Region, 2023

Jurisdiction	Total Mobile Home Units	Total Housing Units	Percent of Occupied Housing
Edgecombe County			
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	3,954	14,038	28%
Conetoe	20	120	17%
Leggett	4	26	15%
Macclesfield	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pinetops	N/A	N/A	N/A
Princeville	290	532	55%
Speed	27	46	59%
Tarboro	142	4,771	3%
Nash County			
Unincorporated Nash County	4,158	8,333	50%
Bailey	31	188	16%
Castalia	409	775	52.8%
Dortches	52	448	12%

Jurisdiction	Total Mobile Home Units	Total Housing Units	Percent of Occupied Housing
Middlesex	36	435	8%
Momeyer	55	154	36%
Nashville	32	2,386	1%
Red Oak	26	1,487	2%
Rocky Mount	1,531	23,159	7%
Sharpsburg	143	629	23%
Spring Hope	32	672	5%
Whitakers	63	232	27%
Wilson County			
Unincorporated Wilson County	3,506	11,050	32%
Black Creek	77	281	27%
Elm City	32	523	6%
Lucama	167	376	44%
Saratoga	24	147	16%
Sims	2	154	1%
Stantonsburg	34	362	9%
Wilson	801	19,967	4%

Source: American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates

Since 1999, NCEI records 31 injuries due to tornado and 1 fatality. It also attributes 3 injuries to lightning in the N.E.W. Region. Finally, NCEI records indicate 1 fatality, and 1 injury attributed to wind events in the Region. There are no injuries or fatalities attributed to hail.

PROPERTY

Property damage caused by lightning usually occurs in one of two ways – either by direct damages through fires ignited by lightning, or by secondary impacts due to power loss. According to data collected on lightning strikes in N.E.W Region, most of the recorded property damage was due to structure fires.

NCEI records lightning impacts over 25 years (1999-2023), with \$1,505,000 in property damage recorded. Historically, this has resulted in \$60,200 in property impacts annually in the N.E.W. Region. The average impact from lightning per incident in the N.E.W. Region is \$167,222.

General damages to property from hail are direct, including destroyed windows, dented cars, and building, roof and siding damage in areas exposed to hail. Hail can also cause enough damage to cars to cause them to be totaled. The level of damage is commensurate with both a material's ability to withstand hail impacts, and the size of the hailstones that are falling. Construction practices and building codes can help maximize the resistance of the structures to damage. Large amounts of hail may need to be physically cleared from roadways and sidewalks, depending on accumulation. Hail can cause other cascading impacts, including power loss. During a 25-year span between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2023 in the N.E.W. Region, NCEI reported \$5,000 in property damage as a direct result of hail. This averages to \$200 per year in reported damages due to hail.

According to PolicyGenius, North Carolina had one of the highest number of hail loss claims (25,026) in the U.S. in 2019. It should be noted that property damage due to hail is usually insured loss, with damages covered under most major comprehensive insurance plans. Because of this, hail losses are notoriously

underreported by the NCEI. It is difficult to find an accurate repository of hail damages in the N.E.W. Region, thus the NCEI is still used to form a baseline.

When strong enough, wind events can cause significant direct damage to buildings and infrastructure. NCEI reports \$6,982,500 in property losses due to wind events over 25 years (1999-2023). The average impact from wind per incident in the N.E.W. Region is \$39,449. NCEM's IRISK database was used to estimate potential damages from wind events of different magnitudes, detailed in Table 4.76 and Table 4.80. Note that these tables sum the total estimated damage should every exposed property in each jurisdiction be impacted by an event of the given magnitude. Therefore, these tables are not an approximation of the total damages that would occur from an event of each magnitude because a thunderstorm wind event would not uniformly impact the entire Region. These tables should only be used to understand potential damages relative to storms of varying degrees of severity.

Tornadoes can cause both direct (what the tornado physically destroys) and indirect (additional costs, damages, and losses attributed to secondary hazards spawned by the tornado or due to damages caused by the tornado) impacts. Depending on its size and path, a tornado is capable of damaging and eventually destroying almost anything. Construction practices and building codes can help maximize the resistance of the structures to damage.

Secondary impacts of tornado damage often result from damage to infrastructure. Downed power and communications transmission lines, coupled with disruptions to transportation, create difficulties in reporting and responding to emergencies. These indirect impacts of a tornado put tremendous strain on a community. In the immediate aftermath, the focus is on emergency services.

Since 1999, damaging tornadoes in the region are directly responsible for \$307,245,000 worth of damage to property; however, tornado events on September 19, 2023, in Nash and Edgecombe counties account for \$300,250,000 of that damage. If these events are included the average impact from a tornado is \$12,289,800. If excluded, then a tornado event on average causes \$333,523 in property damage.

Table 4.81 through Table 4.85 detail the estimated buildings impacted from tornado events of magnitudes ranging from EF0 to EF4. Note that these tables provide an estimate of building damages should all exposed property be impacted by an event of the stated magnitude. Actual damages resulting from a tornado event of each magnitude would be lower because the event would impact only a fraction of the county.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.76 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 25-Year Thunderstorm Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$3,733,118	2,585	18	\$2,146,080	148	1	\$72,528	14,626	100	\$5,951,725
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$6,139,967	2,711	10	\$2,380,166	524	2	\$890,018	28,003	100	\$9,410,152
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$80,047	29	14	\$8,348	7	3	\$1,259	207	100	\$89,655
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$62,956	47	24	\$2,795	10	5	\$11,081	197	100	\$76,832
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$81,637	45	14	\$4,583	5	2	\$418	320	100	\$86,638
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$224,528	146	13	\$20,369	19	2	\$4,632	1,110	100	\$249,530
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$240,703	82	7	\$16,619	19	2	\$6,338	1,126	100	\$263,660
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$312,799	207	13	\$99,194	15	1	\$17,326	1,613	100	\$429,319
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$45,159	31	15	\$1,455	9	4	\$2,037	205	100	\$48,652
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$1,610,655	643	11	\$930,015	177	3	\$158,701	5,586	100	\$2,699,371
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$122,702	62	12	\$24,737	19	4	\$5,760	525	100	\$153,200
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$12,654,271	6,588	12	\$5,634,361	952	2	\$1,170,098	53,518	100	\$19,458,734
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$5,052,467	5,533	21	\$778,568	330	1	\$710,781	26,555	100	\$6,541,816
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$198,283	215	20	\$34,271	18	2	\$4,831	1,084	100	\$237,385
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$35,882	21	11	\$4,147	9	5	\$12,317	194	100	\$52,346
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$168,019	122	17	\$27,650	6	1	\$9,371	698	100	\$205,040
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$203,072	201	17	\$51,791	32	3	\$15,210	1,209	100	\$270,073
Town of Momeyer	476	377	79	\$82,400	93	20	\$10,345	6	1	\$29,641	476	100	\$122,386
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$654,710	329	11	\$164,759	66	2	\$111,123	3,109	100	\$930,591
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$470,566	200	11	\$60,228	14	1	\$34,968	1,854	100	\$565,762
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$280,032	200	15	\$31,442	34	2	\$11,198	1,374	100	\$322,671
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$7,145,431	6,914	19	\$1,163,201	515	1	\$939,440	36,553	100	\$9,248,070

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$4,028,628	2,684	16	\$674,154	202	1	\$83,284	16,270	100	\$4,786,066
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$4,272,872	2,403	11	\$1,387,728	529	2	\$342,953	22,122	100	\$6,003,553
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$207,898	59	7	\$15,186	18	2	\$8,416	876	100	\$231,501
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$286,884	133	12	\$93,854	38	3	\$11,113	1,135	100	\$391,850
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$274,560	95	9	\$14,739	29	3	\$8,890	1,107	100	\$298,189
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$124,161	48	9	\$8,241	15	3	\$2,748	522	100	\$135,150
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$109,243	65	13	\$12,041	12	2	\$3,080	498	100	\$124,364
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$167,229	91	14	\$13,069	21	3	\$6,227	635	100	\$186,525
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$9,471,475	5,578	13	\$2,219,012	864	2	\$466,711	43,165	100	\$12,157,198
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$29,271,177	19,080	14	\$9,016,574	2,331	2	\$2,576,249	133,236	100	\$40,864,002

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.77 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 50-Year Thunderstorm Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$6,022,247	2,585	18	\$3,933,854	148	1	\$145,330	14,626	100	\$10,101,431
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$10,062,949	2,711	10	\$4,690,670	524	2	\$1,676,546	28,003	100	\$16,430,166
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$126,785	29	14	\$18,763	7	3	\$2,710	207	100	\$148,258
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$92,278	47	24	\$6,115	10	5	\$24,021	197	100	\$122,414
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$123,348	45	14	\$8,014	5	2	\$812	320	100	\$132,174
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$358,321	146	13	\$42,564	19	2	\$9,322	1,110	100	\$410,207
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$402,460	82	7	\$35,316	19	2	\$14,490	1,126	100	\$452,266
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$503,881	207	13	\$201,133	15	1	\$35,102	1,613	100	\$740,116

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$70,991	31	15	\$2,889	9	4	\$4,230	205	100	\$78,111
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$2,557,538	643	11	\$2,044,520	177	3	\$324,541	5,586	100	\$4,926,600
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$194,498	62	12	\$52,122	19	4	\$12,223	525	100	\$258,844
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$20,515,296	6,588	12	\$11,035,960	952	2	\$2,249,327	53,518	100	\$33,800,587
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$8,226,424	5,533	21	\$1,649,694	330	1	\$1,438,270	26,555	100	\$11,314,387
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$314,088	215	20	\$70,817	18	2	\$9,802	1,084	100	\$394,707
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$56,484	21	11	\$7,586	9	5	\$26,350	194	100	\$90,420
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$274,081	122	17	\$59,688	6	1	\$17,758	698	100	\$351,527
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$325,620	201	17	\$107,225	32	3	\$32,110	1,209	100	\$464,955
Town of Momeyer	476	377	79	\$132,627	93	20	\$22,340	6	1	\$63,123	476	100	\$218,090
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$1,100,559	329	11	\$338,112	66	2	\$217,812	3,109	100	\$1,656,483
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$783,968	200	11	\$124,976	14	1	\$67,535	1,854	100	\$976,479
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$451,325	200	15	\$64,857	34	2	\$23,884	1,374	100	\$540,066
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$11,665,176	6,914	19	\$2,445,295	515	1	\$1,896,644	36,553	100	\$16,007,114
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$6,452,939	2,684	16	\$1,235,644	202	1	\$167,289	16,270	100	\$7,855,871
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$7,125,588	2,403	11	\$2,728,431	529	2	\$674,211	22,122	100	\$10,528,230
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$334,971	59	7	\$26,113	18	2	\$19,417	876	100	\$380,501
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$445,573	133	12	\$194,248	38	3	\$23,618	1,135	100	\$663,439
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$443,351	95	9	\$28,527	29	3	\$19,179	1,107	100	\$491,057
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$200,666	48	9	\$13,854	15	3	\$5,767	522	100	\$220,287
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$173,485	65	13	\$24,576	12	2	\$5,913	498	100	\$203,974
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$271,879	91	14	\$23,565	21	3	\$13,932	635	100	\$309,376
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$15,448,452	5,578	13	\$4,274,958	864	2	\$929,326	43,165	100	\$20,652,735
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$47,628,924	19,080	14	\$17,756,213	2,331	2	\$5,075,297	133,236	100	\$70,460,436

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 4.78 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 100-Year Thunderstorm Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$8,044,996	2,585	18	\$6,245,699	148	1	\$213,731	14,626	100	\$14,504,425
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$15,523,785	2,711	10	\$8,762,951	524	2	\$2,968,106	28,003	100	\$27,254,842
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$126,785	29	14	\$18,763	7	3	\$2,710	207	100	\$148,258
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$92,278	47	24	\$6,115	10	5	\$24,021	197	100	\$122,414
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$179,141	45	14	\$14,883	5	2	\$1,732	320	100	\$195,757
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$552,019	146	13	\$85,928	19	2	\$20,781	1,110	100	\$658,729
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$402,460	82	7	\$35,316	19	2	\$14,490	1,126	100	\$452,266
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$777,338	207	13	\$374,314	15	1	\$66,678	1,613	100	\$1,218,330
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$70,991	31	15	\$2,889	9	4	\$4,230	205	100	\$78,111
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$2,565,989	643	11	\$2,053,265	177	3	\$324,541	5,586	100	\$4,943,796
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$301,859	62	12	\$104,283	19	4	\$24,465	525	100	\$430,607
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$28,637,641	6,588	12	\$17,704,406	952	2	\$3,665,485	53,518	100	\$50,007,535
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$12,631,919	5,533	21	\$3,253,827	330	1	\$2,668,012	26,555	100	\$18,553,758
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$468,741	215	20	\$141,668	18	2	\$20,411	1,084	100	\$630,820
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$85,429	21	11	\$13,701	9	5	\$53,049	194	100	\$152,179
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$417,353	122	17	\$119,045	6	1	\$32,862	698	100	\$569,261
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$491,881	201	17	\$211,441	32	3	\$63,433	1,209	100	\$766,755
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$198,919	93	20	\$44,284	6	1	\$122,842	476	100	\$366,045
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$1,710,781	329	11	\$648,377	66	2	\$399,934	3,109	100	\$2,759,092
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$1,215,304	200	11	\$248,564	14	1	\$118,450	1,854	100	\$1,582,317
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$686,214	200	15	\$129,926	34	2	\$48,888	1,374	100	\$865,027
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$17,906,541	6,914	19	\$4,810,833	515	1	\$3,527,881	36,553	100	\$26,245,254
Wilson County													

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$10,012,845	2,684	16	\$2,231,083	202	1	\$328,493	16,270	100	\$12,572,422
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$11,105,187	2,403	11	\$5,143,443	529	2	\$1,261,089	22,122	100	\$17,509,719
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$522,290	59	7	\$44,214	18	2	\$43,369	876	100	\$609,873
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$667,548	133	12	\$389,636	38	3	\$49,923	1,135	100	\$1,107,107
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$680,361	95	9	\$54,880	29	3	\$39,170	1,107	100	\$774,411
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$309,238	48	9	\$23,725	15	3	\$11,971	522	100	\$344,934
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$265,317	65	13	\$49,487	12	2	\$11,291	498	100	\$326,095
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$418,163	91	14	\$43,886	21	3	\$30,332	635	100	\$492,382
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$23,980,949	5,578	13	\$7,980,354	864	2	\$1,775,638	43,165	100	\$33,736,943
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$70,525,131	19,080	14	\$30,495,593	2,331	2	\$8,969,004	133,236	100	\$109,989,732

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.79 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 300-Year Thunderstorm Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$21,313,032	2,585	18	\$14,277,577	148	1	\$730,420	14,626	100	\$36,321,029
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$36,425,417	2,711	10	\$26,390,025	524	2	\$8,281,119	28,003	100	\$71,096,560
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$374,432	29	14	\$89,420	7	3	\$11,207	207	100	\$475,059
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$210,079	47	24	\$23,748	10	5	\$103,340	197	100	\$337,167
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$414,495	45	14	\$55,627	5	2	\$8,540	320	100	\$478,662
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$1,382,499	146	13	\$306,657	19	2	\$110,813	1,110	100	\$1,799,969
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$950,469	82	7	\$153,474	19	2	\$69,002	1,126	100	\$1,172,944
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$1,912,193	207	13	\$1,088,899	15	1	\$197,769	1,613	100	\$3,198,861
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$168,043	31	15	\$10,421	9	4	\$16,098	205	100	\$194,562

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$5,654,469	643	11	\$5,888,798	177	3	\$1,011,203	5,586	100	\$12,554,469
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$820,842	62	12	\$367,903	19	4	\$85,586	525	100	\$1,274,331
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$69,625,970	6,588	12	\$48,652,549	952	2	\$10,625,097	53,518	100	\$128,903,613
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$29,746,911	5,533	21	\$10,471,009	330	1	\$7,489,658	26,555	100	\$47,707,578
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$1,043,337	215	20	\$504,076	18	2	\$79,858	1,084	100	\$1,627,271
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$205,611	21	11	\$44,130	9	5	\$182,917	194	100	\$432,658
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$936,016	122	17	\$403,419	6	1	\$96,348	698	100	\$1,435,783
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$1,110,457	201	17	\$705,326	32	3	\$216,867	1,209	100	\$2,032,650
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$426,073	93	20	\$146,407	6	1	\$395,252	476	100	\$967,732
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$3,870,652	329	11	\$2,048,720	66	2	\$1,164,871	3,109	100	\$7,084,243
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$2,811,872	200	11	\$818,061	14	1	\$296,481	1,854	100	\$3,926,414
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$1,565,556	200	15	\$463,332	34	2	\$171,505	1,374	100	\$2,200,393
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$41,716,485	6,914	19	\$15,604,480	515	1	\$10,093,757	36,553	100	\$67,414,722
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$26,167,102	2,684	16	\$7,128,256	202	1	\$1,232,336	16,270	100	\$34,527,695
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$26,024,105	2,403	11	\$16,534,234	529	2	\$3,893,469	22,122	100	\$46,451,807
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$1,385,065	59	7	\$131,274	18	2	\$193,871	876	100	\$1,710,209
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$1,642,086	133	12	\$1,287,468	38	3	\$206,156	1,135	100	\$3,135,710
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$1,642,432	95	9	\$194,993	29	3	\$143,244	1,107	100	\$1,980,669
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$748,567	48	9	\$76,558	15	3	\$46,840	522	100	\$871,965
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$654,988	65	13	\$180,756	12	2	\$38,338	498	100	\$874,082
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$1,012,081	91	14	\$164,400	21	3	\$118,895	635	100	\$1,295,376
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$59,276,426	5,578	13	\$25,697,939	864	2	\$5,873,149	43,165	100	\$90,847,513
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$170,618,881	19,080	14	\$89,954,968	2,331	2	\$26,592,003	133,236	100	\$287,165,848

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.80 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 700-Year Thunderstorm Winds

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$39,709,254	2,585	18	\$21,152,444	148	1	\$1,406,865	14,626	100	\$62,268,563
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$60,680,981	2,711	10	\$45,462,290	524	2	\$13,993,637	28,003	100	\$120,136,908
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$689,722	29	14	\$192,057	7	3	\$22,722	207	100	\$904,500
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$357,117	47	24	\$44,430	10	5	\$212,633	197	100	\$614,180
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$717,418	45	14	\$110,397	5	2	\$19,603	320	100	\$847,418
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$2,375,785	146	13	\$570,085	19	2	\$258,341	1,110	100	\$3,204,211
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$1,526,465	82	7	\$316,442	19	2	\$145,493	1,126	100	\$1,988,400
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$3,251,230	207	13	\$1,835,033	15	1	\$336,531	1,613	100	\$5,422,794
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$453,805	31	15	\$33,299	9	4	\$55,369	205	100	\$542,473
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$9,137,561	643	11	\$9,968,778	177	3	\$1,837,310	5,586	100	\$20,943,649
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$1,481,961	62	12	\$675,995	19	4	\$159,482	525	100	\$2,317,438
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$120,381,299	6,588	12	\$80,361,250	952	2	\$18,447,986	53,518	100	\$219,190,534
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$49,714,909	5,533	21	\$17,938,048	330	1	\$12,250,754	26,555	100	\$79,903,711
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$1,717,197	215	20	\$939,881	18	2	\$153,354	1,084	100	\$2,810,432
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$351,373	21	11	\$83,835	9	5	\$332,476	194	100	\$767,683
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$1,528,718	122	17	\$723,528	6	1	\$156,469	698	100	\$2,408,715
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$1,816,239	201	17	\$1,261,177	32	3	\$397,478	1,209	100	\$3,474,893
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$675,420	93	20	\$260,751	6	1	\$689,790	476	100	\$1,625,961
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$6,284,100	329	11	\$3,620,235	66	2	\$2,002,051	3,109	100	\$11,906,386
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$4,657,623	200	11	\$1,387,683	14	1	\$458,493	1,854	100	\$6,503,799
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$2,571,507	200	15	\$867,330	34	2	\$309,019	1,374	100	\$3,747,855
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$69,317,086	6,914	19	\$27,082,468	515	1	\$16,749,884	36,553	100	\$113,149,435
Wilson County													

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$45,963,938	2,684	16	\$13,045,274	202	1	\$2,469,479	16,270	100	\$61,478,691
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$43,164,720	2,403	11	\$29,954,594	529	2	\$6,869,000	22,122	100	\$79,988,314
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$2,493,815	59	7	\$240,958	18	2	\$396,253	876	100	\$3,131,026
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$2,823,307	133	12	\$2,200,867	38	3	\$408,212	1,135	100	\$5,432,387
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$2,810,788	95	9	\$368,838	29	3	\$270,953	1,107	100	\$3,450,580
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$1,272,480	48	9	\$145,405	15	3	\$91,905	522	100	\$1,509,790
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$1,121,542	65	13	\$339,408	12	2	\$75,566	498	100	\$1,536,516
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$1,745,685	91	14	\$329,795	21	3	\$223,041	635	100	\$2,298,520
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$101,396,275	5,578	13	\$46,625,139	864	2	\$10,804,409	43,165	100	\$158,825,824
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$291,094,660	19,080	14	\$154,068,857	2,331	2	\$46,002,279	133,236	100	\$491,165,793

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.81 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EFO Tornado

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$78,838,490	2,585	18	\$37,028,290	148	1	\$2,958,932	14,626	100	\$118,825,712
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$165,552,561	2,711	10	\$172,972,302	524	2	\$26,174,022	28,003	100	\$364,698,885
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$881,984	29	14	\$580,314	7	3	\$40,318	207	100	\$1,502,616
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$854,862	47	24	\$271,984	10	5	\$883,557	197	100	\$2,010,403
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$1,539,959	45	14	\$403,398	5	2	\$38,586	320	100	\$1,981,943
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$5,756,072	146	13	\$2,528,672	19	2	\$615,198	1,110	100	\$8,899,942
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$5,503,691	82	7	\$1,457,111	19	2	\$305,783	1,126	100	\$7,266,585
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$7,671,562	207	13	\$4,825,935	15	1	\$314,969	1,613	100	\$12,812,466
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$865,298	31	15	\$115,737	9	4	\$55,624	205	100	\$1,036,659

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$29,122,991	643	11	\$43,789,036	177	3	\$4,218,499	5,586	100	\$77,130,526
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$2,609,738	62	12	\$1,436,535	19	4	\$251,370	525	100	\$4,297,642
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$299,197,208	6,588	12	\$265,409,314	952	2	\$35,856,858	53,518	100	\$600,463,379
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$139,770,372	5,533	21	\$66,376,810	330	1	\$16,721,981	26,555	100	\$222,869,163
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$4,911,435	215	20	\$3,541,768	18	2	\$247,779	1,084	100	\$8,700,983
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$900,388	21	11	\$351,195	9	5	\$354,605	194	100	\$1,606,188
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$4,759,314	122	17	\$1,503,618	6	1	\$171,693	698	100	\$6,434,625
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$5,987,812	201	17	\$5,488,352	32	3	\$875,170	1,209	100	\$12,351,333
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$2,254,336	93	20	\$692,308	6	1	\$415,498	476	100	\$3,362,143
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$18,503,959	329	11	\$10,050,327	66	2	\$3,878,935	3,109	100	\$32,433,220
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$14,513,047	200	11	\$3,968,826	14	1	\$376,476	1,854	100	\$18,858,350
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$7,528,487	200	15	\$4,545,175	34	2	\$856,294	1,374	100	\$12,929,956
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$199,129,150	6,914	19	\$96,518,379	515	1	\$23,898,431	36,553	100	\$319,545,961
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$95,535,723	2,684	16	\$48,473,878	202	1	\$4,674,948	16,270	100	\$148,684,549
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$123,318,790	2,403	11	\$118,178,021	529	2	\$14,739,794	22,122	100	\$256,236,606
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$4,690,221	59	7	\$683,876	18	2	\$428,553	876	100	\$5,802,650
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$5,716,901	133	12	\$6,186,752	38	3	\$803,558	1,135	100	\$12,707,211
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$6,032,628	95	9	\$1,058,099	29	3	\$385,733	1,107	100	\$7,476,460
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$2,795,669	48	9	\$484,563	15	3	\$119,014	522	100	\$3,399,246
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$2,851,041	65	13	\$1,199,235	12	2	\$136,502	498	100	\$4,186,778
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$3,629,364	91	14	\$1,090,227	21	3	\$395,824	635	100	\$5,115,415
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$244,570,337	5,578	13	\$177,354,651	864	2	\$21,683,926	43,165	100	\$443,608,915
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$742,896,695	19,080	14	\$539,282,344	2,331	2	\$81,439,215	133,236	100	\$1,363,618,255

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.82 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EFI Tornado

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$591,812,993	2,585	18	\$251,692,001	148	1	\$17,529,646	14,626	100	\$861,034,640
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$1,201,428,825	2,711	10	\$1,124,136,758	524	2	\$145,212,609	28,003	100	\$2,470,778,192
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$6,577,961	29	14	\$3,896,911	7	3	\$324,676	207	100	\$10,799,549
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$6,358,360	47	24	\$1,932,153	10	5	\$3,805,701	197	100	\$12,096,214
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$11,372,161	45	14	\$2,468,820	5	2	\$281,847	320	100	\$14,122,828
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$42,811,602	146	13	\$15,883,243	19	2	\$3,274,944	1,110	100	\$61,969,789
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$40,797,636	82	7	\$9,474,077	19	2	\$1,826,545	1,126	100	\$52,098,258
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$54,546,197	207	13	\$36,110,910	15	1	\$2,500,947	1,613	100	\$93,158,054
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$6,530,405	31	15	\$861,867	9	4	\$448,052	205	100	\$7,840,323
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$213,479,546	643	11	\$291,648,781	177	3	\$26,780,326	5,586	100	\$531,908,653
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$19,108,782	62	12	\$10,820,062	19	4	\$1,485,077	525	100	\$31,413,921
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$2,194,824,468	6,588	12	\$1,748,925,583	952	2	\$203,470,370	53,518	100	\$4,147,220,421
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$1,001,060,645	5,533	21	\$455,069,705	330	1	\$99,025,130	26,555	100	\$1,555,155,480
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$35,431,420	215	20	\$24,537,655	18	2	\$1,953,650	1,084	100	\$61,922,725
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$6,438,435	21	11	\$1,985,436	9	5	\$2,248,743	194	100	\$10,672,613
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$34,630,481	122	17	\$9,342,406	6	1	\$1,382,230	698	100	\$45,355,116
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$42,326,499	201	17	\$39,058,790	32	3	\$4,705,472	1,209	100	\$86,090,762
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$16,268,458	93	20	\$4,849,326	6	1	\$3,345,244	476	100	\$24,463,028
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$134,465,705	329	11	\$67,965,006	66	2	\$23,065,135	3,109	100	\$225,495,845
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$106,254,397	200	11	\$35,297,929	14	1	\$2,993,234	1,854	100	\$144,545,561
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$54,248,771	200	15	\$29,913,527	34	2	\$4,651,644	1,374	100	\$88,813,943
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$1,431,124,811	6,914	19	\$668,019,780	515	1	\$143,370,482	36,553	100	\$2,242,515,073
Wilson County													

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$687,656,112	2,684	16	\$327,962,497	202	1	\$28,403,189	16,270	100	\$1,044,021,798
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$891,094,555	2,403	11	\$756,535,738	529	2	\$92,905,628	22,122	100	\$1,740,535,921
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$33,688,911	59	7	\$4,447,743	18	2	\$2,420,048	876	100	\$40,556,702
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$41,234,196	133	12	\$41,865,574	38	3	\$4,490,694	1,135	100	\$87,590,464
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$43,558,237	95	9	\$6,753,263	29	3	\$2,703,787	1,107	100	\$53,015,287
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$20,385,612	48	9	\$3,170,543	15	3	\$958,641	522	100	\$24,514,796
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$20,717,474	65	13	\$6,902,832	12	2	\$1,099,037	498	100	\$28,719,343
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$26,694,048	91	14	\$6,573,806	21	3	\$2,472,647	635	100	\$35,740,501
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$1,765,029,145	5,578	13	\$1,154,211,996	864	2	\$135,453,671	43,165	100	\$3,054,694,812
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$5,390,978,424	19,080	14	\$3,571,157,359	2,331	2	\$482,294,523	133,236	100	\$9,444,430,306

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.83 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF2 Tornado

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$1,103,175,530	2,585	18	\$578,458,970	148	1	\$95,866,297	14,626	100	\$1,777,500,797
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$2,404,261,543	2,711	10	\$2,735,419,088	524	2	\$519,316,208	28,003	100	\$5,658,996,839
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$13,138,881	29	14	\$9,853,331	7	3	\$1,935,858	207	100	\$24,928,071
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$12,772,981	47	24	\$4,022,182	10	5	\$18,143,282	197	100	\$34,938,445
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$24,626,161	45	14	\$7,348,486	5	2	\$1,640,868	320	100	\$33,615,515
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$84,673,074	146	13	\$45,724,333	19	2	\$17,219,071	1,110	100	\$147,616,478
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$81,153,846	82	7	\$25,245,732	19	2	\$10,016,782	1,126	100	\$116,416,360
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$101,139,753	207	13	\$80,339,957	15	1	\$9,115,494	1,613	100	\$190,595,203
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$11,746,576	31	15	\$2,257,655	9	4	\$2,671,535	205	100	\$16,675,766

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$471,083,080	643	11	\$798,463,845	177	3	\$149,796,844	5,586	100	\$1,419,343,769
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$37,754,275	62	12	\$25,017,297	19	4	\$5,607,414	525	100	\$68,378,986
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$4,345,525,700	6,588	12	\$4,312,150,876	952	2	\$831,329,653	53,518	100	\$9,489,006,229
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$1,771,064,934	5,533	21	\$910,279,090	330	1	\$321,481,379	26,555	100	\$3,002,825,402
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$64,315,378	215	20	\$55,203,290	18	2	\$7,026,831	1,084	100	\$126,545,499
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$11,203,540	21	11	\$5,282,083	9	5	\$7,509,974	194	100	\$23,995,596
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$63,200,838	122	17	\$23,065,458	6	1	\$5,001,690	698	100	\$91,267,986
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$73,915,324	201	17	\$86,900,726	32	3	\$14,604,710	1,209	100	\$175,420,760
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$29,285,469	93	20	\$10,319,065	6	1	\$12,105,050	476	100	\$51,709,584
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$258,793,334	329	11	\$166,007,226	66	2	\$75,014,309	3,109	100	\$499,814,868
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$197,464,067	200	11	\$67,768,785	14	1	\$10,791,743	1,854	100	\$276,024,595
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$100,152,663	200	15	\$70,230,795	34	2	\$14,511,758	1,374	100	\$184,895,216
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$2,569,395,547	6,914	19	\$1,395,056,518	515	1	\$468,047,444	36,553	100	\$4,432,499,506
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$1,225,809,319	2,684	16	\$675,605,024	202	1	\$93,220,199	16,270	100	\$1,994,634,541
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$1,747,731,048	2,403	11	\$1,787,252,826	529	2	\$309,508,571	22,122	100	\$3,844,492,445
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$60,281,500	59	7	\$8,839,297	18	2	\$7,690,943	876	100	\$76,811,740
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$75,684,442	133	12	\$94,265,465	38	3	\$14,201,776	1,135	100	\$184,151,683
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$78,371,938	95	9	\$15,398,497	29	3	\$9,367,977	1,107	100	\$103,138,412
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$37,722,816	48	9	\$5,841,266	15	3	\$3,469,041	522	100	\$47,033,124
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$37,693,174	65	13	\$17,288,005	12	2	\$3,976,969	498	100	\$58,958,148
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$50,321,252	91	14	\$14,246,921	21	3	\$8,208,249	635	100	\$72,776,422
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$3,313,615,489	5,578	13	\$2,618,737,301	864	2	\$449,643,725	43,165	100	\$6,381,996,515
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$10,228,536,736	19,080	14	\$8,325,944,695	2,331	2	\$1,749,020,822	133,236	100	\$20,303,502,250

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.84 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF3 Tornado

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$1,126,214,896	2,585	18	\$578,458,970	148	1	\$95,866,297	14,626	100	\$1,800,540,162
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$2,897,512,583	2,711	10	\$3,267,888,352	524	2	\$725,559,724	28,003	100	\$6,890,960,658
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$13,337,444	29	14	\$9,853,331	7	3	\$1,935,858	207	100	\$25,126,634
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$13,191,721	47	24	\$4,022,182	10	5	\$18,143,282	197	100	\$35,357,186
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$25,197,025	45	14	\$7,348,486	5	2	\$1,640,868	320	100	\$34,186,379
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$88,623,136	146	13	\$45,724,333	19	2	\$17,219,071	1,110	100	\$151,566,541
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$86,774,443	82	7	\$25,245,732	19	2	\$10,016,782	1,126	100	\$122,036,957
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$124,090,001	207	13	\$95,855,171	15	1	\$14,338,429	1,613	100	\$234,283,601
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$11,789,210	31	15	\$2,257,655	9	4	\$2,671,535	205	100	\$16,718,400
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$500,525,523	643	11	\$798,463,845	177	3	\$149,796,844	5,586	100	\$1,448,786,212
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$42,508,867	62	12	\$27,751,215	19	4	\$7,605,935	525	100	\$77,866,017
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$4,929,764,849	6,588	12	\$4,862,869,272	952	2	\$1,044,794,625	53,518	100	\$10,837,428,747
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$2,052,822,452	5,533	21	\$1,000,437,213	330	1	\$503,107,325	26,555	100	\$3,556,366,991
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$75,424,720	215	20	\$63,769,777	18	2	\$11,167,431	1,084	100	\$150,361,928
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$12,787,484	21	11	\$6,805,637	9	5	\$11,805,086	194	100	\$31,398,207
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$73,107,214	122	17	\$28,564,680	6	1	\$7,955,744	698	100	\$109,627,639
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$87,171,953	201	17	\$95,863,679	32	3	\$22,688,330	1,209	100	\$205,723,962
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$34,000,804	93	20	\$12,378,482	6	1	\$19,254,481	476	100	\$65,633,767
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$317,860,809	329	11	\$208,480,229	66	2	\$117,428,074	3,109	100	\$643,769,112
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$229,894,842	200	11	\$76,648,319	14	1	\$17,156,754	1,854	100	\$323,699,915
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$119,952,998	200	15	\$82,599,804	34	2	\$22,563,291	1,374	100	\$225,116,092
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$3,003,023,276	6,914	19	\$1,575,547,820	515	1	\$733,126,516	36,553	100	\$5,311,697,613
Wilson County													

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$1,416,334,610	2,684	16	\$755,489,558	202	1	\$146,138,599	16,270	100	\$2,317,962,767
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$2,212,399,727	2,403	11	\$2,185,934,099	529	2	\$486,340,037	22,122	100	\$4,884,673,863
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$70,288,802	59	7	\$10,073,858	18	2	\$11,994,735	876	100	\$92,357,394
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$89,892,392	133	12	\$106,742,680	38	3	\$22,131,264	1,135	100	\$218,766,336
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$90,828,767	95	9	\$18,637,587	29	3	\$14,807,780	1,107	100	\$124,274,134
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$44,107,369	48	9	\$6,489,674	15	3	\$5,518,014	522	100	\$56,115,057
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$43,598,401	65	13	\$22,337,069	12	2	\$6,325,839	498	100	\$72,261,308
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$58,932,052	91	14	\$17,078,173	21	3	\$12,890,774	635	100	\$88,901,000
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$4,026,382,120	5,578	13	\$3,122,782,698	864	2	\$706,147,042	43,165	100	\$7,855,311,859
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$11,959,170,245	19,080	14	\$9,561,199,790	2,331	2	\$2,484,068,183	133,236	100	\$24,004,438,219

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.85 - Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF4 Tornado

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	11,893	81	\$1,126,214,896	2,585	18	\$578,458,970	148	1	\$95,866,297	14,626	100	\$1,800,540,162
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	24,768	88	\$2,931,538,252	2,711	10	\$3,359,350,848	524	2	\$768,062,687	28,003	100	\$7,058,951,787
Town of Conetoe	207	171	83	\$13,337,444	29	14	\$9,853,331	7	3	\$1,935,858	207	100	\$25,126,634
Town of Leggett	197	140	71	\$13,191,721	47	24	\$4,022,182	10	5	\$18,143,282	197	100	\$35,357,186
Town of Macclesfield	320	270	84	\$25,197,025	45	14	\$7,348,486	5	2	\$1,640,868	320	100	\$34,186,379
Town of Pinetops	1,110	945	85	\$88,623,136	146	13	\$45,724,333	19	2	\$17,219,071	1,110	100	\$151,566,541
Town of Princeville	1,126	1,025	91	\$86,774,443	82	7	\$25,245,732	19	2	\$10,016,782	1,126	100	\$122,036,957
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	1,391	86	\$126,514,270	207	13	\$98,150,781	15	1	\$14,858,367	1,613	100	\$239,523,417
Town of Speed	205	165	80	\$11,789,210	31	15	\$2,257,655	9	4	\$2,671,535	205	100	\$16,718,400
Town of Tarboro	5,593	4,766	85	\$500,525,523	643	11	\$798,463,845	177	3	\$149,796,844	5,586	100	\$1,448,786,212

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Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Whitakers	525	444	85	\$42,849,178	62	12	\$28,100,904	19	4	\$8,034,063	525	100	\$78,984,146
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	45,978	86	\$4,966,555,098	6,588	12	\$4,956,977,067	952	2	\$1,088,245,654	53,518	100	\$11,011,777,821
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	20,692	78	\$2,058,635,537	5,533	21	\$1,011,042,396	330	1	\$536,191,550	26,555	100	\$3,605,869,483
Town of Bailey	1,084	851	79	\$75,728,724	215	20	\$65,174,151	18	2	\$11,585,549	1,084	100	\$152,488,424
Town of Castalia	194	164	85	\$12,787,484	21	11	\$7,217,349	9	5	\$12,484,580	194	100	\$32,489,412
Town of Dortches	698	570	82	\$73,107,214	122	17	\$29,719,336	6	1	\$8,241,241	698	100	\$111,067,791
Town of Middlesex	1,209	976	81	\$87,898,818	201	17	\$96,734,077	32	3	\$24,490,536	1,209	100	\$209,123,431
Town of Momeryer	476	377	79	\$34,068,263	93	20	\$12,855,613	6	1	\$19,945,399	476	100	\$66,869,275
Town of Nashville	3,109	2,714	87	\$321,678,148	329	11	\$216,064,776	66	2	\$125,088,205	3,109	100	\$662,831,129
Town of Red Oak	1,854	1,640	88	\$229,991,406	200	11	\$77,428,707	14	1	\$17,788,489	1,854	100	\$325,208,602
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	1,140	83	\$120,952,538	200	15	\$85,019,115	34	2	\$24,319,543	1,374	100	\$230,291,196
Subtotal Nash	36,557	29,124	80	\$3,014,848,132	6,914	19	\$1,601,255,520	515	1	\$780,135,092	36,553	100	\$5,396,238,743
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	13,384	82	\$1,418,363,122	2,684	16	\$767,398,654	202	1	\$155,281,630	16,270	100	\$2,341,043,406
City of Wilson	22,151	19,190	87	\$2,253,141,801	2,403	11	\$2,257,649,832	529	2	\$514,671,692	22,122	100	\$5,025,463,325
Town of Black Creek	876	799	91	\$70,539,155	59	7	\$10,304,621	18	2	\$12,860,064	876	100	\$93,703,840
Town of Elm City	1,135	964	85	\$90,482,680	133	12	\$108,650,786	38	3	\$23,760,840	1,135	100	\$222,894,306
Town of Lucama	1,107	983	89	\$90,969,328	95	9	\$19,381,208	29	3	\$15,508,769	1,107	100	\$125,859,305
Town of Saratoga	522	459	88	\$44,189,746	48	9	\$6,601,165	15	3	\$5,715,941	522	100	\$56,506,852
Town of Sims	498	421	85	\$43,607,428	65	13	\$23,744,510	12	2	\$6,552,825	498	100	\$73,904,764
Town of Stantonsburg	635	523	82	\$58,990,275	91	14	\$17,701,354	21	3	\$13,654,869	635	100	\$90,346,498
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	36,723	85	\$4,070,283,535	5,578	13	\$3,211,432,130	864	2	\$748,006,630	43,165	100	\$8,029,722,296
Total Region	133,321	111,825	84	\$12,051,686,765	19,080	14	\$9,769,664,717	2,331	2	\$2,616,387,376	133,236	100	\$24,437,738,860

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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Tornadoes and thunderstorms can also cause significant agricultural losses. Between 2007-2023, the sum of claims paid for crop damage due to hail and wind damages in the Region was \$10,904,244.73, or an average of \$641,426.16 in losses annually. Edgecombe County had the highest indemnity amount. Table 4.86 summarizes crop losses due to severe weather by county, as reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.86 – Crop Losses Resulting from Hail and Wind, Edgecombe County, 2007-2023

Year	Indemnity Amount		
	Edgecombe County	Nash County	Wilson County
Hail			
2007	\$259,535.00	\$175,535.00	\$80,853.00
2008	\$0	\$0	\$50,084.00
2009	\$541,993.00	\$11,562.00	\$0
2011	\$138,449.00	\$343,765.00	\$298,213.00
2012	\$1,689,109.00	\$586,023.00	\$35,404.00
2013	\$31,774.00	\$0	\$0
2015	\$0	\$0	\$61,652.50
2016	\$4.00	\$507,517.50	\$180,588.55
2017	\$0.00	\$0	\$0
2018	\$13,612.24	\$45,491.76	\$0
2019	\$631,587.60	\$43,485.40	\$44,488.50
2020	\$73,150.00	\$0	\$0
2021	\$0	\$0	\$25,747.00
2022	\$0	\$9,408.48	\$381.00
2023	\$52,002.15	\$13,188.90	\$81,416.80
Hail Subtotal	\$3,431,215.99	\$1,735,977.04	\$858,828.35
Wind/Excess Wind			
2007	\$76,658.00	\$22,727.00	\$0
2008	\$63,360.00	\$77,662.00	\$50,526.00
2009	\$188,202.00	\$0	\$330,716.00
2010	\$110,820.00	\$0	\$0
2011	\$6,266.00	\$38,633.00	\$335,060.00
2012	\$538,568.00	\$147,180.00	\$17,412.00
	\$0	\$0	\$8,314.00
2016	\$7,366.80	\$210,476.60	\$445,979.00
2017	\$492,996.00	\$2,249.50	\$4,820.00
2018	\$278,827.50	\$208,376.00	\$130,981.20
2019	\$29,500.40	\$122,669.30	\$31.40
2020	\$257,570.05	\$78,854.00	\$17,944.00
2021	\$184,574.10	\$84,869.90	\$0.00
2022	\$26,937.00	\$135,209.60	\$0
2023	\$44,445.50	\$96,214.20	\$5,227.80
Wind Subtotal	\$2,306,091.35	\$1,225,121.10	\$1,347,011.40
Total	\$5,737,306.84	\$2,961,098.14	\$2,205,839.75

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impact from wind is damage to trees or crops. Wind events can also bring down power lines, which could cause a fire and result in even greater environmental impacts. Tornadoes can cause massive damage to the natural environment, uprooting trees and other debris within the tornado's path. This is part of a natural process, however, and the environment will return to its original state in time. Lightning may also result in the ignition of wildfires. Hail can cause extensive damage to the natural environment, pelting animals, trees and vegetation with hailstones. Melting hail can also increase both river and flash flood risk.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.87 summarizes the potential negative consequences of severe weather.

Table 4.87 – Consequence Analysis – Tornadoes and Thunderstorms

Category	Consequences
Public	Injuries and fatalities are possible. Individuals who cannot take shelter are most vulnerable as well as those in unsecured buildings like mobile homes. Injury may also result from debris or damaged buildings.
Responders	Responders may be hindered by storm impacts; damages may block access to affected areas or make it dangerous to enter affected buildings or areas.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Potential impacts to continuity of operations may result if personnel are harmed or if critical systems or resources are damaged. Delays in providing services may result.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	The weakest tornadoes, EF0, can cause minor roof damage, while strong tornadoes can destroy frame buildings and even badly damage steel reinforced concrete structures. Buildings are vulnerable to direct impact from tornado winds and wind-borne debris. Mobile homes are particularly susceptible to damage during tornadoes. Buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure are all vulnerable to damage. Impacts to infrastructure may also include structural damage, impassable or blocked roadways or bridges, failed utility lines, or railway failure.
Environment	Downed trees and damages to vegetation are likely. Debris may be thrown great distances and end up in natural areas, with potential impacts on habitats. If hazardous materials facilities are impacted, chemical releases may occur and would require remediation.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Economic impacts are contingent on tornado's path, but a tornado can severely impact/destroy critical infrastructure and other economic drivers, halt economic activity, or cause direct losses to businesses.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Public confidence in the jurisdiction's governance may be influenced by severe tornado events if response and recovery are not timely and effective.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes severe weather hazard risk by jurisdiction. Most aspects of severe weather risk do not vary substantially by jurisdiction. Most jurisdictions were assigned an impact rating of minor. However, mobile home units are more vulnerable to tornado and wind damage, and mobile

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home units make up greater than 20 percent of the housing stock in all of the unincorporated areas of Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson counties and within the following towns: Conetoe, Princeville, Speed, Castalia, Momeyer, Sharpsburg, Black Creek, Lucama, and Whitakers. Therefore, these jurisdictions may face more severe impacts from wind and tornadoes, as indicated by an impact score of limited.

TORNADOES

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	3	3	2	4	1	2.7	M

THUNDERSTORM WIND

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Rocky Mount	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Conetoe	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Leggett	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Macclesfield	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Pinetops	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Princeville	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Sharpsburg	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Speed	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Tarboro	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Whitakers	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Nash County	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Bailey	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Castalia	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Dortches	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Middlesex	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Momeyer	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Nashville	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Red Oak	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Spring Hope	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Wilson County	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Wilson	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Black Creek	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Elm City	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Lucama	4	2	4	4	1	3.1	H
Saratoga	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Sims	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M
Stantonsburg	4	1	4	4	1	2.8	M

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LIGHTNING AND HAIL

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	4	1	1	4	1	2.2	M

FOG

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	2	1	1	4	1	2.2	M

4.5.8 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

HAZARD BACKGROUND

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 or 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. Sleet typically bounces when it hits the ground and does not stick to the surface, but it does accumulate like snow, posing similar problems and has the potential to accumulate into a layer of ice on surfaces. However, it does accumulate like snow, posing similar problems and has the potential to 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 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.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Advancements in meteorology and forecasting usually allow for mostly accurate forecasting a few days in advance of an impending storm.

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

Most storms have a duration of a few hours; however, impacts can last a few days after the initial incident until cleanup is completed.

LOCATION

The entirety of North Carolina is susceptible to winter storm and freeze events. Severe winter storms are usually a countywide or regional hazard, impacting the entire county at the same time. Some ice storms 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 N.E.W. Region is accustomed to smaller scale 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 severe winter weather.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

EXTENT

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses the Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) to assess the societal impact of winter storms in the six easternmost regions in the United States. The index, shown in Table 4.88, makes use of population and regional differences to assess the impact of snowfall. For example, areas which receive very little snowfall on average may be more adversely affected than other regions, resulting in a higher severity. The Region may experience any level on the RSI scale. During the snowstorm of February 28 to March 3, 1980, which produced the greatest one-day snowfall amounts the region has experienced, the Region was classified as a Category 4 on the RSI scale. It is possible that more severe events and impacts could be felt in the future.

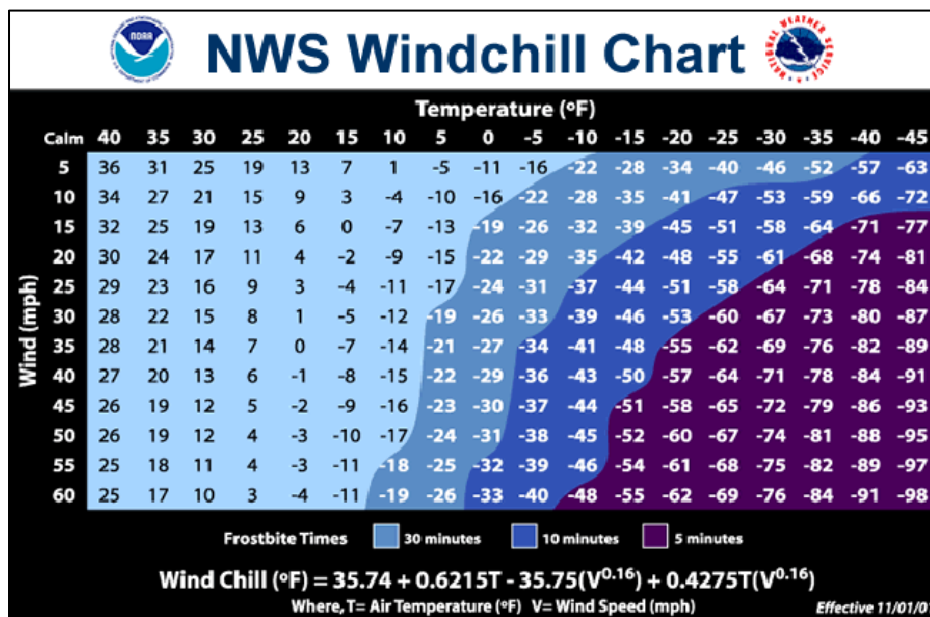
Table 4.88 – Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) Values

Category	RSI Value	Description
1	1-3	Notable
2	3-6	Significant
3	6-10	Major
4	10-18	Crippling
5	18+	Extreme

Source: NOAA

Severe winter storms often involve a mix of hazardous weather conditions. The magnitude of an event can be defined based on the severity of each of the involved factors, including precipitation type, precipitation accumulation amounts, temperature, and wind. The NWS Wind Chill Temperature Index, shown in Figure 4.38, provides a formula for calculating the dangers of winter winds and freezing temperatures.

Figure 4.38 – NWS Wind Chill Temperature Index



Source: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/winter/windchill.shtml>

Table 4.89 notes greatest recorded one-day snowfall totals for each county in the N.E.W. Region.

Table 4.89 – Greatest One-Day Snowfall by County

County	Inches	Location	Date
Nash	18.0 in.	Nashville	March 3, 1980
Edgecombe	15.0 in.	Tarboro 1 S	March 3, 1927
Wilson	15.0 in.	Wilson 3 SW	Dec 11, 1958

Source: North Carolina State Climate Office

The most significant recorded snow depth over the last 20 years took place in December 2010, with recorded depths of up to 13 inches across the three-county region.

Impact: 2 – Limited

The entirety of North Carolina 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 N.E.W. Region is accustomed to moderate winter weather due to nor'easters originating in the Gulf Stream and producing frozen precipitation. Given the atmospheric nature of the hazard, the entire planning area has uniform exposure to a winter storm.

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

To get a full picture of the range of impacts of a severe winter storm, data for the following weather types as defined by the National Weather Service (NWS) Raleigh Forecast Office and tracked by NCEI were collected:

- **Blizzard** – A winter storm which produces the following conditions for 3 consecutive hours or longer: (1) sustained winds or frequent gusts 30 knots (35 mph) or greater, and (2) falling and/or blowing snow reducing visibility frequently to less than 1/4 mile.
- **Cold/Wind Chill** – Period of low temperatures or wind chill temperatures reaching or exceeding locally/regionally defined advisory conditions of 0°F to -14°F with wind speeds 10 mph (9 kt) or greater.
- **Extreme Cold/Wind Chill** – A period of extremely low temperatures or wind chill temperatures reaching or exceeding locally/regionally defined warning criteria, defined as wind chill -15°F or lower with wind speeds 10 mph (9 kt) or greater.
- **Frost/Freeze** – A surface air temperature of 32°F or lower, or the formation of ice crystals on the ground or other surfaces, for a period of time long enough to cause human or economic impact, during the locally defined growing season.
- **Heavy Snow** – Snow accumulation meeting or exceeding 12 and/or 24 hour warning criteria of 3 and 4 inches, respectively.
- **Ice Storm** – Ice accretion meeting or exceeding locally/regionally defined warning criteria of ¼ inch or greater resulting in significant, widespread power outages, tree damage and dangerous travel. Issued only in those rare instances where just heavy freezing rain is expected and there will be no "mixed bag" precipitation meaning no snow, sleet or rain.
- **Sleet** – Sleet accumulations meeting or exceeding locally/regionally defined warning criteria of ½ inch or more.
- **Winter Storm** – A winter weather event that has more than one significant hazard and meets or exceeds locally/regionally defined 12 and/or 24 hour warning criteria for at least one of the precipitation elements. Defined by NWS Raleigh Forecast Office as snow accumulations 3 inches or greater in 12 hours (4 inches or more in 24 hours); Freezing rain accumulations ¼ inch (6 mm) or

greater; Sleet accumulations $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) or more. Issued when there is at least a 60% forecast confidence of any one of the three criteria being met.

- **Winter Weather** – A winter precipitation event that causes a death, injury, or a significant impact to commerce or transportation, but does not meet locally/regionally defined warning criteria.

Table 4.90 summarizes the recorded severe winter storm events that have impacted each county in the N.E.W. Region according to NCEI Storm Events data for the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023. Note that many events impacted all or multiple counties. There were 55 unique reported incidents related to severe winter storms in the N.E.W. Region during this time. The region reported \$1,080,000 in property damage but did not report any crop damage resulting from these incidents; still more damages may have occurred that were not reported, and property and crop damages are possible impacts of future events. There were no reported fatalities or injuries directly attributed to these events, but these types of impacts are possible in future events. No blizzard, cold/wind chill, extreme cold/wind chill, frost/freeze, ice storm or sleet events were recorded.

Table 4.90 – Total Severe Winter Storm Impacts in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Event Type	Number of Recorded Incidents	Total Fatalities	Total Injuries	Total Property Damage	Total Crop Damage
Edgecombe County					
Winter Storm	25	0	0	\$0	\$0
Winter Weather	15	0	0	\$20,000	\$0
Ice Storm	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Snow	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Frost/Freeze	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Nash County					
Winter Storm	25	0	0	\$0	\$0
Winter Weather	15	0	0	\$20,000	\$0
Ice Storm	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Snow	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Frost/Freeze	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Wilson County					
Winter Storm	28	0	0	\$500,000	\$0
Winter Weather	15	0	0	\$30,000	\$0
Ice Storm	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Snow	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Frost/Freeze	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
N.E.W. Region					
Winter Storm	30	0	0	\$1,000,000	\$0
Winter Weather	24	0	0	\$80,000	\$0
Ice Storm	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Snow	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Frost/Freeze	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Region Total	55	0	0	\$1,080,000	\$0

Source: NCEI

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A list of specific events that have impacted the N.E.W. Region are recorded in Table 4.91.

Table 4.91 – Recorded Severe Winter Storm Impacts in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Date	Event Type	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1/18/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/20/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/22/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/24/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/28/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
11/19/2000	Heavy Snow	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/3/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/3/2002	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/4/2002	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/16/2003	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/26/2004	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/15/2004	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/26/2004	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/26/2004	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/1/2007	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/7/2007	Winter Weather	0	0	\$60,000	\$0
1/20/2009	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/4/2009	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/2/2009	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/29/2010	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/12/2010	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/2/2010	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/4/2010	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/16/2010	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/25/2010	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/10/2011	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/26/2013	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/21/2014	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/28/2014	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/11/2014	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/12/2014	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/3/2014	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/17/2014	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/13/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/16/2015	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/24/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/25/2015	Winter Storm	0	0	\$1,000,000	\$0
3/1/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/22/2016	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/7/2016	Winter Weather	0	0	\$20,000	\$0
2/15/2016	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/7/2017	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/3/2018	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0

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Date	Event Type	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1/17/2018	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/12/2018	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/9/2018	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/20/2020	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/28/2021	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/28/2021	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/31/2021	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/18/2021	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/16/2022	Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/21/2022	Winter Storm	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: NCEI

Several storm impacts from NCEI are summarized below:

December 7, 2007 – On Friday December 7, 2007 a brief period of light freezing rain fell across Central North Carolina from the Triad east to portions of the Triangle and east over the Coastal Plain. Most of the freezing rain accumulation of up to sixteenth of an inch occurred from southern Wake county east to Smithfield and north to Wilson, Rocky Mount and Roanoke Rapids. Portions of Interstate 40 and Highway 70 in Johnston County were closed due to numerous accidents. Over 150 automobile accidents were reported across Central North Carolina due to icy bridges. Light freezing rain during the early morning hours just prior to sunrise resulted in several automobile accidents from black ice on numerous bridges.

January 20, 2009: On January 20, 2009 the first major winter storm to strike Central North Carolina since 2004 brought 3 to 7 inches of snow to most of the area. A strong upper level disturbance dropped quickly southeast into the mid-Atlantic followed by a surface of low pressure which developed south of Wilmington. Snow lasted until afternoon in many locations and did not taper off in the Interstate 95 corridor until 3 pm. Between 4 to 6 inches of snow fell across the N.E.W. region over a 12-hour period. Roads were quickly covered with snow resulting in several traffic accidents and the closing of local schools and businesses.

December 25, 2010: A powerful winter storm struck North Carolina bringing a prolonged period of heavy snow lasting from late Christmas morning through much of December 26th. Eight to fifteen inches of snow blanketed the region and prolonged cold temperatures allows road condition to remain dangerous in some areas for many days. Due to the holiday fewer than normal accidents and injuries were reported. Up to thirteen inches of snow fell throughout the N.E.W. region, including Nashville, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, and the City of Wilson.

February 12, 2014: As low pressure tracked northeastward from the Gulf of Mexico to just off the Carolina coast, a major winter storm impacted the area. The precipitation started out as all snow across the entire area, but gradually transitioned to a snow/sleet mix and eventually mostly freezing rain across portions of the forecast area as a warm nose overspread portions of the region. Everywhere saw at least 3-5 inches of snow/sleet. In addition, everywhere received at least a trace of freezing rain, resulting in some sporadic power outages and downed trees. Snow fall averaged 3-5 inches across the N.E.W. county. In addition, ice accrual ranged between a trace to 1/10 of an inch.

December 9, 2018: Strong Cold Air Damming and a Miller-A storm track from the northern Gulf of Mexico to off the NC coast brought record early heavy snowfall of 8 to 15 inches to parts of central NC on December 9th and 10th. In the N.E.W region, snowfall amounts ranged from 3 inches in the southern portions of the region up to 7 inches in the northern portion of the region.

The N.E.W. Region received one emergency declaration and four presidential disaster declarations since 1968 for incidents related to severe winter storms as detailed in Table 4.92. As a state, North Carolina received eight disaster declarations related to severe winter storms during this timeframe.

Table 4.92 – Emergency & Disaster Declarations in the N.E.W. Region due to Severe Winter Storms

Disaster Number	Date	Disaster Type	Incident Start	Incident End
234	1968	Severe Ice Storm	2/10/1968	2/10/1968
3033	1977	Snow	3/2/1977	3/3/1977
1087	1996	Snow	1/6/1996	1/12/1996
1312	2000	Severe Winter Storm	1/24/2000	2/1/2000
1448	2002	Severe Ice Storm	12/4/2002	12/6/2002

Source: FEMA, December 20, 2018

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

NCEI records 55 severe winter storm related events during the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023, which equates to an average of 2.2 events per year or more than 100 percent likelihood of an occurrence in any given year.

Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Per the 2023 North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is uncertainty associated with climate change impacts on future severe winter storms. Global temperature rise could cause shorter and warmer winters in many areas; however, the likelihood of dangerously low temperatures may increase due to continuing trends of temperature extremes. Warmer winters, however, mean that precipitation that would normally fall as snow may begin to fall as rain or freezing rain instead.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

Winter storms are considered deceptive killers because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm event. The leading cause of death during winter storms is from automobile or other transportation accidents due to poor visibility and/or slippery roads. Additionally, exhaustion and heart attacks caused by overexertion may result from winter storms.

Power outages during very cold winter storm conditions can also create potentially dangerous situations. Elderly people account for the largest percentage of hypothermia victims. In addition, if the power is out for an extended period, residents are forced to find alternative means to heat their homes. The danger arises from carbon monoxide released from improperly ventilated heating sources such as space or kerosene heaters, furnaces, and blocked chimneys. House fires also occur more frequently in the winter due to lack of proper safety precautions when using an alternative heating source.

PROPERTY

According to reported data of storm impacts recorded by the NCEI, between 1999 and 2018, the N.E.W. Region experienced \$1,080,000 in property damage related to the impacts of severe winter storm. Losses due to weather were only reported during three events. Damage should be expected during severe winter weather incidents.

Potential losses associated with winter storms include the cost of the removal of snow from roadways, debris cleanup, and indirect losses from power outages, lost productivity, and other factors. Additionally, severe ice is often associated with winter storms; and an icy roadway on a bridge or at a busy intersection, for example, threatens the safety of residents and visitors. Ice accumulation can also cause power outages and have a significant impact on public utilities.

ENVIRONMENT

Winter storm events may include ice or snow accumulation on trees which can cause large limbs, or even whole trees, to snap and potentially fall on buildings, cars, or power lines. This potential for winter debris creates a dangerous environment to be outside in; significant injury or fatality may occur if a large limb snaps while a local resident is out driving or walking underneath it.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.93 summarizes the potential negative consequences of severe winter storm.

Table 4.93 – Consequence Analysis – Severe Winter Storm

Category	Consequences
Public	Localized impact expected to be severe for affected areas and moderate to light for other less affected areas.
Responders	Adverse impact expected to be severe for unprotected personnel and moderate to light for trained, equipped, and protected personnel.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Localized disruption of roads and/or utilities caused by incident may postpone delivery of some services.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Localized impact to facilities and infrastructure in the areas of the incident. Power lines and roads most adversely affected.
Environment	Environmental damage to trees, bushes, etc.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economy and finances may be adversely affected, depending on damage.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Ability to respond and recover may be questioned and challenged if planning, response, and recovery not timely and effective.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes severe winter storm hazard risk by jurisdiction. Severe winter storm risk does not vary substantially by jurisdiction because these events are typically regional in nature. It is possible, however, that more urbanized areas could experience more damage from such events.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All Jurisdictions	4	2	4	1	3	3.0	H

4.5.9 SINKHOLE

HAZARD DESCRIPTION

According to the NC Division of Water Resources, a “sinkhole is a naturally occurring, roughly circular depression in the land surface, formed most commonly in are areas of limestone bedrock. Limestone is a type of rock composed entirely of the highly reactive mineral calcite (CaCO_3), which readily dissolves in the presence of slightly acidic ground water. In areas of humid climate, rainwater percolates downward through the soil cover into openings in the limestone bedrock, gradually dissolving the rock matrix. Void spaces in the subsurface will eventually form, ranging from microscopic to cavern size.”

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) defines a sinkhole as a depression in the ground that has no natural external drainage. When it rains in these areas, all the water typically stays in the sinkhole and drains into the surface. Sinkholes are most common in what geologists call “karst terrain.” Karst exists in regions where the type of rock below the surface can be naturally dissolved by groundwater circulating through. Soluble rocks include evaporites (salt, gypsum, and anhydrite) and carbonates (limestone and dolomite). Sinkholes start when water seeps down into the soluble rock following cracks and dissolves the rock, often limestone in North Carolina, creating cavities. As the rock formation is further dissolved, the cavity grows.

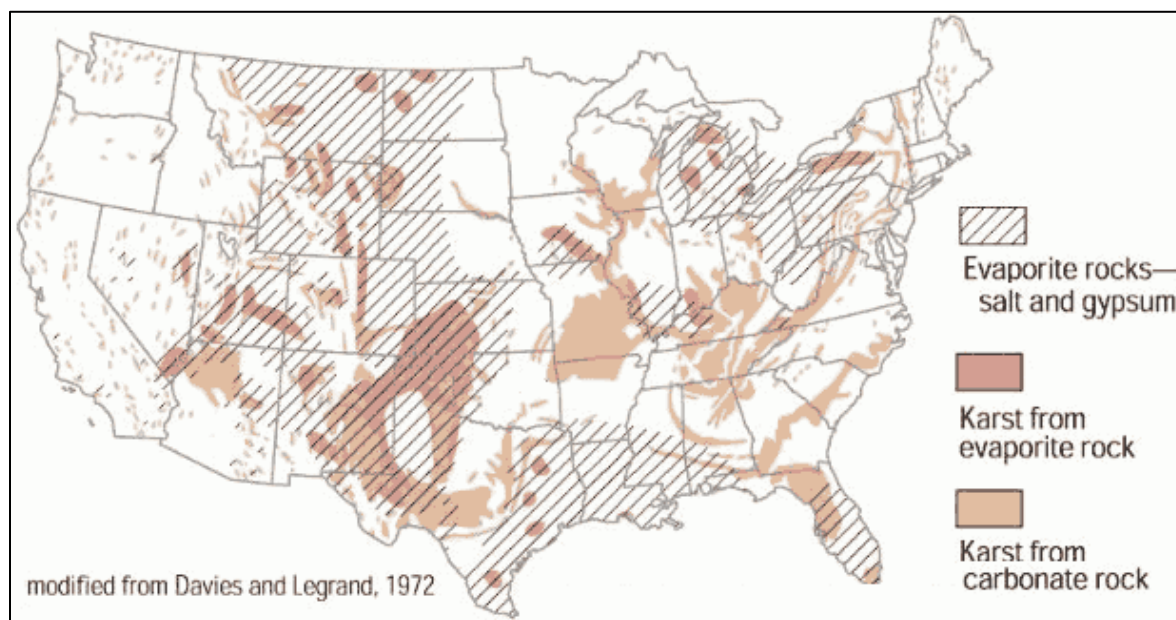
Sinkholes are problematic because the land above the growing cavity can stay intact for a while until the underground space gets too big. The underground caverns can form slowly and typically little change is noticeable. Eventually, if there is not enough support for the land above the space, then a sudden collapse of the land surface can occur.

While sinkholes are generally caused by the natural process such as rock dissolution and declines in groundwater levels, human activity, such as pumping groundwater out of the ground for public and private use, can expedite cavity formation in susceptible areas. Karst aquifers are a major source of potable drinking water for the United States and are another factor in sinkholes. the sediment above the aquifer system may be delicately balanced by groundwater fluid pressure, meaning that the water below the ground is actually helping to keep the surface soil in place. As water is withdrawn from an aquifer, the weight of the soil and structure above can potentially exceed the pressure that was once exerted by the removed water. In the N.E.W. Region, sinkhole risk is primarily from unconsolidated aquifers. However, there is generally sufficient rainfall to recharge the aquifer levels.

Figure 4.39 from the USGS shows areas where rock types are susceptible to dissolution in water and prone to potential karst formation. These rocks are either evaporates (salt, gypsum, and anhydrite) or carbonates (limestone and dolomite). The figure indicates eastern North Carolina and areas near the N.E.W. Region are underlain by carbonate rock.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 1 – Less than six hours

Figure 4.39 – Rock Formations in the United States

Source: <https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/water-science-school/science/sinkholes>

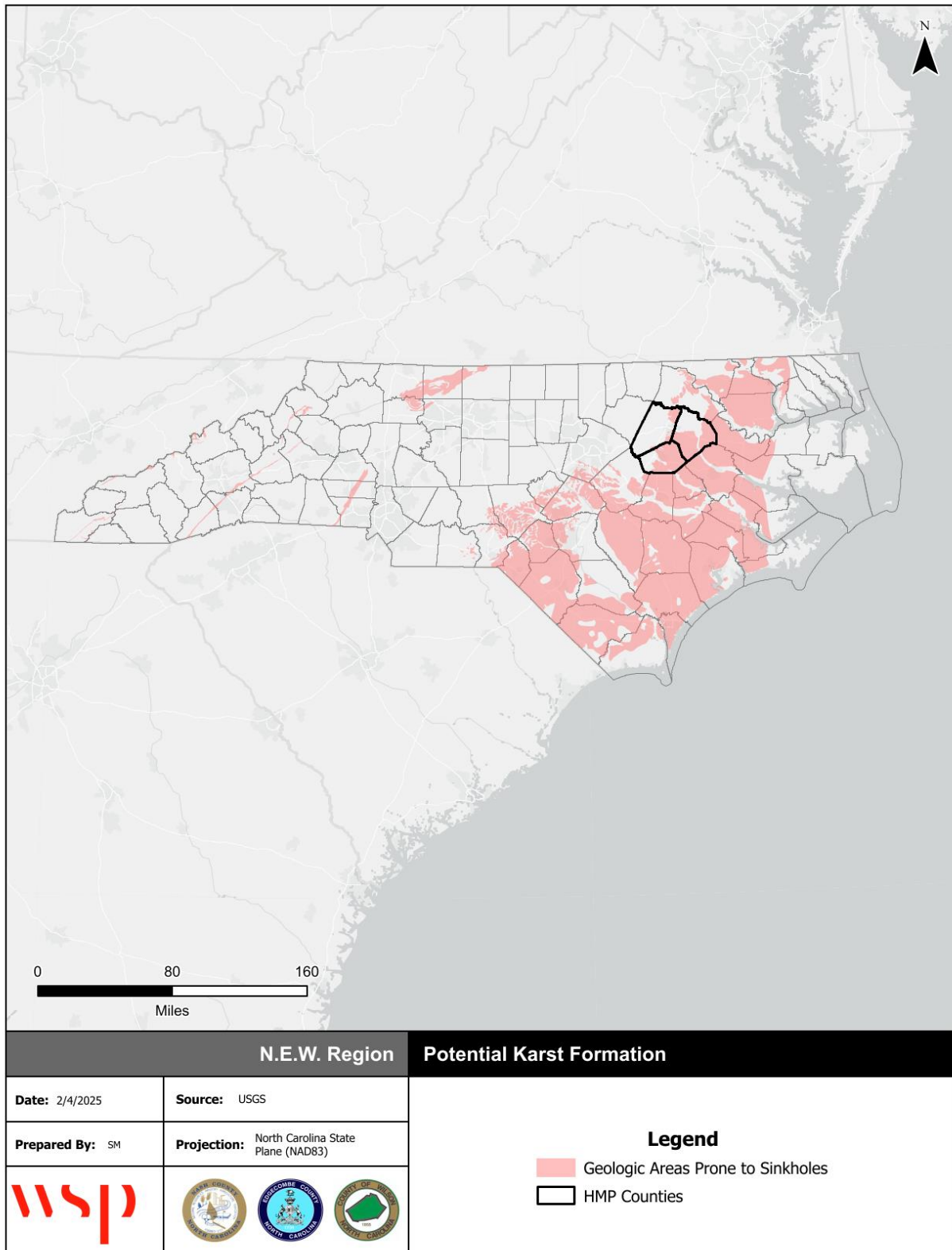
LOCATION

Areas prone to karst formation, which can lead to sinkholes, are underlain directly by carbonate bedrock. In humid regions, such as the coastal plain of North Carolina, areas of carbonate bedrock are typically karstified and contain varying densities of sinkholes, caves, and other karst features. The map below in Figure 4.40 shows areas in the state with soluble carbonate rock at or near the land surface. This type of rock formation is present in most of Wilson County and Eastern Edgecombe County, but not as prevalent in Nash County. Sinkholes in North Carolina mainly occur in the southeastern coastal plain, but the underlying rock formations of the N.E.W. Region could lead to the formation of sinkholes.

It is important to note that this map shows only areas containing rock types that have developed or have the potential for developing karst features. It does not indicate the degrees of karst hazards within these areas. Ground collapse potential varies greatly among these areas, and among the areas nationally that have karst features, only a small subset have significant karst hazards. A complex interaction of many factors determines the exact location and intensity of karst feature formations, including bedrock geology, tectonics, climate, sedimentary cover, vegetation, hydrologic conditions, and time. Thus, this map is not the only indicator that should be used for determining sinkhole risk, but it does give some indication as to areas that might be more likely to experience sinkholes.

Spatial Extent: 1 – Negligible

Figure 4.40 – Areas of Potential Karst Formation, North Carolina



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

EXTENT

Sinkholes are relatively unpredictable, causing greater impacts when they do occur. They can range dramatically in size, from a few feet wide to hundreds of acres wide and from less than 1 foot to more than 100 feet deep. Sinkholes can also vary in shape. Some are shaped like shallow bowls or saucers while others have vertical walls. In North Carolina, sinkholes sometimes hold water and form natural ponds. There is no formal scale for measuring the extent of sinkholes.

Sinkholes can have dramatic effects if they occur in urban settings, particularly when infrastructure, such as roads, or buildings are on top of the cavity, causing catastrophic damage. They can also contaminate water resources and have been known to swallow up vehicles, swimming pools, parts of roadways, and even buildings.

In some cases in North Carolina, sinkholes have measured up to 20 to 25 feet in depth with similar widths.

Impact: 2 – Limited

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Per the 2023 North Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan, most sinkholes occur in the southern coastal plain of the state due to the high concentration of limestone in the southern half of North Carolina. Sinkholes are also common in western North Carolina.

According to the previous N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as a search of local news sources, there were no known sinkhole occurrences or records of sinkhole impacts in the three-county planning area.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

As there have been no recorded sinkhole impacts in the Region, it is unlikely that a sinkhole will occur in the future. However, given the presence of carbonate rock, as sinkholes can form over time as well as abruptly, it is important to be aware of the impacts that they might have on the Region.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Direct effects from global warming and climate change such as an increase in droughts, floods and hurricanes could contribute to an increase in sinkholes. Climate change raises the likelihood of extreme weather, meaning the torrential rain and flooding conditions which often lead to the exposure of sinkholes are likely to become increasingly common. Certain events such as a hurricane following a period of drought can trigger a sinkhole due to low levels of groundwater combined with a heavy influx of rain. As discussed in Sections 4.5.2 Drought, 4.5.5 Flood, and 4.5.6 Hurricane, potential increases in these contributing events are possible. Therefore, an increase in the occurrence of sinkholes in the future is possible.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

A person's vulnerability is directly related to the speed in which the sinkhole opens and the person being above the sinkhole. Records exist for deaths associated with sinkholes opening beneath homes while occupants were present or from motor vehicle deaths when drivers could not avoid driving into the sinkhole before protective barriers were in place.

PROPERTY

Similar to people, property's vulnerability to a sinkhole is dependent on a variety of factors including the speed at which the sinkhole develops. Property above a large sinkhole that suddenly collapses can suffer catastrophic damages ranging from cracked foundations to damaged roadways and totaled vehicles.

ENVIRONMENT

Sinkholes are generally naturally occurring events, thus a sinkhole is unlikely to cause substantial impacts to the natural environment. Natural areas that are damaged will recover quickly.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.94 summarizes the potential negative consequences of sinkhole.

Table 4.94 - Consequence Analysis – Sinkhole

Category	Consequences
Public	Impacts are expected to be minimal to the larger population. Impacts for those effected could cause anxiety or depression about economic and property losses and personal injury.
Responders	First responders will be impacted similarly to other events that have advance warning.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Continuity of operations is generally not disrupted by sinkholes.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Although sinkhole extents are localized, buildings located on or adjacent to a sinkhole are susceptible to foundation damage or building collapse. If the building is located close enough to the sinkhole it can be completely destroyed or in worst cases, completely collapse into the sinkhole. Remediation costs can be high due to costly foundation shoring or cost of stabilization of the sinkhole itself.
Environment	Sinkholes are natural occurring process and local plants and animals adjust quickly. Many naturally occurring sinkholes fill with rainwater creating new aquatic habitat.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Sinkholes located in open areas or that impact only small numbers of buildings, while having a high impact to the local property owner, do not have substantial impacts to the economy. Sinkholes that open up in major traffic thoroughfares can include significant impact to daily work traffic and flow of goods.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Sinkholes are relatively unpredictable, however if a sinkhole occurs after a recent inspection and causes harm to people or property, the public may lose confidence in the jurisdiction's ability to manage a future sinkhole event.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes sinkhole hazard risk by jurisdiction. Sinkhole hazard risk only varies by impact. Impacts from sinkhole is rated as a 2 for jurisdictions that are within the regions of karst

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formation and as a 1 for jurisdictions out of these areas. Otherwise, sinkhole risk does not vary substantially by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Rocky Mount	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Conetoe	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Leggett	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Macclesfield	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Pinetops	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Princeville	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Sharpsburg	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Speed	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Tarboro	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Whitakers	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Nash County	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Bailey	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Castalia	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Dortches	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Middlesex	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Momeyer	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Nashville	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Red Oak	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Spring Hope	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	L
Wilson County	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Wilson	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Black Creek	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Elm City	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Lucama	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Saratoga	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Sims	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L
Stantonsburg	1	2	1	4	1	1.6	L

4.5.10 WILDFIRE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

A wildfire is an uncontained fire that spreads through the environment. Wildfires have the ability to consume large areas, including infrastructure, property, and resources. When massive fires, or conflagrations, develop near populated areas, evacuations possibly ensue. Not only do the flames impact the environment, but the massive volumes of smoke spread by certain atmospheric conditions also impact the health of nearby populations. There are three general types of fire spread that are recognized.

- **Ground fires** – burn organic matter in the soil beneath surface litter and are sustained by glowing combustion.
- **Surface fires** – spread with a flaming front and burn leaf litter, fallen branches and other fuels located at ground level.
- **Crown fires** – burn through the top layer of foliage on a tree, known as the canopy or crown fires. Crown fires, the most intense type of fire and often the most difficult to contain, need strong winds, steep slopes and a heavy fuel load to continue burning.

Generally, wildfires are started by humans, either through arson or carelessness. Fire intensity is controlled by both short-term weather conditions and longer-term vegetation conditions. During intense fires, understory vegetation, such as leaves, small branches, and other organic materials that accumulate on the ground, can become additional fuel for the fire. The most explosive conditions occur when dry, gusty winds blow across dry vegetation.

Weather plays a major role in the birth, growth and death of a wildfire. In support of forecasting for fire weather, the NWS Fire Weather Program emerged in response to a need for weather support to large and dangerous wildfires. This service is provided to federal and state land management agencies for the prevention, suppression, and management of forest and rangeland fires. The NWS Raleigh Forecast Office provides year-round fire weather forecasts for the N.E.W. Region.

Weather conditions favorable to wildfire include drought, which increases flammability of surface fuels, and winds, which aid a wildfire's progress. The combination of wind, temperature, and humidity affects how fast wildland fires can spread. Rapid response can contain wildfires and limit their threat to property.

The N.E.W. Region experiences a variety of wildfire conditions found in the Keetch-Byram Drought Index, which is described in Table 4.95. The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) for December 25, 2024 is shown in Source: Wildland Fire Assessment System

Figure 4.41 along with a Daily Fire Danger Estimate Adjective Rating for certain points across the state. The KBDI for the N.E.W. Region at this time was between 100 and 300, and the Fire Danger Estimate for the nearby area was 254.

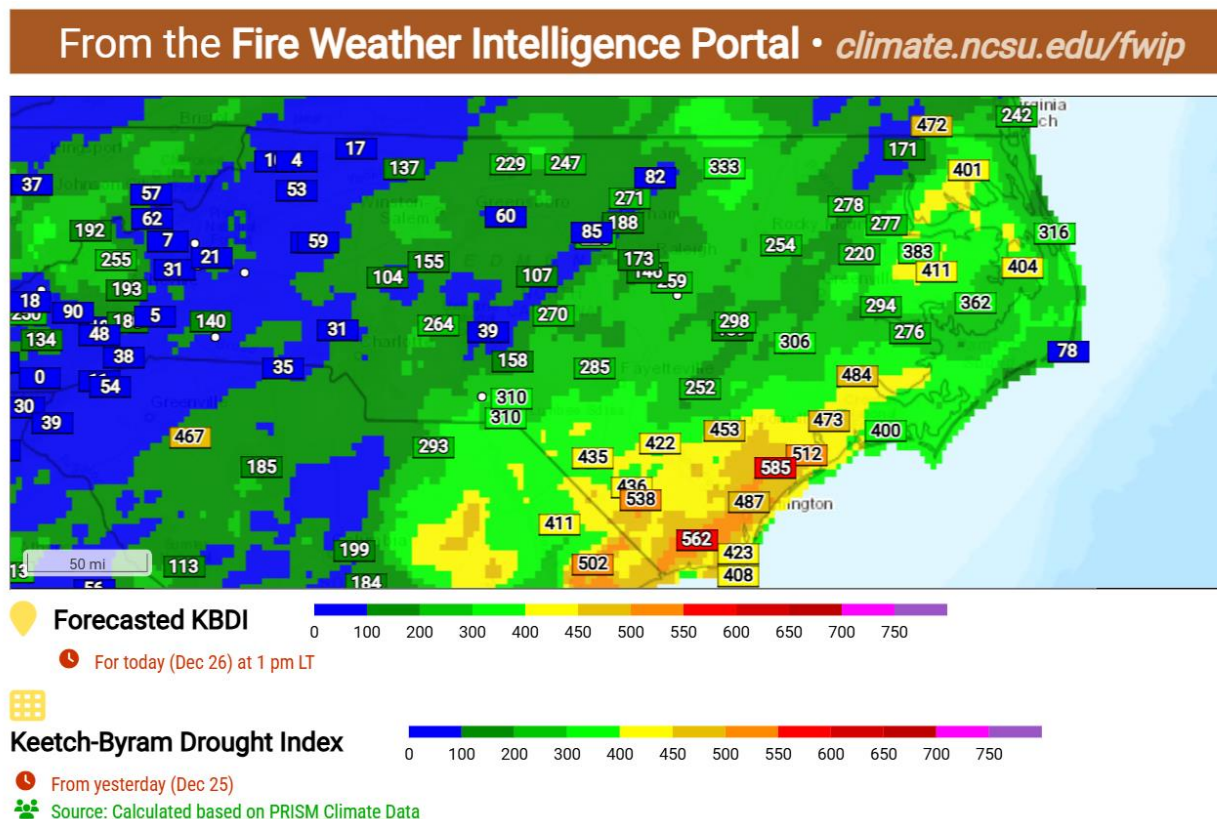
Table 4.95 – Keetch-Byram Drought Index Fire Danger Rating System

KBDI	Description
0-200	Soil and fuel moisture are high. Most fuels will not readily ignite or burn. However, with sufficient sunlight and wind, cured grasses and some light surface fuels will burn in spots and patches.
200-400	Fires more readily burn and will carry across an area with no gaps. Heavier fuels will still not readily ignite and burn. Also, expect smoldering and the resulting smoke to carry into and possibly through the night.

KBDI	Description
400-600	Fire intensity begins to significantly increase. Fires will readily burn in all directions exposing mineral soils in some locations. Larger fuels may burn or smolder for several days creating possible smoke and control problems.
600-800	Fires will burn to mineral soil. Stumps will burn to the end of underground roots and spotting will be a major problem. Fires will burn through the night and heavier fuels will actively burn and contribute to fire intensity.

Source: Wildland Fire Assessment System

Figure 4.41 – Keetch-Byram Drought Index, December 2024



Source: USFS Wildland Fire Assessment System

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

The location of wildfire risk can be defined by the acreage of Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The Functional WUI is described as the classification of the land near buildings into zones that describe the wildfire risk mitigation activities appropriate for each zone. Buildings used in producing the Functional WUI are defined as greater than 40 square meters. There are five Functional WUI categories recognized.

- **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.

- **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
- **Critical Fireshed:** The burnable land cover from which a wildfire can reach a significant number of buildings within a single burning period.
- **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.
- **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.

The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) estimates that 53 percent of the N.E.W. Region's population lives within the critical fireshed and 13 percent live in direct exposure to the Functional WUI. The expansion of residential development from urban centers out into rural landscapes increases the potential for wildland fire threat to public safety and the potential for damage to forest resources and dependent industries. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk of wildfire.

Spatial Extent: 3 – Moderate

Table 4.96 details the extent of the Functional WUI in the N.E.W. Region and Table 4.97 through Table 4.99 detail the Functional WUI in each county. Figure 4.42 maps the functional WUI in the N.E.W. Region.

Table 4.96 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, N.E.W. Region

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	84,449	9.3%
	Indirect Exposure	84,600	9.3%
	Critical Fireshed	543,472	59.7%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	187,511	20.6%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0.0%
	Water	10,562	1.2%
	Total	910,594	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.97 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Edgecombe County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	19,111	6%
	Indirect Exposure	21,796	7%
	Critical Fireshed	227,451	70%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	53,035	16%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%

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	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Water	3,003	1%
	Total	324,395	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.98 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Nash County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	44,788	13%
	Indirect Exposure	31,836	9%
	Critical Fireshed	184,865	53%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	82,165	24%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%
	Water	3,755	1%
	Total	347,409	100%

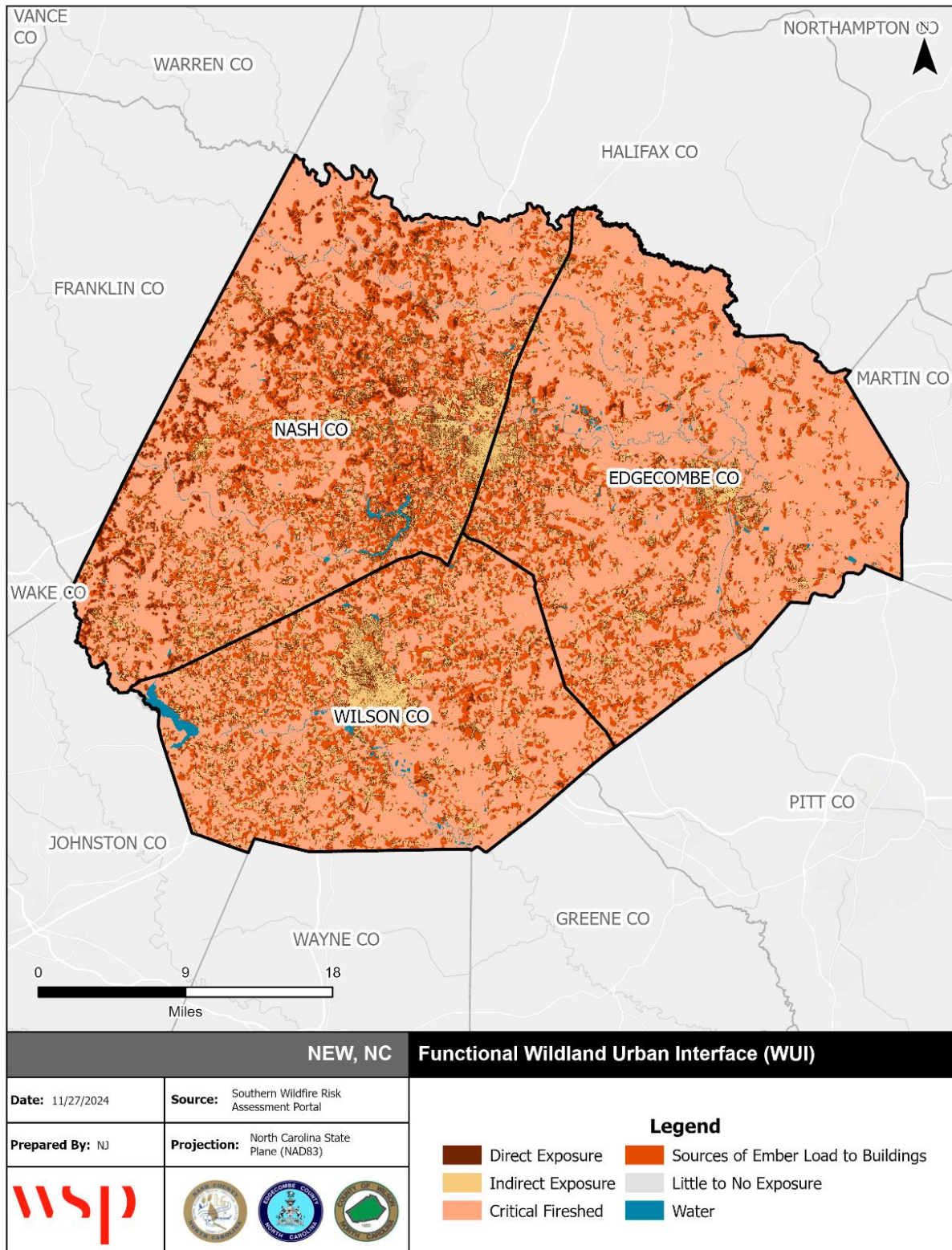
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.99 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Wilson County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	20,550	9%
	Indirect Exposure	30,968	13%
	Critical Fireshed	131,156	55%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	52,311	22%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%
	Water	3,804	2%
	Total	238,789	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure 4.42 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, N.E.W. Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

EXTENT

Wildfire extent can be defined by the fire's intensity and measured by the Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale, which identifies areas where significant fuel hazards which could produce dangerous fires exist. Fire Intensity ratings identify where significant fuel hazards and dangerous fire behavior potential exist based on fuels, topography, and a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. The Fire Intensity Scale consists of five classes, as defined by Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment and shown in Table 4.100. Table 4.101 through Table 4.104 detail the fire intensity for the N.E.W. Region. Figure 4.43 shows the potential fire intensity across the N.E.W. Region.

Table 4.100 – Fire Intensity Scale

Class	Description
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, 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, Moderate	Flames up to 8 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, High	Large Flames, up to 30 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, Very High	Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Approximately 5 percent of the N.E.W. Region may experience a Class 4 or Class 4.5 Fire Intensity, which poses significant harm or damage to life and property. 15 percent of the Region may experience Class 3 or Class 3.5 Fire Intensity, which has potential for harm to life and property but is easier to suppress with dozer and plows. The remainder of the Region is either non-burnable or would face a Class 1 or Class 2 Fire Intensity, which are easily suppressed.

Impact: 2 – Limited

Table 4.101 Characteristic Fire Intensity, N.E.W. Region

	Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	Non-burnable	361,037	40%
	1 Lowest Intensity	91,214	10%
	1.5	190,263	21%
	2 Low	55,208	6%
	2.5	21,744	2%
	3 Moderate	104,213	11%
	3.5	34,871	4%
	4 High	48,240	5%
	4.5	3,804	0%
	5 Highest Intensity	0	0%
	> 5	0	0%
	Total	910,594	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.102 Characteristic Fire Intensity, Edgecombe County

	Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	Non-burnable	137,090	42%
	1 Lowest Intensity	34,153	11%
	1.5	64,518	20%
	2 Low	16,309	5%
	2.5	5,357	2%
	3 Moderate	30,515	9%
	3.5	13,963	4%
	4 High	20,340	6%
	4.5	2,150	1%
	5 Highest Intensity	0	0%
	> 5	0	0%
	Total	324,395	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.103 Characteristic Fire Intensity, Nash County

	Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	Non-burnable	112,191	32%
	1 Lowest Intensity	32,588	9%
	1.5	84,240	24%
	2 Low	25,343	7%
	2.5	14,093	4%
	3 Moderate	52,037	15%
	3.5	13,085	4%
	4 High	13,285	4%
	4.5	548	0%
	5 Highest Intensity	0	0%
	> 5	0	0%
	Total	347,409	100%

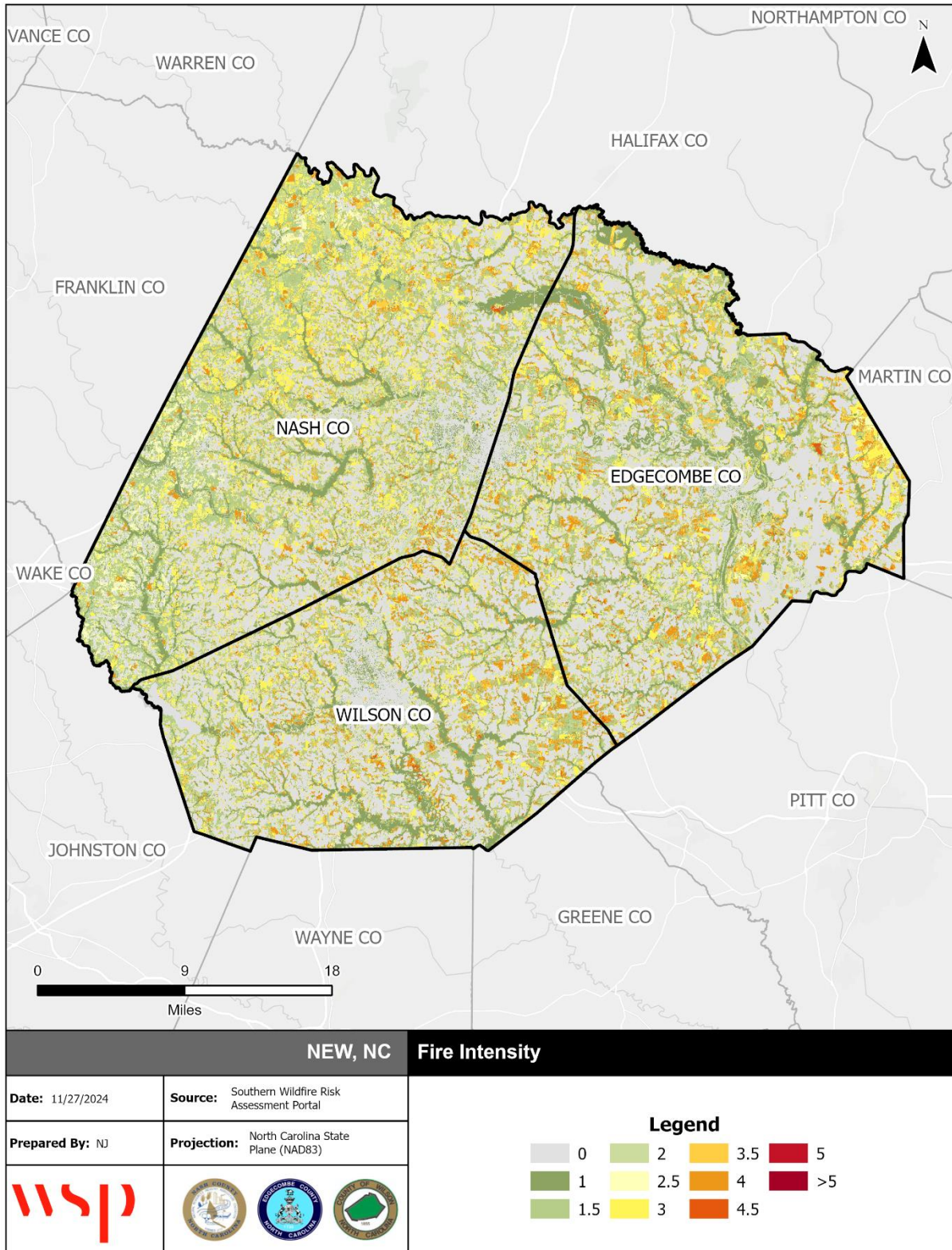
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.104 Characteristic Fire Intensity, Wilson County

	Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale Category	Acres	Percent
	Non-burnable	111,756	47%
	1 Lowest Intensity	24,473	10%
	1.5	41,505	17%
	2 Low	13,556	6%
	2.5	2,294	1%
	3 Moderate	21,661	9%
	3.5	7,823	3%
	4 High	14,615	6%
	4.5	1,106	0%
	5 Highest Intensity	0	0%
	> 5	0	0%
	Total	238,789	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure 4.43 – Characteristic Fire Intensity, N.E.W. Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

The North Carolina Forest Service (NCFS) began keeping records of fire occurrence on private and state-owned lands in 1928. Since this time, there has been an average of approximately 4,063 fires burning more than 104,000 acres annually. Recently, within the last 10 years, the State has averaged closer to 4,300 fires per year and 14,000 acres burned annually.

Table 4.105 lists past occurrences of wildfire in the N.E.W. Region since 1999 as provided by the North Carolina Forest Service (NCFS). This data only accounts for occurrences within unincorporated areas, which fall under the NCFS jurisdiction, as well as larger events in incorporated areas where local fire departments requested NCFS support for fire suppression. Therefore, actual number of fires and acreage burned may be higher than what can be reported here.

Based on NCFS records, over the 24-year period from 1999 to 2023, the N.E.W. Region experienced 2,490 wildfire events that have burned 4,507 acres of land, or approximately 1.8 acres per fire on average.

Table 4.105 – Records for Wildfire in the N.E.W. Region, 1999-2023

Year	Nash County		Edgecombe County		Wilson County	
	Number of Fires	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Acreage Burned
1999	39	112.8	21.4	1.3	25	44.6
2000	35	51.9	43	3.6	24	23.6
2001	37	77.3	44	96.7	38	165.8
2002	21	21.8	19	146.9	36	106
2003	10	17.9	-	-	18	11.2
2004	16	22.4	19	18.7	30	28.8
2005	22	49.3	26	36.1	33	68.7
2006	29	47.4	36	112.8	41	63.1
2007	42	61	32	25.3	68	95
2008	22	31.6	29	560.1	30	25.3
2009	10	37.5	13	21.9	22	14.2
2010	20	26.4	19	30.8	37	32.9
2011	57	154.4	18	122.4	33	94.8
2012	51	48.6	8	20.4	27	53
2013	66	73.5	11	29.7	30	34
2014	64	53.4	12	5.8	26	20.5
2015	62	29.6	14	13.4	38	36.4
2016	76	30.9	19	62.6	28	7.4
2017	89	40.5	23	88.9	30	18.7
2018	68	29.3	24	54.7	35	22.9
2019	97	93.5	19	12.6	39	87.1
2020	22	6.9	10	90.2	8	6.4
2021	60	61.4	39	56.1	27	37.1
2022	68	110.1	49	189.9	51	97.0
2023	40	73.3	48	61.6	34	28.1
Total	1,123	1,362.9	559	1,921.9	808	1,222.6

Source: NC Forest Service

Note: Records were not available for Edgecombe County for 2003, therefore the total event count and acreage burned may be slightly higher than what is reported in this table.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment provides a Burn Probability analysis which signifies the likelihood of a wildfire burning a specific location within a set time frame - commonly represented as the chance of burning during one calendar year or wildfire season. According to the SWRA, 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. The Burn Probability for the N.E.W. Region and its respective counties is presented in Table 4.106 through Table 4.109 and illustrated in Figure 4.44.

All of the N.E.W. Region has a relatively low burn probability, with the highest probabilities reaching moderate burn probability, occurring in Edgecombe County. The majority of moderate risk (656 acres) is concentrated in unincorporated Edgecombe County, and a small portion occurs at the southern tip of the Town of Tarboro. The probability of wildfire across the region is considered possible, defined as between a 1% and 10% annual chance of occurrence. While all jurisdictions fall within this threshold, the communities containing moderate burn probability, noted above, have a comparatively higher probability of occurrence.

Probability: 2 – Possible

Table 4.106 – Burn Probability, N.E.W. Region

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	0	10,553	1%
	>0 - 0.0001000	225,734	25%
	0.0001000 - 0.0002154	424,868	47%
	0.0002154 - 0.0004642	223,098	25%
	0.0004642 - 0.0010000	25,683	3%
	0.0010000 - 0.0021544	656	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	910,592	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.107 – Burn Probability, Edgecombe County

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	0	3,003	1%
	>0 - 0.0001000	87,351	27%
	0.0001000 - 0.0002154	148,898	46%
	0.0002154 - 0.0004642	74,312	23%
	0.0004642 - 0.0010000	10,182	3%
	0.0010000 - 0.0021544	650	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	324,395	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.108 – Burn Probability, Nash County

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	0	3,755	1%
	>0 - 0.0001000	58,269	17%
	0.0001000 - 0.0002154	168,608	49%
	0.0002154 - 0.0004642	104,770	30%
	0.0004642 - 0.0010000	12,002	3%
	0.0010000 - 0.0021544	6	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	347,409	100%

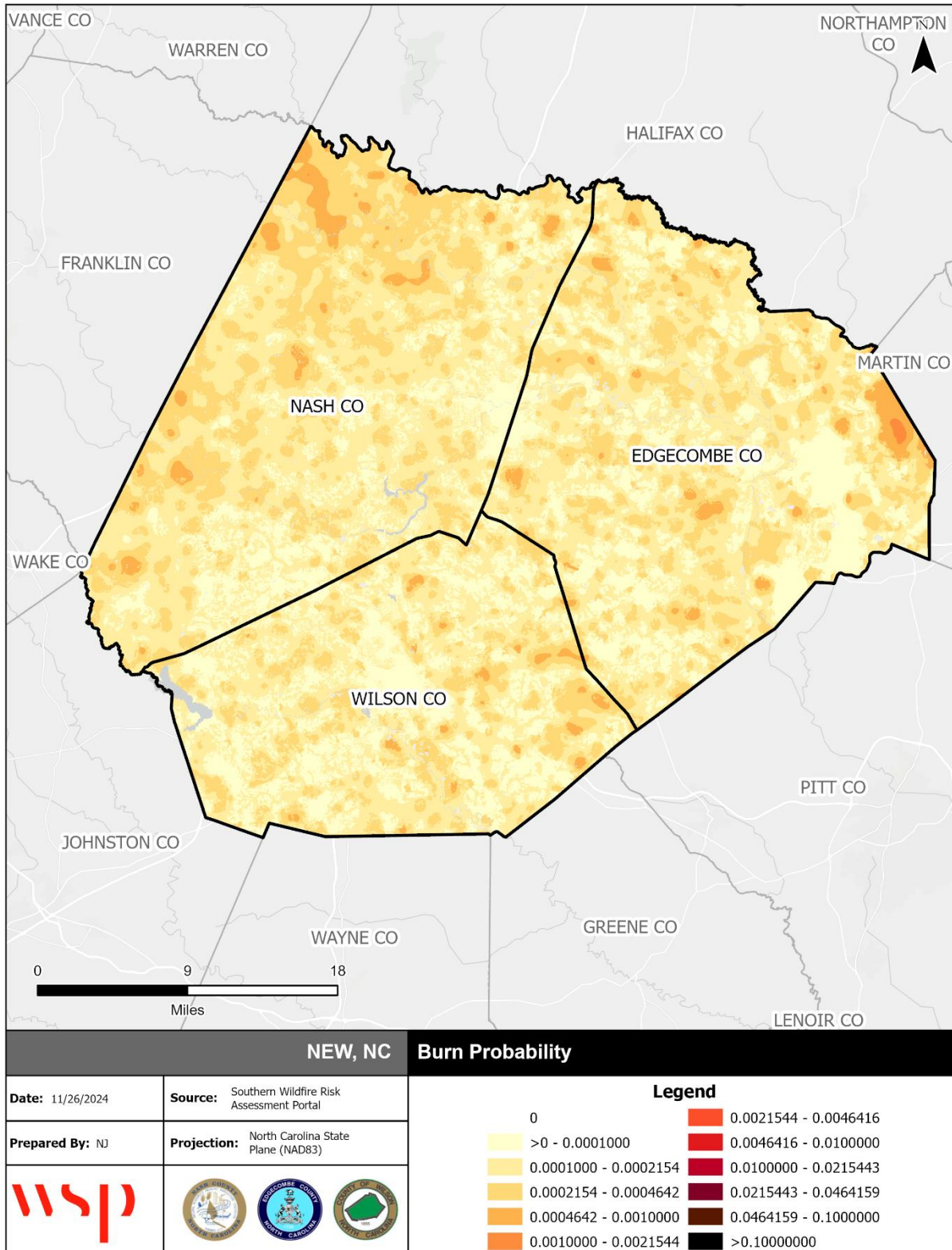
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table 4.109 – Burn Probability, Wilson County

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	0	3,804	2%
	>0 - 0.0001000	80,108	34%
	0.0001000 - 0.0002154	107,328	45%
	0.0002154 - 0.0004642	44,042	18%
	0.0004642 - 0.0010000	3,506	1%
	0.0010000 - 0.0021544	0	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	238,789	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure 4.44 – Burn Probability, N.E.W. Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

CLIMATE CHANGE

The North Carolina Climate Science Report predicts that conditions conducive to wildfire occurrence will likely increase in the future due to future increases in annual and seasonal average temperatures and associated increases in drying rates. Additionally, future droughts are very likely to be warmer, increasing the drying rate of fuels and leading to higher wildfire likelihood. However, changes in other climate elements that affect wildfire likelihood are uncertain.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Population and property at risk to wildfire was estimated using data from the IRISK database, which was compiled in NCEM's Risk Management Tool.

Within IRISK, wildfire hazard areas were determined using the Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index (WFSI). The following parameters were applied:

- Areas with a WFSI value of 0.01 – 0.05 were considered to be at moderate risk.
- Areas with a WFSI value greater than 0.05 were considered to be at high risk.
- Areas with a WFSI value less than 0.01 were considered to not be at risk.

The WFSI integrates the probability of an acre igniting and the expected final fire size based on the rate of spread in four weather percentile categories into a single measure of wildland fire susceptibility. Due to some necessary assumptions, mainly fuel homogeneity, it is not the true probability. But since all areas of the state have this value determined consistently, it allows for comparison and ordination of areas of the state as to the likelihood of an acre burning.

PEOPLE

Wildfire poses significant risks to human life and health, causing fatalities, injuries, and long-term health complications such as respiratory issues due to smoke inhalation. To mitigate these dangers, it is crucial to implement comprehensive procedures for rapid warning and evacuation. Developing reliable early warning systems that utilize satellite monitoring, drones, and weather forecasts can help alert communities to emerging threats. Local authorities should communicate through various channels, including SMS alerts, social media and community radio, to ensure that messages everyone effectively.

Effective communication and coordination among local fire departments, law enforcement, and emergency management agencies are vital for an orderly and safe evacuation process. After evacuations, providing support affected individuals and families is crucial, including access to medical care, mental health services, and resources for rebuilding. Establishing community networks can further assist residents during recovery.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT
Table 4.110 – Estimated Population Impacted by Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Total Population at Risk		All Elderly Population	Elderly Population at Risk		All Children Population	Children at Risk	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Edgecombe									
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	23,402	3,526	15	4,212	635	15	1,170	176	15
City of Rocky Mount	46,878	4,881	10	9,041	941	10	2,152	224	10
Town of Conetoe	8	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Leggett	177	11	6	36	2	6	6	0	0
Town of Macclesfield	31	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Pinetops	634	216	34	135	46	34	20	7	35
Town of Princeville	1,369	3	0	257	1	0	37	0	0
Town of Sharpsburg	1,167	221	19	174	33	19	94	18	19
Town of Speed	120	4	3	19	1	5	5	0	0
Town of Tarboro	9,478	0	0	2,659	0	0	600	0	0
Town of Whitakers	33	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Edgecombe	83,297	8,863	11	16545	1659	10	4085	425	10
Nash									
Unincorporated Nash County	47,805	7,748	16	8,306	1,346	16	3,290	533	16
Town of Bailey	764	150	20	109	21	19	54	11	20
Town of Castalia	36	3	8	6	0	0	1	0	0
Town of Dortches	1,727	974	56	437	246	56	42	24	57
Town of Middlesex	1,175	4	0	172	1	1	100	0	0
Town of Momeyer	441	1	0	86	0	0	16	0	0
Town of Nashville	5,200	55	1	779	8	1	415	4	1
Town of Red Oak	3,185	138	4	793	34	4	97	4	4
Town of Spring Hope	942	85	9	250	23	9	42	4	10
Subtotal Nash	61,275	9,158	15	10938	1679	15	4057	580	14
Wilson									
Unincorporated Wilson County	31,595	10,222	32	5,698	1,844	32	2,043	661	32
City of Wilson	44,247	3,762	9	8,162	694	9	2,343	199	8
Town of Black Creek	606	111	18	86	16	19	37	7	19
Town of Elm City	888	167	19	190	36	19	68	13	19
Town of Lucama	892	313	35	151	53	35	44	15	34
Town of Saratoga	194	111	57	35	20	57	4	2	50
Town of Sims	499	351	70	152	107	70	29	20	69
Town of Stantonsburg	563	16	3	97	3	3	36	1	3
Subtotal Wilson	79,484	15,053	19	14571	2773	19	4604	918	20
Total Plan	224,056	33,074	15	42054	6111	15	12746	1923	15

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

PROPERTY

Wildfire can cause direct property losses, including damage to buildings, vehicles, landscaped areas, agricultural lands, and livestock. Construction practices and building codes can increase fire resistance and fire safety of structures. Techniques for reducing vulnerability to wildfire include using street design to ensure accessibility to fire trucks, incorporating fire resistant materials in building construction, and using landscaping practices to reduce flammability and the ability for fire to spread.

Table 4.111 details the buildings at risk to wildfire in the N.E.W. Region. The sector facing the greatest risk to wildfire in the N.E.W. Region is critical manufacturing. Table 4.112 provides estimated critical facilities risk.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 4.111 - Estimated Buildings Impacted by Wildfire

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Edgecombe County													
Unincorporated Edgecombe County	14,626	1,792	12	\$166,236,119	320	2	\$55,579,982	29	0	\$26,397,551	2,141	15	\$248,213,651
City of Rocky Mount	28,045	2,583	9	\$300,924,487	232	1	\$292,849,159	77	0	\$136,874,883	2,892	10	\$730,648,529
Town of Conetoe	207	25	12	\$1,934,948	7	3	\$2,657,700	2	1	\$510,363	34	16	\$5,103,012
Town of Leggett	197	9	5	\$828,026	3	2	\$247,224	1	1	\$4,255,661	13	7	\$5,330,911
Town of Macclesfield	320	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Pinetops	1,110	322	29	\$35,941,798	40	4	\$17,312,150	5	0	\$7,127,881	367	33	\$60,381,829
Town of Princeville	1,126	2	0	\$124,577	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$124,577
Town of Sharpsburg	1,613	251	16	\$30,156,324	48	3	\$55,456,840	5	0	\$2,625,817	304	19	\$88,238,980
Town of Speed	205	6	3	\$425,629	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	6	3	\$425,629
Town of Tarboro	5,593	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Town of Whitakers	525	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Subtotal Edgecombe	53,567	4,990	9	\$536,571,908	650	1	\$424,103,055	119	0	\$177,792,156	5,759	11	\$1,138,467,118
Nash County													
Unincorporated Nash County	26,559	3,354	13	\$343,323,519	751	3	\$194,110,168	53	0	\$109,553,879	4,158	16	\$646,987,566
Town of Bailey	1,084	167	15	\$15,296,907	30	3	\$10,398,658	0	0	\$0	197	18	\$25,695,564
Town of Castalia	194	13	7	\$630,831	2	1	\$782,763	1	1	\$2,449,659	16	8	\$3,863,252
Town of Dortches	698	322	46	\$38,688,743	58	8	\$13,965,962	4	1	\$4,268,827	384	55	\$56,923,532
Town of Middlesex	1,209	3	0	\$64,749	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	3	0	\$64,749
Town of Momeryer	476	1	0	\$127,116	1	0	\$44,045	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$171,160
Town of Nashville	3,109	29	1	\$2,106,901	5	0	\$117,586	0	0	\$0	34	1	\$2,224,487

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	All Buildings	Residential Buildings at Risk			Commercial Buildings at Risk			Public Buildings at Risk			Total Buildings at Risk		
	Num	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages	Num	% of Total	Estimated Damages
Town of Red Oak	1,854	71	4	\$12,191,924	7	0	\$257,124	0	0	\$0	78	4	\$12,449,047
Town of Spring Hope	1,374	103	7	\$9,216,491	12	1	\$4,651,455	0	0	\$0	115	8	\$13,867,947
Subtotal Nash	36,557	4,063	11	\$421,647,181	866	2	\$224,327,761	58	0	\$116,272,365	4,987	14	\$762,247,304
Wilson County													
Unincorporated Wilson County	16,273	4,329	27	\$467,645,551	916	6	\$466,702,806	85	1	\$69,211,119	5,330	33	\$1,003,559,476
City of Wilson	22,151	1,636	7	\$184,955,037	221	1	\$284,128,738	57	0	\$51,856,963	1,914	9	\$520,940,739
Town of Black Creek	876	146	17	\$12,991,385	17	2	\$1,509,087	4	0	\$941,330	167	19	\$15,441,802
Town of Elm City	1,135	182	16	\$18,335,127	26	2	\$36,819,671	11	1	\$9,776,039	219	19	\$64,930,837
Town of Lucama	1,107	346	31	\$31,728,035	37	3	\$7,308,337	9	1	\$7,033,985	392	35	\$46,070,357
Town of Saratoga	522	263	50	\$26,464,264	21	4	\$2,256,806	9	2	\$4,195,437	293	56	\$32,916,507
Town of Sims	498	296	59	\$30,198,703	44	9	\$18,463,735	11	2	\$6,005,157	351	70	\$54,667,595
Town of Stantonsburg	635	15	2	\$1,784,512	6	1	\$360,444	0	0	\$0	21	3	\$2,144,957
Subtotal Wilson	43,197	7,213	17	\$774,102,614	1,288	3	\$817,549,624	186	0	\$149,020,030	8,687	20	\$1,740,672,270
Total Region	133,321	16,266	12	\$1,732,321,703	2,804	2	\$1,465,980,440	363	0	\$443,084,551	19,433	15	\$3,641,386,692

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.112 – Critical Facilities at Risk to Wildfire

Sector	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
Banking and Finance	8	\$3,162,897
Commercial Facilities	849	\$677,896,988
Critical Manufacturing	271	\$755,477,410
Defense Industrial Base	2	\$42,616,867
Emergency Services	8	\$7,882,364
Energy	9	\$226,279,565
Food and Agriculture	1,798	\$152,928,666
Government Facilities	146	\$219,316,431
Healthcare and Public Health	7	\$5,546,077
Transportation Systems	102	\$43,960,778
All Categories	3,200	\$2,135,068,043

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

ENVIRONMENT

Wildfires have the potential to destroy forest and forage resources and damage natural habitats. Wildfire can also damage agricultural crops on private land. Wildfire is part of a natural process, however, and the environment will return to its original state in time.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.113 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of wildfire.

Table 4.113 – Consequence Analysis - Wildfire

Category	Consequences
Public	In addition to the potential for fatalities, wildfire and the resulting diminished air quality pose health risks. Exposure to wildfire smoke can cause serious health problems within a community, including asthma attacks and pneumonia, and can worsen chronic heart and lung diseases. Vulnerable populations include children, the elderly, people with respiratory problems or with heart disease. Even healthy citizens may experience minor symptoms, such as sore throats and itchy eyes.
Responders	Public and firefighter safety is the first priority in all wildland fire management activities. Wildfires are a real threat to the health and safety of the emergency services. Most fire-fighters in rural areas are 'retained'. This means that they are part-time and can be called away from their normal work to attend to fires.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Wildfire events can result in a loss of power which may impact operations. Downed trees, power lines and damaged road conditions may prevent access to critical facilities and/or emergency equipment.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Wildfires frequently damage community infrastructure, including roadways, communication networks and facilities, power lines, and water distribution systems. Restoring basic services is critical and a top priority. Efforts to restore roadways include the costs of maintenance and damage assessment teams, field data collection, and replacement or repair costs. Direct impacts to municipal water supply may occur through contamination of ash and debris during the fire, destruction of aboveground distribution lines, and soil erosion

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Category	Consequences
	or debris deposits into waterways after the fire. Utilities and communications repairs are also necessary for equipment damaged by a fire. This includes power lines, transformers, cell phone towers, and phone lines.
Environment	Wildfires cause damage to the natural environment, killing vegetation and animals. The risk of floods and debris flows increases after wildfires due to the exposure of bare ground and the loss of vegetation. In addition, the secondary effects of wildfires, including erosion, landslides, introduction of invasive species, and changes in water quality, are often more disastrous than the fire itself.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Wildfires can have significant short-term and long-term effects on the local economy. Wildfires, and extreme fire danger, may reduce recreation and tourism in and near the fires. If aesthetics are impaired, local property values can decline. Extensive fire damage to trees can significantly alter the timber supply, both through a short-term surplus from timber salvage and a longer-term decline while the trees regrow. Water supplies can be degraded by post-fire erosion and stream sedimentation. Wildfires can also have positive effects on local economies. Positive effects come from economic activity generated in the community during fire suppression and post-fire rebuilding. These may include forestry support work, such as building fire lines and performing other defenses, or providing firefighting teams with food, ice, and amenities such as temporary shelters and washing machines.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Wildfire events may cause issues with public confidence because they have very visible impacts on the community. Public confidence in the jurisdiction's governance may be influenced by actions taken pre-disaster to mitigate and prepare for impacts, including the amount of public education provided; efforts to provide warning to residents; response efforts; and recovery.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes wildfire hazard risk by jurisdiction. Spatial extent ratings were based on the proportion of area within the Functional WUI. Impact ratings were based on fire intensity data from SWRA. No jurisdictions have significant clusters of moderate to high fire intensity; therefore, all jurisdictions were assigned a rating of 2. Probability ratings were determined based on burn probability data from SWRA. Jurisdictions with clusters of moderate burn probability were assigned a rating of 3; all other jurisdictions were assigned a probability of 2.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Edgecombe County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Rocky Mount	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Conetoe	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Leggett	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Macclesfield	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Pinetops	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Princeville	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Sharpsburg	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Speed	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Tarboro	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Whitakers	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Nash County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Bailey	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Castalia	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Dortches	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Middlesex	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Momeyer	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Nashville	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Red Oak	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Spring Hope	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Wilson County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Wilson	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Black Creek	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Elm City	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Lucama	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Saratoga	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Sims	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Stantonsburg	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M

4.5.11 CYBER THREAT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

The State of North Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan defines cyber attacks as “deliberate attacks on information technology systems in an attempt to gain illegal access to a computer, or purposely cause damage.” Cyber-attacks use malicious code to alter computer operations or data. The vulnerability of computer systems to attacks is a growing concern as people and institutions become more dependent upon networked technologies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that “cyber intrusions are becoming more commonplace, more dangerous, and more sophisticated,” with implications for private- and public-sector networks.

There are many types of cyber-attacks. Among the most common is a direct denial of service, or DDoS attack. This is when a server or website will be queried or pinged rapidly with information requests, overloading the system and causing it to crash.

Malware, or malicious software, can cause numerous problems once on a computer or network, from taking control of users’ machines to discreetly sending out confidential information. Ransomware is a specific type of malware that blocks access to digital files and demands a payment to release them. Hospitals, school districts, state and local governments, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and even individuals can be targeted by ransomware.

Cyber spying or espionage is the act of illicitly obtaining intellectual property, government secrets, or other confidential digital information, and often is associated with attacks carried out by professional agents working on behalf of a foreign government or corporation. According to cybersecurity firm Symantec, in 2016 “...the world of cyber espionage experienced a notable shift towards more overt activity, designed to destabilize and disrupt targeted organizations and countries.”

Major data breaches - when hackers gain access to large amounts of personal, sensitive, or confidential information - have become increasingly common. The Symantec report says more than seven billion identities have been exposed in data breaches over the last eight years. In addition to networked systems, data breaches can occur due to the mishandling of external drives, as has been the case with losses of some state employee data.

Cyber crime can refer to any of the above incidents when motivated primarily by financial gain or other criminal intent.

The most severe type of attack is cyber terrorism, which aims to disrupt or damage systems in order to cause fear, injury, and loss to advance a political agenda.

The North Carolina State Bureau of investigation’ Computer Crime Unit helps law enforcement across North Carolina solve sophisticated crimes involving digital evidence.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 4 – More than one week

LOCATION

Cyber disruption events can occur and/or impact virtually any location in the state where computing devices are used. Incidents may involve a single location or multiple geographic areas. A disruption can have far-reaching effects beyond the location of the targeted system; disruptions that occur far outside the region can still impact people, businesses, and institutions within the region.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

EXTENT

The extent or magnitude/severity of a cyber disruption event is variable depending on the nature of the event. A disruption affecting a small, isolated system could impact only a few functions/processes. Disruptions of large, integrated systems could impact many functions/processes, as well as many individuals that rely on those systems.

There is no universally accepted scale to quantify the severity of cyber-attacks. The strength of a DDoS attack is sometimes explained in terms of a data transmission rate. One of the largest DDoS disruptions ever, which brought down some of the internet's most popular sites on October 21, 2016, peaked at 1.2 terabytes per second.

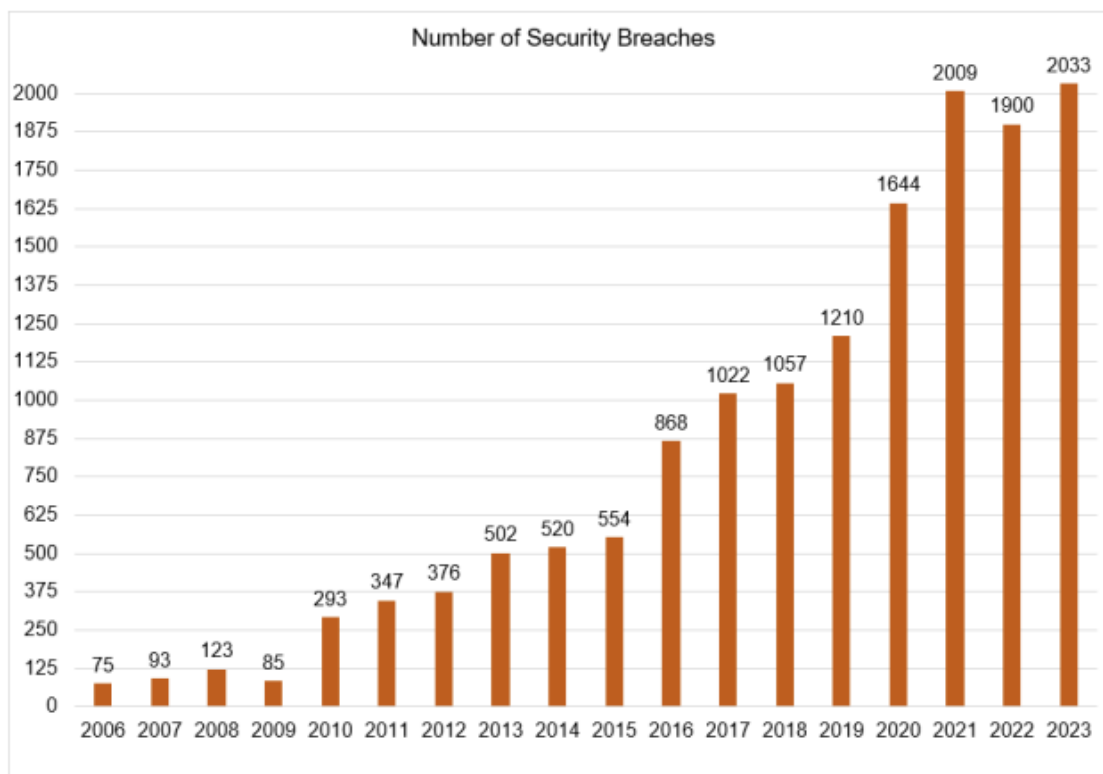
Data breaches are often described in terms of the number of records or identities exposed.

Impact: 2 – Limited

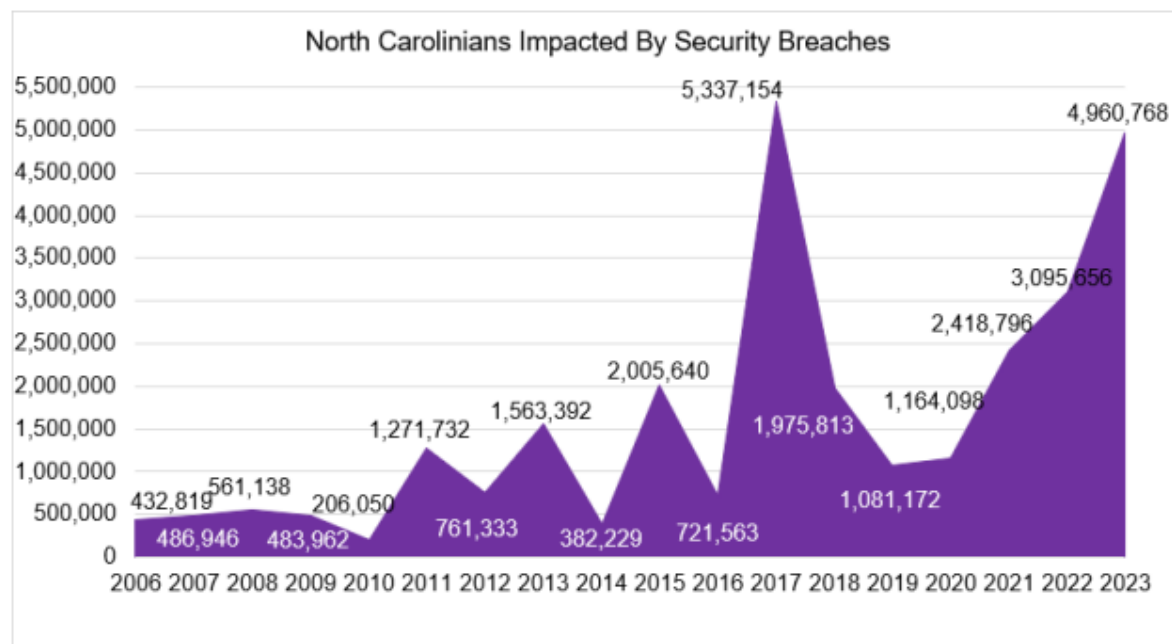
HISTORICAL OCCURENCES

In North Carolina, businesses and organizations that experience data breaches are required to report the breach and the information that was compromised to the NC Department of Justice (DOJ). In 2023, the DOJ received 2,033 data breach notices from organizations according to their annual Data Breach Report. These breaches impacted more than 4.9 million North Carolinians – the second highest number of people impacted in a single year. Additionally, in 2023, hacking-related breaches were at a record high, causing 80 percent of all reported breaches. The report noted that most security breaches impacted general businesses (50%), healthcare industries (14%), and financial services/insurance (23%). It is common for these types of industries to collect many kinds of personal information, making them prime targets for hacking.

Figure 4.45 – Number of Security Breaches in North Carolina



Source: North Carolina Department of Justice

Figure 4.46 – North Carolinians Impacted by Security Breaches

Note: In 2017, Equifax experienced the largest-ever data breach in history affecting nearly 5 million North Carolinians, resulting in a high number of people having their information compromised that year.

Source: North Carolina Department of Justice

The Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, a nonprofit organization based in San Diego, maintains a timeline of 17,552 unique data breaches resulting from computer hacking incidents in the United States from 2002-2023. The database lists 359 data breaches on file in North Carolina, totaling 16,588,348 records breached since 2005. The only reported cyberattack on local government in the N.E.W. Region occurred in December of 2022 and affected Nash and Edgecombe counties. These counties experienced a cyber-attack on their public records software, Cott Systems. The ransomware attack left each county locked out of their online records and unable to issue marriage licenses or conduct real estate recordings for several days.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURENCE

Cyber attacks occur daily, but most have negligible impacts at the local or regional level. The possibility of a larger disruption affecting systems within the region is a constant threat, but it is difficult to quantify the exact probability due to such highly variable factors as the type of attack and intent of the attacker. Minor attacks against business and government systems have become a commonplace occurrence but are usually stopped with minimal impact. Similarly, data breaches impacting the information of residents of the N.E.W. Region are almost certain to happen in coming years. While attacks targeting local government systems in the N.E.W. Region have occurred in the last few years, no significant data breaches happened, and local governments restored their operating systems in a short period of time. Because minor breaches have occurred, major attacks or breaches are possible.

Probability: 2 – Possible

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

As discussed above, the impacts from a cyber attack vary greatly depending on the nature, severity, and success of the attack.

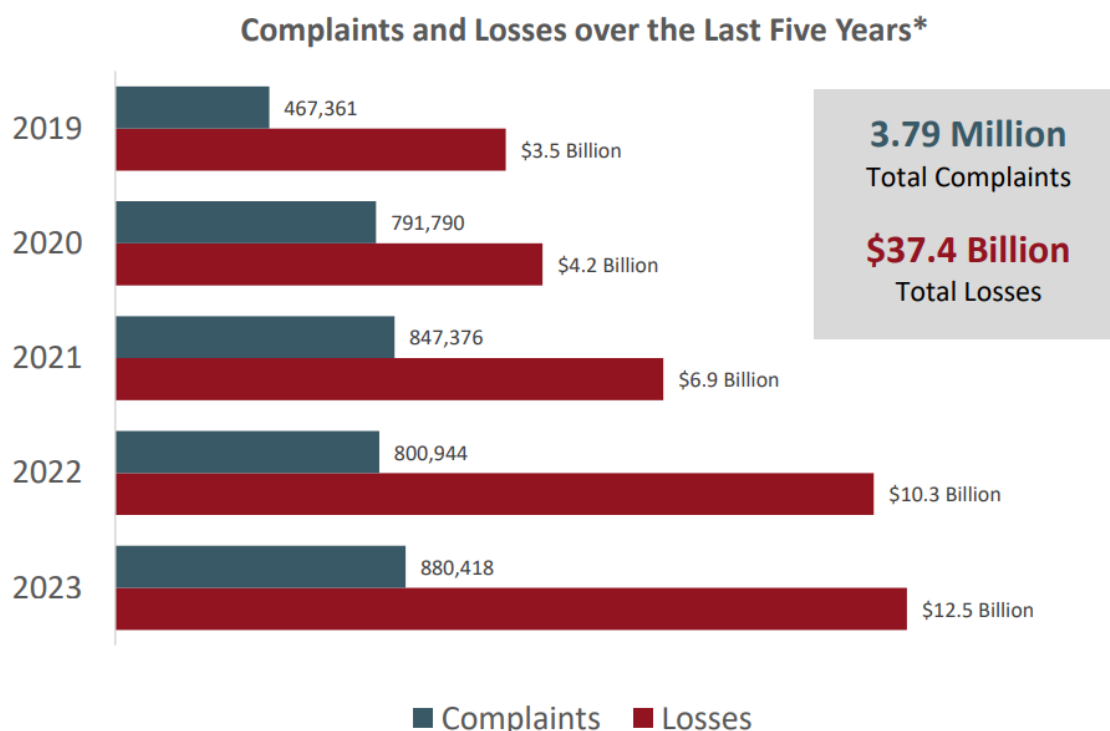
METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Vulnerability to cyber attacks was assessed based on past occurrences nationally and internationally as well as publicly available information on these vulnerabilities, as well as attacks occurring in the region.

PEOPLE

Cyber-attacks can have a significant cumulative economic impact. According to the Internet Crime Complaint Center run by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. experienced a loss of \$37.4 billion between the years 2019 to 2023. Economic losses associated with cybercrime increased every year during this five-year period as shown in Figure 4.47.

Figure 4.47 – 2019-2023 Complaints and Losses due to Cybercrime in the U.S.



Source: Internet Crime Complaint Center

Businesses continue to use evolving technologies to improve operations, and increasingly, personal and financial information is stored and transferred online. Phishing scams have reached an all-time high in 2022, up 60 percent from 2020 with over 1 million attacks in the first quarter of 2022 alone.

Consumers continued usage of online services, such as banking and shopping, increase vulnerability to personal and financial information theft or manipulation. Between 2016 and 2021, Americans lost more than \$9 billion to lost or stolen financial information.

In recent years, cyber criminals have begun to target hospitals, which create a significant health and safety concern. For example, in 2024, a ransomware attack targeted Ascension, the third largest health system in the U.S. that provides care to over 6 million people each year. This ransomware attack took down Ascension's computer system, and nurses were left scrambling to find paper backups of medical history and prescribed medications. This attack undoubtedly slowed down the hospital system and forced

Ascension facilities to redirect patients to other providers. The Ascension computer system was down for 37 days, and the hospital spent \$130 million in response to the attack.

It should be noted that direct injuries or fatalities from cyber-attacks would generally only be possible from a major cyber terrorist attack against critical infrastructure.

PROPERTY

Short of a major cyber terrorist attack against critical infrastructure, property damage from cyber-attacks is typically limited to computer systems. However, infrastructure attacks using social engineering temporarily disabled the Colonial Pipeline, risking access to oil products across the East Coast.

ENVIRONMENT

A major cyber terrorism attack could potentially impact the environment by triggering a release of hazardous materials, or by causing an accident involving hazardous materials by disrupting traffic-control devices.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.114 summarizes the potential consequences of a cyber threat.

Table 4.114

Category	Consequences
Public	Cyber attacks can impact personal data and accounts. Injuries or fatalities could potentially result from a major cyber terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure.
Responders	Cyber attacks can impact personal data and accounts. Injuries or fatalities could potentially result from a major cyber terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Agencies that rely on electronic backup of critical files are vulnerable. The delivery of services can be impacted since governments rely, to a great extent, upon electronic delivery of services.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Rare. Most attacks affect only data and computer systems. Sabotage of utilities and infrastructure from a major cyber terrorist attacks could potentially result in system failures that damage property on a scale equal with natural disasters. Facilities and infrastructure may become unusable as a result of a cyber-attack.
Environment	Rare. A major attack could theoretically result in a hazardous materials release.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Could greatly affect the economy. In an electronic-based commerce society, any disruption to daily activities can have disastrous impacts to the economy. It is difficult to measure the true extent of the impact.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	The government's inability to protect critical systems or confidential personal data could impact public confidence. An attack could raise questions regarding the security of using electronic systems for government services.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes cyber threat risk by jurisdiction. Cyber threat risk is uniform across the planning area; there is no variation in risk by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
<i>All Jurisdictions</i>	2	2	2	4	4	2.4	M

4.5.12 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Generally, a hazardous material is a substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness. Hazardous substances may also pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous material incidents can occur while a hazardous substance is stored at a fixed facility, or while the substance is being transported along a road corridor or railroad line or via an enclosed pipeline or other linear infrastructure.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) all have responsibilities relating to the transportation, storage, and use of hazardous substances and waste. The EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), is a primary source of information on the use and storage of hazardous substances, as well as data regarding spills and releases.

Hazardous substances are typically divided into the following classes:

- Explosives
- Compressed gases: flammable, non-flammable compressed, poisonous
- Flammable or combustible liquids
- Flammable solids: spontaneously combustible, dangerous when wet
- Oxidizers and organic peroxides
- Toxic materials: poisonous material, infectious agents
- Radioactive material
- Corrosive material: destruction of human skin, corrodes steel

It is common to see hazardous materials releases as escalating incidents resulting from other hazards such as floods, wildfires, and earthquakes that may cause containment systems to fail or affect transportation infrastructure. The release of hazardous materials can greatly complicate or even eclipse the response to the natural hazards disaster that caused the spill.

FIXED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

A fixed hazardous materials incident is the accidental release of chemical substances or mixtures during production or handling at a fixed facility. While these incidents can sometimes involve large quantities of materials, their locations can be more easily predicted and monitored.

TRANSPORTATION HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

A transportation hazardous materials incident is the accidental release of chemical substances or mixtures during transport. Transportation Hazardous Materials Incidents in the N.E.W. Region can occur during highway or air transport. Highway accidents involving hazardous materials pose a great potential for public exposures. Both nearby populations and motorists can be impacted and become exposed by accidents and releases. If airplanes carrying hazardous cargo crash, or otherwise leak contaminated cargo, populations and the environment in the impacted area can become exposed.

PIPELINE INCIDENT

A pipeline transportation incident occurs when a break in a pipeline creates the potential for an explosion or leak of a dangerous substance (oil, gas, etc.) possibly requiring evacuation. An underground pipeline incident can be caused by environmental disruption, accidental damage, or sabotage. Incidents can range from a small, slow leak to a large rupture where an explosion is possible. Inspection and maintenance of the pipeline system along with marked gas line locations and an early warning and response procedure can lessen the risk to those near the pipelines.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 2 – Less than 24 hours

LOCATION

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program run by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains a database of industrial facilities across the country and the type and quantity of toxic chemicals they release. The program also tracks pollution prevention activities and which facilities are reducing toxic releases. The Toxic Release Inventory reports 26 total sites with hazardous materials in the planning area, 7 in Edgecombe County, 11 in Nash County, and 8 in Wilson County. These sites are listed in Table 4.115 with locations shown in Figure 4.48 through Figure 4.50.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) maintains an inventory of the location of all gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines as well as liquid natural gas plants and hazardous liquid breakout tanks. The location of pipelines and pipeline infrastructure in the N.E.W. Region are shown in Figure 4.51 through Figure 4.53.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

Table 4.115 – Toxic Release Inventory Sites, N.E.W. Region

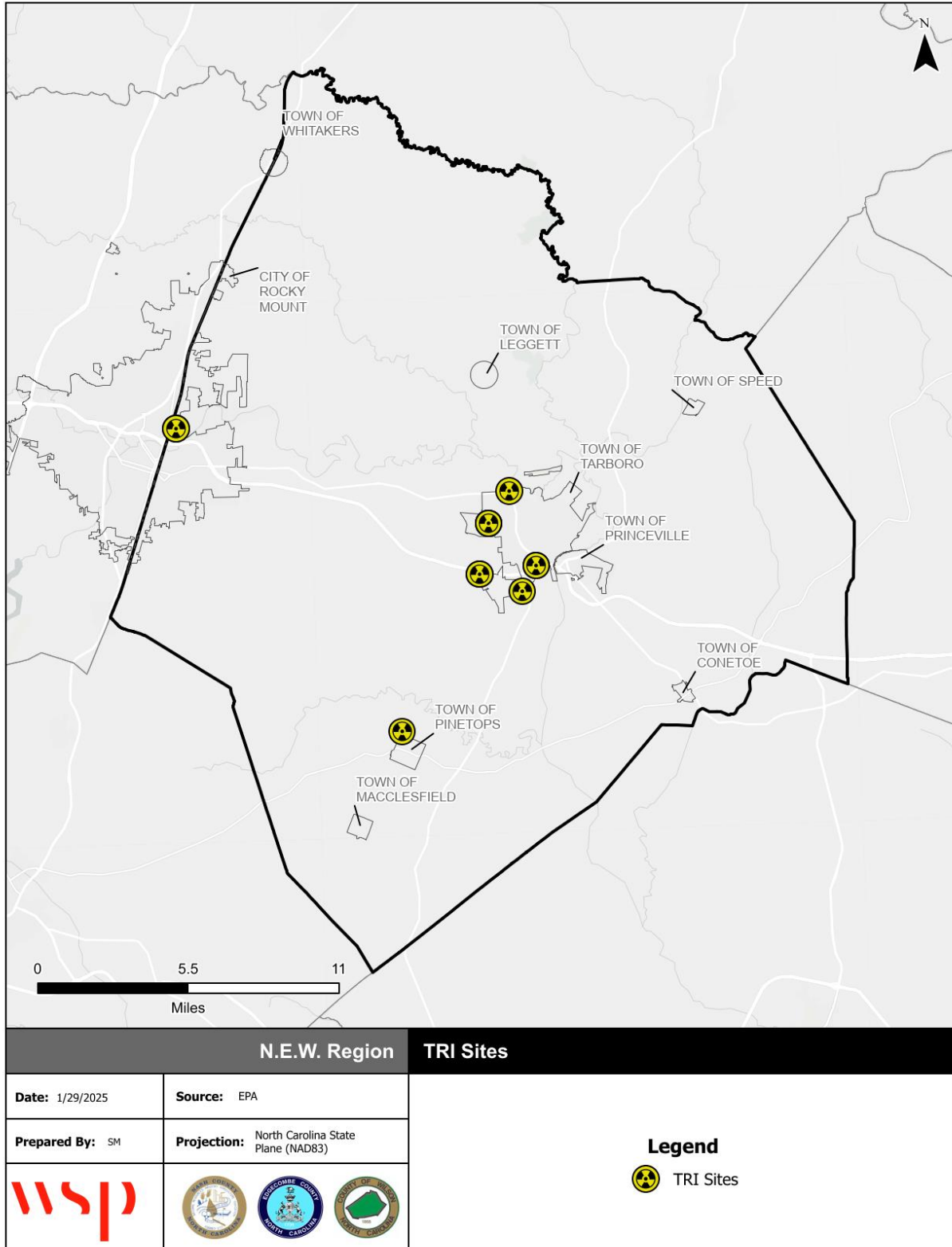
Facility Name	City	Industry Sector	Chemicals Present
Edgecombe County			
ABB INC	Pinetops	Computers and Electronic Products	Lead
HC COMPOSITES LLC	Tarboro	Transportation Equipment	Styrene and Methyl methacrylate
HITACHI ASTEMO INDIANA INC.	Tarboro	Transportation Equipment	Toluene and Lead
JOHNSON CONTROLS INC	Tarboro	Fabricated Metals	Certain glycol ethers
LS CABLE & SYSTEM U.S.A., INC.	Tarboro	Primary Metals	Zinc compounds, Lead compounds, and Copper
SARA LEE FROZEN BAKERY LLC	Tarboro	Food	Nitrate compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution)
SEPRO DISTRIBUTION CENTER	Rocky Mount	Chemicals	Triclopyr-triethylammonium salt and Copper/Copper Compounds
Nash County			
AMERICAN COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT INC	Nashville	Computers and Electronic Products	Lead compounds
CLAYTON NASHVILLE	Nashville	Wood Products	Diisocyanates
CONSOLIDATED DIESEL CO	Whitakers	Machinery	Ethylene glycol
DRAKA ELEVATOR PRODUCT INC.	Rocky Mount	Electrical Equipment	Antimony compounds

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Facility Name	City	Industry Sector	Chemicals Present
HUBBELL LENOIR CITY ROCKY MOUNT	Rocky Mount	Plastics and Rubber	Lead compounds and Styrene
KABA ILCO CORP	Rocky Mount	Fabricated Metals	Copper And Copper Compounds, Lead and Lead Compounds, Zinc, Nickel and Nickel Compounds, Zinc compounds
NEW STANDARD CORP	Rocky Mount	Fabricated Metals	Lead
PERDUE FOODS LLC - NASHVILLE FEED MILL	Nashville	Food	Manganese compounds, Copper compounds, Zinc compounds
SEPRO RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS	Whitakers	Chemicals	Copper And Copper Compounds
UNIVERSAL LEAF N.A. US INC	Nashville	Tobacco	Nicotine and salts
W&W-AFCO STEEL LLC	Nashville	Fabricated Metals	Manganese
Wilson County			
ALLIANCE ONE INTERNATIONAL INC	Wilson	Tobacco	Nicotine and salts, Ammonia, Lead
ALLIANCE ONE SPECIALTY PRODUCTS LLC	Wilson	Tobacco	Nicotine and salts, Ammonia
ARDAGH GLASS INC	Wilson	Nonmetallic Mineral Product	Sulfuric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size), Lead and Lead Compounds
BRIDGESTONE AMERICAS TIRE OPERATIONS LLC	Wilson	Plastics and Rubber	Cobalt And Cobalt Compounds, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene, Zinc compounds, Lead And Lead Compounds, Polycyclic aromatic compounds
ERGON ASPHALT & EMULSIONS INC. - WILSON	Wilson	Petroleum	Polycyclic aromatic compounds, Lead, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene
KIDDE AEROSPACE & DEFENSE	Wilson	Transportation Equipment	Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301), Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211), Diisocyanates
LINAMAR FORGING CAROLINA	Wilson	Fabricated Metals	Nickel, Manganese, Chromium
RINKER WILSON PIPE	Wilson	Nonmetallic Mineral Product	Lead

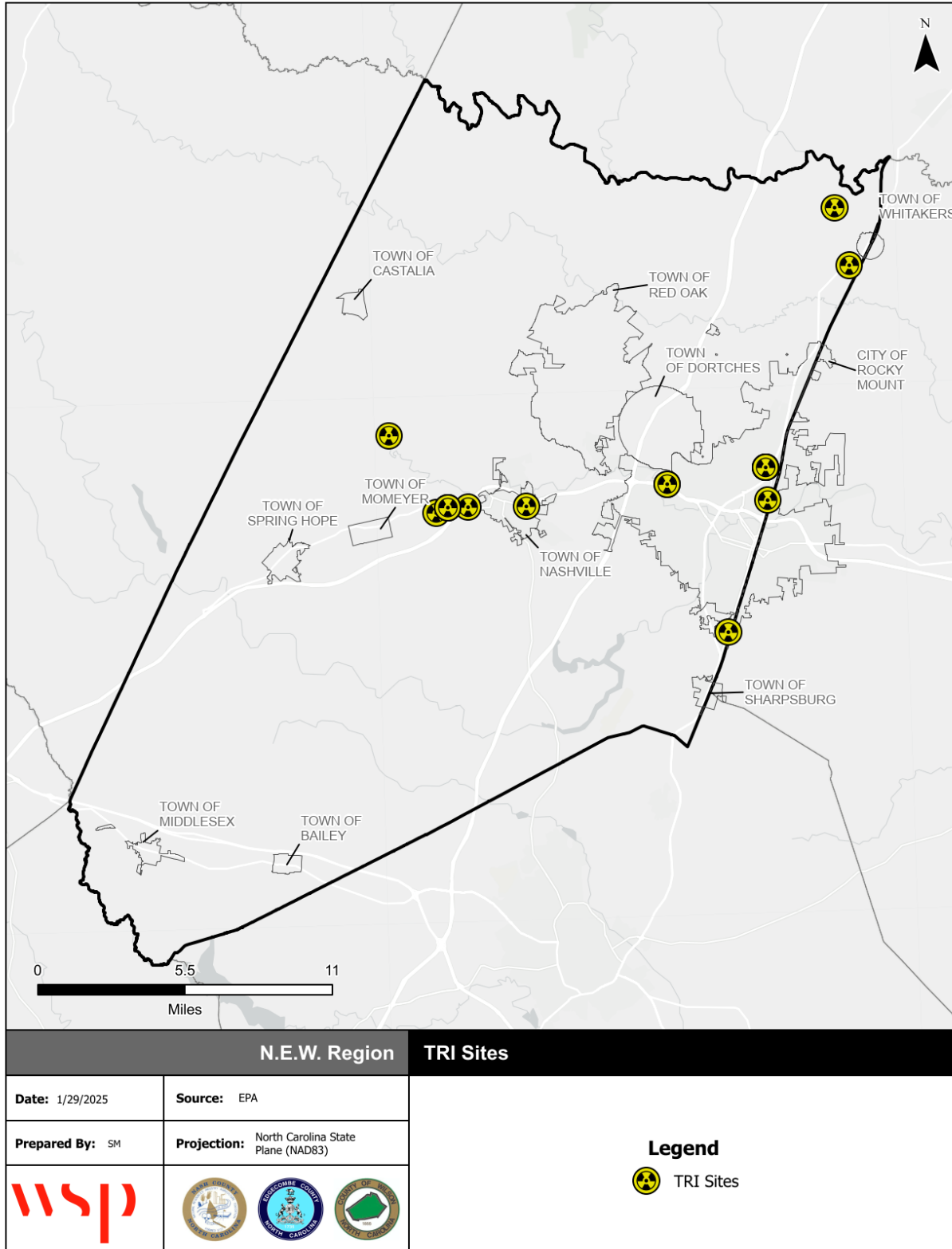
Source: US EPA Toxic Release Inventory

Figure 4.48 - Toxic Release Inventory Sites in Edgecombe County



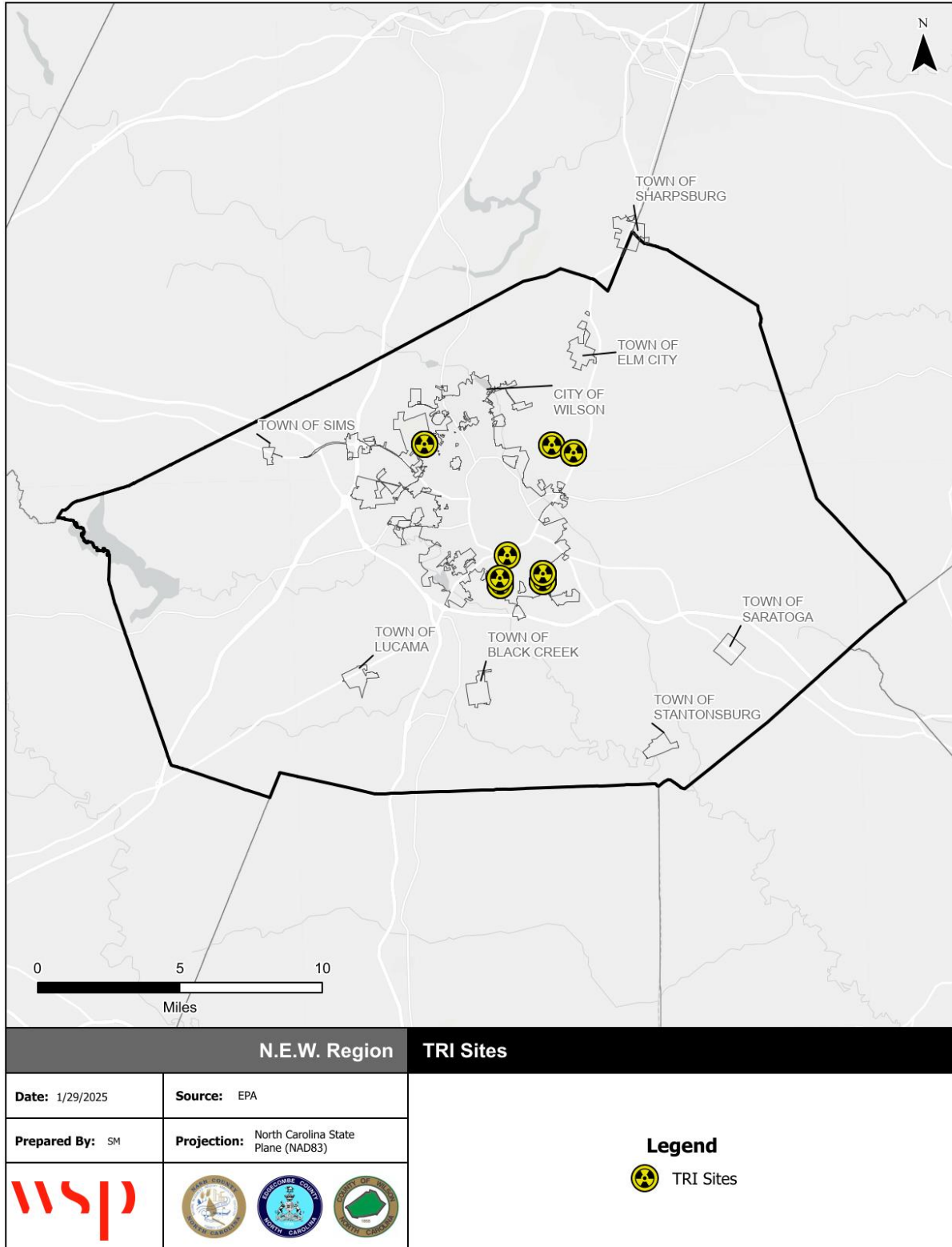
Source: EPA Toxic Release Inventory

Figure 4.49 - Toxic Release Inventory Sites in Nash County



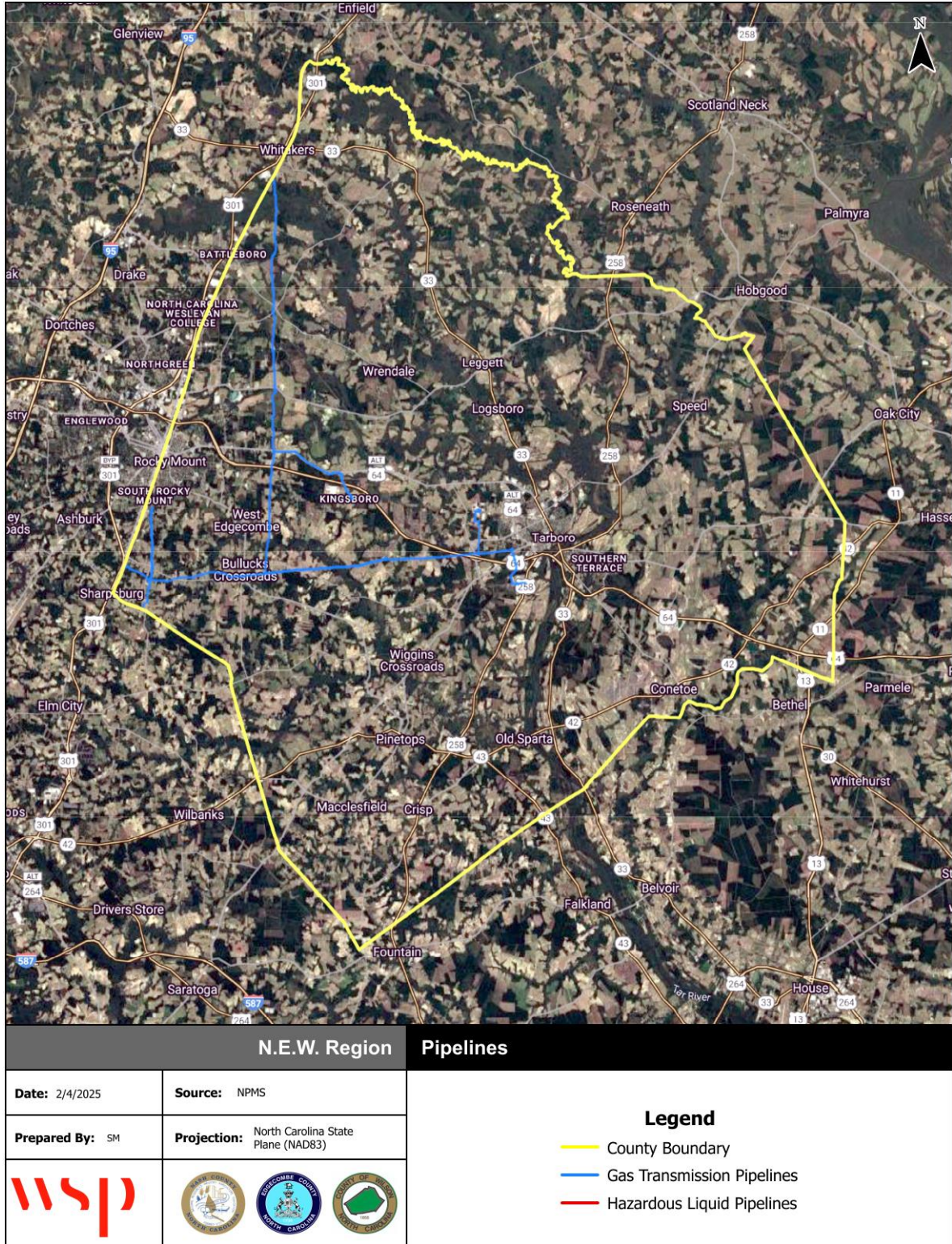
Source: EPA Toxic Release Inventory

Figure 4.50 - Toxic Release Inventory Sites in Wilson County



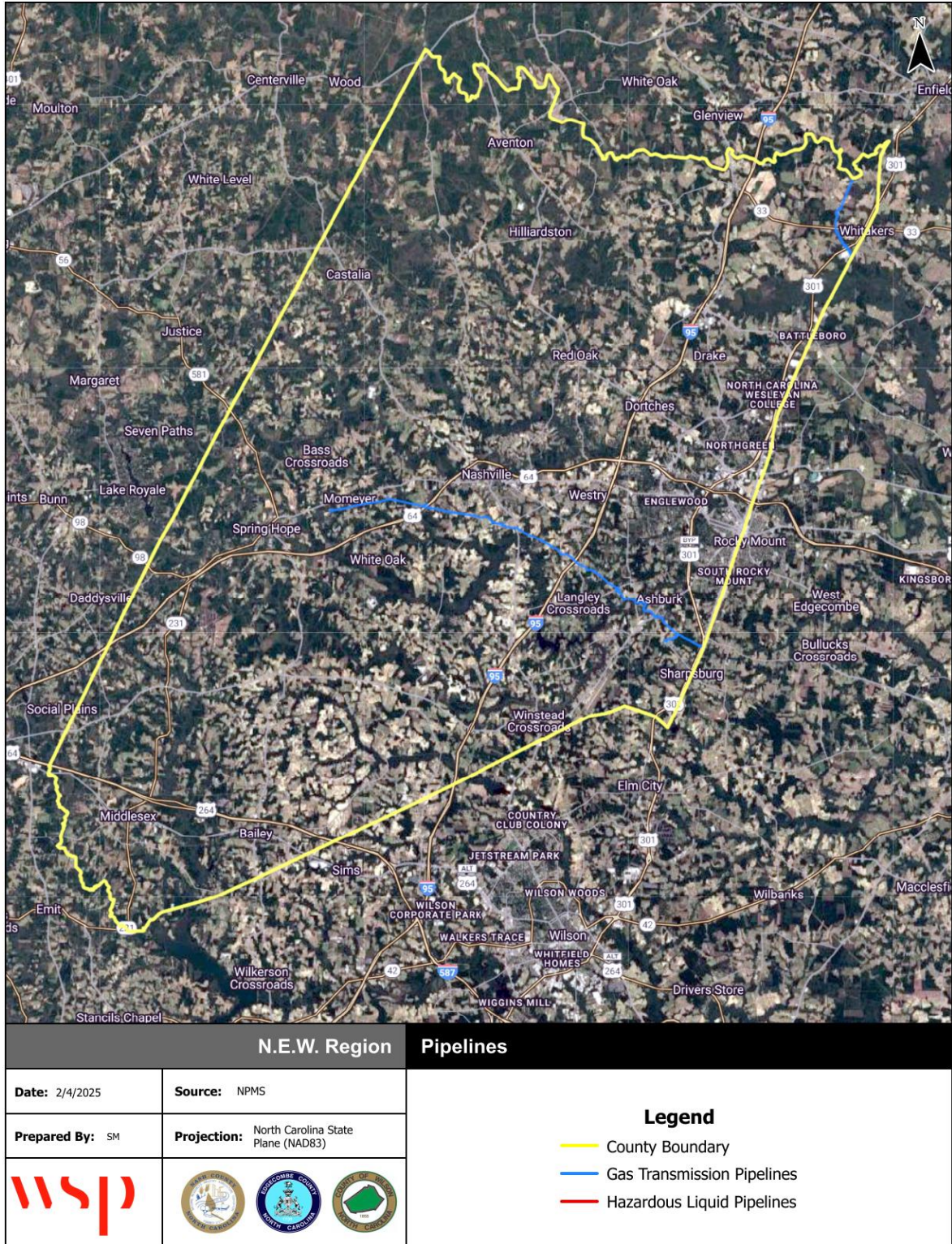
Source: EPA Toxic Release Inventory

Figure 4.51 – Pipelines and Pipeline Infrastructure in Edgecombe County



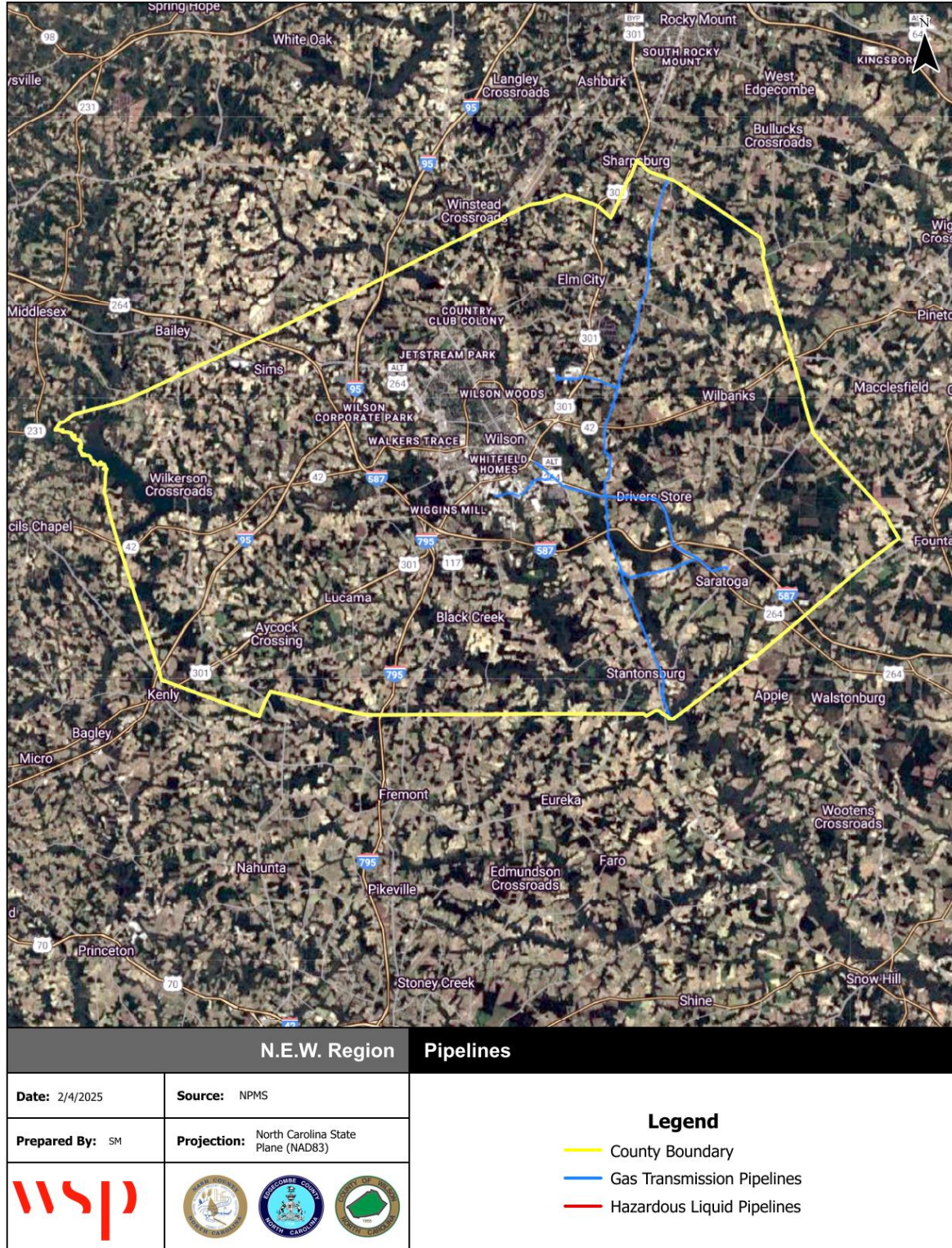
Source: US Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, National Pipeline Mapping System

Figure 4.52 – Pipelines and Pipeline Infrastructure in Nash County



Source: US Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, National Pipeline Mapping System

Figure 4.53 - Pipelines and Pipeline Infrastructure in Wilson County



Source: US Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, National Pipeline Mapping System

EXTENT

The magnitude of a hazardous materials incident can be defined by the material type, the amount released, and the location of the release. The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which records hazardous material incidents across the country, defines a “serious incident” as 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.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURENCES

The USDOT’s PHMSA maintains a database of reported hazardous materials incidents since 1989. According to PHMSA records, there were 223 recorded releases in the N.E.W. Region from 1990 to 2023. These releases are listed in Table 4.116. Of these events, nine (4%) were flagged as serious incidents, shown in Table 4.117. In total, these events caused an estimated \$1,251,462 in damages.

Of the total incidents to occur in the N.E.W. Region, 47.5% occurred in Nash County, 17.0% occurred in Edgecombe County, and 35.4% occurred in Wilson County.

Table 4.116 – Reported Hazardous Materials Incidents by County 1990-2023

Year	Nash County	Edgecombe County	Wilson County	Region Total
1990	5	2	1	8
1991	6	2	1	9
1992	13	2	1	16
1993	9	0	0	9
1994	6	1	2	9
1995	5	1	2	8
1996	4	0	1	5
1997	0	2	0	2
1998	2	1	0	3
1999	1	5	0	6
2000	1	0	1	2
2001	10	0	0	10
2002	1	3	0	4
2003	1	2	0	3
2004	0	1	1	2
2005	1	0	3	4
2006	2	4	2	8
2007	7	3	2	12

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Year	Nash County	Edgecombe County	Wilson County	Region Total
2008	1	1	3	5
2009	2	0	4	6
2010	5	2	6	13
2011	0	1	3	4
2012	0	0	3	3
2013	1	1	1	3
2014	3	2	1	6
2015	4	1	4	9
2016	1	0	7	8
2017	1	0	2	3
2018	0	0	8	8
2019	3	0	4	7
2020	3	1	3	7
2021	2	0	3	5
2022	3	0	3	6
2023	2	0	7	9
Total	106	38	79	223
Avg/Year	3.1	1.1	2.3	6.6

Source: PHMSA Incident Reports, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Incident Reports Database Search

Table 4.117 – Hazardous Material Incidents Classified as Serious 1990-2023

Report Number	Date	Hazard Class	Mode of Transportation	Causes of Failure	Total Damages
I-1991080056	6/14/1991	3	Highway	Unknown	\$1,874
I-1993010621	1/2/1993	8	Rail	Defective Component or Device; Corrosion - Exterior	\$0
I-1995080700	7/14/1995	2.2	Highway	Rollover Accident; Vehicular Crash or Accident Damage	\$156,238
I-1996040385	8/24/1995	2.1	Highway	Rollover Accident; Vehicular Crash or Accident Damage	\$13,000
I-2009050323	4/22/2009	8	Highway	Broken Component or Device; Dropped	\$8,788
E-2013110285	10/19/2013	3	Highway	Rollover Accident	\$282,200
E-2015120518	12/8/2015	3	Highway	Unknown	\$45,500
E-2020120184	11/30/2020	2.1	Highway	Rollover Accident	\$105,005
E-2021010385	12/7/2020	3	Highway	Rollover Accident	\$306,000

Source: PHMSA Incident Reports, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Incident Reports Database Search

The most common materials spilled in the planning area are Class 3 (Flammable Combustible Liquids) and Class 8 (Corrosive). Figure 4.54 describes all nine hazard classes.

Figure 4.54 – Hazardous Materials Classes

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Based on historical occurrences, there have been 9 serious incidents of hazardous materials releases in the 34-year period from 1990 through 2023. Based on this historical data, there is a 26% annual chance of the planning area experiencing a damaging hazardous materials incident.

Probability: 3 – Likely

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

People near facilities storing or transporting hazardous materials are at higher risk of exposure to a release incident. Additionally, any individuals working with or transporting hazardous materials are also at heightened risk. Depending on the materials, they may pose certain health hazards. If hazardous materials contaminate soils or water supply, people may be at risk of exposure through food or water.

PROPERTY

The property impacts of a fixed hazardous facility, such as a chemical processing facility is typically localized to the property where the incident occurs. The impact of a small spill (i.e. liquid spill) may also be limited to the extent of the spill and remediated if needed. While cleanup costs from major spills can be significant, they do not typically cause significant long-term impacts to property.

Impacts of hazardous material incidents on critical facilities are most often limited to the area or facility where they occurred, such as at a transit station, airport, fire station, hospital, or railroad. However, they can cause long-term traffic delays and road closures resulting in major delays in the movement of goods and services. These impacts can spread beyond the planning area to affect neighboring counties, or vice-versa. While cleanup costs from major spills can be significant, they do not typically cause significant long-term impacts to critical facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

Hazardous material incidents may affect a small area at a regulated facility or cover a large area outside such a facility. Widespread effects occur when hazards contaminate the groundwater and eventually the municipal water supply, or they migrate to a major waterway or aquifer. Impacts on wildlife and natural resources can also be significant.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.118 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of hazardous materials incident.

Table 4.118 – Consequence Analysis – Hazardous Materials Incident

Category	Consequences
Public	Contact with hazardous materials could cause serious illness or death. Those living and working closest to hazardous materials sites face the greatest risk of exposure. Exposure may also occur through contamination of food or water supplies.
Responders	Responders face similar risks as the general public but a heightened potential for exposure to hazardous materials.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	A hazardous materials incident may cause temporary road closures or other localized impacts but is unlikely to affect continuity of operations.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Some hazardous materials are flammable, explosive, and/or corrosive, which could result in structural damages to property. Impacts would be highly localized.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Category	Consequences
Environment	Consequences depend on the type of material released. Possible ecological impacts include loss of wildlife, loss of habitat, and degradation of air and/or water quality.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Clean up, remediation, and/or litigation costs may apply. Long-term economic damage is unlikely.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	A hazardous materials incident may affect public confidence if the environmental or health impacts are enduring.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes hazardous material incidents by jurisdiction. Hazardous material incidents are uniform across the planning area; there is no variation in risk by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
<i>All Jurisdictions</i>	3	1	2	4	2	2.2	M

4.5.13 RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

A radiological incident is an occurrence resulting in the release of radiological material at a fixed facility (such as power plants, hospitals, laboratories, etc.) or in transit.

Radiological incidents related to transportation are described as an incident resulting in a release of radioactive material during transportation. Transportation of radioactive materials through North Carolina over the interstate highway system is considered a radiological hazard. The transportation of radioactive material by any means of transport is licensed and regulated by the federal government. As a rule, there are two categories of radioactive materials that are shipped over the interstate highways:

- Low level waste consists of primarily of materials that have been contaminated by low level radioactive substances but pose no serious threat except through long-term exposure. These materials are shipped in sealed drums within placarded trailers. The danger to the public is no more than a wide array of other hazardous materials.
- High level waste, usually in the form of spent fuel from nuclear power plants, is transported in specially constructed casks that are built to withstand a direct hit from a locomotive.

Radiological emergencies at nuclear power plants are divided into classifications. Table 4.119 shows these classifications, as well as descriptions of each.

Table 4.119– Radiological Emergency Classifications

Emergency Classification	Description
Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE)	Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
Alert	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life-threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs)
Site Area Emergency (SAE)	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or hostile action that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; 1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; 2) that prevent effective access to, equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the site boundary.
General Emergency	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or hostile action that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 4 – More than one week

LOCATION

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission defines two emergency planning zones around nuclear plants:

- **Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)** – The EPZ is a 10-mile radius around nuclear facilities. It is also known as the Plume Exposure Pathway. Areas located within this zone are considered to be at highest risk of exposure to radioactive materials. Within this zone, the primary concern is exposure to and inhalation of radioactive contamination. Predetermined action plans within the EPZ are designed to avoid or reduce dose from such exposure. Residents within this zone would be expected to evacuate in the event of an emergency. Other actions such as sheltering, evacuation, and the use of potassium-iodide must be taken to avoid or reduce exposure in the event of a nuclear incident.
- **Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ)** – The IPZ is delineated by a 50-mile radius around nuclear facilities as defined by the federal government. Also known as the Ingestion Exposure Pathway, the IPZ has been designated to mitigate contamination in the human food chain resulting from a radiological accident at a nuclear power facility. Contamination to fresh produce, water supplies, and other food produce may occur when radionuclides are deposited on surfaces.

Harris Nuclear Plant, which is in southwest Wake County, is a single-unit 928-megawatt power plant. The plant began commercial operation in 1987 and now employs approximately 800 people and generates electricity for more than 550,000 homes. Its reactor is a pressurized water reactor and the plant operates with a very high level of security. Figure 4.55 shows nuclear power plants located in or impacting portions of the state, as well as their ingestion pathways.

Figure 4.56 shows the location of the Harris Nuclear Plant and the area that falls within the EPZ and IPZ of the plant. Parts of Nash and Wilson counties are located within the Harris Plant's IPZ.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

Figure 4.55 – Nuclear Power Plants in North Carolina

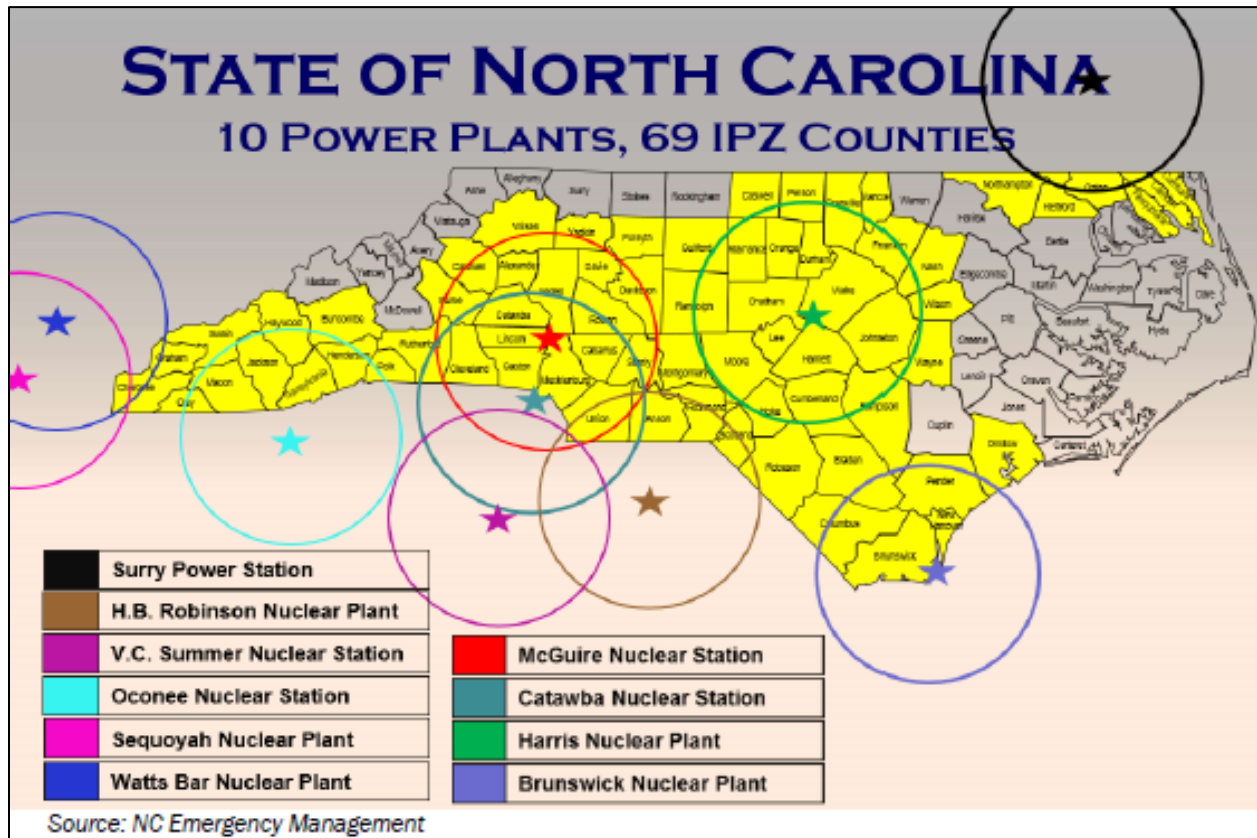
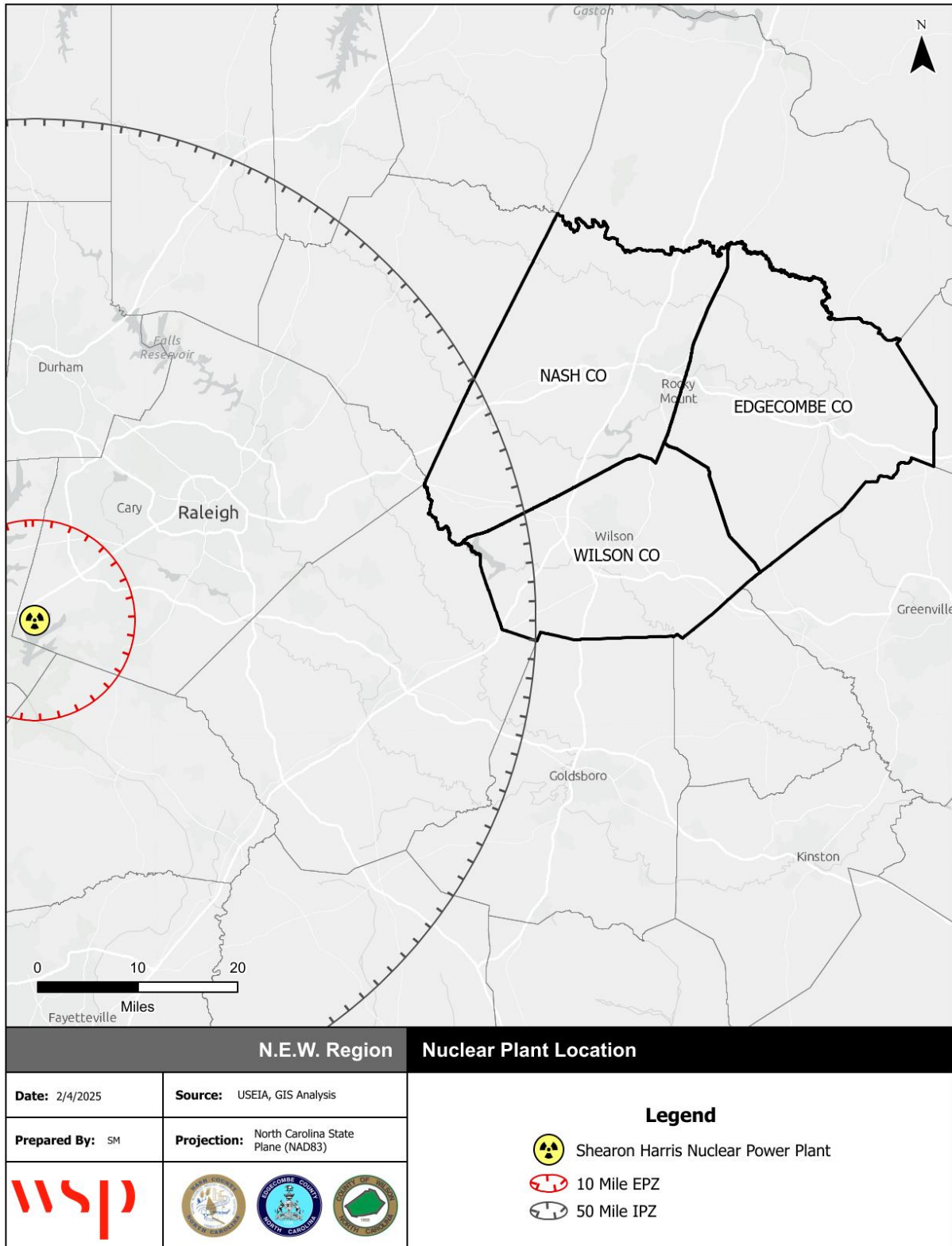


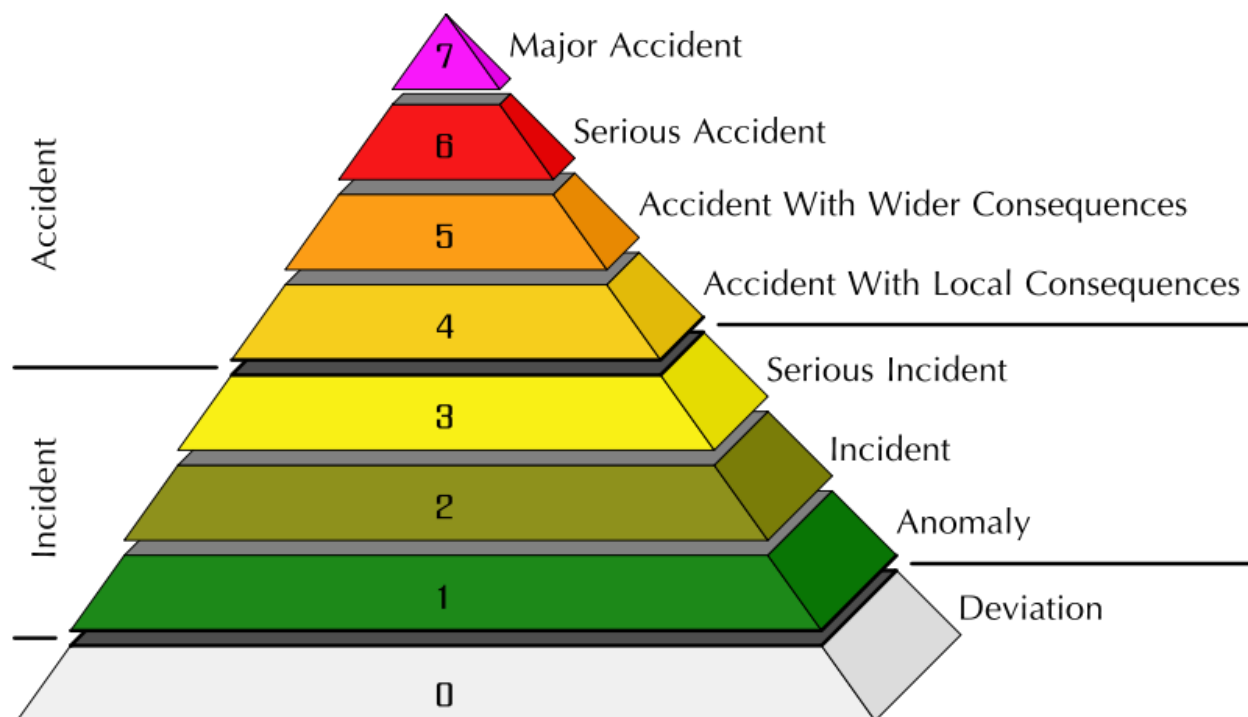
Figure 4.56 – Harris Nuclear Plant Location



US Energy Information Administration, GIS Analysis

EXTENT

The International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) developed the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale to quantify the magnitude of radiological events. This scale is logarithmic, meaning each increasing level represents a 10-fold increase in severity compared to the previous level.



Source: International Atomic Energy Association

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

As reported in the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there have been no major release events in North Carolina nuclear facility. Additionally, the Harris Nuclear Plant is one of only three plants in the country to have had no Nuclear Regulatory Commission findings as of December 2024. However, there have been events that warranted emergency declarations at the Harris Nuclear Plant. Table 4.120 lists emergency declarations at the Harris Nuclear Plant between 1986 and 2023.

Table 4.120 – Emergency Declarations at Harris Nuclear Plant, 1986 – 2023

Emergency Declaration	Date	Description
Alert	08/12/1988	Loss of greater than 50% of main control board (MCB) alarms due to electrical problems; normal power supply to annunciator panel failed and did not transfer to its backup inverter.
Alert	10/09/1988	Fire on “B” Main Electrical Transformer; release of flammable gas in the Protected Area.
Unusual Event	11/28/1986	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) (55 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	11/29/1986	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (58 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	11/30/1986	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (48 lapsed minutes).

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Emergency Declaration	Date	Description
Unusual Event	12/03/1986	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (27 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	12/11/1986	Safety Injection (an Emergency Core Cooling System) actuated while testing electronic circuitry.
Unusual Event	01/27/1987	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (23 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	07/11/1987	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (22 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	07/24/1987	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (32 lapsed minutes).
Unusual Event	07/25/1987	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS (28 lapsed minute).
Unusual Event	02/04/1988	Fire within the Protected Area greater than 10 minutes; smoke observed coming from the motor for the reactor auxiliary building supply fan.
Unusual Event	10/06/1988	RCS leakage in excess of Tech Specs (unidentified leakage > 1.0 gpm).
Unusual Event	10/20/1988	RCS leakage in excess of Tech Specs; pressure operated relief valve opened and admitted RCS inventory to the pressurized relief tank (PRT).
Unusual Event	11/17/1988	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 60 minutes.
Unusual Event	12/01/1988	Reactor coolant system (RCS) leakage in excess of Tech Specs (unidentified leakage > 1.0 gpm).
Unusual Event	12/16/1988	High level alarm on radiological effluent release monitor the (Treated Laundry and Hot Shower high level alarm was set just above background).
Unusual Event	03/13/1989	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 60 minutes.
Unusual Event	01/24/1991	Plant shutdown required by Technical Specifications. Excessive leakage of a containment penetration; leakage discovered during surveillance testing.
Unusual Event	02/15/1991	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 4 hours.
Unusual Event	03/05/1991	Plant shutdown required by Technical Specifications (testing of "A" Reactor Coolant Pump (RCP) electrical protection function).
Unusual Event	04/14/1992	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 4 hours.
Unusual Event	02/06/1993	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 4 hours.
Unusual Event	02/17/1994	Loss of ERFIS computer system to display SPDS for > 4 hours.
Unusual Event	07/22/1994	Loss of both emergency diesel generators - "B" diesel generator was being worked on; in accordance with test procedures, "A" diesel generator is required to be tested within 24 hours following having redundant diesel out-of-service; did not pass test.
Unusual Event	11/05/1995	Unplanned emergency core cooling system (ECCS) discharge to the reactor vessel; reactor trip and safety injection (SI) occurred during the performance of testing.
Unusual Event	12/14/1995	Train derailment on site - while removing empty cask car from the Protected Area, the rail cars were moved onto the Engine Spur to allow passage of the CSX engine on adjacent Plant Spur; cask car shifted; 4 wheels of the car left the rails.
Unusual Event	01/22/1997	Security Event - while working Work Request and Authorization (WR&A), I&C Tech investigation found cut wire in a Turbine Building radiation monitor. Later determined to not be vandalism (i.e., not a security threat).

Emergency Declaration	Date	Description
Unusual Event	04/02/2000	Loss of Emergency Response Facility Information System (ERFIS) computer system to display Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) for more than 4 hours.
Unusual Event	08/23/2011	Seismic activity at the site due to a magnitude 5.8 earthquake near Mineral, VA.

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Radiological hazards are highly unpredictable. Nuclear reactors present the possibility of catastrophic damages, yet the industry is highly regulated and historical precedence suggests an incident is unlikely.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

CLIMATE CHANGE

While climate change does not have a direct impact on radiological incidents, it does increase the likelihood of severe weather events, which could damage nuclear facilities and/or lead to a loss of power or cooling capacity. A 2004 Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS) fact sheet on natural disasters and safety risks at nuclear power stations reviewed past damages at nuclear facilities in the U.S. Highlighted these risks of failure and noted flooding, severe weather, and high wind events as major hazards for nuclear facilities. Flooding can damage critical equipment or spread contamination within a nuclear site. Flooding, severe weather and wind, or wildfires can cause power outages that could compromise nuclear facility operations, including communications, ventilation, and cooling. Additionally, severe droughts could threaten water supply needed to maintain cooling capacity. Therefore, climate change indirectly impacts the likelihood of a radiological incident.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

People within the 50-mile IPZ are at risk of exposure through ingestion of contaminated food and water. Parts of western Wilson County and southwestern Nash County are located within a 50-mile radius, or within the IPZ, of Harris Nuclear Plant.

Low levels of radiation are not considered harmful, but a high exposure to radiation can cause serious illness or death.

PROPERTY

A radiological incident could cause severe damage to the power station itself but would not cause direct property damage outside the station. However, property values could drop substantially if a radiological incident resulted in contamination of nearby areas.

ENVIRONMENT

A radiological incident could result in the spread of radioactive material into the environment, which could contaminate water and food sources and harm animal and plant life. These impacts are lessened the further an area is to the plant site.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.121 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of radiological incident.

Table 4.121 – Consequence Analysis – Radiological Incident

Category	Consequences
Public	High levels of radiation could cause serious illness or death. Those living and working closest to the nuclear station would face the greatest risk of exposure.
Responders	Responders face potential for heightened exposure to radiation, which could cause severe chronic illness and death.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	An incident at the nuclear station could interrupt power generation and cause power shortages. Regular operations would likely be affected by the response effort an event would require.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	The plant itself could be damaged by a radiological incident. Nearby property and facilities could be affected by contamination.
Environment	Water supplies, food crops, and livestock within 50 miles of the nuclear station could be contaminated by radioactive material in the event of a major incident.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	The local economy could be affected if a radiological incident caused contamination of nearby areas. Property values and economic activity could decline as a result.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	A radiological incident would likely cause severe loss of public confidence given that the hazard is human-caused and highly regulated. Public confidence can also be affected by false alarms.

The following table summarizes cyber threat risk by jurisdiction. Cyber threat risk is uniform across the planning area; there is no variation in risk by jurisdiction.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes radiological incidents by jurisdiction. Hazardous material incidents are uniform across the planning area; there is no variation in risk by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
<i>All Jurisdictions</i>	1	3	2	4	4	2.4	M

4.5.14 TERRORISM

HAZARD BACKGROUND

There is no universal globally agreed-upon definition of terrorism. In a broad sense, terrorism is the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

For this analysis, this hazard encompasses the following sub-hazards: enemy attack, biological terrorism, agro-terrorism, chemical terrorism, conventional terrorism, cyber terrorism, radiological terrorism and public disorder. These hazards can occur anywhere and demonstrate unlawful force, violence, and/or threat against persons or property causing intentional harm for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom in violation of the criminal laws of the United States. These actions may cause massive destruction and/or extensive casualties. The threat of terrorism, both international and domestic, is ever present, and an attack can occur when least expected.

Enemy attack is an incident that could cause massive destruction and extensive casualties throughout the world. Some areas could experience direct weapons' effects: blast and heat; others could experience indirect weapons' effect. International political and military activities of other nations are closely monitored by the federal government and the State of North Carolina would be notified of any escalating military threats.

Use of conventional weapons and explosives against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidations, coercion, or ransom is conventional terrorism. Hazard effects are instantaneous; additional secondary devices may be used, lengthening the time duration of the hazard until the attack site is determined to be clear. The extent of damage is determined by the type and quantity of explosive. Effects are generally static other than cascading consequences and incremental structural failures. Conventional terrorism can also include tactical assault or sniping from remote locations.

Biological terrorism is the use of biological agents against persons or property. Liquid or solid contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators or by point of line sources such as munitions, covert deposits and moving sprayers. Biological agents vary in the amount of time they pose a threat. They can be a threat for hours to years depending upon the agent and the conditions in which it exists.

Chemical terrorism involves the use or threat of chemical agents against persons or property. Effects of chemical contaminants are similar to biological agents.

Radiological terrorism is the use of radiological materials against persons or property. Radioactive contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators, or by point of line sources such as munitions, covert deposits and moving sprayers or by the detonation of a nuclear device underground, at the surface, in the air or at high altitude.

Electronic attack using one computer system against another in order to intimidate people or disrupt other systems is a cyber-attack. All governments, businesses and citizens that conduct business utilizing computers face these threats. Cyber-security and critical infrastructure protection are among the most important national security issues facing our country today. The North Carolina State Bureau of investigation' Computer Crime Unit helps law enforcement across North Carolina solve sophisticated crimes involving digital evidence.

Mass demonstrations, or direct conflict by large groups of citizens, as in marches, protest rallies, riots, and non-peaceful strikes are examples of public disorder. These are assembling of people together in a manner to substantially interfere with public peace to constitute a threat, and with use of unlawful force or violence against another person, or causing property damage or attempting to interfere with, disrupting, or

destroying the government, political subdivision, or group of people. Labor strikes and work stoppages are not considered in this hazard unless they escalate into a threat to the community. Vandalism is usually initiated by a small number of individuals and limited to a small target or institution. Most events are within the capacity of local law enforcement.

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) reports 50 active hate groups in North Carolina. Groups located statewide or within the N.E.W. Region are listed in Table 4.122. The SPLC defines a hate group as any group with “beliefs or practices that attack or malign an entire class of people – particularly when the characteristics being maligned are immutable.” It is important to note that inclusion on the SPLC list is not meant to imply that a group advocates or engages in violence or other criminal activity.

Table 4.122 – Hate Groups Active in North Carolina & NEW Region

Group	Type	Location
Active Club	White Nationalist	Statewide
Asatru Folk Assembly	Neo-Volkisch	Statewide
GDL - North Carolina	Antisemitism	Statewide
Identity Dixie	Neo-Confederate	Statewide
III% United Patriots	Militia Movement	Statewide
National Assembly	Sovereign Citizens Movement	Statewide
National Justice Party – North Carolina	White Nationalist	Statewide
North Carolina Moms for America	Antigovernment General	Statewide
North Carolina Parents Involved in Education	Antigovernment General	Statewide
Moms for Liberty – Wilson County	Antigovernmental general	Wilson County
Patriot Front	White Nationalist	Statewide
Tactical Civics – North Carolina	Antigovernment General	Statewide
The American States Assembly	Sovereign Citizens Movement	Statewide

Source: SPLC, <https://www.splcenter.org/hate-map>

A branch of Moms for Liberty is located in Wilson County, and it’s likely that groups found statewide have a footprint in the region.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

Generally, no warning is given for acts of terrorism. Duration is highly variable dependent on weapon, location, etc. but typically lasts a short period of time.

LOCATION

A terror threat could occur at any location in the Region, but are more likely to target highly populated areas, critical infrastructure, or symbolic locations.

Spatial Extent: 2 – Small

EXTENT

The extent of a terrorist incident is tied to many factors, including the attack vector, location, time of day, and other circumstances; for this reason, it is difficult to assess a single definition or conclusion of the extent of “terrorism.” As a general rule, terrorism incidents are targeted to where they can do the most damage and have the maximum impact possible, though this impact is tempered by the weapon used in the attack itself.

Impact: 4 – Catastrophic

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

There are no records of any acts of terrorism in the N.E.W. Region; however, given the unpredictability of these events, past incidents are not necessarily an indicator of future risk. The ability to respond to a terrorist incident is provided by county and community emergency operations plans.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

While difficult to estimate when a deliberate act like terrorism may occur, it can be inferred that the probability of a terrorism attack in any one area in the Region is very low at any given time. When identified, credible threats may increase the probability of an incident; these threats are generally tracked by law enforcement.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Terrorism impacts can vary widely by the type of terror attack suffered. Terror attacks can be chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive.

Vulnerability to terrorism was assessed through hypothetical scenarios. These scenarios were modeled using the Electronic Mass Casualty Assessment and Planning Scenarios (EMCAPS) tool developed by the Johns Hopkins Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the National Center for the Study of Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response.

PEOPLE

People can suffer death or illness as a result of a terrorist attack. Symptoms of illness from a biological or chemical attack may go undetected for days or even weeks. Local healthcare workers may observe a pattern of unusual illness or early warning monitoring systems may detect airborne pathogens. People will face increased risk if a biological or chemical agent is released indoors, as this may result in exposure to a higher concentration of pathogens, whereas agents that are released outdoors would disperse in the direction of the wind. Physical harm from a weapons attack or explosive device is not dependent on location, but risk is greater in areas where higher numbers of people may gather. People could also be affected by an attack on food and water supply. In addition to impacts on physical health, any terrorist attack could cause significant stress and anxiety.

The following hypothetical scenarios illustrate the potential impacts of chemical and explosive attacks on sites in the N.E.W. Region. Two hypothetical sites were chosen to illustrate potential worst-case scenarios. These scenarios were modeled using the Electronic Mass Casualty Assessment and Planning Scenarios (EMCAPS) tool developed by the Johns Hopkins Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the National Center for the Study of Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response.

Scenario #1 – Chemical Attack: Toxic Gas – Chlorine Release

Scenario Overview: A bomb is attached to a tractor trailer tanker carrying compressed chlorine. The entire contents of the tank escape to the atmosphere and the plume spreads to the surrounding area. The hypothetical target for this attack is the Nash UNC Health Care general hospital. The plume spreading and the effect on the population are calculated according to the following input variables: outdoor temperature is 85°F, wind speed is 9 mph, the setting is rural, and the population density is 1,000 persons

per square mile, to account for the population density at the hospital campus. The following assumptions apply:

- 4,850-gallon tank, all contents released through 3-ft hole
- Partly cloudy, no precipitation
- 50% of people in plume area are indoors
- Effects of chlorine on population determined through evaluation of chlorine gas concentration zones, which were determined using ALOHA plume modeling software (see References)
- First effects on humans at concentration = 10 ppm
- Minimum lethal dose = 430 ppm for 30 min
- Median lethal dose (short-term exposure) = 1,000 ppm

Table 4.123 outlines the expected losses based on the above parameters.

Table 4.123 – Estimated Casualties from Chlorine Attack

Injury Description	Population affected
Fatality	31 persons
Eye pain & swelling, headache, restricted airflow – difficulty breathing, coughing, chest pain, lung inflammation and edema, bloody sputum, vomiting, skin irritation, possible chemical burns	44 persons
Eye pain & swelling, headache, throat irritation, rapid breathing, coughing, chest pain, lung inflammation and edema, bloody sputum, vomiting, skin irritation	83 persons
Eye pain & swelling, headache, throat irritation, rapid breathing, coughing, chest pain, skin irritation	171 persons
Eye irritation, headache, throat irritation, coughing, skin irritation	217 persons
Eye irritation, headache, coughing, skin irritation	164 persons
Total impacted population	710 persons
“Worried Well” Cases (assumed to be 9x affected population)	6,390 persons
Cost of Decontamination @ \$12/person (assumes all persons with skin injuries will require decontamination and approximately 1/10 of the worried well will demand to be decontaminated). Total persons treated = 3,616	\$16,188

Source: EMCAPS tool

Scenario #2 – IED: Truck Bomb

Scenario Overview: An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) utilizing an ammonium nitrate/fuel oil (ANFO) mixture is carried in a cargo truck to a populated area and detonated. The hypothetical target for this attack is the train station in downtown Rocky Mount. The bomb size is assumed to be 500 lbs ANFO and the population density is 1 person per 100 square feet, equivalent to a lightly crowded pedestrian area as might be found at the station. It is assumed that the explosion takes place in a relatively open area outside the station. The following assumptions apply:

- ANFO - TNT equivalence = 0.82
- Blast pressure damage impact taken from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 921 Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations - 2001 Edition, Table 18.13.3.1[b]
- Buildings and other physical structures are not considered in these calculations

Table 4.124 outlines the expected losses based on the above parameters.

Table 4.124 – Estimated Casualties from IED Attack

Injury Description	Population
Fatality	86 persons
Traumatic Injuries	151 persons
Urgent Care Injuries	745 persons
Injuries not Requiring Hospitalization	279 persons

Source: EMCAPS tool

Expected symptoms and injuries would include impact injuries (pulmonary blast), pulmonary contusion, barotrauma, fractures (internal, compound, spinal), smoke inhalation, GI blast injury (edema, hemorrhage, rupture), auditory blast injury (partial or total loss of hearing), lacerations, shrapnel, debris penetrations (glass, metal, etc.) and burns. Transportation would be limited or inaccessible near the blast, and services and utilities could be unavailable.

PROPERTY

The potential for damage to property is highly dependent on the type of attack. Buildings and infrastructure may be damaged by an explosive device or by contamination from a biological or chemical attack. Impacts are generally highly localized to the target of the attack.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental impacts are also dependent on the type of attack. Impacts could be negligible or could require major clean-up and remediation.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.125 summarizes the potential consequences of a terror attack.

Table 4.125 – Consequence Analysis – Terrorism

Category	Consequences
Public	Illness, injury, or fatality are possible; these impacts would be highly localized to the attack. Widespread stress and psychological suffering may occur. Human impacts may be long-term based on attack vector.
Responders	Injuries; fatalities are possible. Responders face increased risks during an effort to stop an attack or rescue others while an attack is underway. Potential impacts to response capabilities may result from an attack.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Potential impacts to continuity of operations due to attack impacts; delays in providing services; impacts tied to attack vector
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Impacted roads; downed power lines and power loss; utility disruption. Several key critical sites could be targeted in an attack, causing cascading impacts to daily life in the region
Environment	Water and food supply could be contaminated by a biological or chemical attack. Remediation could be required.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	The local economy could be disrupted, depending on the location and scale of an attack.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Category	Consequences
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Loss of public confidence likely should an attack be carried out; additional loss of confidence and trust may result if response and recovery are not swift and effective

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISIDITION

The following table summarizes terrorism risk by jurisdiction. Terrorism risk is uniform across the planning area; there is no variation in risk by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
<i>All Jurisdictions</i>	1	4	2	4	1	2.4	M

4.6 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD RISK

PRIORITY RISK INDEX

As discussed in Section 4.3 Risk Assessment Methodology and Assumptions, the Priority Risk Index was used to rate each hazard on a set of risk criteria and determine an overall standardized score for each hazard. For some hazards, PRI ratings vary by jurisdiction. In these cases, the overall PRI rating reflects the highest risk that applies to the region. The conclusions drawn from this process are summarized below by classifying hazards into three categories—high, moderate, or low risk—based on the assigned risk value. General assumptions for high, moderate, and low risk hazards are described below, and hazard risk ratings are summarized in Table 4.126.

- **High Risk** – Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread.
- **Medium Risk** – Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.
- **Low Risk** – Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal. This is not a priority hazard.

Table 4.126 – Summary of Hazard Risk Classification

High Risk (≥ 3.0)	Excessive Heat Flooding Hurricane & Tropical Storm Severe Winter Weather
Moderate Risk (2.0 – 2.9)	Dam & Levee Failure Wildfire Drought Tornadoes & Thunderstorm Radiological Incident Cyber Threat Hazardous Substances Terrorism
Low Risk (< 2.0)	Earthquake Sinkhole

Table 4.127 summarizes the degree of risk assigned to each identified hazard using the PRI method. Where PRI ratings varied by jurisdiction, the range is shown. Additionally, where a hazard encompasses several sub-hazards, the PRI rating for each sub-hazard is provided.

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 4.127 – Summary of PRI Results

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Dam & Levee Failure ¹	Unlikely-Possible	Limited-Critical	Negligible	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 1 week	1.8-2.4
Drought ¹	Likely	Minor-Limited	Large	More than 24 hrs	More than 1 week	2.5-2.8
Earthquake	Unlikely	Minor	Large	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	1.9
Excessive Heat	Highly Likely	Critical	Large	More than 24 hrs	Less than 1 week	3.3
Flooding ¹	Possible-Likely	Critical	Small-Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5-3.0
Hurricane and Tropical Storm ¹	Likely	Critical-Catastrophic	Large	More than 24 hrs	Less than 1 week	3.0-3.3
Tornadoes ²	Likely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Thunderstorm: Hail ²	Highly Likely	Minor	Negligible	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hours	2.2
Thunderstorm: Lightning ²	Highly Likely	Minor	Negligible	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	2.2
Thunderstorm: Winds ^{1, 2}	Highly Likely	Minor-Limited	Large	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	2.8-3.1
Thunderstorm: Fog ²	Possible	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	1.8
Severe Winter Storm	Highly Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 hrs	Less than 1 week	3.0
Sinkhole	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hours	1.6
Wildfire ¹	Possible-Likely	Limited	Moderate	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 1 week	2.5-2.8
Cyber Threat	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 hrs	More than 1 week	2.4
Hazardous Materials Incident	Likely	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 24 hrs	2.2
Radiological Incident	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hrs	More than 1 week	2.4
Terrorism	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Small	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	2.4

¹Note: PRI ratings for this hazard vary by jurisdiction. The range of ratings are shown here.

²Note: This is a sub-hazard of the Tornadoes & Thunderstorms hazard. The overall hazard rating is an average of these sub-hazards.

5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section discusses the capability of the communities in the N.E.W. Region to implement hazard mitigation activities. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 5.1 Overview
 - 5.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment
 - 5.3 Capability Assessment Findings
 - 5.4 Conclusions on Local Capability
-

5.1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of conducting a 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. As in any planning process, it is important to try to establish which goals, objectives, and actions are feasible, based on an understanding of the organizational capacity of those agencies or departments tasked with their implementation. A capability assessment helps to determine which mitigation actions are practical and 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, and programs already in place; and 2) an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. Careful examination of local capabilities will detect any existing gaps, shortfalls, or weaknesses with ongoing government activities that could hinder proposed mitigation activities and possibly exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. The capability assessment also highlights the positive mitigation measures already in place or being implemented at the local government level, which should continue to be supported and enhanced through future mitigation efforts.

The capability assessment completed for the N.E.W. Region serves as a critical planning step toward developing an effective mitigation strategy. Coupled with the risk assessment, the capability assessment helps identify and target effective goals, objectives, and mitigation actions that are realistically achievable under given local conditions.

5.2 CONDUCTING THE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This capability assessment was originally developed using feedback from the HMPC in 2020 through a detailed Local Capability Self-Assessment worksheet and updated based on best available data in 2025. The self-assessment requested information on a variety of "capability indicators" such as existing local plans, policies, programs, or ordinances that contribute to and/or hinder the region's ability to implement hazard mitigation actions. Other indicators included information related to the region's fiscal, administrative, and technical capabilities, such as access to local budgetary and personnel resources for mitigation purposes, and existing education and outreach programs that can be used to promote mitigation. Communities were also asked to comment on the current political climate with respect to hazard mitigation, an important consideration for any local planning or decision-making process.

The survey results provide an extensive and consolidated inventory of existing local plans, ordinances, programs, and resources in place or under development. With this information, inferences can be made about the overall effect on hazard loss reduction in each community. In completing the survey, local

officials were also asked to rate their jurisdiction's specific capabilities. The survey instrument thereby not only helps accurately assess the degree of local capability, but it also serves as a good source of introspection for counties and local jurisdictions that want to improve their capabilities. Identified gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts can be recast as opportunities for specific actions to be proposed as part of the mitigation strategy.

The information provided in response to the survey questionnaire 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. Additional points were added based on the jurisdiction's self-assessment of their own planning and regulatory capability, administrative and technical capability, fiscal capability, education and outreach capability, and political capability.

Using this scoring methodology, a total score 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 nothing more than a general assessment of local government capability. In combination with the narrative responses provided by local officials, the results of this capability assessment provide critical information for developing an effective and meaningful mitigation strategy.

5.3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The findings of the capability assessment are summarized in this plan to provide insight into the relevant capacity of the N.E.W. Planning Area to implement hazard mitigation activities. All information is based upon the input provided by local government officials through the Local Capability Self-Assessment.

5.3.1 PLANNING AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY

Planning and regulatory capability is based on the implementation of plans, ordinances, and programs that demonstrate a local jurisdiction's commitment to guiding and managing 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. Regulatory capability also includes 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. Although some conflicts can arise, these planning initiatives generally present significant opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation principles and practices into the local decision-making process.

Table 5.1 provides a summary of the relevant local plans, ordinances, and programs already in place or under development for the N.E.W. region. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given item is currently in place and being implemented. A plus sign (+) indicates that a jurisdiction is covered for that item under a county-implemented version. Each of these local plans, ordinances, and programs should be considered available mechanisms for incorporating the requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

SECTION 5: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT
Table 5.1 – Relevant Plans, Ordinances, and Programs

Jurisdiction	Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comprehensive Land Use Plan	Floodplain Management Plan	Open Space Management Plan	Stormwater Management Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	SARA Title III Plan	Radiological Emergency Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Capital Improvements Plan	Economic Development Plan	Historic Preservation Plan	Transportation Plan	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Unified Development Ordinance	Post-Disaster Redev. Ordinance	Building Code	Fire Code	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System
Edgecombe County	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				+		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rocky Mount	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		+	✓	+		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conetoe	✓			+		+	+				+		+			✓	*					+	+	✓	✓	
Leggett	✓			+		+	+				+		+			✓	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Macclesfield	✓	✓		+		+	+				+		+			+	✓	✓				+	+	✓	✓	
Pinetops	✓			+		+	+				+		+			✓	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Princeville	✓	✓		✓		+	+				✓		+		✓	✓	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Sharpsburg	✓	✓		+		+					+	✓	+			✓	✓	✓	✓			+	+	+	+	
Speed	✓			+		+	+				+		+			✓	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Tarboro	✓	✓	✓	+	✓	✓			✓	✓	+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whitakers	✓			+		+	+				+	✓	+			✓	✓	✓				+	+	✓	✓	
Nash County	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bailey	✓	✓		+		+	+				+		+				✓	✓				+	+	✓		
Castalia	✓			+		+	+				+		+			+	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Dortches	✓	✓				+					+		+		✓	+	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	
Middlesex	✓			+		+	+				+		+			+	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Momeyer	✓					✓	+		✓		+		+			✓	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	

SECTION 5: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comprehensive Land Use Plan	Floodplain Management Plan	Open Space Management Plan	Stormwater Management Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	SARA Title III Plan	Radiological Emergency Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Capital Improvements Plan	Economic Development Plan	Historic Preservation Plan	Transportation Plan	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Zoning Ordinance	Subdivision Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Unified Development Ordinance	Post-Disaster Redev. Ordinance	Building Code	Fire Code	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System
Nashville	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					+	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			+	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red Oak	✓	✓		+		+	+				+		+			+	✓					+	+	✓	✓	
Spring Hope	✓	✓		+		+				+	+		+			✓	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	
Wilson County	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	+	✓	✓	
Wilson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	+	+		+	+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Creek	✓					+	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+			+	+	✓	✓	
Elm City	✓					+	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+			+	+	✓	✓	
Lucama	✓	✓				+	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	
Saratoga	✓					+	+		+	+	+	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	
Sims	✓	✓				+	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+			+	+	✓	✓	
Stantonsburg	✓					+					+	✓	+			✓	✓	✓	✓			+	+	✓	✓	

A more detailed discussion on the region's planning and regulatory capability follows, along with the incorporation of additional information based on the narrative comments provided by local officials in response to the survey questionnaire.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Hazard mitigation is widely recognized as one of the four primary phases of emergency management, as is shown in Figure 5.1. In reality, mitigation is interconnected with all other phases and is an essential component of effective preparedness, response, and recovery. Opportunities to reduce potential losses through mitigation practices are most often implemented before a disaster event, such as through the elevation of flood-prone structures or by regular enforcement of policies that regulate development. However, mitigation opportunities can also be identified during immediate preparedness or response activities, such as installing storm shutters in advance of a hurricane. Furthermore, incorporating mitigation during the long-term recovery and redevelopment process following a disaster event is what enables a community to become more resilient.

Figure 5.1 – The Four Phases of Emergency Management



Planning for each phase is a critical part of a comprehensive emergency management program and a key to the successful implementation of hazard mitigation actions. As such, the Local Capability Self-Assessment asked several questions across a range of emergency management plans to assess the region's willingness to plan and their level of technical planning proficiency.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

A hazard mitigation plan is a community's blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural, and in some cases 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.

- All participating jurisdictions in this regional planning effort have previously been covered by the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

A disaster recovery plan serves to guide the physical, social, environmental, and economic recovery and reconstruction process following a disaster event. 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.

- All jurisdictions are covered by county-level Resilient Redevelopment Plans developed after Hurricane Matthew.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

An emergency operations plan outlines responsibilities and how resources will be deployed during and following an emergency or disaster.

- All jurisdictions are covered by the county-level Emergency Operations Plans.

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.

- Ten of the participating jurisdictions have a continuity of operations plan in place.

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, even though they may not be designed as such. The Local Capability Self-Assessment asked questions regarding general planning capabilities and the degree to which hazard mitigation is integrated into other ongoing planning efforts in the region.

COMPREHENSIVE/GENERAL PLAN

A comprehensive land use plan, or general 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.

- 15 of the 28 participating jurisdictions have a comprehensive land use plan in place or are covered under a county plan. Nash County, the Town of Nashville, Wilson County, and the City of Wilson each updated their comprehensive plans within the last five years.

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.

- Half of the participating jurisdictions have a capital improvements plan in place.

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.

- Three participating jurisdictions have an historic preservation plan in place.

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 a given 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.

- All participating jurisdictions have a zoning ordinance in place.

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.

- 20 participating jurisdictions have a subdivision ordinance in place.

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.

- All participating jurisdictions have building codes in place.

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). 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 expectation 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 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.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Flooding represents the greatest natural hazard facing the nation, yet the tools available to reduce the impacts associated with flooding 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 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 for implementing and sustaining an effective hazard mitigation program. It is therefore used as part of this capability 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 be protected from damage by a 100-year flood event, and that new development in the floodplain not exacerbate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

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 their community.

Table 5.2 provides NFIP policy and claim information for each participating jurisdiction in the N.E.W. region.

All but one jurisdiction in the region participate in the NFIP and will continue to comply with all required provisions of the program. Floodplain management is managed through zoning ordinances, building code restrictions, and the county and municipal building inspection programs. Flood damage prevention regulations are adopted and enforced by county building inspection programs for several smaller communities. 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 Town of Bailey does not participate in the NFIP. The Town is located entirely in the unshaded Zone X.

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

An additional indicator of floodplain management capability is active participation in the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an incentive-based program that encourages communities to undertake defined flood mitigation activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP. Each of the CRS mitigation activities is assigned a point value. As a community earns points and reaches identified thresholds, they can apply for an improved CRS class. Class ratings, which range from 10 to 1 and increase on 500-point increments, are tied to flood insurance premium reductions. Every class improvement earns an additional 5 percent discount for NFIP policyholders, with a starting discount of 5 percent for Class 9 communities and a maximum possible discount of 45 percent for Class 1 communities.

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 intended to make the CRS more user friendly, and extensive technical assistance available for communities who request it.

- Four jurisdictions—Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Wilson, and Nashville—participate in the Community Rating System. Each community's CRS Class is shown in the table below.

Table 5.2 – NFIP Policy and Claim Information

Jurisdiction	Date of Initial FIRM/FHBM	NFIP Entry Date	Current CRS Class	Current Effective Map Date
Edgecombe County	11/29/74	08/03/81	-	06/02/15
Rocky Mount	03/01/74	05/01/78	6	06/18/13
Conetoe	01/09/74	04/04/00	-	09/19/07
Leggett	07/01/77	12/20/99	-	06/02/15
Macclesfield	12/28/73	03/25/80	-	06/02/15
Pinetops	01/09/74	03/28/80	-	06/02/15
Princeville	07/25/75	04/15/80		06/02/15
Sharpsburg	11/03/04	07/03/90	-	06/18/13
Speed	12/28/73	07/02/87	-	06/02/15
Tarboro	02/15/74	01/05/78	7	06/02/15
Whitakers	05/24/74	04/15/80	-	06/18/13
Nash County	06/01/78	06/01/78	-	07/07/14
Bailey	-	-	-	-
Castalia	11/03/04	03/25/08	-	NSFHA
Dortches	11/03/04	12/29/05	-	07/03/07
Middlesex	01/20/82	03/19/99	-	07/07/14
Momeyer	11/03/04	12/29/05	-	NSFHA
Nashville	06/28/74	01/17/86	8	06/18/13
Red Oak	01/20/82	01/22/99	-	06/18/13
Spring Hope	11/03/04	04/30/13	-	06/18/13
Wilson County	03/10/78	01/12/83	-	06/20/18
Wilson	11/29/74	07/19/82	5	04/16/13
Black Creek	11/03/04	11/04/04	-	04/16/13
Elm City	11/03/04	11/03/04	-	12/02/05
Lucama	11/03/04	11/03/04	-	04/16/13
Saratoga	11/03/04	10/17/08	-	NSFHA
Sims	01/12/79	05/24/13	-	04/16/13
Stantonsburg	10/03/75	09/01/89	-	04/16/13

Source: FEMA Community Status Book, 2025

Note: The Town of Bailey does not participate in the NFIP because the entire Town is in the unshaded Zone X.

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 all but one municipality participating in this hazard mitigation plan also participate in the NFIP and they all have adopted flood damage prevention regulations and have appointed floodplain managers to oversee enforcement and implementation of the ordinance.

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.

- 3 of the 28 participating jurisdictions have a floodplain management plan in place. These communities may be referencing a stand-alone plan, but this hazard mitigation plan follows the 10 steps of the CRS Activity 510 Floodplain Management Plan process and provides a similar framework for flood mitigation; therefore, all jurisdictions have planned for floodplain management through this planning process.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE PROCEDURES

The NFIP requires that participating communities regulate and enforce substantial damage and substantial improvement procedures such that, at a minimum, buildings that are damaged to 50 percent or more of their market value or improved by 50 percent or more of their market value are required to be brought into compliance with flood damage prevention regulations for new development, such as being elevated to the freeboard requirement. Procedures followed by the participating jurisdictions in the N.E.W. Region are outlined below.

The communities' Floodplain Administrators are responsible for managing and enforcing substantial damage requirements and making substantial damage determinations for existing buildings and structures, as outlined in each communities' flood damage prevention ordinance. Below is a list of communities' Floodplain Administrators. Several smaller communities coordinate with their respective counties to administer floodplain management requirements.

- Edgecombe County: Zoning Administrator
Note: Edgecombe County also coordinates with the Towns of Leggett, Princeville, Conetoe, Speed, Macclesfield, and Pinetops on permitting and provides inspection services for these communities.
- City of Rocky Mount: Director of Development Services
- Town of Tarboro: Town Manager or designee
- Town of Sharpsburg: Mayor
- Nash County: Zoning Administrator
Note: Nash County coordinates with the Towns of Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeryer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers for the issuance of construction permits and construction inspections.
- Town of Nashville: Planning Director
- Town of Spring Hope: Town Manager
- Wilson County: Planning Director
Note: Wilson County coordinates with the Towns of Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, and Stantonsburg on permitting and inspections.
- City of Wilson: Zoning Administrator
- Town of Saratoga: Mayor
- Town of Stantonsburg: Town Manager

Following a disaster, towns in the N.E.W. Region coordinate with their respective counties to conduct substantial damage and substantial improvement determinations. The City of Rocky Mount and the City of Wilson manage substantial damage determinations independently. Post-disaster procedures are summarized by county and city below:

- Nash County completes damage assessments for all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, except for Rocky Mount. Damage assessment teams include the tax appraiser and building inspector to assess building damage. Damaged buildings are logged in the permitting system so that when homeowners apply for permits, the County is aware that the building is substantially damaged. In cases where a power shut off is required due to the level of damage incurred, this acts as an additional tool for catching and enforcing substantial damage requirements, as an inspection is required before power can be restored to a damaged structure.
- Edgecombe County handles all damage assessments for the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the county. If a building is damaged, planning and inspections sends a planner out to inspect the property. Depending on the level of damage, the property is flagged for further assessment to make a substantial damage determination. Substantially damaged properties are logged and saved in a spreadsheet that gets shared to other county departments and the State.
- The City of Rocky Mount conducts damage assessments post-disaster and shares determinations with the counties and state. Substantially damaged properties are flagged for enforcement during the permitting process. Rocky Mount uses cost of construction as a flag to determine if a property requires further inspection.
- Wilson County completes damage assessments for all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, except for the City of Wilson. Wilson County sends damage assessment teams to conduct inspections and estimate losses. Substantial damage determinations are made by tax office and inspections personnel, and Wilson County Development Services supports enforcement through permitting and inspections. The County is instituting a damage assessment tool such as Survey123 to allow damage assessment teams to upload picture and information by address into the County's GIS system to streamline this process and support identification and enforcement of substantial damage requirements.
- The City of Wilson conducts post-event damage assessments and provides these assessments to the County to share with the State. Substantially damaged buildings are flagged in the City's permitting system for enforcement when the property owner applies for a permit for repair.

Substantial damage and substantial improvement requirements are also enforced during permitting for repairs or improvements. 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 substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator of Nash County, Edgecombe County, and Wilson County, in coordination with their respective Building Official, shall follow the procedures outlined below:

- 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;
- 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;
- Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- 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 the flood damage prevention ordinance is required.

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.

- 6 of the 28 participating jurisdictions have an open space management plan in place or under development.

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.

- 4 of the 28 participating jurisdictions have a stormwater management plan in place or under development.

5.3.2 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 Local Capability Self-Assessment was used to capture information on administrative and technical capability through the identification of available staff and personnel resources.

Table 5.3 provides a summary of the Local Capability Self-Assessment results for the 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.

Note that while all but one jurisdiction are participants in the NFIP, several jurisdictions do not have a local floodplain manager. In these cases, due to the limited capacity of these small jurisdictions, the County is the designated floodplain administrator for the jurisdiction.

Table 5.3 – Relevant Staff/Personnel Resources

Jurisdiction	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	Building Official	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 HAZUS	Resource development staff or grant writers	Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Warning systems/services	Mutual Aid Agreements
Edgecombe County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Rocky Mount	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Conetoe						✓			✓					✓
Town of Leggett													✓	
Town of Macclesfield													✓	✓
Town of Pinetops											✓		✓	✓
Town of Princeville						✓			✓				✓	
Town of Sharpsburg	✓												✓	✓
Town of Speed									✓				✓	✓
Town of Tarboro	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Town of Whitakers						✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
Nash County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Town of Bailey														✓
Town of Castalia						✓						✓	✓	
Town of Dortches									✓					
Town of Middlesex		✓				✓					✓	✓		✓
Town of Momeryer														✓
Town of Nashville	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SECTION 5: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	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	Building Official	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 HAZUS	Resource development staff or grant writers	Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Warning systems/services	Mutual Aid Agreements
Town of Red Oak												✓	✓	✓
Town of Spring Hope	✓	✓												✓
Wilson County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Wilson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Black Creek									✓					✓
Town of Elm City									✓					✓
Town of Lucama									✓					✓
Town of Saratoga	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Town of Sims									✓					✓
Town of Stantonsburg	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

5.3.3 FISCAL CAPABILITY

The ability of a local government to implement mitigation actions is often dependent on the amount of money available. 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 houses, which can require a substantial commitment from local, state, and federal funding sources.

The Local Capability Self-Assessment was used to capture information on the region's fiscal capability through the identification of locally available financial resources.

Table 5.4 provides a summary of the results for the 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).

Table 5.4 – Relevant Fiscal Resources

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvement Programming	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Special Purpose Taxes	Gas/Electric Utility Fees	Water/Sewer Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Development Impact Fees	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Special Tax Bonds	Other
Edgecombe County		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
City of Rocky Mount	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Conetoe											
Town of Leggett											
Town of Macclesfield				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Pinetops	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Town of Princeville				✓	✓						
Town of Sharpsburg		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Town of Speed				✓	✓						
Town of Tarboro	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Town of Whitakers	✓	✓					✓				
Nash County	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓		
Town of Bailey	✓			✓	✓		✓				
Town of Castalia				✓	✓						
Town of Dortches											
Town of Middlesex	✓			✓	✓		✓				

SECTION 5: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvement Programming	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Special Purpose Taxes	Gas/Electric Utility Fees	Water/Sewer Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Development Impact Fees	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Special Tax Bonds	Other
Town of Momeyer											
Town of Nashville	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Town of Red Oak				✓	✓		✓				
Town of Spring Hope					✓						
Wilson County	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			
City of Wilson	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Town of Black Creek					✓						
Town of Elm City					✓						
Town of Lucama					✓						
Town of Saratoga	✓	✓			✓			✓			
Town of Sims					✓						
Town of Stantonsburg	✓			✓	✓						✓

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey

In addition to the listed funding possibilities, the Town of Stantonsburg noted being able to use property taxes and user fees for mitigation funding.

5.3.4 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH CAPABILITY

This type of local capability refers to education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. Examples include natural disaster or safety related school programs; participation in community programs such as Firewise or StormReady; and activities conducted as part of hazard awareness campaigns such as a Tornado Awareness Month.

Table 5.5 provides a summary of the results for the region with regard to relevant education and outreach resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given resource is locally available for hazard mitigation purposes. A plus sign (+) indicates that a jurisdiction is covered for that item by a county program.

Table 5.5 – Education and Outreach Resources

Jurisdiction	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	StormReady certification	Firewise USA certification	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Other
Edgecombe County	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
City of Rocky Mount		✓	✓	✓			
Town of Conetoe							
Town of Leggett							
Town of Macclesfield							
Town of Pinetops		✓					
Town of Princeville							
Town of Sharpsburg							
Town of Speed		✓					
Town of Tarboro		✓	✓				
Town of Whitakers							
Nash County		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Town of Bailey							
Town of Castalia							
Town of Dortches							
Town of Middlesex	✓	✓					
Town of Momeryer	✓						✓
Town of Nashville	✓	✓	✓				
Town of Red Oak	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Spring Hope						✓	
Wilson County	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
City of Wilson	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Town of Black Creek							
Town of Elm City							
Town of Lucama							
Town of Saratoga							
Town of Sims							
Town of Stantonsburg		✓					

In addition to the education and outreach methods listed, the Town of Momeryer noted having a local volunteer Fire/Rescue organization that could support outreach efforts.

5.3.5 MITIGATION CAPABILITY

This type of local capability refers to the mitigation strategies and actions that are developed by the communities in this plan.

Table 5.6 provides a summary of the results for the planning area with regard to relevant mitigation resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given resource is locally available for hazard mitigation purposes.

Table 5.6 – Mitigation Resources

Jurisdiction	Do you apply for mitigation grant funding?	Do you perform reconstruction projects?	Do you perform building elevations?	Do you perform acquisitions?
Edgecombe County	✓		✓	✓
City of Rocky Mount	✓		✓	✓
Town of Conetoe				
Town of Leggett				
Town of Macclesfield				
Town of Pinetops				
Town of Princeville				
Town of Sharpsburg	✓			
Town of Speed				
Town of Tarboro	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Whitakers				
Nash County	✓		✓	✓
Town of Bailey				
Town of Castalia				
Town of Dortches				
Town of Middlesex				
Town of Momery				
Town of Nashville	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Red Oak				
Town of Spring Hope	✓	✓		
Wilson County	✓			✓
City of Wilson	✓	✓		✓
Town of Black Creek				
Town of Elm City				
Town of Lucama				
Town of Saratoga				✓
Town of Sims				
Town of Stantonburg	✓			✓

5.3.6 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 it 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 Local Capability Self-Assessment was used to capture information on political capability of the region. Survey respondents were asked to rate political support as they perceive it and identify 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 (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). The comments provided by the participating jurisdictions are listed below:

HMPC representatives from several participating jurisdictions responded that political leaders are potentially willing to implement mitigation measures, though a few jurisdictions noted a lack of political support for mitigation. Additionally, localized support for mitigation is apparent in some jurisdictions having local standards that exceed state requirements. For example, Nash County has a one-foot freeboard requirement and Tarboro has a three-foot freeboard requirement, indicating local commitment to flood mitigation in these communities.

5.3.7 LOCAL SELF-ASSESSMENT RATING

In addition to the inventory and analysis of specific local capabilities, the Local Capability Self-Assessment asked counties and local jurisdictions within the N.E.W. region to assign a rating of their perceived capability across each of the capability categories and overall as either “limited,” “moderate,” or “high.”

Table 5.7 summarizes the results of the self-assessment ratings for each community in the N.E.W. Region.

Table 5.7 – Self-Assessment of Capability

Jurisdiction	Plans, Ordinances, Codes and Programs	Administrative and Technical Capability	Fiscal Capability	Education and Outreach Capability	Mitigation Capability	Political Capability	Overall Capability
Edgecombe County	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
City of Rocky Mount	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Conetoe	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Leggett	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Macclesfield	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Pinetops	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Princeville	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Sharpsburg	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Speed	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited

Jurisdiction	Plans, Ordinances, Codes and Programs	Administrative and Technical Capability	Fiscal Capability	Education and Outreach Capability	Mitigation Capability	Political Capability	Overall Capability
Town of Tarboro	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Whitakers	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Nash County	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Bailey	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Castalia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Dortches	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Middlesex	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Momeyer	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Nashville	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Red Oak	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Spring Hope	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Wilson County	High	High	High	High	Moderate	High	High
City of Wilson	High	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High
Town of Black Creek	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Elm City	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Lucama	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Saratoga	High	High	High	Moderate	Limited	High	High
Town of Sims	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Stantonsburg	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Limited

5.4 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 Local Capability Assessment Survey. This methodology attempts to assess the overall level of capability of the N.E.W. region to implement hazard mitigation actions.

Table 5.8 shows the results of the capability assessment using the designed scoring methodology. The capability score is based solely on the information provided by local officials in response to the Local Capability Self-Assessment. According to the assessment, the average local capability score for all responding jurisdictions is 55, which falls into the Low capability ranking.

Table 5.8 – Capability Assessment Results

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Edgecombe County	86	Moderate
City of Rocky Mount	93	Moderate
Town of Conetoe	32	Low
Town of Leggett	27	Low
Town of Macclesfield	39	Low

SECTION 5: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Town of Pinetops	39	Low
Town of Princeville	38	Low
Town of Sharpsburg	45	Low
Town of Speed	35	Low
Town of Tarboro	104	High
Town of Whitakers	48	Low
Nash County	84	Moderate
Town of Bailey	26	Low
Town of Castalia	26	Low
Town of Dortches	30	Low
Town of Middlesex	37	Low
Town of Momeyer	46	Low
Town of Nashville	83	Moderate
Town of Red Oak	36	Low
Town of Spring Hope	47	Low
Wilson County	103	High
City of Wilson	110	High
Town of Black Creek	45	Low
Town of Elm City	46	Low
Town of Lucama	46	Low
Town of Saratoga	74	Moderate
Town of Sims	46	Low
Town of Stantonburg	57	Low

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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 7; therefore, each jurisdiction addresses their ability to expand on and improve their existing capabilities through the identification of their mitigation actions.

6 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Requirement §201.6(c)(3): [The plan shall include] a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

This section describes the process for developing the mitigation strategy for the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It describes how the Region met the requirements for Planning Step 6 (Set Goals), Planning Step 7 (Review Possible Activities), and Planning Step 8 (Draft an Action Plan). This section includes the following subsections:

6.1 Goals and Objectives

6.2 Identification & Analysis of Mitigation Activities

6.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The mitigation strategy section shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Goal setting builds upon the findings of Section 4, which documents the hazards and associated risks that threaten the N.E.W. Region, and Section 5, which evaluates each jurisdiction's capacity to reduce the impact of those hazards. The intent of goal setting is to identify areas where feasible actions can be taken or improvements to existing capabilities can be made so that community vulnerability is reduced. Goals are also necessary to guide the review of possible mitigation measures. This plan needs to make sure that recommended actions are consistent with what is appropriate for the Region. Mitigation goals need to reflect community priorities and should be consistent with other local plans.

- **Goals** are general guidelines that explain what is to be achieved. They are usually broad-based policy type statements, long term and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that the plan is trying to achieve.
- **Objectives** are short term aims that, when combined, form a strategy or course of action to meet a goal. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.

6.1.1 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

The goals of this plan need to be consistent with and complement the goals of other local planning efforts. The primary planning documents that the goals of this plan should complement and be consistent with are the participating jurisdictions' comprehensive plans. Comprehensive plans are important because they are developed and designed to guide future growth within their communities so they encompass long-term strategies and can be critical to reducing long term vulnerabilities. Keeping the Hazard Mitigation Plan and Comprehensive Plans consistent ensures that land development is done with awareness and understanding of hazard risk and that mitigation projects complement rather than contradict community development objectives.

6.1.2 GOAL SETTING

At the third planning meeting, the HMPC reviewed and discussed the goals from the 2020 plan. The HMPC largely approved of the existing goals but discussed several additional objectives. It was noted that objective 2.1 is not feasible for smaller jurisdictions with limited administrative capability and agreed upon that coordination with participating County on some activities may be an appropriate approach. Additionally, Objectives 3.4 and 3.5 were added to incorporate the need for targeted structural and property protection projects that address mitigation of existing high-risk development.

The revised and reaffirmed goals and objectives of this plan update are detailed below in Section 6.1.3.

6.1.3 RESULTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The HMPC agreed upon seven general goals for this planning effort and included specific objectives in support of each goal. The refined goals and objectives are as follows:

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.

Objective 1.1: Engage in outreach activities that encourage individuals to implement mitigation on their own properties.

Objective 1.2: Implement public awareness campaigns to educate citizens of their hazard risks and ways to be prepared and reduce risk.

Goal 2 – Improve cross-jurisdictional coordination and technical capability to better respond to hazards and improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.

Objective 2.1: Evaluate participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to help monitor hazard mitigation efforts and improve affordability of flood insurance to citizens.

Objective 2.2: Ensure that emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety.

Goal 3 – Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.

Objective 3.1: Protect wetlands, floodplains, and other natural features that serve to reduce flood hazard susceptibility.

Objective 3.2: Enforce NFIP development standards and study additional methods to prevent increases in flood velocities and levels that endanger both people and property.

Objective 3.3: Enhance existing, or create new, policies, procedures, and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.

Objective 3.4: Protect critical facilities and infrastructure from hazard impacts to support continuity of operations during hazard events.

Objective 3.5: Mitigate existing high-risk properties through retrofitting, acquisition, elevation, or other property protection measures to avoid future losses.

Goal 4 – Incorporate resiliency and adaptation into future growth by ensuring that hazard mitigation is considered for both new development and post-disaster redevelopment and recovery.

Objective 4.1: Develop policies that limit the provision of public services to proposed new development in hazard areas.

Objective 4.2: Restrict or discourage development in known hazard areas that may put emergency responders at risk during hazard events.

6.2 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

To identify and select mitigation projects that support the mitigation goals and objectives, the risks and vulnerabilities associated with all hazards identified and evaluated in Section 4 Risk Assessment were evaluated for mitigation opportunities. The identification of mitigation actions for technological and human-caused hazards was left to the discretion of each jurisdiction. The HMPC analyzed viable mitigation options that supported the identified goals and objectives, addressed key problems, risks, or vulnerabilities, and aligned with other local plans and efforts.

The HMPC was provided with the following list of mitigation categories which are utilized as part of the CRS planning process but are also applicable to multi-hazard mitigation:

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Natural Resource Protection
- Emergency Services
- Structural Projects
- Public Information and Outreach

The HMPC was also provided with examples of potential mitigation actions for each of the above categories. The HMPC was instructed to consider both future and existing buildings in evaluating possible mitigation actions. Facilitated discussions took place to examine and analyze the options. The HMPC also considered which actions from the previous plan that were not already completed should be continued in this action plan.

More details on mitigation alternatives considered by the HMPC are provided in Appendix C.

6.2.1 PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

In the process of identifying continuing and new mitigation actions, the HMPC was provided with a set of prioritization criteria to assist in deciding why one recommended action might be more important, more effective, or more likely to be implemented than another. HMPC members were asked to consider a set

of prioritization criteria, which were grouped into three categories: Suitability, Risk Reduction, and Cost. The criteria for the prioritization process included the following:

- **Suitability**
 - Appropriateness of Action
 - Community Acceptance
 - Technical and Administrative Feasibility
 - Environmental Impact
 - Legal Conformance
 - Consistency with Existing Plans and Other Community Goals
- **Risk Reduction**
 - Scope of Benefits
 - Potential to Save Lives
 - Importance of Benefits
 - Level of Inconvenience or Unintended Consequence
 - Losses Avoided
 - Number of People to Benefit
- **Cost**
 - Estimate of Upfront Cost
 - Estimate of Ongoing Cost
 - Benefit to Cost Ratio
 - Financing Availability
 - Affordability
 - Elimination of Repetitive Damages

In accordance with the DMA requirements, an emphasis was placed on the importance of a benefit-cost analysis in determining action priority, as reflected in the prioritization criteria above. For each action, the HMPC considered the benefit-cost analysis in terms of:

- Ability of the action to address the problem
- Contribution of the action to save life or property
- Available technical and administrative resources for implementation
- Availability of funding and perceived cost-effectiveness

The consideration of these criteria helped to prioritize and refine mitigation actions but did not constitute a full benefit-cost analysis. The cost-effectiveness of any mitigation alternative will be considered in greater detail through performing benefit-cost project analyses when seeking FEMA mitigation grant funding for eligible actions associated with this plan.

Using these prioritization criteria, the HMPC assigned each action a ranking of High, Medium, or Low priority. The prioritization ranking for each mitigation action considered by the HMPC is provided in Section 7 Mitigation Action Plans.

7 MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include an] action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

This section provides the mitigation action plans for each participating jurisdiction. The mitigation action plans are grouped and organized by county as follows:

Table 7.1 – Participating Counties and Jurisdictions

Nash County	Edgecombe County	Wilson County
Town of Bailey	Town of Conetoe	Town of Black Creek
Town of Castalia	Town of Leggett	Town of Elm City
Town of Dortches	Town of Macclesfield	Town of Lucama
Town of Middlesex	Town of Pinetops	Town of Saratoga
Town of Momeryer	Town of Princeville	Town of Sims
Town of Nashville	City of Rocky Mount*	Town of Stantonsburg
Town of Red Oak	Town of Speed	City of Wilson
Town of Sharpsburg*	Town of Tarboro	
Town of Spring Hope	Town of Whitakers*	

Note: Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers are each located in more than one County but have been assigned to a single county for the organization of this plan.

Each municipal jurisdiction is pursuing their own mitigation activities. However, due to the greater capability of the participating counties, each County has also included actions that provide benefits to incorporated areas in addition to the actions identified for unincorporated areas. Each County mitigation action plan denotes the applicable jurisdictions for each identified action.

Mitigation action plans are also provided in each jurisdiction's annex of this plan.

Table 7.2 – Mitigation Action Plan, Nash County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Implementation Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Wildfire	3.3	Medium	CC/CM	N/A	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Expand Emergency Shelter Capabilities with the installation of transfer switches at identified shelter sites to enable use of back up power to these critical facilities.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	All Hazards	3.3	High	EMS	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Will continue to apply for grant funding for implementation.
PP-2	Pursue the acquisition and/or elevation of high-risk flood prone properties.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
PP-3	Consider utilizing the services of the U.S. Army 83rd Civil Affairs Battalion to survey, inventory, and categorize critical facilities and infrastructure throughout the County and develop recommendations for protection. Enter critical facilities into existing Orion Damage Assessment Solution software for tracking.	Nash County	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	EMS	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	New project based on existing project tracking and specific implementation ideas.
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
Emergency Services										
ES-1	Establish predetermined evacuation areas in flood-prone areas	Nash County	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	EMS	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Utilize NC Flood Inundation Mapping and Alert Network (FIMAN) data to identify flood prone areas for potential pre-storm evacuation.
Public Education and Awareness										
PEA-1	Develop speakers bureau & presentation/materials suitable for construction professionals and homeowners regarding fire issues in materials, landscaping, and maintenance of easements and access	Nash County	Wildfire	1.2	Medium	EMS, PD, & NC Forest Service (Outside Agency)	Local	2030	Carry Forward	The NC Forest Service has a Wildland Fire Protection Plan for Nash County. Wildfire awareness education is conducted independently by local fire departments. Nash County to continue disseminating wildfire awareness information via social media and "Nash County Now" TV/YouTube programming.

Table 7.3 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Bailey

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Strengthen the Public Water and Sewer Ordinance by adding language that specifically prohibits extending public services and utilities into flood hazard or other environmentally sensitive areas to discourage growth.	Flooding	4.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes have been made to the Town's Code of Ordinances. Town will consider revisions.
P-2	Update Subdivision Ordinance	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning Board, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes have been made to the Town's Code of Ordinances. Town will revisit this action and consider adopting a subdivision ordinance.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain generators to provide emergency power for critical town facilities, including Town Hall and Law Enforcement Facility.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action updated. Will continue to seek grant funding for implementation.
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Implement a stormwater management and maintenance system and associated stormwater fee to fund implementation.	Flooding	3.3, 3.4	High	Public Works	Local, State, Federal Grant funds	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Identify roads that had a problem with high water during Hurricane Floyd and place signs on streets stating "Road Subject to Flooding"	Flooding	1.1	High	Public Works, NCDOT	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
ES-2	Seek grant funding for new police vehicles to be better able to respond to community's projected need for emergency response.	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
ES-3	Seek grant funding for a radio system for the Office of the Mayor and Administration Department to improve emergency communications capabilities.	All Hazards	2.2	High	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
ES-4	Seek grant funding to develop an Emergency Operations Plan and Policy including Continuity of Government planning.	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at town hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Clerk	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.4 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Castalia

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Implement Wellhead Protection Program	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam & Levee Failure, Drought	3.3	High	Town Board	Local, State	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. Town will identify needed program updates.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Outreach project on hazard mitigation strategy education	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Board, Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing use of social media
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.5 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Dortches

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator to provide emergency backup power for critical facilities.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administrator and Board of Commissioners	State/Federal grants funds	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. Need remains to provide backup power for the Town's emergency shelter.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Create a Hazard Mitigation Web Page on the Dortches Web Site	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Administrator	Operating Budget	2030	Carry Forward	Town of Dortches maintains an active website but has not yet created a hazard mitigation page.

Table 7.6 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Middlesex

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Revise our zoning ordinances	All Hazards	3.3	High	Planning & Development	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No ordinance updates have been adopted. This remains a priority.
P-2	Work to adopt a floodplain ordinance	Flooding	3.3	High	Town Administration, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No ordinance updates have been adopted. This remains a priority.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Seek funding to place generators at our lift stations that do not have them to ensure this critical infrastructure continues functioning during power outages.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Expand the use of new website for public information & emergency updates (www.townofmiddlesexnc.com)	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Website is established and maintained and includes platform for Public Notices. Additional work needed to expand use of website for public information on hazards.

Table 7.7 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Momeyer

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Purchase generators for critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Clerk, County	Local, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. The Town will continue to pursue grant funding for a backup generator for Town Hall.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Provide residents FEMA handouts	All Hazards	1.1	High	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.8 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Nashville

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Establish a three or more person local Hazard Mitigation Committee	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	The Town would like to expand membership and encourage continued participation on the committee during annual reviews.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Stony Creek Sewer Outfall Rehabilitation – replace existing deteriorated system of approximately 13,700-feet of 18-inch diameter gravity sewer pipe and 88 manholes.	Flooding	3.4	High	Public Works, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	Project will increase outfall capacity and reliability to reduce flood risk and associated pollution, property damage, and business interruptions. Applying for HMGP funding. Estimated cost: \$8.9m
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Provide hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness information in public facility waiting areas and online.	All Hazards	1.1	High	Zoning Administrator	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action revised to include website and social media platforms for public information.

Table 7.9 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Red Oak

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Consider implementing a Capital Improvement Program to assist in maintaining critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Needs to be formalized and updated
P-2	Research/consider mitigation actions in reference to installation of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline	Dam & Levee Failure, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Wildfire	3.3	High	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will identify needs for other critical facilities.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes. Outreach materials will be restocked and maintained.

Table 7.10 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Sharpsburg

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
PP-2	Seek funding to purchase and install generators at all critical facilities and sewer lift stations.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town, Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Work with engineer to develop plan for repair/mitigation of drainage issues on Creekside & Oak Forrest/Holly Drive	Flood, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	High	Town	Local	2030	Carry Forward	In progress, 50% complete. Engineering report complete and ditches cleaned.
SP-2	NCDOT Project to install a road connect E. Railroad Street to Rock Quarry Road. Enabling emergency vehicles access to entire Town.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	NCDOT	NCDOT, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Identify roads having a problem with High water during Hurricane Floyd and place signs on streets stating "Road Subject to Flooding"	Flood, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	1.1	High	Public Works, NCDOT	NCDOT, Local	2030	Carry Forward	In progress, 50% complete. Town coordinates with NCDOT for major street detours, etc; working with NCDOT for ditch maintenance to reduce localized flooding.

Table 7.11 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Spring Hope

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal Grants, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Town will identify need for generators in critical facilities and seek FEMA grant funding where necessary.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at town hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes. Outreach materials will be restocked and maintained.

Table 7.12 – Mitigation Action Plan, Edgecombe County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Improve enforcement of NC Building Codes to regulate tie downs for mobile homes. Building inspectors can withhold Certificate of Occupancy to enforce codes for new residences but will seek additional enforcement options for existing residences.	Edgecombe County	Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Flooding, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	Medium	County Building Inspections	Local	2025-2030	Carry Forward	No updates to report. County will continue to enforce building codes and seek additional enforcement methods.
P-2	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Wildfire	3.3	Medium	CC/CM	N/A	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Place generators at critical facilities (structural)	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	County EM	County, State	2030	Carry Forward	We have added to our generator inventory, Working with schools for hook ups at schools.
PP-2	Pursue the acquisition and/or elevation of high-risk flood prone properties.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Maintain Army Corp of Engineers Dikes	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding	3.3	High	County EM	County	2025-2030	Carry Forward	Do inspections and upgrades as funding is available.
SP-2	Maintain all dams and dikes	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure	3.3	High	County Maintenance Dept.	Local	2025-2030	Carry Forward	This is an ongoing effort
SP-3	Implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	

SECTION 7: MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Emergency Services										
ES-2	Improve Tarboro & Edgecombe 911 Centers backup	Edgecombe County, Tarboro	All Hazards	2.2	High	County EM	Federal, State	2030	Carry Forward	Still working on this project.
ES-3	Improve County bridges and road drainage	Edgecombe County	Flooding, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Most have been completed but DOT is still working on a few.
ES-4	ICS Training in EOC operations for all	Edgecombe County	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	County EM	County, State	2030	Carry Forward	This is an ongoing process with new employees coming in. All current EOC staff have training.
Public Education & Awareness										
PEA-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system. Information provided through mailings, social media, and direct in-person outreach.	Edgecombe County	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	County Administration, County EM	Local, State, Federal	2025-2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing process. The County sends information annually in water bill inserts, the Emergency Management Department posts quarterly on their Facebook page, and the Fire Department conducts direct outreach during inspections, trainings, and smoke alarm tests. These outreach methods will be continued.

Table 7.13 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Conetoe

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Drought Respond Program (providing steps to help alleviate the effects of a drought on the agriculture community)	Drought	3.3	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Soil & Water Conservation	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities (structural)	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Still add new people as they move in.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-3	Obtain FEMA and/or other handouts on multiple hazards & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Board	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table 7.14 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Leggett

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Seeking funding for implementation
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve county bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornado & Thunderstorm, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	DOT is still working on multiple areas.
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for Code Red and/or the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town continues to encourage CodeRed sign ups.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Cooperative Extension	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table 7.15 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Macclesfield

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Drought Response Program (providing steps to help alleviate the effects of a drought on the agriculture community)	Drought	3.3	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Soil & Water Conservation	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing process
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	On Going with new info

Table 7.16 - Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinetops

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve county bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornado, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.4	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will support NCDOT implementation
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration or Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Still adding on new people as they move in.
ES-3	Cooling Stations Shelters with A/C (Office of Aging currently has a fan program)	Excessive Heat	3.3	Medium	Staff/Volunteers	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA hazard mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table 7.17 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Princeville

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; includes findings that will be presented to the elected governing Board	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration, Town Manager, Town Council	State, Federal, Local, Grant funds	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve County bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornadoes & Thunderstorm, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will support NCDOT implementation
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.18 – Mitigation Action Plan, City of Rocky Mount

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Maintain FEMA flood hazard map	Flooding	2.1	High	Planning Department	Local, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Continue to provide public access to maps and participate in CRS program.
P-2	Maintain and update City Codes, Plans, and Ordinances	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning and Inspections	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Perpetual analysis of development patterns is expected with subsequent updates to ordinances and plans to be carried out accordingly.
P-3	Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan	All Hazards	2.2	High	Fire Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; includes findings that will be presented to the elected governing Board	All Hazards	3.3	High	City Administration, City Manager, City Council	State, Federal, Local, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Evaluate city-maintained bridges and culverts for elevation or capacity improvements	Flooding	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Existing bridges and culverts are inspected biannually; improvements made as needed.
SP-2	Work with NCDOT to improve bridges, bridge approaches, and culverts/drainage on NCDOT maintained roads	Flooding	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, NCDOT	2030	Carry Forward	Action recategorized. Analyzed biannually as part of basin master planning.
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Continue to be a certified "Storm Ready Community"	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Fire Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Storm Ready status maintained
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for "Code Red" and/or the County's emergency warning notification systems	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Mayor, City Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	City continues to promote sign ups for CodeRed.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Insert floodplain awareness brochure in utility bill annually	Flooding	1.1	High	Planning Department & Public Affairs	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Recurring inserts in utility bills planned on an annual basis.
PEA-2	Provide information on the City's website about flood hazards	Flooding	1.2	High	Planning Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Commitment to permanently updating flood hazard information on the City's website
PEA-3	Partner with local broadcast media to disseminate information on hazard risk and mitigation options to reduce risk.	All Hazards	1.2	Low	Public Affairs	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Rolling agreements with local broadcast media are in place to ensure information reaches public in a timely manner.

Table 7.19 - Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Speed

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Local, Grant funds	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to seek funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improving County bridges and roads drainage	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Council	State, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Implementation led by NCDOT
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town continues to promote sign ups for County emergency notification system.
ES-3	Emergency Animal Shelter	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for a permanent shelter option.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table 7.20 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Tarboro

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Place generators at critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	County EM	County, State, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Targeting critical facilities that serve as shelters
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Inspect storm sewer system to see if functioning properly and implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding risk	Flooding	2.2	High	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action revised. No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Coordinate an emergency response training/exercise with the County, State, and Federal Emergency Agencies	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Fire, Police, County Emergency Services	State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Place information concerning hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness on the Town Website	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Planning & Inspections	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Expanded from information on cooling stations and the elderly fan distribution program to include all hazards

Table 7.21 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Whitakers

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Work with NCDOT & RPO to identify long term solutions to localized flooding on US 301 with implementation strategy	Flooding	3.4	High	RPO, Town Board, NCDOT	Local, NCDOT	2030	Carry Forward	Identified solution with NCDOT but implementation is still not complete
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator to provide emergency power for Town Hall/Police Station (critical facilities) which was built for a quick connect	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Grant Funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to seek funding for implementation.
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to promote sign ups for County emergency warning system.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Coordinate with Nash and Edgecombe Counties to maintain digital zoning and land use maps	All Hazards	4.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Nash County EM, Town Administration	County	2030	Carry Forward	Town has prepared digital maps. Updates and coordination with the Counties will be ongoing once implemented.
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts on all hazards & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes to report

Table 7.22 – Mitigation Action Plan, Wilson County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Inventory existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas to establish baseline data regarding current state of development within flood hazard areas	Wilson County	Flooding	3.3	Medium	Planning & Inspections	Local	2025-2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
P-2	Establish and maintain coordinated debris inspection program with debris removal program to correct problem sites.	Wilson County	Flooding	2.2	Medium	Planning & Inspections, NRCS, EM, County Solid Waste Department	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Not complete due to lack of funding
P-3	Establish a three or more member local HM committee with private sector participation	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Fire Marshall, County Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Need to identify private sector participation and formalize committee's role
P-4	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Wildfire	3.2	Medium	EM, Fire Marshall, NC Forest Service	Grant funds	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Acquire destroyed or substantially damaged properties and relocate households (voluntary program) (CRS 520/420) or elevate flood prone properties.	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Flooding	3.5	High	Planning & Inspections, Town Administrations	FEMA, NCEM	Ongoing	Carried Forward	Action revised to include elevation and cover all jurisdictions. Over 300 properties have been acquired that were in the floodplain. Progress continues.
PP-2	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	EM, County Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Implement drainage improvement projects to alleviate stormwater flooding.	Wilson County	Flooding	3.4	High	Planning & Inspections, EM	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Emergency Services										
ES-1	Evaluate evacuation routes considering road upgrades and new road construction	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	All Hazards	2.2	High	EM, Planning	Local	2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
ES-2	Require fire protection equipment be installed in new subdivisions as determined by the County Fire Marshal and fire service agency	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Wildfire	3.3	High	Planning & Inspections, EM	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Some review has been established. Awaiting 2026.
ES-3	Explore a contract with Survey 123 to manage substantial damage assessment.	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.2	Medium	EM, GIS	FEMA, NCEM, Local	2030	New	

Table 7.23 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Black Creek

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or Assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency notifications	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will continue to encourage sign ups for emergency notifications.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.24 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Elm City

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Continue to pursue funding in order to assist in mitigating all hazards	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board, Public Utilities, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	The Town will pursue mitigation of repetitive loss if repetitive losses are identified in the Town
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power to critical town facilities (generator for town hall)	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Work in conjunction with Wilson County to produce and maintain digital maps	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Wilson County	County	2030	Carry Forward	Maps will be updated with Council of Government or County support
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.25 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Lucama

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.26 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Saratoga

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Council	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation Related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table 7.27 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Sims

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Inventory existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas to establish baseline data regarding current state of development within flood hazard areas	Flooding	3.5	Medium	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	New	
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities (water well & town hall)	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Generator was installed at the well, but the Town currently has a grant for rehabilitation which will involve installing a new generator at the well within the next year.
PP-2	Acquire destroyed or substantially damaged properties and relocate households (voluntary program) (CRS 520/420)	Flooding	3.5	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain new FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Difficulty restocking updated materials as FEMA has been out of many handouts and posters. Town has been sharing FEMA website for information when needed.

Table 7.28 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Stantonsburg

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Update and amend the Zoning Ordinance (1985)	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning Board, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	This update was delayed due to budgetary restraints and other ongoing capital projects.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	New	
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Update and amend the Wellhead Protection Plan to correspond to new flood maps	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam & Levee Failure, Drought	3.3	Medium	Town Manager, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	This revision was delayed to allow for the completion of a new water supply well to be constructed outside the Central Coastal Plains Capacity Use Area
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Update Town website with accurate information on hazard risk and mitigation options to reduce risk.	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Manager, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action recategorized and renumbered. This update has been delayed due to budgetary restraints.

Table 7.29 – Mitigation Action Plan, City of Wilson

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Floodplain Management: Consider a floodplain/stream modeling program that allows evaluation of flooding potential along streams based upon new developments that occur upstream	Flooding	3.3	Medium	Stormwater	Local, State	2030	Carried Forward	The City will continue to seek grant funding to support implementation.
P-2	Building Code: Encourage builders to incorporate mitigative measures for disaster resiliency during construction	All Hazards	3.3	High	Construction Standards	Local, State	2030	Carried Forward	CS discussed mitigation measures at their annual meeting with contractors.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Capital Improvement Program: Evaluate the feasibility for relocation, elevation, flood proofing, and/or backup power for designated critical facilities and implement critical facility protection as needed.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Engineering, Planning & Development Services, Utilities	Local, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include backup power. No progress to report.
PP-2	Repetitive Loss Mitigation: Seeks funds for buyout of repetitive loss properties.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	Medium	Planning & Development Services	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Actively seeking grants for acquisitions
PP-3	Seek funding for acquisition or elevation of properties within the floodplain.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include elevation of flood prone properties. Actively seeking grants.
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Stormwater Management: Acquire easements along drainage features and streams for public maintenance	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.1	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Seeking grant funding
NRP-2	Restoration Program: Begin design and development of Hominy Creek Water Quality Park & Greenway Plan.	All Hazards	3.1	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Project in progress. Hominy Swamp Debris removal completed. Seeking grant funding for additional implementation.
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Stormwater management: Install detention facilities and other stormwater system improvements to mitigate peak flow in the downtown area.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Land Development, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include additional stormwater improvements beyond detention facilities. City peak flow policy exceeds state requirements.
SP-2	Stormwater Management: Continue improving and maintaining streams throughout the community	All Hazards	3.1	Medium	PS, Stormwater	Local	2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Capital Improvement Program: Install monitoring systems for flood waters.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Seeking grant funding
ES-2	Natural Gas Infrastructure: Continue to replace aging steel gas facilities with polyethylene that has a longer life span	All Hazards	3.4	High	PS	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Goal of having all aging steel pipelines in our system replaced with plastic by 2033.

SECTION 7: MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
ES-3	Natural Gas Infrastructure: Continue Cathodic Protection and Leakage surveys to better understand our buried facilities so that trouble spots are recognized	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	PS	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Cathodic Protection and Leak Surveys completed annually to support scheduling the replacement of pipelines.

8 PLAN MAINTENANCE

Requirement §201.6(c)(4): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This section discusses how the Mitigation Action Plans will be implemented by participating jurisdictions and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. This section also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how the public will continue to be involved in the planning process. It consists of the following three subsections:

- 8.1 Implementation
- 8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Enhancement
- 8.3 Continued Public Involvement

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Each jurisdiction participating in this plan update is responsible for implementing specific mitigation actions as prescribed in their Mitigation Action Plan (found in Section 7). In each Mitigation Action Plan, every proposed action is assigned to a specific local department or agency to ensure responsibility and accountability and increase the likelihood of subsequent implementation. This approach enables individual jurisdictions to update their own unique mitigation action list as needed without altering the broader focus of the regional plan.

In addition to the assignment of a local lead department or agency, an implementation timeline or a specific implementation date or window has been assigned to each mitigation action to help assess whether reasonable progress is being made toward implementation. The participating jurisdictions 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.

8.1.1 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Another important implementation mechanism that is highly effective and low-cost is incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan recommendations and their underlying principles into other plans and mechanisms. Where possible, plan participants will use existing plans and/or programs to implement the Mitigation Action Plan. It will be the responsibility of the HMPC representatives from each participating jurisdiction to determine and pursue opportunities for integrating the requirements of this plan with other local planning documents and ensure that the goals and strategies of N.E.W. and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the HMP and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the Region. Methods for integration may include:

- Monitoring other planning/program agendas;
- Attending other planning/program meetings;
- Participating in other planning processes; and
- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities.

Table 8.1 summarizes if and how plan integration occurred or may occur in the future in each participating jurisdiction.

Table 8.1 – Plan Integration Efforts by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Integration of 2020 plan	Intended integration of this plan update
Edgecombe County	Participated in the development of the Climate Resilience Projects for the Upper Coastal Plain Region, which integrated hazard mitigation actions and projects from the 2020 plan.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Rocky Mount	The hazard mitigation plan was integrated with the City's Community Rating System (CRS) implementation efforts.	The City of Rocky Mount is updating its comprehensive plan, which could incorporate the 2025 N.E.W. Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Conetoe	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Leggett	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Macclesfield	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Pinetops	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Princeville	Princeville's Community Floodprint, passed in 2021, outlines resiliency strategies for the community and mentions the use of HMA and HMGP funding to help implement the floodprint.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Sharpsburg	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Speed	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Tarboro	The hazard mitigation plan was integrated with the Town's CRS implementation efforts.	The Town will continue to use the hazard mitigation plan in support of its CRS activities and floodplain management efforts.
Whitakers	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Nash County	Updated the comprehensive plan and incorporated known hazard areas in the land suitability analysis. Participated in the development of the Climate Resilience Projects for the Upper Coastal Plain Region, which integrated hazard mitigation actions and projects from the 2020 plan.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Bailey	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Castalia	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Dortches	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.

SECTION 8: PLAN MAINTENANCE

Jurisdiction	Integration of 2020 plan	Intended integration of this plan update
Middlesex	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Momeyer	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Nashville	The hazard mitigation plan was integrated with the Town's CRS implementation efforts.	The Town will continue to use the hazard mitigation plan in support of its CRS activities and floodplain management efforts.
Red Oak	Red Oak's 2023 comprehensive plan discourages development in flood hazard areas.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise
Spring Hope	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Wilson County	The hazard mitigation plan is integrated in the 2024 Wilson County Plan. Participated in the development of the Climate Resilience Projects for the Upper Coastal Plain Region, which integrated hazard mitigation actions and projects from the 2020 plan.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Wilson	The City of Wilson's comprehensive plan, Wilson Growing Together, includes reducing natural hazard risks through implementation of local hazard plans as a strategy and seeks to protect environmentally vulnerable areas, such as floodplains,	The City of Wilson's comprehensive plan is valid until 2043. Therefore, implementing local hazard mitigation plans (as they are updated) will continue to be a strategy.
Black Creek	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Elm City	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Lucama	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Saratoga	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Sims	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Stantonsburg	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified through future meetings of the HMPC and through the five-year 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 Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the HMPC to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

8.2 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND ENHANCEMENT

8.2.1 ROLE OF HMPC IN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

With adoption of this plan, each jurisdiction will be responsible for the implementation and maintenance of their mitigation actions. The County Emergency Managers will take the lead in all plan monitoring and update procedures. As such, the County Emergency Managers agree to continue their relationship with the HMPC and:

- Act as a forum for hazard mitigation issues;
- Disseminate hazard mitigation ideas and activities to all participants;
- Pursue the implementation of high-priority, low/no-cost recommended actions;
- Ensure hazard mitigation remains a consideration for community decision makers;
- Maintain a vigilant monitoring of multi-objective cost-share opportunities to help the communities implement the plan's recommended actions for which no current funding exists;
- Monitor and assist in implementation and update of this plan;
- Report on plan progress and recommended revisions to their County Boards of Commissioners;
- Support local jurisdictions in reporting on plan progress and recommended revisions to their local governing bodies; and
- Inform and solicit input from the public.

The HMPC's primary duty moving forward is to see the plan successfully carried out and report to the individual County Boards of Commissioners, Town and City Councils, NCEM, FEMA, and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, considering stakeholder concerns about flood mitigation, passing concerns on to appropriate entities, and providing relevant information for posting on each County and local community websites (and others as appropriate).

Simultaneous to these efforts, it will be important to maintain a constant monitoring of funding opportunities that can be leveraged to implement some of the costlier recommended actions. This task will include creating and maintaining a bank of ideas on how to meet local match or participation requirements. When funding does become available, the Region, individual counties, and participating jurisdictions will be positioned to capitalize on the opportunity. Funding opportunities to be monitored include special pre- and post-disaster funds, state and federal earmarked funds, benefit assessments, and other grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective applications.

8.2.2 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Plan maintenance implies an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate plan implementation and to update the plan as progress, roadblocks, or changing circumstances are recognized. The County Emergency Managers will reconvene the HMPC quarterly for regular reviews and plan maintenance. These meetings may be held in-person or via conference call or webinar. The HMPC will also convene to review the plan after significant hazard events. If determined appropriate or as requested, an annual report on the plan will be developed and presented to local governing bodies of participating jurisdictions to report on implementation progress and recommended changes.

The five-year written update to this plan will be submitted to NCEM and FEMA Region 4, unless disaster or other circumstances (e.g., changing regulations) require a change to this schedule. With this plan update anticipated to be adopted and fully approved in 2025, the next plan update for the N.E.W. Region will be completed by 2030.

8.2.3 MAINTENANCE EVALUATION PROCESS

Evaluation of progress can be achieved by monitoring changes in vulnerabilities identified in the plan. Changes in vulnerability can be identified by noting:

- Decreased vulnerability as a result of implementing recommended actions;
- Increased vulnerability as a result of failed or ineffective mitigation actions; and/or
- Increased vulnerability as a result of new development (and/or annexation).

Updates to this plan will:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to project implementation;
- Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
- Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
- Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks;
- Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to Regional inventories; and
- Incorporate new project recommendations or changes in project prioritization.

In order to best evaluate any changes in vulnerability as a result of plan implementation, the HMPC will follow the following process:

- The HMPC representatives from each jurisdiction will be responsible for tracking and reporting on their mitigation actions. Representatives should provide input on whether the action as implemented met the defined objectives and/or is likely to successfully reduce vulnerabilities.
- If the action does not meet identified objectives, the jurisdictional representatives will determine what additional measures may be implemented and will make any required modifications to the plan.
- All monitoring and implementation information will be reported to the full HMPC, led by the County Emergency Management Directors, during quarterly meetings. An annual plan maintenance report may be drafted as deemed necessary.

Changes will be made to the plan as needed to accommodate for actions that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review of their consistency with established criteria, time frame, community priorities, and/or funding resources. Actions that were not ranked high but were identified as potential mitigation activities will be reviewed during the monitoring and update of this plan to determine feasibility of future implementation. Updating of the mitigation action plans will be by written changes and submissions, as is appropriate and necessary, and as approved by the appropriate jurisdiction's local governing body.

Following a disaster declaration, the 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 of the County Emergency Managers to reconvene the HMPC and ensure the appropriate stakeholders are invited to participate in the plan revision and update process following declared disaster events.

CRITERIA FOR QUARTERLY REVIEWS IN PREPARATION FOR 5-YEAR UPDATE

The criteria recommended in 44 CFR 201 and 206 will be utilized in reviewing and updating the plan. More specifically, quarterly reviews will monitor changes to the following information:

- Community growth or change in the past quarter.
- The number of substantially damaged or substantially improved structures by flood zone.
- The renovations to public infrastructure including water, sewer, drainage, roads, bridges, gas lines, and buildings.
- Natural hazard occurrences that required activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and whether the event resulted in a presidential disaster declaration.
- Natural hazard occurrences that were not of a magnitude to warrant activation of the EOC or a federal disaster declaration but were severe enough to cause damage in the community or closure of businesses, schools, or public services.
- The dates of hazard events descriptions.
- Documented damages due to the event.
- Closures of places of employment or schools and the number of days closed.
- Road or bridge closures due to the hazard and the length of time closed.
- Assessment of the number of private and public buildings damaged and whether the damage was minor, substantial, major, or if buildings were destroyed. The assessment will include residences, mobile homes, commercial structures, industrial structures, and public buildings, such as schools and public safety buildings.
- Review of any changes in federal, state, and local policies to determine the impact of these policies on the community and how and if the policy changes can or should be incorporated into the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Review of the status of implementation of mitigation actions including projects completed will be noted. Projects behind schedule will include a reason for delay of implementation.

8.3 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Continued public involvement is imperative to the overall success of the plan's implementation. The quarterly review process will provide an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders and to publicize success stories from the plan implementation and seek additional public comment. Efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation, and revision process may include:

- Advertising HMPC meetings in the local newspaper, public bulletin boards and/or City and County office buildings;
- Designating willing citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the HMPC;
- Utilizing local media to update the public of any maintenance and/or review activities;
- Utilizing City and County websites to advertise any maintenance and/or review activities;
- Maintaining copies of the plan in public libraries or other appropriate venues;
- Posting annual progress reports on the Plan to County, City, and Town websites;
- Heavy publicity of the plan and potential ways for the public to be involved after significant hazard events, tailored to the event that has just happened;
- Keeping websites, social media outlets, etc. updated;
- Drafting articles for the local community newspapers/newsletters;
- Utilizing social media accounts.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR FIVE-YEAR UPDATE

When the HMPC reconvenes for the five-year update, they will coordinate with all stakeholders participating in the planning process—including those that joined the committee since the planning process began—to update and revise the plan. In reconvening, the HMPC will be responsible for coordinating the activities necessary to involve the greater public, including disseminating information through a variety of media channels detailing the plan update process. As part of this effort, public meetings will be held, and public comments will be solicited on the plan update draft.

9 PLAN ADOPTION

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): [The plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally approved by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).

The purpose of formally adopting this plan is to secure buy-in, raise awareness of the plan, and formalize the plan's implementation. The adoption of this plan completes Planning Step 9 (Adopt the Plan) of the 10-step planning process, in accordance with the requirements of DMA 2000. FEMA Approval Letters and community adoption resolutions are provided below.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region 4
3005 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



FEMA

October 2, 2025

Mr. Steve McGugan
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Assistant Director / Mitigation Section Chief
Division of Emergency Management, NC Department of Public Safety
200 Park Offices Drive
Durham, NC 27713

Reference: Nash Edgecombe Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. McGugan:

We are pleased to inform you the Nash Edgecombe Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan update complies with the Federal hazard mitigation planning requirements resulting from the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as contained in 44 CFR §201.6. FEMA approval does not include the review or approval of content that exceeds these applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements. Effective October 1, 2025, the plan is approved for a period of five (5) years to September 30, 2030.

Enclosed is the status of all participating jurisdictions. Approved jurisdictions are eligible applicants through the State for the following mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Please note that all funding requests will be evaluated individually according to the program's specific eligibility requirements.

The State and all plan participants should be commended for their close coordination and communications with our office in the review and subsequent approval of the plan. If you or any plan participant need assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Kymberly Kudla, of my staff, at (202) 655-6712.

Sincerely,

Kristen M. Martinenza, P.E.
Risk Analysis Branch Chief

Enclosure

Enclosure: Plan Participant Status List

Attached is the list of participating jurisdictions in the referenced hazard mitigation plan.

Community Name	Jurisdiction Status	Date Approved by FEMA
1) Bailey town	Approved	10/1/25
2) Black Creek town	APA	
3) Castalia town	APA	
4) Conetoe town	APA	
5) Dortches town	APA	
6) Edgecombe County	Approved	10/1/25
7) Elm City town	APA	
8) Leggett town	APA	
9) Lucama town	APA	
10) Macclesfield town	APA	
11) Middlesex town	APA	
12) Momeyer town	Approved	10/1/25
13) Nash County	Approved	10/1/25
14) Nashville town	Approved	10/1/25
15) Pinetops town	APA	
16) Princeville town	APA	
17) Red Oak town	Approved	10/1/25
18) Rocky Mount city	Approved	10/1/25
19) Saratoga town	APA	
20) Sharpsburg town	APA	
21) Sims town	Approved	10/1/25
22) Speed town	APA	
23) Spring Hope town	APA	
24) Stantonsburg town	APA	
25) Tarboro town	APA	
26) Whitakers town	APA	
27) Wilson city	APA	
28) Wilson County	Approved	10/1/25

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region 4
3005 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



FEMA

May 1, 2026

Mr. Steve McGugan
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Assistant Director / Mitigation Section Chief
Division of Emergency Management, NC Department of Public Safety
200 Park Offices Drive
Durham, NC 27713

Reference: Nash Edgecombe Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. McGugan:

This is a follow-up to our previous correspondence of October 1, 2025, in which we approved the Nash Edgecombe Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and all participating jurisdictions that originally submitted adoption resolutions. We have recently received and approved additional resolution(s) for inclusion. FEMA approval does not include the review or approval of content that exceeds the applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements.

Enclosed is the status of all participating jurisdictions. Approved jurisdictions are eligible applicants through the State for the following mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Please note that all funding requests will be evaluated individually according to the program's specific eligibility requirements.

If you or any plan participant need assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Kymberly Kudla, of my staff, at (202) 655-6712.

Sincerely,

**KRISTEN M
MARTINENZA**

Digitally signed by
KRISTEN M MARTINENZA
Date: 2026.05.04
07:07:12 -04'00'

Kristen M. Martinenza, P.E.
Risk Analysis Branch Chief

Enclosure

Enclosure: Plan Participant Status List

Attached is the list of participating jurisdictions in the referenced hazard mitigation plan.

Jurisdiction Name	Date Approved	
	Jurisdiction Status by FEMA	
1) Bailey town	Approved	10/1/25
2) Black Creek town	Approved	5/1/26
3) Castalia town	Approved	1/12/26
4) Conetoe town	Approved	5/1/26
5) Dortches town	Approved	5/1/26
6) Edgecombe County	Approved	10/1/25
7) Elm City town	Approved	1/15/26
8) Leggett town	Approved	5/1/26
9) Lucama town	Approved	5/1/26
10) Macclesfield town	Approved	5/1/26
11) Middlesex town	Approved	5/1/26
12) Momery town	Approved	10/1/25
13) Nash County	Approved	10/1/25
14) Nashville town	Approved	10/1/25
15) Pinetops town	Approved	10/14/25
16) Princeville town	Approved	11/17/25
17) Red Oak town	Approved	10/1/25
18) Rocky Mount city	Approved	10/1/25
19) Saratoga town	Approved	2/6/26
20) Sharpsburg town	Approved	3/24/26
21) Sims town	Approved	10/1/25
22) Speed town	APA	
23) Spring Hope town	Approved	1/5/26
24) Stantonsburg town	Approved	10/15/25
25) Tarboro town	Approved	1/5/26
26) Whitakers town	Approved	1/15/26
27) Wilson city	Approved	1/14/26
28) Wilson County	Approved	10/1/25

Note: The Town of Speed dissolved and will no longer be incorporated as of July 1, 2026. All land area formerly within the Town of Speed will now be under the jurisdiction of Edgecombe County.

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Bailey are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Bailey desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Bailey, North Carolina to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

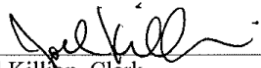
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Bailey, NC hereby:

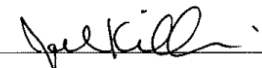
1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Town of Bailey with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Bailey Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Bailey Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 21st day of July 2025.


Owen H. Strickland II, Mayor
Town of Bailey, North Carolina

Attest:


Joel Killian, Clerk
Town of Bailey, North Carolina

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 7-21-2025



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Black Creek are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Black Creek desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

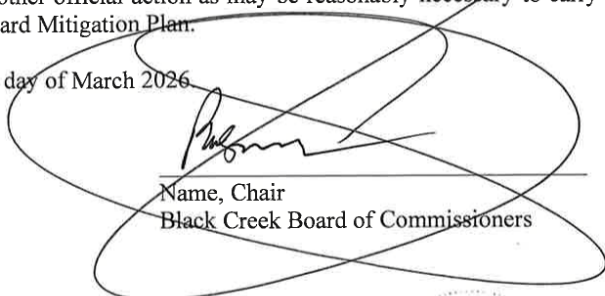
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Black Creek to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Black Creek hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Town of Black Creek with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Black Creek Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Black Creek Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 10th day of March 2026



Name, Chair
Black Creek Board of Commissioners

Attest:



Name, Clerk
Black Creek Board of Commissioners

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 3-10-26



**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NASH EDGECOMBE WILSON (N.E.W.) REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, Castalia is vulnerable to an array of natural hazards that can cause loss of life and damages to public and private property; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Castalia desires to seek ways to mitigate situations that may aggravate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the development and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan can result in actions that reduce the long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Town of Castalia Board of Commissioners to protect its citizens and property from the effects of natural hazards by preparing and maintaining a local hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, it is also the intent of the Town of Castalia Board of Commissioners to fulfill its obligation under North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 166A: North Carolina Emergency Management Act and Section 322: Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to remain eligible to receive state and federal assistance in the event of a declared disaster affecting the Town of Castalia; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Castalia, in coordination with all other participating jurisdictions of the N.E.W. Region, has prepared a regional hazard mitigation plan with input from the appropriate local and state officials; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will receive a draft of the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to review for legislative compliance and approve pending the completion of local adoption procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Castalia hereby:

1. Adopts the Nash Edgecombe Wilson (N.E.W.) Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Office of Mayor with the responsibility, authority and the means to liaise with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms concerning all aspects of implementing the Plan.
3. Appoints the Office of Mayor to assure that the Plan is reviewed annually and every 5 years for compliance with all Federal and State regulations. Any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan must be developed and presented to the Town Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the proposed actions of the Plan.

Adopted on this 16th day of January, 2026

Attest: Clerk

James E. Abbot
Mayor

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Conetoe are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Conetoe desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Conetoe has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Conetoe to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Conetoe will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Conetoe hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Town of Conetoe with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Conetoe Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Conetoe Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 10th day of March, 2026.


Delane Bryant, Mayor/Town Administrator
Town of Conetoe Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Stacey L. Staton, Clerk
Town of Conetoe Board of Commissioners

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: March 10, 2026



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. (NASH EDGECOMBE WILSON)
REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Dortches are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Dortches desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and.

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Dortches has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Dortches Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Dortches will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Dortches Board of Commissioners hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

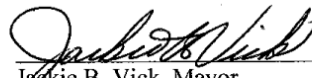
2. Vests the Mayor and the Town Administrator with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
- (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.

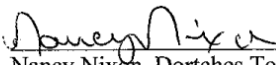
3. Appoints Town Administrator to coordinate with Nash County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Nash County Board of Commissioners for consideration.

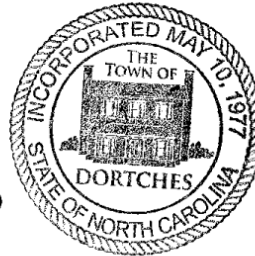
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

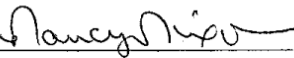
Adopted this the 20th day of January, 2026.


Jackie B. Vick, Mayor
Town of Dortches

Attest:


Nancy Nixon, Dortches Town Clerk



Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 1-21-2026

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Edgecombe County are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Edgecombe County desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Edgecombe County to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Edgecombe County hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Edgecombe County Emergency Services Department with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Edgecombe County Emergency Services Director, or his designee, to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Edgecombe County Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 2nd day of September 2025.



Leonard Wiggins, Chairman
Edgecombe County Board of Commissioners

Attest:



Tammi Faison, Clerk to the Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Edgecombe County (SEAL)

Date: 9/2/2025

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Elm City are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Elm City desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and.

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Elm City has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Elm City to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Elm City will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Elm City hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

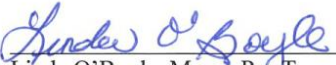
2. Vests the Town of Elm City with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Elm City Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Elm City Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 13th day of January, 2026.



Gil Wheeler, Mayor

Attest:



Linda O'Boyle, Mayor Pro Tem

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 1/13/26



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Leggett are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to drought, excessive heat, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, flooding, wildfire, hazardous substances, cyber threat, terrorism, and infrastructure failure; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Leggett desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and.

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Leggett has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Leggett to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Leggett will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Leggett hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

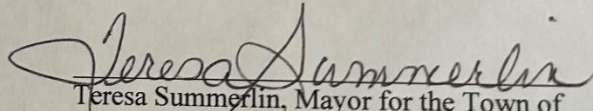
2. Vests the Town of Leggett with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

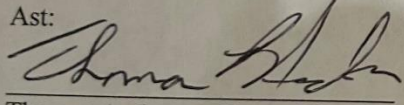
- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
- (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.

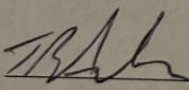
3. Appoints the Town of Leggett Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Leggett Board of Commissioners for consideration.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 9th day of March, 2026.


Teresa Summerlin, Mayor for the Town of Leggett

Ast: 
Thomas Anderson, Town Clerk for the Town of Leggett

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: march 9, 2026



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Lucama, North Carolina are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Lucama desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and.

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Lucama has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

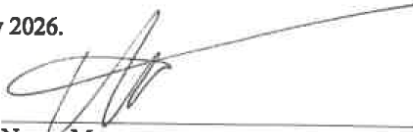
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners Lucama to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Lucama will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Lucama hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Lucama with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Wilson County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Wilson County Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 16th day of February 2026.



Name, Mayor
Matthew Creech

Attest:



Name, Clerk
Dena Owens

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 2/16/26



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Macclesfield in Edgecombe County are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Macclesfield desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Macclesfield has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

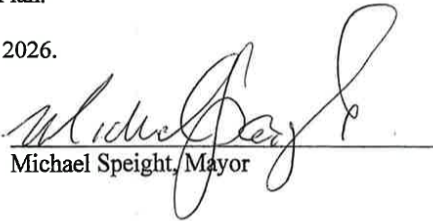
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Macclesfield to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Macclesfield will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Macclesfield hereby:

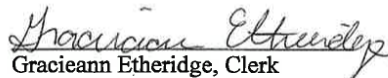
1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Edgecombe County with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Edgecombe County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Macclesfield Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this, the 12 day of January, 2026.


Michael Speight, Mayor

Attest:


Gracieann Etheridge, Clerk

Certified by:  (SEAL)
Date: 01/12/26

R2026-1280

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Middlesex are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Middlesex desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

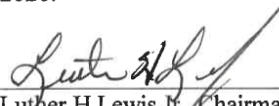
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Middlesex to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance, in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Middlesex hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Town of Middlesex with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas, in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Nash County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan, is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Middlesex Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 12th day of January, 2026.

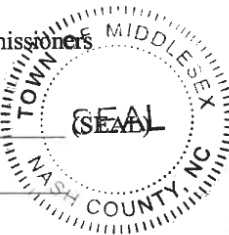

Luther H Lewis Jr., Chairman
Town of Middlesex Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Gloria Vinson, Clerk
Town of Middlesex Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Gloria Vinson

Date: 1-12-2026



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Nash County/Town of Momeyer are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Nash County/Town of Momeyer desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (State emergency assistance funds) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future 1--hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 , and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Nash County/Town of Momeyer to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

1

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Momeyer hereby:

I. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Nash County/Town of Momeyer with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

SECTION 9: PLAN ADOPTION

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
- (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.

3. Appoints Nash County/Town of Momeyer Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to Nash County/Town of Momeyer Town Council for consideration.

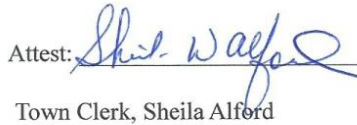
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry -out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 14th day of July 2025.



Mayor Will Funderburg

Attest:



Town Clerk, Sheila Alford

Date: 7-14-25

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Nash County are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Nash County desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

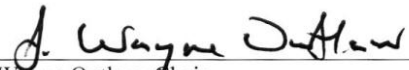
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Nash County to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

SECTION 9: PLAN ADOPTION

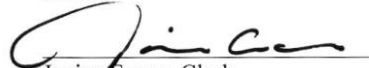
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Nash County hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Nash County with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Nash County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Nash County Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 11th day of August 2025.


Wayne Outlaw, Chair
Nash County Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Janice Evans, Clerk
Nash County Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Janice Evans (SEAL)

Date: 8/12/2025

RESOLUTION 2025-29
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Nashville are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Nashville desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

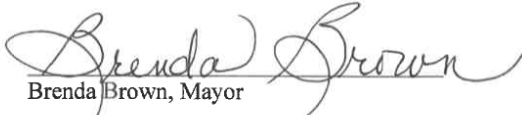
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Town Council of Town of Nashville to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

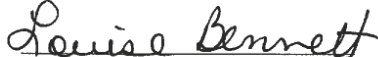
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of Nashville hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Town of Nashville with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Town of Nashville Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Nashville Town Council for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 20th day of August 2025.


Brenda Brown, Mayor

Attest:


Louise Bennett, Town Clerk

Certified by: Louise Bennett (SEAL)

Date: 8-20-25



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Pinetops are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pinetops desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pinetops has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

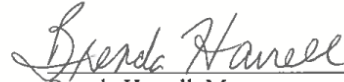
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Pinetops will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Pinetops hereby:

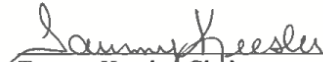
1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

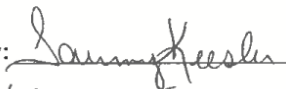
2. Vests Edgecombe County with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Edgecombe County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Pinetops Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 7th day of October, 2025.


Brenda Harrell, Mayor

Attest:


Tammy Keesler, Clerk

Certified by:  (SEAL)
Date: Oct. 7 2025



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Princeville, NC are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Princeville, NC desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Princeville, NC to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

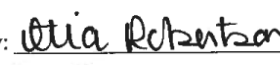
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Princeville, NC hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Princeville, NC with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Edgecombe County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Princeville, NC Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

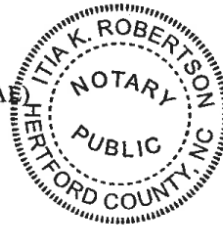
Adopted this the 27th day of October 2025.


Bobbie Jones, Mayor

Attest: 
Pamela Barnes, Clerk

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 10/28/25



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Red Oak, NC are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Red Oak, NC desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

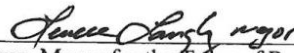
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Red Oak, NC to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

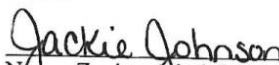
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the **Board of Commissioners of the Town of Red Oak** hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests **the Town of Red Oak** with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints **Nash County** Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the **Town of Red Oak, NC** Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the **14th** day of **July 2025**.


Name, Mayor for the **Town of Red Oak, NC**

Attest:


Name, Zoning Administrator

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 7/14/25



R-2025-47

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT ADOPTING
THE N.E.W. REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Rocky Mount are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the City of Rocky Mount desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.4 I which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A- 1 9.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 20 I and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety Emergency Management (NCEM), and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 20 1, and according to guidance issued by FEMA and the NCEM; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Rocky Mount City Council to fulfill this obligation in order that the city will be eligible for federal and state assistance if a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the city.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of Rocky Mount hereby:

Page 1 of 2

R-2025-47

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the City of Rocky Mount with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the City of Rocky Mount Fire Department to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan follows all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Rocky Mount City Council for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted: 08-25-2025


Kim Batts
City Clerk

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Saratoga are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Saratoga desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local government units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 1 Part 166A-19.41 (State emergency assistance funds) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 103-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Saratoga has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Saratoga to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Saratoga will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Saratoga hereby:

1. Adopts the Nash-Edgecombe-Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Office of the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Saratoga Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Saratoga Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 4th day February, 2026.

Attest:


Charles Thomas Hawkins - Mayor

Certified by:


Juanita Finch Laney - Clerk

SEAL : _____



Date:

2.4.2026

RESOLUTION
R-2026-01
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Sharpsburg are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Sharpsburg desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

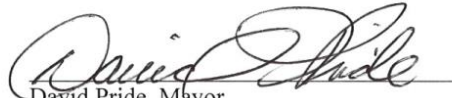
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Town of Sharpsburg to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Sharpsburg hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Town of Sharpsburg Agency with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Town of Sharpsburg Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Sharpsburg Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 13th day of January 2026.


David Pride, Mayor
Sharpsburg Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Tracy Sullivan, Town Clerk
Sharpsburg Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Tracy Sullivan (SEAL)

Date: January 13, 2026



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Sims are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Sims desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

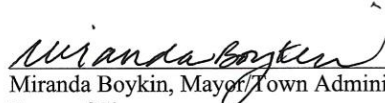
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Sims to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

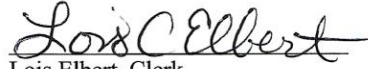
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Sims hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the Town of Sims with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Town of Sims Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Sims Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 14th day of July 2025.


Miranda Boykin, Mayor/Town Administrator
Town of Sims

Attest:


Lois Elbert, Clerk
Town of Sims

Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 7-14-25



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Spring Hope are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Spring Hope desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

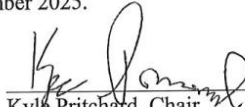
WHEREAS the (local government) has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Town of Spring Hope to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Spring Hope hereby:

1. Adopts the 2025 N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Town of Spring Hope Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Nash County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Spring Hope Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 02nd day of September 2025.


Kyle Pritchard, Chair
Spring Hope Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Michele K Collins, Town Clerk



Certified by: _____

Date: _____



**TOWN OF STANTONBURG RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Stantonburg are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam and levee failure, drought, excessive heat, hurricane and tropical storm, flooding, tornadoes and thunderstorms, winter weather, wildfire, cyber threat, hazardous substances, radiological incident, and terrorism; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Stantonburg desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and.

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

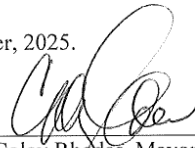
WHEREAS, the Town of Stantonburg has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Town Council of Stantonburg to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Stantonburg will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Stantonburg hereby:

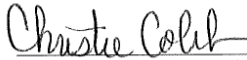
1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Town of Stantonburg with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Town of Stantonburg Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town Council of the Town of Stantonburg for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this on the 13th day of October, 2025.

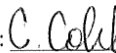


Coley Rhodes, Mayor
Stantonburg Town Council

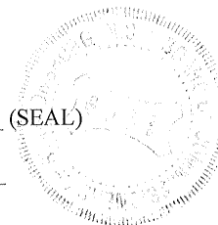
Attest:



Christie Cobb, Town Clerk
Stantonburg Town Council

Certified by:  _____

Date: 10/13/25 _____



**MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF
TARBORO, HELD AT 7:00 PM ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2025 IN THE COUNCIL ROOM,
TOWN HALL, TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mayor Mayo
Councilman Anderson
Councilman Taylor
Councilman Burnette
Councilman Brown
Councilmember Jordan
Councilmember Bynum
Councilman Woodard
Councilman Pitt

MEMBERS ABSENT

ALSO PRESENT

Troy Lewis, Town Manager
Leslie Lunsford, Town Clerk
Chad Hinton, Town Attorney

1. MEETING CALLED TO ORDER BY THE MAYOR

2. INVOCATION

Councilman Taylor.

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA BY COUNCIL

Council amended the agenda to include a proclamation honoring Ms. Mary Hinton.

Othar Woodard made a motion, which was seconded by Leo Taylor and Passed, Motion.

Council approved the amended agenda

Deborah Jordan made a motion, which was seconded by Sabrina Bynum and Passed, Motion.

5. REQUESTS AND PETITIONS OF CITIZENS

Briyana Baker, 205 Louise Street, Conetoe - invited Council to attend the Edgecombe United Appreciation and Education Forum on Tuesday, September 30, 2025, 6:00-8:00pm at Thorne's Chapel Missionary Baptist Church in Rocky Mount.

Gretchen Damley, 206 W Battle Avenue, Tarboro - asked that Council consider crosswalks in the Downtown area near Martin Millennium Academy.

Candis Owens, 104 W Park Avenue, Tarboro - thanked Council for the proclamation in memory of Tripp Owens. Ms. Owens expressed concerns about beautification, tree maintenance on Main Street and vacant houses.

Corey & Danielle Waugaman, 607 S Howard Circle, Tarboro - expressed concerns about drug activity in their neighborhood.

6. MATTERS SCHEDULED FOR PUBLIC HEARING

- appointment;
2. To utilize the services of the Town Attorney or engage independent attorneys or law firms to assist with the process of selecting a qualified receiver, filing the petition for appointment and any other necessary notices or pleadings, and to provide general assistance with the receivership process;
 3. Approve lending up to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) in Town funds, if appropriate and upon acceptable terms, to the qualified receiver appointed by the Superior Court, with such funds to be applied towards the appointed receiver's rehabilitation costs and secured by the receiver's lien against the property pursuant to Section 160D-1130(g)2, and;
 4. To authorize legal counsel to proceed with filing a petition on behalf of the Town of Tarboro with the Superior Court of Edgecombe County for the appointment of a receiver to rehabilitate, demolish, or sell the referenced property without the need for further resolution from the Town Council.

Clarence Brown made a motion, which was seconded by Deborah Jordan and Passed, Motion.

(7) Resolution Adopting Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Council approved the Resolution adopting the the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Sabrina Bynum made a motion, which was seconded by Clarence Brown and Passed, Motion.

(8) Special Event - Edgecombe Cancer Support Foundation

Council agreed to co-sponsor the Edgecombe Cancer Support Foundation fundraising race on October 25, 2025, and provide in-kind support as requested.
Councilmember Bynum abstained because she serves on the Edgecombe Cancer Support Foundation Board.

Othar Woodard made a motion, which was seconded by Leo Taylor and Passed, Motion. ; Abstain: Bynum

(9) Special Event - Brewgrass Festival

Council agreed to co-sponsor the Brewgrass Festival by providing in-kind services and equipment.
Othar Woodard made a motion, which was seconded by Mears Pitt and Passed, Motion.

(10) NCDOT - New Year's Eve Event

Council adopted Ordinance 25-09 declaring the closure of N. Main Street (NC 33) between St. James Street and Pitt Street, the 300 block of the N. Main Street, and the 300 block of St. Andrew Street for the 2025 New Year's Eve Event.

ORDINANCE NO. 25-09

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING A ROAD CLOSURE FOR A NEW YEAR'S EVE EVENT

Leo Taylor made a motion, which was seconded by Othar Woodard and Passed, Motion.

(11) Appointment - Redevelopment Commission

Council should be prepared to appoint an individual to fill an expiring term on the Redevelopment Commission at the October Council meeting.

(12) Appointment - Edgecombe County Tourism Development Authority

Council should be prepared to appoint an individual to fill an expiring term on the Edgecombe County Tourism Development Authority at the October Council meeting.

(13) Appointment - Planning Board and Zoning Commission

Council should be prepared to appoint an individual to fill an expiring term and an individual to fill a vacant term on the Planning Board and Zoning Commission at the October Council meeting.
Brice Knight submitted a letter of resignation, Council should also be prepared to fill his position at the October meeting.

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Whitakers are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Whitakers desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

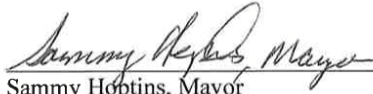
WHEREAS the Town of Whitakers has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Town of Whitakers to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

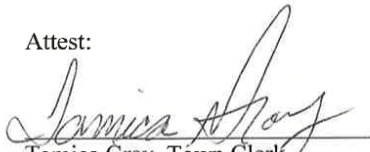
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Whitakers hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests Edgecombe County Emergency Services and Nash County Emergency Services with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Edgecombe County Emergency Services and Nash County Emergency Services to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Whitakers Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 8th day of September 2025.


Sammy Hoptins, Mayor
Town of Whitakers Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Tamica Gray, Town Clerk
Town of Whitakers Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Tamica Gray (SEAL)

Date: September 8, 2025

R-038-25

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA
ADOPTING THE N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the City of Wilson is vulnerable to an array of natural hazards that can cause loss of life and damages to public and private property; and

WHEREAS, the City of Wilson desires to seek ways to mitigate situations that may aggravate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the development and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan can result in actions that reduce the long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City Council to protect its citizens and property from the effects of natural hazards by preparing and maintaining a local hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, it is also the intent of the City Council to fulfill its obligation under North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 166A: North Carolina Emergency Management Act and Section 322: Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to remain eligible to receive state and federal assistance in the event of a declared disaster affecting the City of Wilson; and

WHEREAS, the City of Wilson, in coordination with all other participating jurisdictions of the N.E.W. Region, has prepared a regional hazard mitigation plan with input from the appropriate local and state officials; and

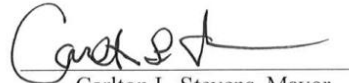
WHEREAS, the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will receive a draft of the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to review for legislative compliance and approve pending the completion of local adoption procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Wilson, North Carolina hereby:

1. Adopts the Nash-Edgecombe-Wilson Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan);
and
2. Vests the Office of the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Office of the Mayor to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the City Council or consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Duly adopted this 16th day of October, 2025.


Carlton L. Stevens, Mayor

ATTEST


Tonya A. West, City Clerk



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING N.E.W. REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Wilson County are subject to the effects of natural hazards that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the region are particularly vulnerable to dam/levee failure, drought, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and tropical storm, severe winter weather, sinkholes, tornadoes and thunderstorms, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Wilson County desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Article 5, Section 160D-501 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has enacted General Statute Section 166A-19.41 (*State emergency assistance funds*) which provides that for a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended, states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS Wilson County has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations and at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, and that the plans have been updated in accordance with federal laws including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Wilson County to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

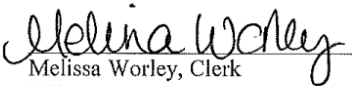
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Wilson County hereby:

1. Adopts the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests County/Town Agency with responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints Wilson County Emergency Management to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Wilson County Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted the 4th day of August 2025.


Rob Boyette, Chair
Wilson County Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Melissa Worley, Clerk
Wilson County Board of Commissioners



Certified by:  (SEAL)

Date: 8-4-2025

ANNEX A NASH COUNTY

A.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Nash County and the HMPC provided a local inventory of critical facilities and community lifelines, which are a priority for mitigation planning and emergency management. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Table A.1 through Table A.12 provide a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Nash County. Figure A.1 through Figure A.12 show the locations of all critical facilities in Nash County.

Table A.13 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Nash County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table A.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Nash County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	255	\$36,445,250
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	8	\$1,471,110
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	7	\$7,897,640
Total	270	\$45,814,000

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, City of Rocky Mount

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	19	\$4,266,560
Food, Hydration, Shelter	133	\$1,839,258,435
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	3	\$396,480
Safety and Security	9	\$14,867,874
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	164	\$1,858,789,349

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Bailey

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$132,160
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$201,080
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	2	333,240

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Castalia

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$132,160

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.5 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Dortches

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$132,160

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.6 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Middlesex

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$88,390
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$88,390

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.7 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Momeyer

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$132,160

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.8 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Nashville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3	\$396,480
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	3	\$396,480
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	6	\$792,960

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.9 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Red Oak

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	5	\$660,800
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	6	\$792,960

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.10 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Sharpsburg

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$264,320
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	2	\$264,320

Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.11 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Spring Hope

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$132,160
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$544,750
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	3	\$676,910

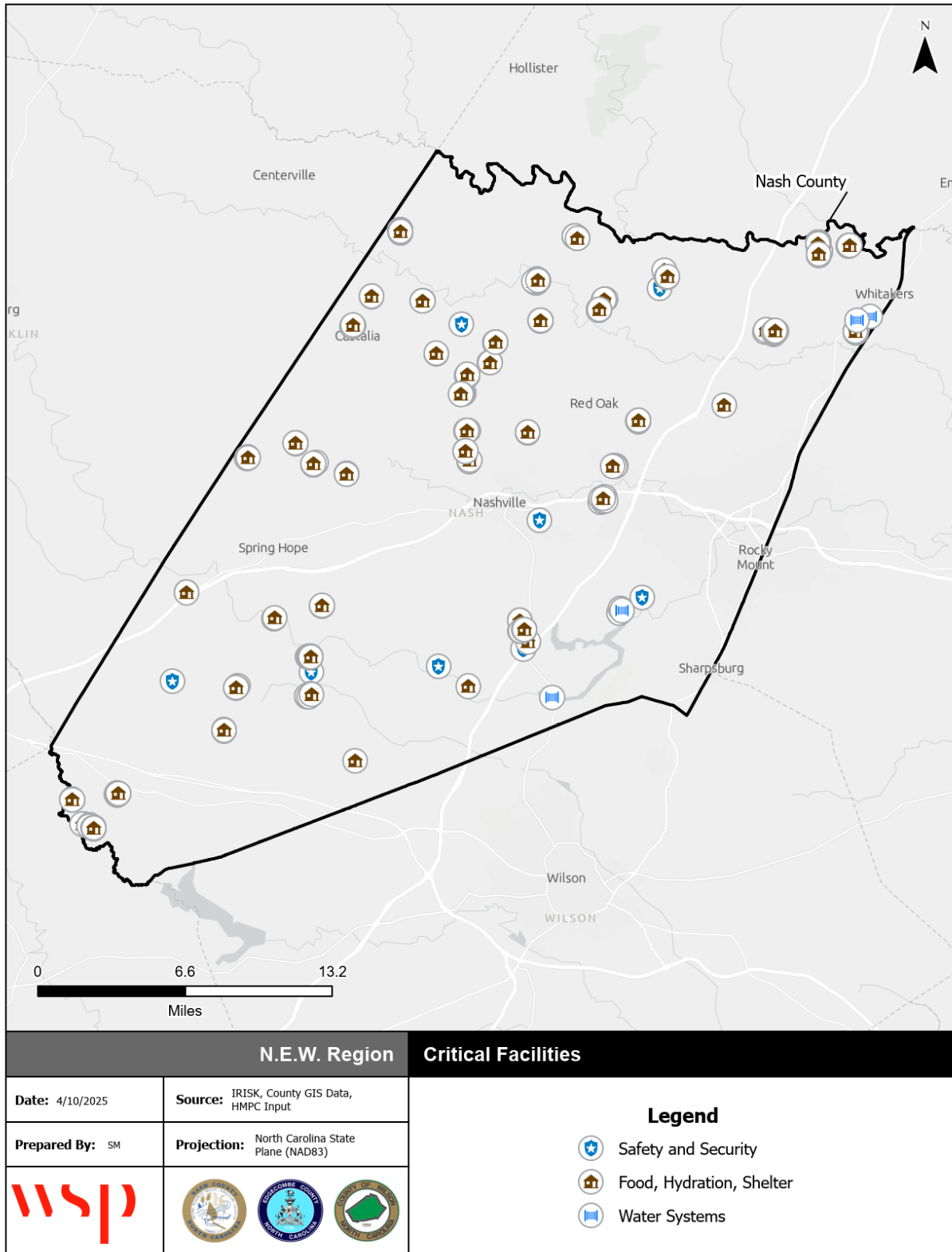
Source: Nash County, HMPC

Table A.12 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Whitakers

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$587,430
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	4	\$266,320
Total	6	\$853,750

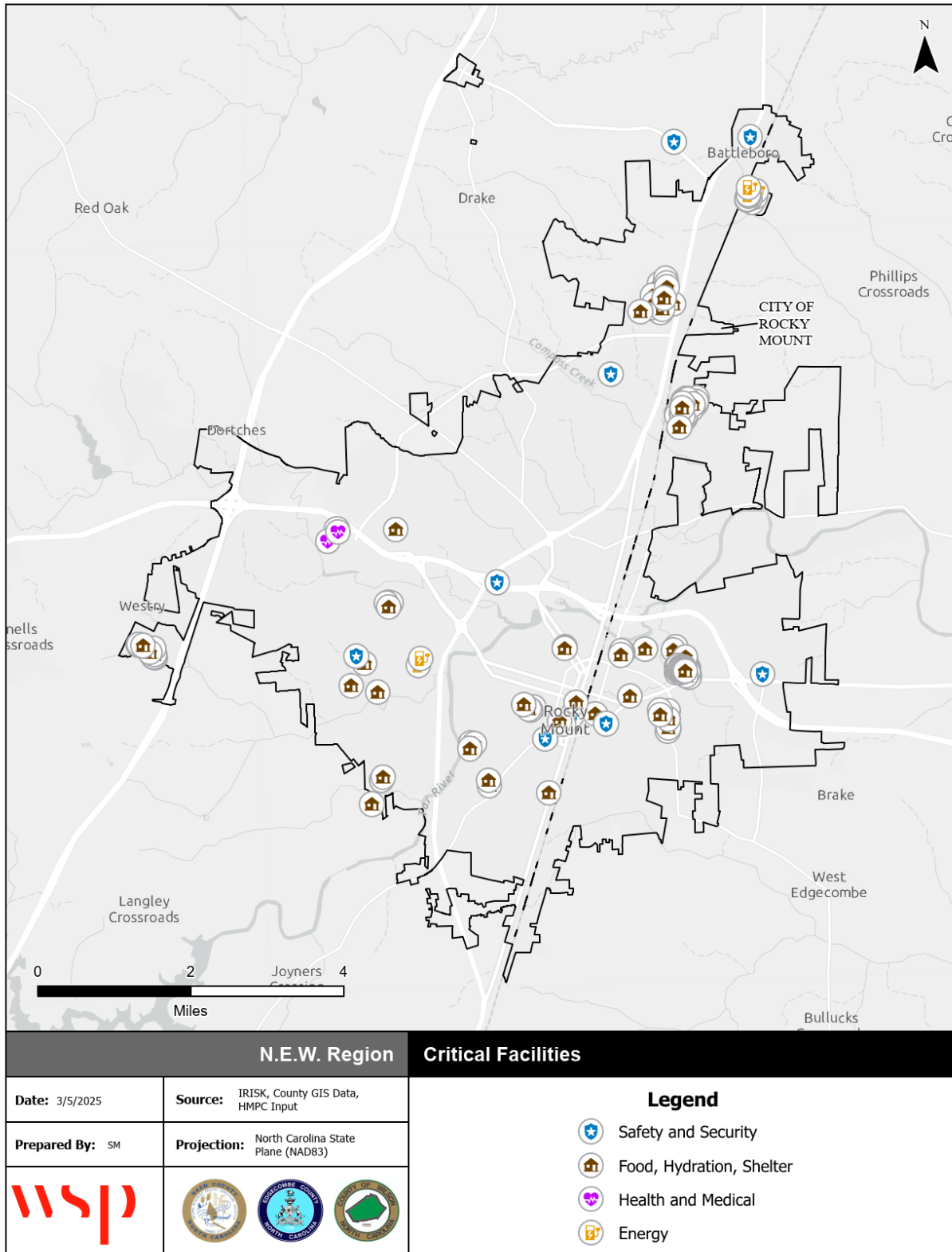
Source: Nash County, HMPC

Figure A.1 – Critical Facilities, Nash County



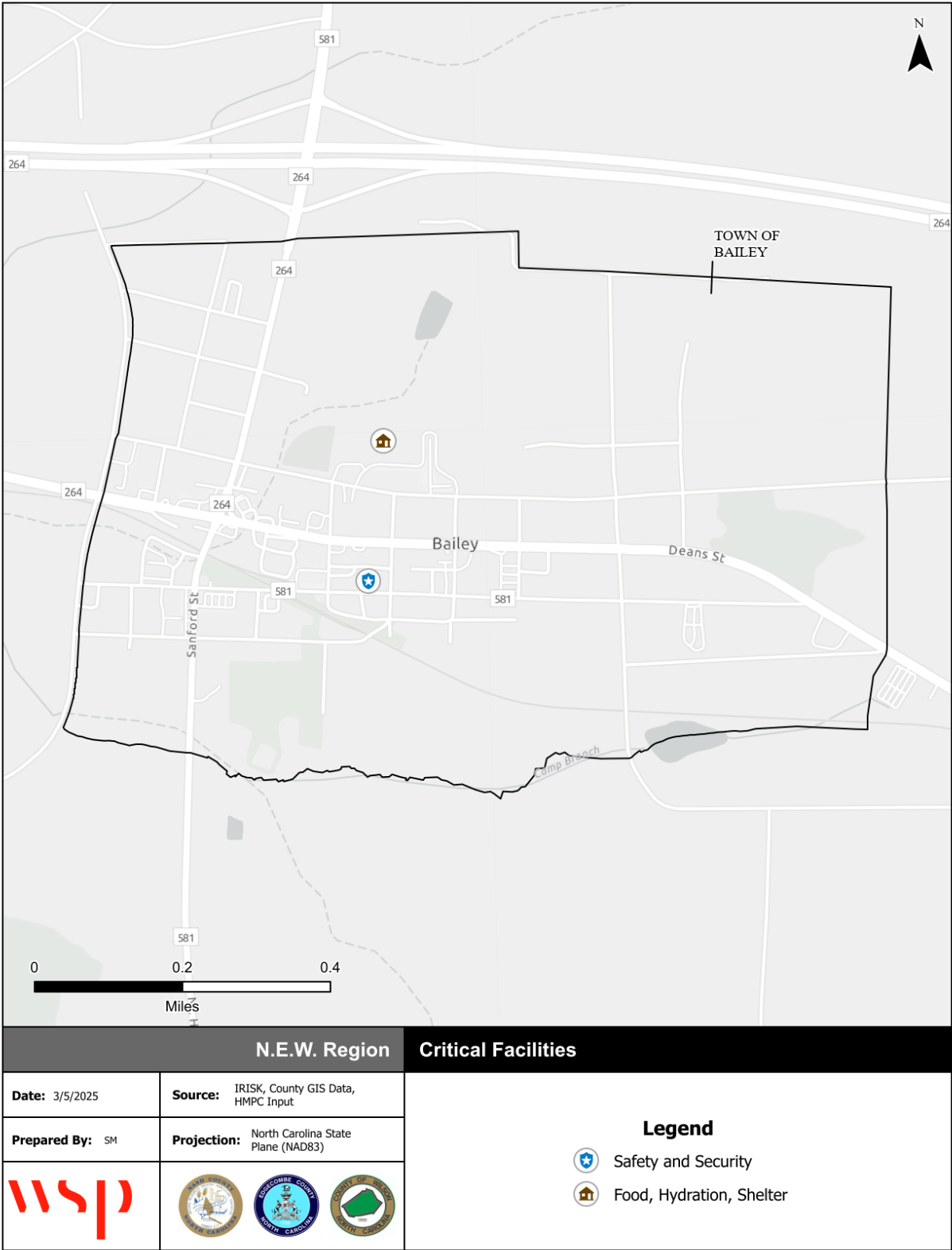
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.2 – Critical Facilities, City of Rocky Mount



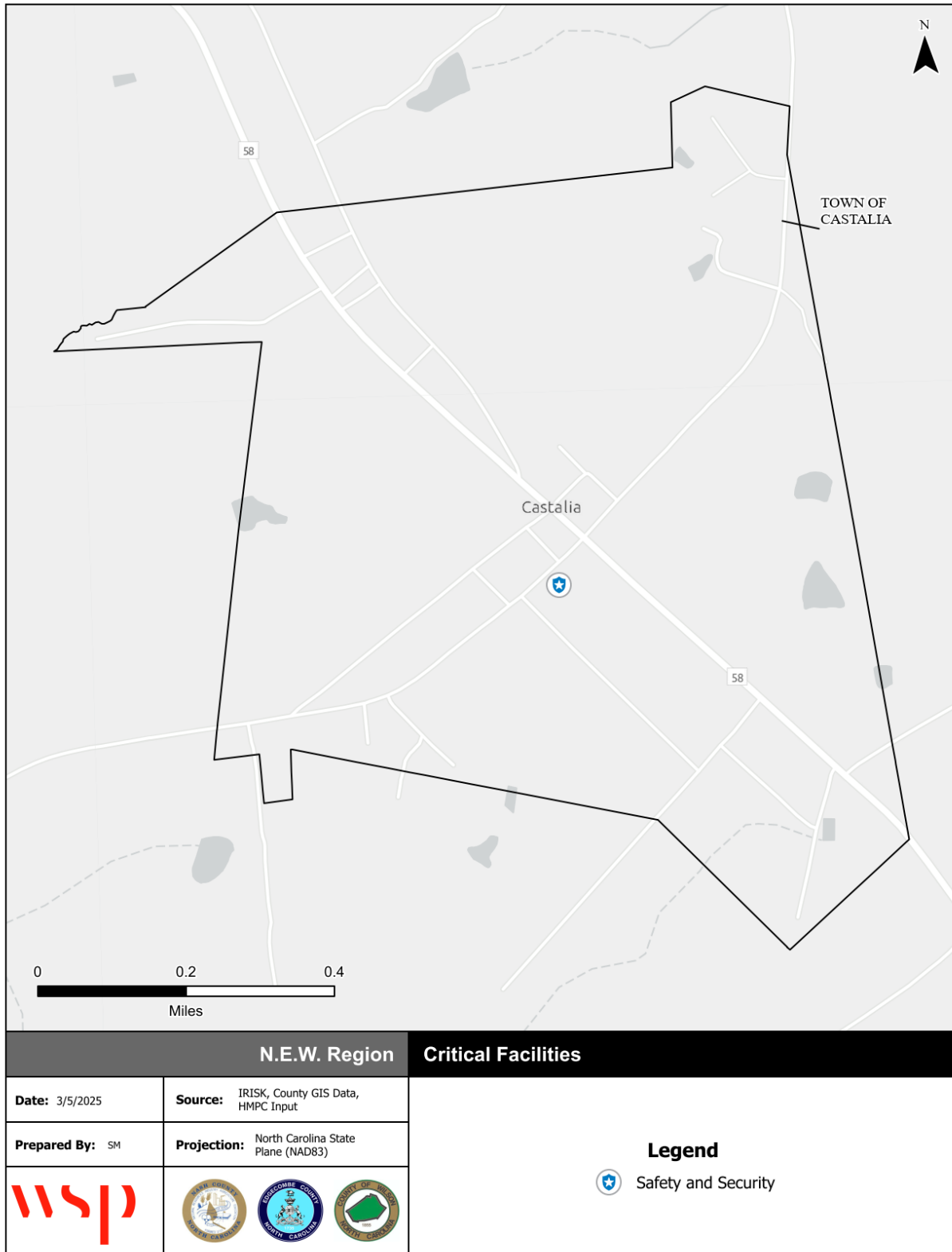
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Bailey



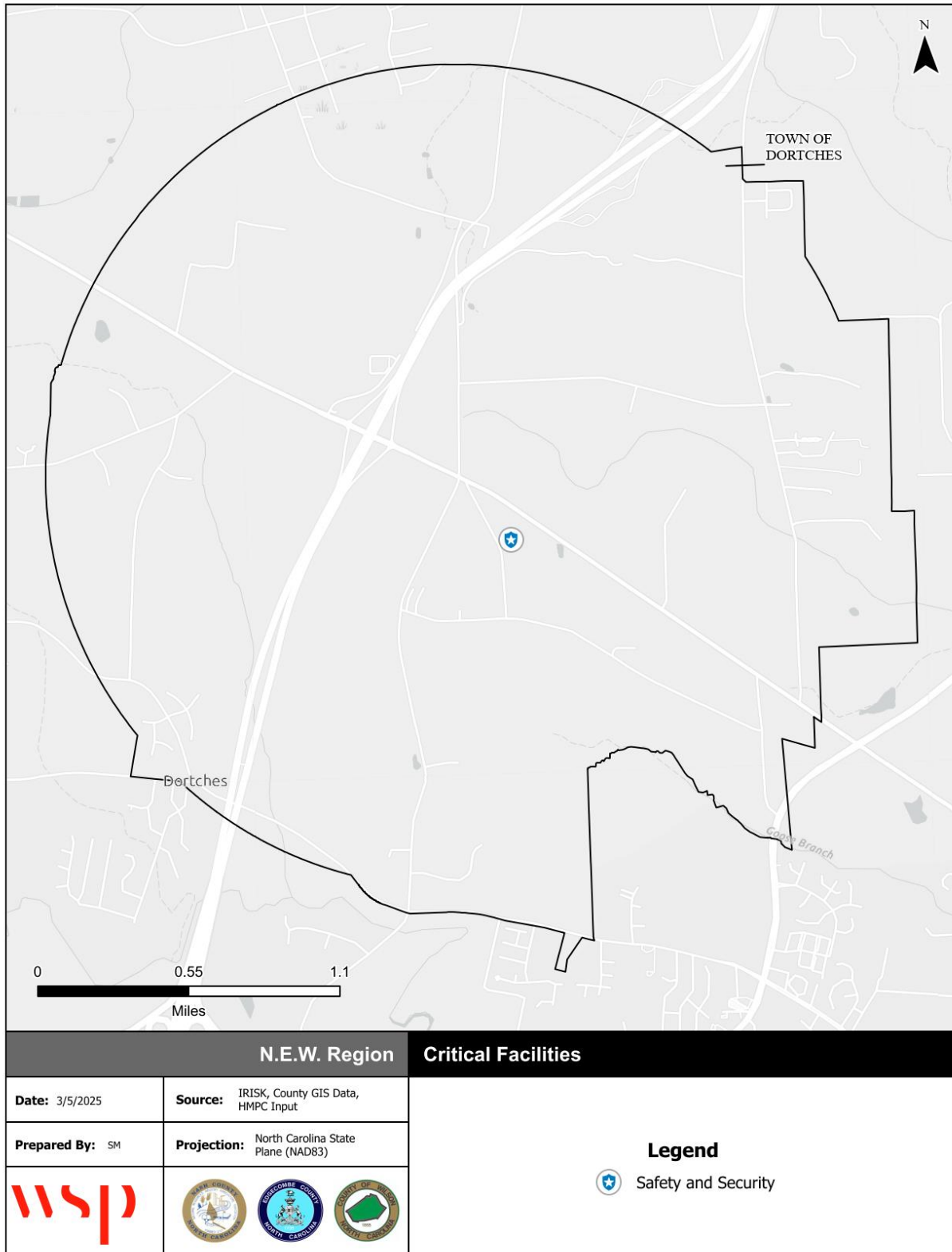
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Castalia



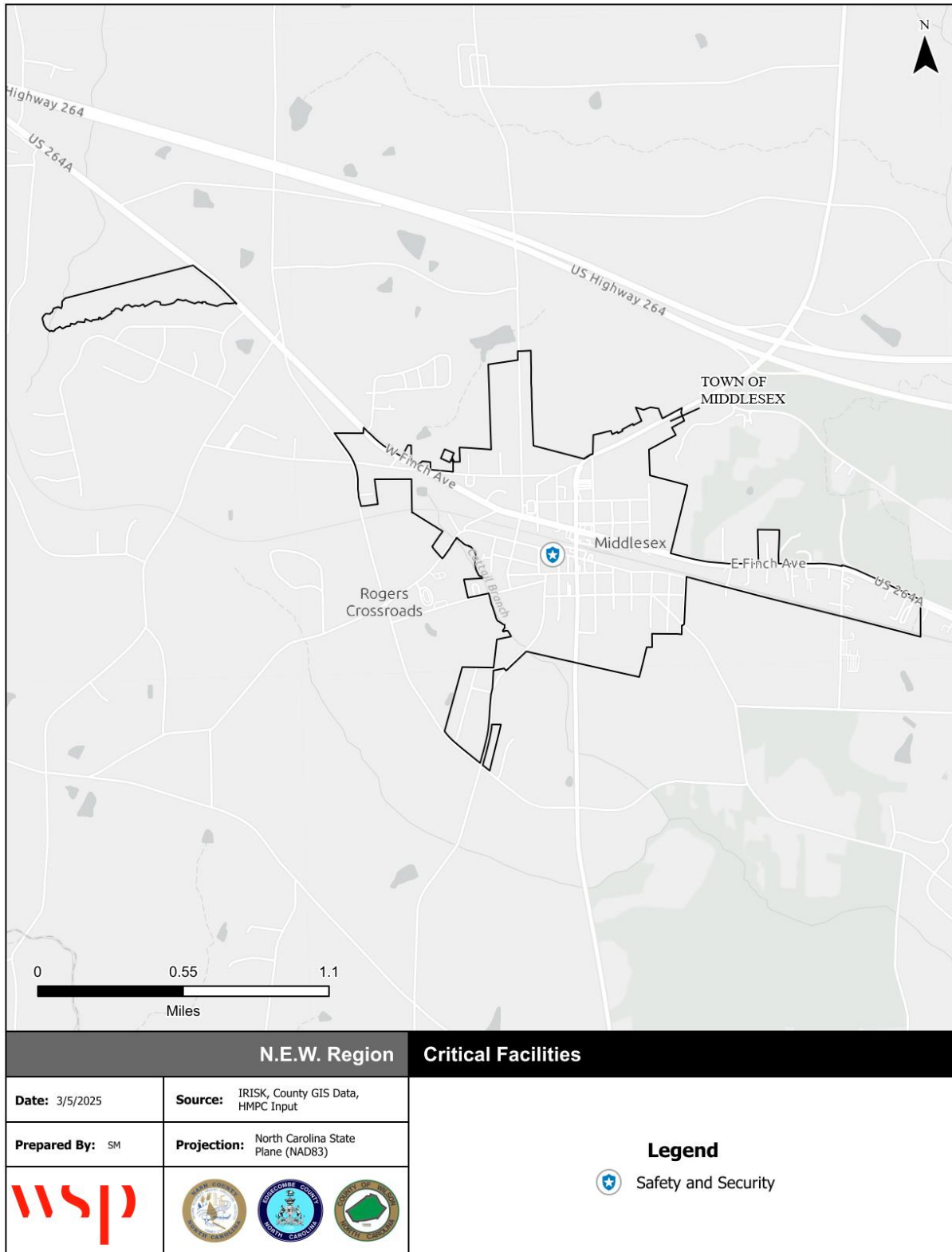
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.5 – Critical Facilities, Town of Dortches



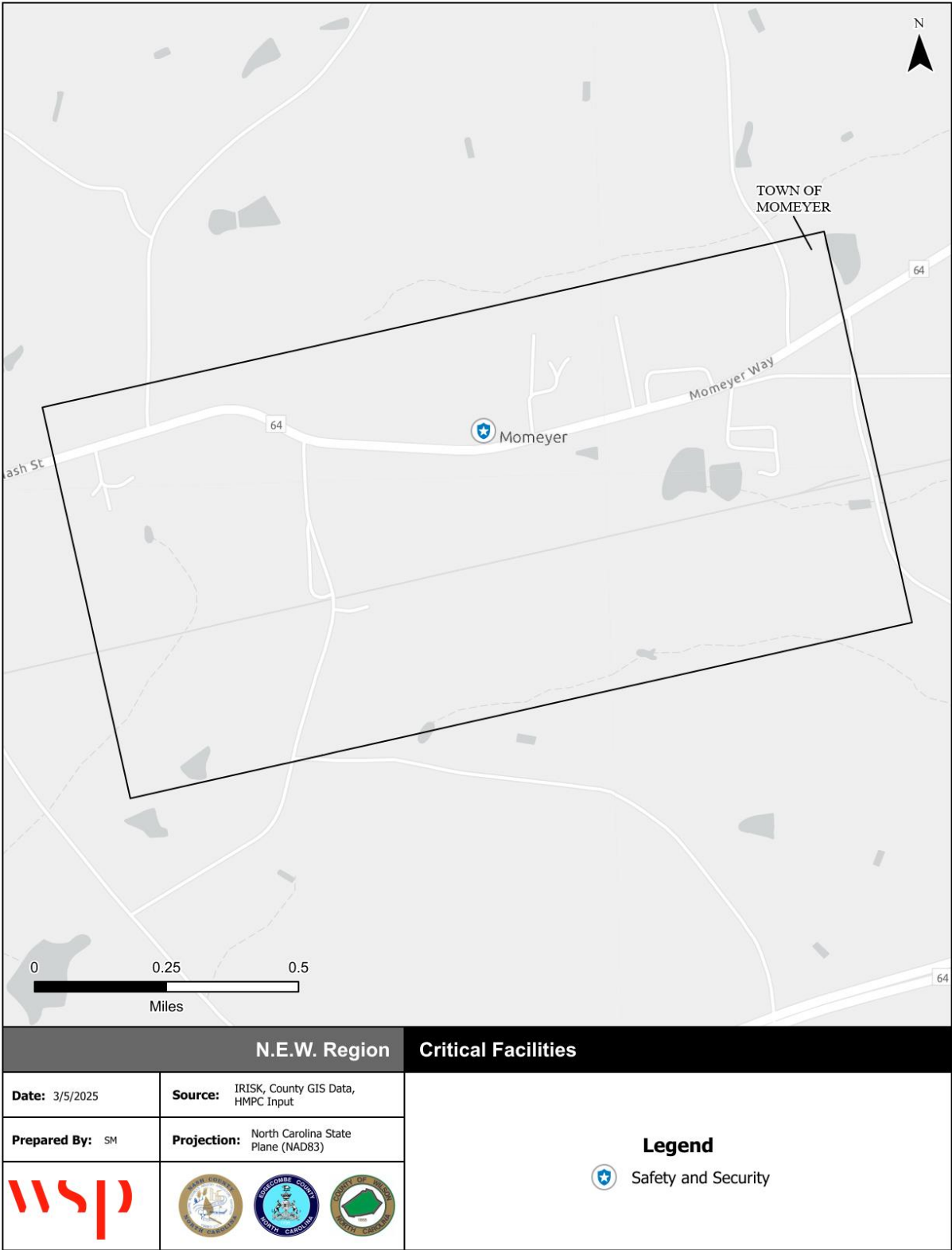
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.6 – Critical Facilities, Town of Middlesex



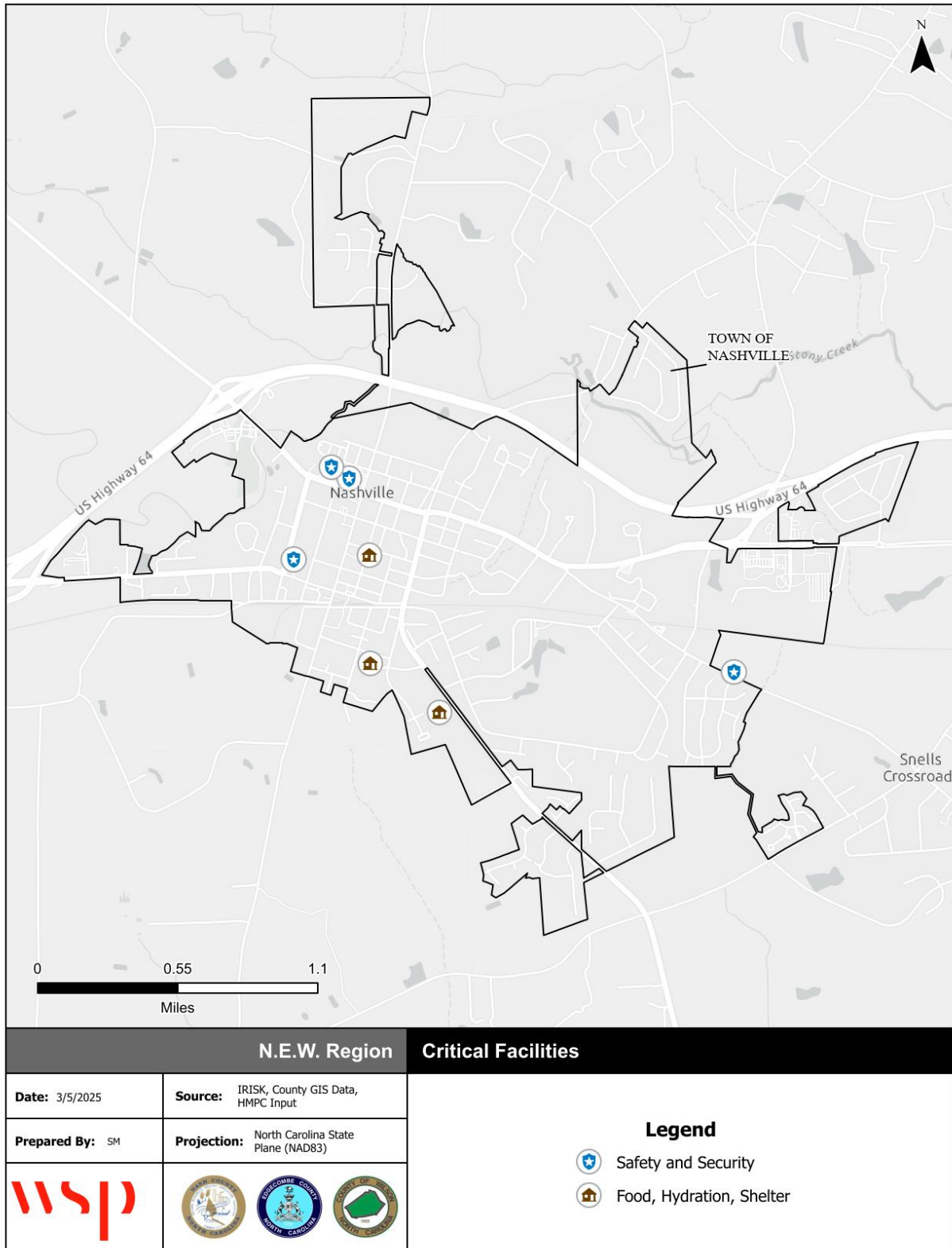
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.7 – Critical Facilities, Town of Momeyer



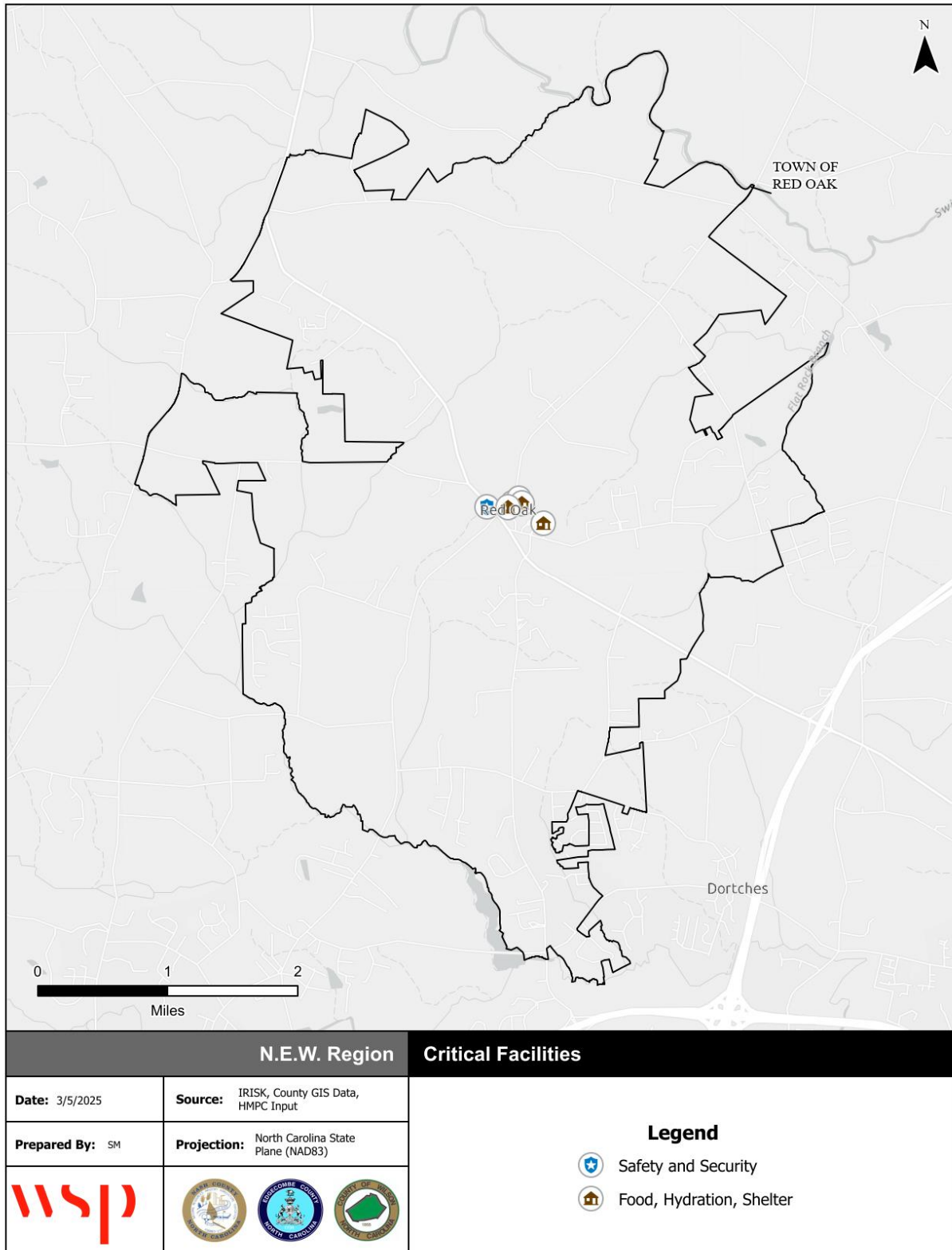
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.8 – Critical Facilities, Town of Nashville



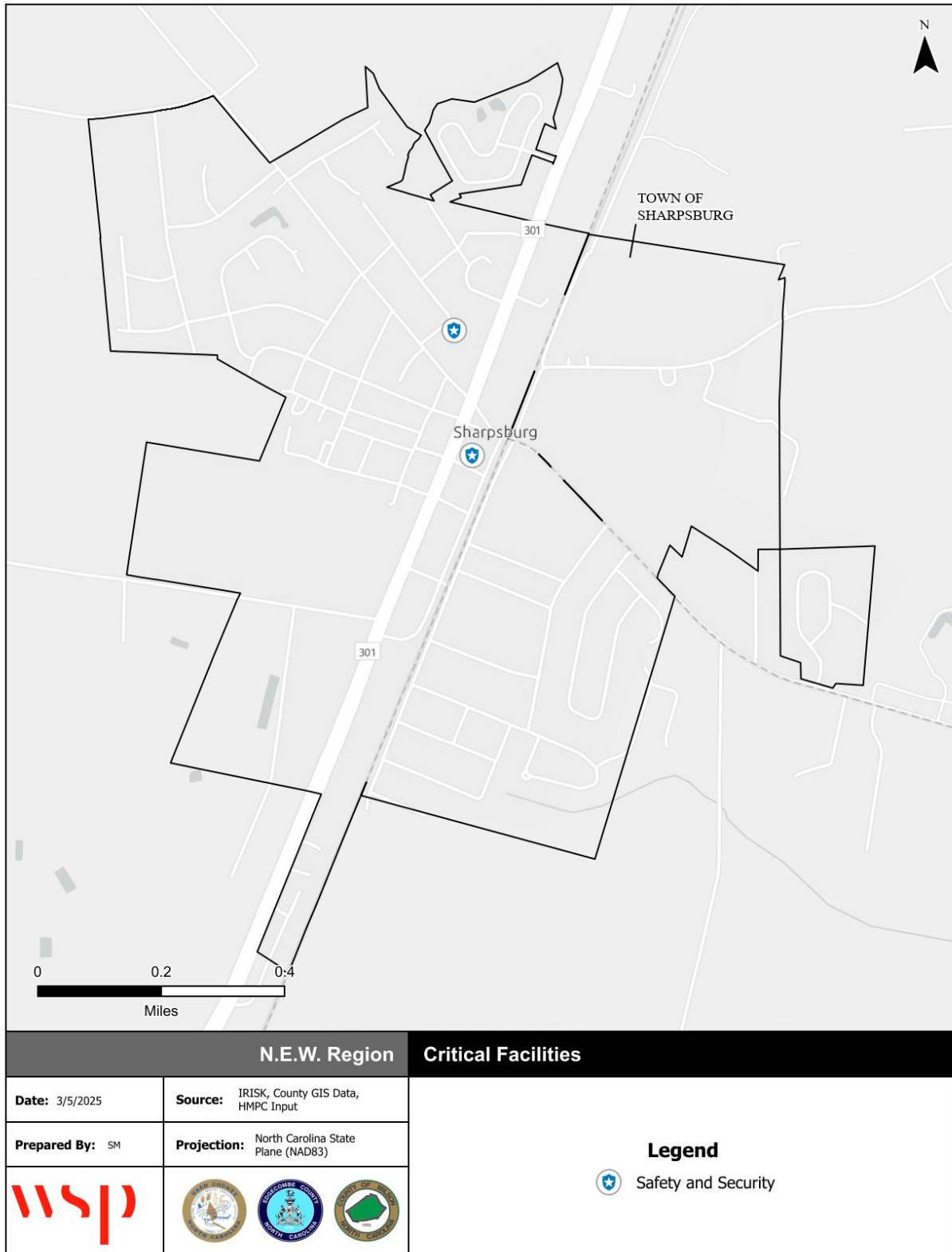
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.9 – Critical Facilities, Town of Red Oak



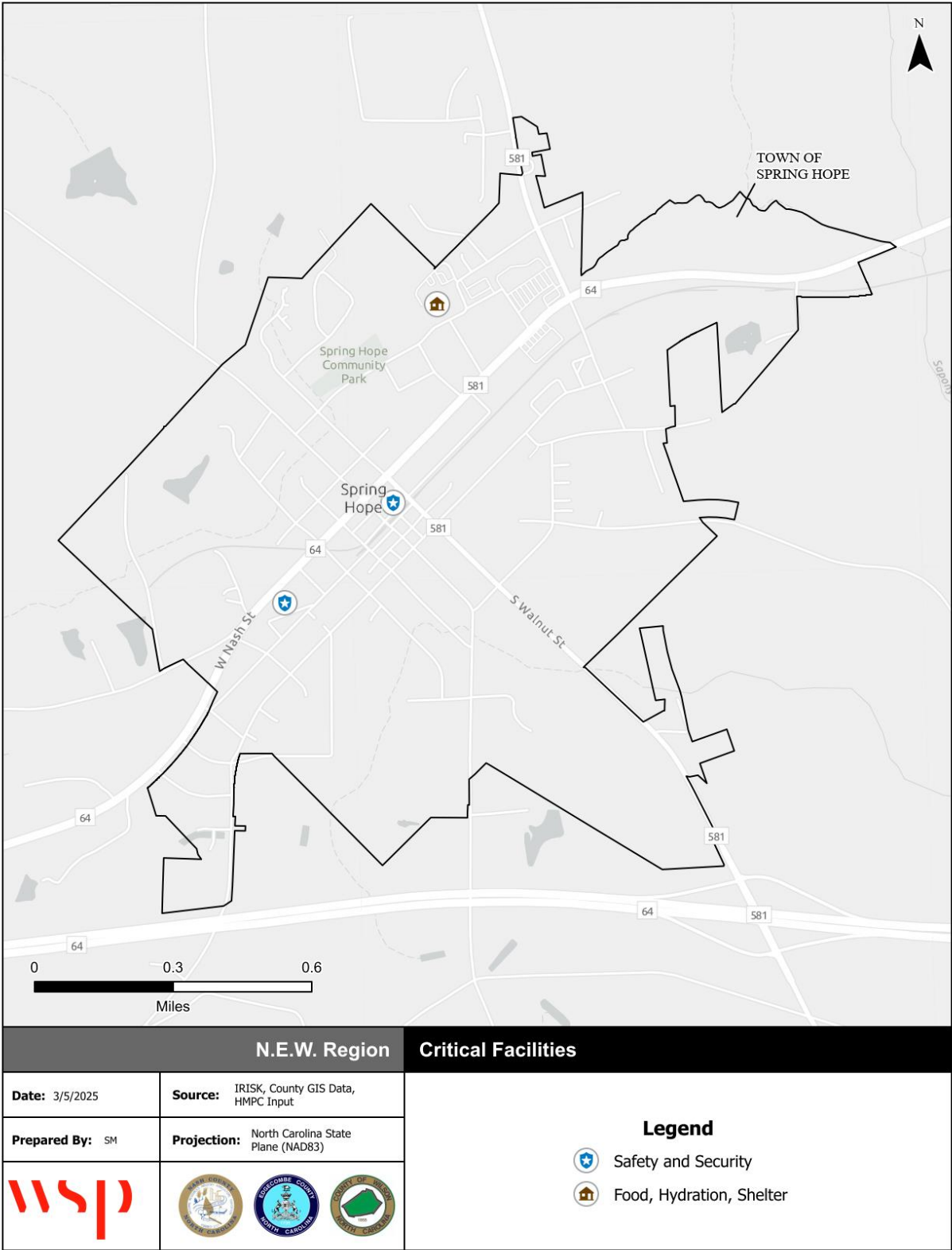
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.10 – Critical Facilities, Town of Sharpsburg



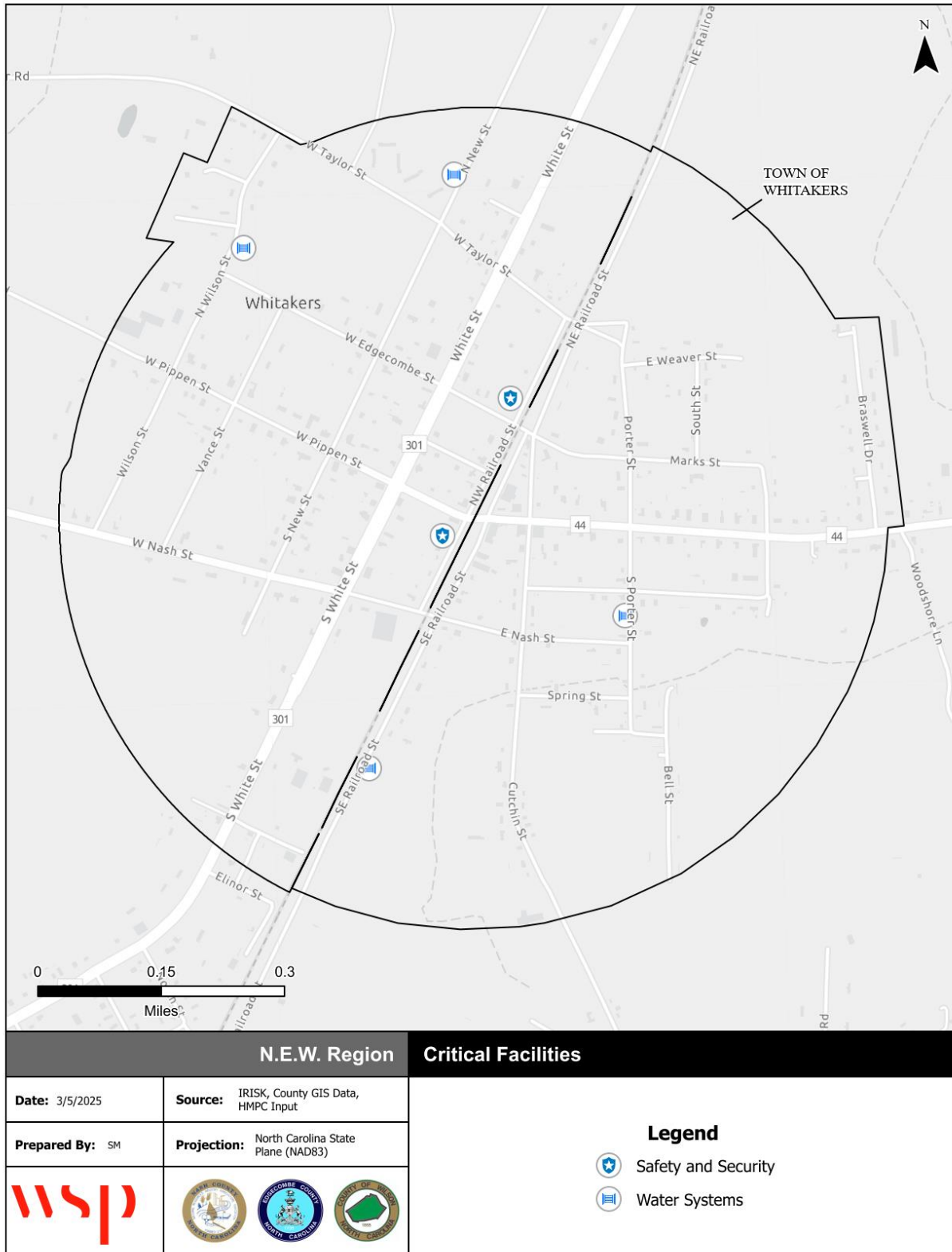
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.11 – Critical Facilities, Town of Spring Hope



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.12 – Critical Facilities, Town of Whitakers



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table A.13 – Nash County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
City of Rocky Mount								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.905399	-77.886721	\$4,633,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.927338	-77.818471	\$6,134,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.934587	-77.822379	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.924448	-77.845915	\$6,134,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.935433	-77.822467	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.92898	-77.843521	\$6,134,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.935367	-77.821588	\$6,134,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.913938	-77.873711	\$4,633,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.92829	-77.818563	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.939705	-77.77811	\$1,216,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.939002	-77.801178	\$11,088,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.939888	-77.798918	\$107,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.925592	-77.804607	\$1,216,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.938525	-77.800802	\$1,216,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.939056	-77.801589	\$-	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.976087	-77.967794	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.977986	-77.900074	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.953434	-77.895383	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.953776	-77.895562	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.999137	-77.891762	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.953548	-77.89568	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.954048	-77.895592	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.955153	-77.895568	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.954467	-77.896586	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.956068	-77.899107	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.96377	-77.940068	\$1,174,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

ANNEX A: NASH COUNTY

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.965719	-77.815166	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.962377	-77.840819	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.962262	-77.840148	\$-	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.950505	-77.834099	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.945605	-77.843788	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.976346	-77.838397	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.976829	-77.852111	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.951745	-77.833561	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.94702	-77.849924	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.951162	-77.846639	\$199,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.952567	-77.848495	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.962543	-77.840708	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.96247	-77.839998	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.962422	-77.841073	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.974477	-77.854367	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.976207	-77.851882	\$3,318,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.951262	-77.786837	\$9,723,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.941883	-77.807483	\$9,723,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.941361	-77.808243	\$2,144,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.953056	-77.799791	\$65,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.952935	-77.79996	\$2,144,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.952824	-77.799886	\$9,723,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.941592	-77.808669	\$9,723,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.942427	-77.809809	\$2,940,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.038985	-77.753688	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.01931	-77.775318	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.02151	-77.774716	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.019586	-77.773803	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.016418	-77.7763	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.015847	-77.775068	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.018385	-77.775664	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.017391	-77.772081	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.016871	-77.777327	\$226,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.048528	-77.752891	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.021355	-77.775138	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.022253	-77.773684	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.0171	-77.77464	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.02135	-77.773463	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.004471	-77.787147	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.019071	-77.776856	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.020614	-77.773404	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.017658	-77.776484	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.016513	-77.774601	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	36.04808	-77.770724	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.018567	-77.774171	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Unincorporated Nash County								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.687923	-77.664987	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.764197	-78.228632	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.767061	-78.234785	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.765272	-78.228765	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.766752	-78.231307	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.766139	-78.23154	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.766343	-78.231459	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.767341	-78.234818	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.767377	-78.235842	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.764813	-78.228486	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.76445	-78.228595	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.765078	-78.228789	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.766541	-78.231389	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.765937	-78.231618	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.764966	-78.228962	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.757661	-77.569679	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.786933	-78.212686	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.788409	-78.205541	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.787227	-78.21361	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.78641	-78.213469	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.786592	-78.213654	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.783346	-78.242529	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782777	-78.242389	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.786924	-78.21348	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.786455	-78.212977	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.786276	-78.213346	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.786412	-78.213296	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.787176	-78.21262	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.783147	-78.242473	\$3,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.779249	-78.115641	\$3,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.82789	-78.144353	\$3,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.827695	-78.144289	\$3,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.828049	-78.144163	\$5,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.811269	-77.491785	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.859662	-78.177673	\$41,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.856841	-78.135329	\$41,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.855713	-78.13633	\$41,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.855294	-78.136497	\$41,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.855859	-78.13627	\$41,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.85554	-78.136417	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.849841	-78.090627	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.850747	-78.088549	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.85089	-78.088377	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875493	-78.090062	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875549	-78.088034	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875335	-78.08807	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875749	-78.089618	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.850332	-78.088826	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.850969	-78.088617	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.85068	-78.088889	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.850856	-78.088582	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.851691	-78.088323	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.8502	-78.090433	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.86563	-78.087826	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875641	-78.088025	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.849899	-78.089031	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875256	-78.08878	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875094	-78.089267	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.851035	-78.08751	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.875701	-78.088544	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.875439	-78.088051	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.85642	-77.986205	\$63,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.869308	-78.005489	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.880599	-77.950569	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.885266	-77.947582	\$132,160	0.1	X SHADED	Direct Exposure	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.819145	-77.456974	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.917272	-78.168524	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.917039	-78.168508	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.900216	-78.111778	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.941842	-78.115416	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.900784	-78.111437	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.90826	-78.080808	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.908568	-78.080836	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.892179	-77.952442	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.899123	-77.952859	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.893223	-77.949665	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.893132	-77.950243	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.893169	-77.950066	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.892162	-77.952663	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.893114	-77.950612	\$1,875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.906452	-77.88782	\$1,875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.903955	-77.888496	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.898832	-77.952851	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.892202	-77.952223	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.893127	-77.950422	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.893186	-77.949898	\$1,875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.906547	-77.887672	\$1,875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.934384	-77.822691	\$614,510	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.901764	-77.53289	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.004492	-78.128904	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.004711	-78.129043	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.003784	-78.129298	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.961475	-78.050953	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.000267	-78.086161	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.99975	-78.086461	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.999934	-78.086528	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.993767	-78.064889	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.993922	-78.064857	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.001011	-78.084555	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.000404	-78.086368	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.970901	-77.97062	\$135,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.002405	-77.985476	\$135,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.96486	-77.96548	\$135,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.955977	-77.899174	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.977098	-77.89867	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.975639	-77.900701	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.975877	-77.898782	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.978891	-77.897978	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.999116	-77.890886	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.953592	-77.895874	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.976497	-77.897434	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.955796	-77.898108	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.977781	-77.898866	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998433	-77.891302	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.998686	-77.892766	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.94426	-77.477085	\$208,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.013832	-78.097864	\$208,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.013468	-78.09782	\$208,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.01366	-78.098013	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.04585	-77.98935	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.046059	-77.989317	\$52,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.057159	-77.98696	\$52,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.057693	-77.986866	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045689	-77.990081	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046272	-77.98932	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045891	-77.99046	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.046147	-77.990252	\$52,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.057407	-77.986917	\$52,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.057952	-77.986818	\$135,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.002652	-77.985366	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.021695	-77.986697	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.04568	-77.99065	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.021573	-77.987669	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.021578	-77.987351	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.021676	-77.986234	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.021579	-77.987028	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008146	-77.988095	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008717	-77.988008	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.008424	-77.987953	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045527	-77.990787	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045339	-77.990991	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.020389	-77.947712	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.040088	-77.903261	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.037215	-77.899998	\$1,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.027698	-77.876244	\$1,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.028405	-77.876023	\$1,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.027924	-77.876337	\$4,703,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.008091	-77.853955	\$1,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.026834	-77.45214	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.080841	-78.057576	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.108664	-78.048732	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.089617	-78.060694	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.088989	-78.061193	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.089237	-78.061273	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.089854	-78.06076	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.078818	-77.96848	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.078887	-77.968846	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.09052	-77.990525	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.07135	-78.006875	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.078592	-77.968831	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.10585	-78.015697	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.105498	-78.015753	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.065961	-77.972271	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.071693	-78.006907	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.065623	-77.972038	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.078939	-77.968481	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.106062	-77.898562	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.099851	-77.901624	\$87,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.093151	-77.93941	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.099685	-77.901943	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.099937	-77.901509	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.106659	-77.897363	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.106393	-77.898238	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.100106	-77.90189	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.099795	-77.90184	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.1001	-77.901257	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.100021	-77.901385	\$87,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.092594	-77.939435	\$87,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.092867	-77.939422	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.113593	-77.862299	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.084683	-77.788096	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.086076	-77.787898	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.084258	-77.788573	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.084957	-77.788092	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.08695	-77.793172	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085664	-77.789388	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.086252	-77.79387	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.086408	-77.78839	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085391	-77.794063	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085132	-77.788326	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.084301	-77.788936	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085303	-77.788548	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085082	-77.787638	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085866	-77.790495	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.08668	-77.793456	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085472	-77.788774	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085781	-77.787498	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085992	-77.786837	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.10011	-77.675233	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.105191	-77.713456	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.086114	-77.73548	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085281	-77.73503	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.085281	-77.735522	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.08581	-77.735375	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.107568	-77.711889	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.110352	-77.717567	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1.5
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	36.095445	-77.726146	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.054096	-77.582283	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.150653	-78.030023	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.151068	-78.03003	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.151273	-78.03004	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.151633	-78.030295	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.150034	-78.030005	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.149621	-78.029999	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.151481	-78.03004	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.150857	-78.03003	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.149828	-78.030005	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.150241	-78.030008	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.150449	-78.030015	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.147284	-77.917347	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.119443	-77.941518	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.147629	-77.917371	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117979	-77.943343	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117442	-77.942438	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117232	-77.942081	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117796	-77.943037	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117626	-77.942767	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.147475	-77.916999	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.146525	-77.91566	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.119605	-77.941801	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.146282	-77.915648	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.119092	-77.941363	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.147077	-77.917251	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.11816	-77.943645	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.147415	-77.917343	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.146025	-77.915639	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.11879	-77.940852	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.118935	-77.941106	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.121103	-77.85757	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.125552	-77.859336	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.120934	-77.857826	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.121338	-77.857265	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.136426	-77.759487	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142396	-77.759891	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142172	-77.759896	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.135351	-77.759347	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.134862	-77.759296	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.141013	-77.740162	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.141263	-77.740103	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.141559	-77.759402	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.137412	-77.758608	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.136888	-77.759539	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142082	-77.759285	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143411	-77.759263	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142302	-77.759285	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.1435	-77.759875	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143633	-77.759262	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143726	-77.759874	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.137122	-77.758543	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.137676	-77.758578	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.137908	-77.758581	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143283	-77.759878	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142746	-77.759273	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143191	-77.759269	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142837	-77.759884	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.143059	-77.759881	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142526	-77.75928	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.141401	-77.739413	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142963	-77.759274	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.142616	-77.759887	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Town of Bailey								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.828219	-78.144337	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.78198	-78.11519	\$201,080	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Castalia								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.108434	-78.048734	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Dortches								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.038156	-77.820683	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Town of Middlesex								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.786992	-78.21312	\$88,390	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Momeryer								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.95107	-78.109225	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Nashville								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.993608	-78.064957	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations Center	35.971005	-77.965328	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.975405	-77.966579	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.002178	-77.985576	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.001931	-77.985666	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.961967	-77.96075	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Red Oak								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.020586	-77.947673	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.039621	-77.904132	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.039235	-77.907685	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.020717	-77.947692	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.039536	-77.902873	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.039149	-77.904792	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Sharpsburg								
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.8493	-77.931935	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.866795	-77.829494	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Spring Hope								
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.90031	-78.111973	\$16,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.944889	-78.111131	\$528,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.004269	-78.128752	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Whitakers								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	36.086856	-77.734776	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	36.085899	-77.735214	\$455,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.103681	-77.709552	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Direct Exposure	4
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.112434	-77.666745	\$132,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	Indirect Exposure	0

A.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority for Nash County than for the N.E.W. Region as a whole. Risk and vulnerability findings are also presented here for those hazards that are spatially defined and have variations in risk that could be evaluated quantitatively on a jurisdictional level. The hazards included in this section are: Flood and Wildfire.

A.2.1 FLOODING

Table A.14 details the acreage of unincorporated Nash County's total area by flood zone on the effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, just under 1 percent of the unincorporated area in the County falls within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains. The City of Rocky Mount and the Town of Whitakers have the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains.

Table A.14 – Flood Zone Acreage in Unincorporated Nash County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
City of Rocky Mount		
Zone AE	4856.7	17.5
Zone X (500-year)	1,278.8	4.6
Zone X Unshaded	21,609.4	77.9
Total	27,744.9	100.0
Town of Bailey		
Zone X Unshaded	457.4	100.0
Total	457.4	100.0
Town of Castalia		
Zone X Unshaded	472.5	100.0
Total	472.5	100.0
Town of Dortches		
Zone AE	66.1	1.4
Zone X (500-year)	5.6	0.1
Zone X Unshaded	4,632.4	98.5
Total	4,704.1	100.0
Town of Middlesex		
Zone AE	4.0	0.6
Zone X Unshaded	656.4	99.4
Total	660.4	100.0
Town of Momeryer		
Zone X Unshaded	734.6	100.0
Total	734.6	100.0
Town of Nashville		
Zone AE	196.4	9.0
Zone X (500-year)	17.8	0.8
Zone X Unshaded	1,965.3	90.2
Total	2,179.5	100.0

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Town of Red Oak		
Zone AE	432.8	3.5
Zone X (500-year)	24.2	0.2
Zone X Unshaded	12,042.3	96.3
Total	12,499.3	100.0
Town of Sharpsburg		
Zone X Unshaded	632.1	100.0
Total	632.1	100.0
Town of Spring Hope		
Zone X Unshaded	970.3	100.0
Total	970.3	100.0
Town of Whitakers		
Zone AE	46.7	9.1
Zone X (500-year)	10.2	2.0
Zone X Unshaded	454.5	88.9
Total	511.4	100.0
Unincorporated Nash County		
Zone AE	41.1	8.6
Zone X (500-year)	2,402.0	0.8
Zone X Unshaded	275,677.9	90.6
Total	278,121.0	100.0

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.13 through Figure A.24 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Nash County with land in or near the SFHA, and Figure A.25 through Figure A.36 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table A.15 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Nash County and participating jurisdictions.

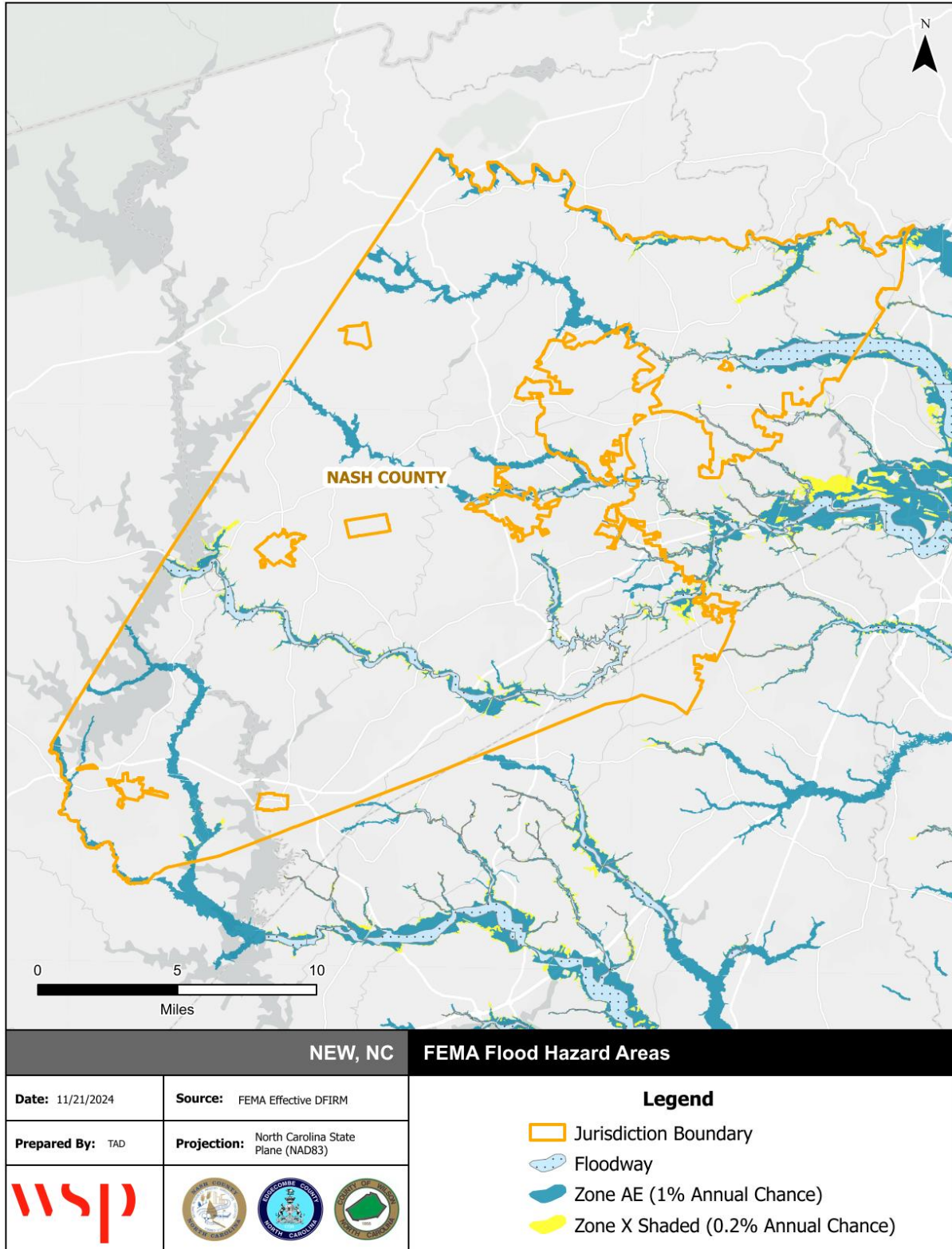
Table A.15 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Nash County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
City of Rocky Mount		
Zone AE	1	\$3,505,481
Zone X Unshaded	163	\$1,855,283,868
Total	164	\$1,858,789,349
Town of Bailey		
Zone X Unshaded	2	\$333,240
Total	2	\$333,240
Town of Castalia		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$132,160
Total	1	\$132,160
Town of Dortches		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$132,160
Total	1	\$132,160

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Town of Middlesex		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$88,390
Total	1	\$88,390
Town of Momery		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$132,160
Total	1	\$132,160
Town of Nashville		
Zone X Unshaded	6	\$792,960
Total	6	\$792,960
Town of Red Oak		
Zone X Unshaded	6	\$792,960
Total	6	\$792,960
Town of Sharpsburg		
Zone X Unshaded	2	\$264,320
Total	2	\$264,320
Town of Spring Hope		
Zone X Unshaded	3	\$676,910
Total	3	\$676,910
Town of Whitakers		
Zone X Unshaded	6	\$853,750
Total	6	\$853,750
Unincorporated Nash County		
Zone X (500-year)	1	\$132,160
Zone X Unshaded	269	\$45,681,840
Total	270	\$45,814,000

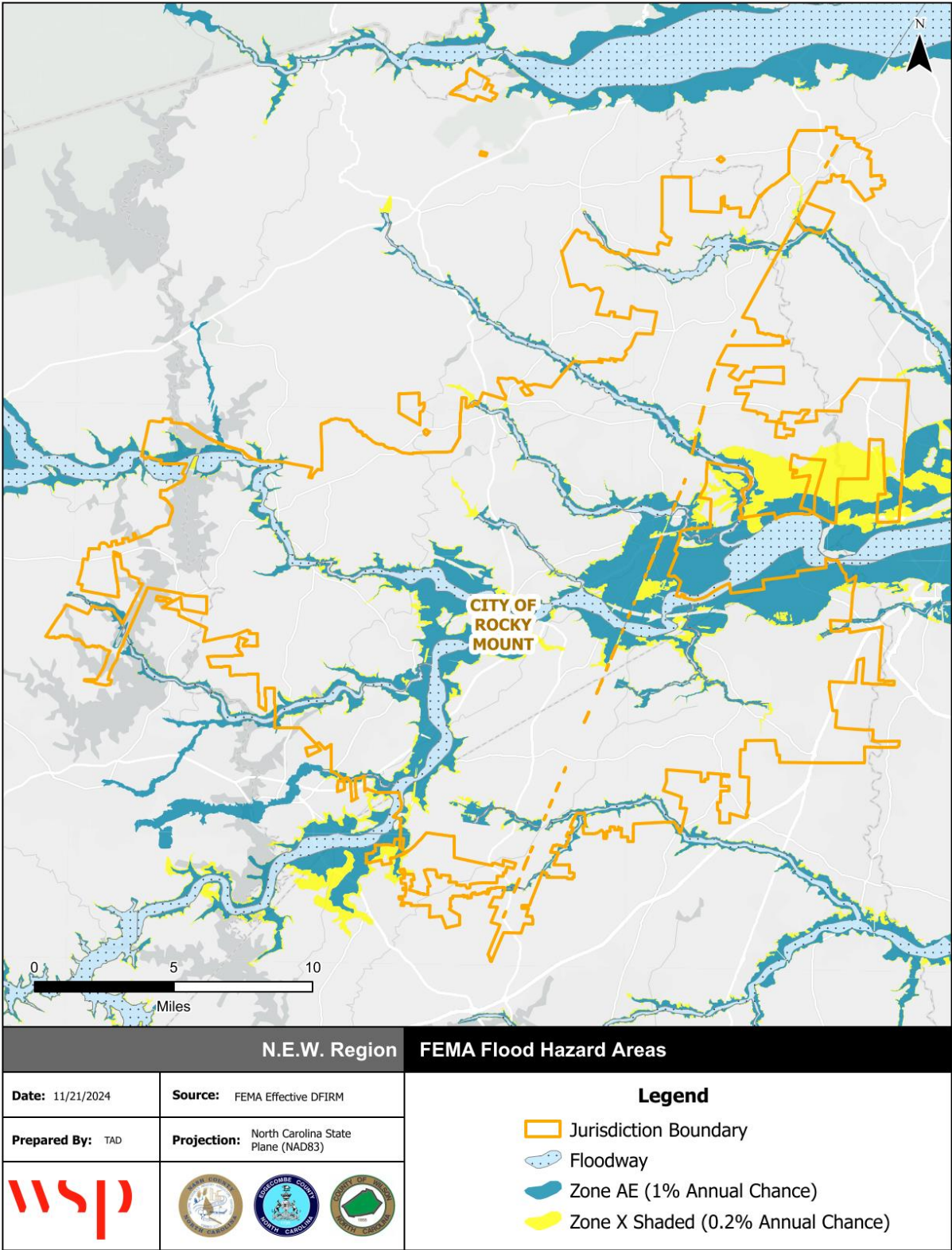
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure A.13 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Nash County



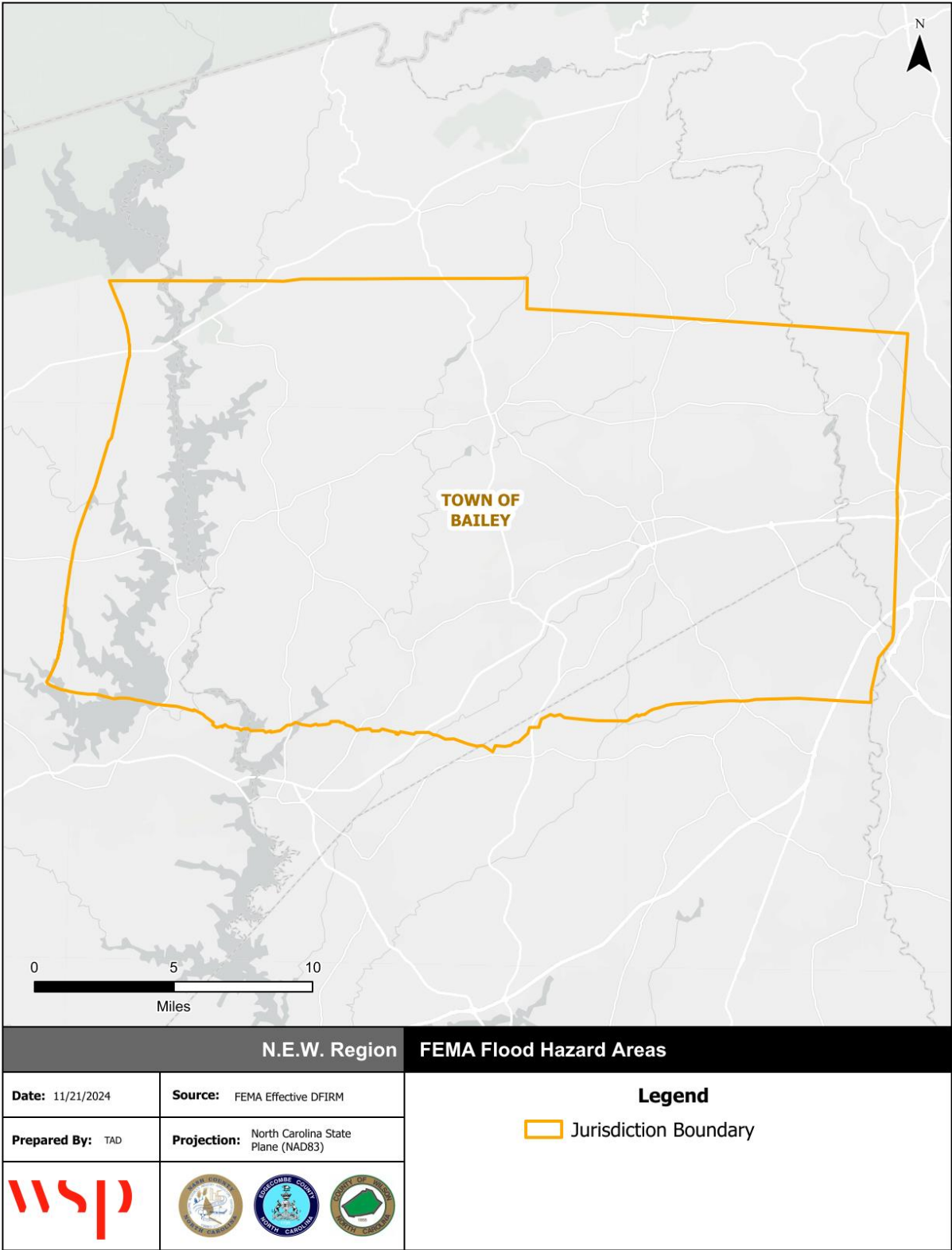
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, City of Rocky Mount



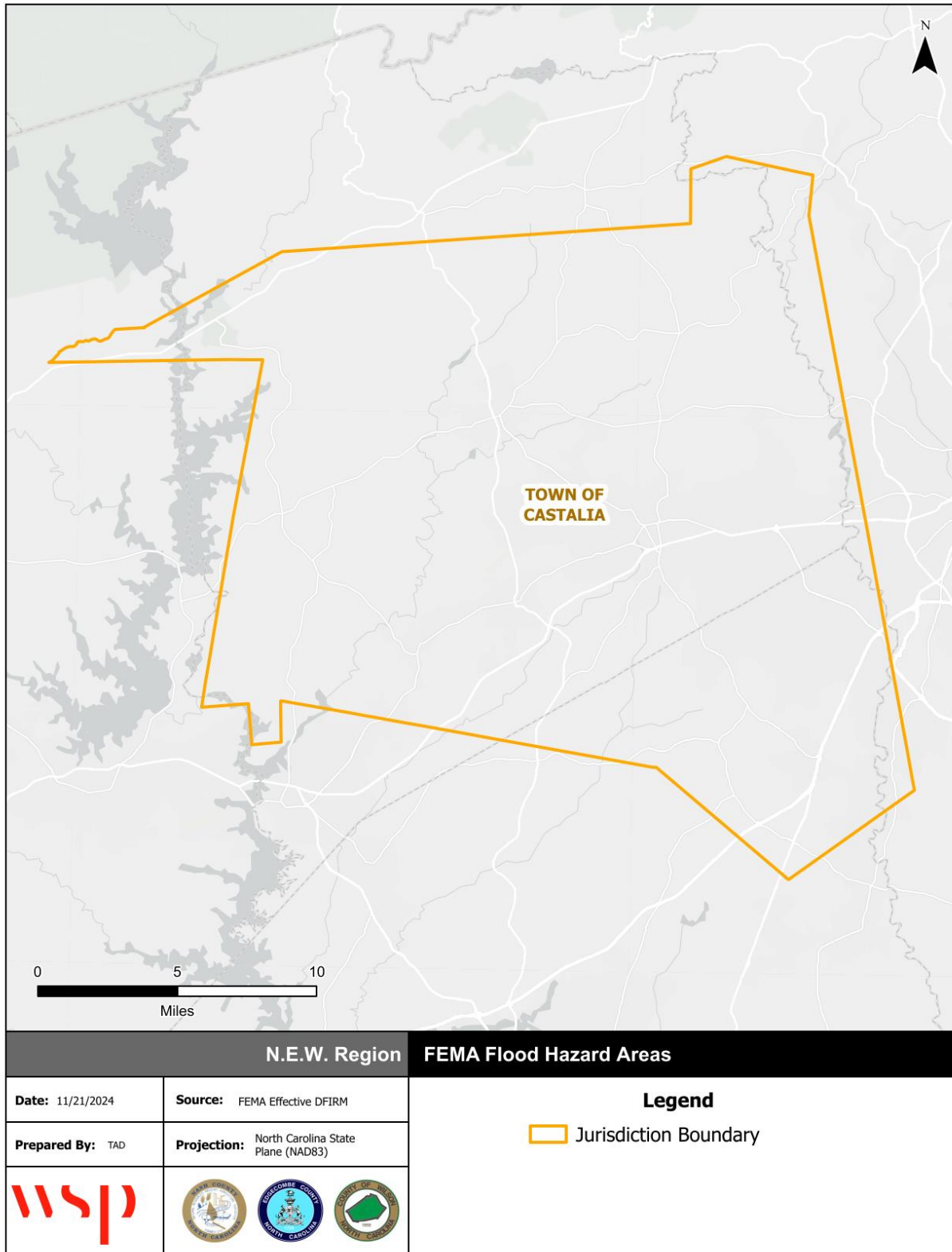
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.15 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Bailey



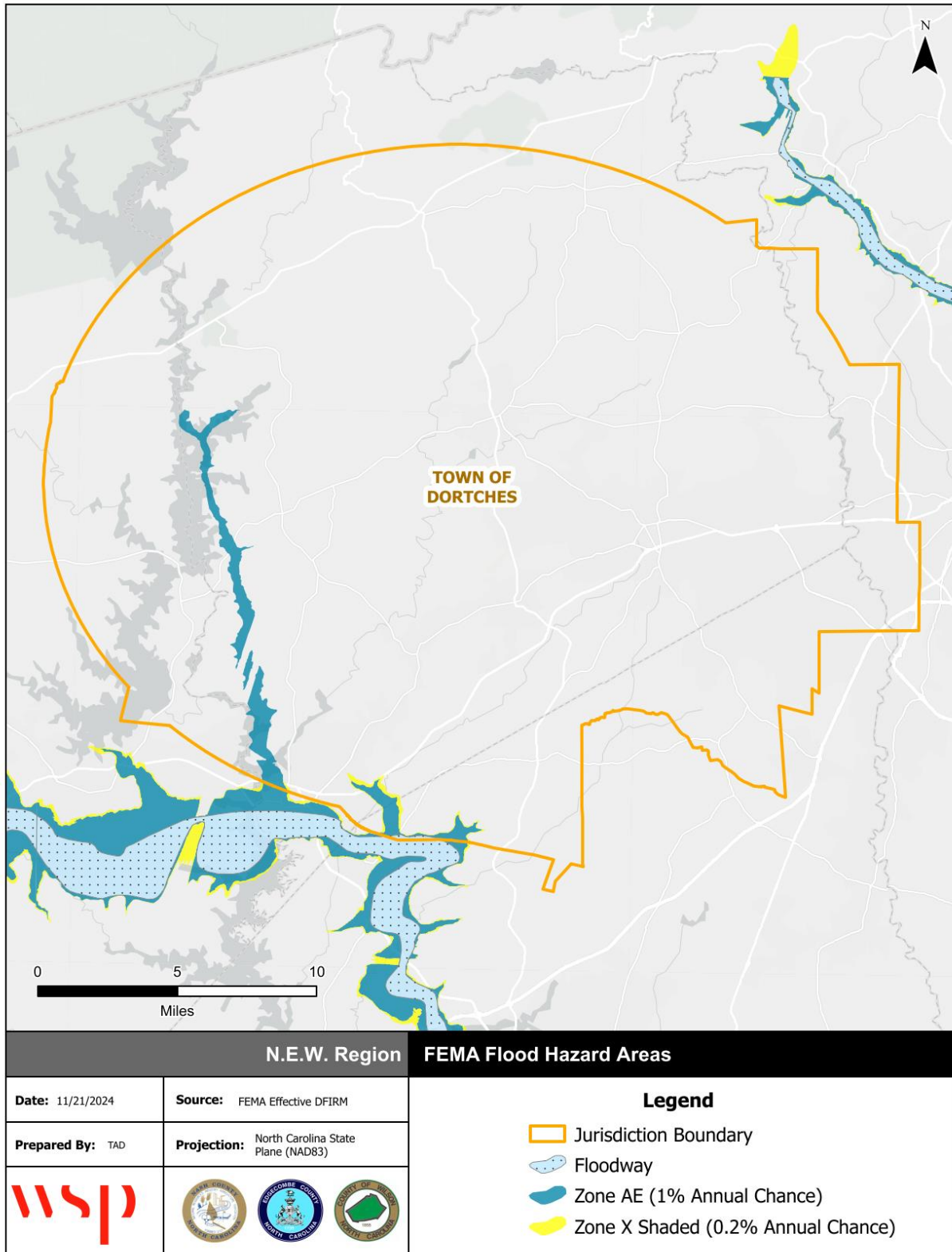
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.16 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Castalia



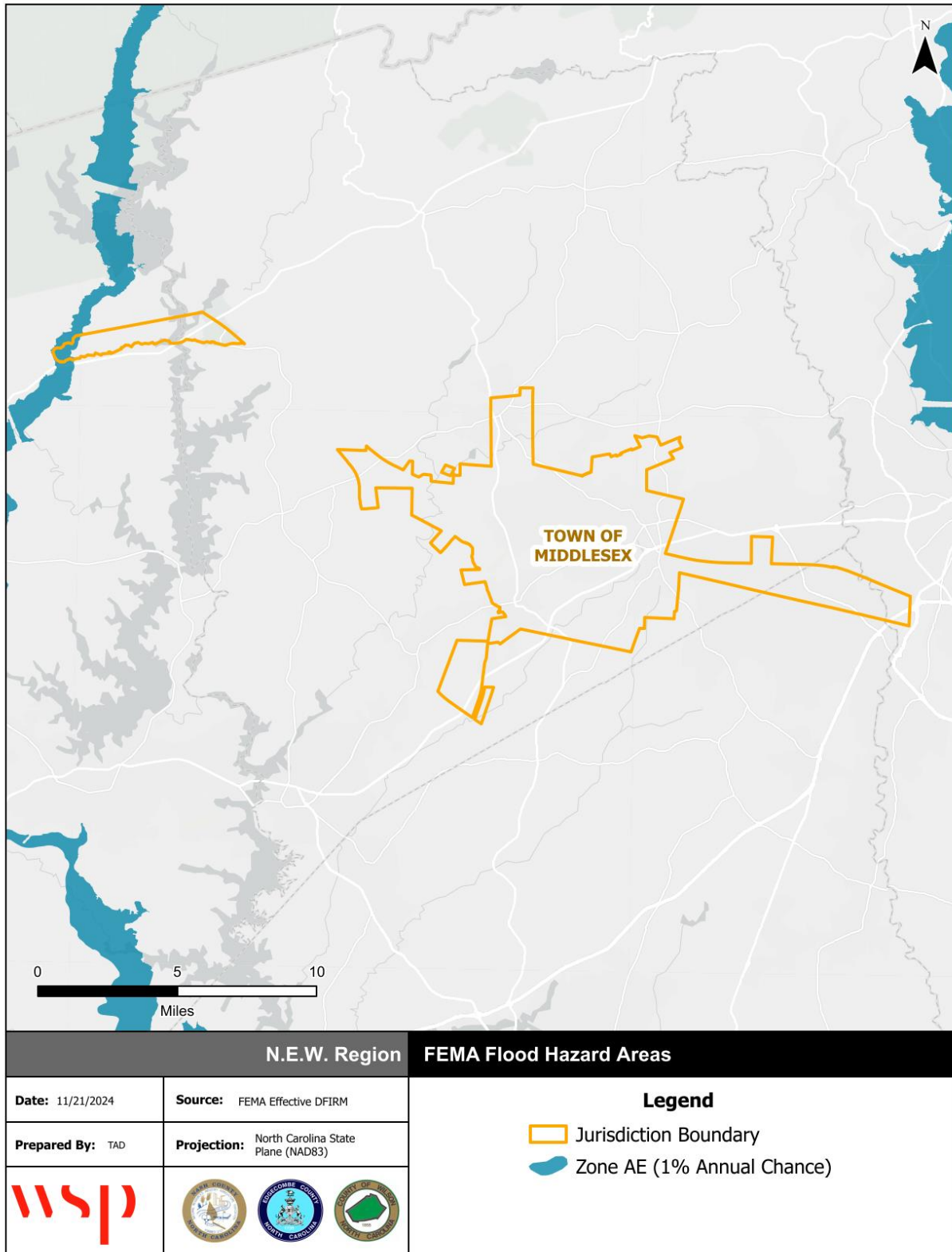
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.17 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Dortches



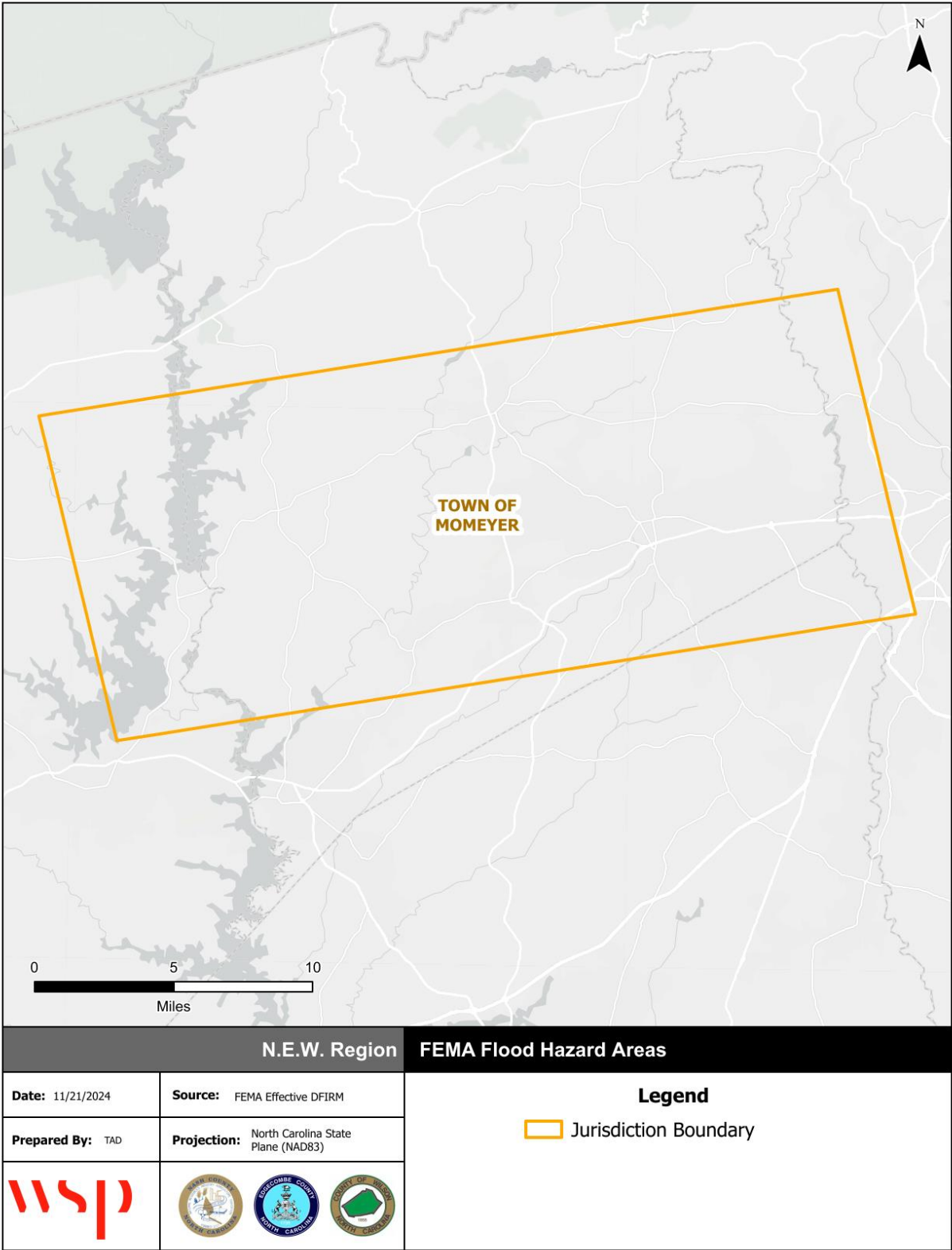
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.18 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Middlesex



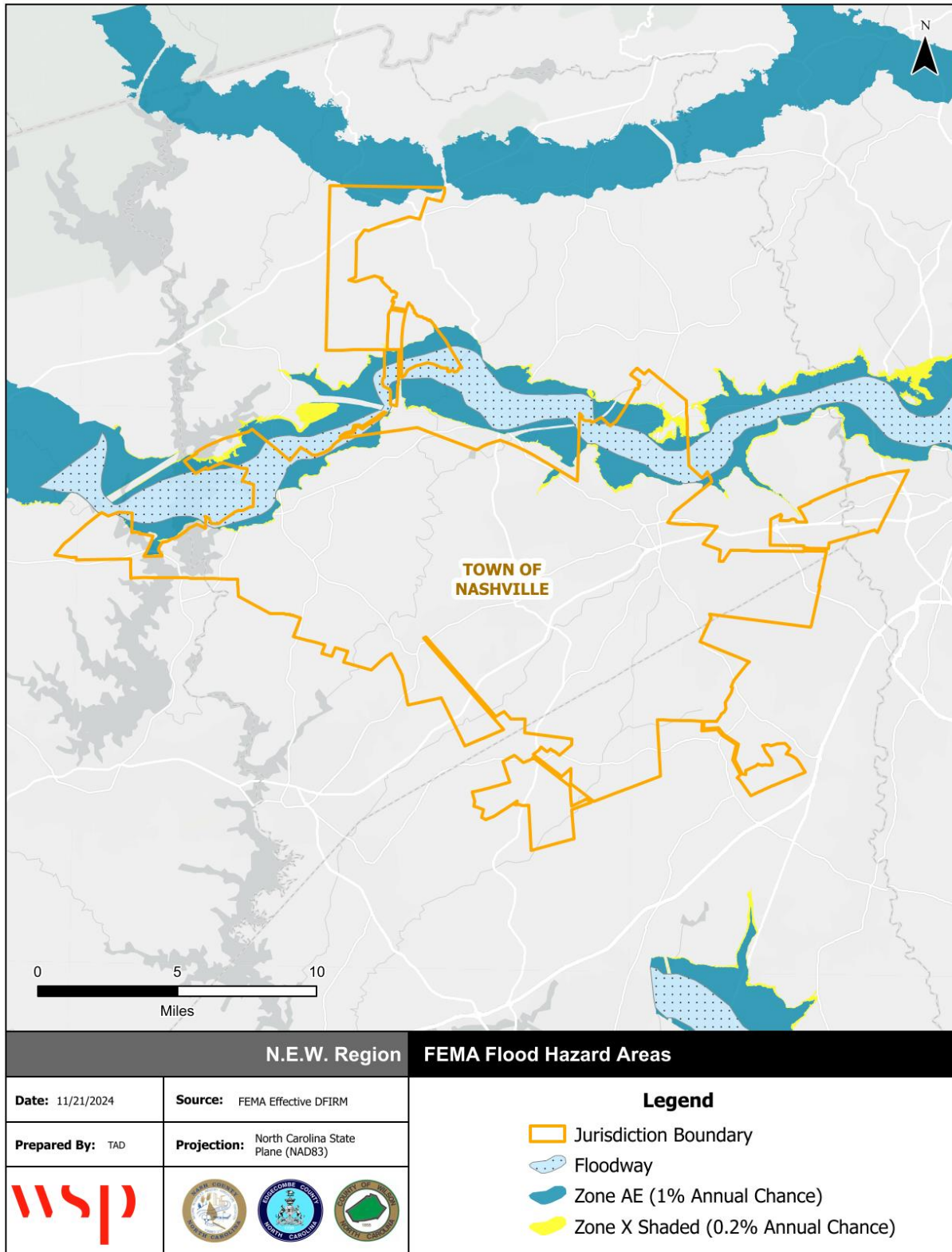
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.19 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Momeyer



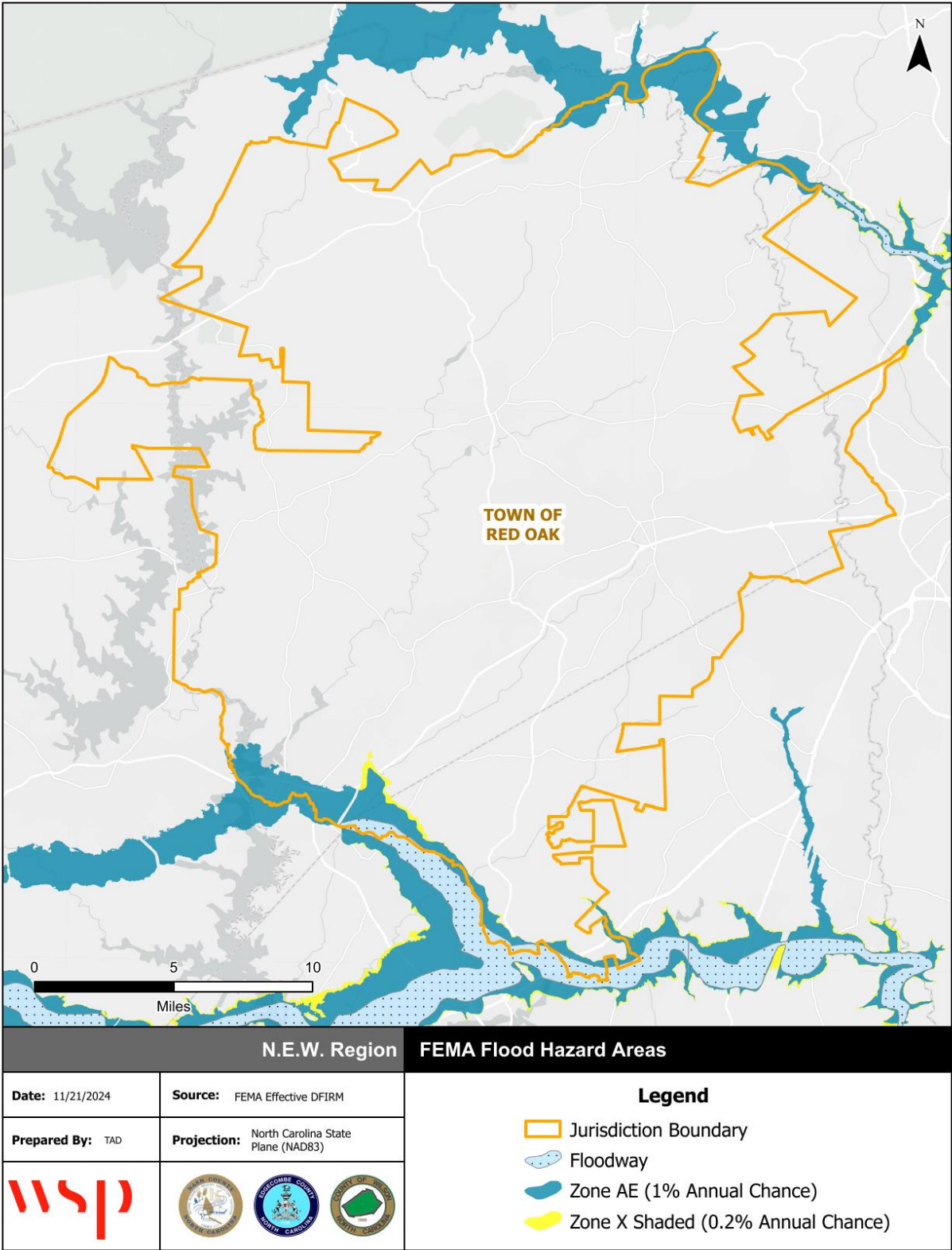
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.20 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Nashville



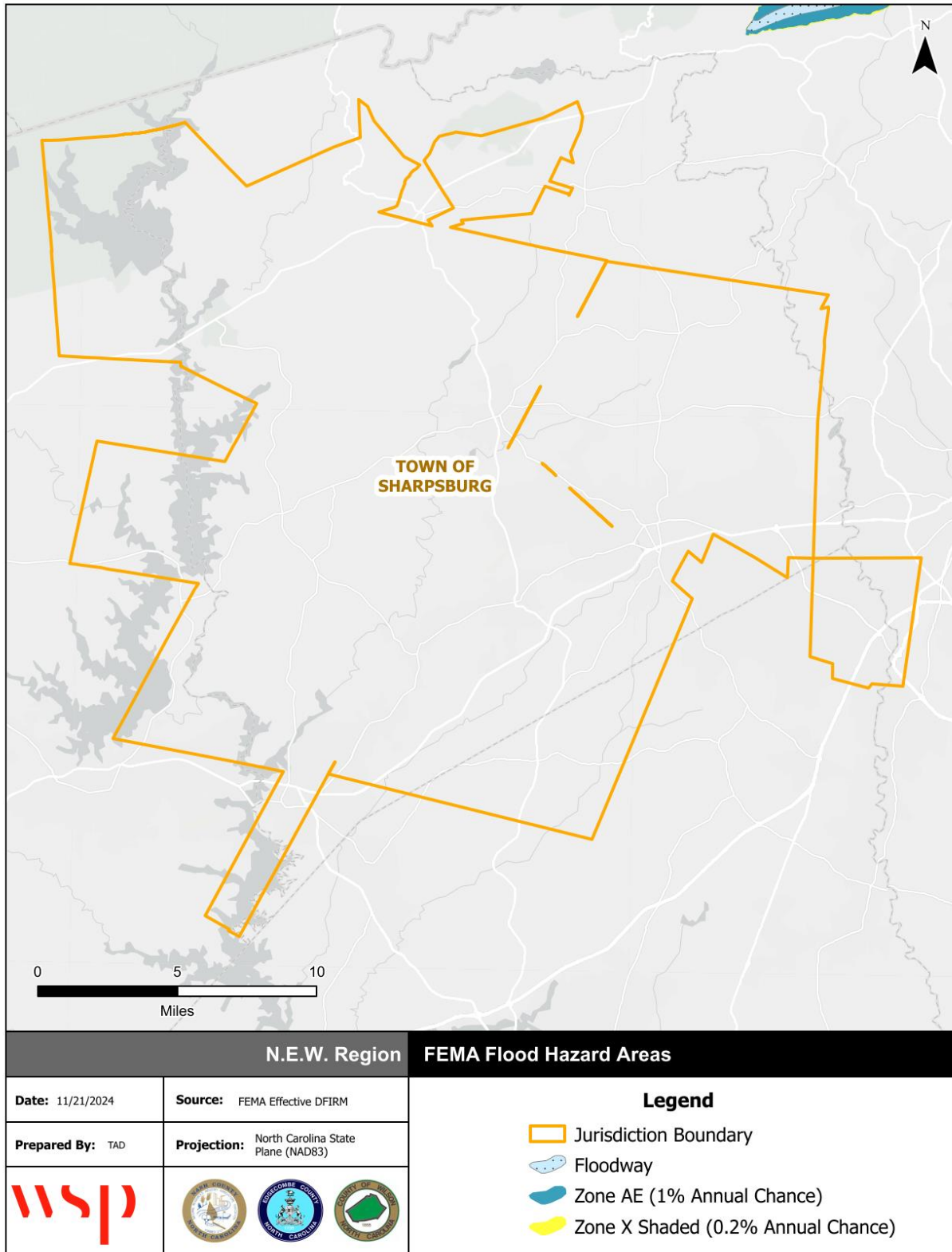
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.21 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Red Oak



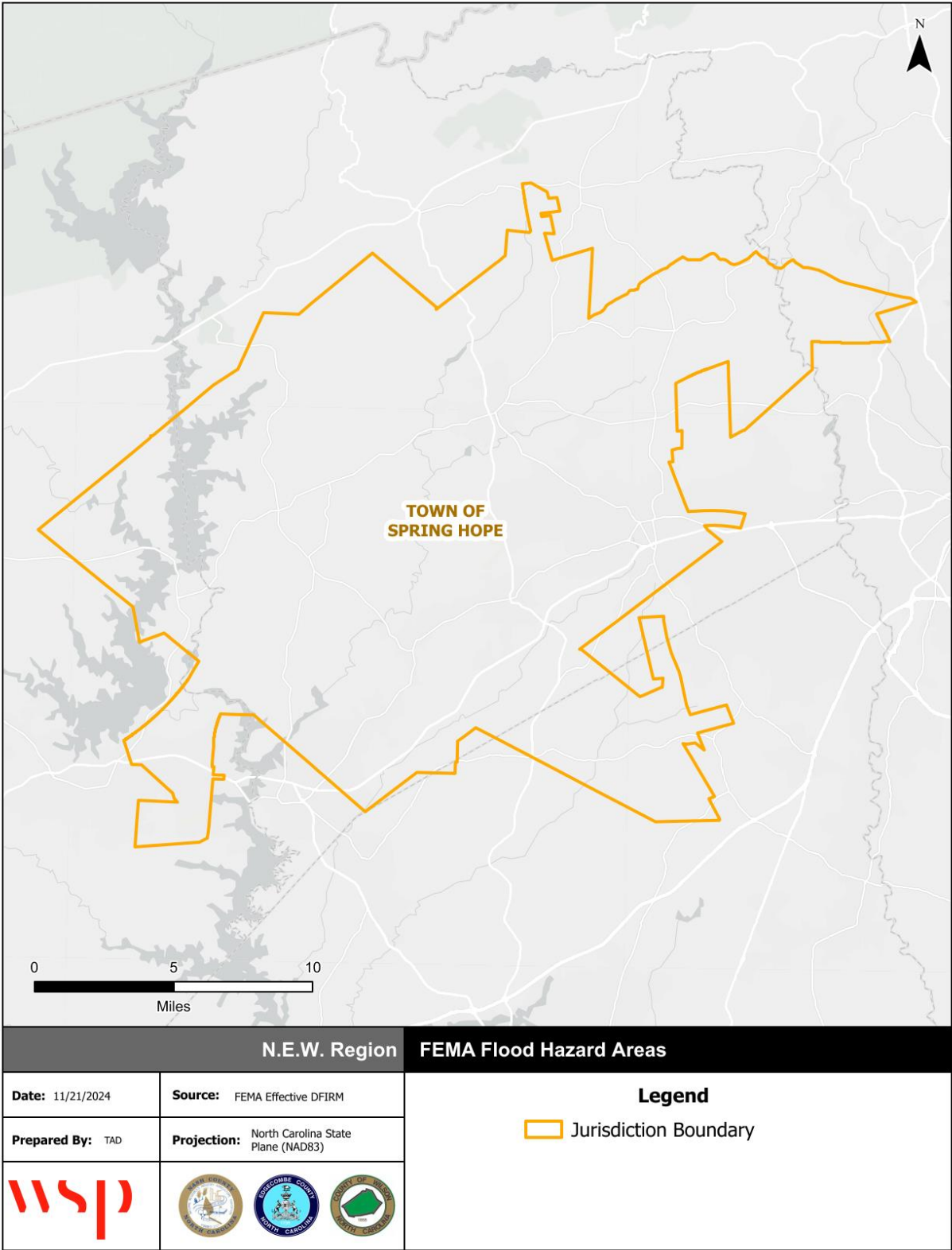
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.22 - FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Sharpsburg



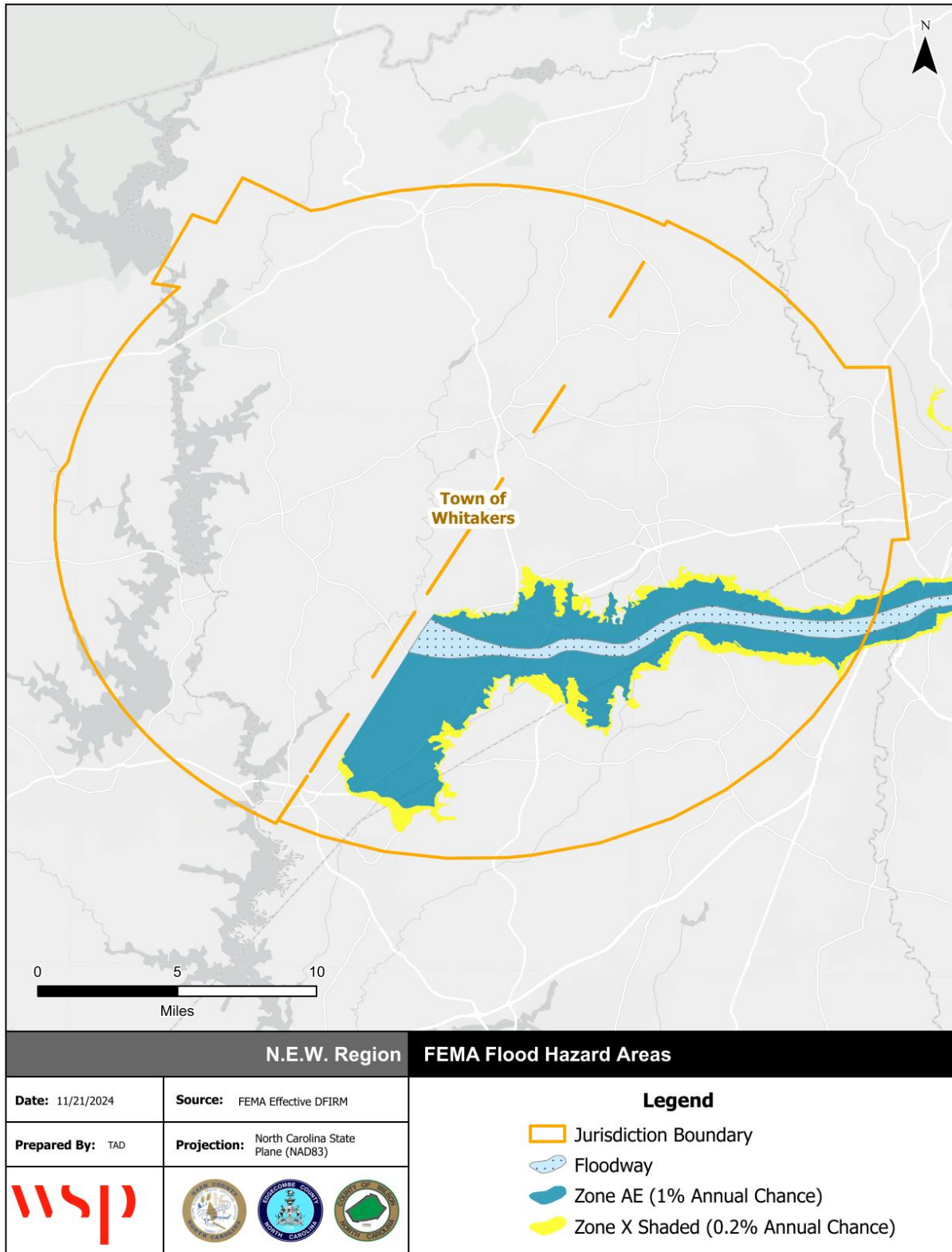
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.23 - FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Spring Hope



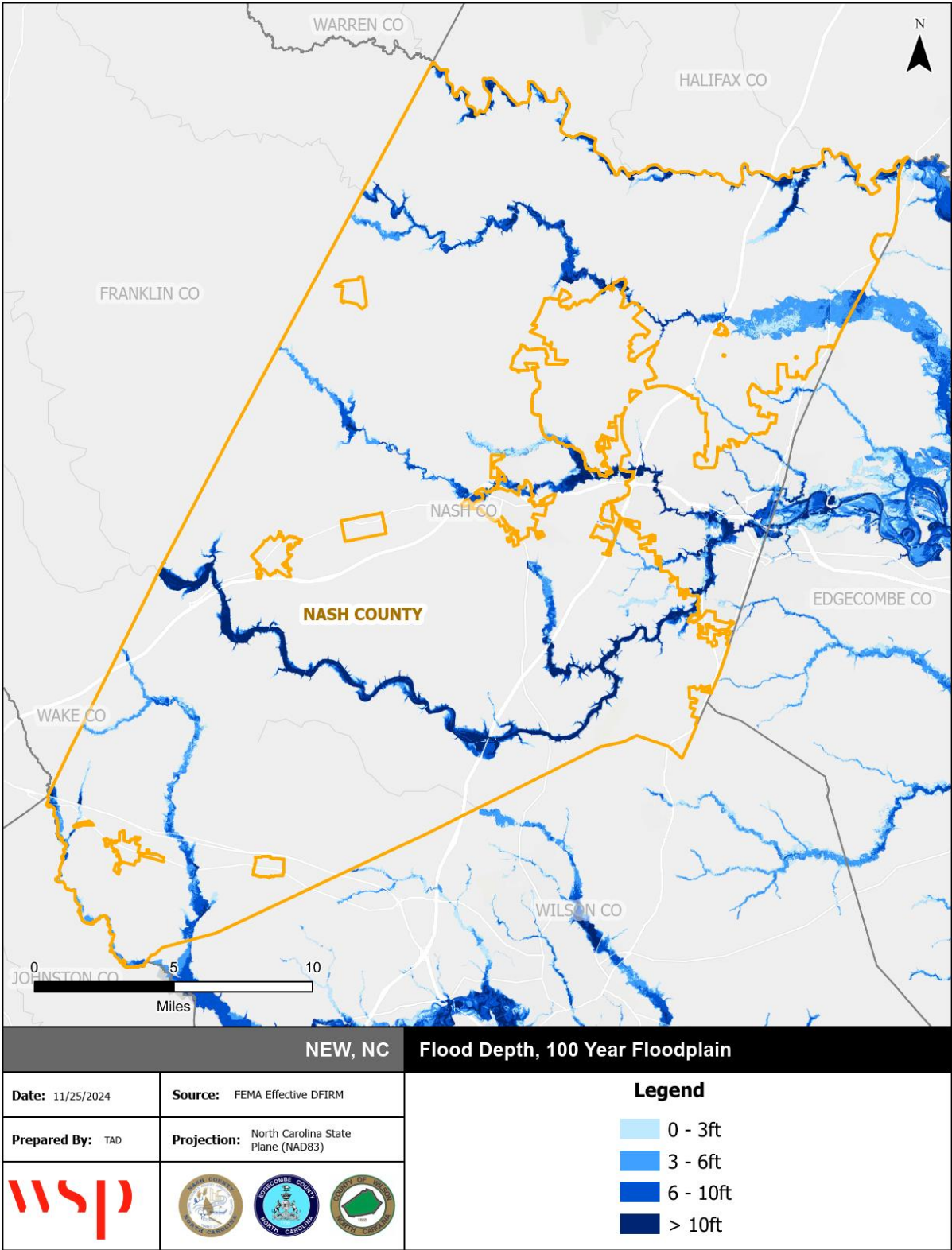
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.24 - FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Whitakers



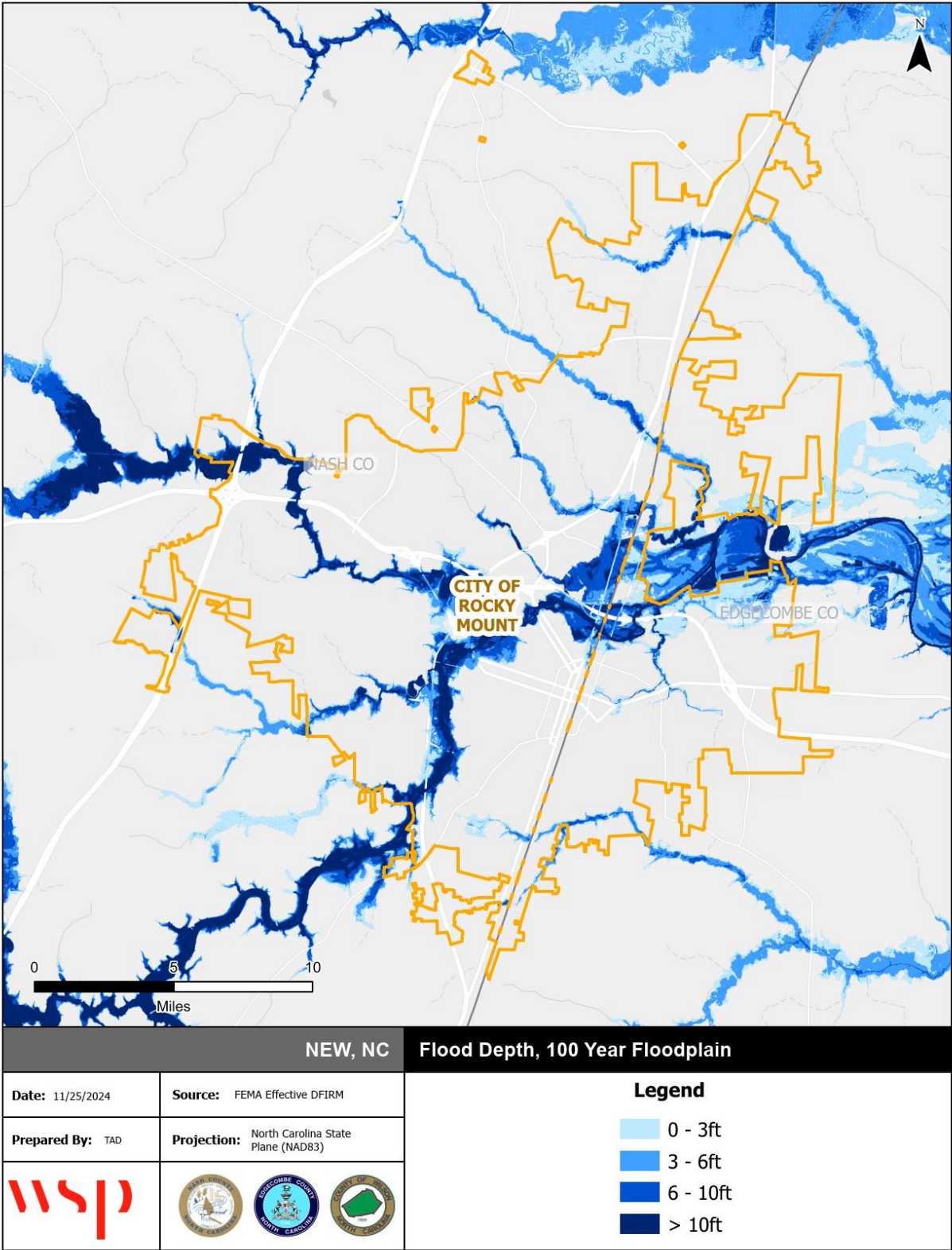
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.25 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Nash County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.26 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, City of Rocky Mount



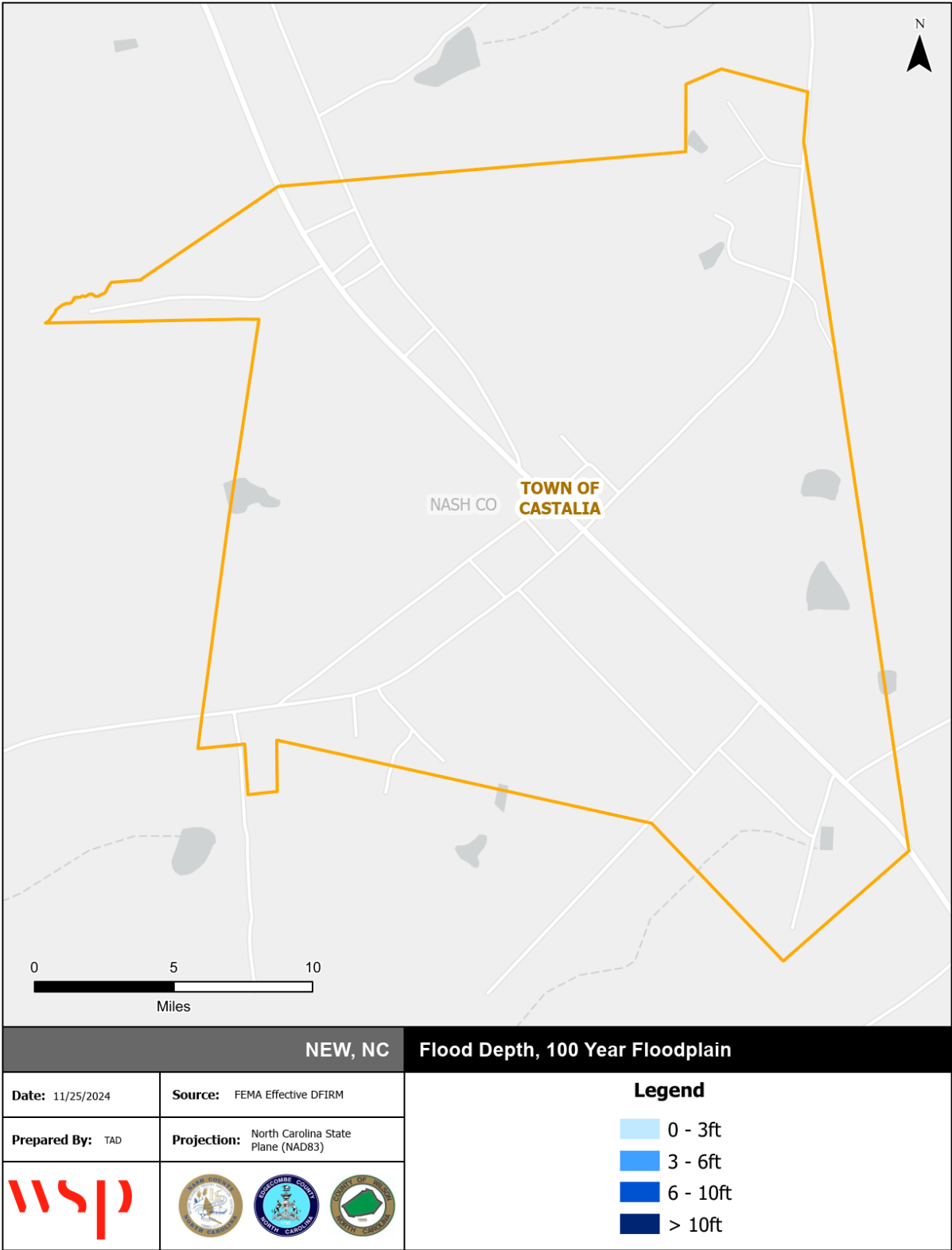
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.27 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Bailey



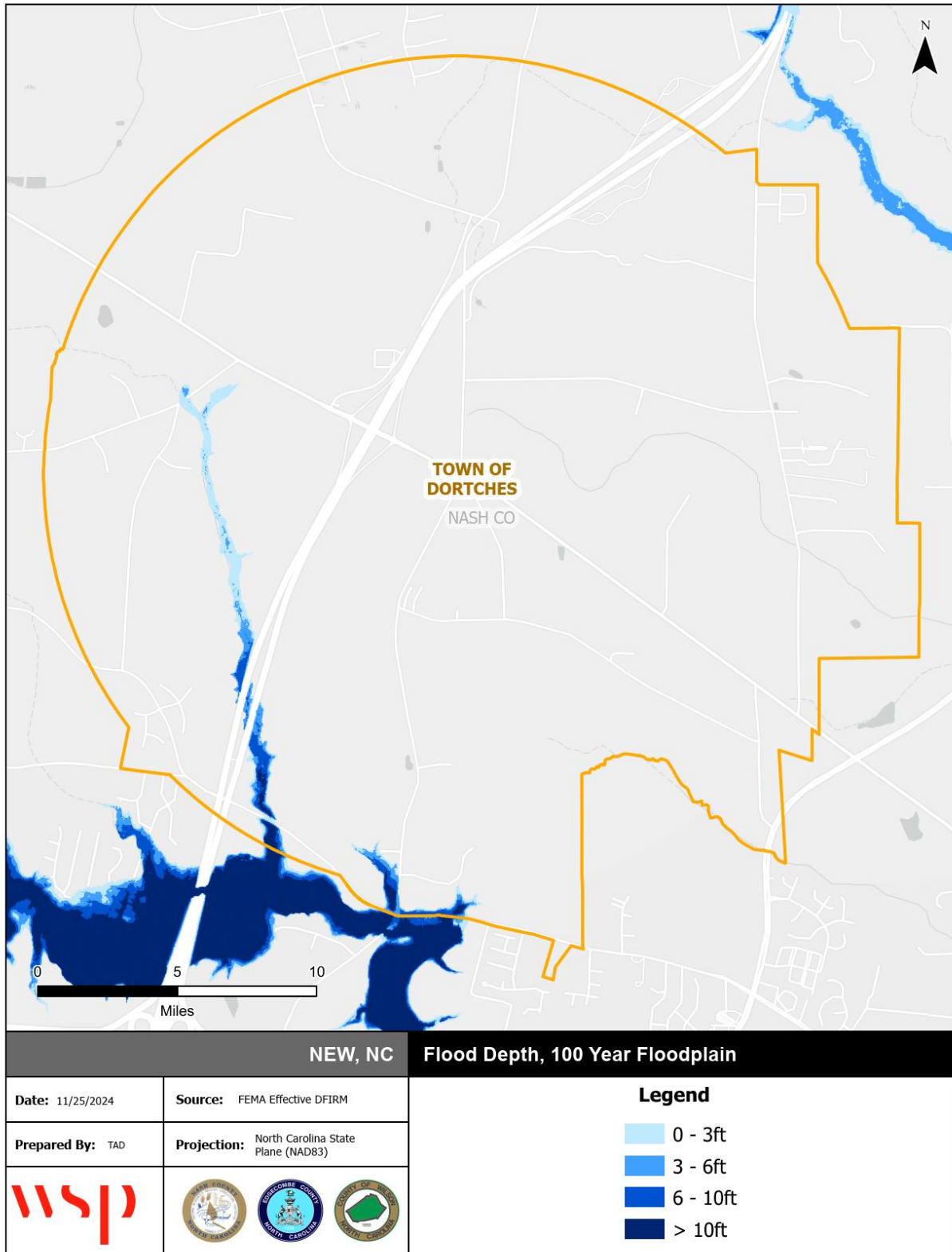
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.28 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Castalia



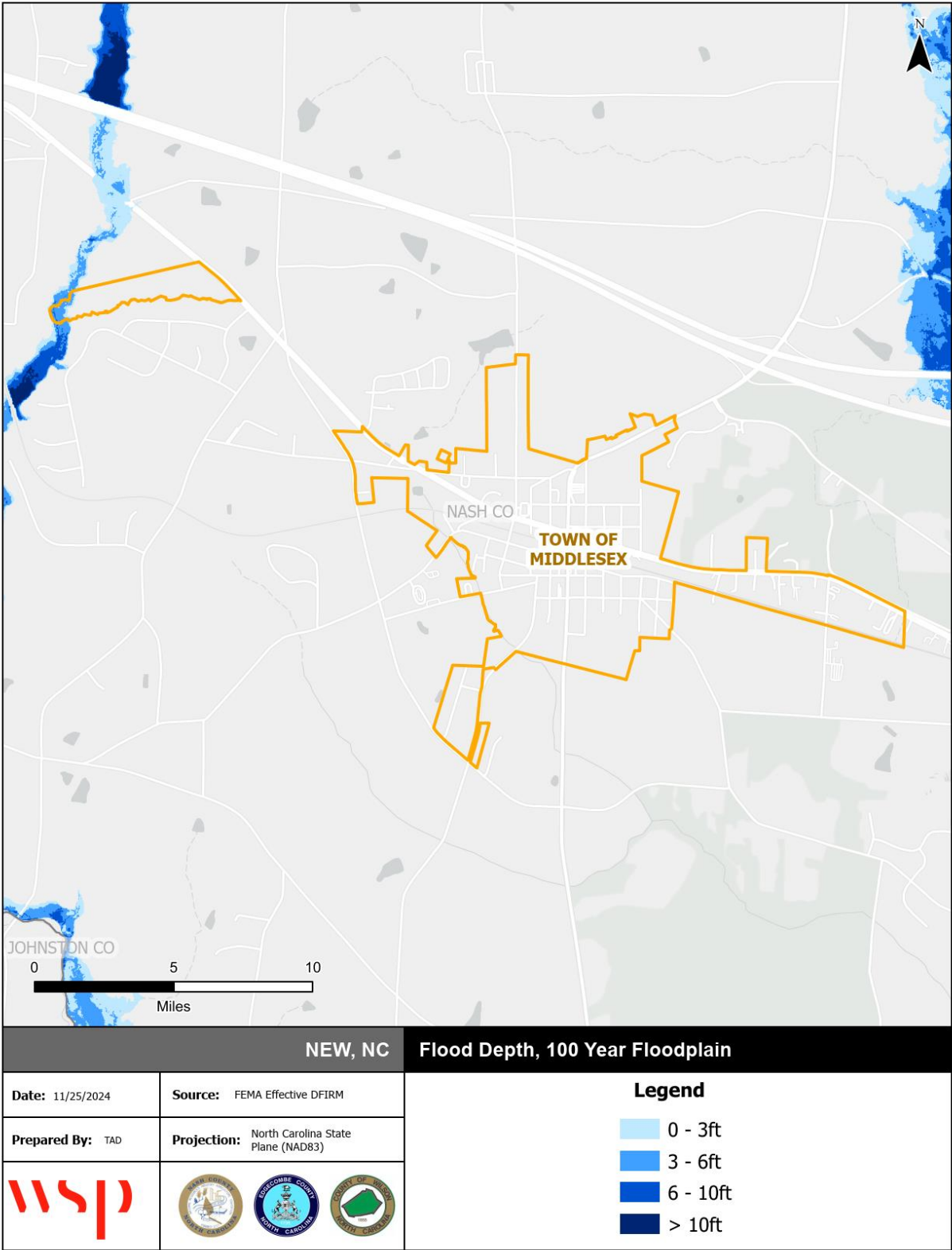
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.29 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Dortches



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.30 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Middlesex



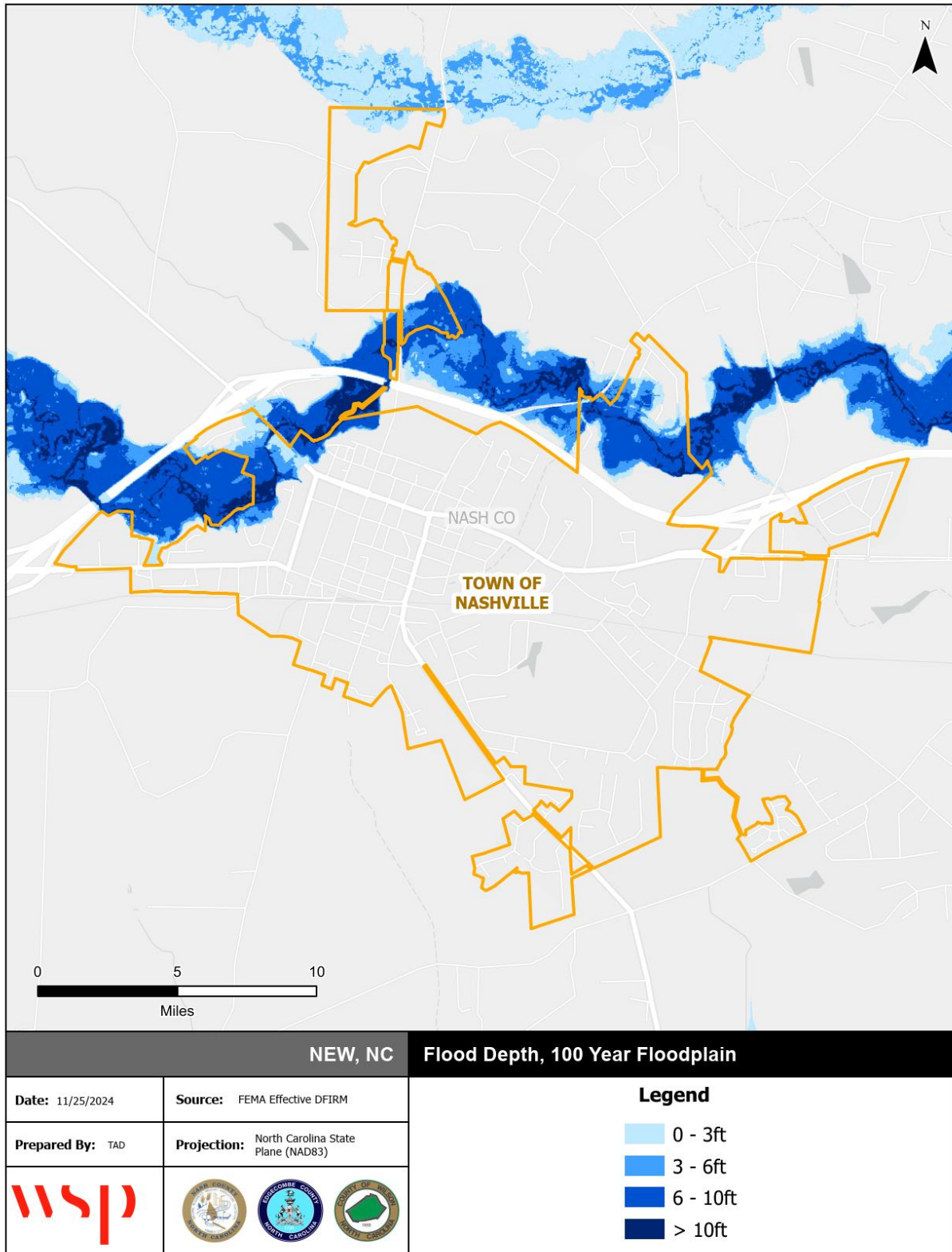
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.31 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Momeyer



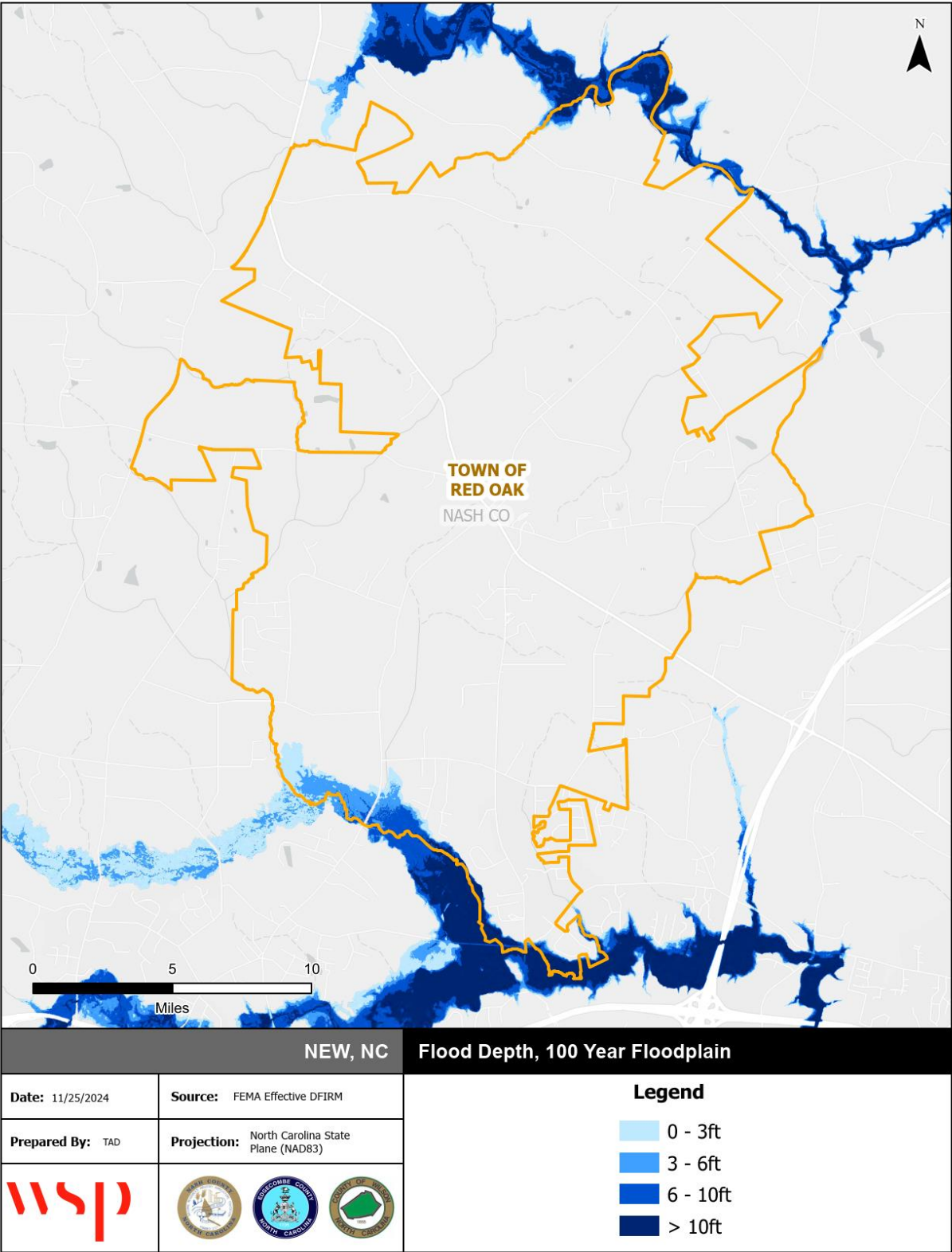
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.32 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Nashville



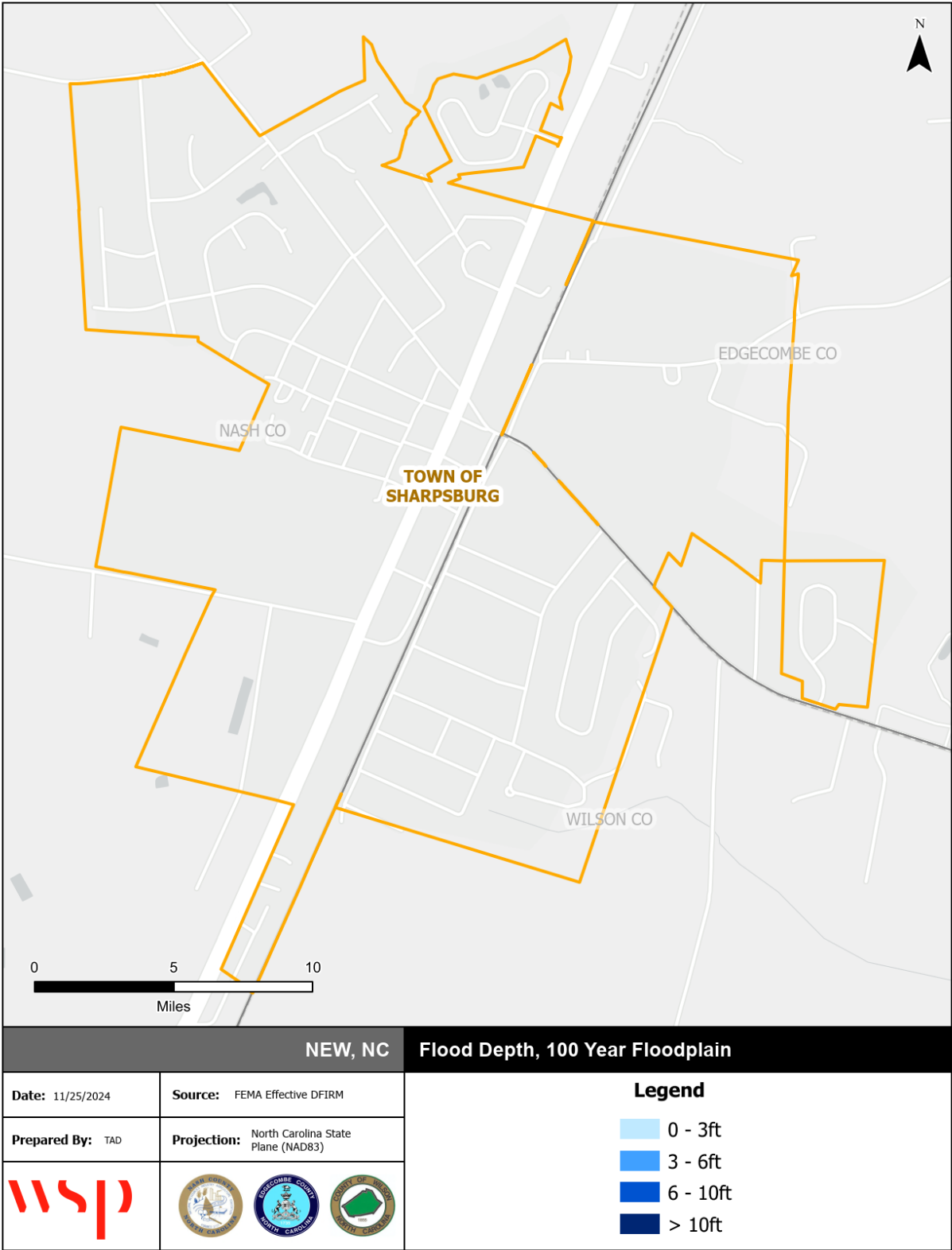
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.33 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Red Oak



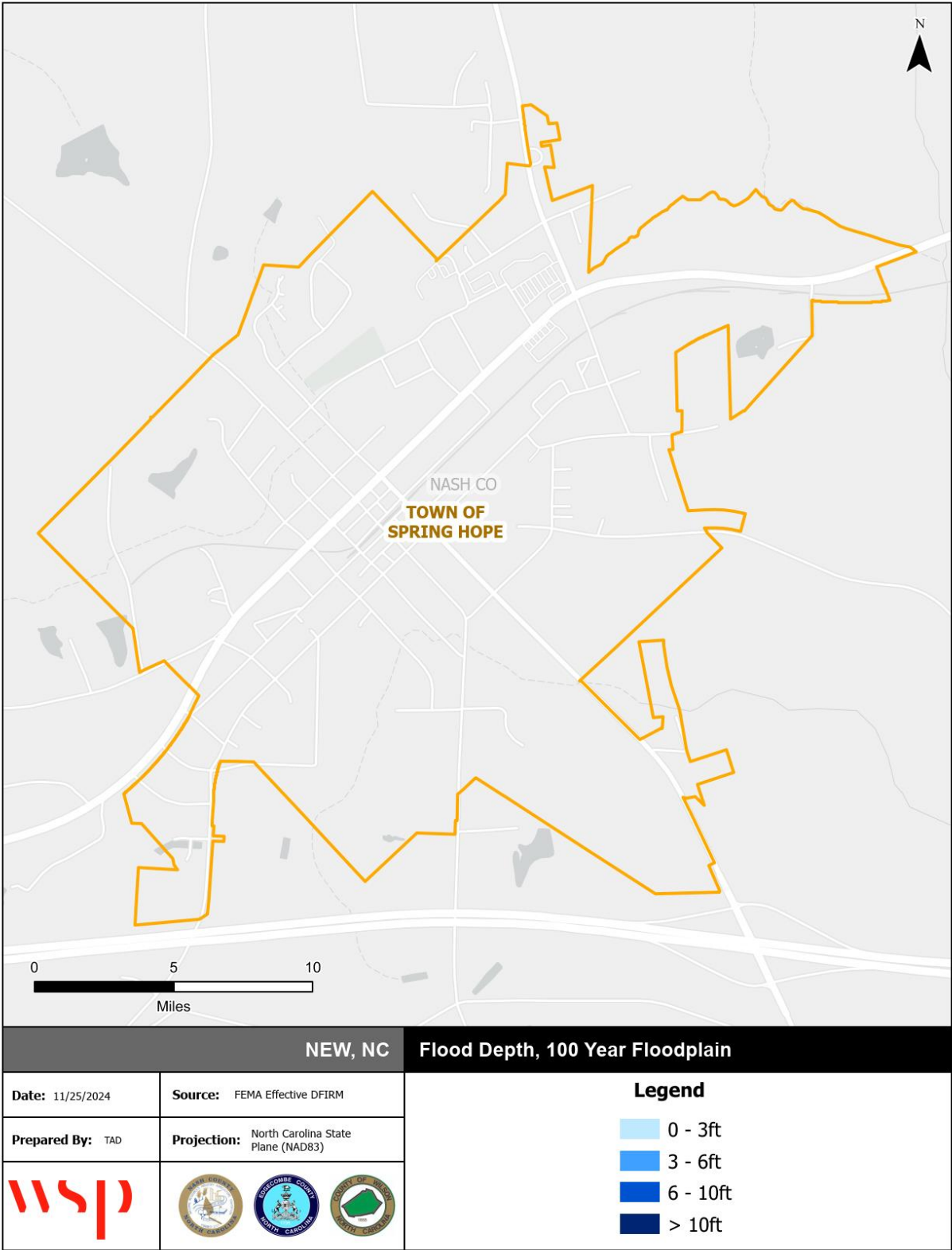
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.34 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Sharpsburg



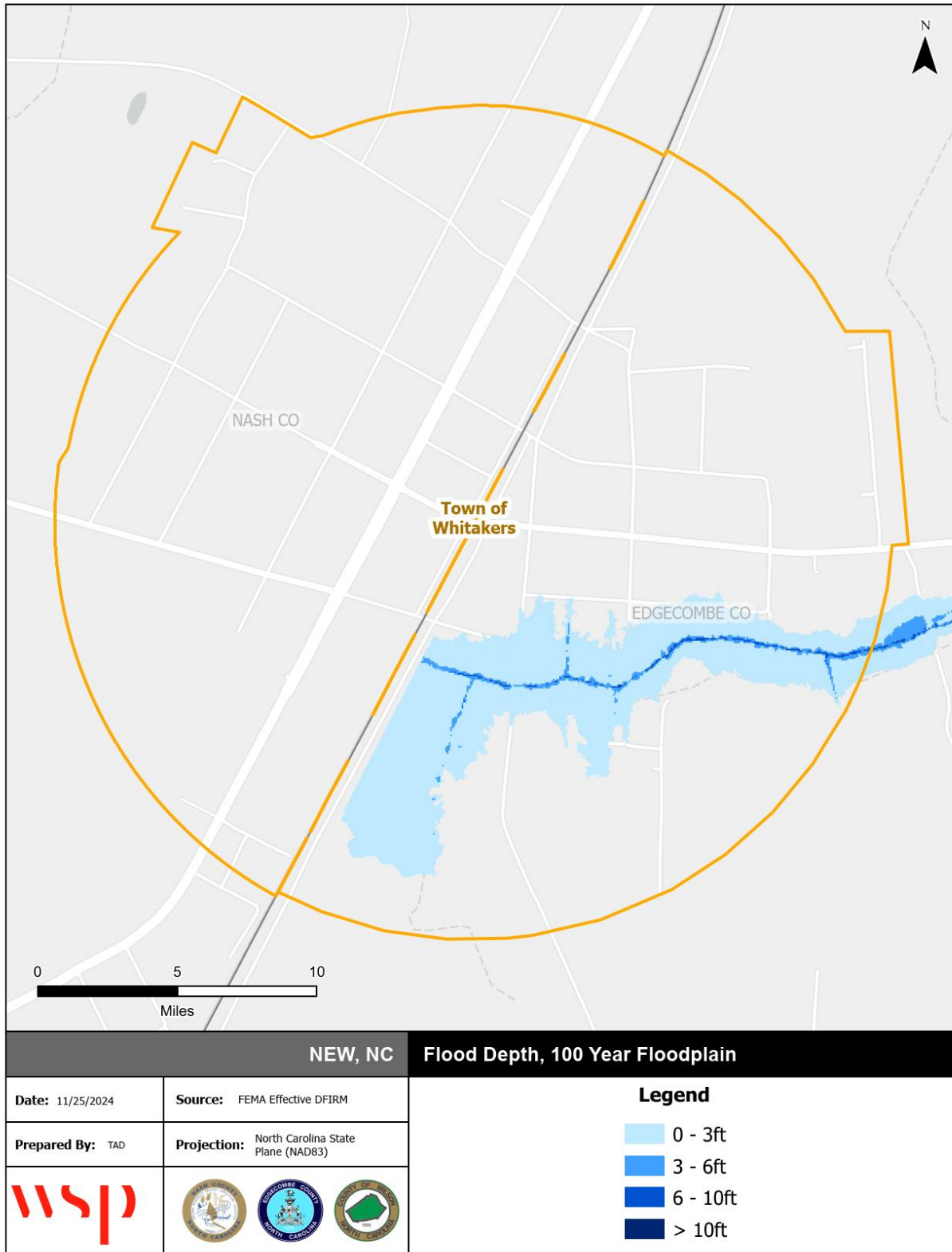
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.35 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Spring Hope



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.36 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Whitakers



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE DATA

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Nash County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Community	Regular Program Entry
Nash County	June 1, 1978
City of Rocky Mount	May 1, 1978
Town of Bailey	Not participating
Town of Castalia	March 25, 2008
Town of Dortches	December 29, 2005
Town of Middlesex	March 19, 1999
Town of Momeryer	December 29, 2005
Town of Nashville	January 17, 1986
Town of Red Oak	January 22, 1999
Town of Sharpsburg	July 3, 1990
Town of Spring Hope	April 30, 2013
Town of Whitakers	April 15, 1980

Source: FEMA Community Information System

Table A.16 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Nash County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	89	\$68,036	\$26,439,000	74	\$2,915,080.96
2-4 Family	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$11,752.38
Non-Residential	1	\$683	\$156,000	1	\$12,303.50
Total	90	\$68,719	\$26,595,000	77	\$2,939,136.84
City of Rocky Mount					
Single Family	487	\$392,399	\$107,086,000	750	\$21,482,656.51
2-4 Family	31	\$44,090	\$5,987,000	27	\$1,381,615.03
All Other Residential	5	\$5,446	\$1,080,000	44	\$4,225,739.94
Non-Residential	97	\$235,830	\$47,442,000	126	\$12,869,037.55
Total	620	\$677,765	\$161,595,000	947	\$39,959,049.03
Town of Momeryer					
2-4 Family	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Nashville					
Single Family	16	\$10,681	\$3,137,000	34	\$846,610.65
All Other Residential	1	\$108	\$60,000	0	\$0.00
Non-Residential	9	\$13,833	\$2,816,000	14	\$928,658.53
Total	26	\$24,622	\$6,013,000	48	\$1,775,269.18
Town of Red Oak					
Single Family	12	\$10,884	\$4,104,000	5	\$14,093.01
Total	12	\$10,884	\$4,104,000	5	\$14,093.01

Structure Type	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Sharpsburg					
Single Family	5	\$3,734	\$1,082,000	12	\$169,452.21
2-4 Family	2	\$1,088	\$280,000	1	\$72,407.66
Total	7	\$4,822	\$1,362,000	13	\$241,859.87
Town of Whitakers					
Single Family	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table A.17 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Nash County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	50	\$40,796	\$13,652,000	46	\$2,236,886.60
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	4	\$59,080.31
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	40	\$27,923	\$12,943,000	14	\$392,022.79
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	12	\$251,147.14
Total	90	\$68,719	\$26,595,000	76	\$2,939,136.84
City of Rocky Mount					
A01-30 & AE Zones	449	\$507,357	\$111,423,000	783	\$33,102,455.57
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	171	\$170,408	\$50,172,000	97	\$6,023,692.44
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	56	\$800,010.49
Total	620	\$677,765	\$161,595,000	937	\$39,926,158.50
Town of Momeryer					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Nashville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	15	\$19,139	\$3,741,000	29	\$1,229,116.01
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	11	\$5,483	\$2,272,000	12	\$386,184.35
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	6	\$156,986.69
Total	26	\$24,622	\$6,013,000	47	\$1,772,287.05
Town of Red Oak					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$6,202	\$1,654,000	2	\$10,399.60
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	7	\$4,682	\$2,450,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$3,693.41
Total	12	\$10,884	\$4,104,000	5	\$14,093.01

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Sharpsburg					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	7	\$4,822	\$1,362,000	1	\$22,432.32
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	12	\$219,427.55
Total	7	\$4,822	\$1,362,000	13	\$241,859.87
Town of Whitakers					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table A.18 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Nash County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	6	\$4,127	\$1,240,000	16	\$754,195.41
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$22,060.24
B, C & X Zone	9	\$5,094	\$2,715,000	12	\$396,404.11
Standard	9	\$5,094	\$2,715,000	10	\$350,083.72
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$46,320.39
Total	15	\$9,221	\$3,955,000	30	\$1,172,659.76
City of Rocky Mount					
A01-30 & AE Zones	236	\$252,557	\$46,624,000	512	\$21,648,841.03
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	75	\$68,047	\$21,276,000	94	\$4,620,872.43
Standard	75	\$68,047	\$21,276,000	64	\$4,345,867.11
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	29	\$275,005.32
Total	311	\$320,604	\$67,900,000	607	\$26,269,713.46
Town of Nashville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$6,962	\$1,174,000	19	\$792,880.64
B, C & X Zone	7	\$4,280	\$1,520,000	15	\$482,485.15
Standard	7	\$4,280	\$1,520,000	12	\$386,184.35
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$96,300.80
Total	12	\$11,242	\$2,694,000	34	\$1,275,365.79
Town of Red Oak					
B, C & X Zone	2	\$1,455	\$700,000	1	\$677.96
Standard	2	\$1,455	\$700,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$677.96
Total	2	\$1,455	\$700,000	1	\$677.96
Town of Sharpsburg					
B, C & X Zone	6	\$4,213	\$1,154,000	13	\$241,859.87
Standard	6	\$4,213	\$1,154,000	1	\$22,432.32

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	12	\$219,427.55
Total	6	\$4,213	\$1,154,000	13	\$241,859.87
Town of Whitakers					
B, C & X Zone	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,006	\$541,000	0	\$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table A.19 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Nash County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	44	\$36,669	\$12,412,000	30	\$1,482,691.19
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$37,020.07
B, C & X Zone	31	\$22,829	\$10,228,000	14	\$246,765.82
Standard	31	\$22,829	\$10,228,000	4	\$41,939.07
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	10	\$204,826.75
Total	75	\$59,498	\$22,640,000	46	\$1,766,477.08
City of Rocky Mount					
A01-30 & AE Zones	213	\$254,800	\$64,799,000	271	\$11,453,614.54
B, C & X Zone	96	\$102,361	\$28,896,000	60	\$2,202,830.50
Standard	96	\$102,361	\$28,896,000	33	\$1,677,825.33
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	27	\$525,005.17
Total	309	\$357,161	\$93,695,000	331	\$13,656,445.04
Town of Momeyer					
B, C & X Zone	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$305	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Nashville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	10	\$12,177	\$2,567,000	10	\$436,235.37
B, C & X Zone	4	\$1,203	\$752,000	3	\$60,685.89
Standard	4	\$1,203	\$752,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$60,685.89
Total	14	\$13,380	\$3,319,000	13	\$496,921.26
Town of Red Oak					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$6,202	\$1,654,000	2	\$10,399.60
B, C & X Zone	5	\$3,227	\$1,750,000	2	\$3,015.45
Standard	5	\$3,227	\$1,750,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$3,015.45
Total	10	\$9,429	\$3,404,000	4	\$13,415.05

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Sharpsburg					
B, C & X Zone	1	\$609	\$208,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$609	\$208,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$609	\$208,000	0	\$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

A.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table A.20 summarizes the acreage in Nash County that falls within the Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized into zones that describe the wildfire risk mitigation activities appropriate for each zone. Areas in the Functional WUI are those areas where development and building structures may intermix with burnable land cover. Approximately, 13 percent of Nash County is categorized as having direct exposure to wildfire risk within the Functional WUI.

Table A.20 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Unincorporated Nash County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	44,788	13%
	Indirect Exposure	31,836	9%
	Critical Fireshed	184,865	53%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	82,165	24%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%
	Water	3,755	1%
	Total	347,409	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.37 through Figure A.48 depict the Functional WUI for unincorporated Nash County and participating jurisdictions. Figure A.49 through Figure A.60 depict the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure A.61 through Figure A.72 depict Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Potential fire intensity varies across the county with patches of potentially high intensity scattered throughout. The largest patch is in northwest Nash County, bordering Franklin County. Burn probability follows a similar pattern and is uniformly low across all unincorporated areas of the County with larger patches of moderate burn probability found to the northwest. Additionally, unincorporated areas with higher potential fire intensities are largely outside of the WUI, meaning little to no development is at risk. Still, areas in the northeast where potential fire intensity overlays with relatively higher burn probability are at a higher risk.

Table A.21 through Table A.32 provide the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Nash County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table A.33 through Table A.37 provide building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index. Note that the Towns of Bailey, Castalia, Middlesex, Momeryer, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, and Spring Hope do not have any critical facilities located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table A.21 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Nash County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	5,680	\$304,122,406.00	\$304,122,406.00	\$608,244,812.00
Commercial	687	\$91,907,945.00	\$91,907,945.00	\$183,815,890.00
Education	97	\$73,878,147.00	\$73,878,147.00	\$147,756,294.00
Government	64	\$21,677,814.00	\$21,677,814.00	\$43,355,628.00
Industrial	350	\$111,926,208.00	\$167,889,312.00	\$279,815,520.00
Religious	221	\$53,674,251.00	\$53,674,251.00	\$107,348,502.00
Residential	23,674	\$1,358,276,212.00	\$679,138,106.00	\$2,037,414,318.00
Total	30,773	\$2,015,462,983.00	\$1,392,287,981.00	\$3,407,750,964.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.22 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, City of Rocky Mount

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	92	\$4,337,516.00	\$4,337,516.00	\$8,675,032.00
Commercial	1,751	\$622,260,028.00	\$622,260,028.00	\$1,244,520,056.00
Education	185	\$177,311,483.00	\$177,311,483.00	\$354,622,966.00
Government	94	\$557,967,401.00	\$557,967,401.00	\$1,115,934,802.00
Industrial	504	\$146,894,823.00	\$220,342,234.50	\$367,237,057.50
Religious	235	\$111,411,129.00	\$111,411,129.00	\$222,822,258.00
Residential	24,295	\$1,788,178,418.00	\$894,089,209.00	\$2,682,267,627.00
Total	27,156	\$3,408,360,798.00	\$2,587,719,000.50	\$5,996,079,798.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.23 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Bailey

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	5	\$225,964.00	\$225,964.00	\$451,928.00
Commercial	65	\$9,388,983.00	\$9,388,983.00	\$18,777,966.00
Education	1	\$31,440.00	\$31,440.00	\$62,880.00
Government	6	\$310,591.00	\$310,591.00	\$621,182.00
Industrial	20	\$999,223.00	\$1,498,834.50	\$2,498,057.50
Religious	8	\$1,494,100.00	\$1,494,100.00	\$2,988,200.00
Residential	379	\$15,096,051.00	\$7,548,025.50	\$22,644,076.50
Total	484	\$27,546,352.00	\$20,497,938.00	\$48,044,290.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.24 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Castalia

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	8	\$197,759.00	\$197,759.00	\$395,518.00
Commercial	8	\$1,293,438.00	\$1,293,438.00	\$2,586,876.00
Education	3	\$62,750.00	\$62,750.00	\$125,500.00
Government	1	\$69,420.00	\$69,420.00	\$138,840.00
Industrial	5	\$463,676.00	\$695,514.00	\$1,159,190.00
Religious	5	\$954,970.00	\$954,970.00	\$1,909,940.00
Residential	167	\$3,694,726.00	\$1,847,363.00	\$5,542,089.00
Total	197	\$6,736,739.00	\$5,121,214.00	\$11,857,953.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.25 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Dortches

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	83	\$4,301,028.00	\$4,301,028.00	\$8,602,056.00
Commercial	22	\$6,272,748.00	\$6,272,748.00	\$12,545,496.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	1	\$192,370.00	\$192,370.00	\$384,740.00
Industrial	22	\$1,733,202.00	\$2,599,803.00	\$4,333,005.00
Religious	6	\$2,571,799.00	\$2,571,799.00	\$5,143,598.00
Residential	577	\$47,181,107.00	\$23,590,553.50	\$70,771,660.50
Total	711	\$62,252,254.00	\$39,528,301.50	\$101,780,555.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.26 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Middlesex

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	9	\$221,415.00	\$221,415.00	\$442,830.00
Commercial	45	\$4,670,583.00	\$4,670,583.00	\$9,341,166.00
Education	1	\$221,678.00	\$221,678.00	\$443,356.00
Government	6	\$342,450.00	\$342,450.00	\$684,900.00
Industrial	25	\$4,001,189.00	\$6,001,783.50	\$10,002,972.50
Religious	6	\$1,245,829.00	\$1,245,829.00	\$2,491,658.00
Residential	476	\$18,921,793.00	\$9,460,896.50	\$28,382,689.50
Total	568	\$29,624,937.00	\$22,164,635.00	\$51,789,572.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.27 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Momemeyer

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	24	\$748,641.00	\$748,641.00	\$1,497,282.00
Commercial	7	\$979,168.00	\$979,168.00	\$1,958,336.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	2	\$357,330.00	\$357,330.00	\$714,660.00
Industrial	1	\$42,280.00	\$63,420.00	\$105,700.00
Religious	3	\$886,565.00	\$886,565.00	\$1,773,130.00
Residential	194	\$8,193,519.00	\$4,096,759.50	\$12,290,278.50
Total	231	\$11,207,503.00	\$7,131,883.50	\$18,339,386.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.28 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Nashville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	\$48,144.00	\$48,144.00	\$96,288.00
Commercial	144	\$39,104,899.00	\$39,104,899.00	\$78,209,798.00
Education	15	\$8,991,833.00	\$8,991,833.00	\$17,983,666.00
Government	30	\$27,349,634.00	\$27,349,634.00	\$54,699,268.00
Industrial	55	\$6,313,194.00	\$9,469,791.00	\$15,782,985.00
Religious	12	\$7,773,230.00	\$7,773,230.00	\$15,546,460.00
Residential	2,121	\$174,287,993.00	\$87,143,996.50	\$261,431,989.50
Total	2,379	\$263,868,927.00	\$179,881,527.50	\$443,750,454.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.29 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Red Oak

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	164	\$8,242,950.00	\$8,242,950.00	\$16,485,900.00
Commercial	35	\$9,609,515.00	\$9,609,515.00	\$19,219,030.00
Education	1	\$18,470.00	\$18,470.00	\$36,940.00
Government	7	\$1,859,863.00	\$1,859,863.00	\$3,719,726.00
Industrial	6	\$721,993.00	\$1,082,989.50	\$1,804,982.50
Religious	6	\$2,322,129.00	\$2,322,129.00	\$4,644,258.00
Residential	1,647	\$167,404,876.00	\$83,702,438.00	\$251,107,314.00
Total	1,866	\$190,179,796.00	\$106,838,354.50	\$297,018,150.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.30 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Sharpsburg

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	59	\$5,566,403.00	\$5,566,403.00	\$11,132,806.00
Education	1	\$176,684.00	\$176,684.00	\$353,368.00
Government	4	\$883,794.00	\$883,794.00	\$1,767,588.00
Industrial	15	\$946,224.00	\$1,419,336.00	\$2,365,560.00
Religious	9	\$6,886,808.00	\$6,886,808.00	\$13,773,616.00
Residential	842	\$44,418,255.00	\$22,209,127.50	\$66,627,382.50
Total	930	\$58,878,168.00	\$37,142,152.50	\$96,020,320.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.31 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Spring Hope

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	1	\$37,426.00	\$37,426.00	\$74,852.00
Commercial	81	\$10,558,487.00	\$10,558,487.00	\$21,116,974.00
Education	13	\$6,056,033.00	\$6,056,033.00	\$12,112,066.00
Government	3	\$653,540.00	\$653,540.00	\$1,307,080.00
Industrial	36	\$5,970,095.00	\$8,955,142.50	\$14,925,237.50
Religious	10	\$1,587,202.00	\$1,587,202.00	\$3,174,404.00
Residential	720	\$34,270,549.00	\$17,135,274.50	\$51,405,823.50
Total	864	\$59,133,332.00	\$44,983,105.00	\$104,116,437.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.32 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Whitakers

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	\$21,769.00	\$21,769.00	\$43,538.00
Commercial	54	\$2,252,134.00	\$2,252,134.00	\$4,504,268.00
Education	5	\$654,543.00	\$654,543.00	\$1,309,086.00
Government	6	\$1,250,595.00	\$1,250,595.00	\$2,501,190.00
Industrial	10	\$419,429.00	\$629,143.50	\$1,048,572.50
Religious	8	\$1,920,660.00	\$1,920,660.00	\$3,841,320.00
Residential	461	\$17,536,435.00	\$8,768,217.50	\$26,304,652.50
Total	546	\$24,055,565.00	\$15,497,062.00	\$39,552,627.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.33 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Nash County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	140	\$17,454,530
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	2	\$264,320
Total	143	\$17,851,010

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.34 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, City of Rocky Mount

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	18	\$119,531,192
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$495,852
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	20	\$120,027,044

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.35 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Dortches

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$132,160
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$132,160

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.36 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Nashville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$132,160
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	0	\$0
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$132,160

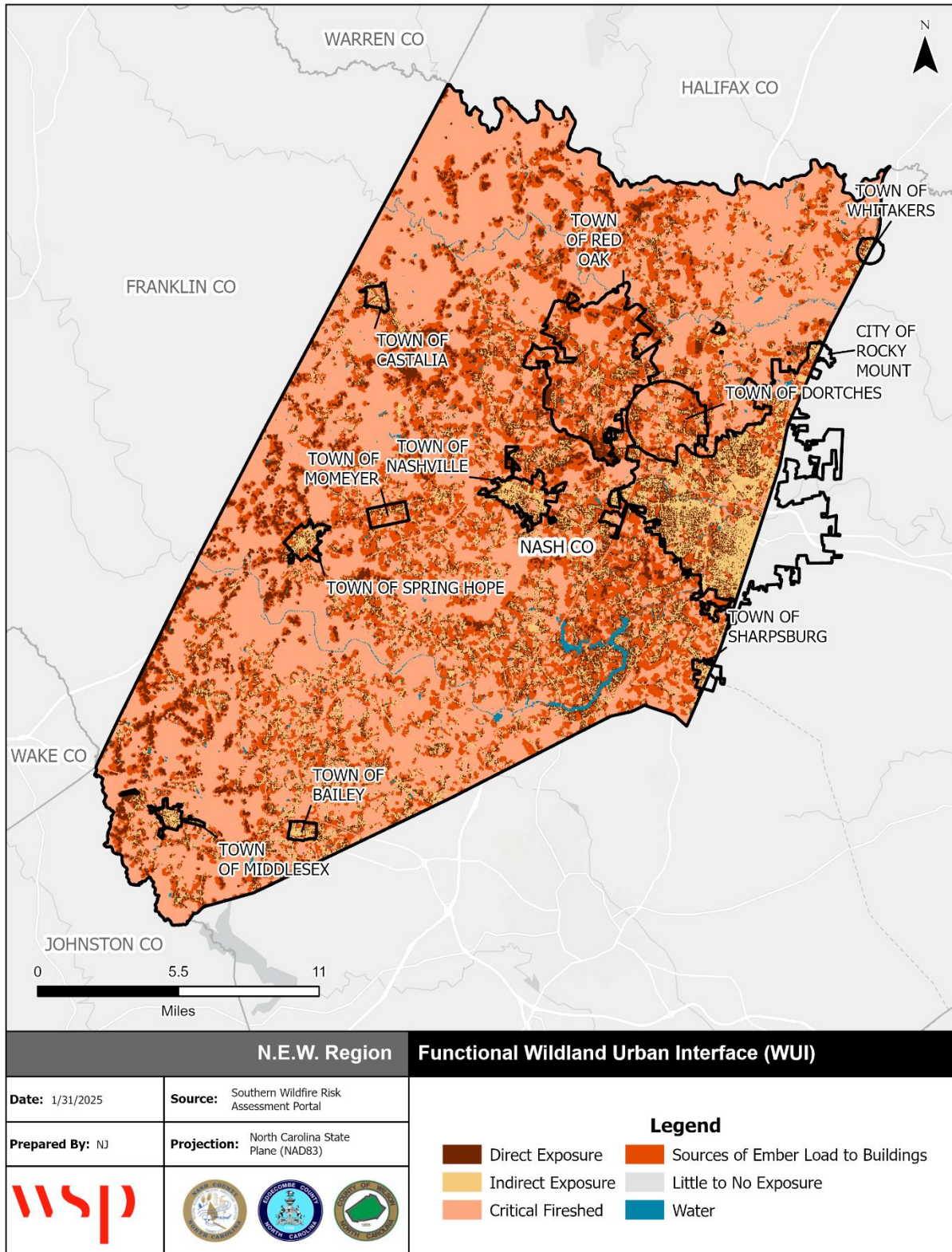
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.37 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Whitakers

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$455,270
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	2	\$134,160
Total	3	\$589,430

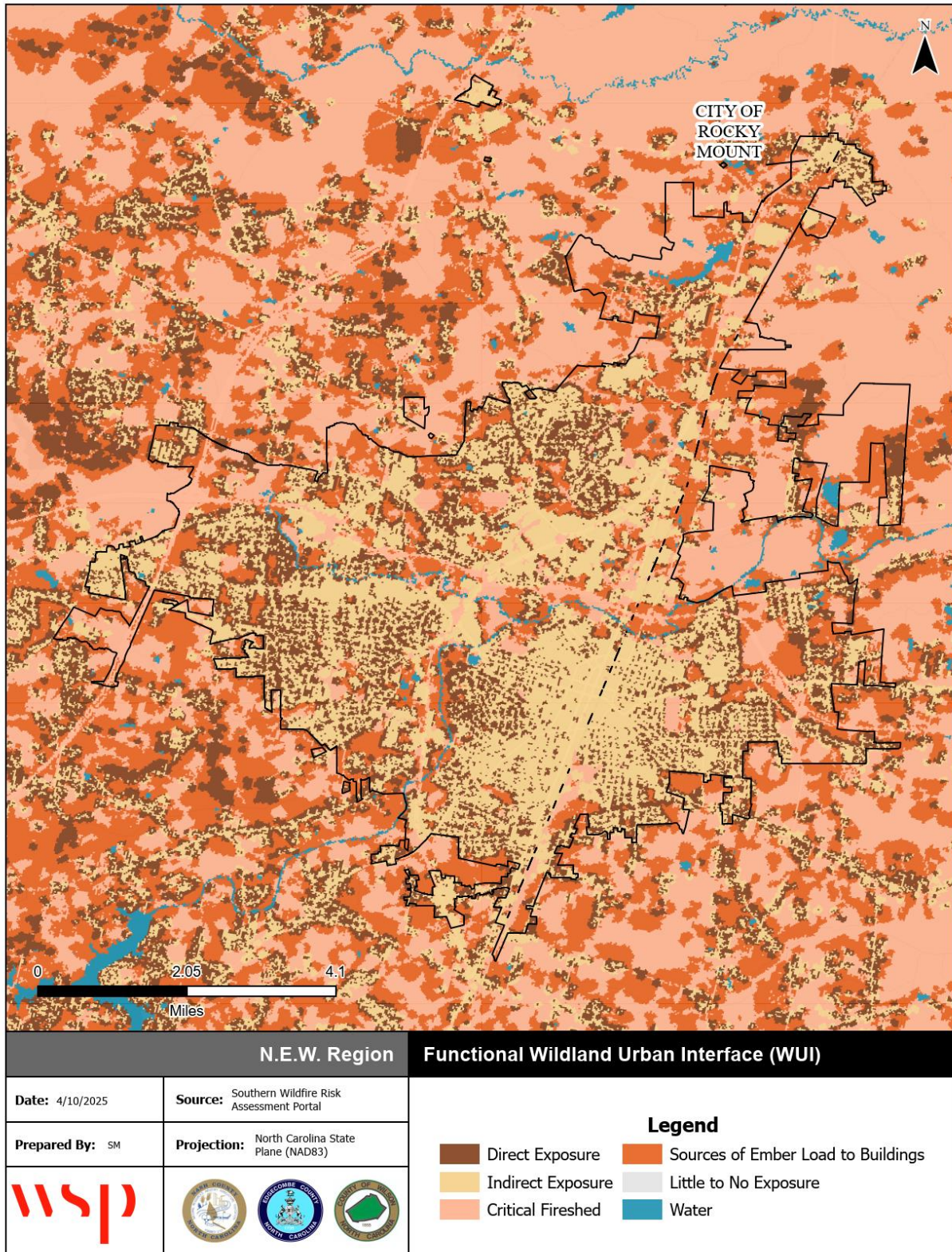
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.37 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Nash County



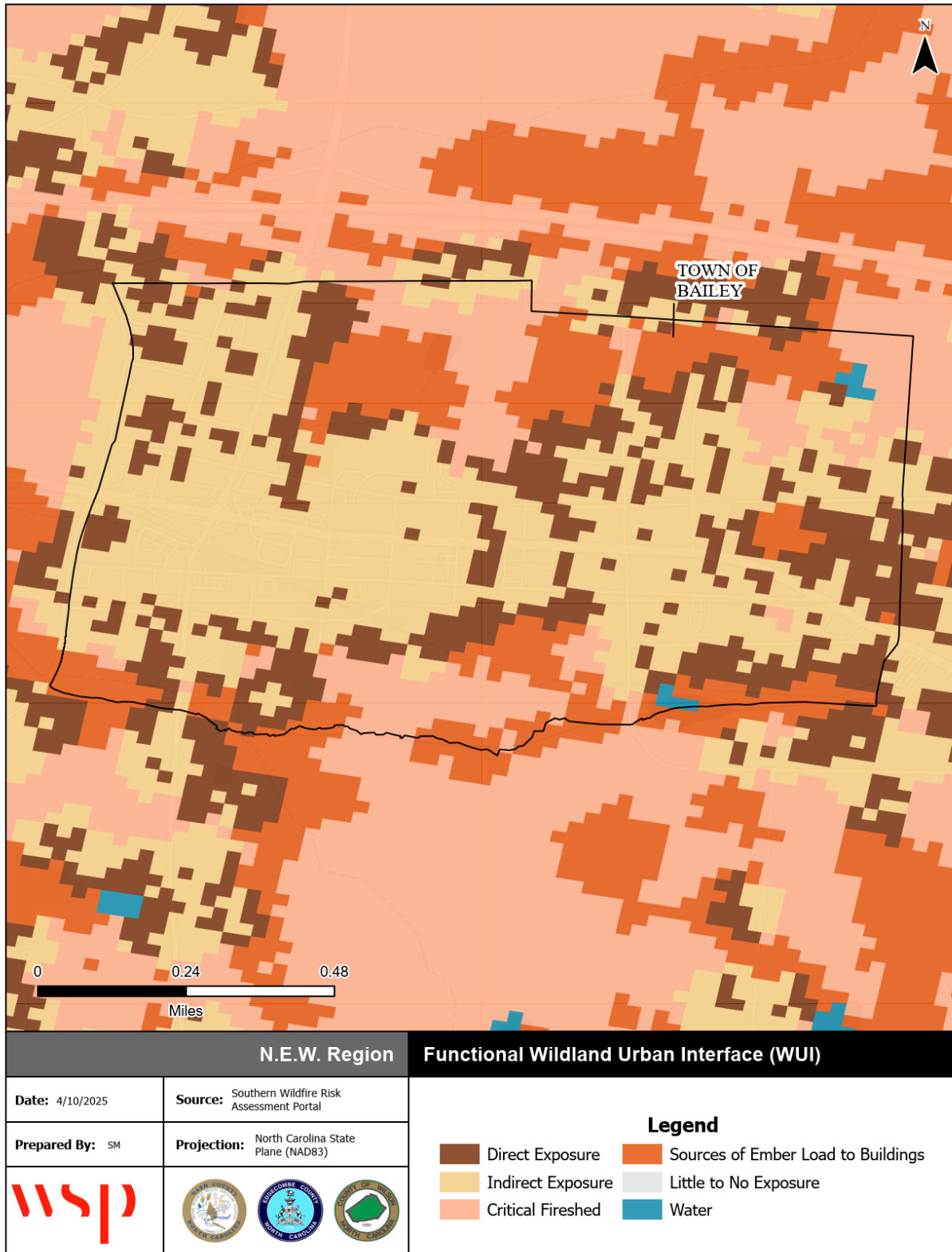
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.38 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, City of Rocky Mount



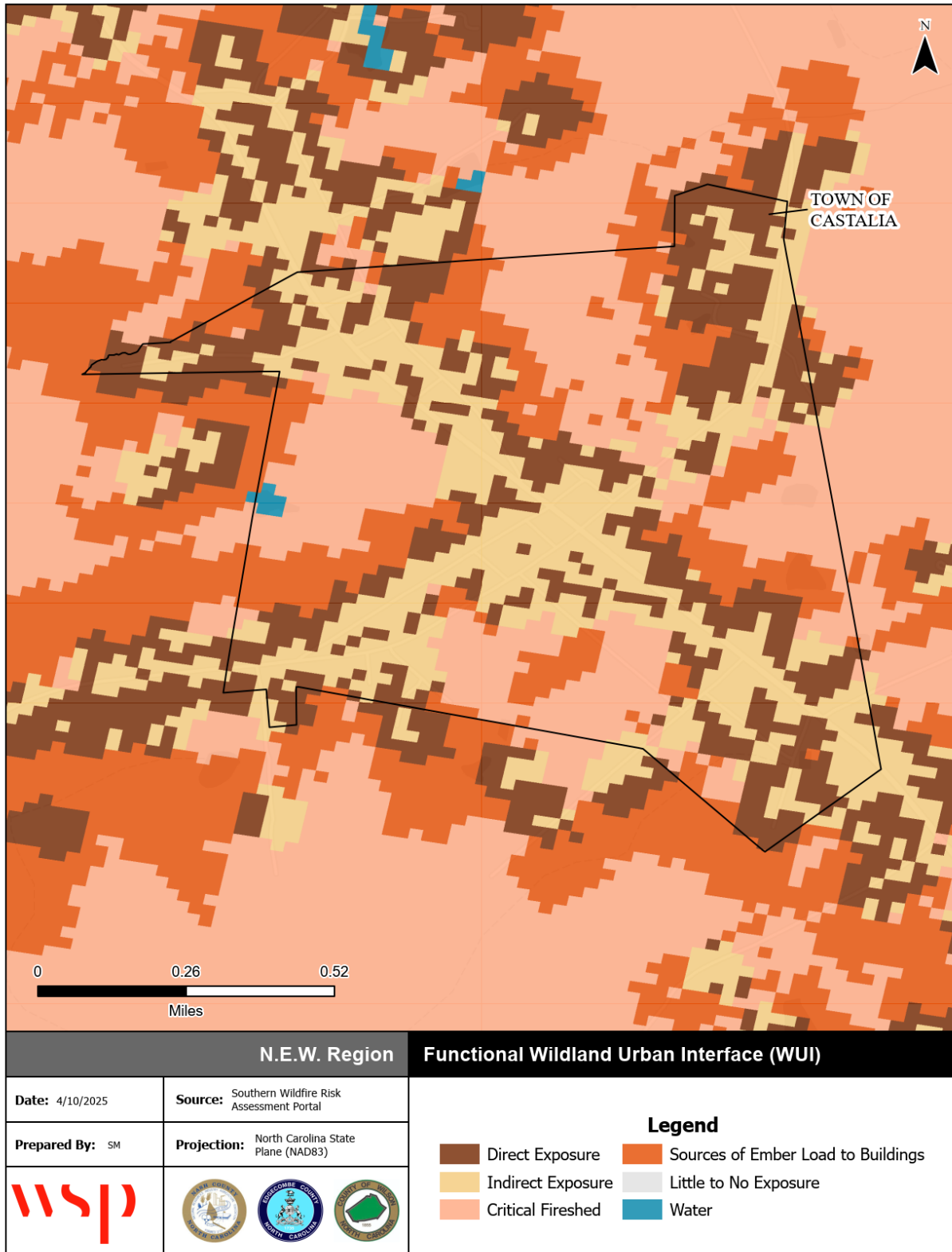
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.39 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Bailey



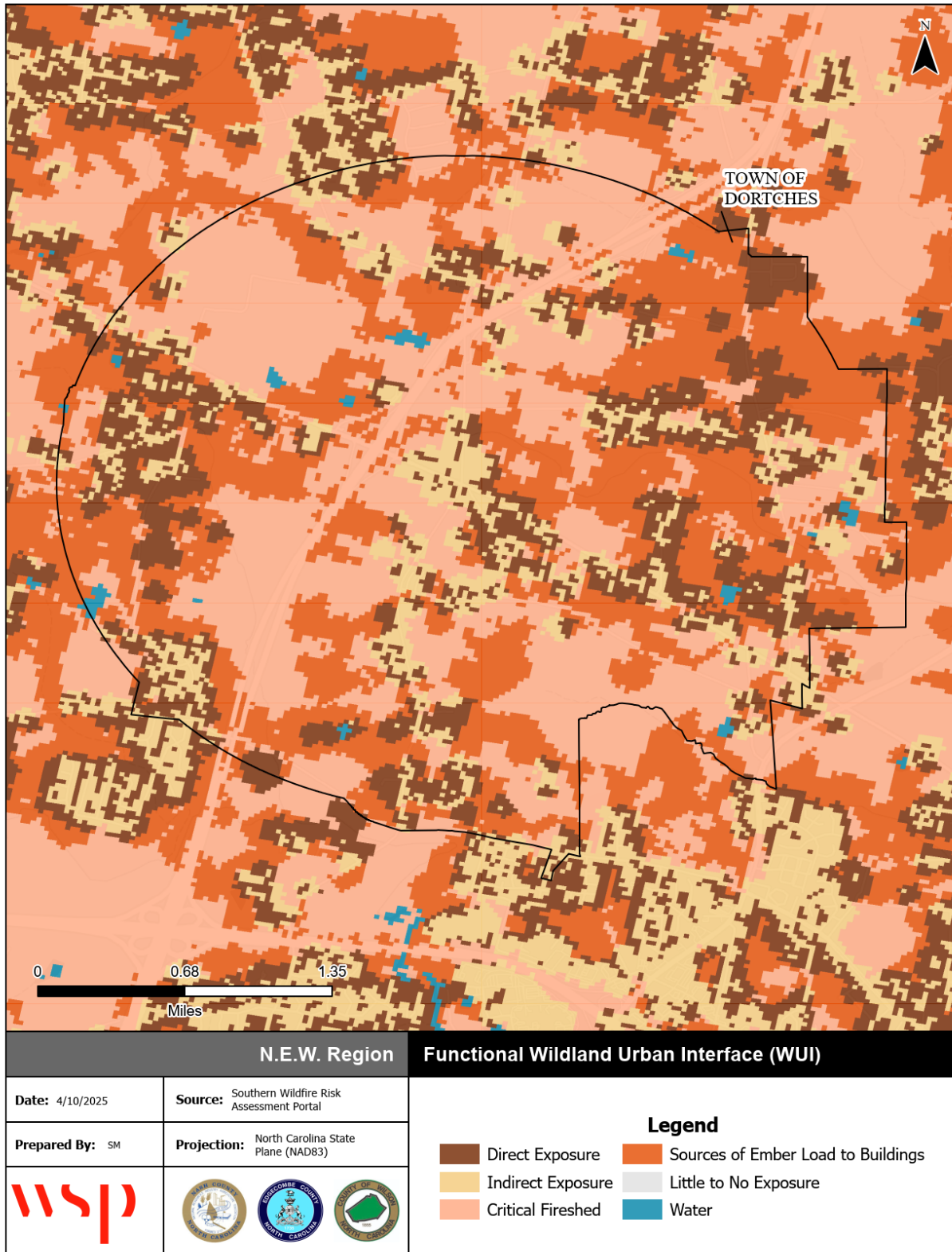
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.40 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Castalia



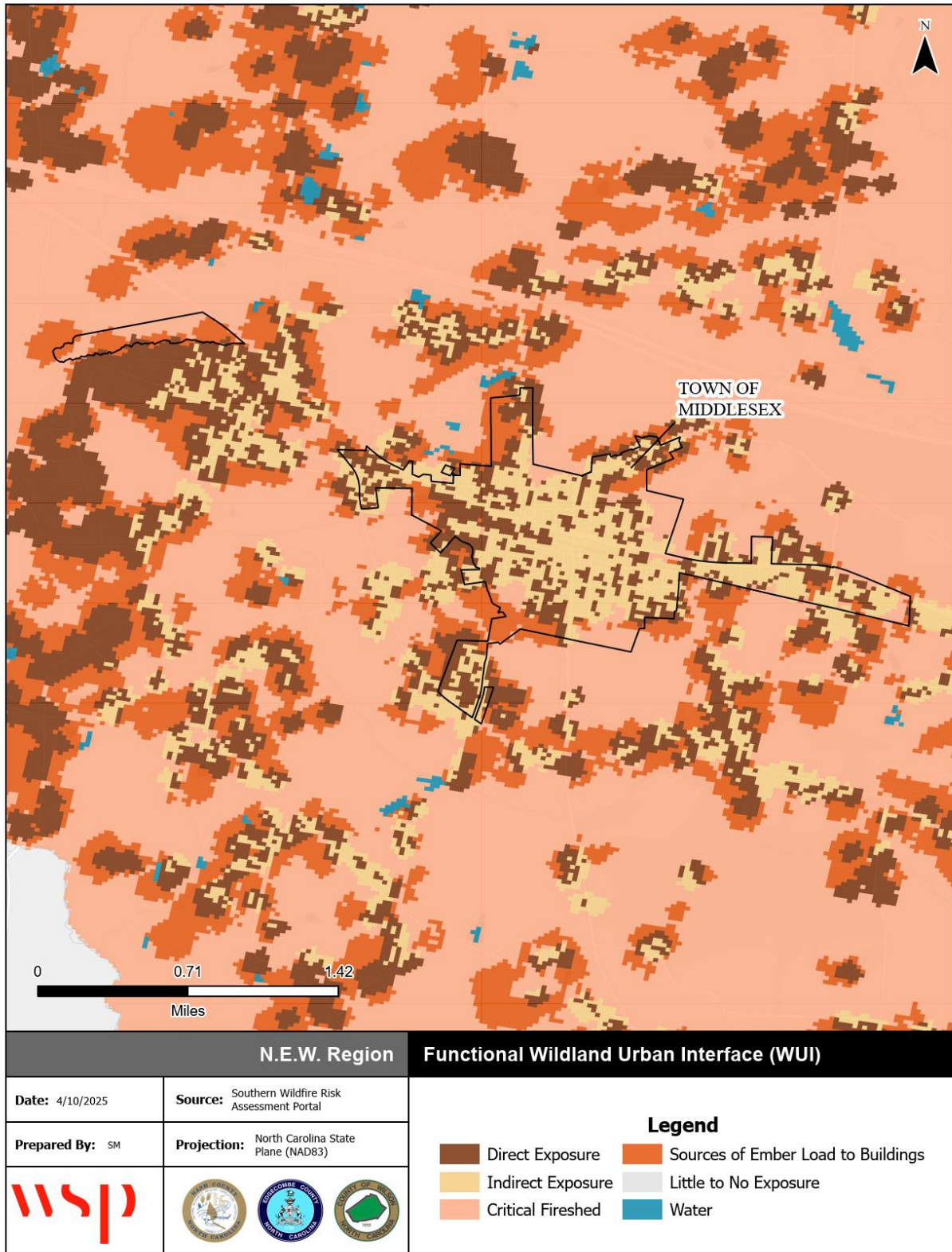
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.41 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Dortches



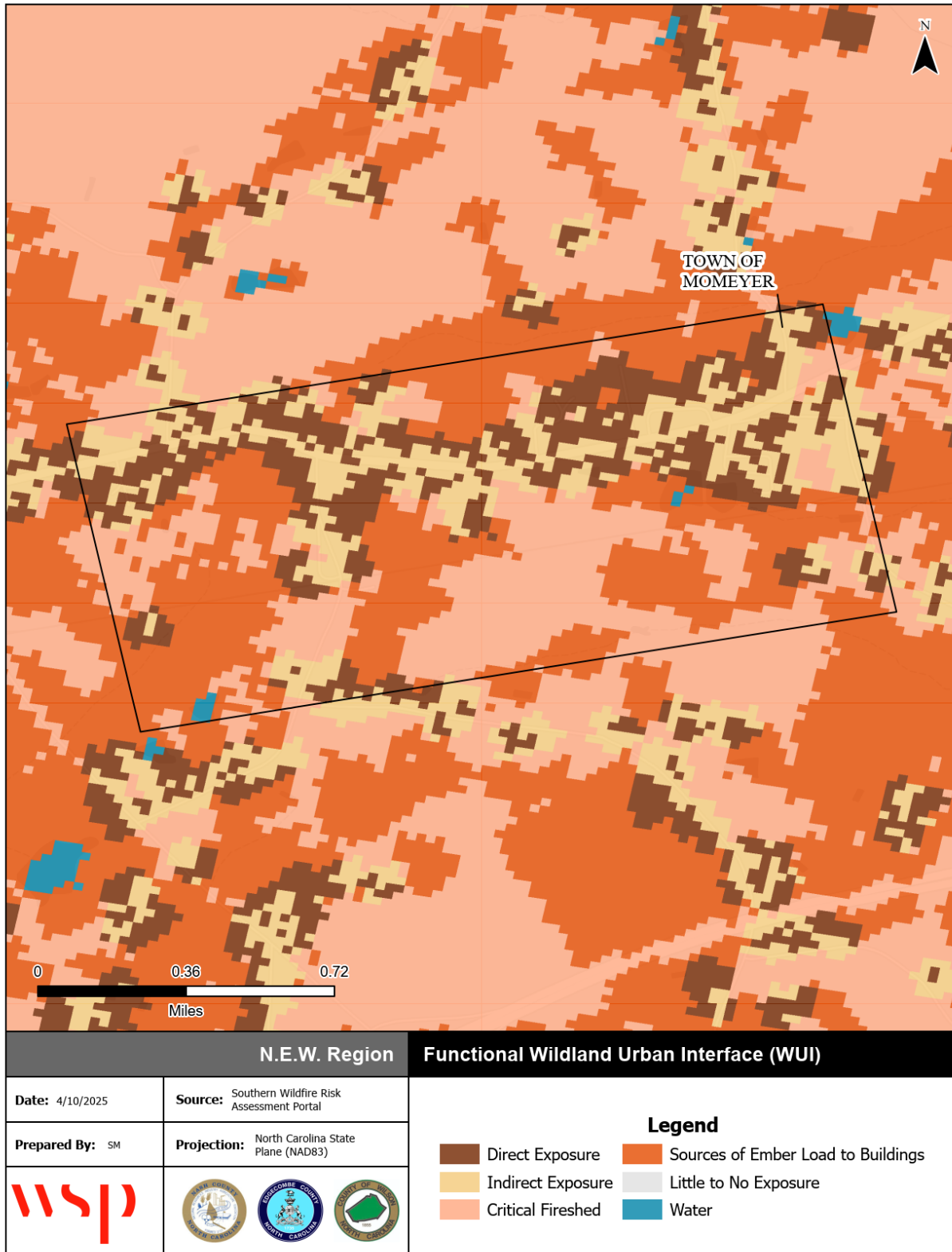
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.42 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Middlesex



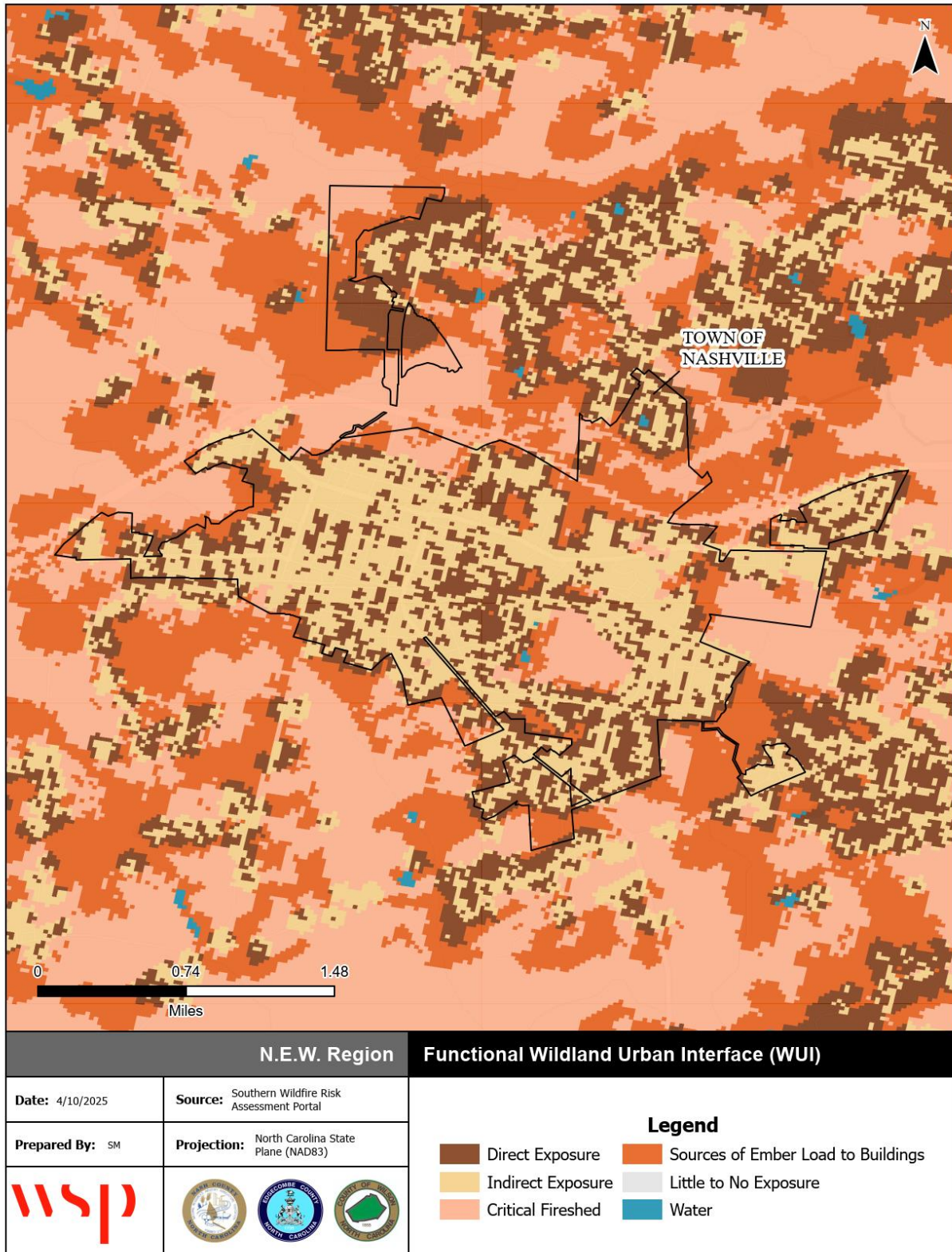
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.43 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Mommyer



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.44 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Nashville



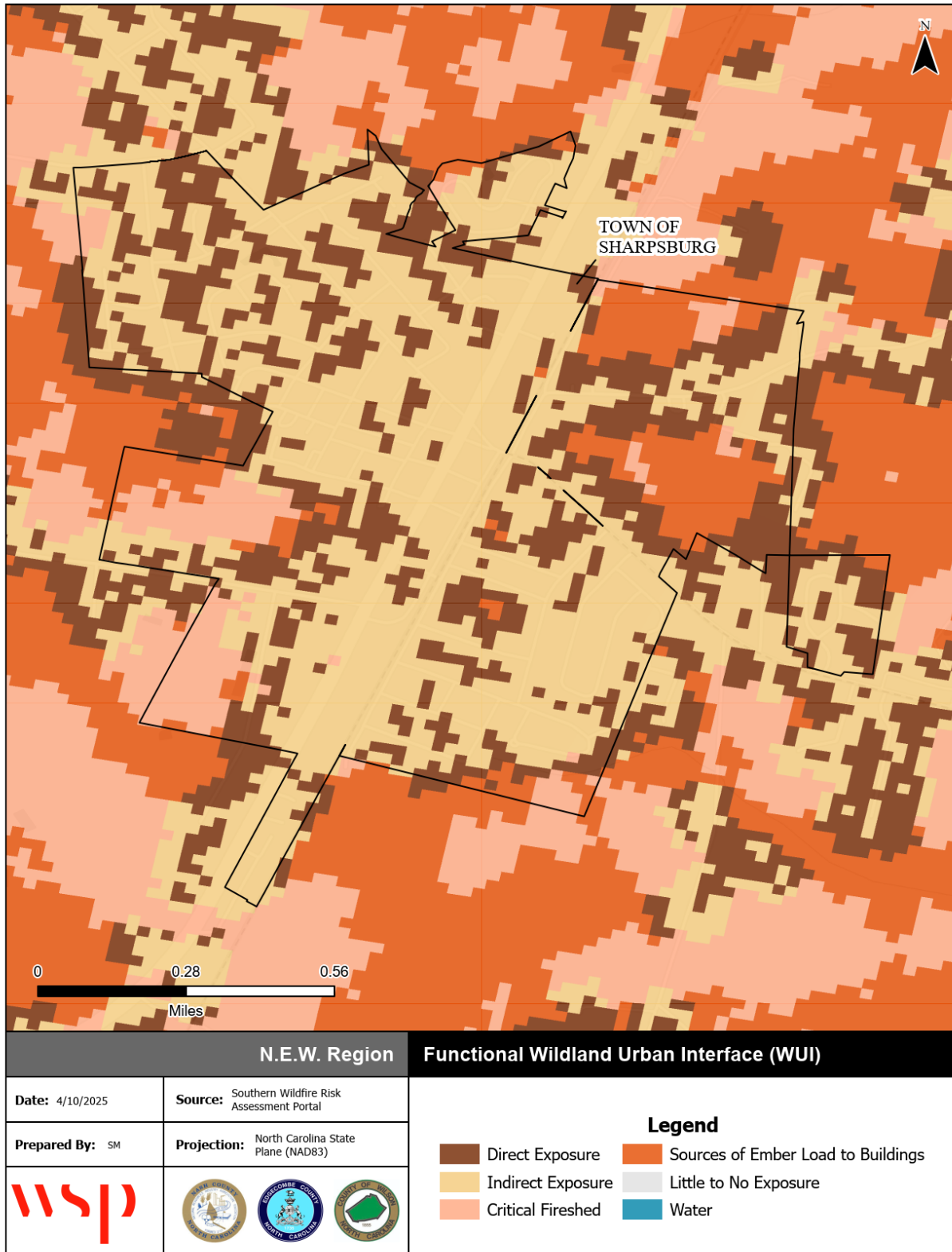
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.45 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Red Oak



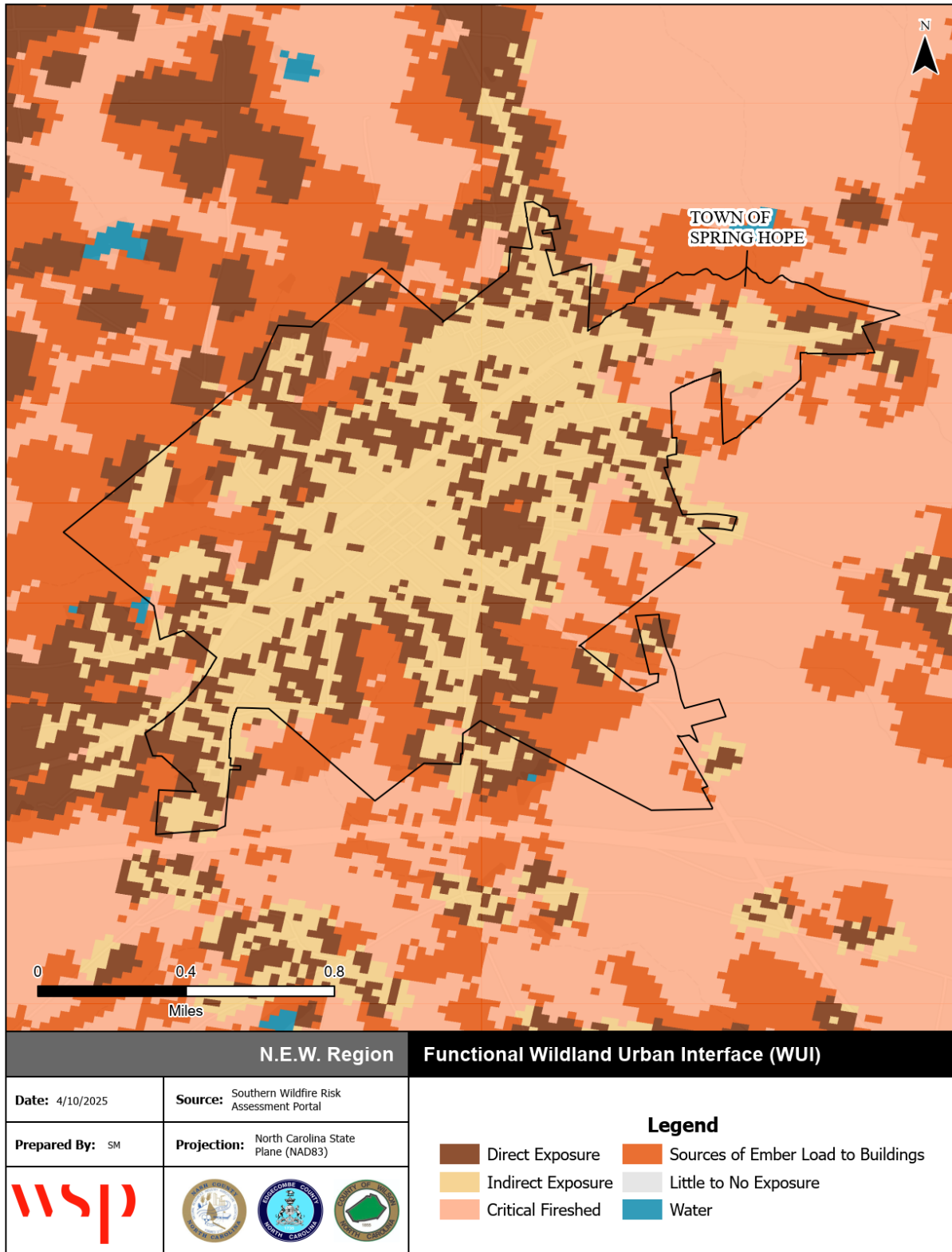
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.46 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Sharpsburg



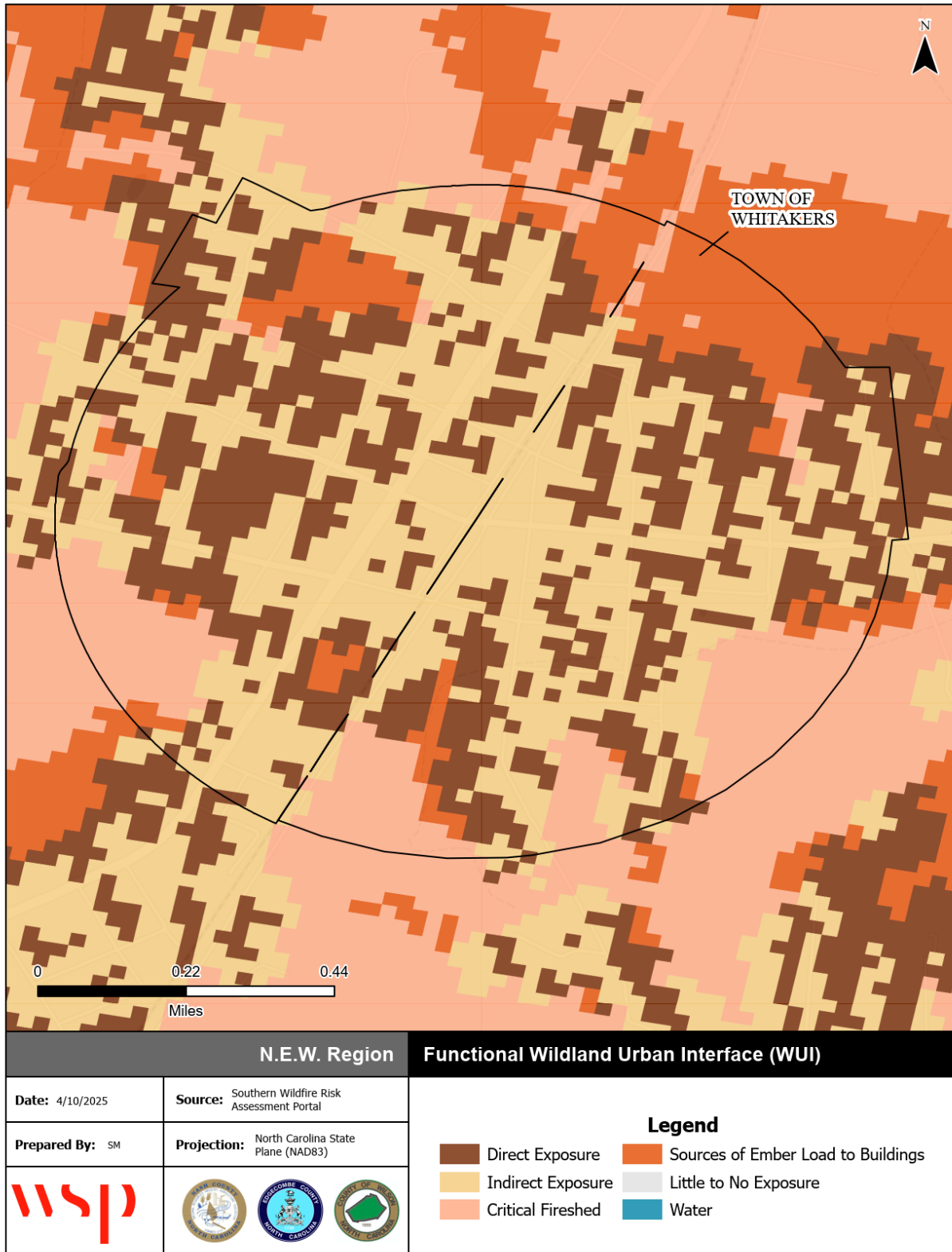
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.47 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Spring Hope



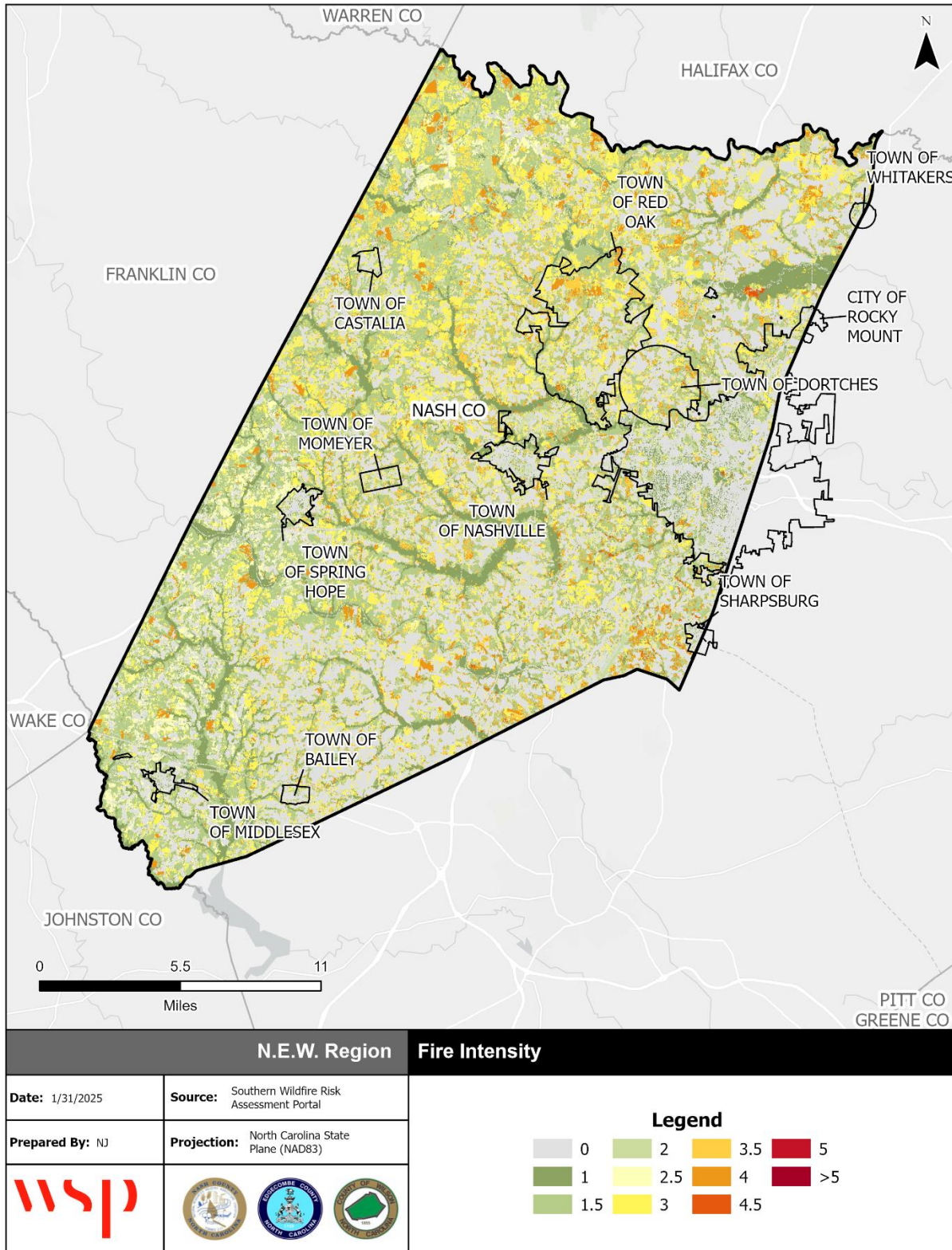
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.48 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Whitakers



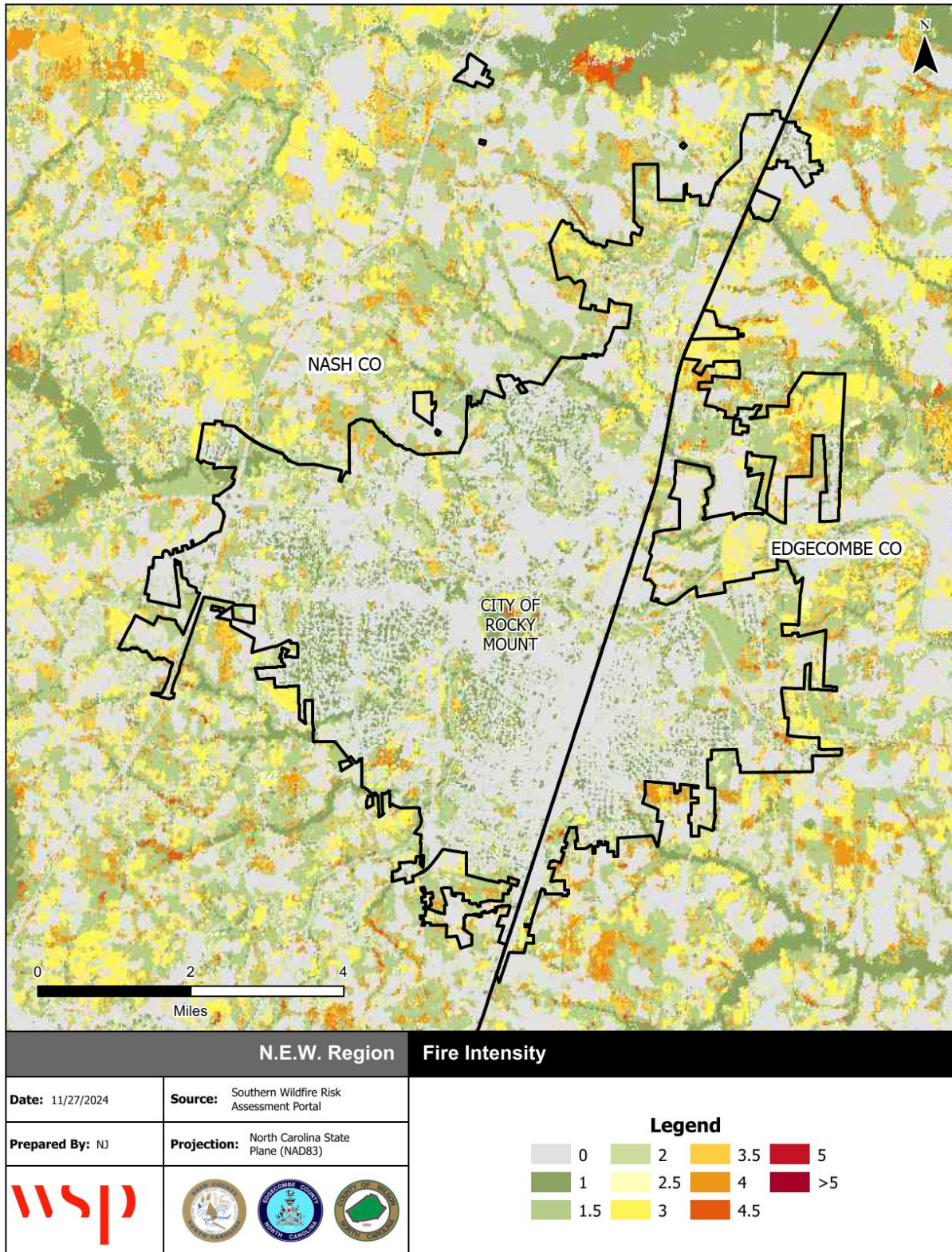
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.49 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Nash County



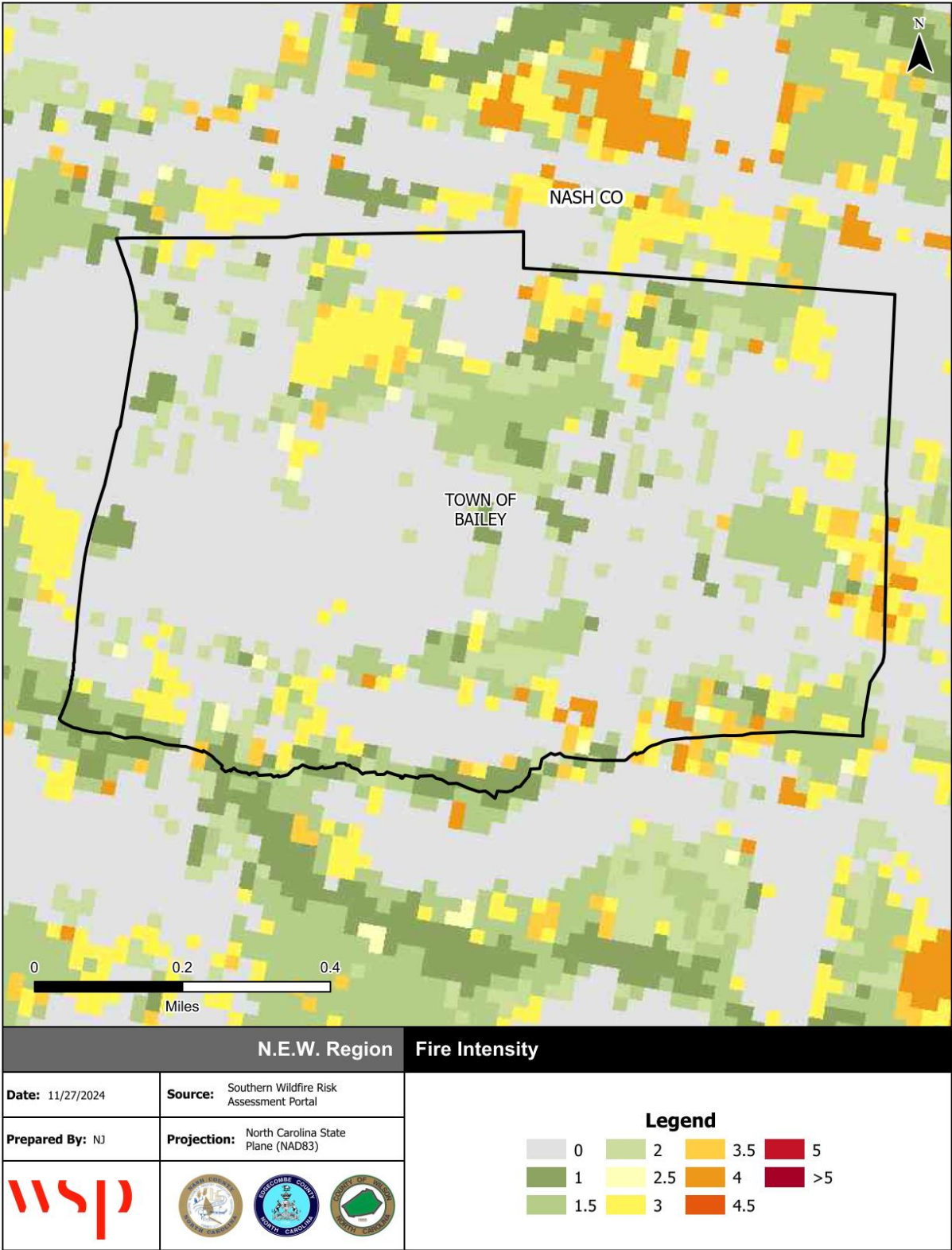
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.50 – Fire Intensity Scale, City of Rocky Mount



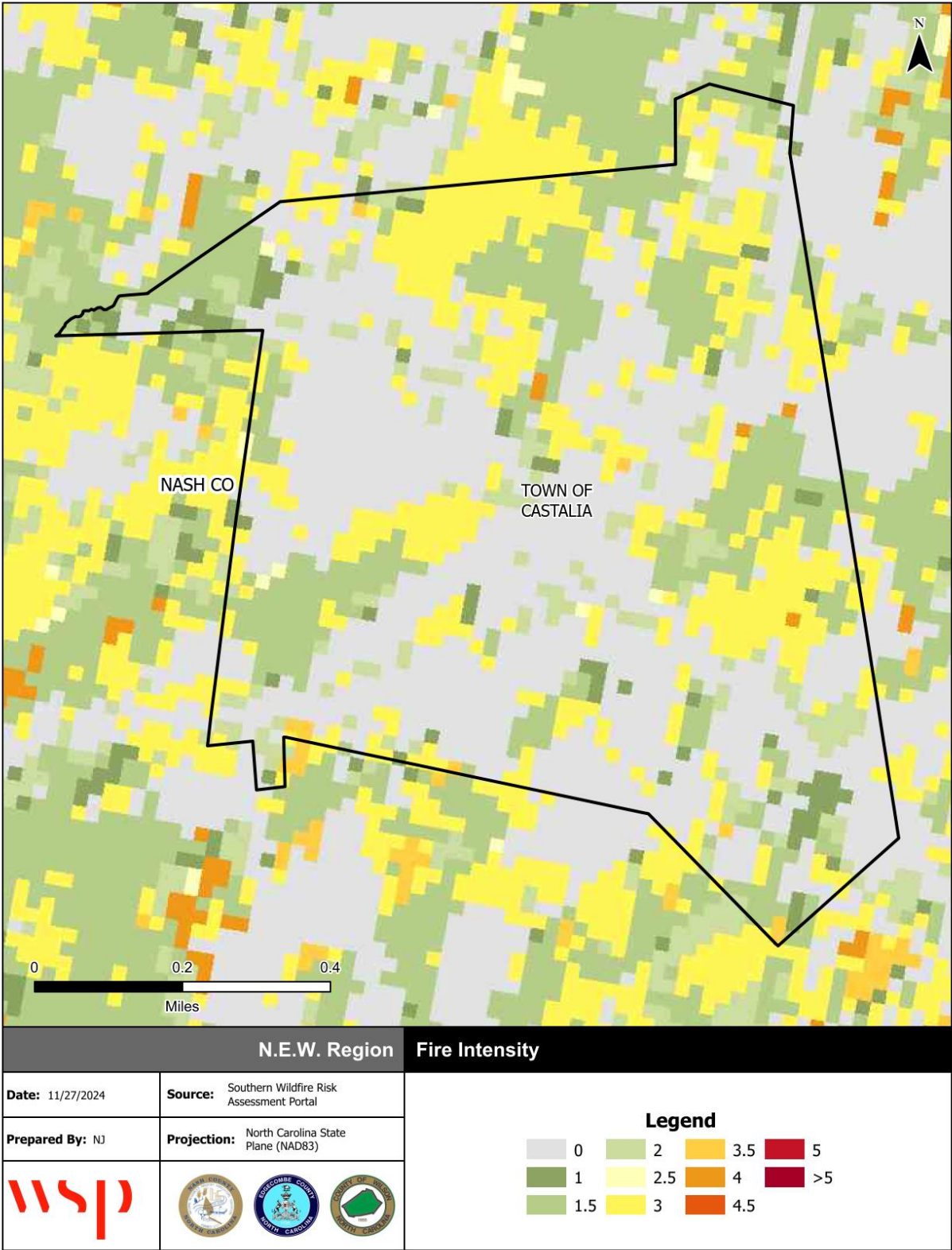
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.51 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Bailey



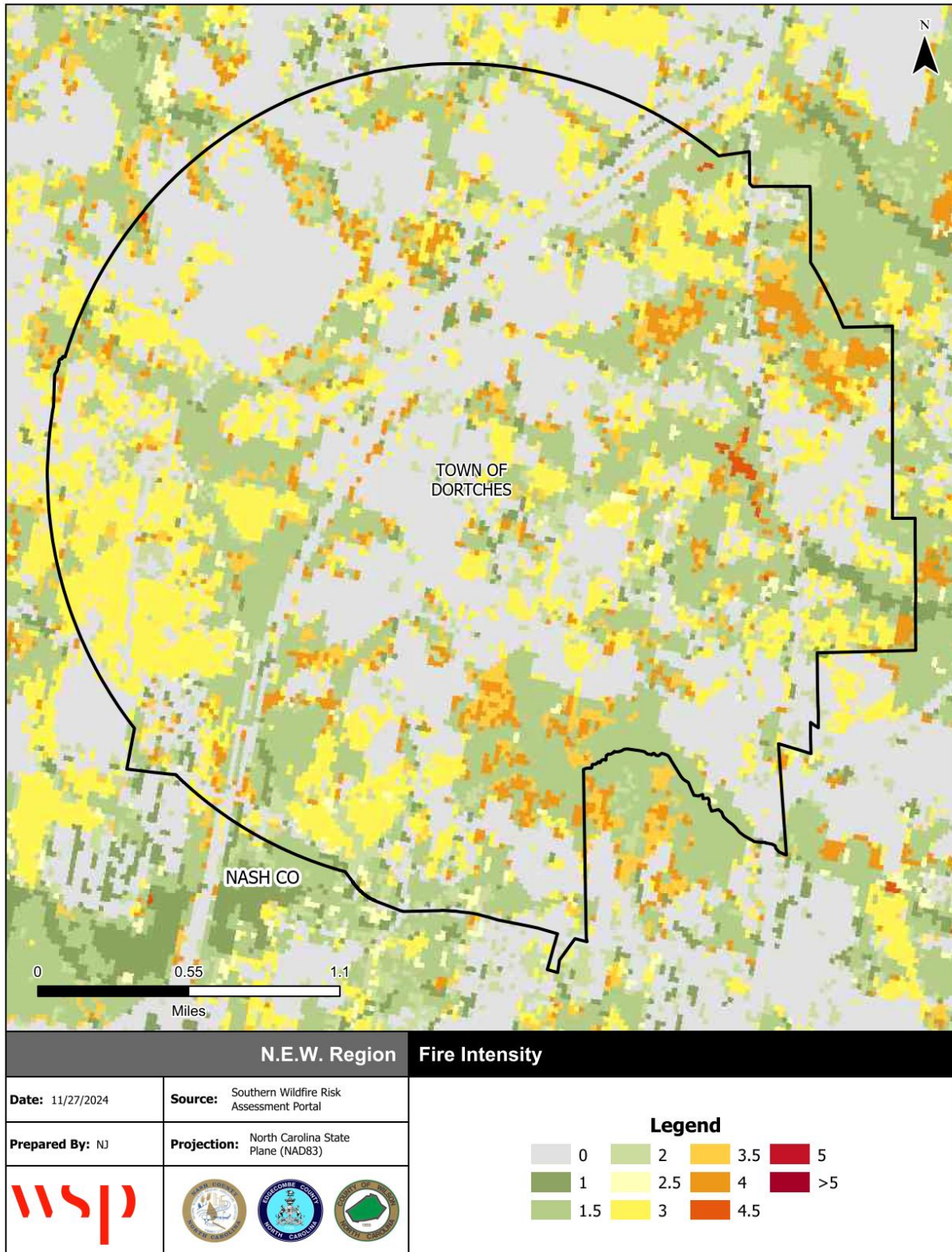
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.52 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Castalia



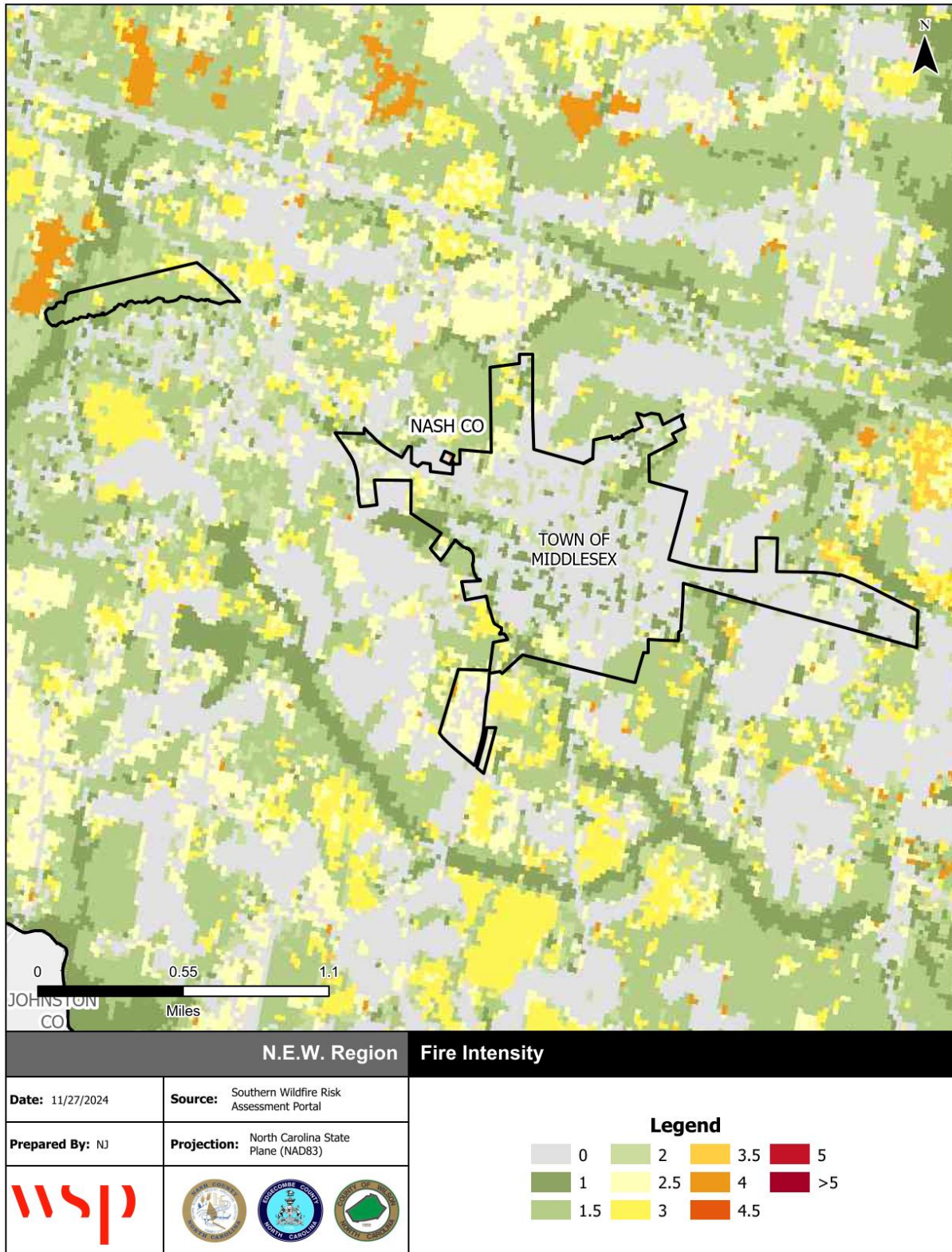
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.53 - Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Dortches



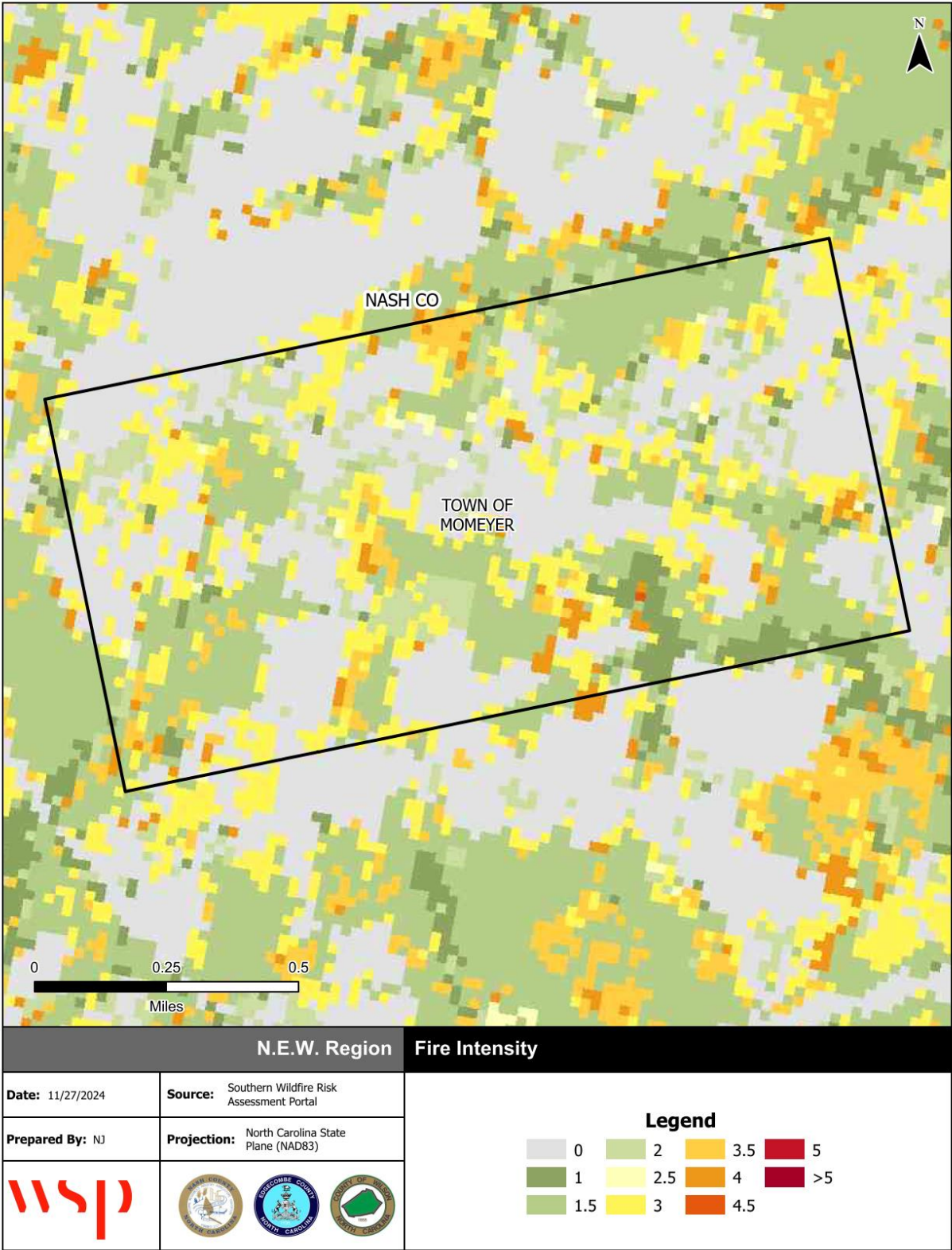
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.54 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Middlesex



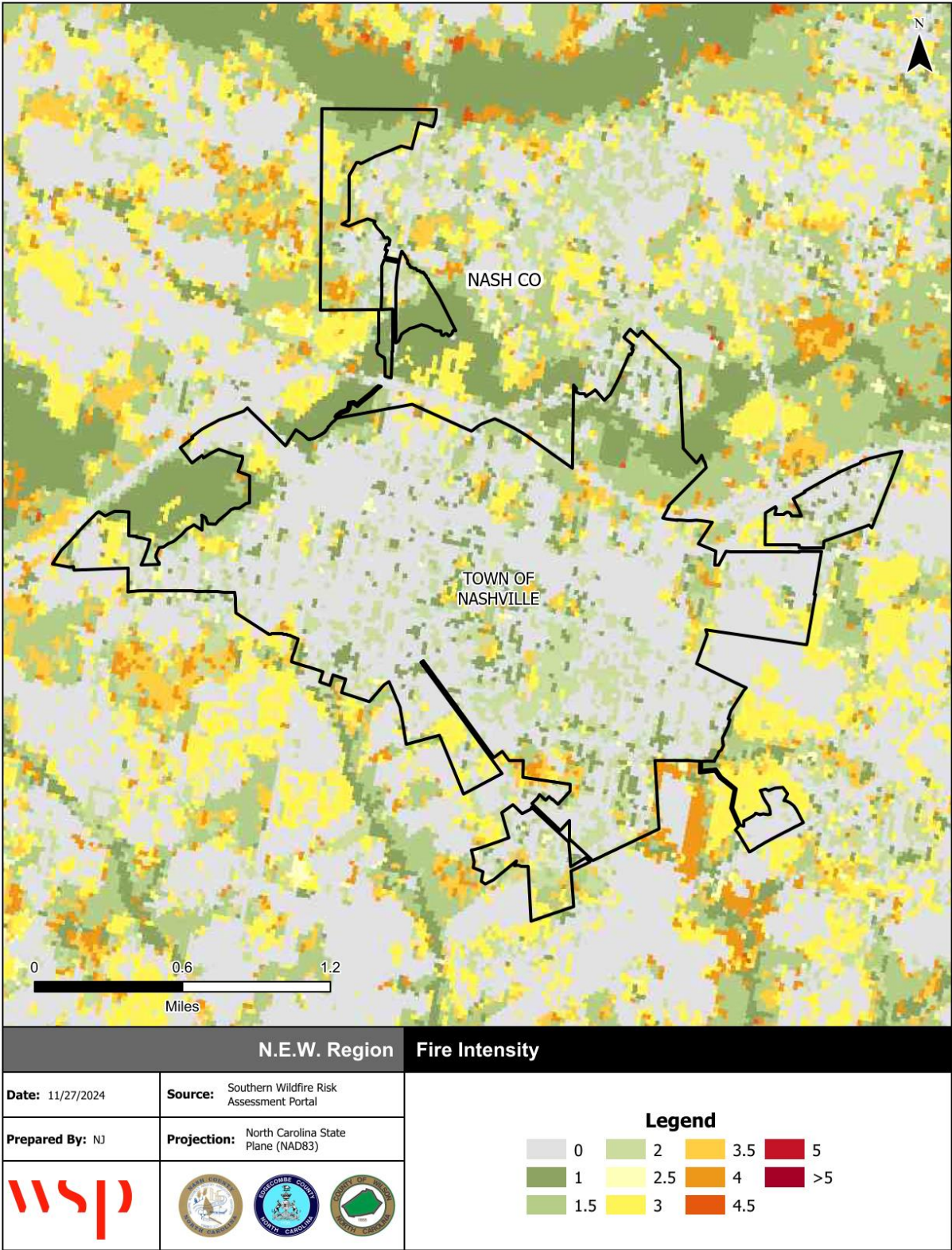
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.55 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Momeyer



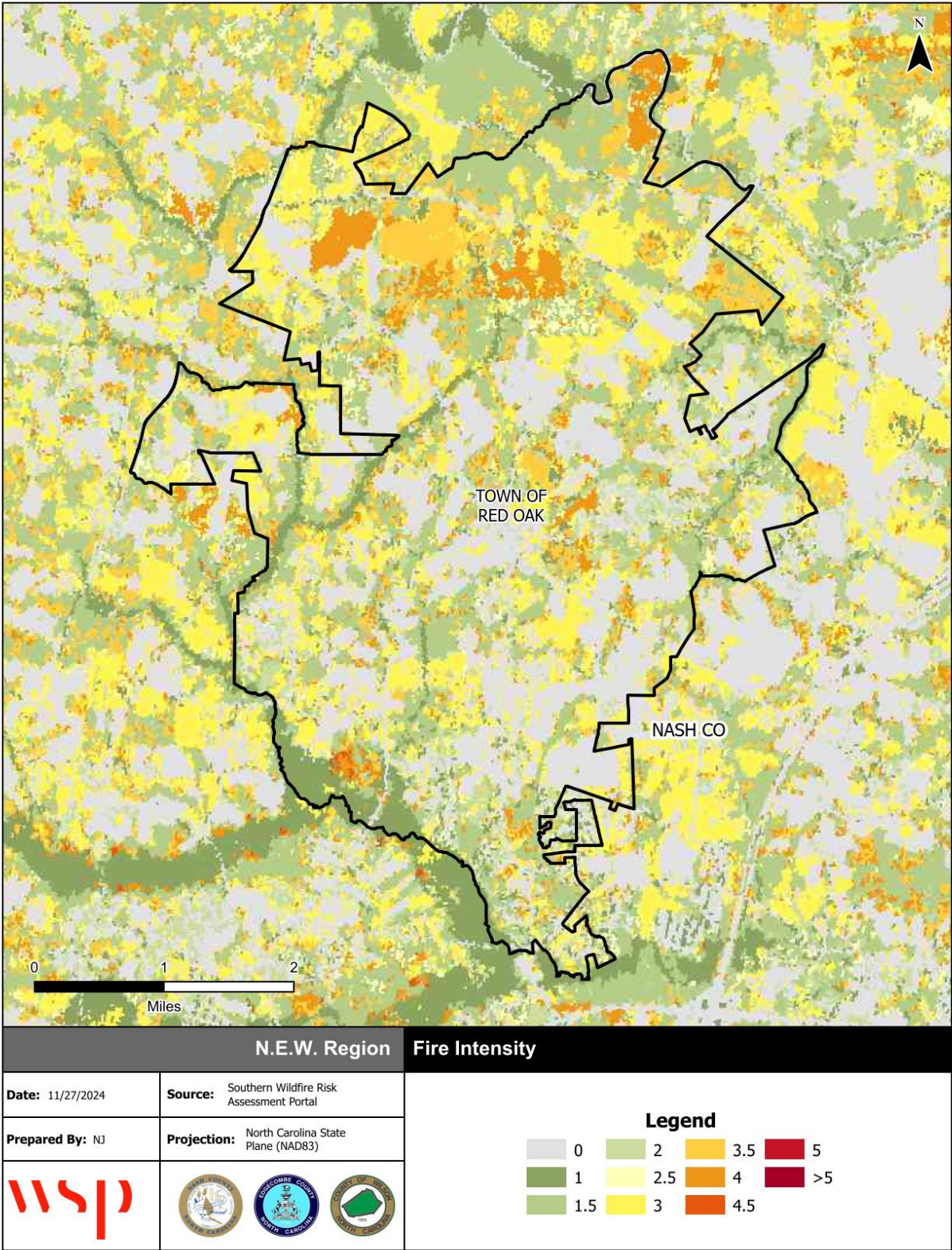
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.56 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Nashville



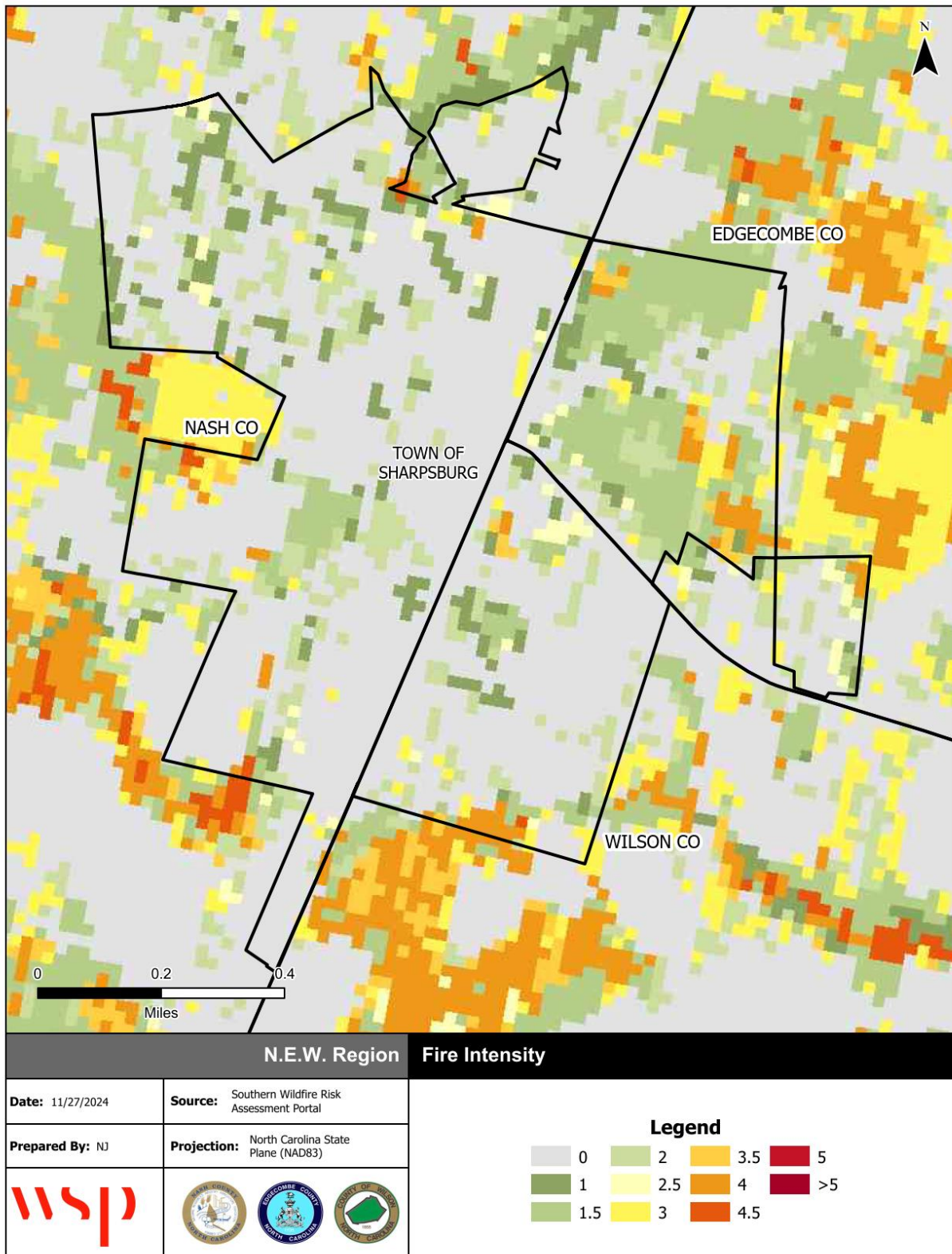
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.57 - Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Red Oak



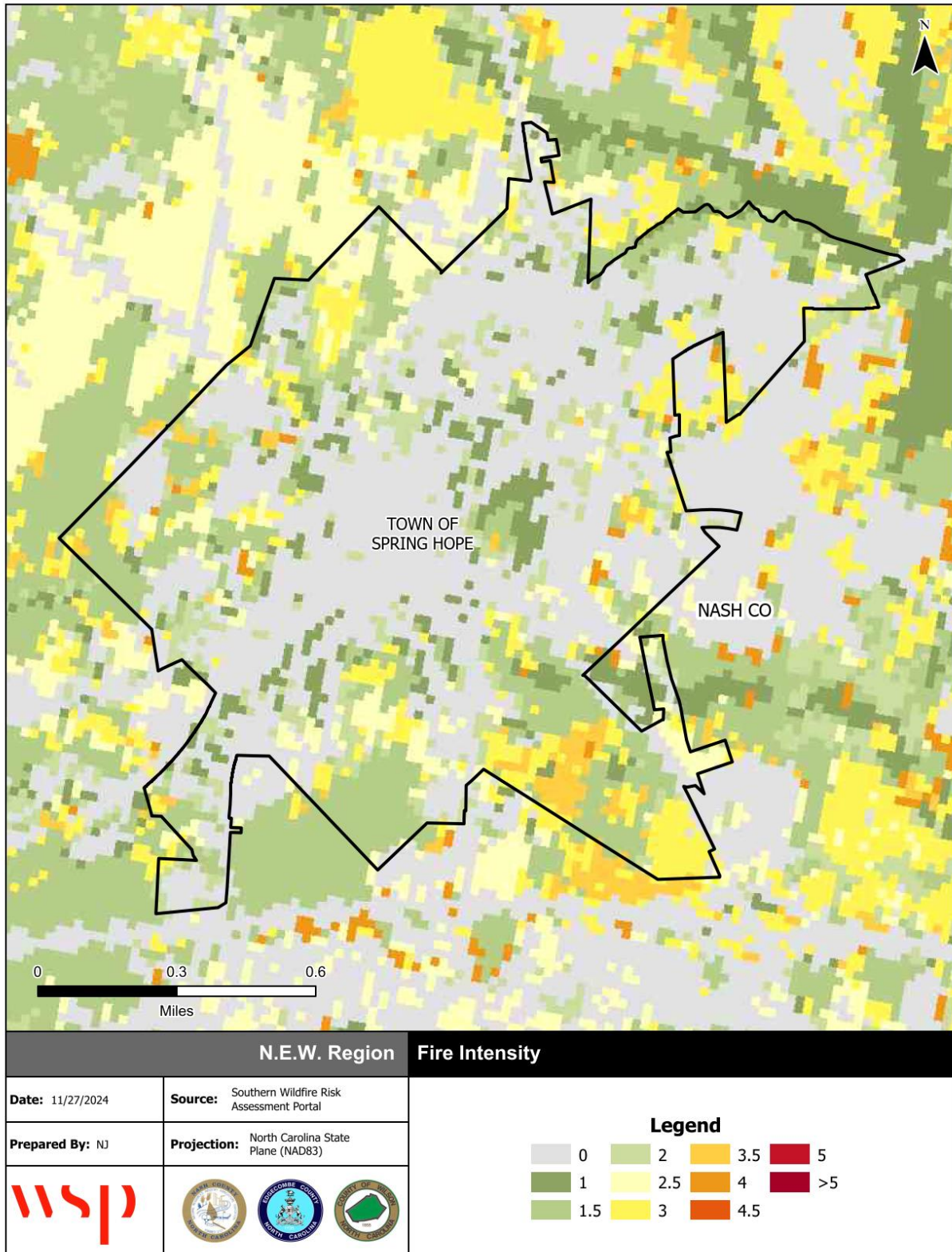
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.58 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Sharpsburg



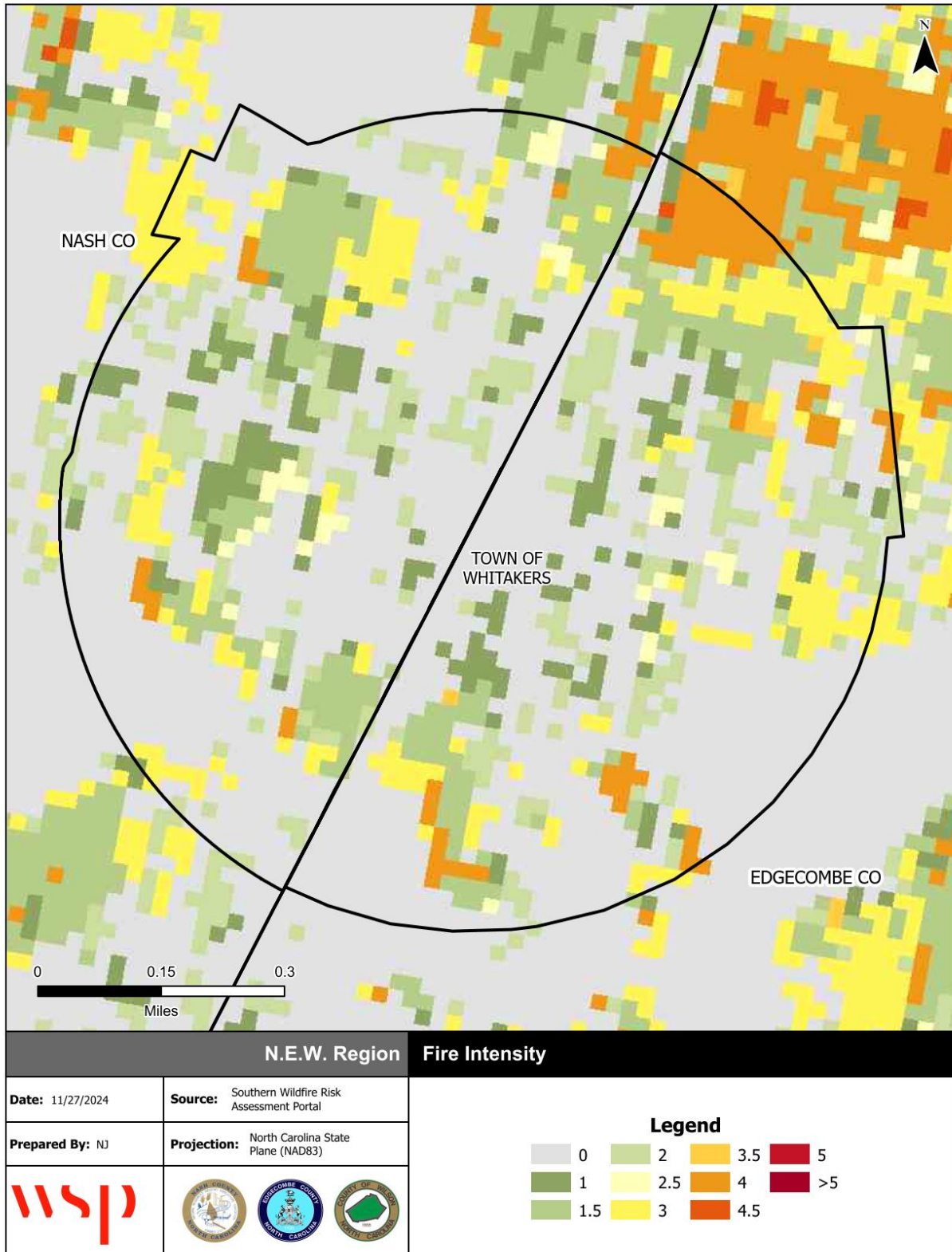
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.59 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Spring Hope



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.60 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Whitakers



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.61 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Nash County

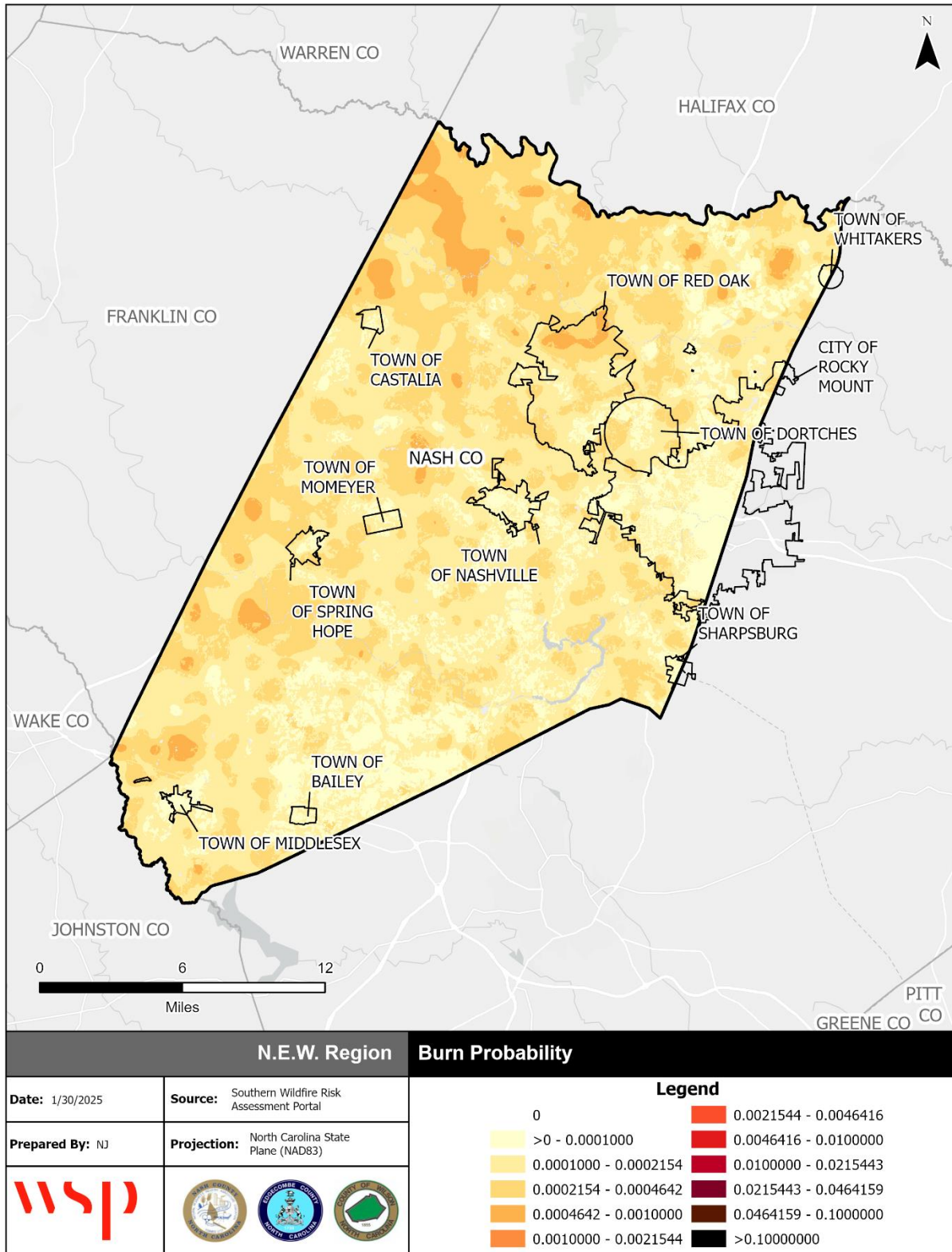


Figure A.62 - Burn Probability, City of Rocky Mount

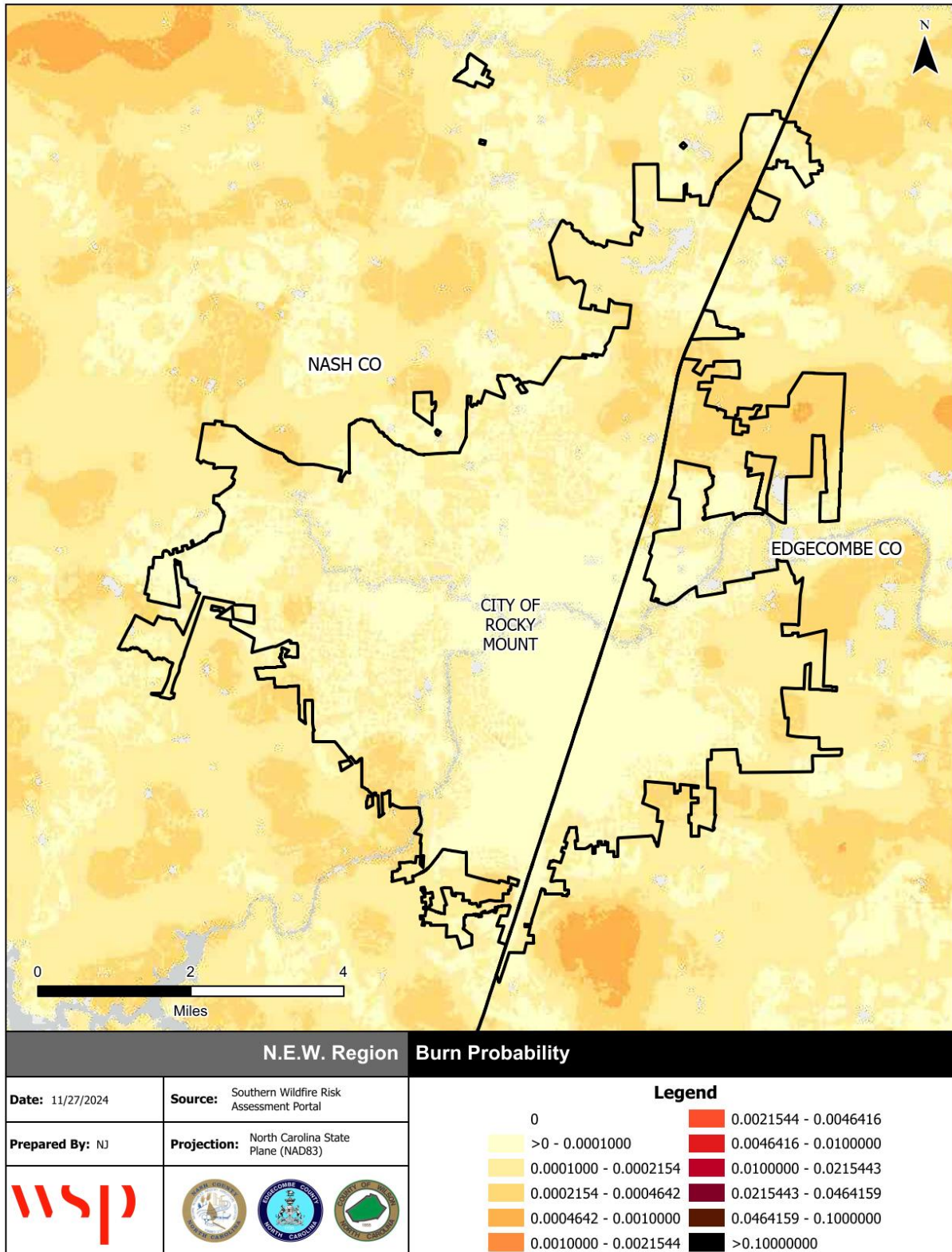


Figure A.63 - Burn Probability, Town of Bailey

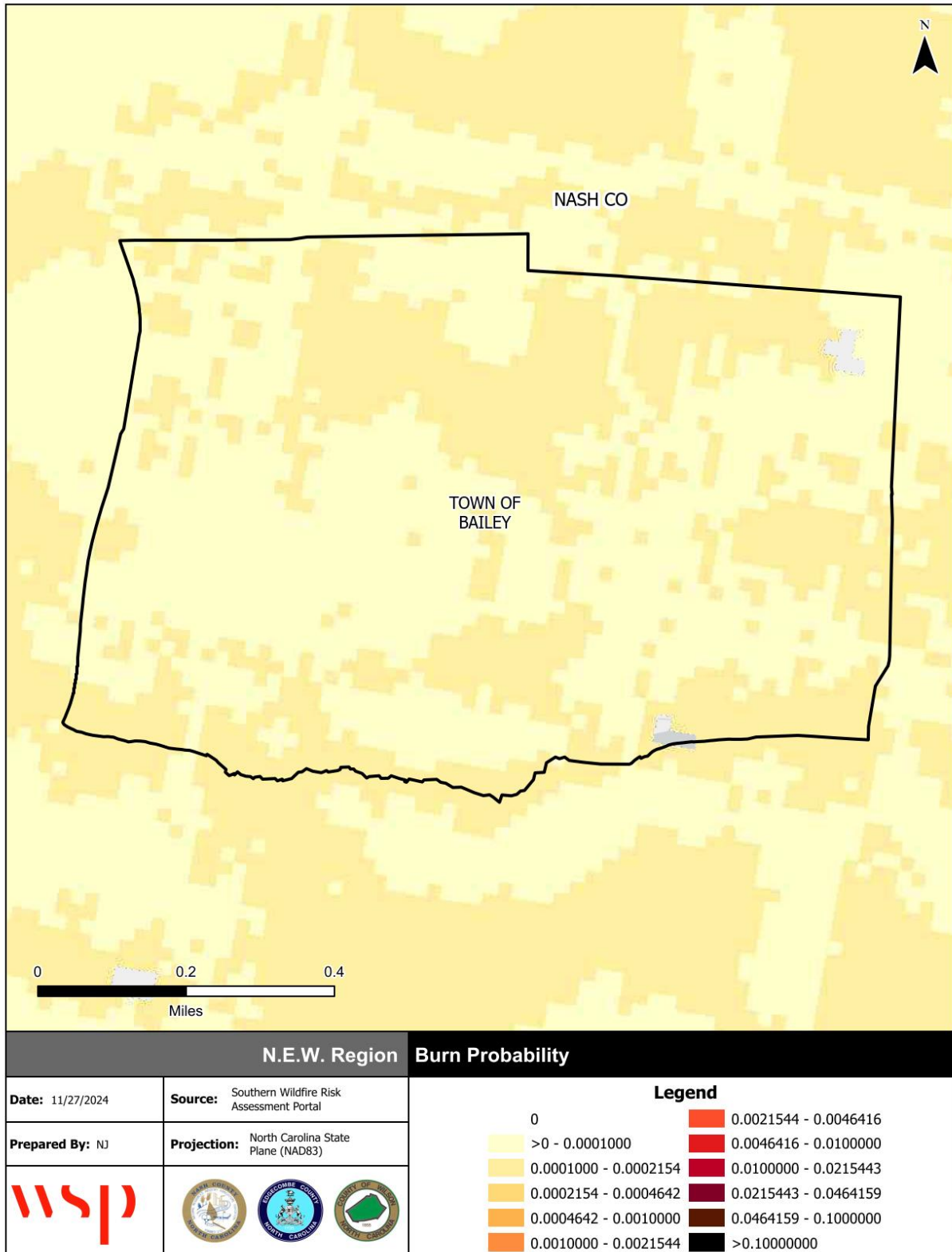


Figure A.64 - Burn Probability, Town of Castalia

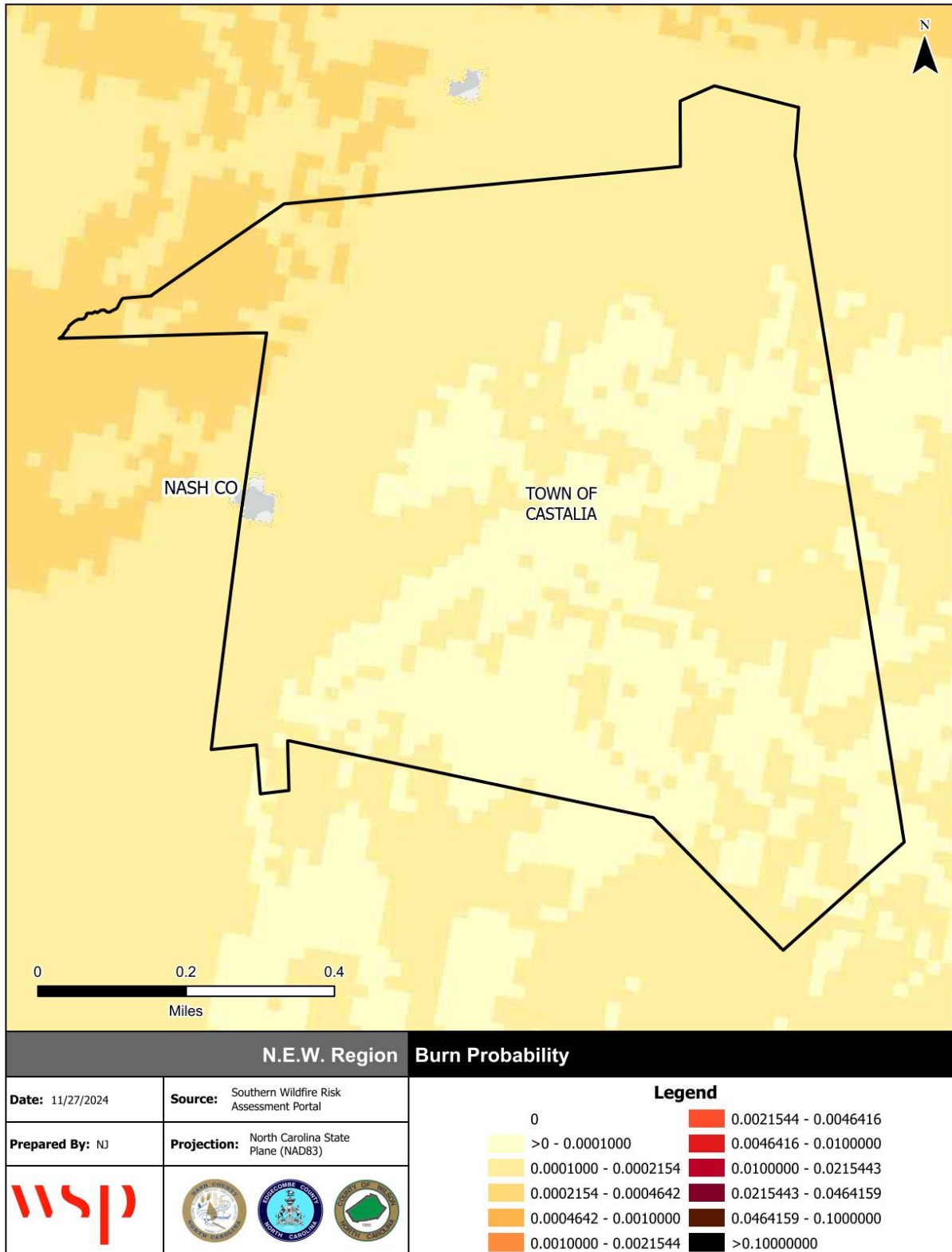


Figure A.65 – Burn Probability, Town of Dortches

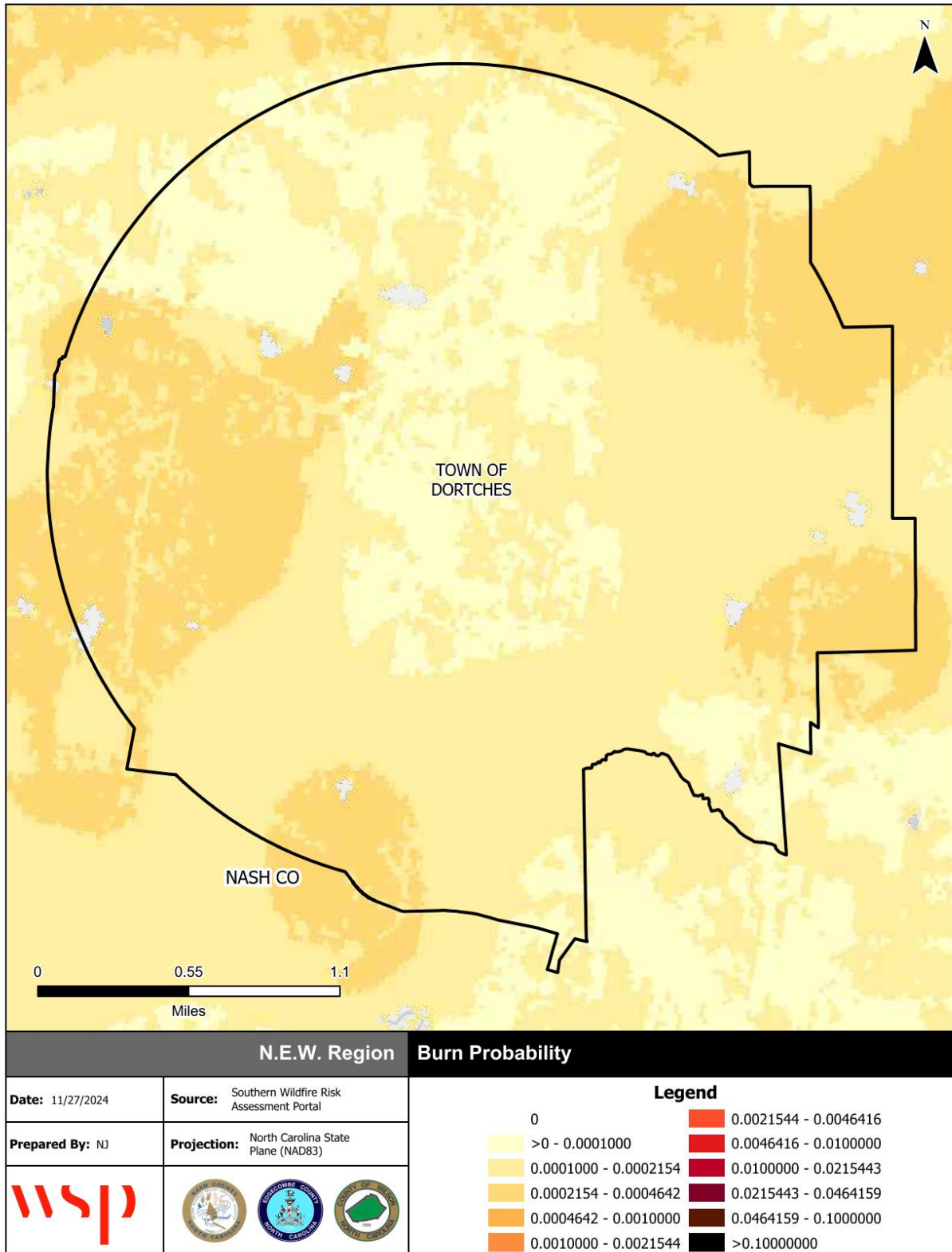


Figure A.66 – Burn Probability, Town of Middlesex

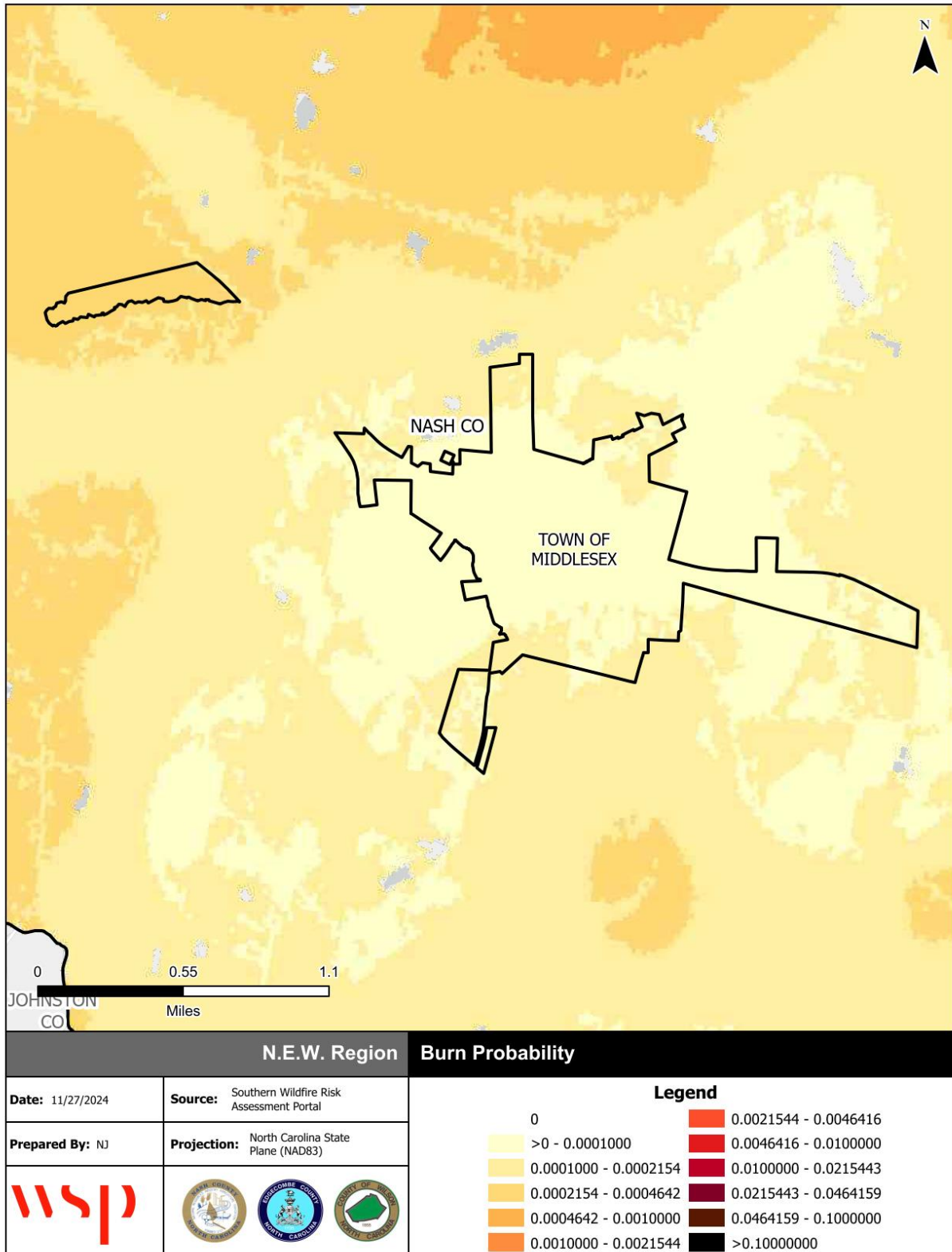


Figure A.67 - Burn Probability, Town of Momeyer

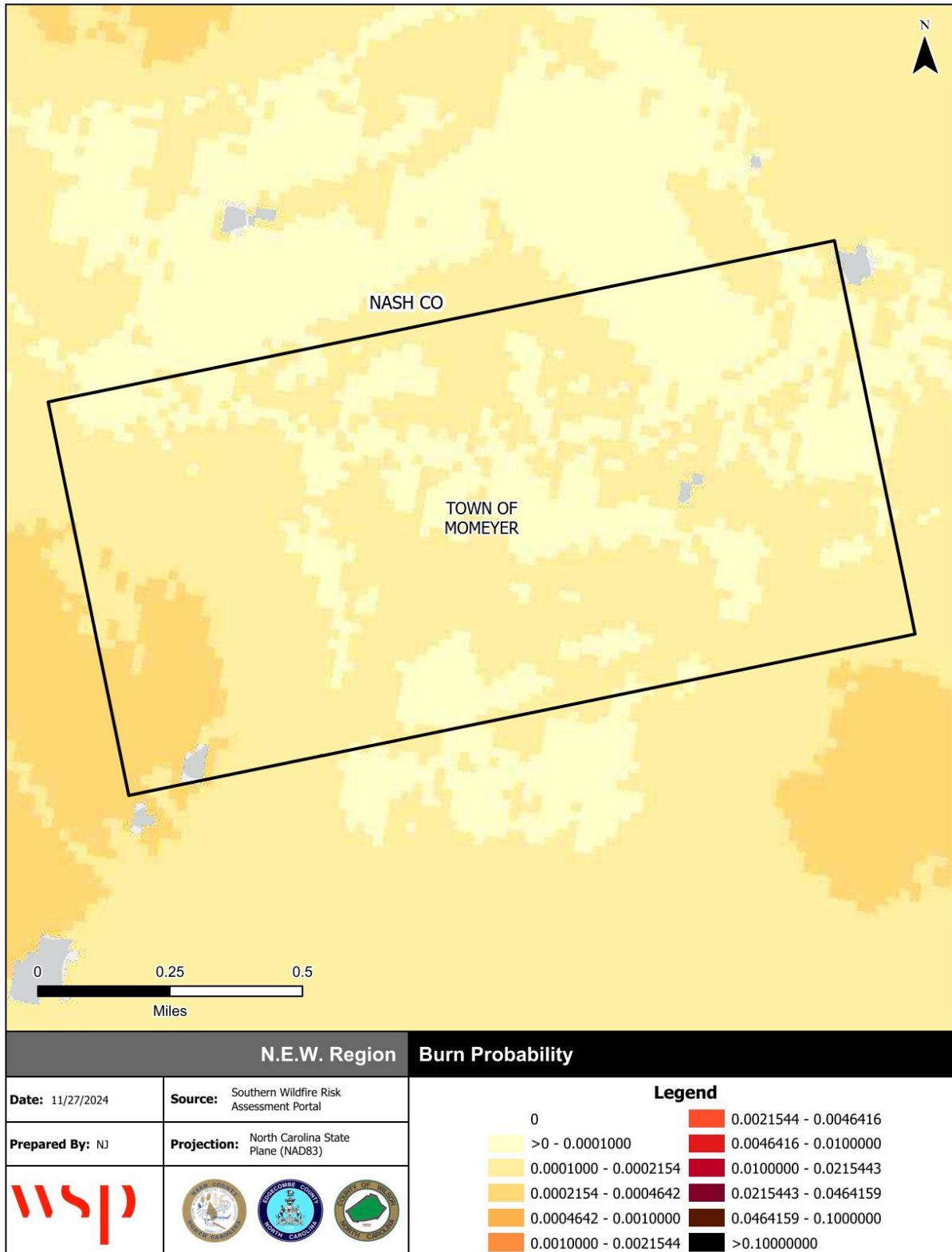


Figure A.68 – Burn Probability, Town of Nashville

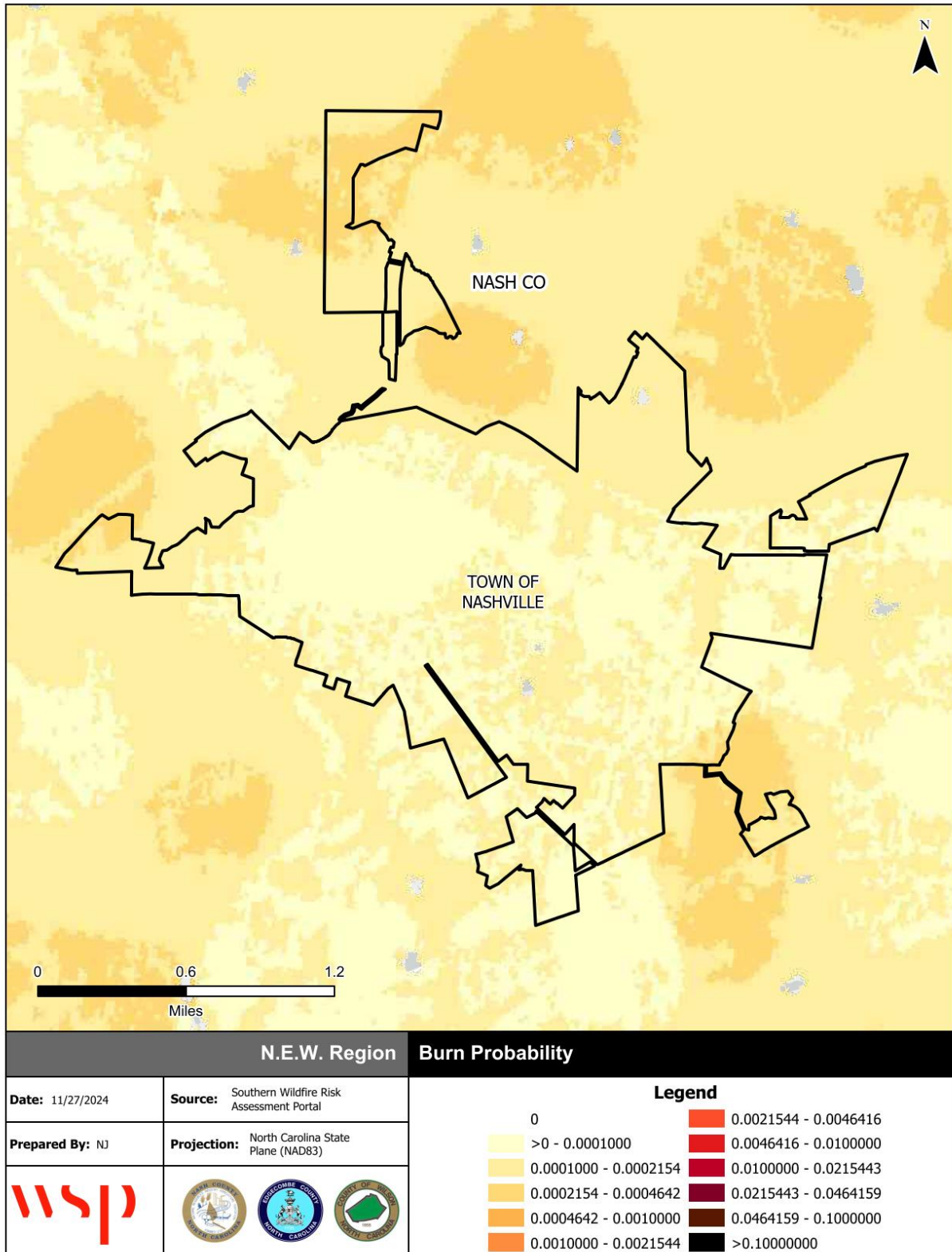


Figure A.69 – Burn Probability, Town of Red Oak

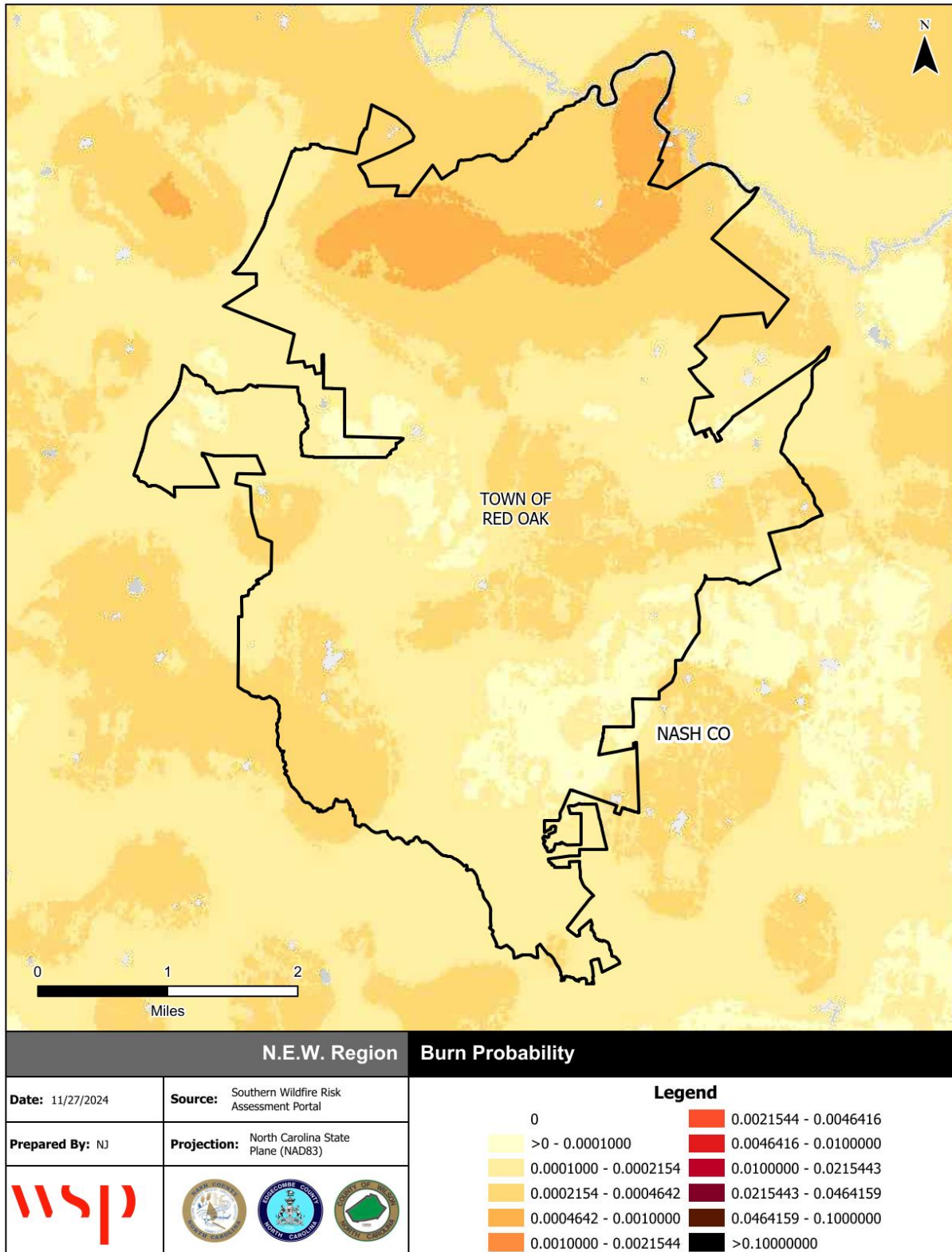


Figure A.70 – Burn Probability, Town of Sharpsburg

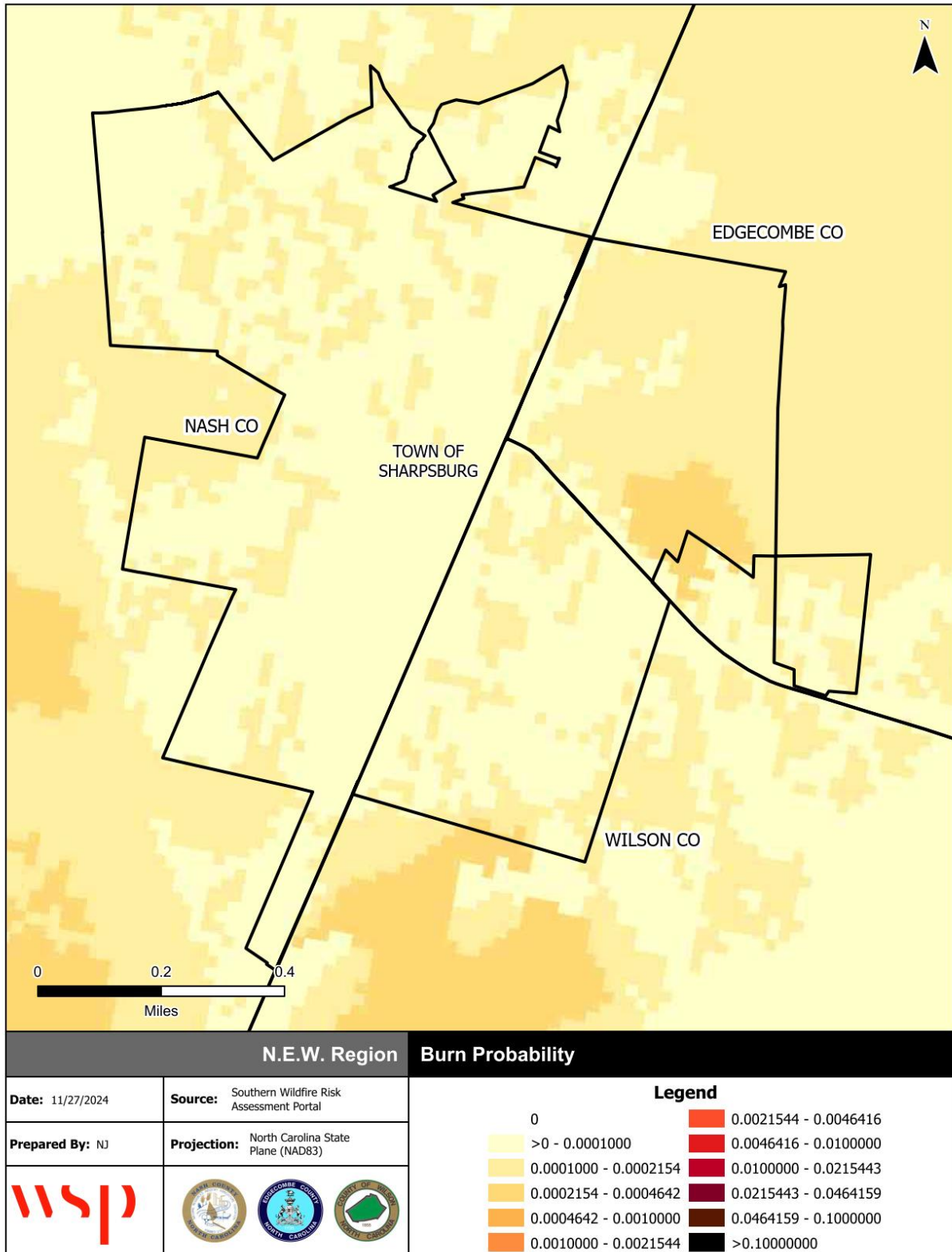


Figure A.71 – Burn Probability, Town of Spring Hope

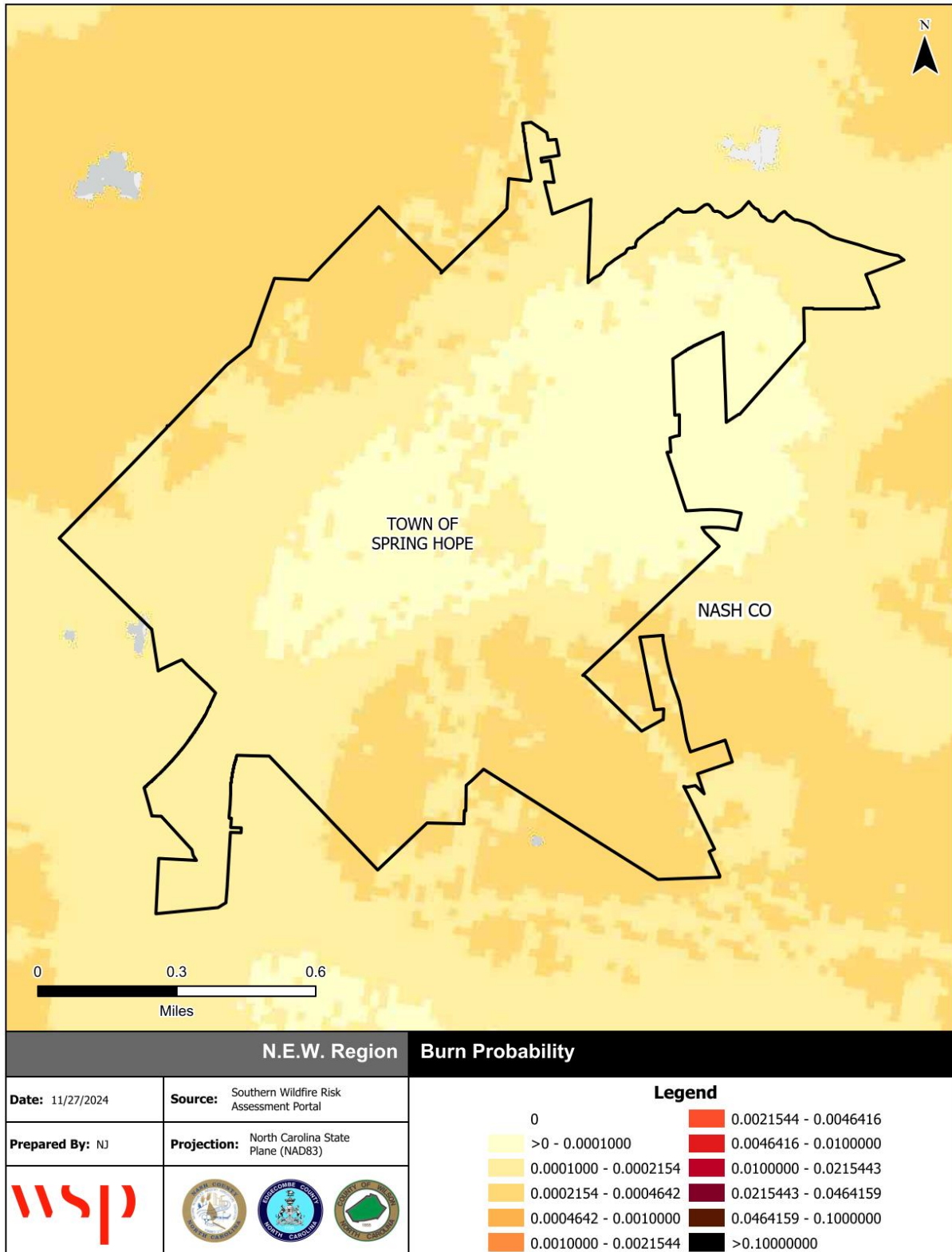
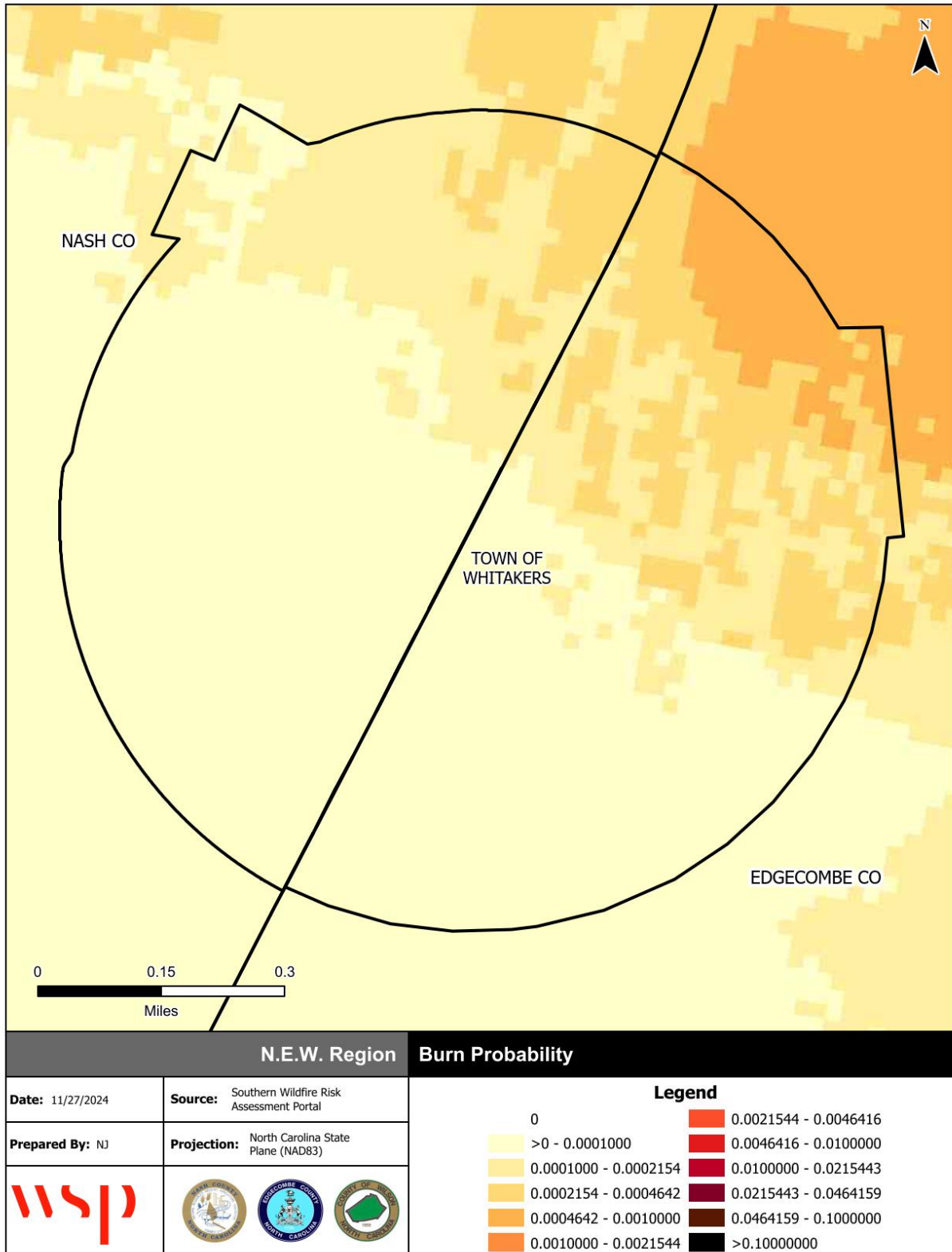


Figure A.72 - Burn Probability, Town of Whitakers



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

A.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table A.38 – Mitigation Action Plan, Nash County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Implementation Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Wildfire	3.3	Medium	CC/CM	N/A	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Expand Emergency Shelter Capabilities with the installation of transfer switches at identified shelter sites to enable use of back up power to these critical facilities.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	All Hazards	3.3	High	EMS	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Will continue to apply for grant funding for implementation.
PP-2	Pursue the acquisition and/or elevation of high-risk flood prone properties.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
PP-3	Consider utilizing the services of the U.S. Army 83rd Civil Affairs Battalion to survey, inventory, and categorize critical facilities and infrastructure throughout the County and develop recommendations for protection. Enter critical facilities into existing Orion Damage Assessment Solution software for tracking.	Nash County	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	EMS	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	New project based on existing project tracking and specific implementation ideas.
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding.	Nash County, Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
Emergency Services										
ES-1	Establish predetermined evacuation areas in flood-prone areas	Nash County	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	EMS	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Utilize NC Flood Inundation Mapping and Alert Network (FIMAN) data to identify flood prone areas for potential pre-storm evacuation.
Public Education and Awareness										
PEA-1	Develop speakers bureau & presentation/materials suitable for construction professionals and homeowners regarding fire issues in materials, landscaping, and maintenance of easements and access	Nash County	Wildfire	1.2	Medium	EMS, PD, & NC Forest Service (Outside Agency)	Local	2030	Carry Forward	The NC Forest Service has a Wildland Fire Protection Plan for Nash County. Wildfire awareness education is conducted independently by local fire departments. Nash County to continue disseminating wildfire awareness information via social media and "Nash County Now" TV/YouTube programming.

Table A.39 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Bailey

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Strengthen the Public Water and Sewer Ordinance by adding language that specifically prohibits extending public services and utilities into flood hazard or other environmentally sensitive areas to discourage growth.	Flooding	4.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes have been made to the Town's Code of Ordinances. Town will consider revisions.
P-2	Update Subdivision Ordinance	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning Board, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes have been made to the Town's Code of Ordinances. Town will revisit this action and consider adopting a subdivision ordinance.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain generators to provide emergency power for critical town facilities, including Town Hall and Law Enforcement Facility.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action updated. Will continue to seek grant funding for implementation.
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Implement a stormwater management and maintenance system and associated stormwater fee to fund implementation.	Flooding	3.3, 3.4	High	Public Works	Local, State, Federal Grant funds	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Identify roads that had a problem with high water during Hurricane Floyd and place signs on streets stating "Road Subject to Flooding"	Flooding	1.1	High	Public Works, NCDOT	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
ES-2	Seek grant funding for new police vehicles to be better able to respond to community's projected need for emergency response.	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
ES-3	Seek grant funding for a radio system for the Office of the Mayor and Administration Department to improve emergency communications capabilities.	All Hazards	2.2	High	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
ES-4	Seek grant funding to develop an Emergency Operations Plan and Policy including Continuity of Government planning.	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at town hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Clerk	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table A.40 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Castalia

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Implement Wellhead Protection Program	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam & Levee Failure, Drought	3.3	High	Town Board	Local, State	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. Town will identify needed program updates.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Outreach project on hazard mitigation strategy education	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Board, Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing use of social media
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table A.41 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Dortches

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator to provide emergency backup power for critical facilities.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administrator and Board of Commissioners	State/Federal grants funds	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. Need remains to provide backup power for the Town's emergency shelter.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Create a Hazard Mitigation Web Page on the Dortches Web Site	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Administrator	Operating Budget	2030	Carry Forward	Town of Dortches maintains an active website but has not yet created a hazard mitigation page.

Table A.42 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Middlesex

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Revise our zoning ordinances	All Hazards	3.3	High	Planning & Development	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No ordinance updates have been adopted. This remains a priority.
P-2	Work to adopt a floodplain ordinance	Flooding	3.3	High	Town Administration, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No ordinance updates have been adopted. This remains a priority.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Seek funding to place generators at our lift stations that do not have them to ensure this critical infrastructure continues functioning during power outages.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Expand the use of new website for public information & emergency updates (www.townofmiddlesexnc.com)	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Website is established and maintained and includes platform for Public Notices. Additional work needed to expand use of website for public information on hazards.

Table A.43 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Momeyer

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Purchase generators for critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Clerk, County	Local, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report. The Town will continue to pursue grant funding for a backup generator for Town Hall.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Provide residents FEMA handouts	All Hazards	1.1	High	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table A.44 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Nashville

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Establish a three or more person local Hazard Mitigation Committee	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	The Town would like to expand membership and encourage continued participation on the committee during annual reviews.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Stony Creek Sewer Outfall Rehabilitation – replace existing deteriorated system of approximately 13,700-feet of 18-inch diameter gravity sewer pipe and 88 manholes,	Flooding	3.4	High	Public Works, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	Project will increase outfall capacity and reliability to reduce flood risk and associated pollution, property damage, and business interruptions. Applying for HMGP funding. Estimated cost: \$8.9m
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Provide hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness information in public facility waiting areas and online.	All Hazards	1.1	High	Zoning Administrator	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action revised to include website and social media platforms for public information.

Table A.45 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Red Oak

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Consider implementing a Capital Improvement Program to assist in maintaining critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Needs to be formalized and updated
P-2	Research/consider mitigation actions in reference to installation of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline	Dam & Levee Failure, Excessive Heat, Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Wildfire	3.3	High	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will identify needs for other critical facilities.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes. Outreach materials will be restocked and maintained.

Table A.46 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Sharpsburg

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to hazards and includes all findings that will be presented in a report to the elected governing board	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
PP-2	Seek funding to purchase and install generators at all critical facilities and sewer lift stations.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town, Public Works	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Work with engineer to develop plan for repair/mitigation of drainage issues on Creekside & Oak Forrest/Holly Drive	Flood, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	High	Town	Local	2030	Carry Forward	In progress, 50% complete. Engineering report complete and ditches cleaned.
SP-2	NCDOT Project to install a road connect E. Railroad Street to Rock Quarry Road. Enabling emergency vehicles access to entire Town.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	NCDOT	NCDOT, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Identify roads having a problem with High water during Hurricane Floyd and place signs on streets stating "Road Subject to Flooding"	Flood, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	1.1	High	Public Works, NCDOT	NCDOT, Local	2030	Carry Forward	In progress, 50% complete. Town coordinates with NCDOT for major street detours, etc; working with NCDOT for ditch maintenance to reduce localized flooding.

Table A.47 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Spring Hope

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal Grants, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Town will identify need for generators in critical facilities and seek FEMA grant funding where necessary.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at town hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Town Board	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes. Outreach materials will be restocked and maintained.

ANNEX B EDGECOMBE COUNTY

B.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Edgecombe County and the HMPC provided a local inventory of critical facilities and community lifelines, which are a priority for mitigation planning and emergency management. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Table B.1 through Table B.8 provide a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Edgecombe County. Figure B.1 through Figure B.8 show the locations of all critical facilities in Edgecombe County.

Table B.9 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Edgecombe County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table B.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Edgecombe County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	357	\$282,985,988
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	5	\$2,061,374
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	28	\$51,724,173
Total	390	\$336,771,535

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Conetoe

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$393,338
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$393,338

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Leggett

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	5	\$25,000,192
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$113,894
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	6	\$25,114,086

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Macclesfield

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$155,911
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$0
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	2	\$155,911

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.5 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Pinetops

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3	\$4,475,876
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$739,960
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	5	\$5,215,836

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.6 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Princeville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$2,586,960
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$79,401
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	2	\$2,666,361

Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.7 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Speed

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$186,691
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$186,691

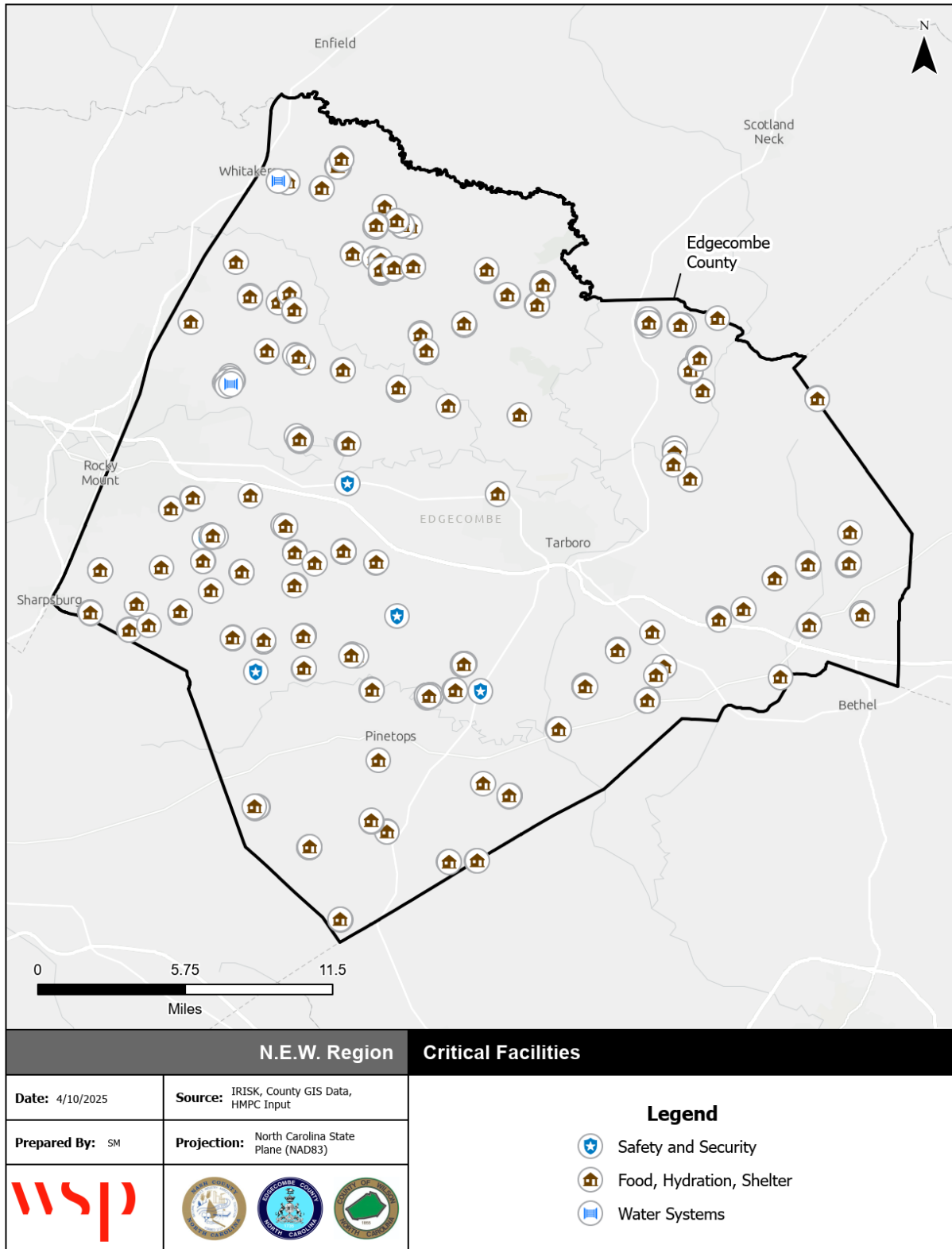
Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Table B.8 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Tarboro

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	1	\$14,430
Food, Hydration, Shelter	23	\$151,611,711
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	1	\$32,309,112
Safety and Security	4	\$3,840,011
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	6	\$2,291,763
Total	35	\$190,067,027

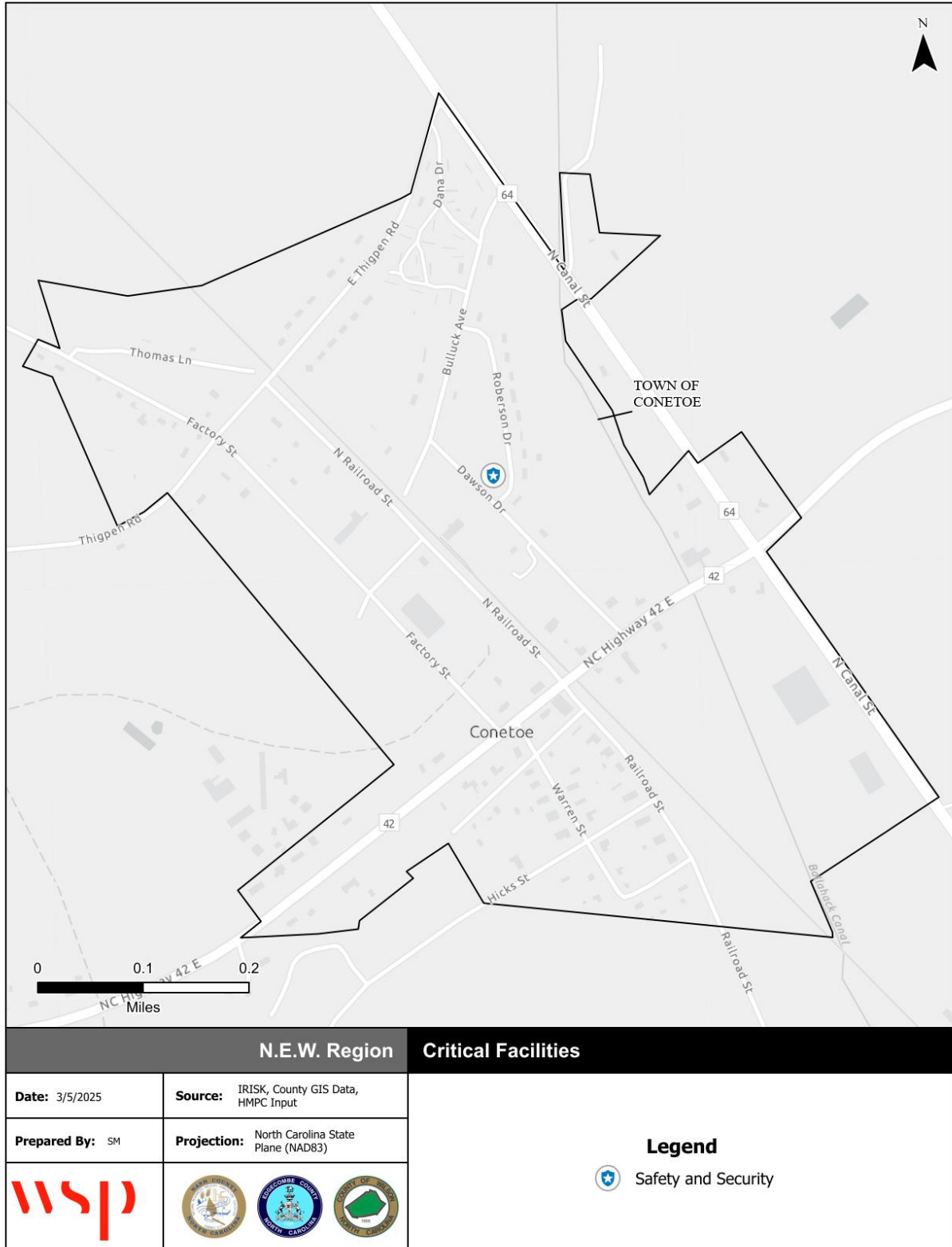
Source: Edgecombe County, HMPC

Figure B.1 – Critical Facilities, Edgecombe County



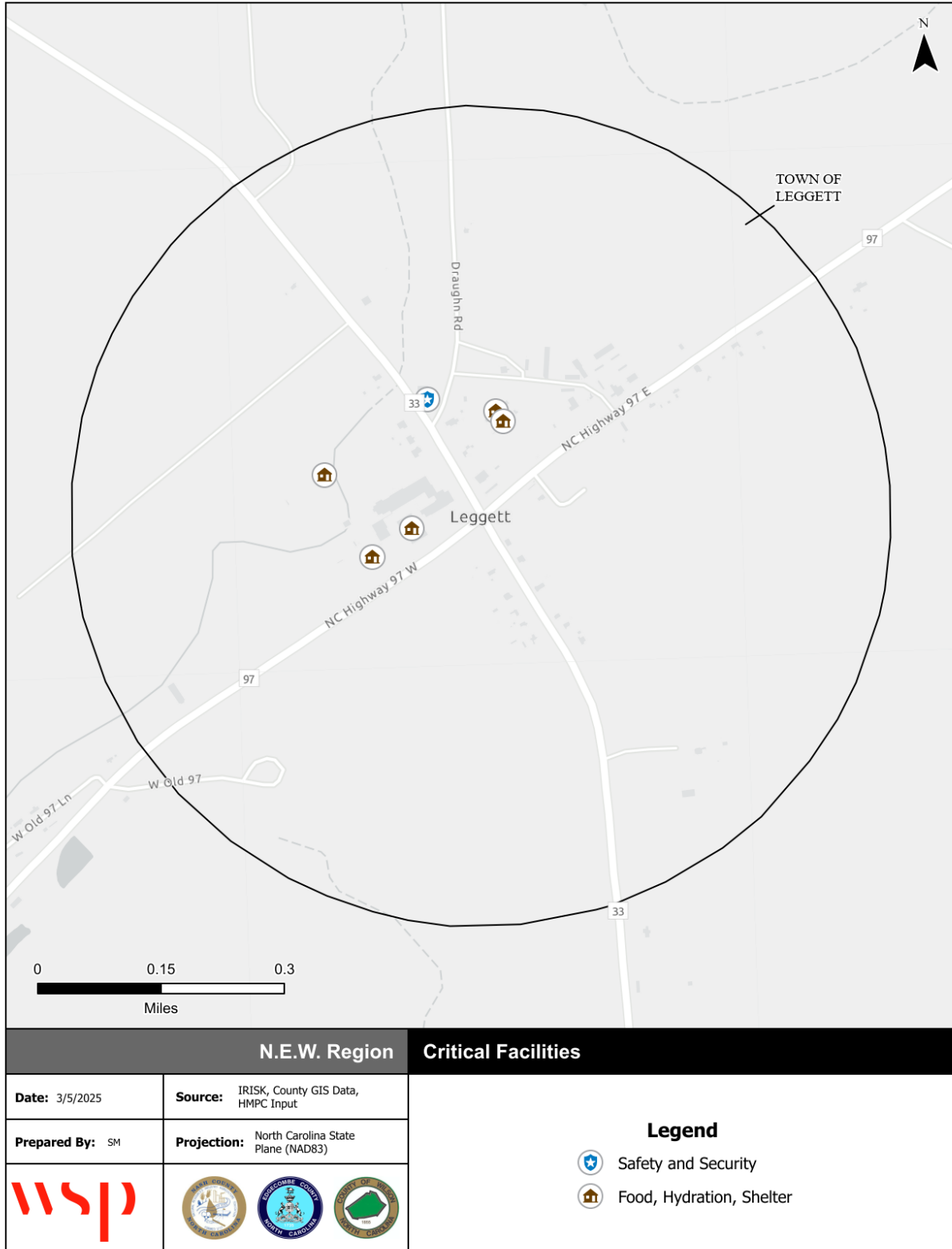
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Conetoe



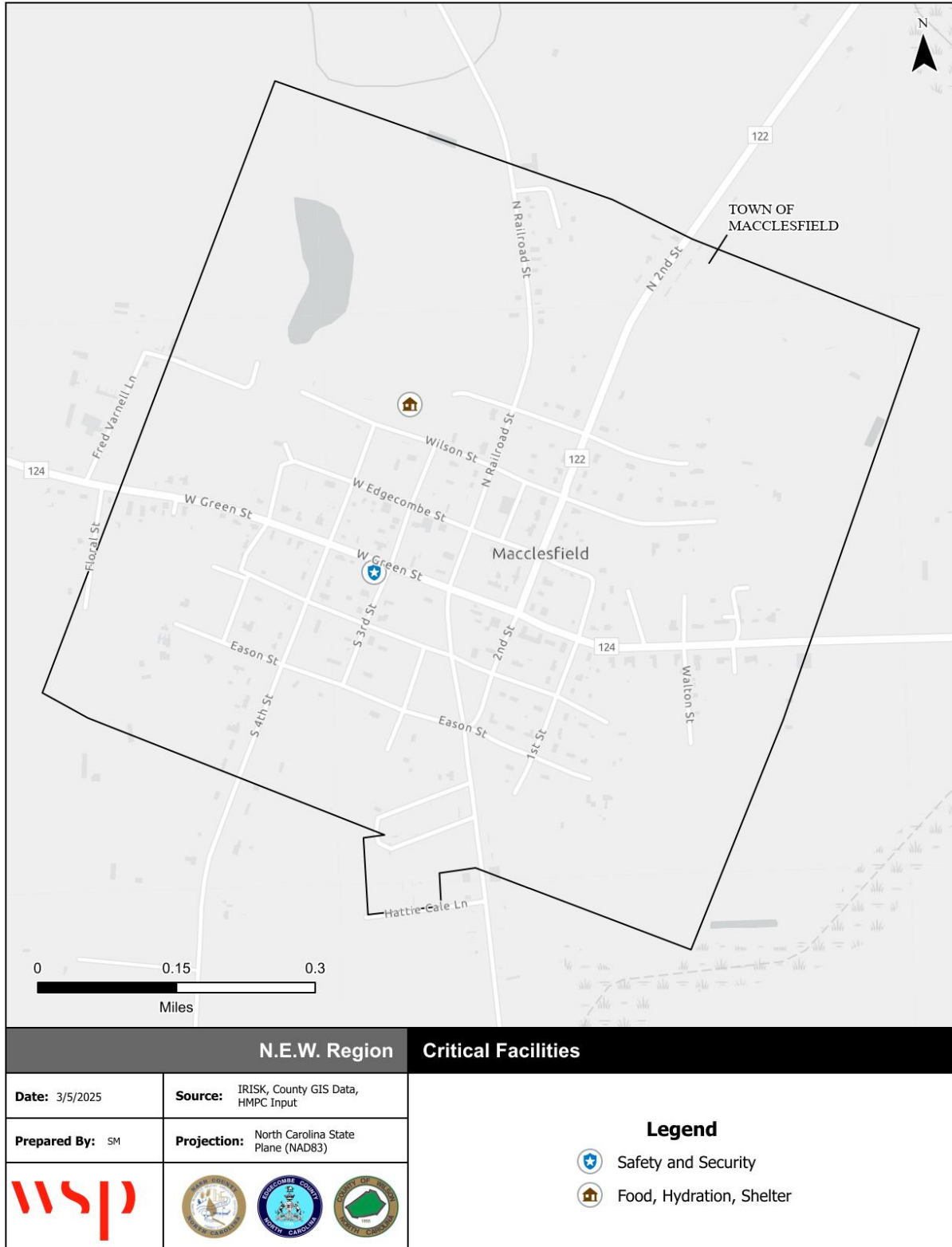
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Leggett



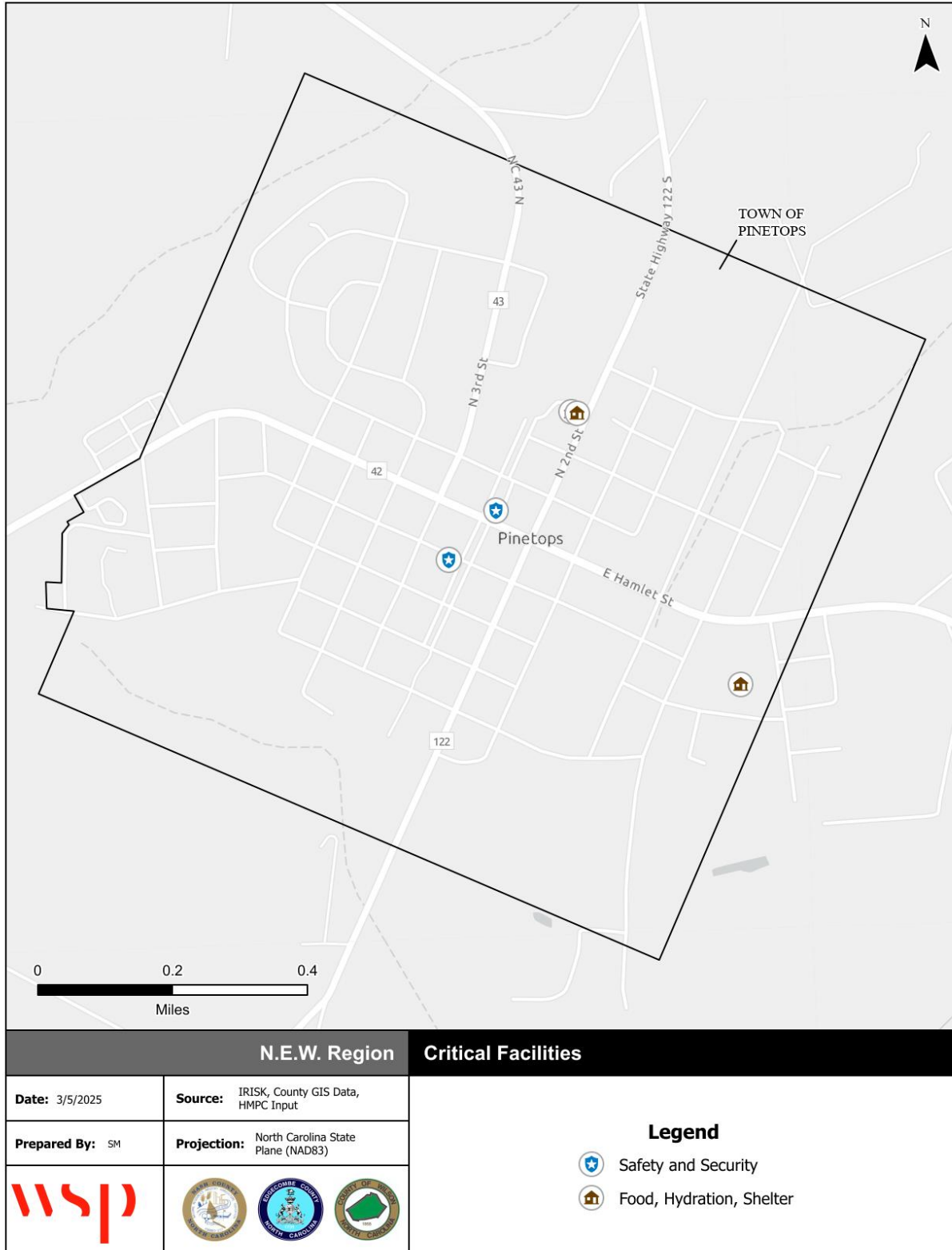
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.4 - Critical Facilities, Town of Macclesfield



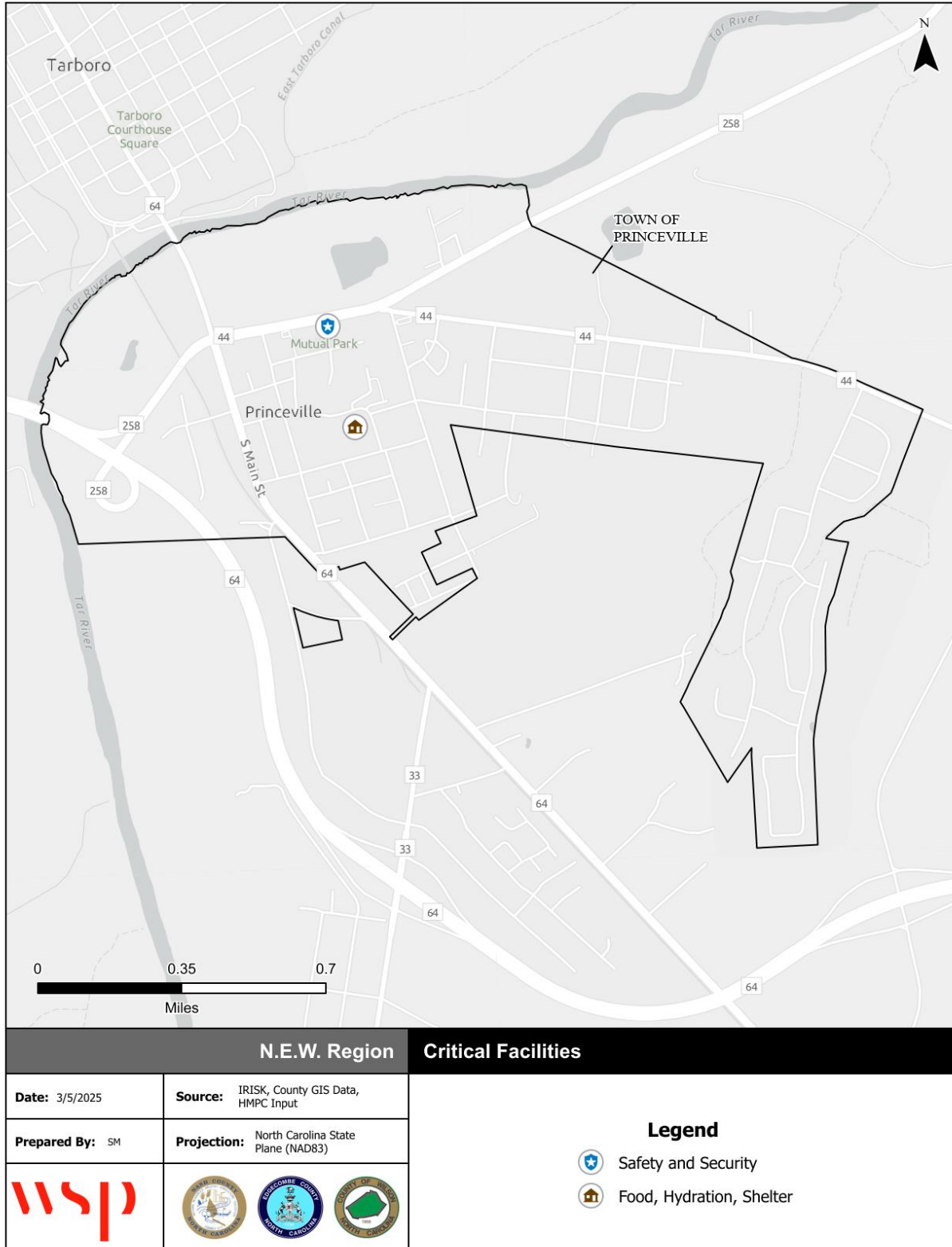
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.5 – Critical Facilities, Town of Pinetops



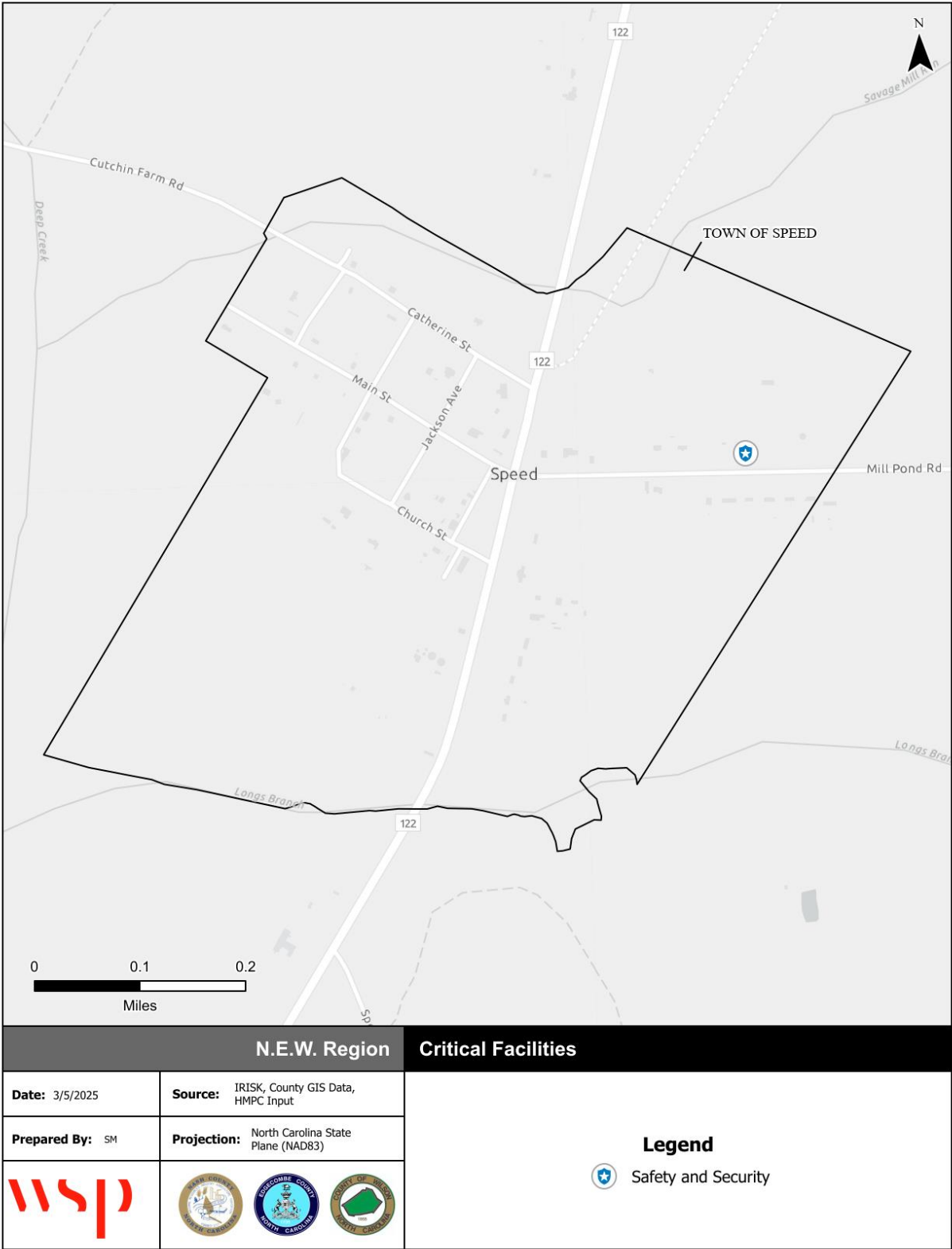
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.6 – Critical Facilities, Town of Princeville



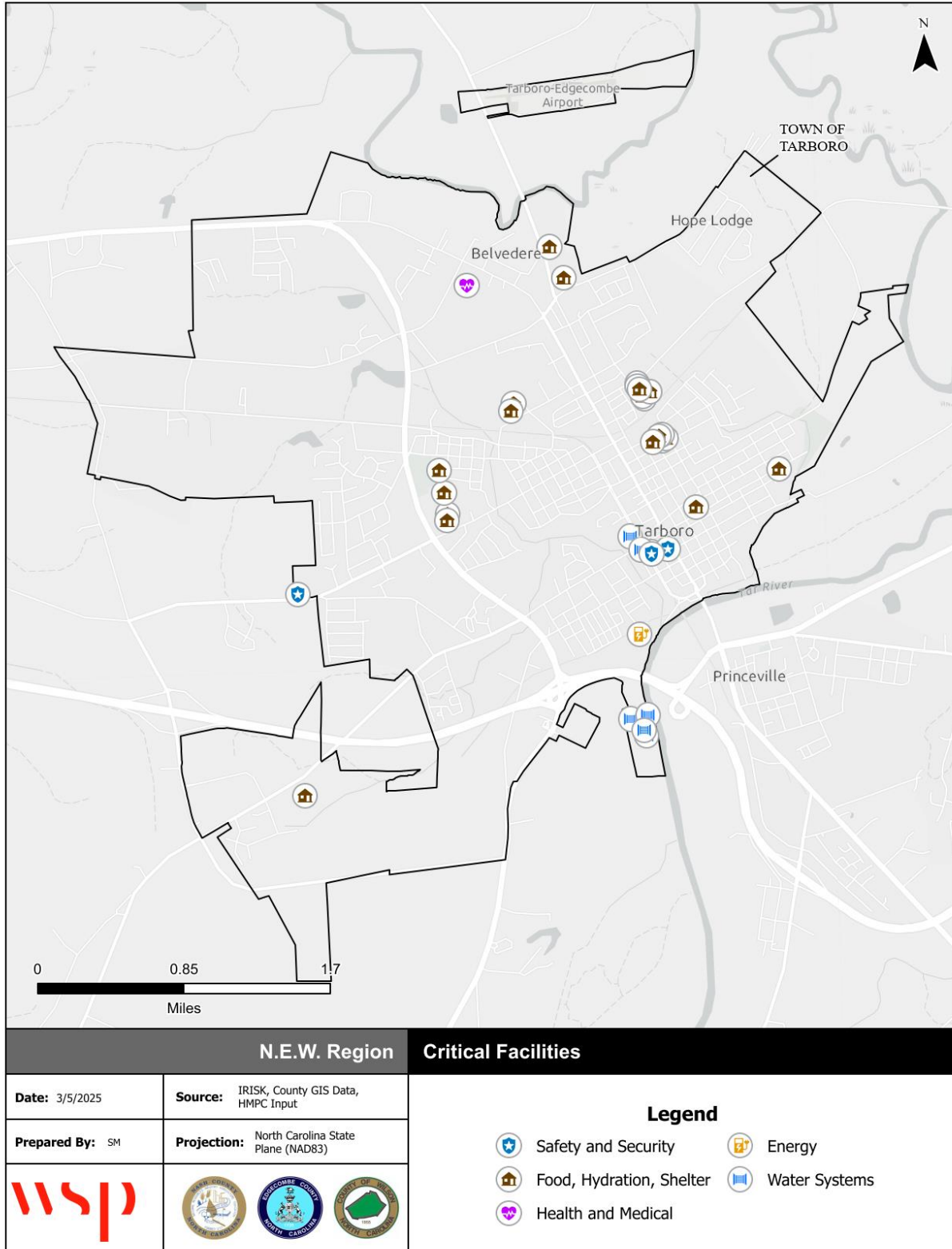
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.7 - Critical Facilities, Town of Speed



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.8 – Critical Facilities, Town of Tarboro



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table B.9 – Edgecombe County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
City of Rocky Mount								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.929517	-77.843115	\$3,497,119	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.936557	-77.776489	\$1,564,047	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.884731	-77.800246	\$9,899,208	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.925478	-77.748007	\$6,409,637	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.940273	-77.793231	\$1,419,742	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.938326	-77.790768	\$9,899,208	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.961699	-77.840595	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996177	-77.771363	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.94705	-77.771148	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948618	-77.771318	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.995635	-77.770247	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996738	-77.771956	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.9962	-77.771685	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.995756	-77.770105	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.99615	-77.771043	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996146	-77.770155	\$7,694,516	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.952422	-77.77398	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947314	-77.771175	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996226	-77.772005	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947968	-77.771246	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.946837	-77.771124	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996662	-77.771024	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.946624	-77.771101	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948405	-77.771294	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948192	-77.771272	\$7,694,516	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.951868	-77.77458	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

ANNEX B: EDGECOMBE COUNTY

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947755	-77.771224	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.996057	-77.770713	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947587	-77.773919	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947528	-77.771199	\$5,399,467	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.950516	-77.771779	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.952244	-77.781147	\$495,852	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.946782	-77.753976	\$4,903,005	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.994028	-77.771548	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948458	-77.773361	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.94825	-77.773598	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948001	-77.773712	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947432	-77.772675	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947444	-77.772178	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.946894	-77.771793	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948805	-77.773813	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948868	-77.773493	\$9,899,208	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.940427	-77.776164	\$3,505,481	1.2	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.943385	-77.785022	\$9,899,208	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.940519	-77.778158	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947574	-77.773072	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948534	-77.773016	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948569	-77.772218	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948294	-77.772272	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948201	-77.77263	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948313	-77.772989	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948047	-77.773308	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948041	-77.772971	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947893	-77.772563	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

ANNEX B: EDGECOMBE COUNTY

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947776	-77.772249	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.948028	-77.772226	\$51,253,266	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.947843	-77.77194	\$3,791,823	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.951691	-77.78633	\$3,791,823	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.951982	-77.786775	\$3,791,823	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.02826	-77.876027	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998753	-77.770522	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.999351	-77.769832	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Energy	Power Plant	35.997398	-77.768991	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037352	-77.753249	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.036441	-77.753517	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.03623	-77.75294	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037548	-77.75363	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037359	-77.753938	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.036789	-77.753799	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998976	-77.770474	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Energy	Power Plant	35.999077	-77.767377	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	36.037877	-77.752075	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037146	-77.752187	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.038263	-77.751929	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037286	-77.753787	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.024755	-77.749156	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998384	-77.767472	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.999396	-77.769593	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998722	-77.769856	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.997331	-77.768538	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.999439	-77.767324	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Energy	Power Plant	35.99807	-77.769981	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.036646	-77.754127	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998726	-77.767431	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998371	-77.768739	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	35.999196	-77.769381	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.036857	-77.754019	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.03739	-77.753718	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	36.037667	-77.753564	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.037626	-77.753789	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998299	-77.768289	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.998556	-77.770575	\$85,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Power Plant	35.997661	-77.770759	\$243,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Unincorporated Edgecombe County								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.670602	-77.806533	\$374,097	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.687728	-77.664817	\$374,097	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.721552	-77.746173	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.750954	-77.712819	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.750608	-77.712923	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751228	-77.711019	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751611	-77.712398	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751451	-77.711993	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751026	-77.712298	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751237	-77.711596	\$256,276	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.751486	-77.713258	\$76,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.728618	-77.6824	\$76,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.728356	-77.682409	\$76,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.751374	-77.672477	\$23,904	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2.5

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.737439	-77.638552	\$59,926	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.743132	-77.647445	\$23,904	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.753983	-77.671689	\$59,926	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.74304	-77.647072	\$59,926	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.743587	-77.647426	\$67,216	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.720461	-77.603683	\$67,216	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.720229	-77.603536	-	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.721033	-77.587972	-	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.721005	-77.587673	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.75732	-77.569404	\$60,840	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.757375	-77.569672	\$34,751	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.757192	-77.569713	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.757906	-77.56924	\$60,840	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.778331	-77.736618	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.814305	-77.613962	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.814464	-77.614106	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813718	-77.616289	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.814148	-77.613791	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813506	-77.616171	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.814267	-77.616238	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813157	-77.615418	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813436	-77.61476	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.814078	-77.616138	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813291	-77.615503	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813061	-77.615987	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813323	-77.615985	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.813999	-77.613638	\$6,852,868	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777601	-77.643355	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.813933	-77.61611	\$353,135	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.79029	-77.638678	\$80,588	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.817458	-77.647404	\$80,588	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.817364	-77.647117	\$80,588	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.817228	-77.646894	\$139,502	4.5	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.79526	-77.541936	\$152,856	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.764444	-77.584358	\$139,502	4.9	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.795351	-77.542197	\$139,502	5.3	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.794972	-77.541743	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.816947	-77.600647	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.816962	-77.600312	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.816955	-77.599943	\$317,818	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.816548	-77.585783	\$89,672	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.811421	-77.491219	\$89,672	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.811785	-77.491316	\$89,672	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.811201	-77.492232	\$89,672	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.81142	-77.491519	\$89,672	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.869737	-77.829905	\$35,520	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.861026	-77.80582	\$35,520	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.860505	-77.805698	\$35,520	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.861269	-77.805882	\$28,337	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.861204	-77.755177	\$35,520	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.860775	-77.805775	\$28,337	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.860939	-77.755166	\$28,337	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.861461	-77.755206	\$184,240	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.851323	-77.783954	\$184,240	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.850974	-77.78386	\$66,730	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.853564	-77.77286	\$42,100	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.865426	-77.779753	\$42,100	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.865603	-77.779743	\$330,507	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.873311	-77.7378	\$362,703	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.848139	-77.685293	\$98,504	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.829212	-77.685413	\$725,194	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.844984	-77.708081	\$725,194	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.844708	-77.708138	\$362,703	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.847622	-77.685603	\$362,703	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.847905	-77.68543	\$98,504	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.829469	-77.685368	\$725,194	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.844406	-77.708152	\$725,194	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.845279	-77.708062	\$10	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.876401	-77.690339	\$362,703	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.847402	-77.685753	\$65,952	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.846862	-77.725379	\$65,952	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.846294	-77.725371	\$65,952	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.846472	-77.725517	\$65,952	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.846633	-77.725572	\$10	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.876	-77.690725	\$23,864	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.827511	-77.712603	\$16,677,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.837191	-77.658141	\$16,677,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.83673	-77.65719	\$16,677,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.836634	-77.657651	\$16,677,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.836462	-77.655901	\$16,677,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.836536	-77.658674	\$467,755	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.858978	-77.632884	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.832109	-77.594794	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.831542	-77.596013	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.831209	-77.595937	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.831963	-77.594823	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.832184	-77.595552	\$386,747	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.831621	-77.595198	\$25,380	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.830441	-77.482068	\$25,536	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.849815	-77.488928	\$66,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.825718	-77.486697	\$25,380	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.83036	-77.482368	\$100,116	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.819178	-77.52743	\$66,200	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.82549	-77.48685	\$100,116	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.819463	-77.52742	\$11,436	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.840097	-77.50842	\$11,436	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.839891	-77.508348	\$11,436	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.839677	-77.508461	\$11,436	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.839441	-77.50851	\$100,116	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.819765	-77.527365	\$100,116	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.819389	-77.52705	\$100,116	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.937209	-77.776282	\$135,456	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.919659	-77.760424	\$155,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.92531	-77.74857	\$135,456	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.919387	-77.760412	\$155,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.925057	-77.748607	\$263,026	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.886203	-77.76582	\$36,110	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.884668	-77.80027	\$36,110	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.8849	-77.800275	\$36,110	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.938856	-77.776238	\$155,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.935812	-77.805079	\$209,076	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.910106	-77.697215	\$209,076	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.909339	-77.695675	\$5,709,446	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.903603	-77.737139	\$5,709,446	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.903759	-77.73484	\$209,076	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.909553	-77.695666	\$1,797,625	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.883808	-77.720652	\$1,797,625	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.883641	-77.720298	\$1,797,625	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.883775	-77.720309	\$66,816	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.89515	-77.690531	\$66,816	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.895024	-77.690545	\$66,816	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.894832	-77.690501	\$66,816	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.894619	-77.690514	\$43,808	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.890004	-77.742117	\$43,808	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.889917	-77.742302	\$663,954	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.888686	-77.679326	\$1,100,236	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.903012	-77.741242	\$5,709,446	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.904743	-77.737497	\$5,709,446	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.904082	-77.736751	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.926741	-77.71557	\$80,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.889079	-77.644863	\$7,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.895772	-77.663046	\$7,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.894893	-77.663039	\$7,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.895204	-77.66303	\$7,188	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.895454	-77.663046	\$80,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.889333	-77.644578	\$151,701	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.911564	-77.53725	\$87,484	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.927942	-77.576077	\$87,484	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.942523	-77.79759	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.990412	-77.729647	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991921	-77.726252	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.99107	-77.728383	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	4
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.994146	-77.727087	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991775	-77.726827	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.992537	-77.727054	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.958234	-77.688021	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991442	-77.726815	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.9902	-77.728557	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991387	-77.7281	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991916	-77.725786	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991273	-77.727179	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991392	-77.728348	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.990947	-77.728901	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.990483	-77.729943	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.990728	-77.726756	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.992983	-77.727034	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991874	-77.725259	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.9913	-77.726552	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.957786	-77.688266	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991545	-77.726063	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991313	-77.726828	\$1,878,455	0.6	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991337	-77.727853	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.990453	-77.729316	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.989579	-77.728597	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.991302	-77.728887	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.958244	-77.687276	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.958578	-77.686948	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.958017	-77.687399	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.959158	-77.687156	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.957564	-77.687637	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.96029	-77.689487	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.958011	-77.688141	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.958884	-77.687817	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.957788	-77.687514	\$494,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.958463	-77.687895	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.991527	-77.725536	\$1,878,455	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.988691	-77.728672	\$1,878,455	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.989758	-77.726474	\$3,995,517	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.977351	-77.603858	\$768,125	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.956152	-77.661363	\$768,125	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.956143	-77.661008	\$768,125	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.956137	-77.660677	\$768,125	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.956131	-77.660344	\$889,360	0.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.986703	-77.632171	\$889,360	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.986976	-77.632141	\$889,360	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.987252	-77.632102	\$889,360	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.988845	-77.582489	\$54,300	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.991586	-77.581183	\$9,080	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.98612	-77.460638	\$308,212	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.951267	-77.476283	\$243,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.936148	-77.467604	\$308,212	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.953398	-77.476463	\$308,212	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.953426	-77.476169	\$9,080	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.98589	-77.460546	\$308,212	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.95102	-77.476368	\$87,672	0.5	AE	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.036905	-77.753321	\$473,740	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.016146	-77.779769	\$246,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.006063	-77.690131	\$2,626,439	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.00243	-77.686599	\$2,626,439	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.002363	-77.686098	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.038483	-77.715808	\$133,360	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.035842	-77.699775	\$2,626,439	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.00203	-77.686289	\$246,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.005223	-77.688197	\$2,626,439	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.002566	-77.685752	\$2,626,439	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.00193	-77.685771	\$20,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008233	-77.706375	\$212,508	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.031292	-77.690588	\$89,227	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.041024	-77.693454	\$89,227	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.040749	-77.693479	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.039601	-77.715801	\$212,508	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.030827	-77.690751	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.038711	-77.715807	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.039381	-77.7158	\$246,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.005854	-77.690309	\$212,508	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.031505	-77.690763	\$246,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.004997	-77.688349	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.039156	-77.715801	\$20,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.008459	-77.706177	\$195,712	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.038929	-77.715808	\$149,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008016	-77.616403	\$149,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008267	-77.616466	\$149,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.007718	-77.616285	\$480,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.018368	-77.619671	\$480,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.018105	-77.619659	\$480,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.017839	-77.619652	\$480,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.017569	-77.619647	\$149,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.008465	-77.616356	\$212,964	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997707	-77.663506	\$212,964	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997599	-77.663315	\$50,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.039436	-77.571539	\$50,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.039696	-77.570952	\$50,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.039503	-77.56998	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046134	-77.550603	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045361	-77.550807	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.044829	-77.550995	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045108	-77.550752	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046858	-77.550333	\$298,842	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.034038	-77.553841	\$298,842	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.034497	-77.553968	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046335	-77.55085	\$298,842	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.034717	-77.554022	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.044626	-77.551046	\$150,956	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.02346	-77.595045	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045033	-77.55124	\$298,842	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.034254	-77.553901	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046406	-77.550355	\$150,956	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.023258	-77.595006	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.046658	-77.550418	\$150,956	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.023913	-77.595148	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.045929	-77.550652	\$1,994,568	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.045553	-77.550705	\$10,806	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.040015	-77.570693	\$150,956	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.023052	-77.594953	\$150,956	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.023711	-77.595099	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.998087	-77.467285	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997643	-77.467347	\$455,180	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.004261	-77.462576	\$77,760	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.022775	-77.490908	\$110,696	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.026485	-77.491073	\$162,420	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.023275	-77.47333	\$162,420	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.023035	-77.473512	\$180,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.023094	-77.470996	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.996982	-77.467413	\$110,696	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.026496	-77.491385	\$84,284	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.024115	-77.491966	\$77,760	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.022768	-77.490583	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.998303	-77.467255	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997859	-77.467299	\$455,180	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.004378	-77.462847	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997209	-77.467397	\$84,284	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.024338	-77.491836	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.996768	-77.467433	\$77,760	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.024248	-77.490549	\$455,180	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.004487	-77.463136	\$77,760	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.024241	-77.490865	\$618,604	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.997418	-77.467357	\$180,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.022835	-77.471187	\$162,420	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.022828	-77.473134	\$455,180	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.004169	-77.462261	\$141,332	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.086239	-77.787541	\$284,336	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.103659	-77.694714	\$284,336	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.103661	-77.694359	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.058405	-77.723692	\$319,684	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.099876	-77.675459	\$319,684	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.101146	-77.715206	\$1,005,888	0.1	AE	Critical Fireshed	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.093143	-77.73457	\$82,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.078877	-77.629748	\$82,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.063292	-77.658138	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.054546	-77.63446	\$512,688	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.078711	-77.625823	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.052589	-77.641995	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.052796	-77.641985	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	36.053052	-77.641978	\$512,688	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.078375	-77.625337	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.060753	-77.645459	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.05414	-77.641959	\$82,400	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.063018	-77.657928	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.05238	-77.642	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.060486	-77.645515	\$100,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.089692	-77.640091	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.059489	-77.642064	\$82,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.079129	-77.629831	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.053459	-77.641987	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.059247	-77.642065	\$55,100	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.0818	-77.633161	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.053259	-77.641981	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.059005	-77.642074	\$608,098	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

ANNEX B: EDGECOMBE COUNTY

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.059731	-77.642058	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.05372	-77.641975	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.053922	-77.641977	\$100,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.089575	-77.639823	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.054862	-77.634497	\$1,594,008	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.055172	-77.634448	\$420,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.056418	-77.623543	\$420,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.056174	-77.62363	\$420,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.055918	-77.623718	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.07897	-77.644755	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.078713	-77.644859	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.078471	-77.644965	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.078208	-77.645078	\$55,100	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.081796	-77.633346	\$55,100	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.081813	-77.632961	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.079487	-77.644521	\$704,800	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.079234	-77.644639	\$236,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.053298	-77.582315	\$236,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.05355	-77.582338	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.053824	-77.582253	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.135787	-77.759431	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.111525	-77.712957	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.112424	-77.666067	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	36.112416	-77.665728	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.112428	-77.666411	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.117184	-77.664292	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.116976	-77.664263	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.116725	-77.664242	\$850,324	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	36.116518	-77.664211	\$348,890	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.853262	-77.400684	\$348,890	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.853847	-77.400367	\$348,890	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.853455	-77.400573	\$4,420	0.6	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.82449	-77.416776	\$348,890	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.854035	-77.400259	\$169,708	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.86268	-77.437538	\$348,890	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.853651	-77.400473	\$708,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.857633	-77.451532	\$708,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.857355	-77.451514	\$708,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.85708	-77.451496	\$708,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.856799	-77.451476	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.860249	-77.370589	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.859907	-77.370539	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.860541	-77.370664	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.859368	-77.370518	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.860776	-77.370768	\$823,024	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.859615	-77.370512	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888035	-77.401243	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.887057	-77.400999	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.887393	-77.401106	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888557	-77.40117	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.887285	-77.400962	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.887536	-77.401012	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888849	-77.4012	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.88828	-77.401281	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.886832	-77.400958	\$1,091,753	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.887755	-77.401053	\$122,477	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.880651	-77.419657	\$122,477	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.880065	-77.419892	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888191	-77.378742	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.8874	-77.378046	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.887716	-77.378079	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888722	-77.378198	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.888028	-77.378055	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.889036	-77.378087	\$1,547,710	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.888405	-77.378064	\$26,644	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.969314	-77.439791	-	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.981721	-77.395864	-	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.982052	-77.395904	-	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Town of Conetoe								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.819102	-77.526762	\$393,338	1.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Leggett								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.98753	-77.632069	\$2,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Chicken House	35.991342	-77.579711	\$2,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.991156	-77.579559	\$8,332,064	1.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.990316	-77.583464	\$8,332,064	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.989325	-77.581614	\$8,332,064	0.9	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.972268	-77.563746	\$113,894	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Macclesfield								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.728788	-77.682132	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.737261	-77.638532	\$155,911	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1
Town of Pinetops								
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.813633	-77.61483	\$212,460	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.791316	-77.637391	\$4,444,820	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.787416	-77.63109	\$15,528	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.793384	-77.635318	\$15,528	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.793351	-77.635172	\$527,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Princeville								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.895543	-77.574324	\$2,586,960	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.904723	-77.524181	\$79,401	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Speed								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.906036	-77.37746	\$186,691	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Tarboro								
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.933593	-77.660823	\$288,041	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.884131	-77.540371	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.911039	-77.537852	\$288,041	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.882683	-77.538771	\$562,409	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.899469	-77.539804	\$288,041	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.884417	-77.538589	\$861,567	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.898116	-77.537672	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.911692	-77.537869	\$577,190	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.898324	-77.538719	\$14,430	0.1	X Shaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.891235	-77.539159	\$288,041	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.88316	-77.539014	\$3,830,567	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.910968	-77.551379	\$3,830,567	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.91034	-77.551669	\$32,309,112	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.921022	-77.555806	\$17,306,112	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.901869	-77.558586	\$17,306,112	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.903654	-77.558864	\$1,226,191	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community College	35.921376	-77.54577	\$26,515,160	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.878583	-77.574263	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.911226	-77.537996	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.927767	-77.576103	\$1,055,070	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.905559	-77.559298	\$575,584	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.924027	-77.547129	\$17,306,112	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.901314	-77.558652	\$508,245	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.898314	-77.535938	\$7,717,299	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.907444	-77.53614	\$7,717,299	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.907623	-77.535773	\$7,717,299	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.907949	-77.536188	\$7,717,299	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.907833	-77.536479	\$7,717,299	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.907336	-77.537121	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.912298	-77.538545	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.912093	-77.538506	\$738,543	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.911822	-77.538325	\$861,567	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.897962	-77.537646	\$1,608,632	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.886716	-77.524858	\$17,451,419	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.890289	-77.525893	\$1,452,521	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Town of Whitakers								
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.085832	-77.735567	\$2,000	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Pump Station	36.104282	-77.699832	-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

B.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority for Edgecombe County than for the N.E.W. Region as a whole. Risk and vulnerability findings are also presented here for those hazards that are spatially defined and have variations in risk that could be evaluated quantitatively on a jurisdictional level. The hazards included in this section are: Flood and Wildfire.

B.2.1 FLOODING

Table B.10 details the acreage of unincorporated Edgecombe County's total area by flood zone on the effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, just over 21 percent of the unincorporated area in the County falls within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains. The Towns of Princeville and Speed have the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains.

Table B.10 – Flood Zone Acreage in Unincorporated Edgecombe County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Town of Conetoe		
Zone AE	79.0	36.1
Zone X (500-year)	24.6	11.2
Zone X Unshaded	115.1	52.6
Total	218.6	100.0
Town of Leggett		
Zone AE	51.0	10.3
Zone X (500-year)	3.0	0.6
Zone X Unshaded	443.5	89.2
Total	497.5	100.0
Town of Macclesfield		
Zone AE	3.4	1.0
Zone X (500-year)	0.5	0.1
Zone X Unshaded	346.7	98.9
Total	350.6	100.0
Town of Pinetops		
Zone X Unshaded	647.2	100.0
Total	647.2	100.0
Town of Princeville		
Zone AE	186.8	20.4
Zone X (500-year)	639.0	69.8
Zone X Unshaded	90.1	9.8
Total	916.0	100.0
Town of Speed		
Zone AE	46.5	23.9
Zone X (500-year)	70.6	36.3
Zone X Unshaded	77.3	39.8
Total	194.4	100.0

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Town of Tarboro		
Zone AE	1,027.4	14.4
Zone X (500-year)	340.7	4.8
Zone X Unshaded	5,766.3	80.8
Total	7,134.3	100.0
Unincorporated Edgecombe County		
Zone AE	64,622.1	21.1
Zone X (500-year)	10,563.5	3.5
Zone X Unshaded	230,754.9	75.4
Total	305,940.5	100.0

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.9 through Figure B.16 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for Edgecombe County, and Figure B.17 through Figure B.24 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table B.11 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Edgecombe County and participating jurisdictions.

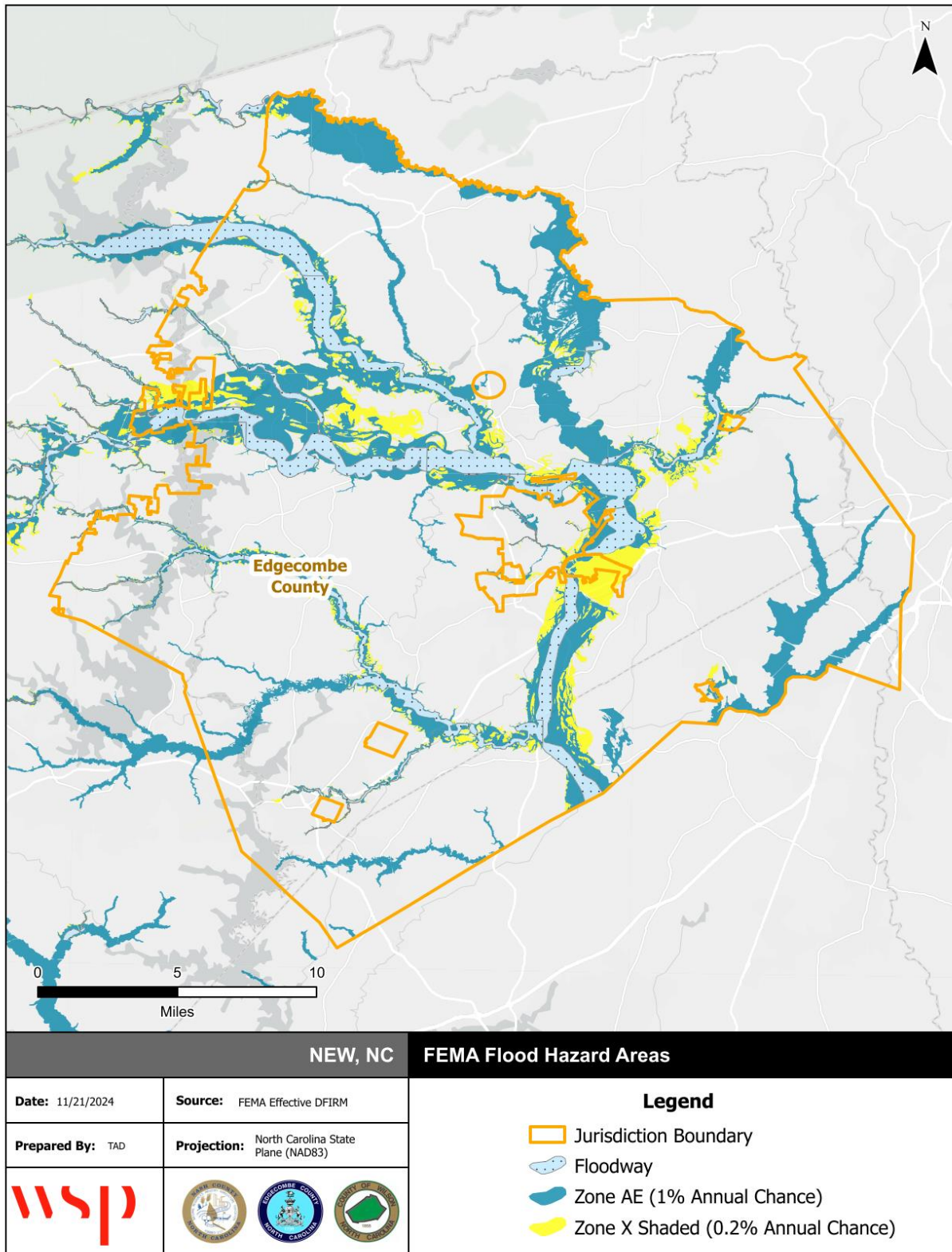
Table B.11 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Edgecombe County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Town of Conetoe		
Zone AE	1	\$393,338
Total	1	\$393,338
Town of Leggett		
Zone AE	2	\$16,664,128
Zone X Unshaded	4	\$8,449,958
Total	6	\$25,114,086
Town of Macclesfield		
Zone X Unshaded	2	\$155,911
Total	2	\$155,911
Town of Pinetops		
Zone X Unshaded	5	\$5,215,836
Total	5	\$5,215,836
Town of Princeville		
Zone X (500-year)	2	\$2,666,361
Total	2	\$2,666,361
Town of Speed		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$186,691
Total	1	\$186,691
Town of Tarboro		
Zone X (500-year)	9	\$20,918,337
Zone X Unshaded	26	\$169,148,690
Total	35	\$190,067,027

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Edgecombe County		
Zone AE	14	\$15,555,031
Zone X (500-year)	16	\$19,315,693
Zone X Unshaded	360	\$301,900,811
Total	390	\$336,771,535

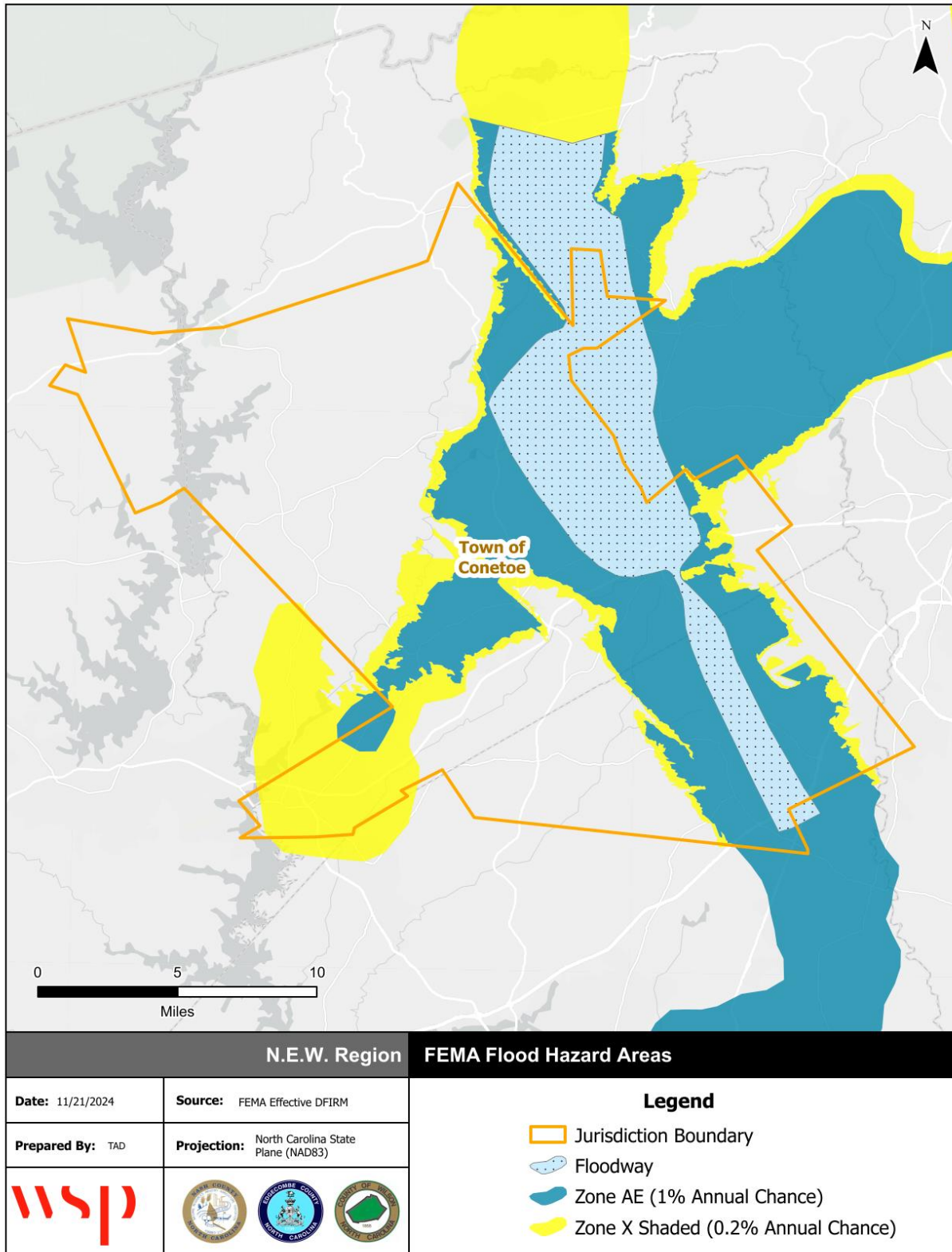
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure B.9 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Edgecombe County



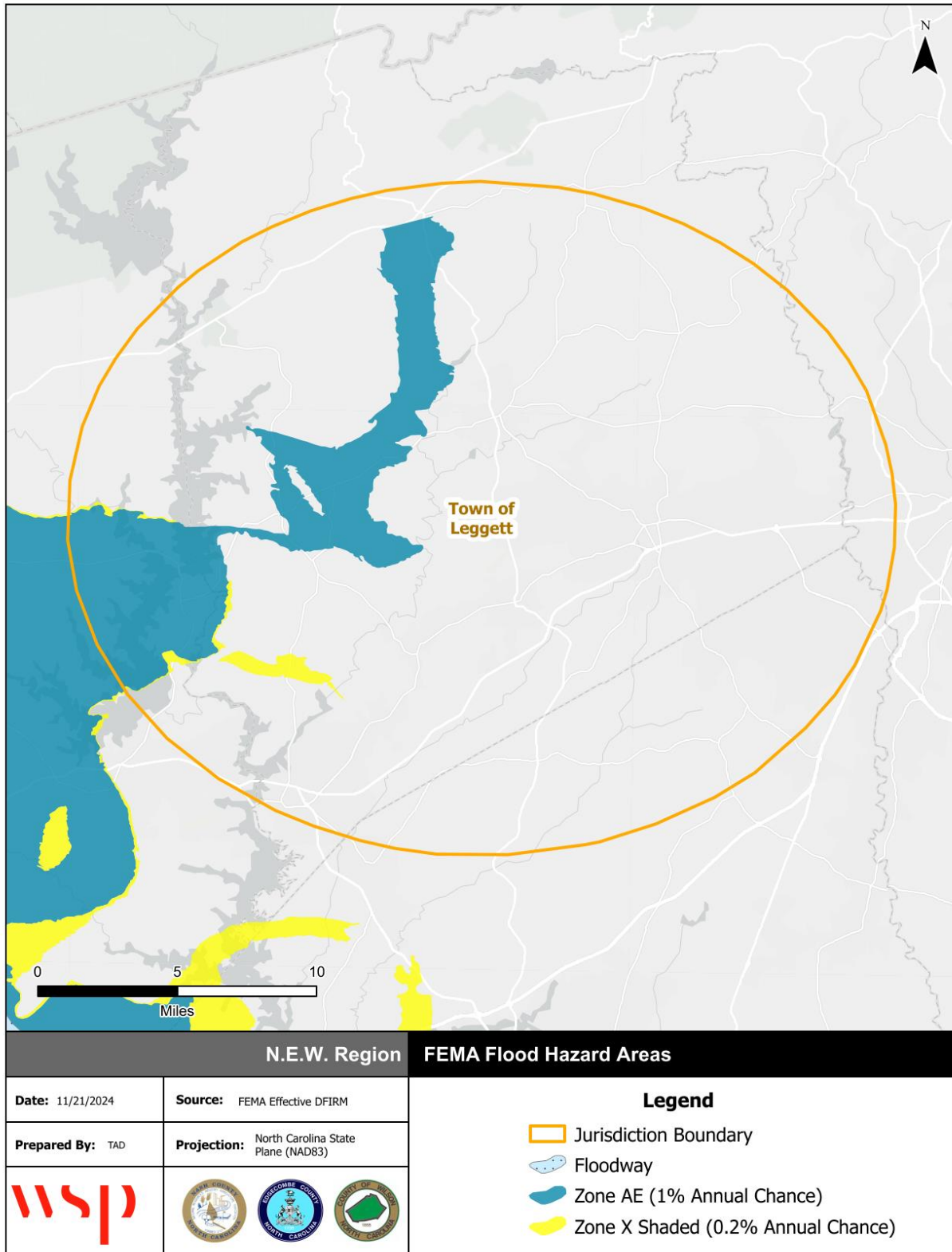
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.10 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Conetoe



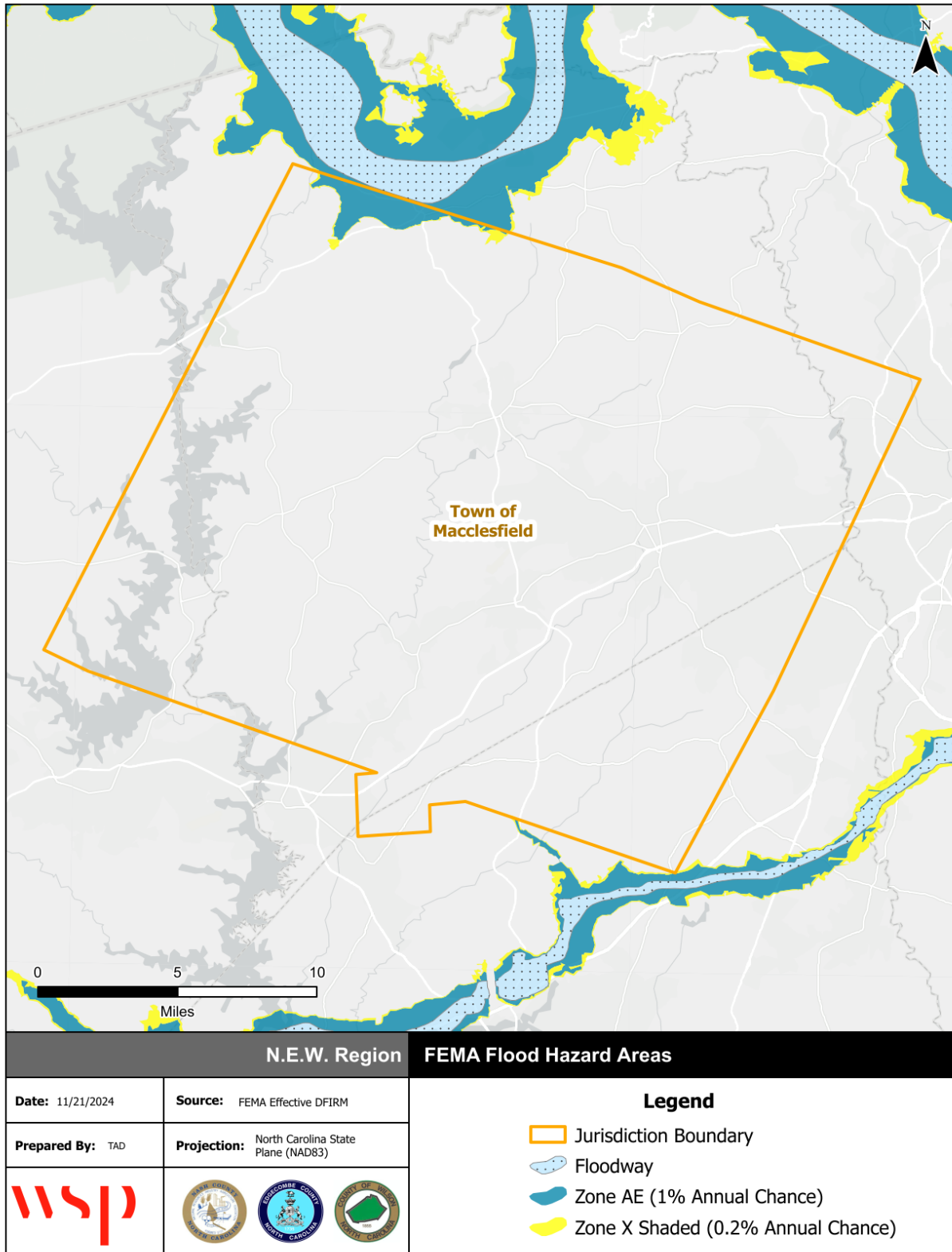
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.11 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Leggett



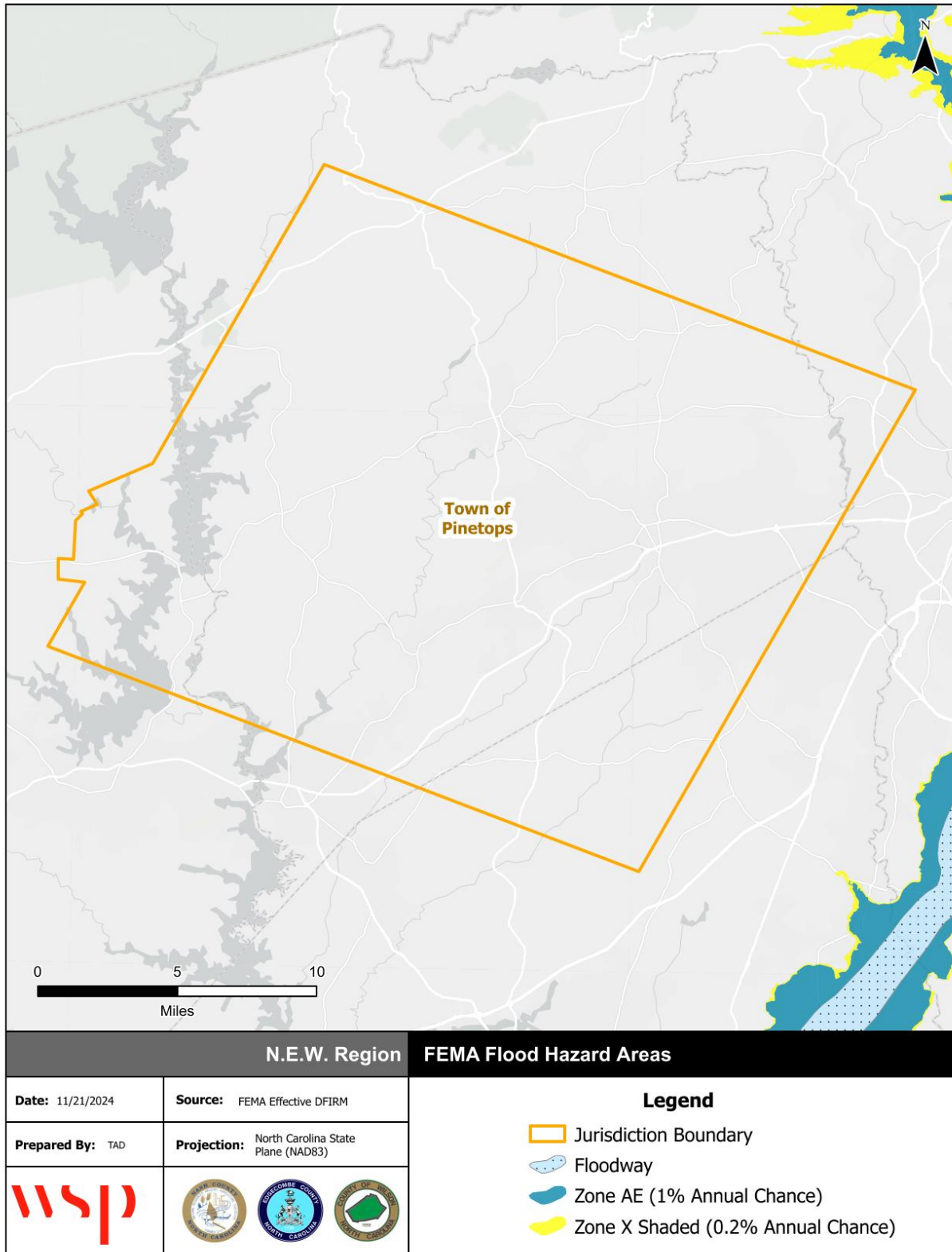
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.12 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Macclesfield



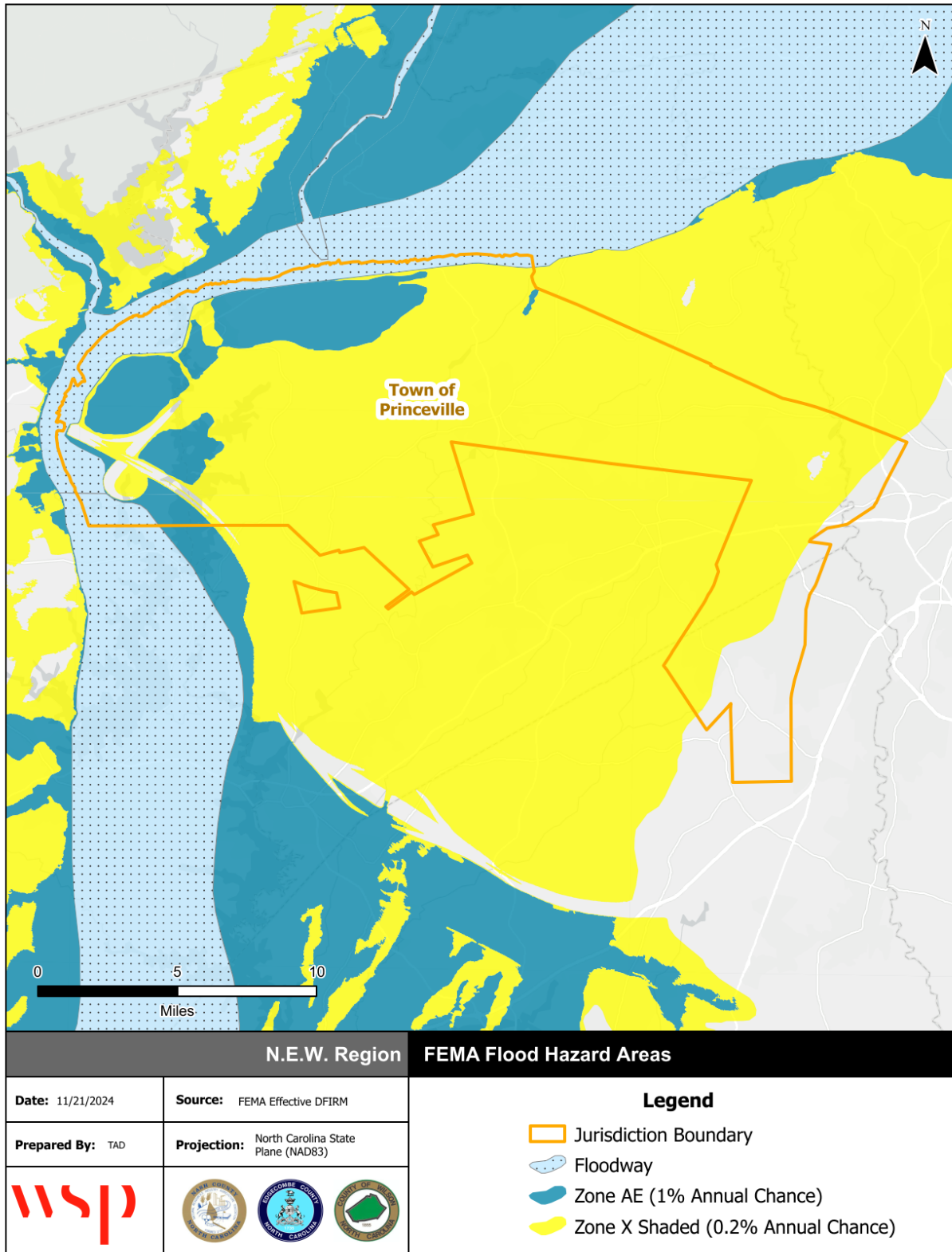
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.13 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Pinetops



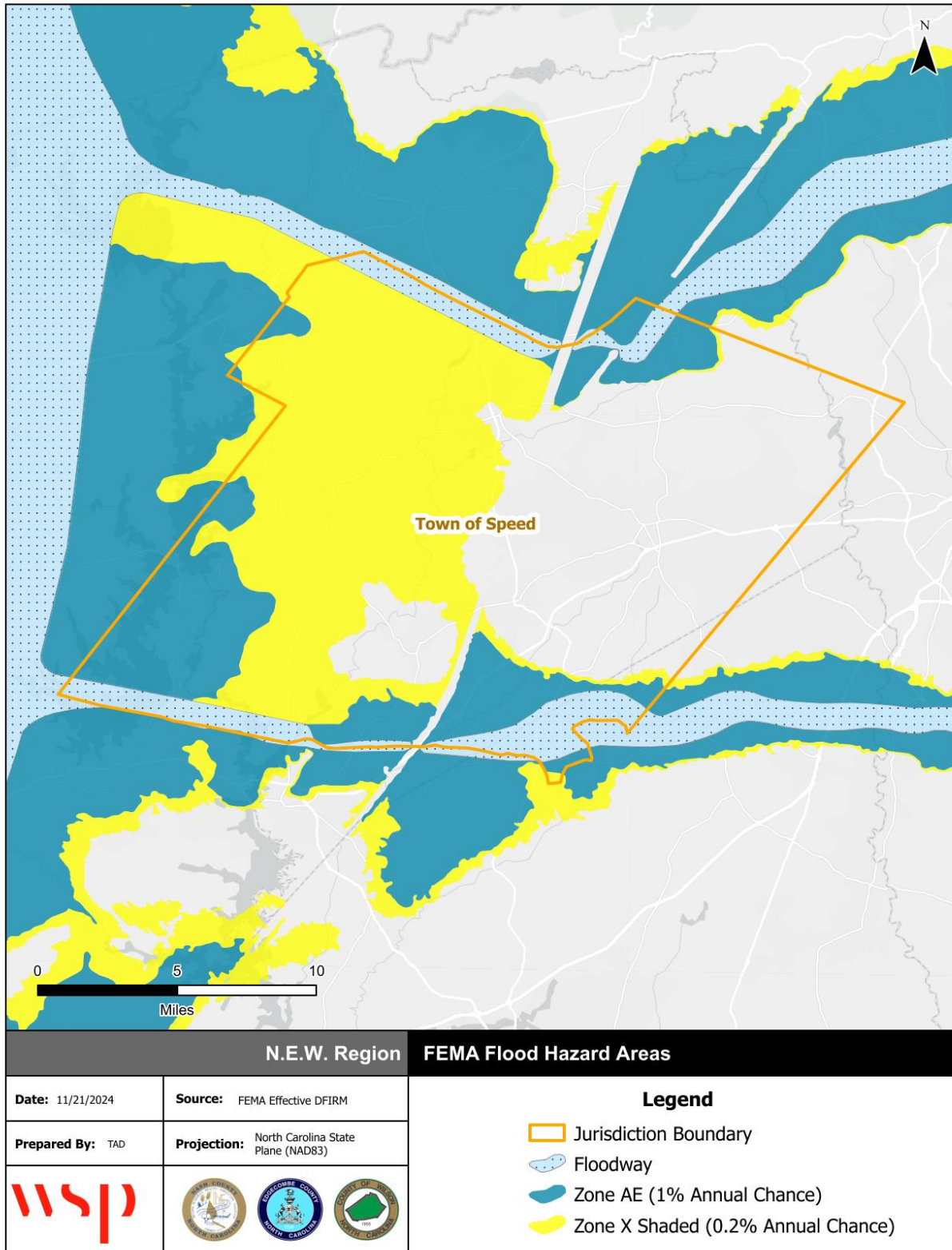
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Princeville



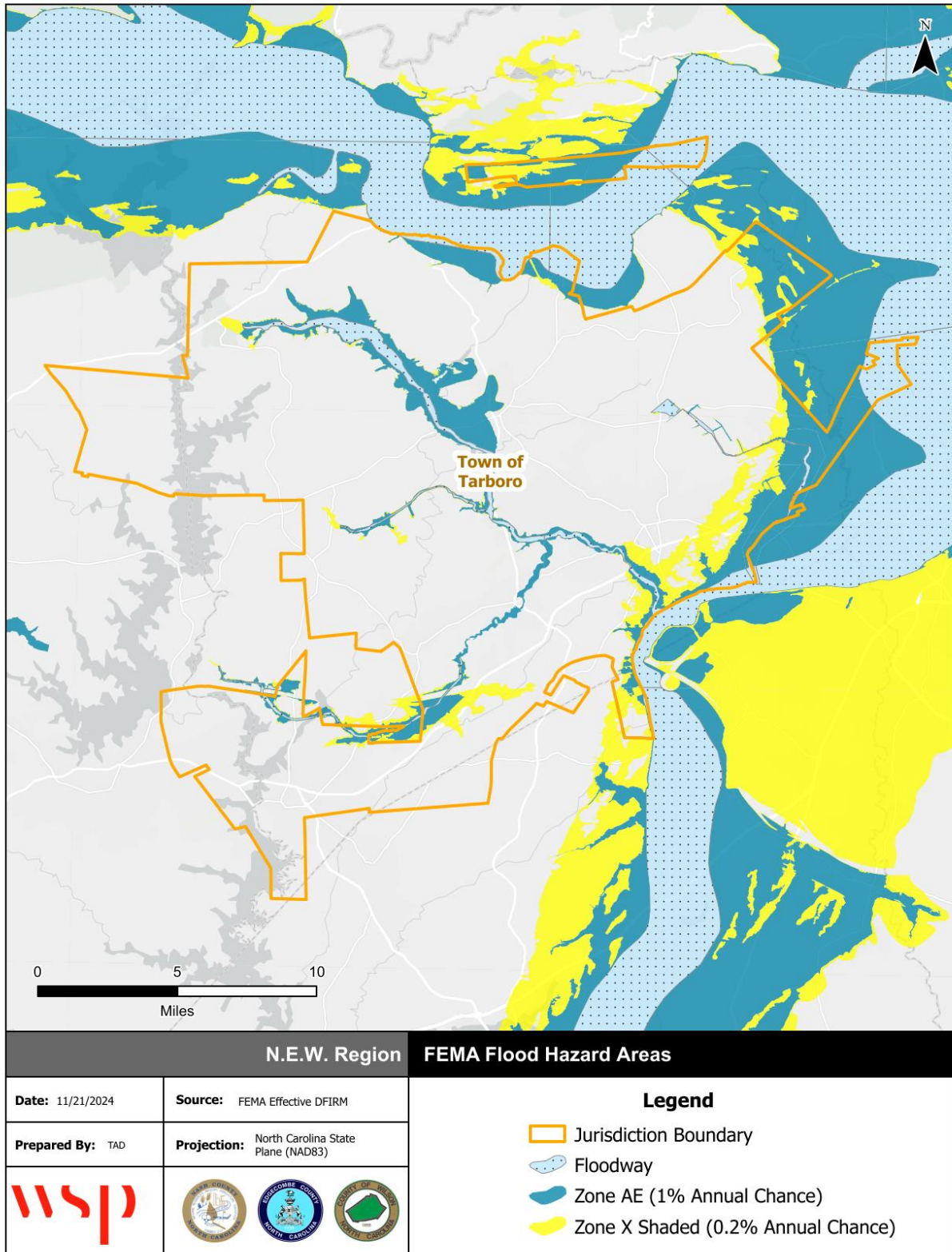
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.15 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Speed



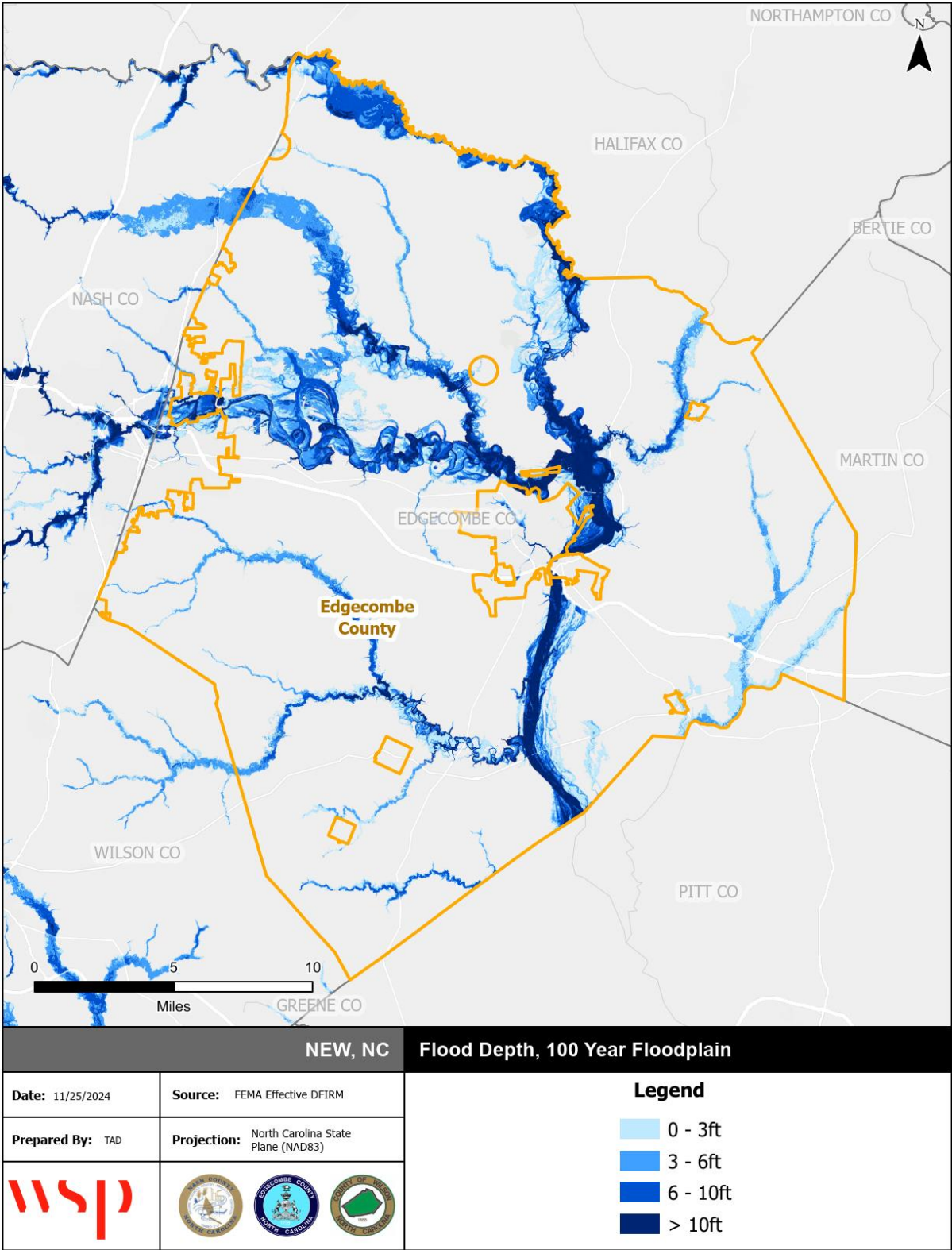
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.16 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Tarboro



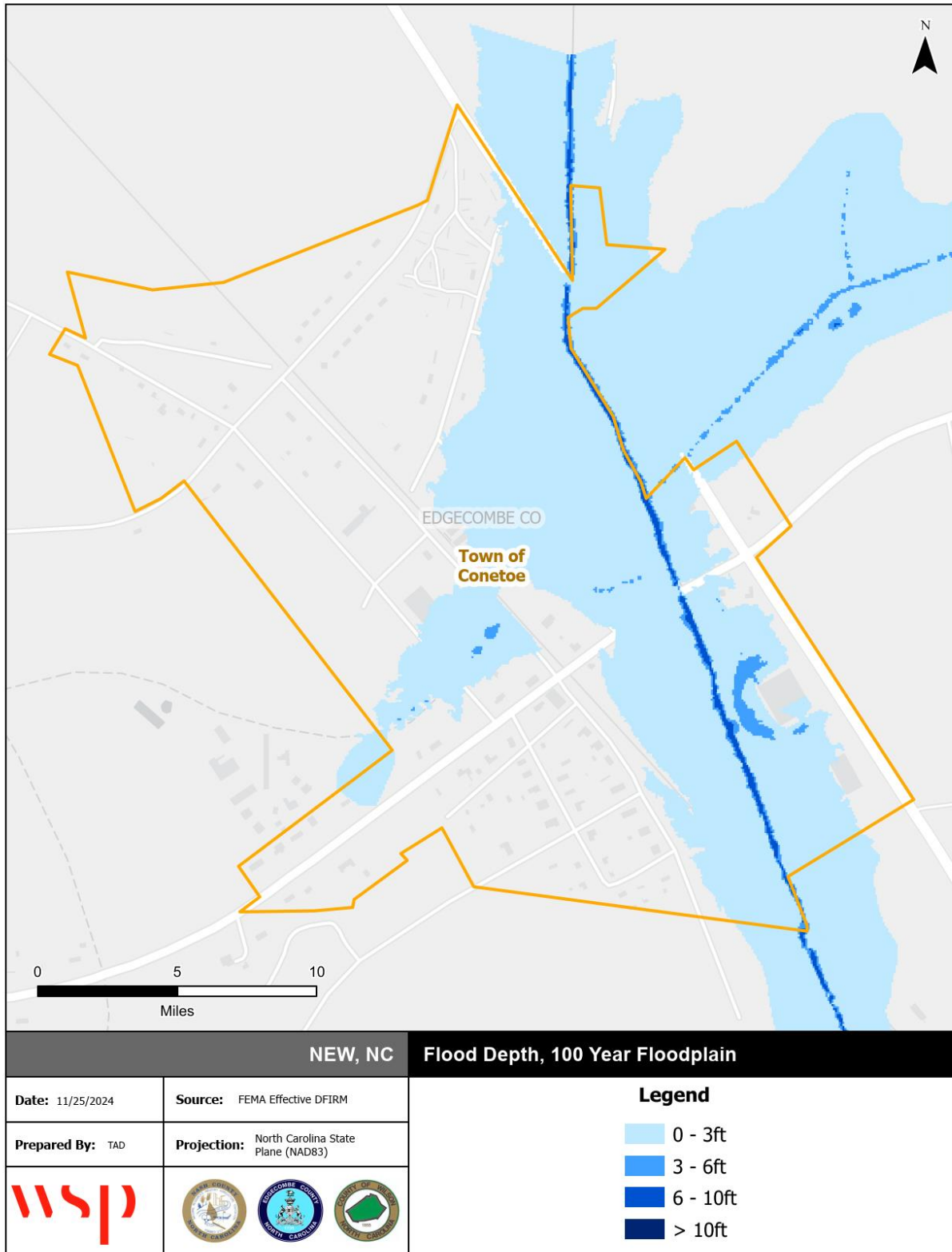
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.17 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Edgecombe County



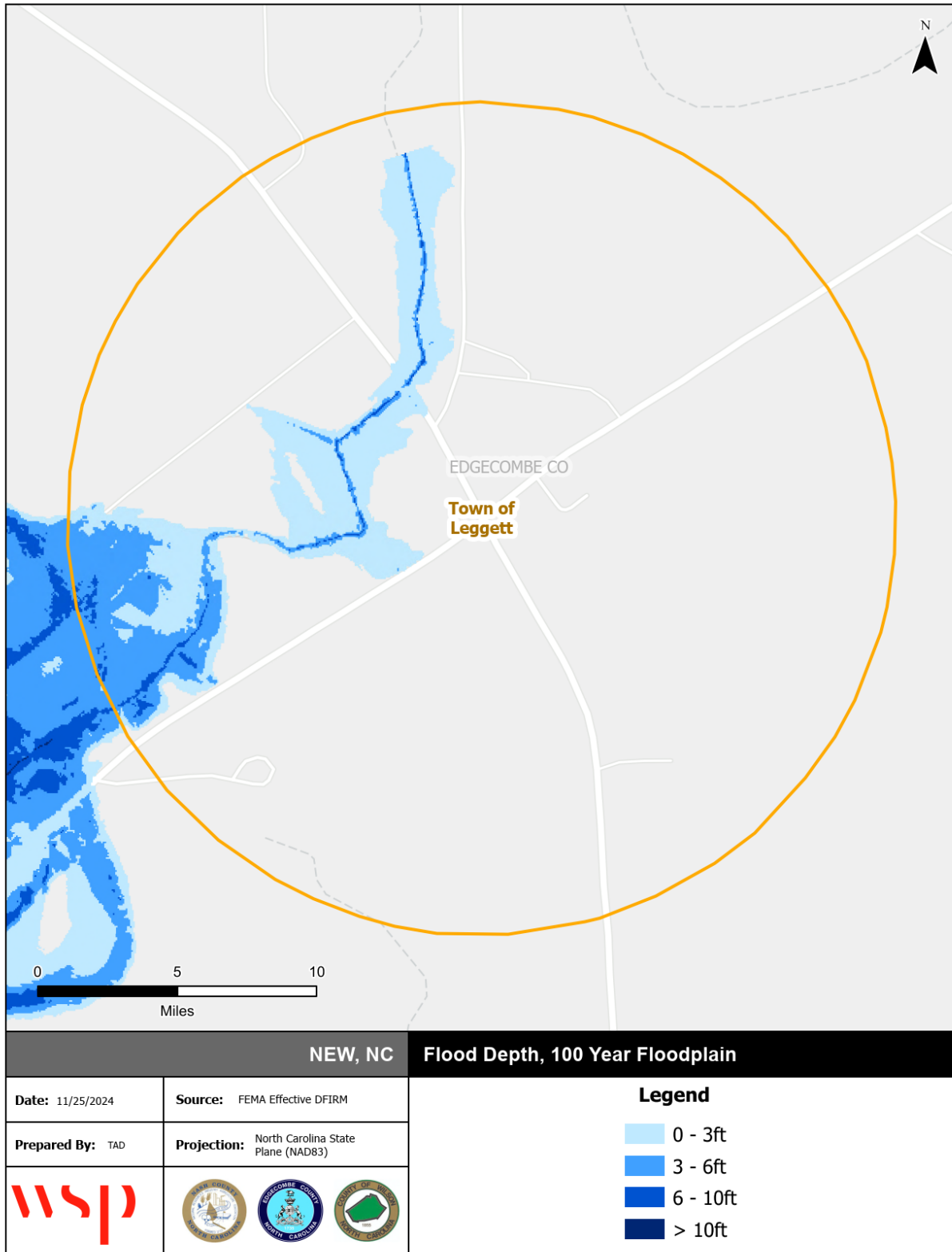
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.18 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Conetoe



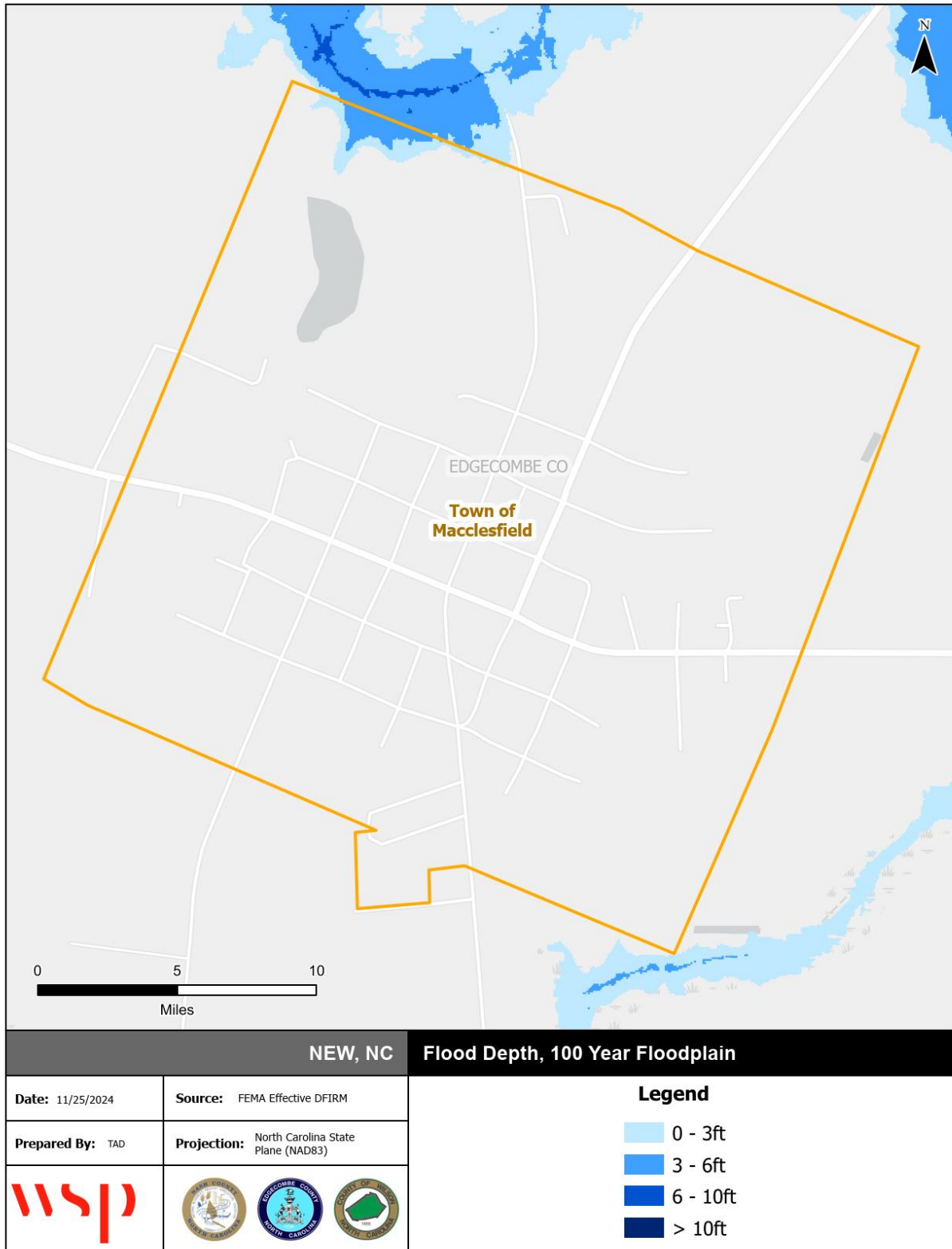
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.19 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Leggett



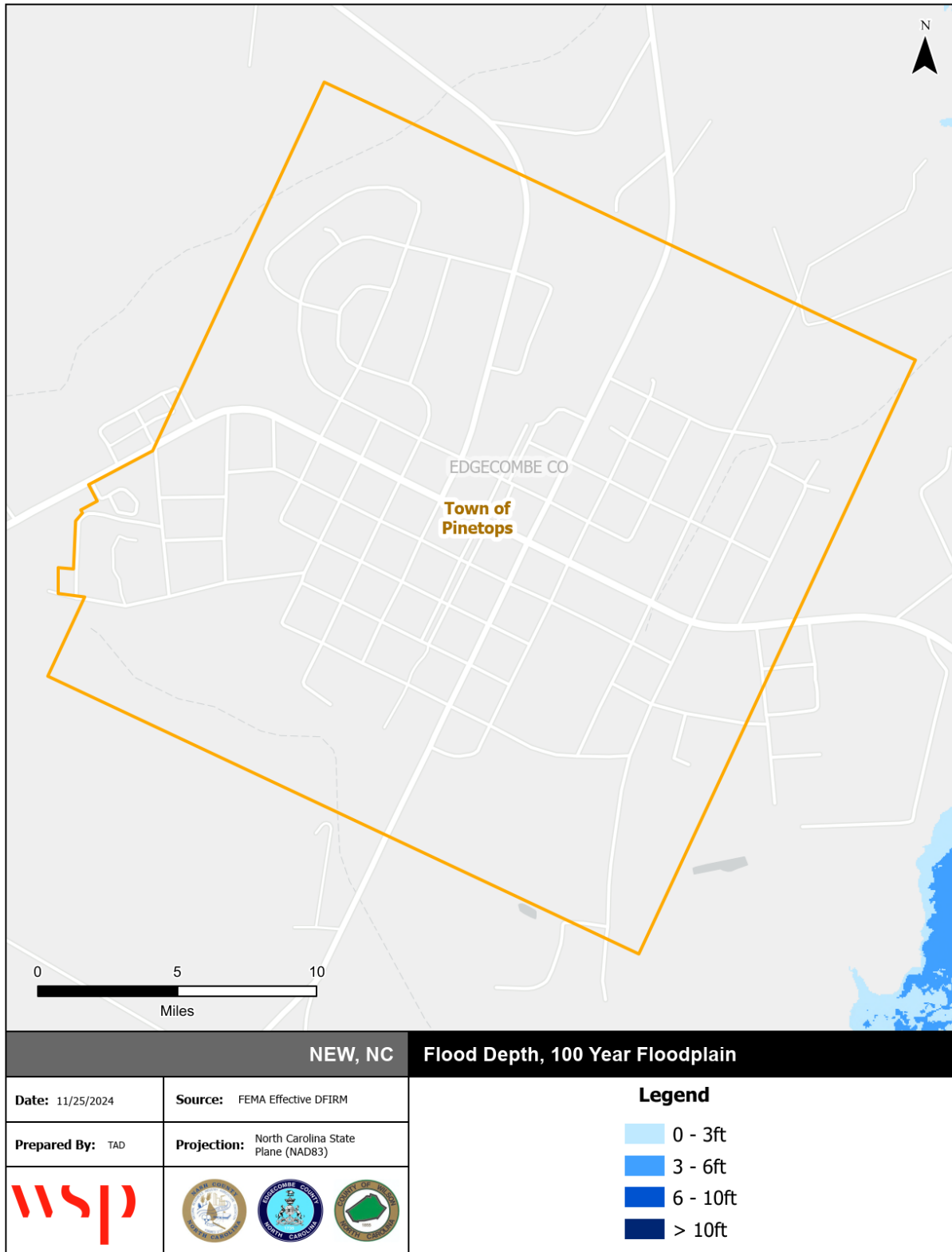
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.20 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Macclesfield



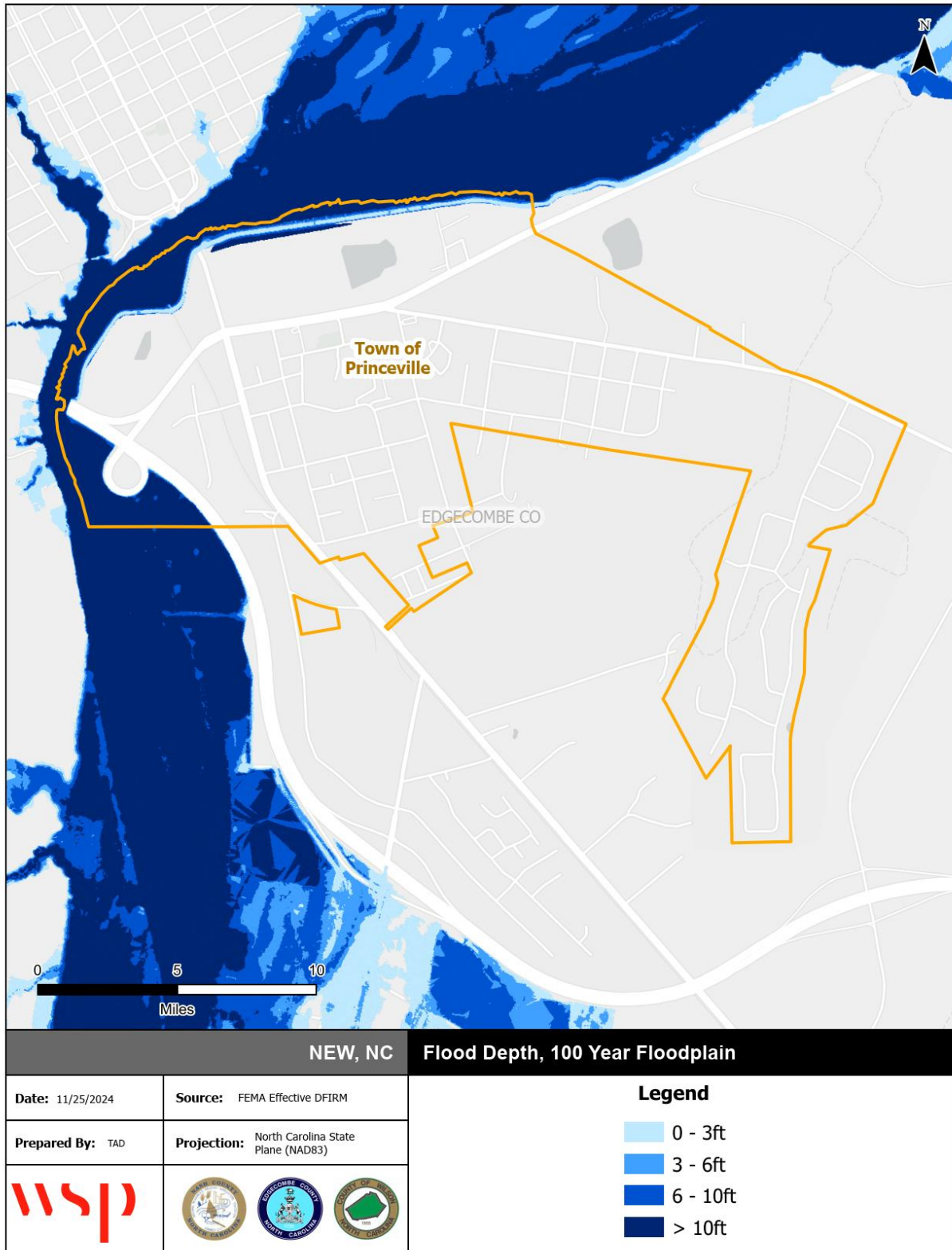
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.21 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Pinetops



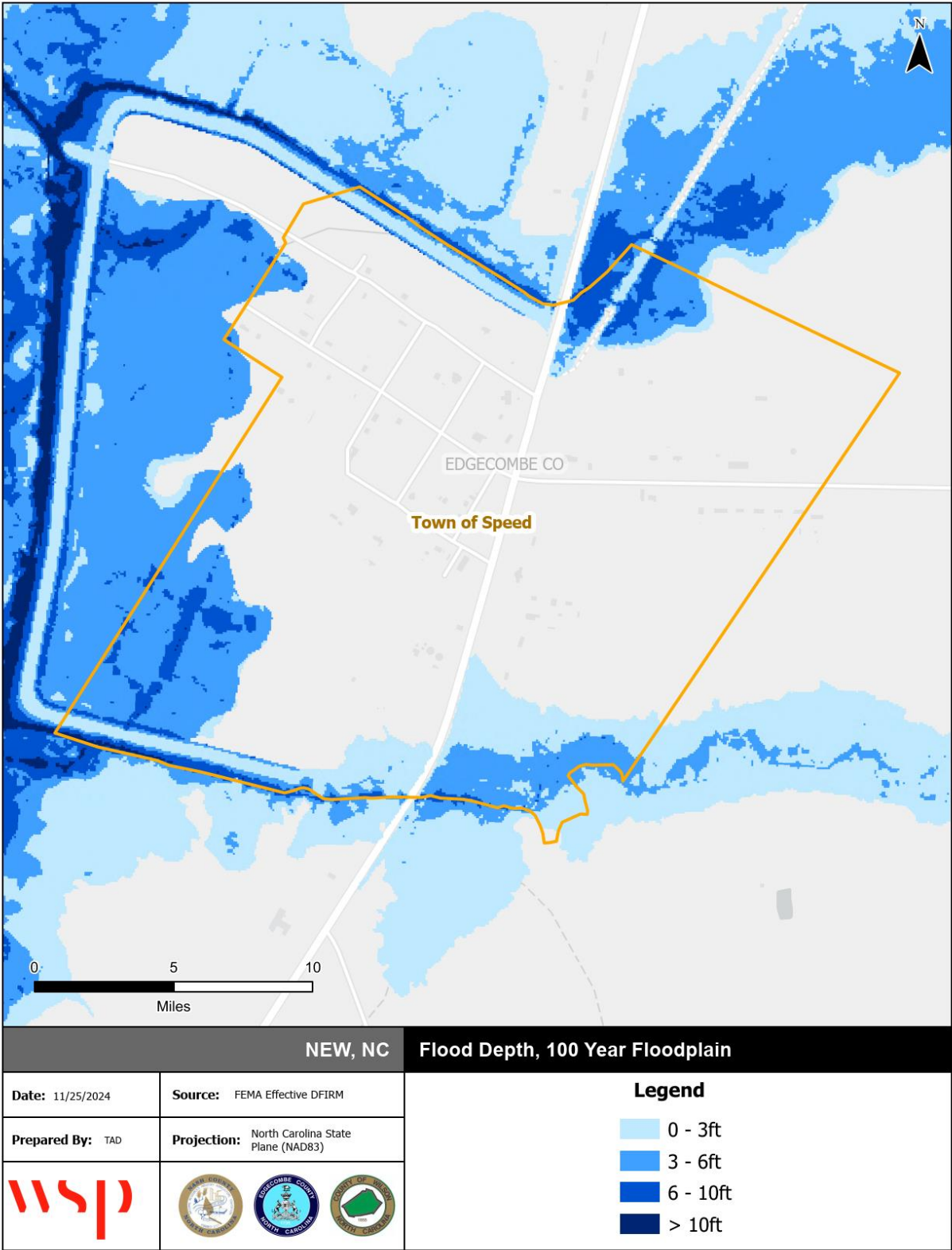
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.22 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Princeville



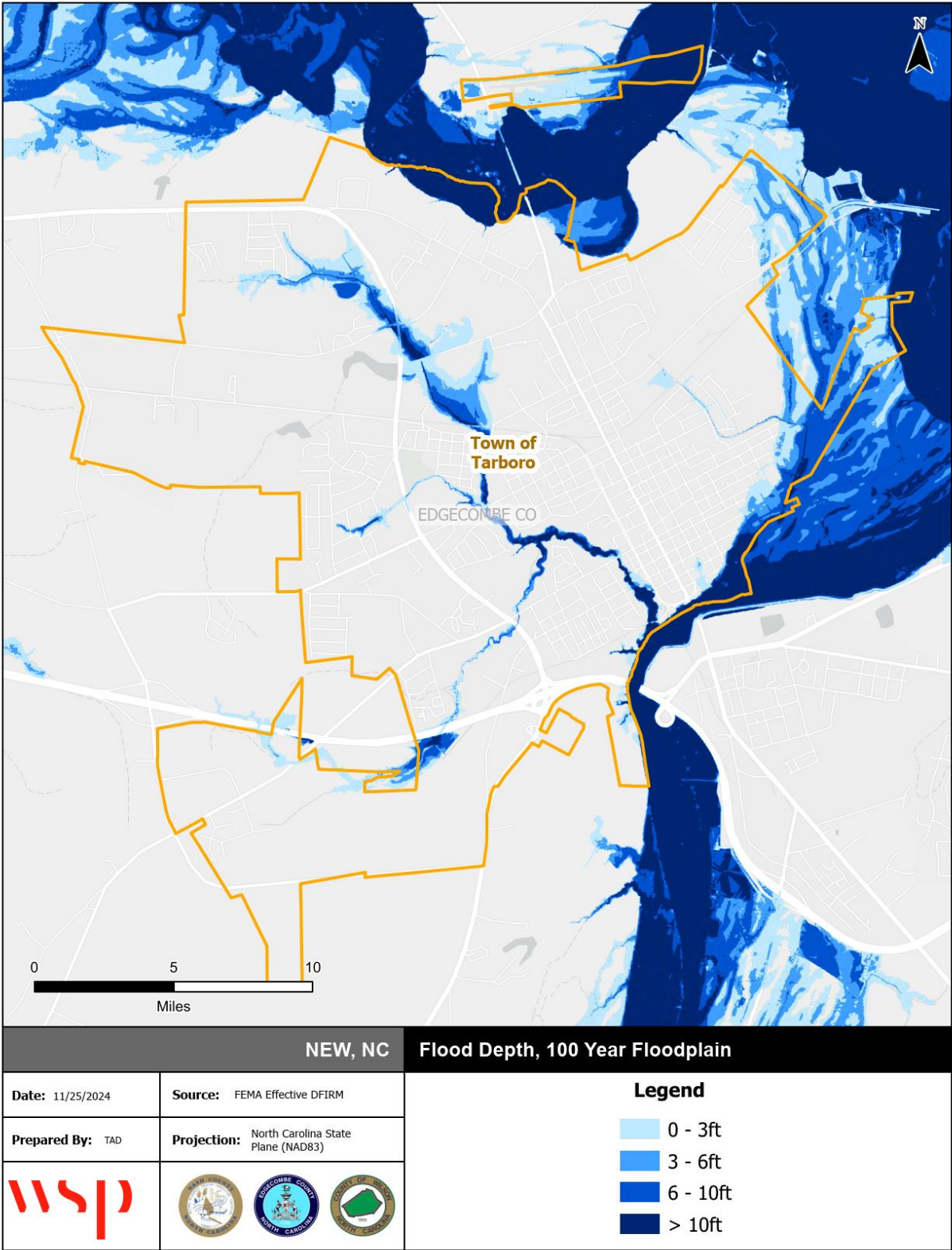
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.23 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Speed



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.24 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Tarboro



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE DATA

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Edgecombe County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Community	Regular Program Entry
Edgecombe County	August 3, 1981
Town Conetoe	April 4, 2000
Town of Leggett	December 20, 1999
Town of Macclesfield	March 25, 1980
Town of Pinetops	March 28, 1980
Town of Princeville	April 15, 1980
Town of Speed	July 2, 1987
Town of Tarboro	January 5, 1978

Table B.12 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Edgecombe County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	85	\$53,614	\$20,493,000	99	\$2,373,155.23
Non-Residential	9	\$19,271	\$4,863,000	7	\$496,963.25
Total	94	\$72,885	\$25,356,000	107	\$3,070,118.48
Town Conetoe					
Single Family	6	\$2,951	\$1,283,000	1	\$9,358.58
Non-Residential	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$90,445.06
Total	6	\$2,951	\$1,283,000	2	\$99,803.64
Town of Leggett					
Single Family	1	\$430	\$350,000	1	\$518.32
Total	1	\$430	\$350,000	1	\$518.32
Town of Pinetops					
Single Family	5	\$3,094	\$1,011,000	33	\$1,084,283.09
Total	5	\$3,094	\$1,011,000	33	\$1,084,283.09
Town of Princeville					
Single Family	105	\$64,065	\$22,326,000	97	\$3,838,445.20
2-4 Family	2	\$3,348	\$500,000	14	\$1,512,846.44
All Other Residential	6	\$15,127	\$2,000,000	11	\$3,188,822.96
Non-Residential	18	\$26,670	\$7,013,000	11	\$1,156,463.92
Total	131	\$109,210	\$31,839,000	133	\$9,696,578.52
Town of Speed					
Single Family	8	\$4,407	\$1,740,000	15	\$136,549.09
Toal	8	\$4,407	\$1,740,000	15	\$136,549.09
Town of Tarboro					
Single Family	102	\$56,116	\$22,216,000	86	\$1,423,531.76
2-4 Family	34	\$16,554	\$8,578,000	10	\$462,080.26
All Other Residential	4	\$6,227	\$1,598,000	0	\$0.00
Non-Residential	24	\$46,719	\$9,142,000	12	\$793,901.02
Total	164	\$125,616	\$41,534,000	108	\$2,679,513.04

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table B.13 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Edgecombe County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	38	\$30,488	\$7,844,000	51	\$1,708,038.29
A Zones	1	\$961	\$272,000	18	\$435,012.35
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	55	\$41,436	\$17,240,000	12	\$359,792.51
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	24	\$562,456.94
Total	94	\$72,885	\$25,356,000	105	\$3,065,300.09
Town Conetoe					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	\$896	\$357,000	1	\$90,445.06
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	4	\$2,055	\$926,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$9,358.58
Total	6	\$2,951	\$1,283,000	2	\$99,803.64
Town of Leggett					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	\$430	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$430	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Pinetops					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	\$2,369	\$579,000	23	\$759,214.27
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	2	\$725	\$432,000	7	\$258,643.55
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$66,425.27
Total	5	\$3,094	\$1,011,000	33	\$1,084,283.09
Town of Princeville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$769	\$216,000	4	\$217,085.26
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	130	\$108,441	\$31,623,000	18	\$2,563,705.73
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	111	\$6,915,787.53
Total	131	\$109,210	\$31,839,000	133	\$9,696,578.52
Town of Speed					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$2,934	\$953,000	8	\$94,871.72
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	3	\$1,473	\$787,000	1	\$3,419.63
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	6	\$38,257.74
Total	8	\$4,407	\$1,740,000	15	\$136,549.09
Town of Tarboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	31	\$40,195	\$7,327,000	55	\$1,478,037.37
A Zone	0	\$0	\$0	4	\$30,534.93
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	133	\$85,421	\$34,207,000	16	\$596,605.95
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	32	\$574,334.79
Total	164	\$125,616	\$41,534,000	107	\$2,679,513.04

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table B.14 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Edgecombe County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	12	\$11,849	\$2,281,000	25	\$1,120,686.49
A Zones	1	\$961	\$272,000	9	\$185,002.27
B, C & X Zone	26	\$15,201	\$6,983,000	19	\$251,529.01
Standard	26	\$15,201	\$6,983,000	6	\$45,179.82
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	13	\$206,349.19
Total	39	\$28,011	\$9,536,000	53	\$1,557,217.77
Town Conetoe					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$433	\$250,000	0	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	2	\$919	\$401,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	2	\$919	\$401,000	0	\$0.00
Total	3	\$1,352	\$651,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Leggett					
B, C & X Zone	1	\$430	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$430	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$430	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Pinetops					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$1,271	\$122,000	17	\$549,215.34
B, C & X Zone	2	\$725	\$432,000	9	\$320,643.55
Standard	2	\$725	\$432,000	7	\$258,643.55
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$62,000.00
Total	3	\$1,996	\$554,000	26	\$869,858.89
Town of Princeville					
B, C & X Zone	54	\$34,326	\$11,764,000	44	\$1,488,899.17
Standard	54	\$34,326	\$11,764,000	3	\$132,387.55
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	41	\$1,356,511.62
Total	54	\$34,326	\$11,764,000	44	\$1,488,899.17
Town of Speed					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$2,934	\$953,000	7	\$94,871.72
B, C & X Zone	1	\$576	\$175,000	4	\$27,738.38
Standard	1	\$576	\$175,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	4	\$27,738.38
Total	6	\$3,510	\$1,128,000	11	\$122,610.10
Town of Tarboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	22	\$30,728	\$5,431,000	40	\$1,109,411.34
A Zone	0	\$0	\$0	4	\$30,534.93
B, C & X Zone	59	\$43,361	\$15,694,000	23	\$318,500.01
Standard	59	\$43,361	\$15,694,000	6	\$95,321.83
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	17	\$223,178.18
Total	81	\$74,089	\$21,125,000	67	\$1,458,446.28

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table B.15 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Edgecombe County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	26	\$18,639	\$5,563,000	26	\$587,351.80
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	9	\$250,010.08
B, C & X Zone	29	\$26,235	\$10,257,000	17	\$670,720.44
Standard	29	\$26,235	\$10,257,000	6	\$314,612.69
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	11	\$356,107.75
Total	55	\$44,874	\$15,820,000	52	\$1,508,082.32
Town Conetoe					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$463	\$107,000	1	\$90,445.06
B, C & X Zone	2	\$1,136	\$525,000	1	\$9,358.58
Standard	2	\$1,136	\$525,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$9,358.58
Total	3	\$1,599	\$632,000	2	\$99,803.64
Town of Pinetops					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	\$1,098	\$457,000	6	\$209,998.93
B, C & X Zone	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$4,425.27
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$4,425.27
Total	2	\$1,098	\$457,000	7	\$214,424.20
Town of Princeville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$769	\$216,000	4	\$217,085.26
B, C & X Zone	76	\$74,115	\$19,859,000	85	\$7,990,594.09
Standard	76	\$74,115	\$19,859,000	15	\$2,431,318.18
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	70	\$5,559,275.91
Total	77	\$74,884	\$20,075,000	89	\$8,207,679.35
Town of Speed					
A01-30 & AE Zones	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	2	\$897	\$612,000	3	\$13,938.99
Standard	2	\$897	\$612,000	1	\$3,419.63
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	2	\$10,519.36
Total	2	\$897	\$612,000	4	\$13,938.99
Town of Tarboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	9	\$9,467	\$1,896,000	15	\$368,626.03
B, C & X Zone	74	\$42,060	\$18,513,000	25	\$852,440.73
Standard	74	\$42,060	\$18,513,000	10	\$501,284.12
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	15	\$351,156.61
Total	83	\$51,527	\$20,409,000	40	\$1,221,066.76

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

B.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table B.16 summarizes the acreage in Edgecombe County that falls within the Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized into zones that describe the wildfire risk mitigation activities

appropriate for each zone. Areas in the Functional WUI are those areas where development and building structures may intermix with burnable land cover. Approximately, 6 percent of Edgecombe County is categorized as having direct exposure to wildfire risk within the Functional WUI.

Table B.16 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Unincorporated Edgecombe County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	19,111	6%
	Indirect Exposure	21,796	7%
	Critical Fireshed	227,451	70%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	53,035	16%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%
	Water	3,003	1%
	Total	324,395	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.25 through Figure B.32 depict the Functional WUI for unincorporated Edgecombe County and participating jurisdictions. Figure B.33 through Figure B.40 depict the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure B.41 through Figure B.48 depict Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Areas of high potential fire intensity are scattered throughout the unincorporated areas of Edgecombe County, most notably along the northeastern border and the southern half of the County. While some of the areas have relatively higher burn probabilities, though still low, they are largely outside of the WUI, meaning little to no development is at risk.

Table B.17 through Table B.24 provide the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Edgecombe County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table B.25 through Table B.27 provide building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index. Note that the Towns of Conetoe, Leggett, Pinetops, Princeville, and Speed do not have any critical facilities located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table B.17 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Edgecombe County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2,648	\$195,185,699.00	\$195,185,699.00	\$390,371,398.00
Commercial	737	\$78,369,922.00	\$78,369,922.00	\$156,739,844.00
Education	30	\$26,330,421.00	\$26,330,421.00	\$52,660,842.00
Government	50	\$188,504,079.00	\$188,504,079.00	\$377,008,158.00
Industrial	90	\$23,263,808.00	\$34,895,712.00	\$58,159,520.00
Religious	142	\$33,464,565.00	\$33,464,565.00	\$66,929,130.00
Residential	14,465	\$713,661,002.00	\$356,830,501.00	\$1,070,491,503.00
Total	18,162	\$1,258,779,496.00	\$913,580,899.00	\$2,172,360,395.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.18 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Conetoe

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	4	\$127,038.00	\$127,038.00	\$254,076.00
Commercial	32	\$1,198,754.00	\$1,198,754.00	\$2,397,508.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	3	\$545,958.00	\$545,958.00	\$1,091,916.00
Industrial	2	\$362,044.00	\$543,066.00	\$905,110.00
Religious	4	\$914,122.00	\$914,122.00	\$1,828,244.00
Residential	184	\$6,031,478.00	\$3,015,739.00	\$9,047,217.00
Total	229	\$9,179,394.00	\$6,344,677.00	\$15,524,071.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.19 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Leggett

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	20	\$1,302,714.00	\$1,302,714.00	\$2,605,428.00
Commercial	5	\$392,182.00	\$392,182.00	\$784,364.00
Education	6	\$9,082,575.00	\$9,082,575.00	\$18,165,150.00
Government	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industrial	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Religious	4	\$1,057,560.00	\$1,057,560.00	\$2,115,120.00
Residential	52	\$2,537,074.00	\$1,268,537.00	\$3,805,611.00
Total	87	\$14,372,105.00	\$13,103,568.00	\$27,475,673.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.20 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Macclesfield

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	12	\$360,413.00	\$360,413.00	\$720,826.00
Commercial	36	\$2,401,215.00	\$2,401,215.00	\$4,802,430.00
Education	1	\$146,362.00	\$146,362.00	\$292,724.00
Government	1	\$118,960.00	\$118,960.00	\$237,920.00
Industrial	1	\$24,482.00	\$36,723.00	\$61,205.00
Religious	4	\$1,264,734.00	\$1,264,734.00	\$2,529,468.00
Residential	284	\$12,332,797.00	\$6,166,398.50	\$18,499,195.50
Total	339	\$16,648,963.00	\$10,494,805.50	\$27,143,768.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.21 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Pinetops

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	8	\$268,016.00	\$268,016.00	\$536,032.00
Commercial	94	\$6,885,128.00	\$6,885,128.00	\$13,770,256.00
Education	3	\$3,863,473.00	\$3,863,473.00	\$7,726,946.00
Government	2	\$753,887.00	\$753,887.00	\$1,507,774.00
Industrial	5	\$574,215.00	\$861,322.50	\$1,435,537.50
Religious	9	\$3,184,552.00	\$3,184,552.00	\$6,369,104.00
Residential	638	\$32,648,147.00	\$16,324,073.50	\$48,972,220.50
Total	759	\$48,177,418.00	\$32,140,452.00	\$80,317,870.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.22 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Princeville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	55	\$3,693,189.00	\$3,693,189.00	\$7,386,378.00
Education	2	\$3,049,000.00	\$3,049,000.00	\$6,098,000.00
Government	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industrial	2	\$3,198.00	\$4,797.00	\$7,995.00
Religious	6	\$1,211,905.00	\$1,211,905.00	\$2,423,810.00
Residential	759	\$44,772,890.00	\$22,386,445.00	\$67,159,335.00
Total	824	\$52,730,182.00	\$30,345,336.00	\$83,075,518.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.23 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Speed

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	13	\$203,579.00	\$203,579.00	\$407,158.00
Commercial	11	\$881,318.00	\$881,318.00	\$1,762,636.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	4	\$336,303.00	\$336,303.00	\$672,606.00
Industrial	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Religious	3	\$246,759.00	\$246,759.00	\$493,518.00
Residential	56	\$2,267,838.00	\$1,133,919.00	\$3,401,757.00
Total	87	\$3,935,797.00	\$2,801,878.00	\$6,737,675.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.24 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Tarboro

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	21	\$1,878,963.00	\$1,878,963.00	\$3,757,926.00
Commercial	484	\$104,094,487.00	\$104,094,487.00	\$208,188,974.00
Education	40	\$21,776,671.00	\$21,776,671.00	\$43,553,342.00
Government	83	\$34,431,680.00	\$34,431,680.00	\$68,863,360.00
Industrial	83	\$44,892,228.00	\$67,338,342.00	\$112,230,570.00
Religious	51	\$20,632,109.00	\$20,632,109.00	\$41,264,218.00
Residential	4,629	\$350,088,913.00	\$175,044,456.50	\$525,133,369.50
Total	5,391	\$577,795,051.00	\$425,196,708.50	\$1,002,991,759.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.25 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Edgecombe County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	84	\$99,179,228
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$1,124,100
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	26	\$47,967,263
Total	112	\$148,270,591

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.26 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Macclesfield

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$155,911
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	0	\$0
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$155,911

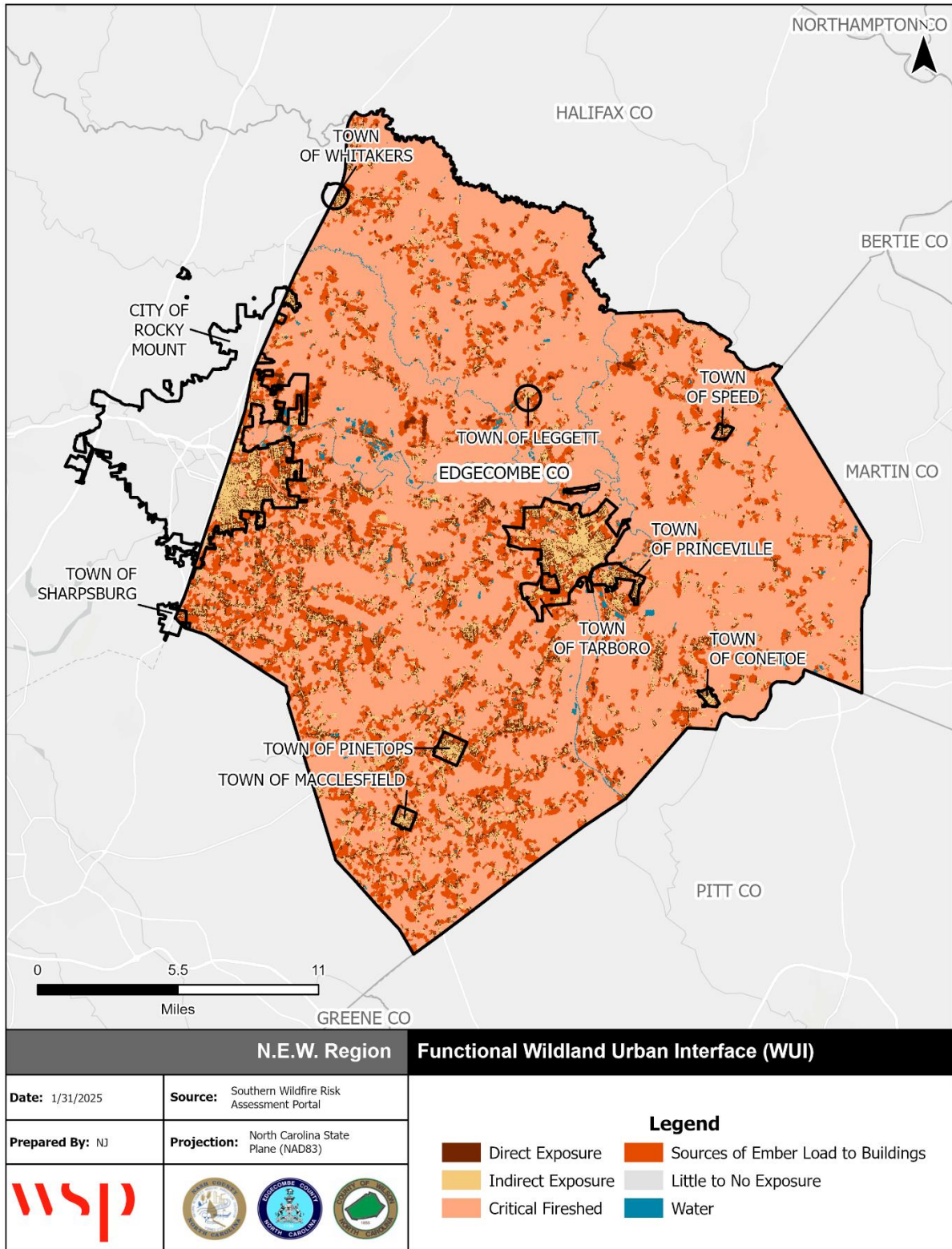
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.27 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Tarboro

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	1	\$14,430
Food, Hydration, Shelter	7	\$39,018,917
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	0	\$0
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	1	\$288,041
Total	9	\$39,321,388

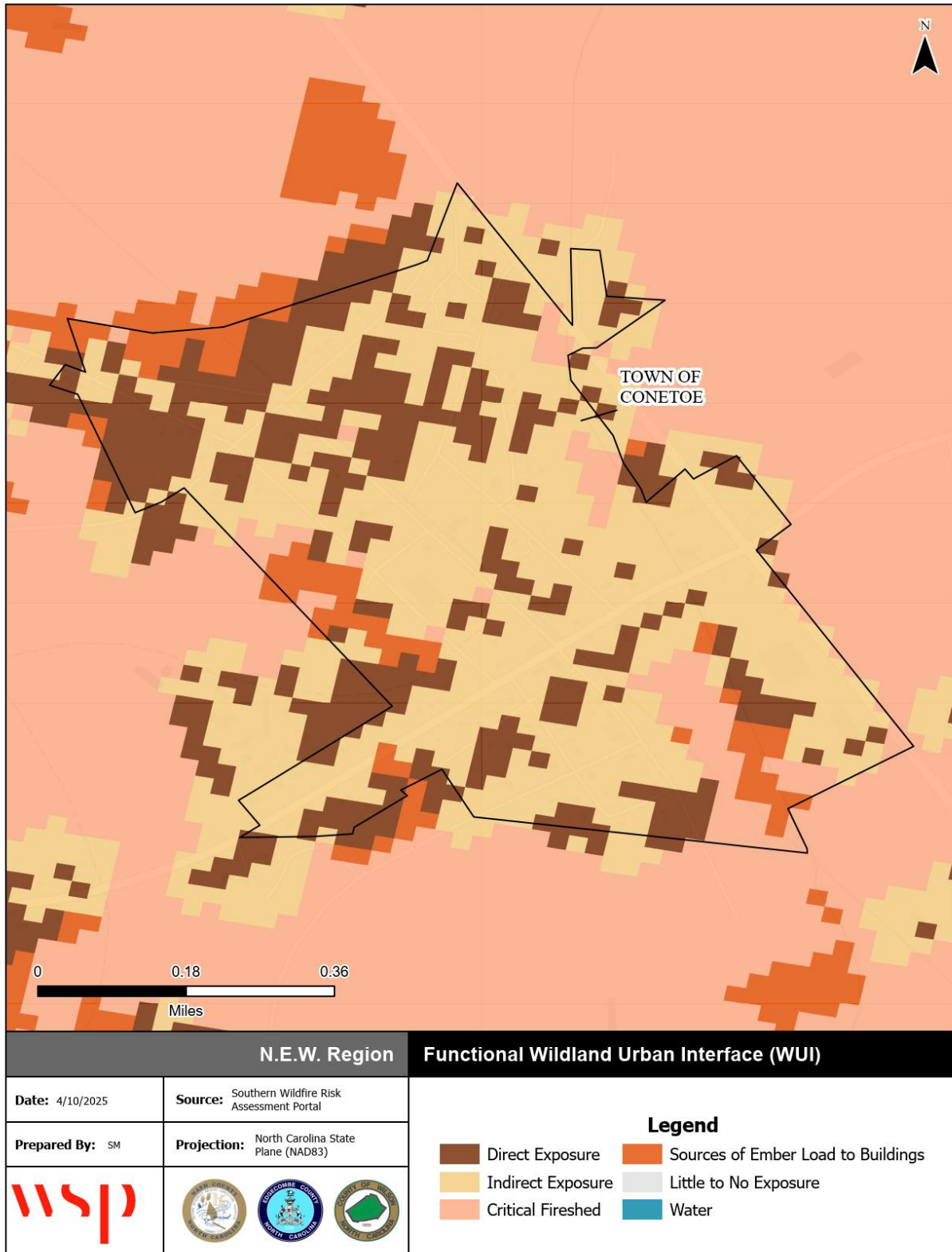
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.25 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Edgecombe County



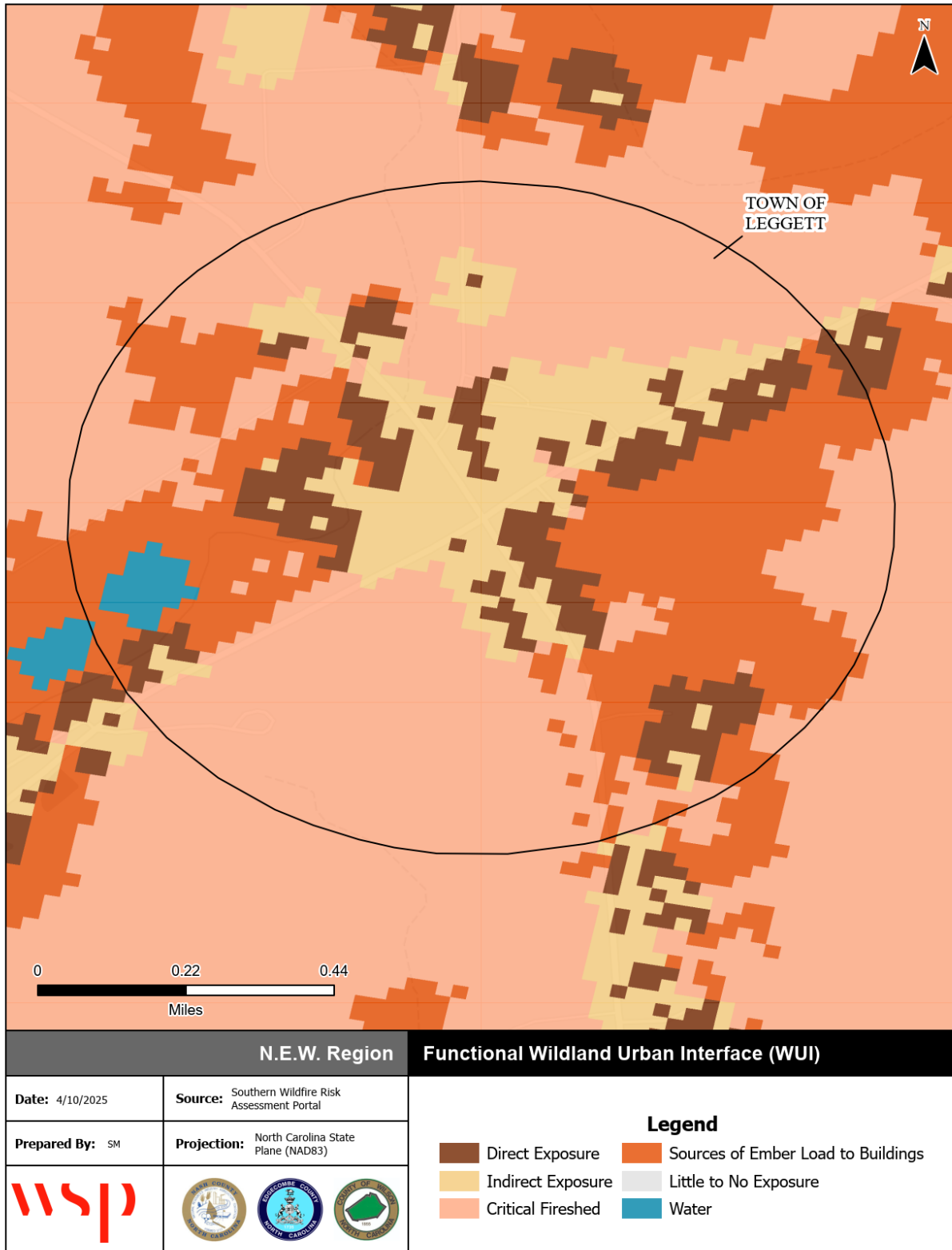
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.26 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Conetoe



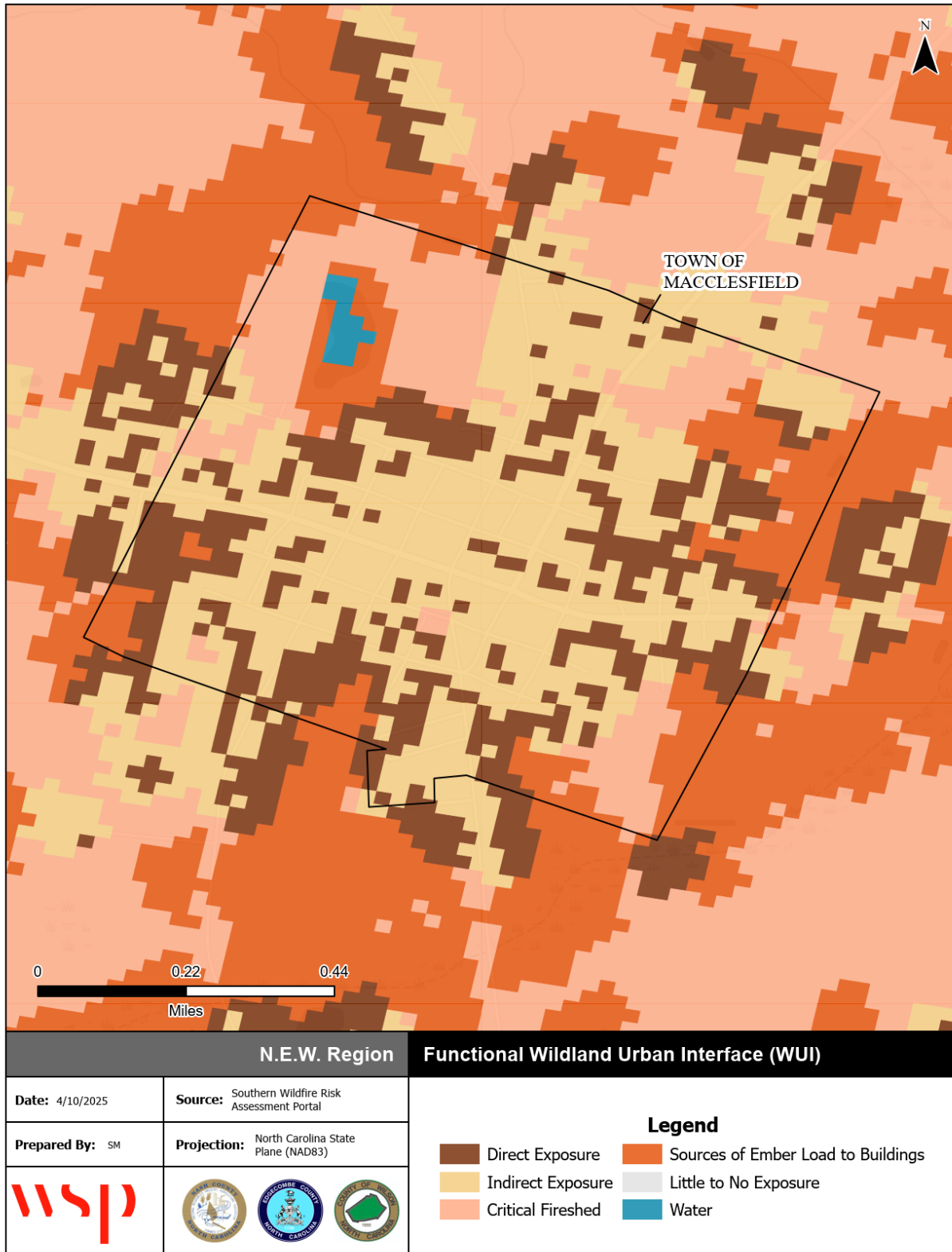
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.27 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Leggett



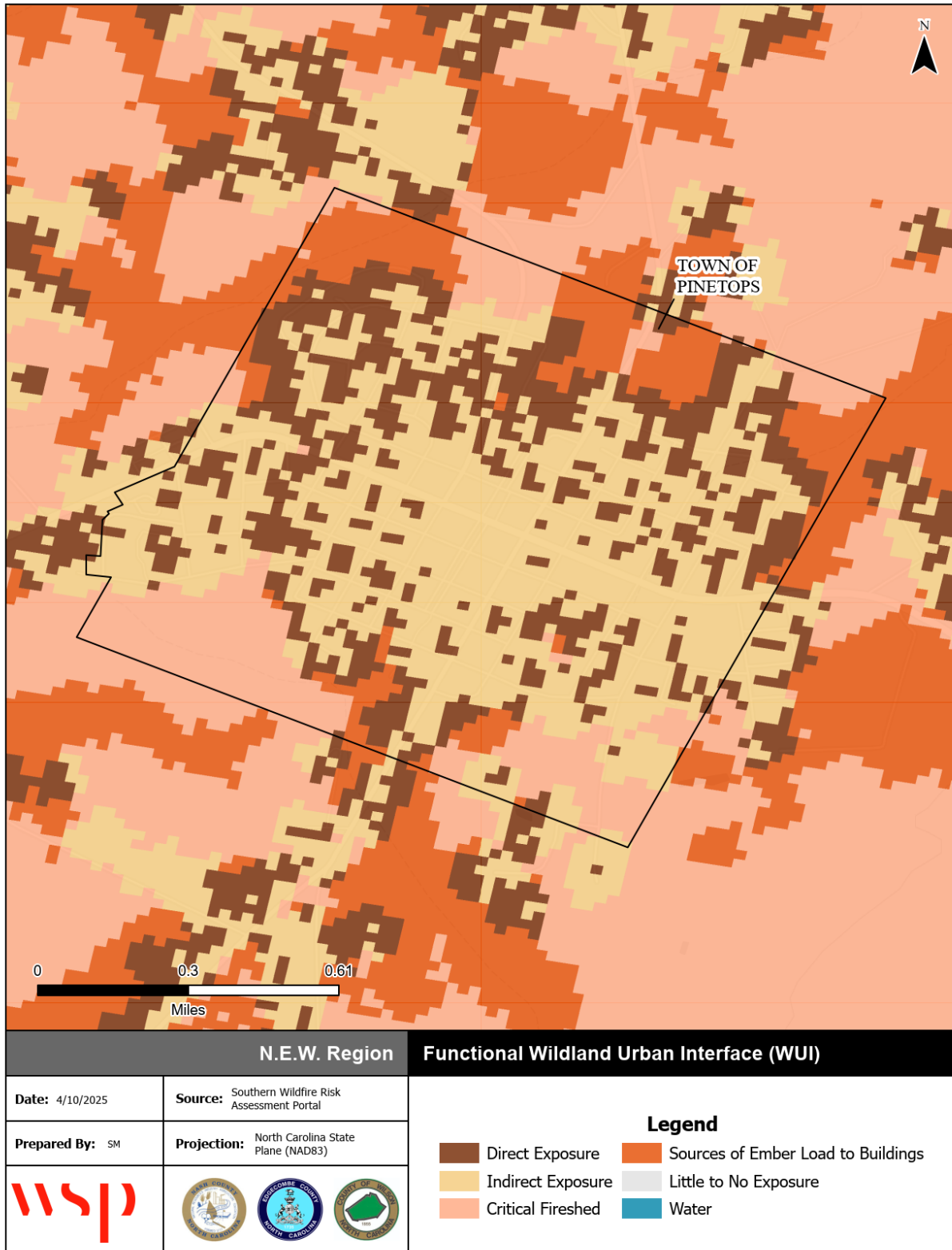
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.28 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Macclesfield



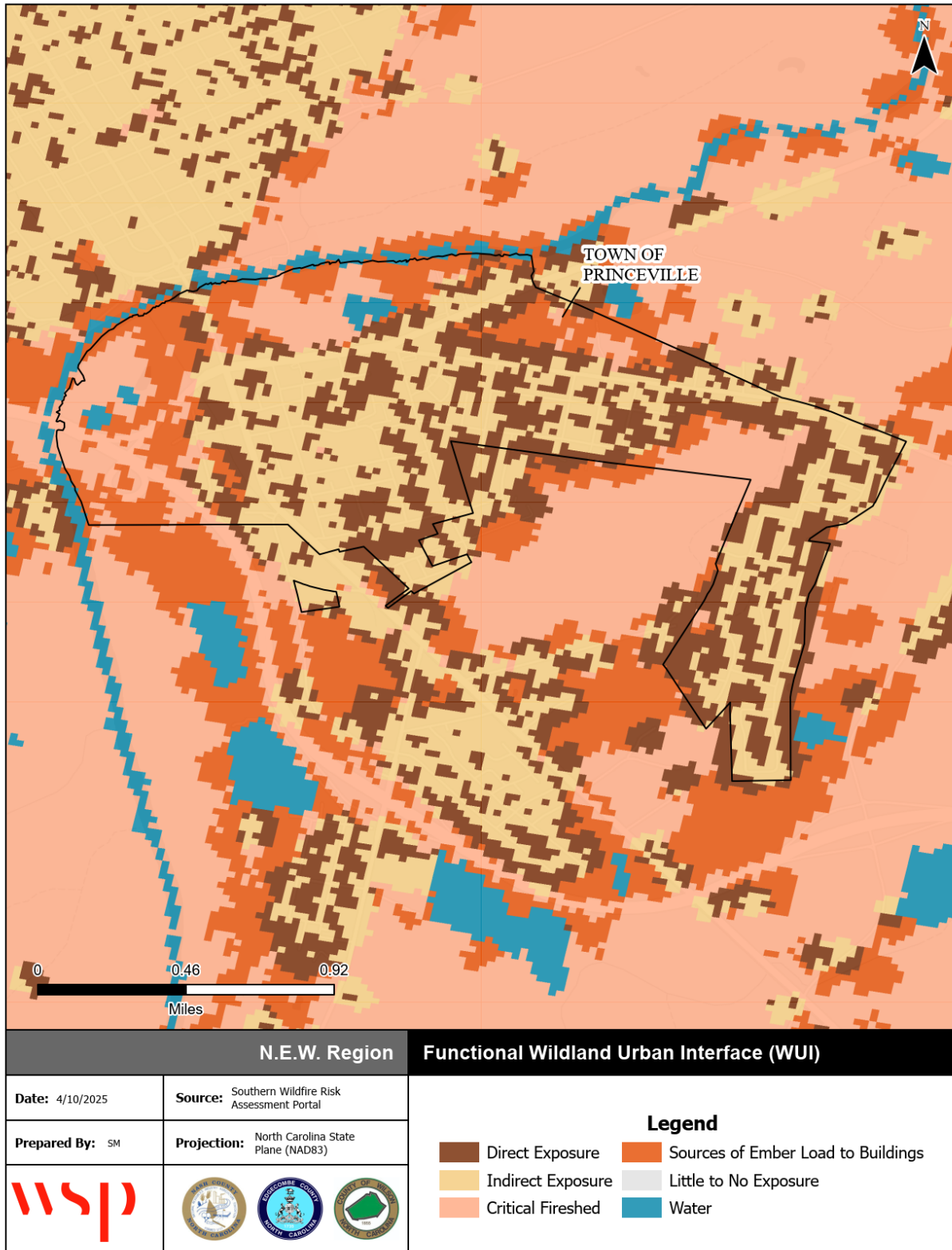
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.29 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Pinetops



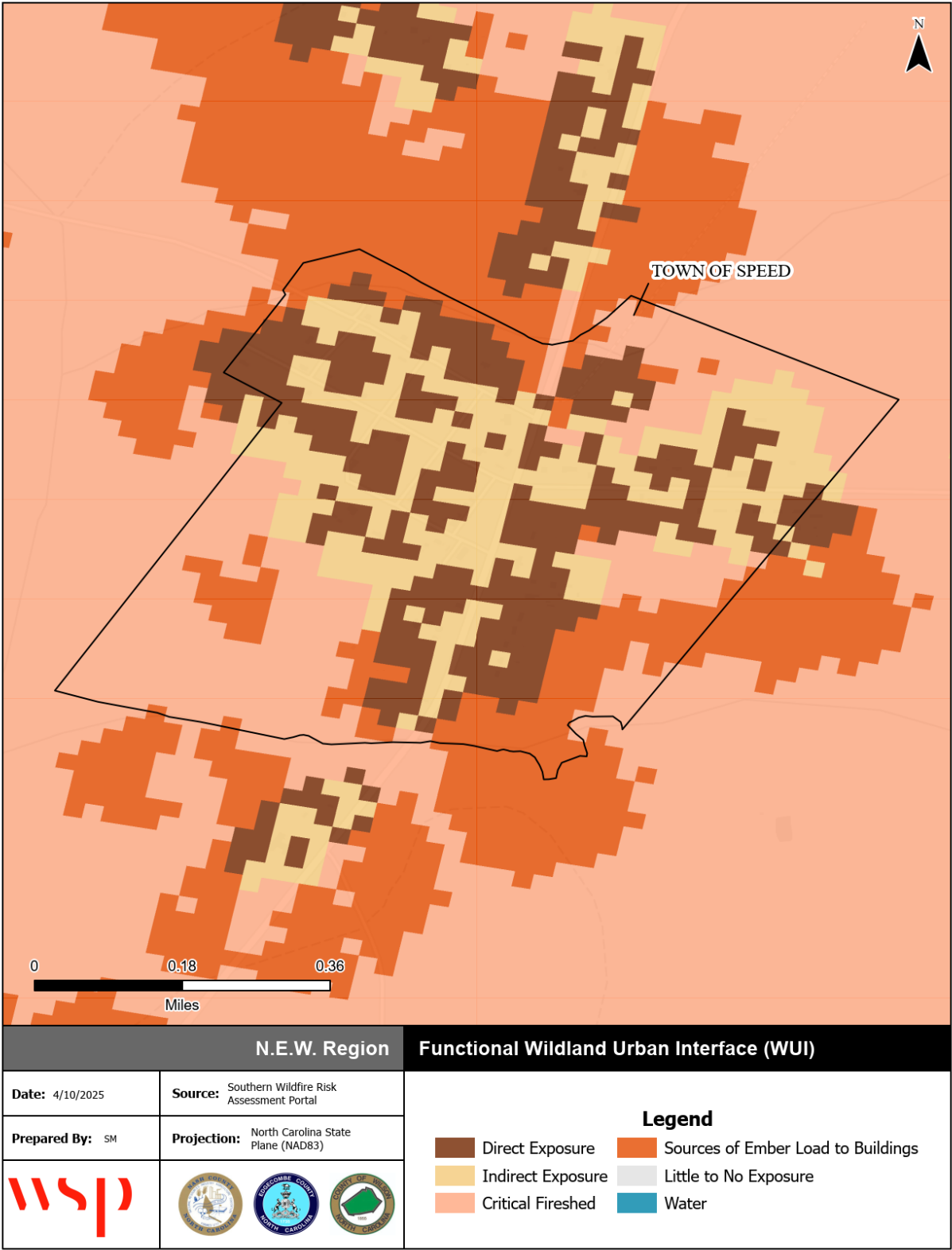
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.30 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Princeville



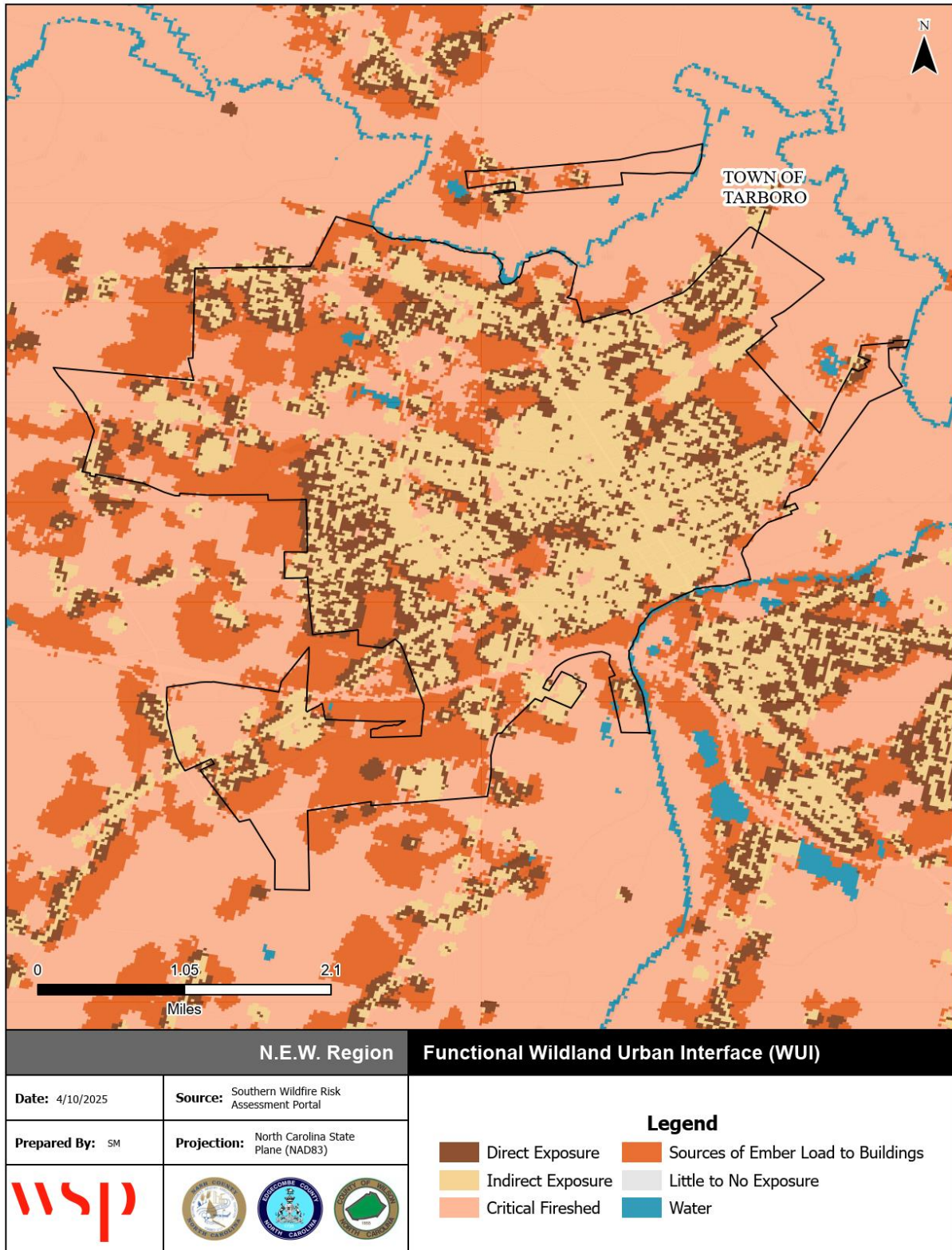
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.31 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Speed



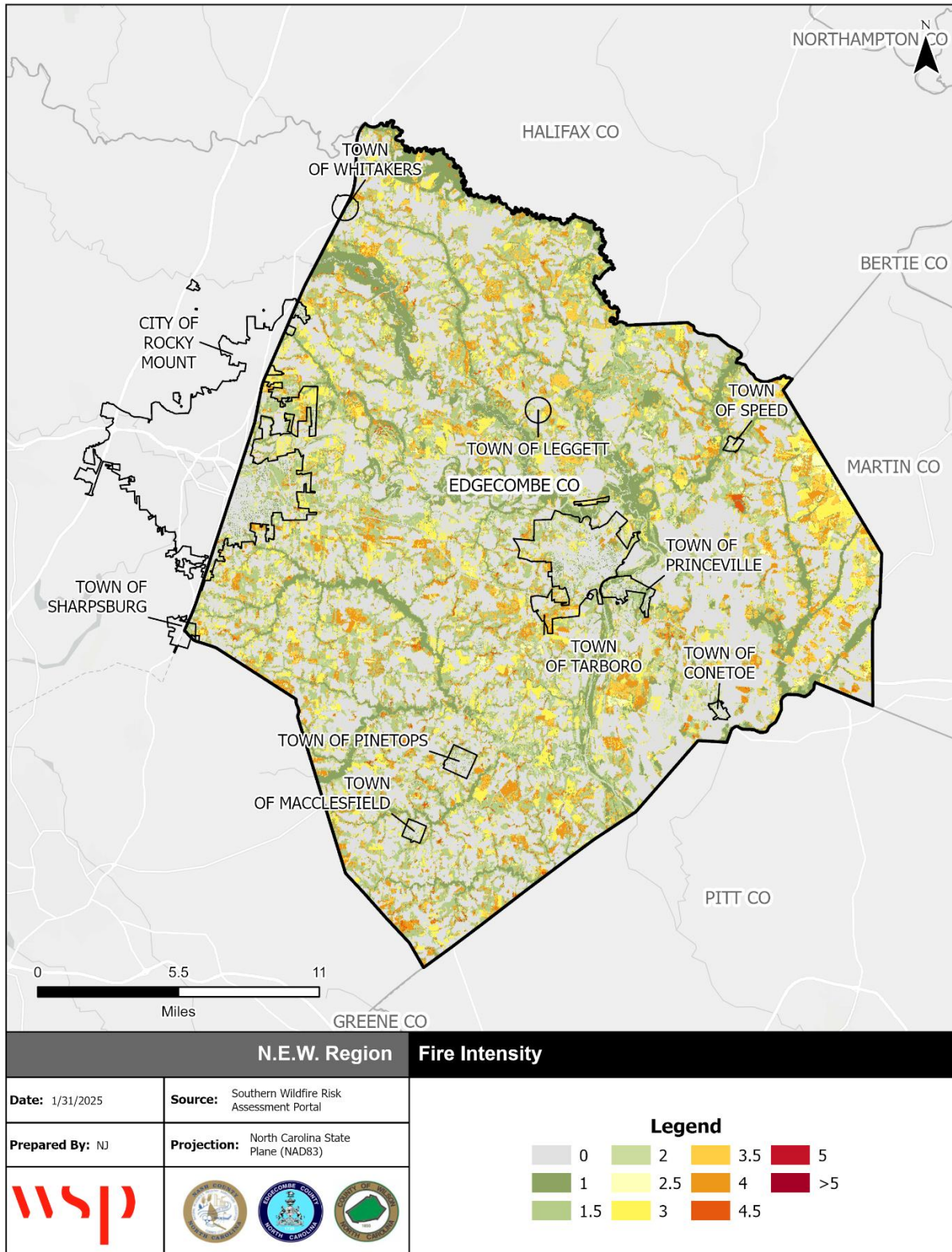
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.32 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Tarboro



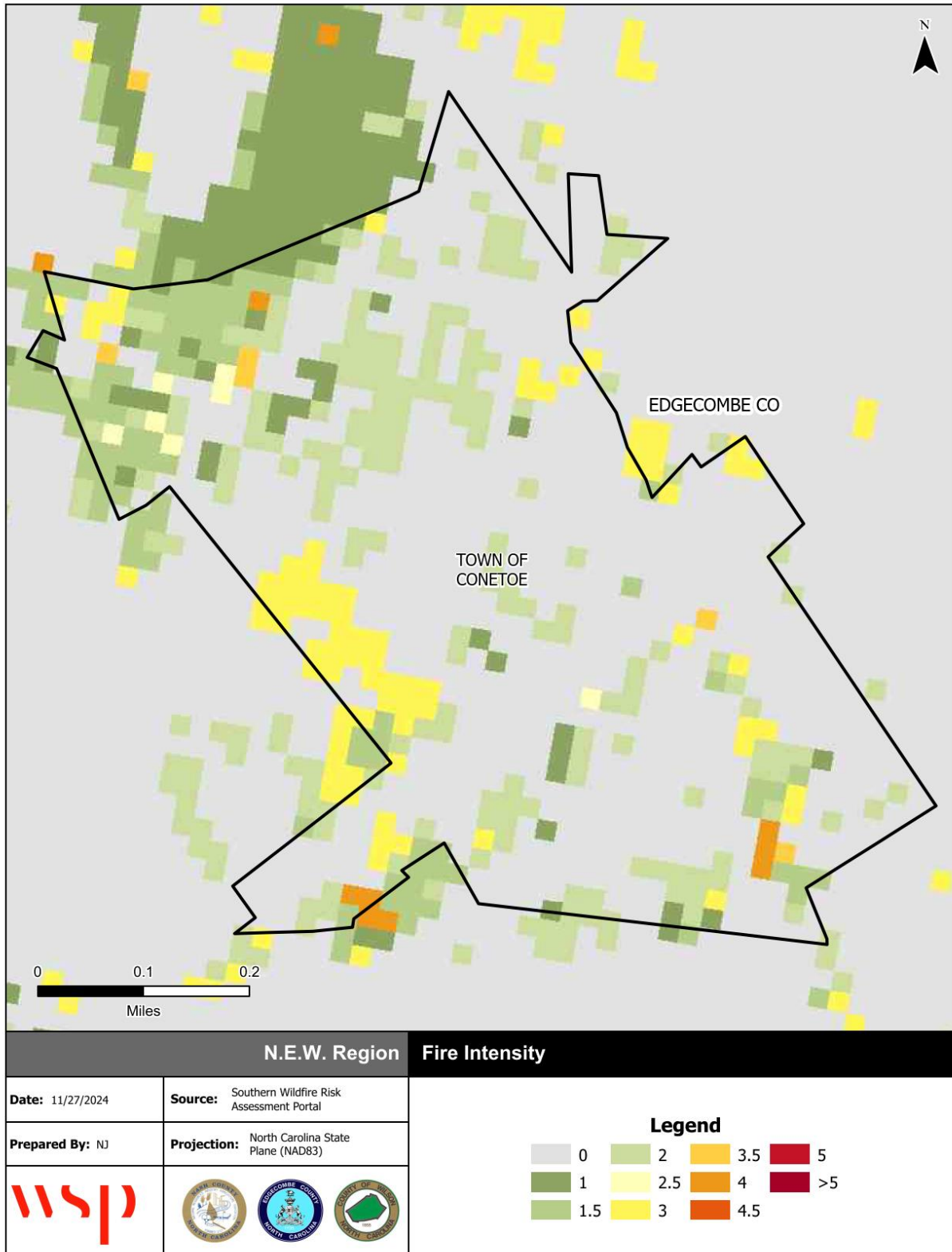
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.33 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Edgecombe County



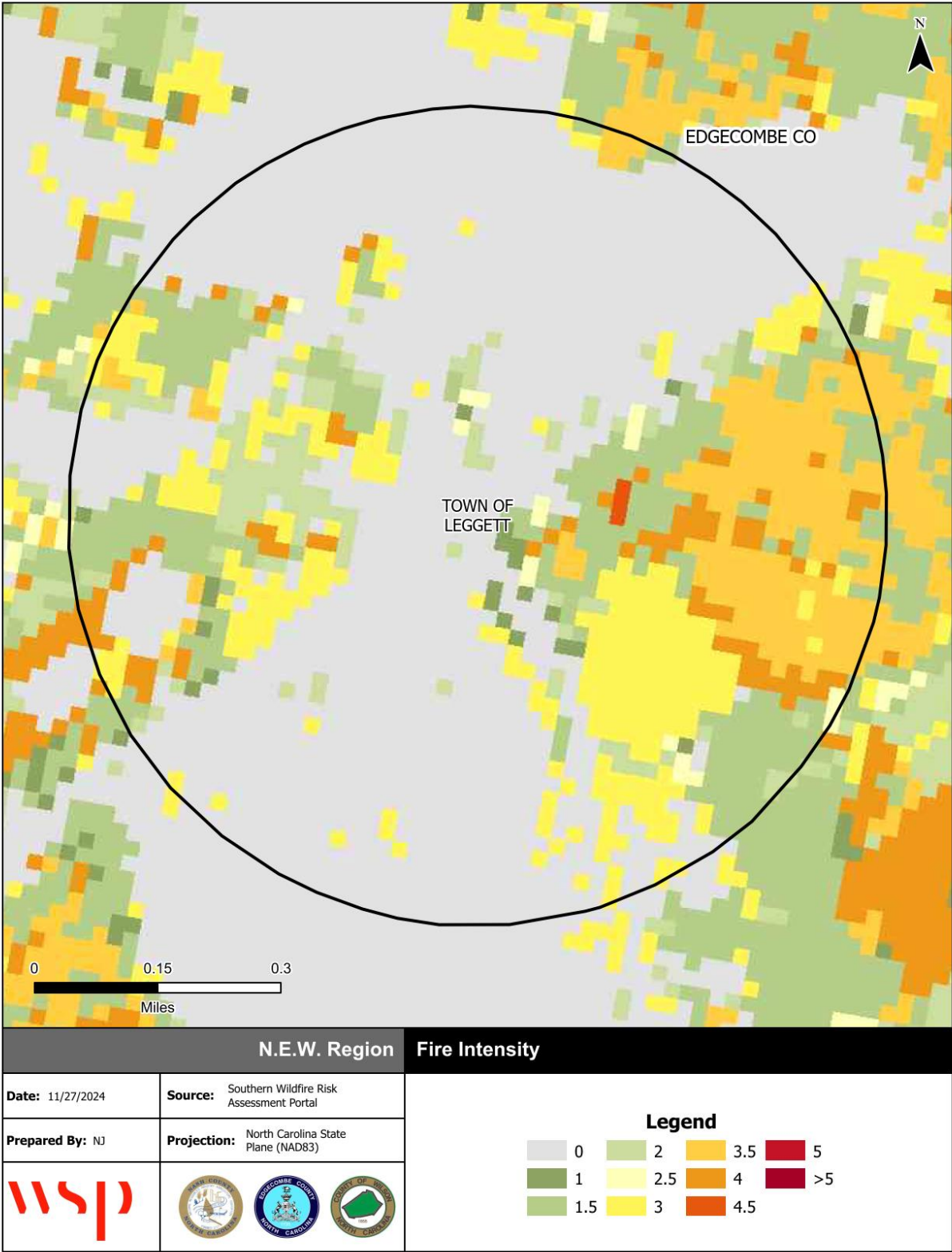
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.34 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Conetoe



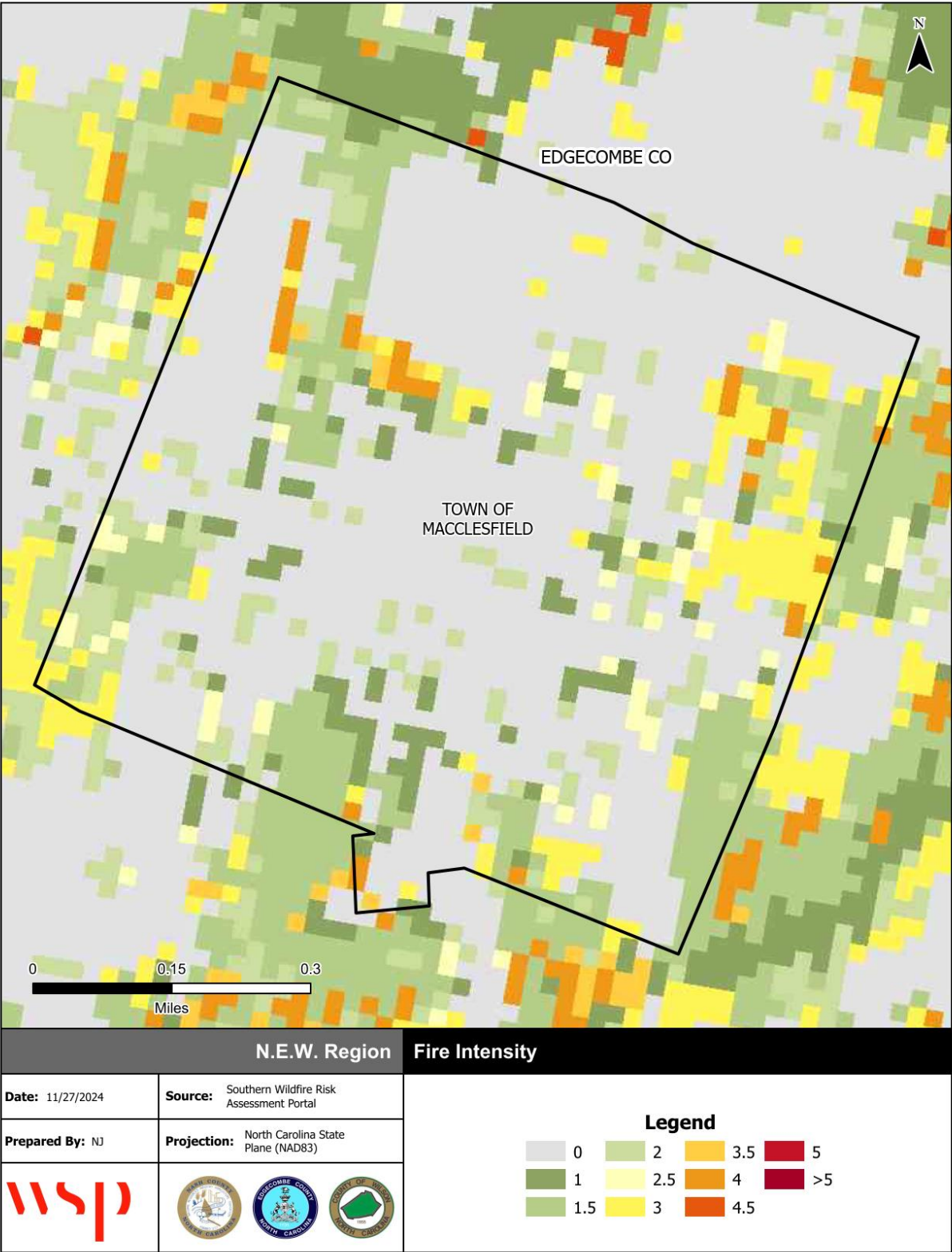
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.35 - Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Leggett



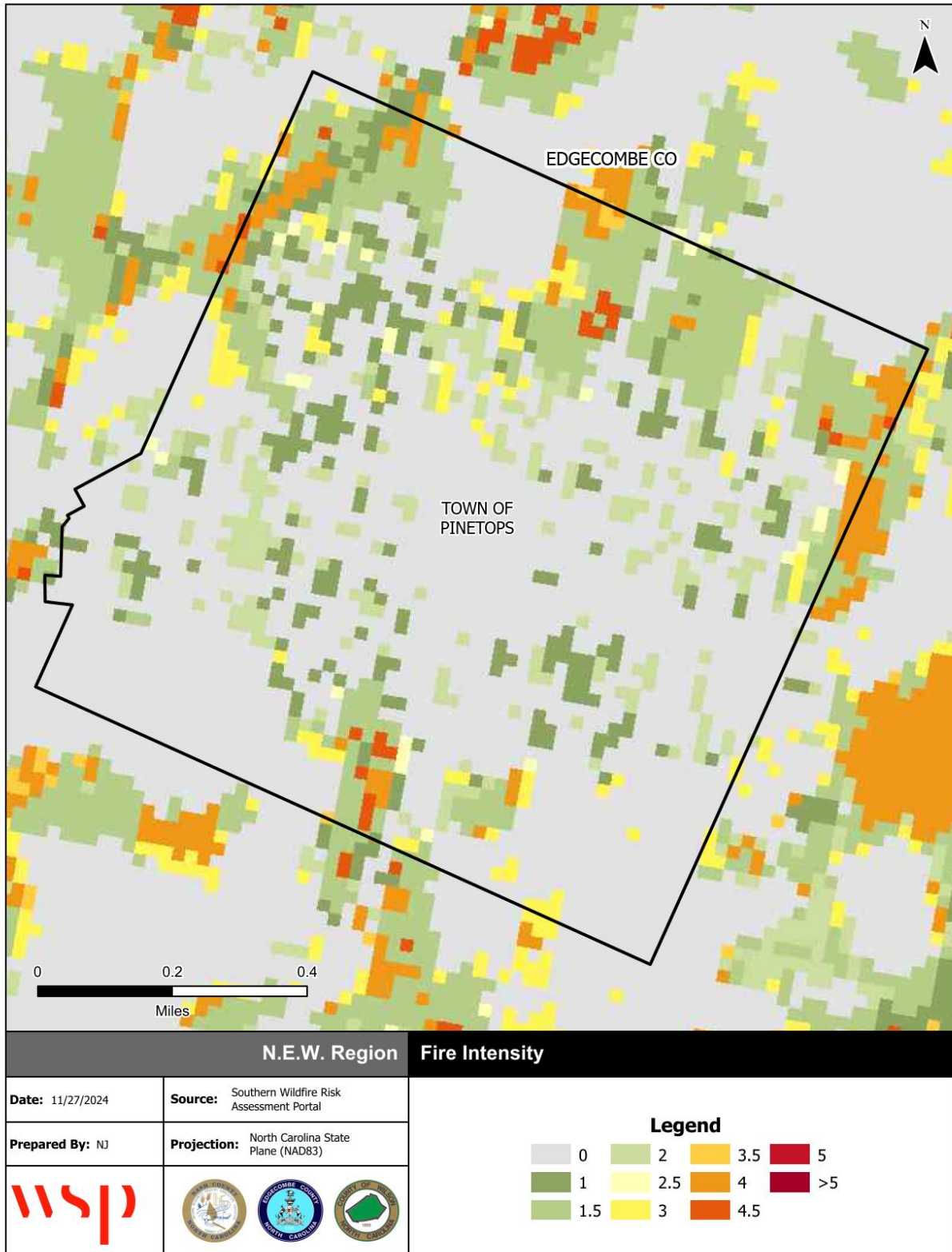
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.36 - Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Macclesfield



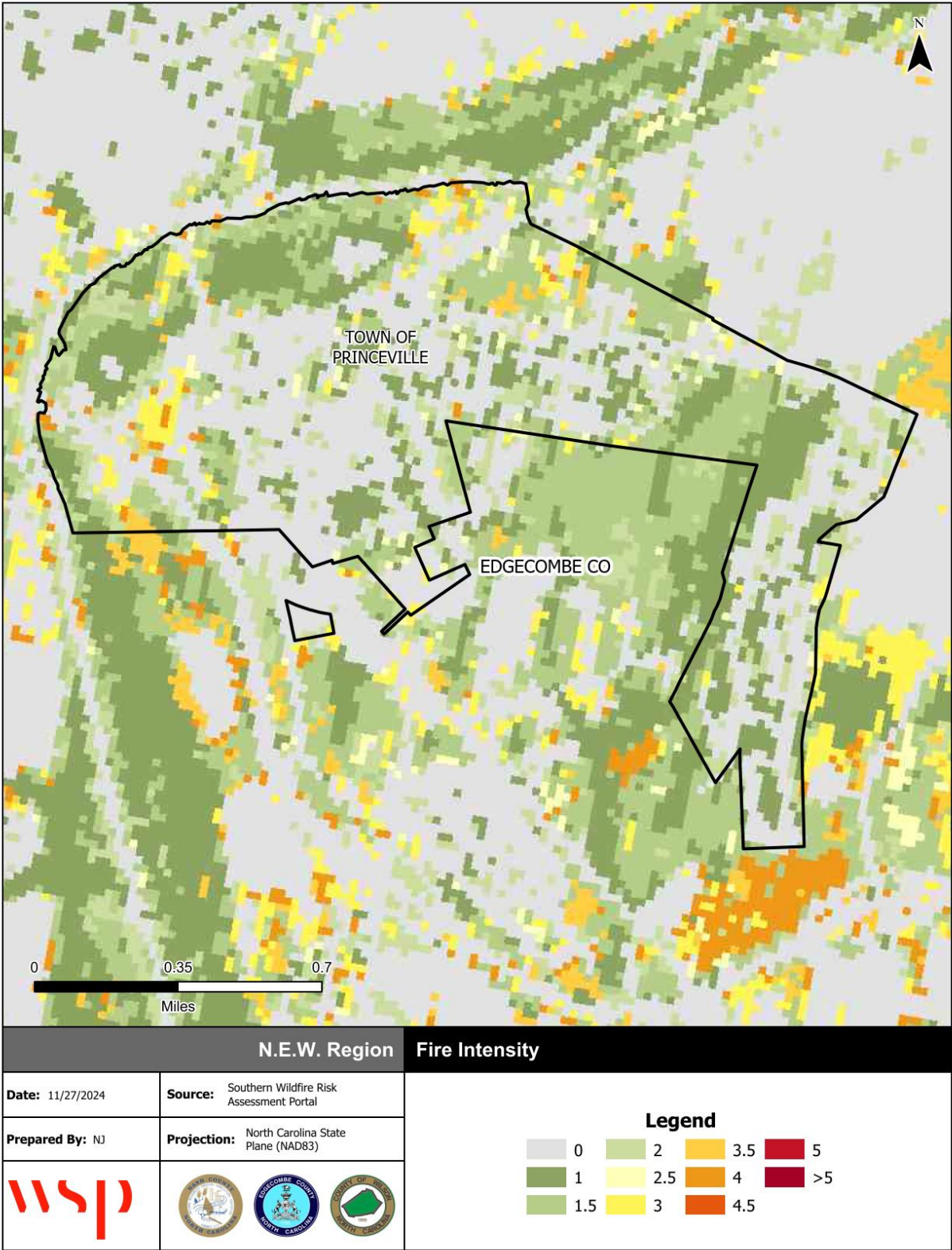
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.37 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Pinetops



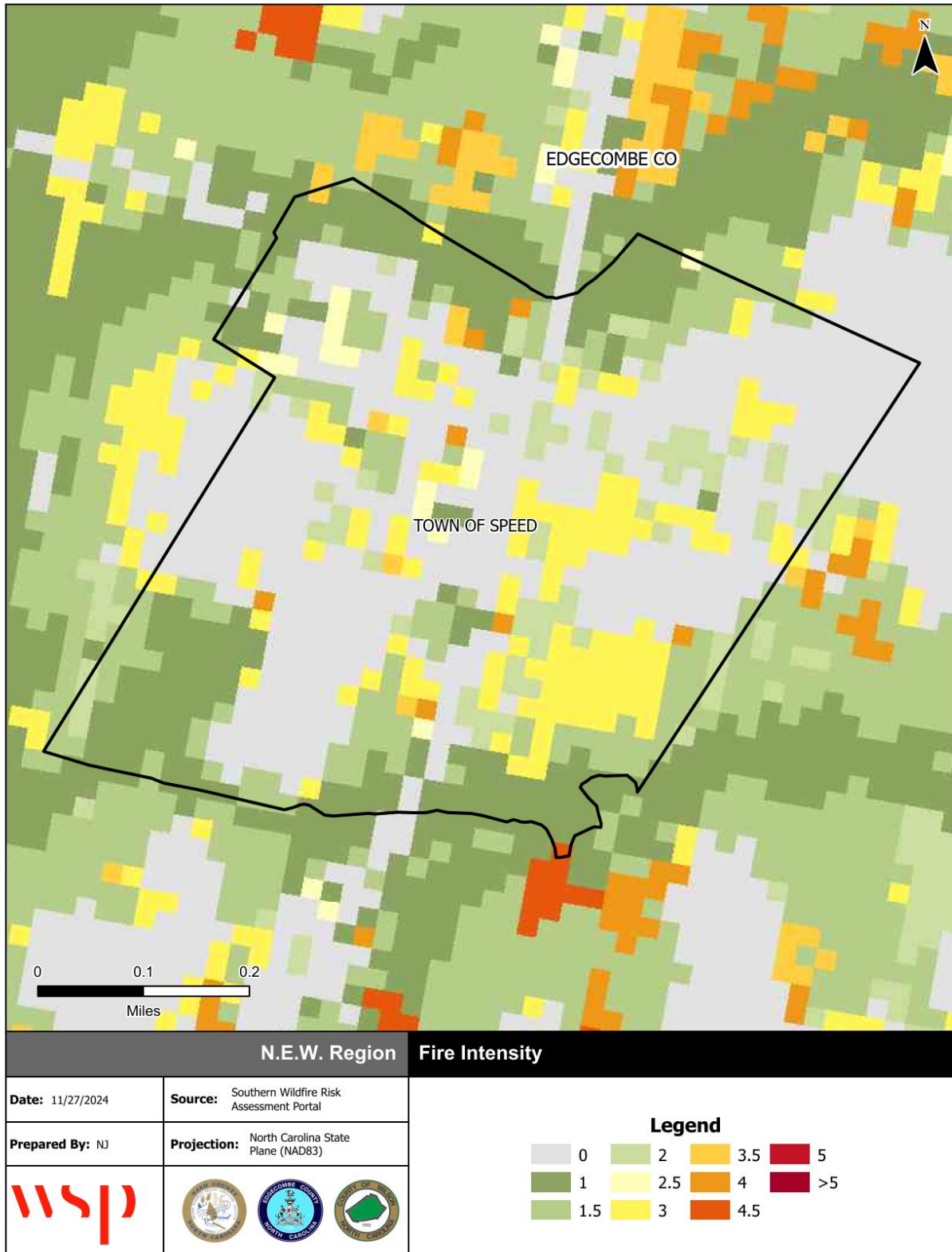
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.38 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Princeville



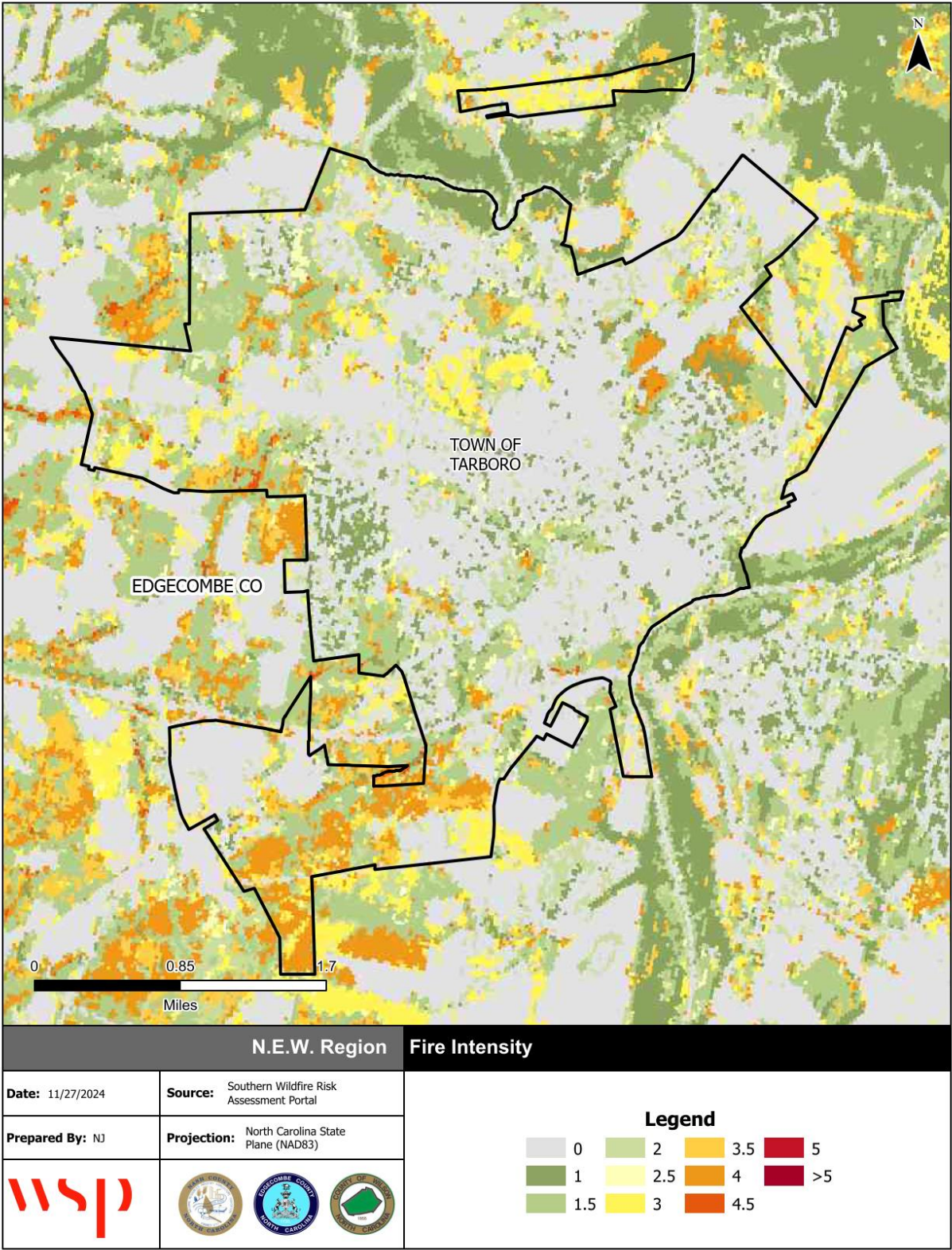
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.39 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Speed



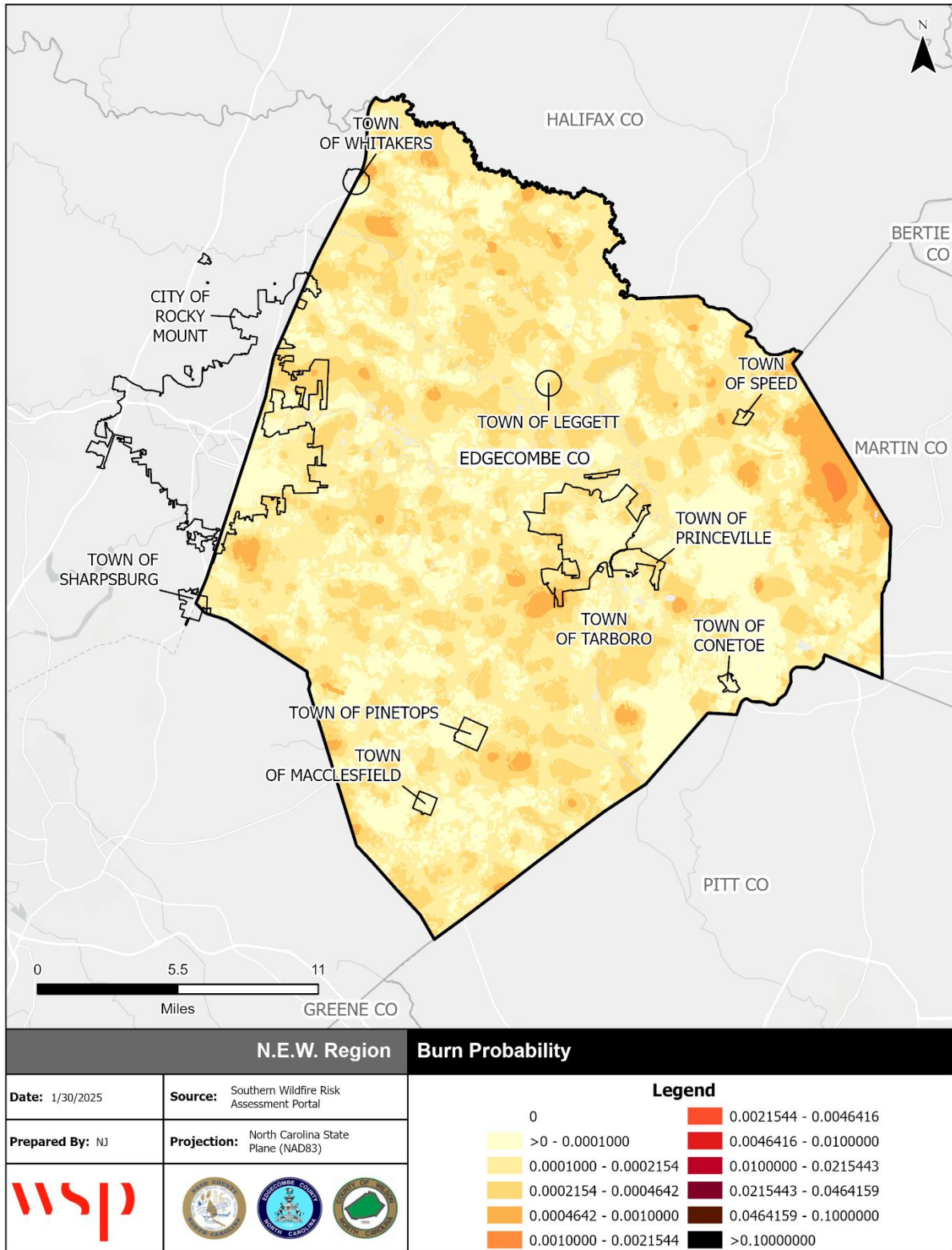
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.40 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Tarboro



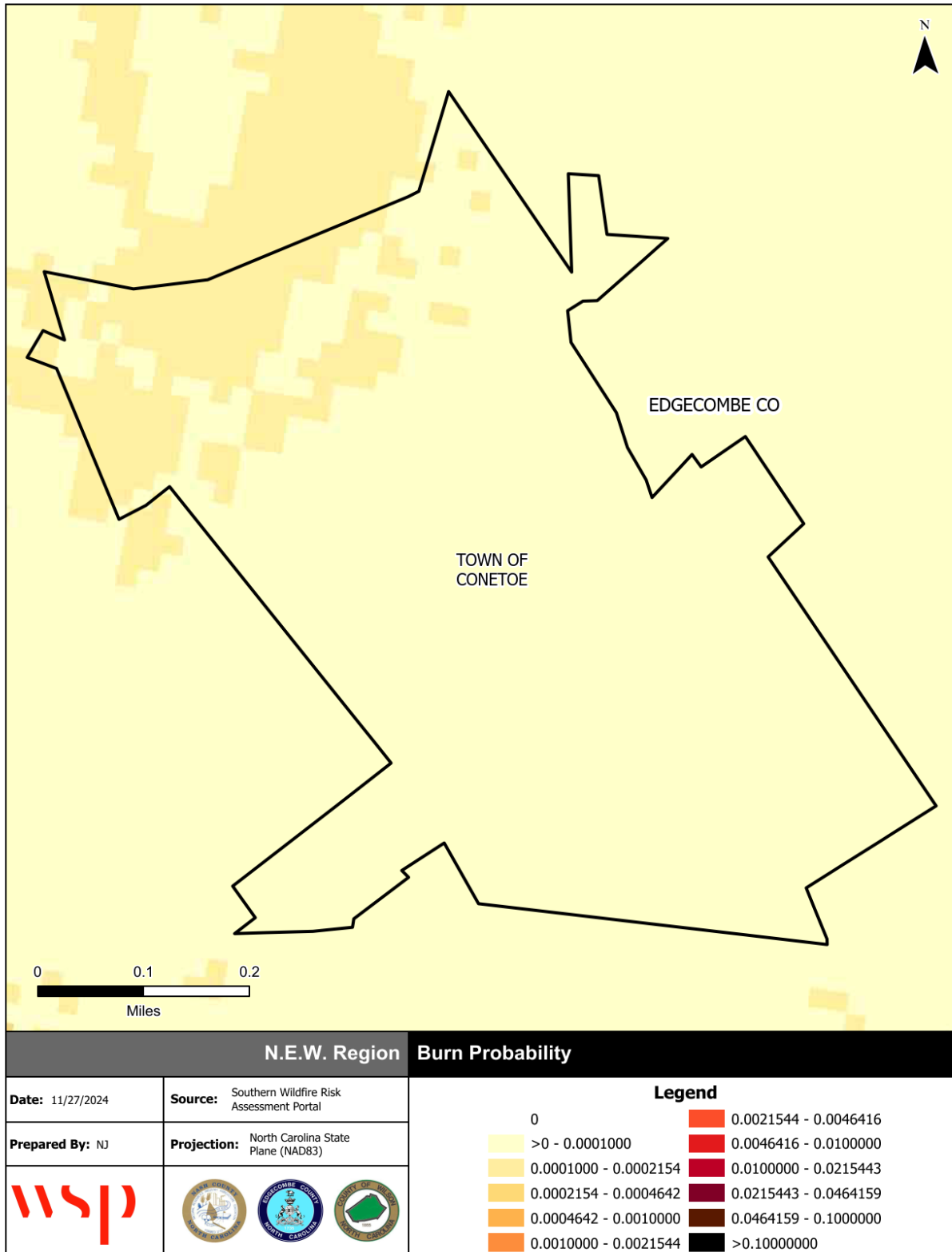
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.41 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Edgecombe County



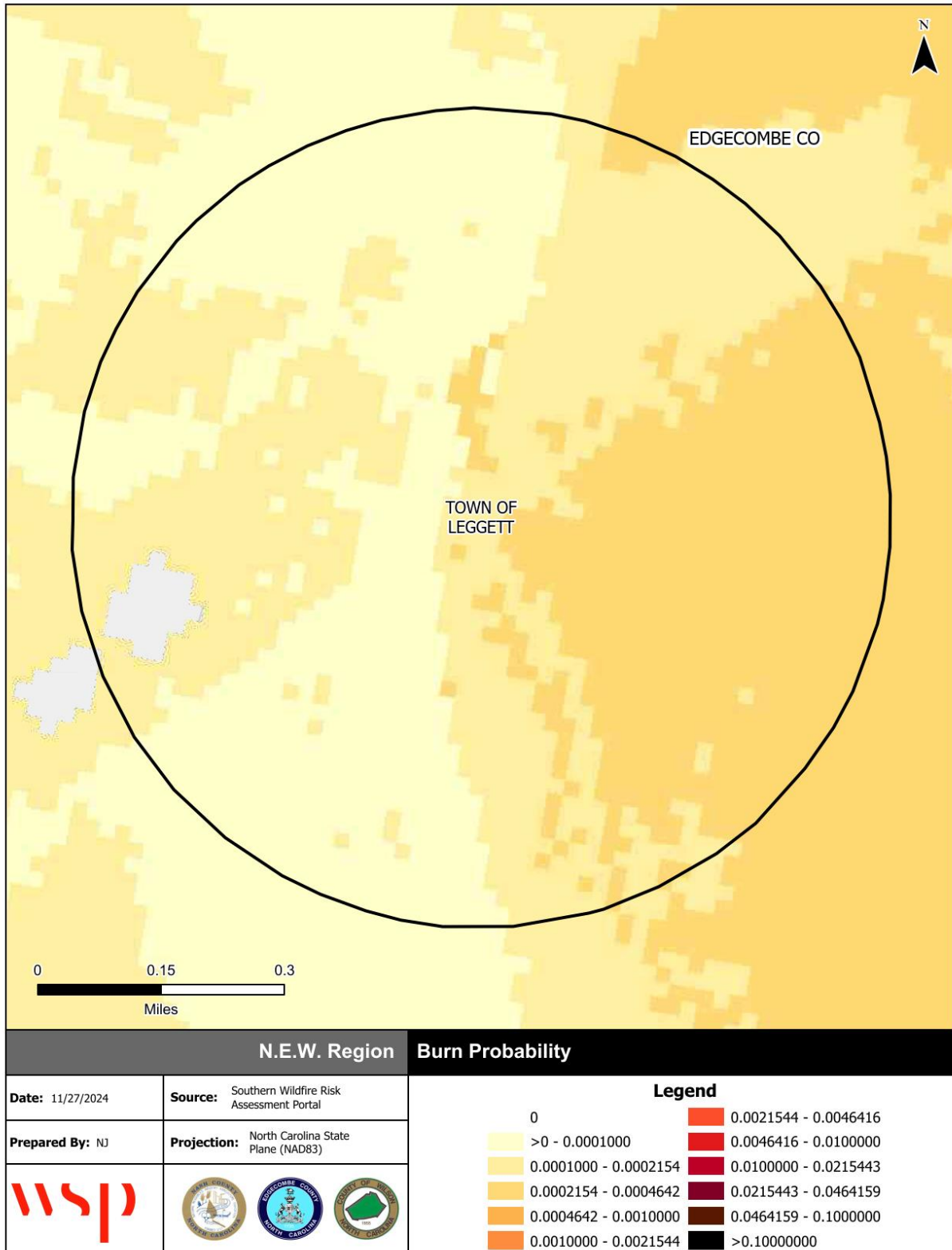
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.42 - Burn Probability, Town of Conetoe



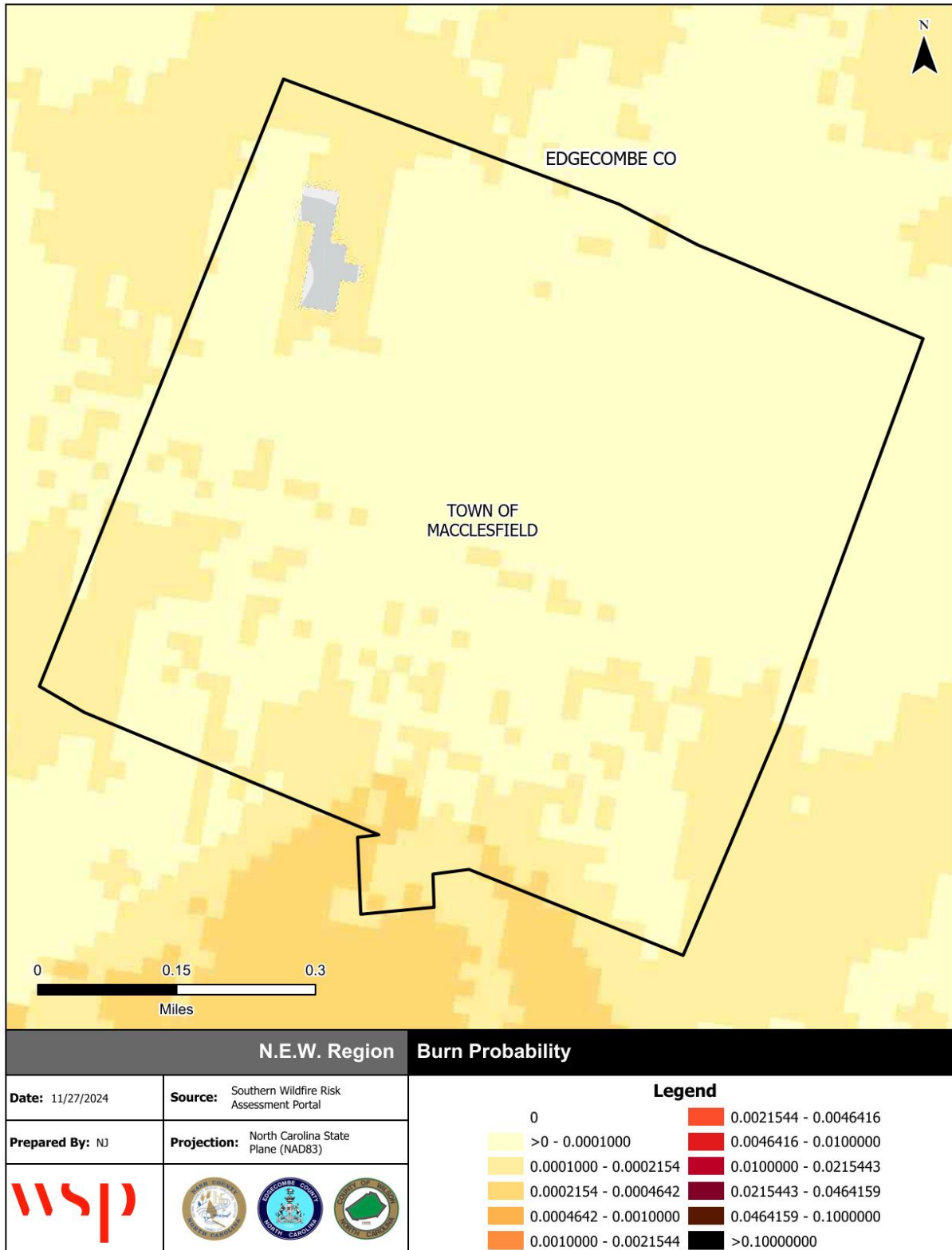
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.43 - Burn Probability, Town of Leggett



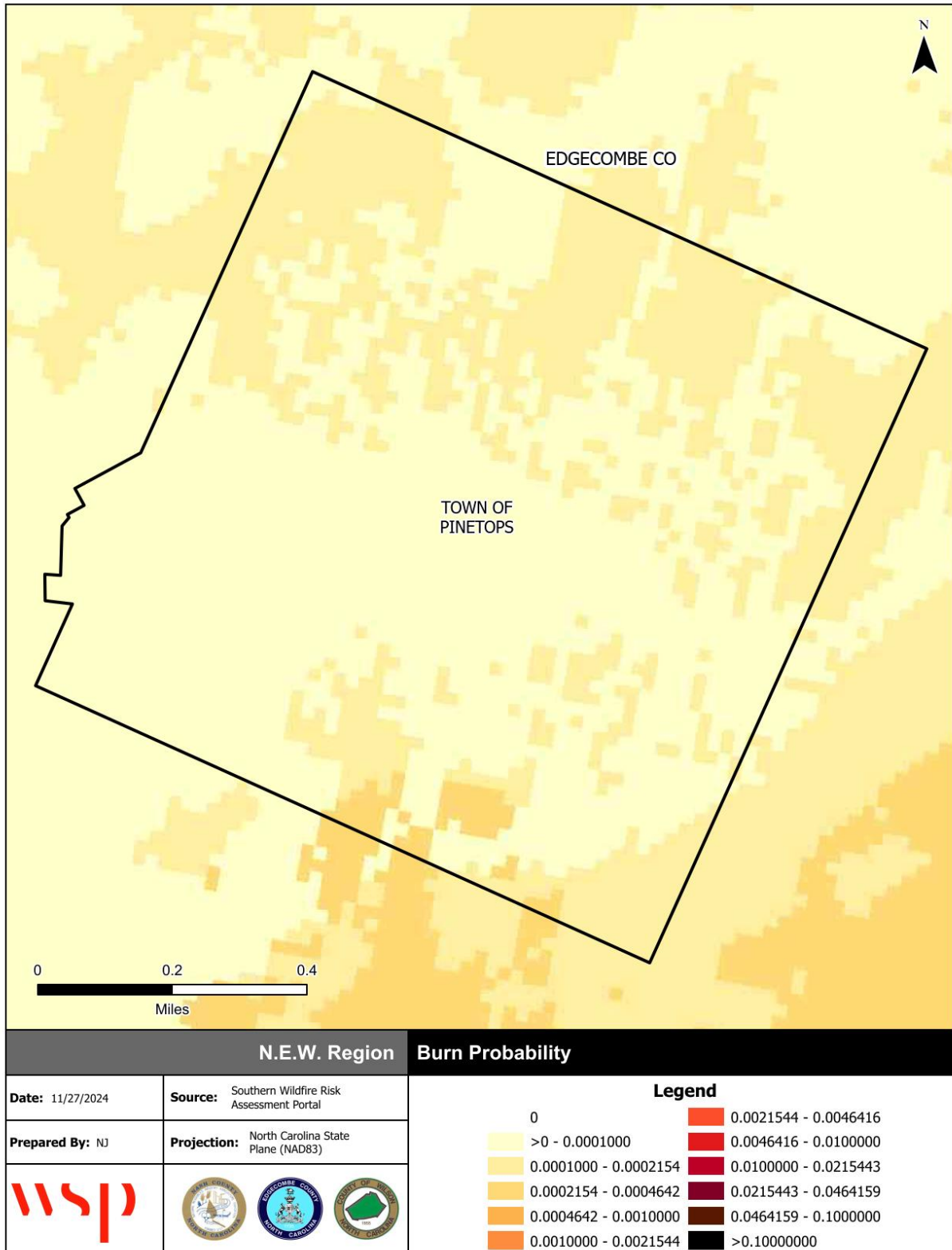
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.44 - Burn Probability, Town of Macclesfield



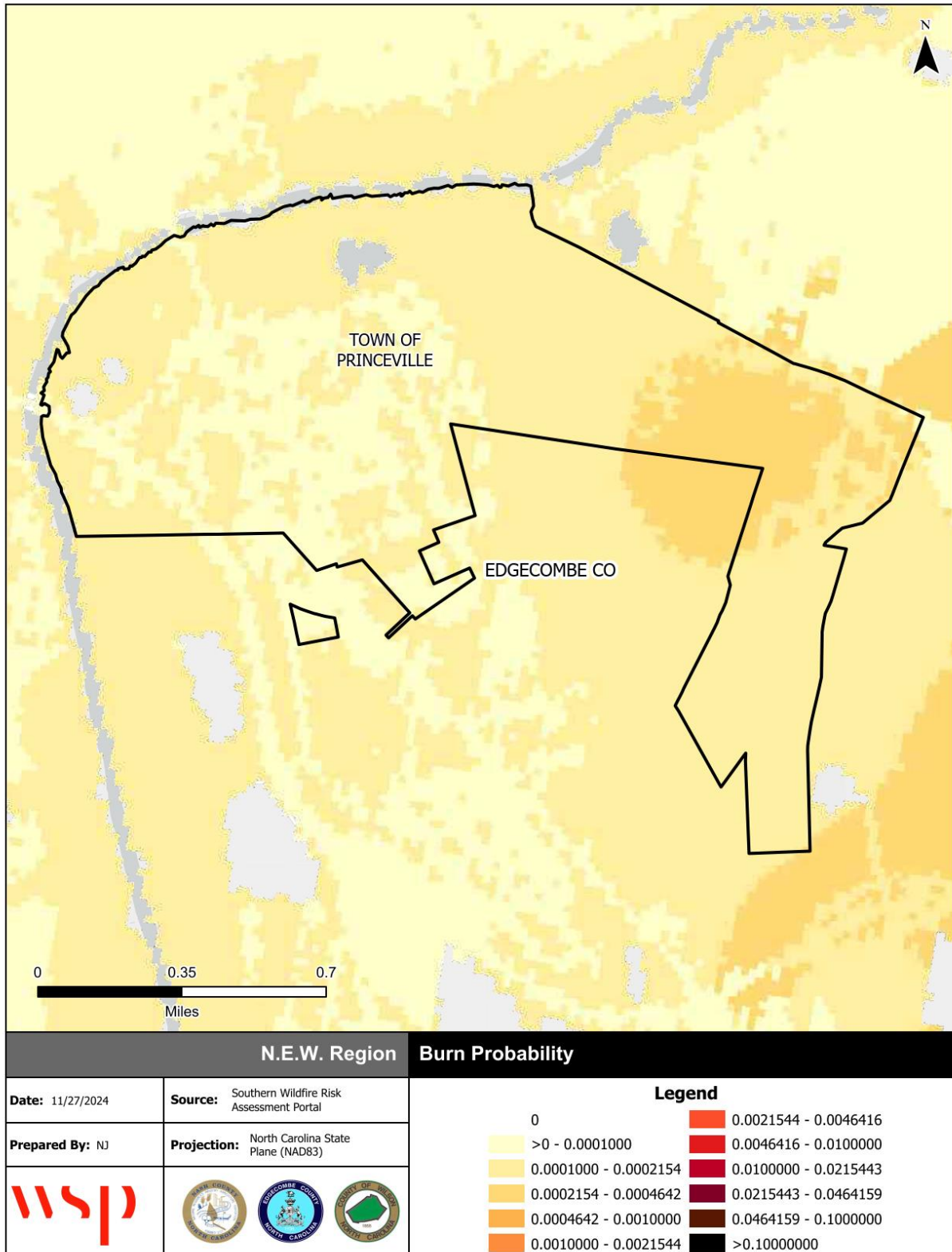
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.45 - Burn Probability, Town of Pinetops



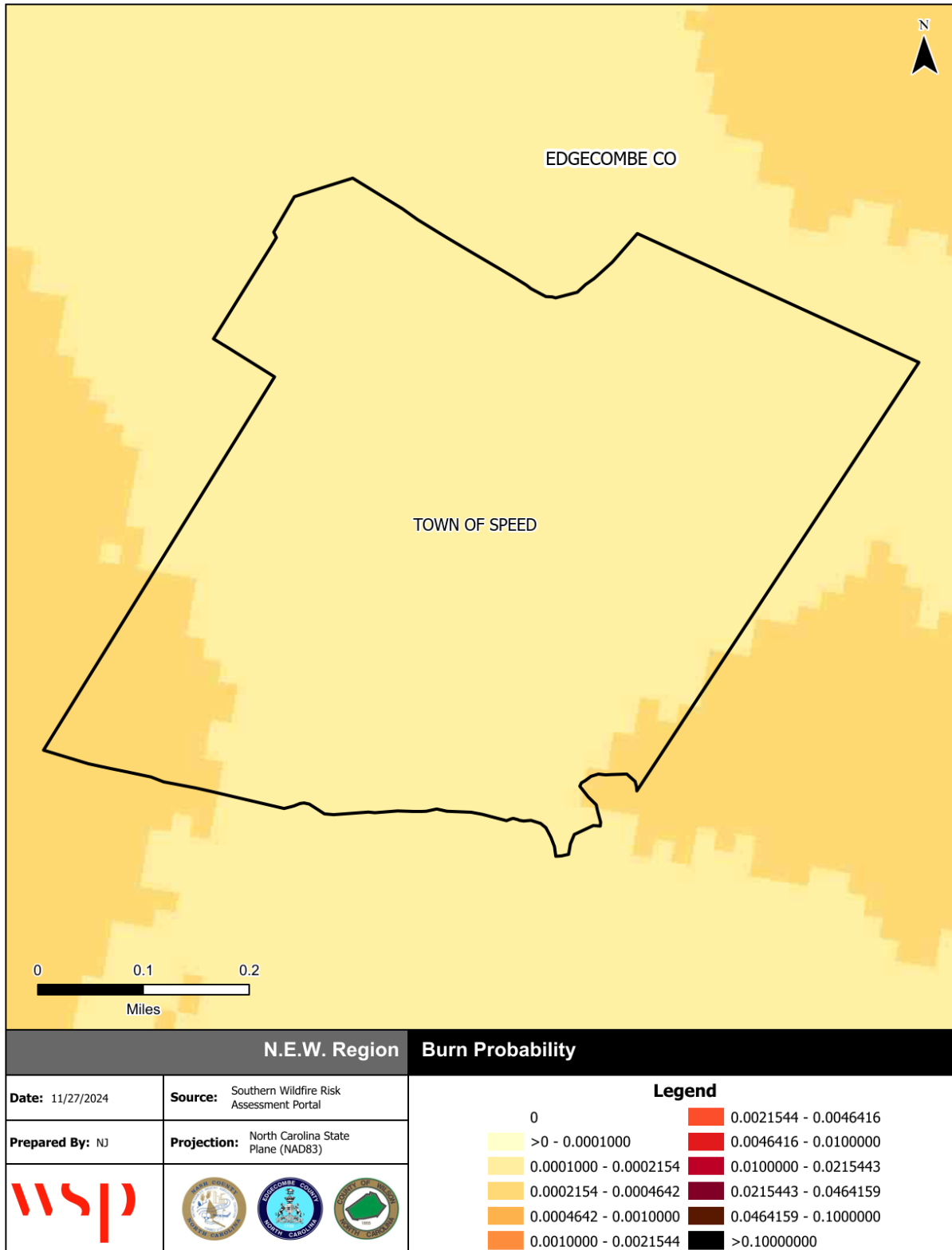
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.46 - Burn Probability, Town of Princeville



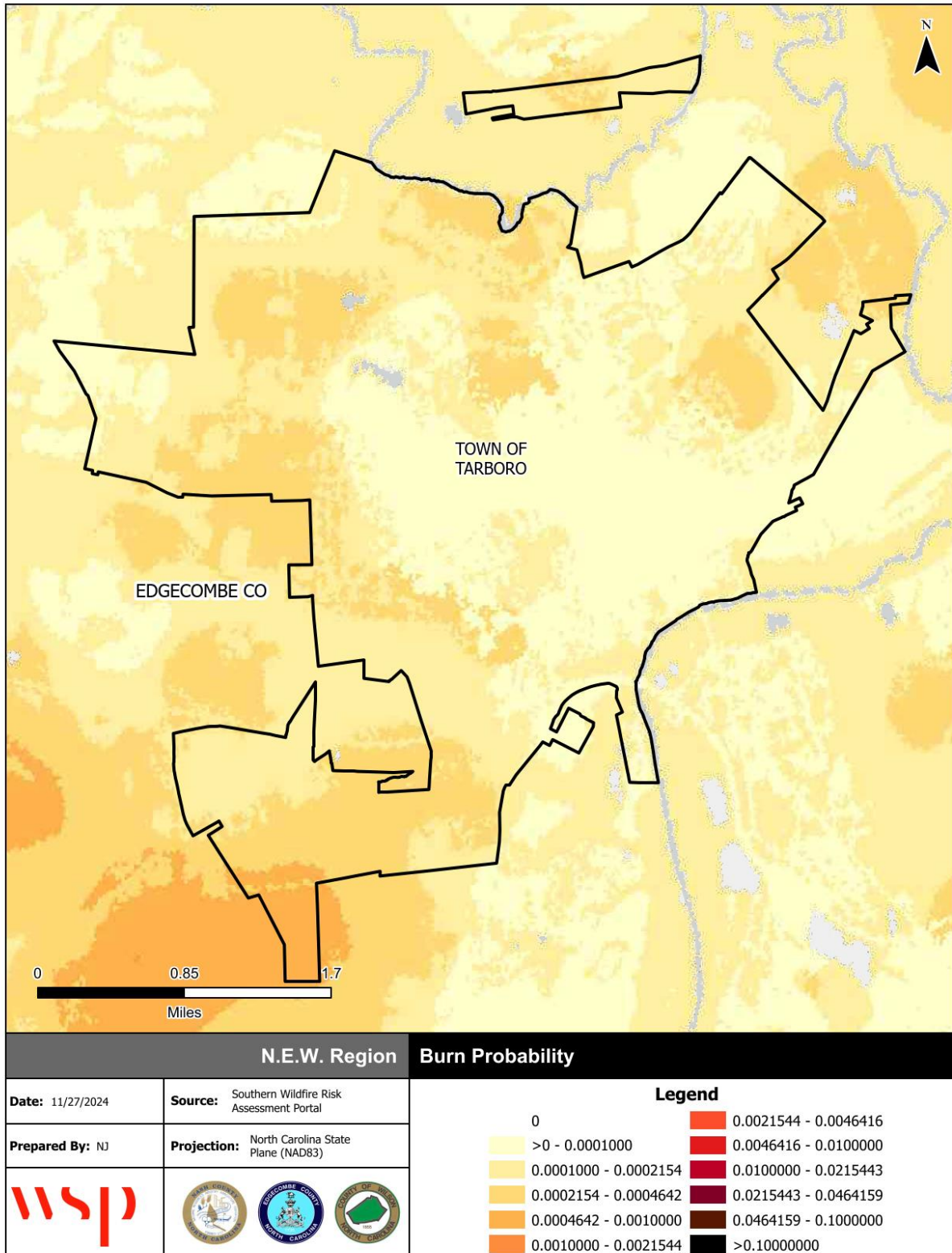
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.47 - Burn Probability, Town of Speed



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.48 - Burn Probability, Town of Tarboro



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

B.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table B.28 – Mitigation Action Plan, Edgecombe County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Improve enforcement of NC Building Codes to regulate tie downs for mobile homes. Building inspectors can withhold Certificate of Occupancy to enforce codes for new residences but will seek additional enforcement options for existing residences.	Edgecombe County	Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Flooding, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	Medium	County Building Inspections	Local	2025-2030	Carry Forward	No updates to report. County will continue to enforce building codes and seek additional enforcement methods.
P-2	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Wildfire	3.3	Medium	CC/CM	N/A	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Place generators at critical facilities (structural)	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	County EM	County, State	2030	Carry Forward	We have added to our generator inventory, Working with schools for hook ups at schools.
PP-2	Pursue the acquisition and/or elevation of high-risk flood prone properties.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Maintain Army Corp of Engineers Dikes	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding	3.3	High	County EM	County	2025-2030	Carry Forward	Do inspections and upgrades as funding is available.
SP-2	Maintain all dams and dikes	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure	3.3	High	County Maintenance Dept.	Local	2025-2030	Carry Forward	This is an ongoing effort

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
SP-3	Implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding.	Edgecombe County, Conetoe, Leggett, Macclesfield, Pinetops, Princeville, Rocky Mount, Speed, Tarboro, Whitakers	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	High	County EMS, County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Local, NCEM, FEMA	2030	New	
Emergency Services										
ES-2	Improve Tarboro & Edgecombe 911 Centers backup	Edgecombe County, Tarboro	All Hazards	2.2	High	County EM	Federal, State	2030	Carry Forward	Still working on this project.
ES-3	Improve County bridges and road drainage	Edgecombe County	Flooding, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Most have been completed but DOT is still working on a few.
ES-4	ICS Training in EOC operations for all	Edgecombe County	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	County EM	County, State	2030	Carry Forward	This is an ongoing process with new employees coming in. All current EOC staff have training.
Public Education & Awareness										
PEA-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system. Information provided through mailings, social media, and direct in-person outreach.	Edgecombe County	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	County Administration, County EM	Local, State, Federal	2025-2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing process. The County sends information annually in water bill inserts, the Emergency Management Department posts quarterly on their Facebook page, and the Fire Department conducts direct outreach during inspections, trainings, and smoke alarm tests. These outreach methods will be continued.

Table B.29 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Conetoe

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Drought Respond Program (providing steps to help alleviate the effects of a drought on the agriculture community)	Drought	3.3	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Soil & Water Conservation	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities (structural)	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Still add new people as they move in.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-3	Obtain FEMA and/or other handouts on multiple hazards & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Board	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table B.30 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Leggett

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Seeking funding for implementation
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve county bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornado & Thunderstorm, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	DOT is still working on multiple areas.
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for Code Red and/or the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town continues to encourage CodeRed sign ups.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Cooperative Extension	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table B.31 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Macclesfield

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Drought Response Program (providing steps to help alleviate the effects of a drought on the agriculture community)	Drought	3.3	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Soil & Water Conservation	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing process
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Clerk	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	On Going with new info

Table B.32 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinetops

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve county bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornado, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.4	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will support NCDOT implementation
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for the county's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration or Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Still adding on new people as they move in.
ES-3	Cooling Stations Shelters with A/C (Office of Aging currently has a fan program)	Excessive Heat	3.3	Medium	Staff/Volunteers	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA hazard mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table B.33 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Princeville

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; includes findings that will be presented to the elected governing Board	All Hazards	3.3	High	Edgecombe County EM, Town Administration, Town Manager, Town Council	State, Federal, Local, Grant funds	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improve County bridges and roads drainage	Flooding, Tornadoes & Thunderstorm, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Severe Winter Weather	3.3	High	NCDOT	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will support NCDOT implementation
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table B.34 – Mitigation Action Plan, City of Rocky Mount

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Maintain FEMA flood hazard map	Flooding	2.1	High	Planning Department	Local, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Continue to provide public access to maps and participate in CRS program.
P-2	Maintain and update City Codes, Plans, and Ordinances	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning and Inspections	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Perpetual analysis of development patterns is expected with subsequent updates to ordinances and plans to be carried out accordingly.
P-3	Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan	All Hazards	2.2	High	Fire Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Property Protection									
PP-1	Conduct an internal review and prepare a report regarding critical facilities that: evaluates all critical facilities for possible improvements to reduce their exposure to natural hazards; includes findings that will be presented to the elected governing Board	All Hazards	3.3	High	City Administration, City Manager, City Council	State, Federal, Local, Grants	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Evaluate city-maintained bridges and culverts for elevation or capacity improvements	Flooding	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Existing bridges and culverts are inspected biannually; improvements made as needed.
SP-2	Work with NCDOT to improve bridges, bridge approaches, and culverts/drainage on NCDOT maintained roads	Flooding	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local, NCDOT	2030	Carry Forward	Action recategorized. Analyzed biannually as part of basin master planning.
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Continue to be a certified "Storm Ready Community"	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Fire Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Storm Ready status maintained
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for "Code Red" and/or the County's emergency warning notification systems	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Mayor, City Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	City continues to promote sign ups for CodeRed.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Insert floodplain awareness brochure in utility bill annually	Flooding	1.1	High	Planning Department & Public Affairs	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Recurring inserts in utility bills planned on an annual basis.
PEA-2	Provide information on the City's website about flood hazards	Flooding	1.2	High	Planning Department	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Commitment to permanently updating flood hazard information on the City's website
PEA-3	Partner with local broadcast media to disseminate information on hazard risk and mitigation options to reduce risk.	All Hazards	1.2	Low	Public Affairs	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Rolling agreements with local broadcast media are in place to ensure information reaches public in a timely manner.

Table B.35 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Speed

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Local, Grant funds	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to seek funding
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Improving County bridges and roads drainage	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Council	State, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Implementation led by NCDOT
ES-2	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town continues to promote sign ups for County emergency notification system.
ES-3	Emergency Animal Shelter	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Looking for a permanent shelter option.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Council	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Ongoing with new info

Table B.36 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Tarboro

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Place generators at critical facilities	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	County EM	County, State, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	Targeting critical facilities that serve as shelters
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Inspect storm sewer system to see if functioning properly and implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding risk	Flooding	2.2	High	Public Works	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action revised. No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Coordinate an emergency response training/exercise with the County, State, and Federal Emergency Agencies	All Hazards	2.2	Medium	Fire, Police, County Emergency Services	State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Place information concerning hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness on the Town Website	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Planning & Inspections	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Expanded from information on cooling stations and the elderly fan distribution program to include all hazards

Table B.37 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Whitakers

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Work with NCDOT & RPO to identify long term solutions to localized flooding on US 301 with implementation strategy	Flooding	3.4	High	RPO, Town Board, NCDOT	Local, NCDOT	2030	Carry Forward	Identified solution with NCDOT but implementation is still not complete
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator to provide emergency power for Town Hall/Police Station (critical facilities) which was built for a quick connect	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Grant Funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to seek funding for implementation.
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Mayor	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Continuing to promote sign ups for County emergency warning system.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Coordinate with Nash and Edgecombe Counties to maintain digital zoning and land use maps	All Hazards	4.1	Medium	Edgecombe County EM, Nash County EM, Town Administration	County	2030	Carry Forward	Town has prepared digital maps. Updates and coordination with the Counties will be ongoing once implemented.
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts on all hazards & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	FEMA, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No changes to report

ANNEX C WILSON COUNTY

C.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Wilson County and the HMPC provided a local inventory of critical facilities and community lifelines, which are a priority for mitigation planning and emergency management. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Table C.1 through Table C.8 provide a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Wilson County. Figure C.1 through Figure C.8 show the locations of all critical facilities in Wilson County.

Table C.9 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Wilson County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table C.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Wilson County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	27	\$1,585,157
Energy	11	\$204,770,461
Food, Hydration, Shelter	130	\$554,739,180
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	8	\$3,885,037
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	25	\$232,386,369
Total	201	\$997,366,204

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, City of Wilson

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	11	\$6,948,765
Energy	8	\$389,906
Food, Hydration, Shelter	82	\$1,318,936,487
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	3	\$5,246,934
Safety and Security	24	\$88,689,116
Transportation	1	\$15,652
Water Systems	75	\$451,639,868
Total	204	\$1,871,866,728

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Black Creek

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	\$12,254,782
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	3	\$1,658,991
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	5	\$13,913,773

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Elm City

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$7,310,256
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$450,849
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	3	\$7,761,105

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.5 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Lucama

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	3	\$1,000,382
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	3	\$1,000,382

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.6 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Saratoga

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$303,207
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$303,207

Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.7 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Sims

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$449,203
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$57,845
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	4	\$452,058
Total	6	\$959,106

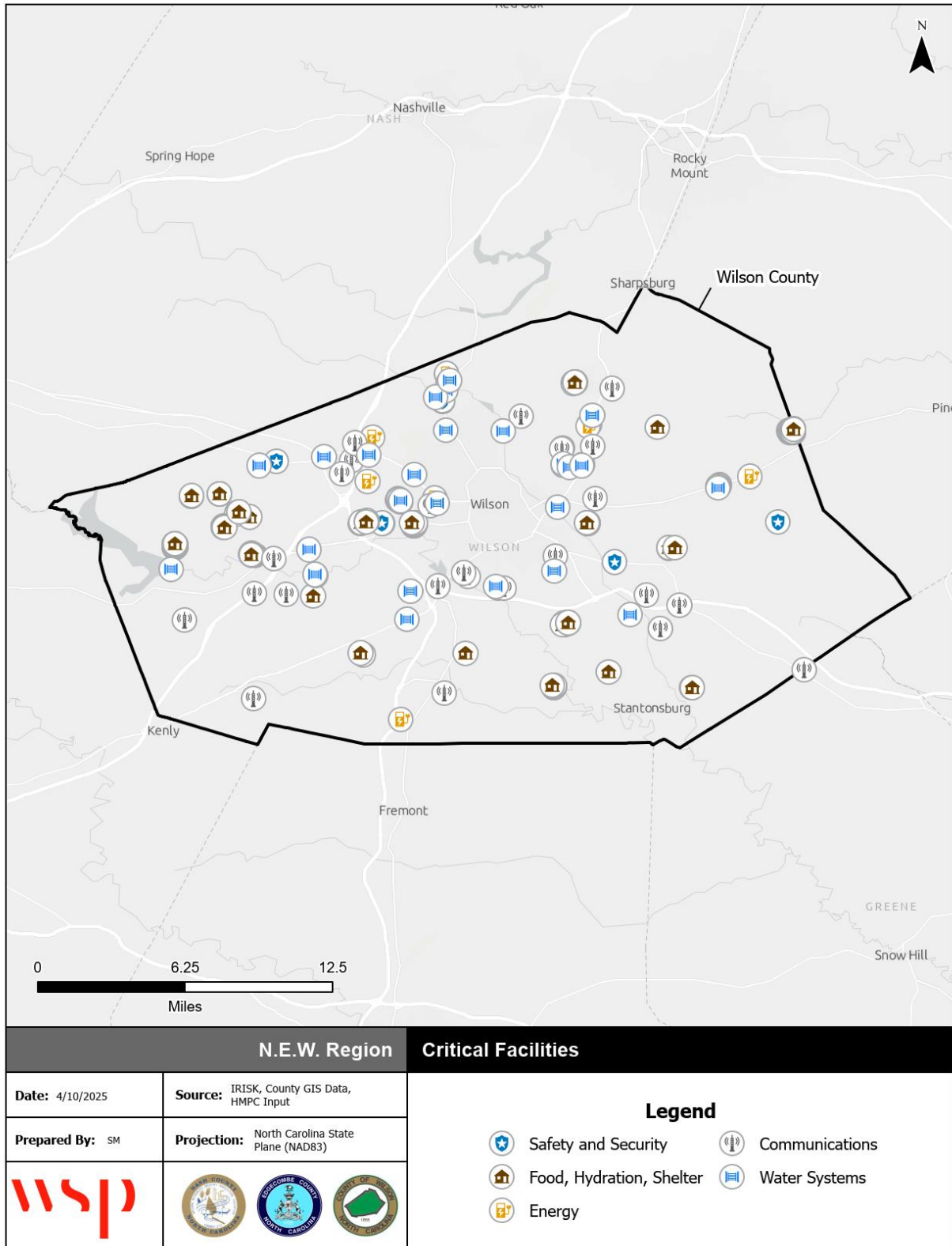
Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Table C.8 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Stantonsburg

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	\$5,017,454
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	2	\$187,552
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	3	\$5,205,006

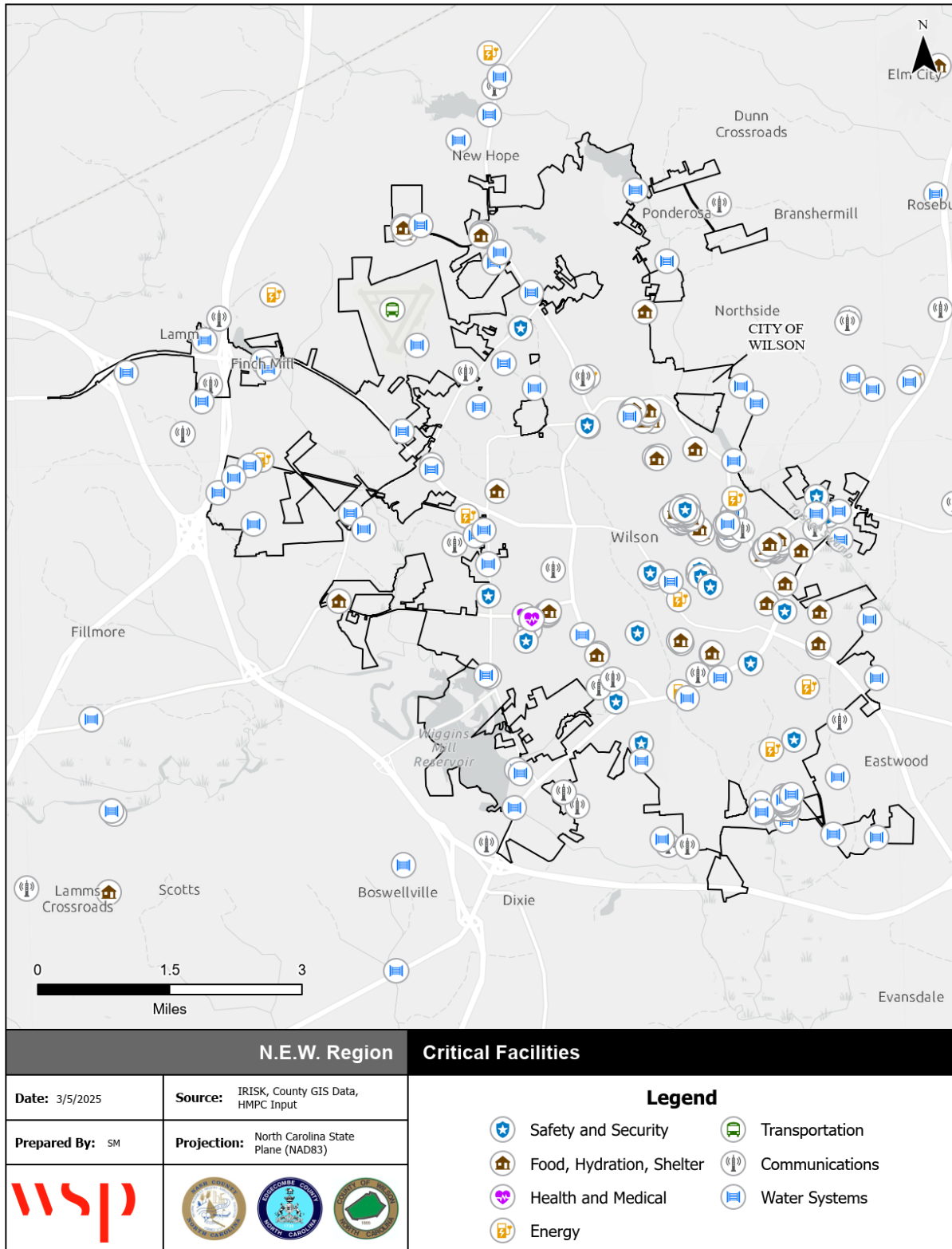
Source: Wilson County, HMPC

Figure C.1 – Critical Facilities, Wilson County



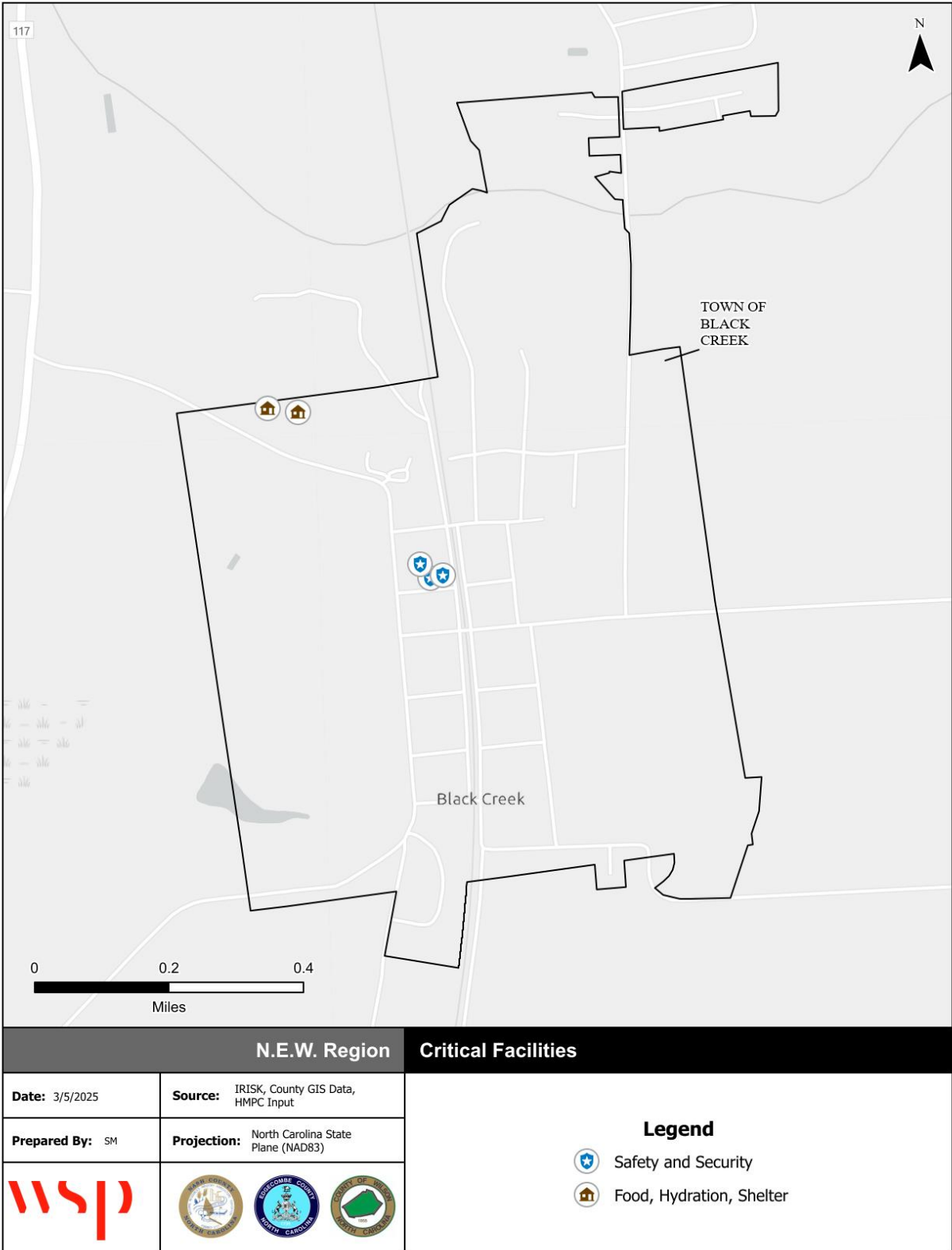
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.2 – Critical Facilities, City of Wilson



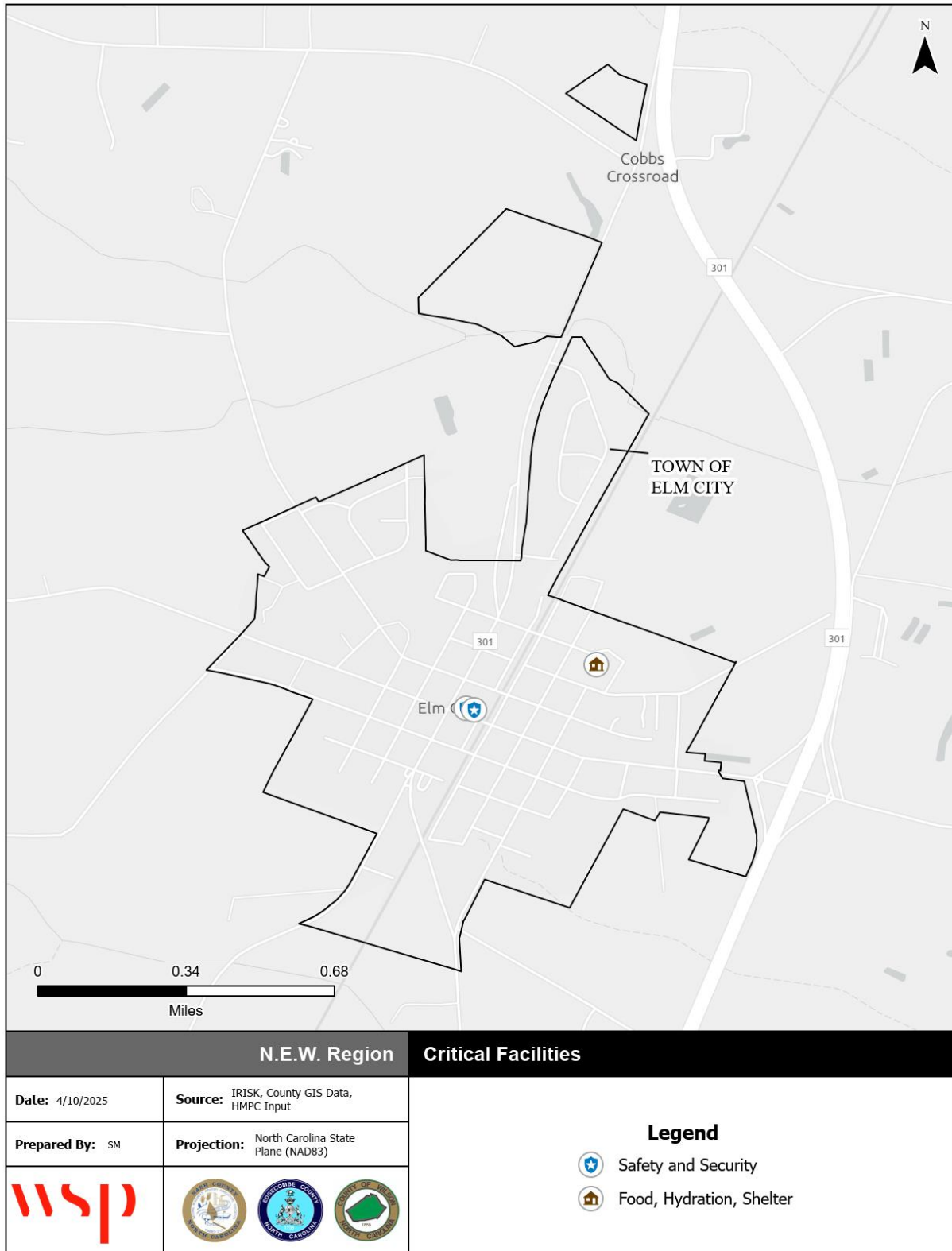
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.3 - Critical Facilities, Town of Black Creek



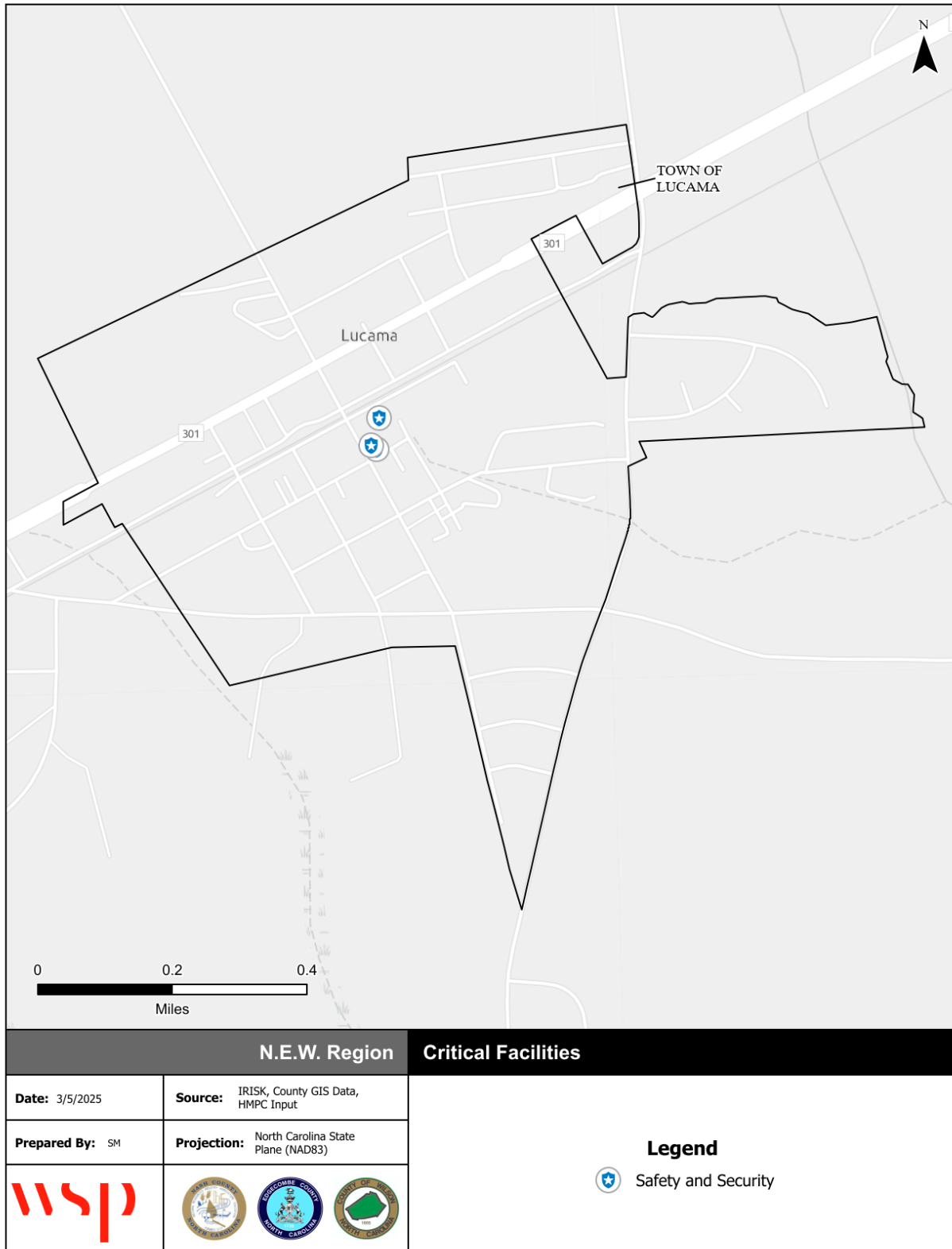
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.4 - Critical Facilities, Town of Elm City



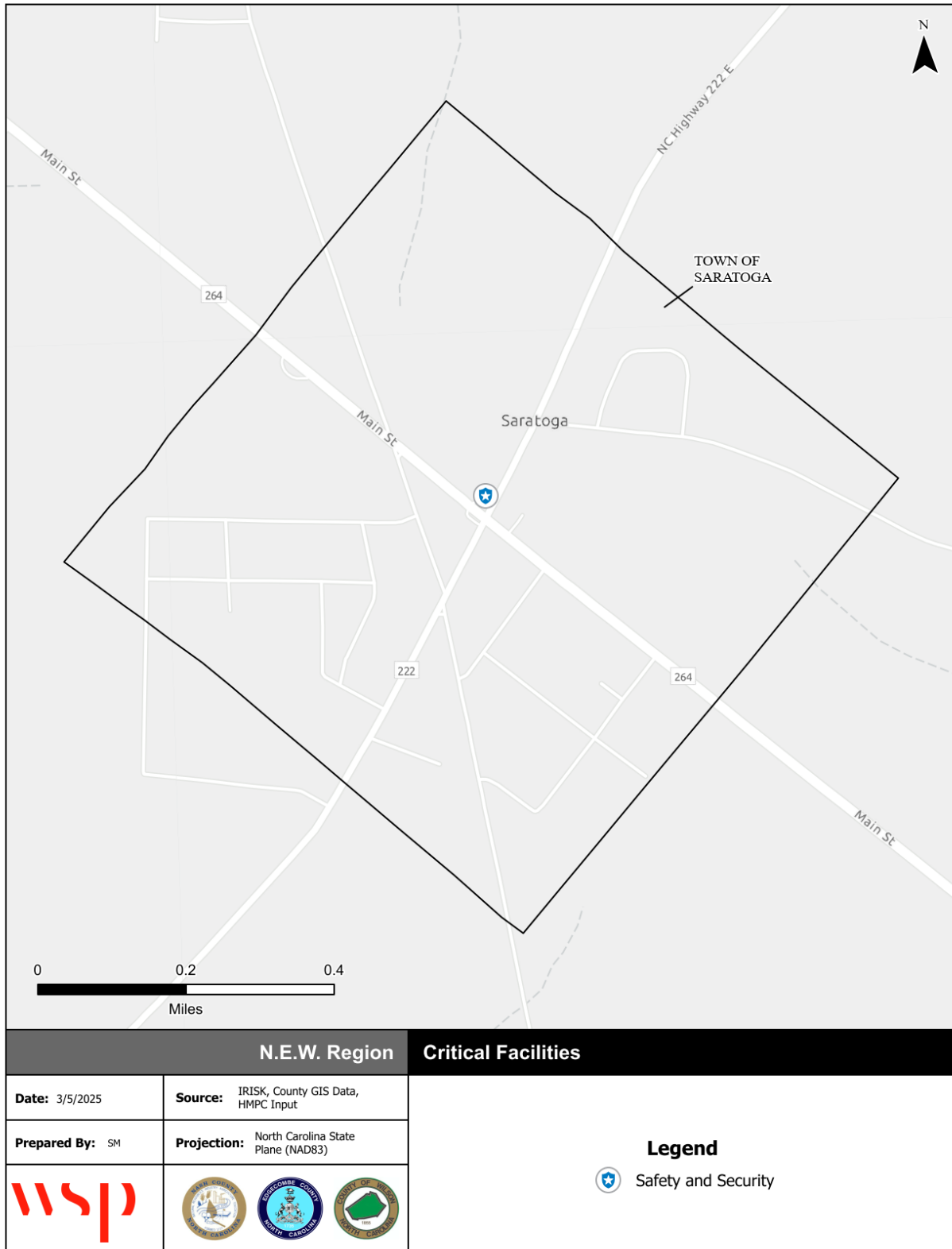
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.5 – Critical Facilities, Town of Lucama



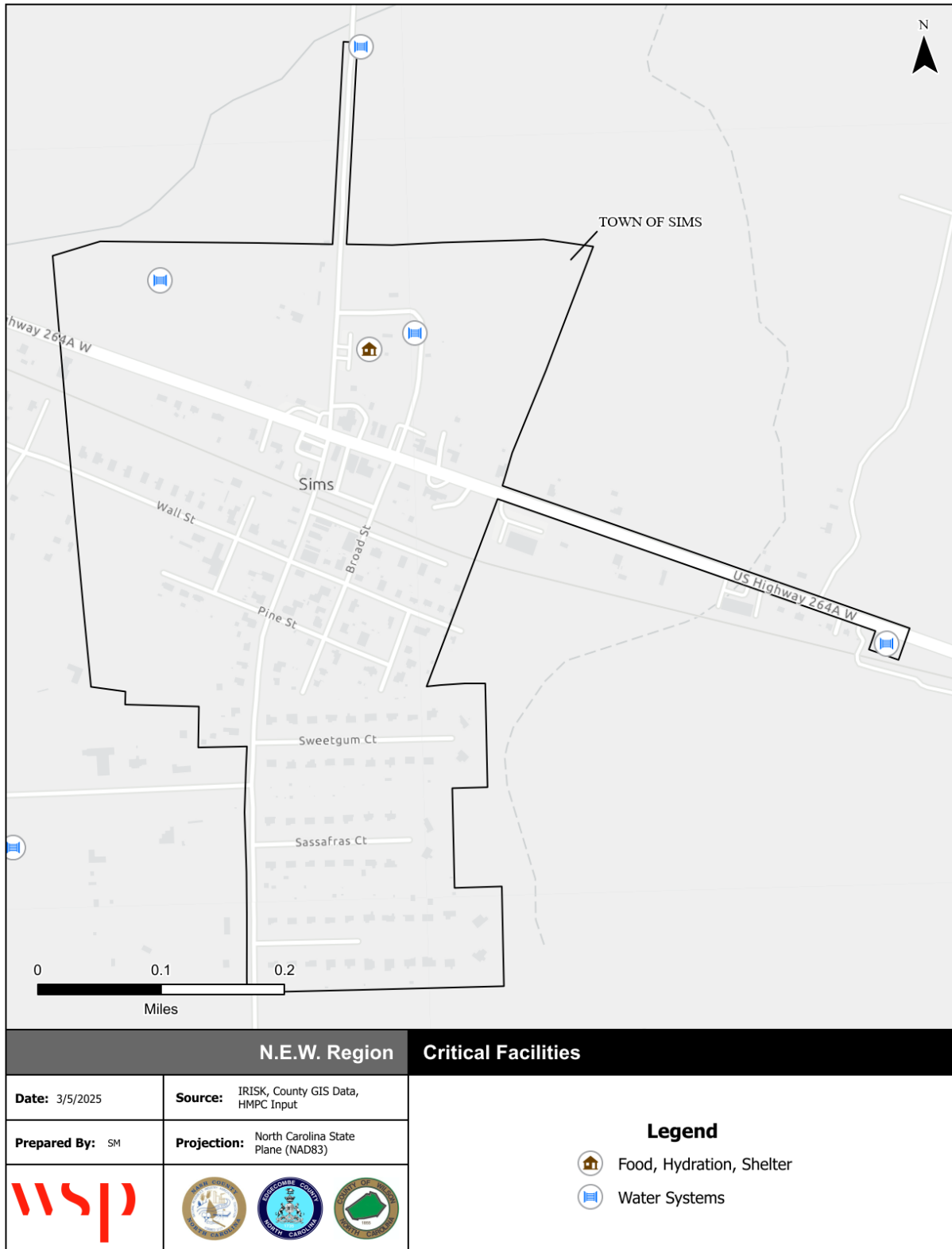
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.6 – Critical Facilities, Town of Saratoga



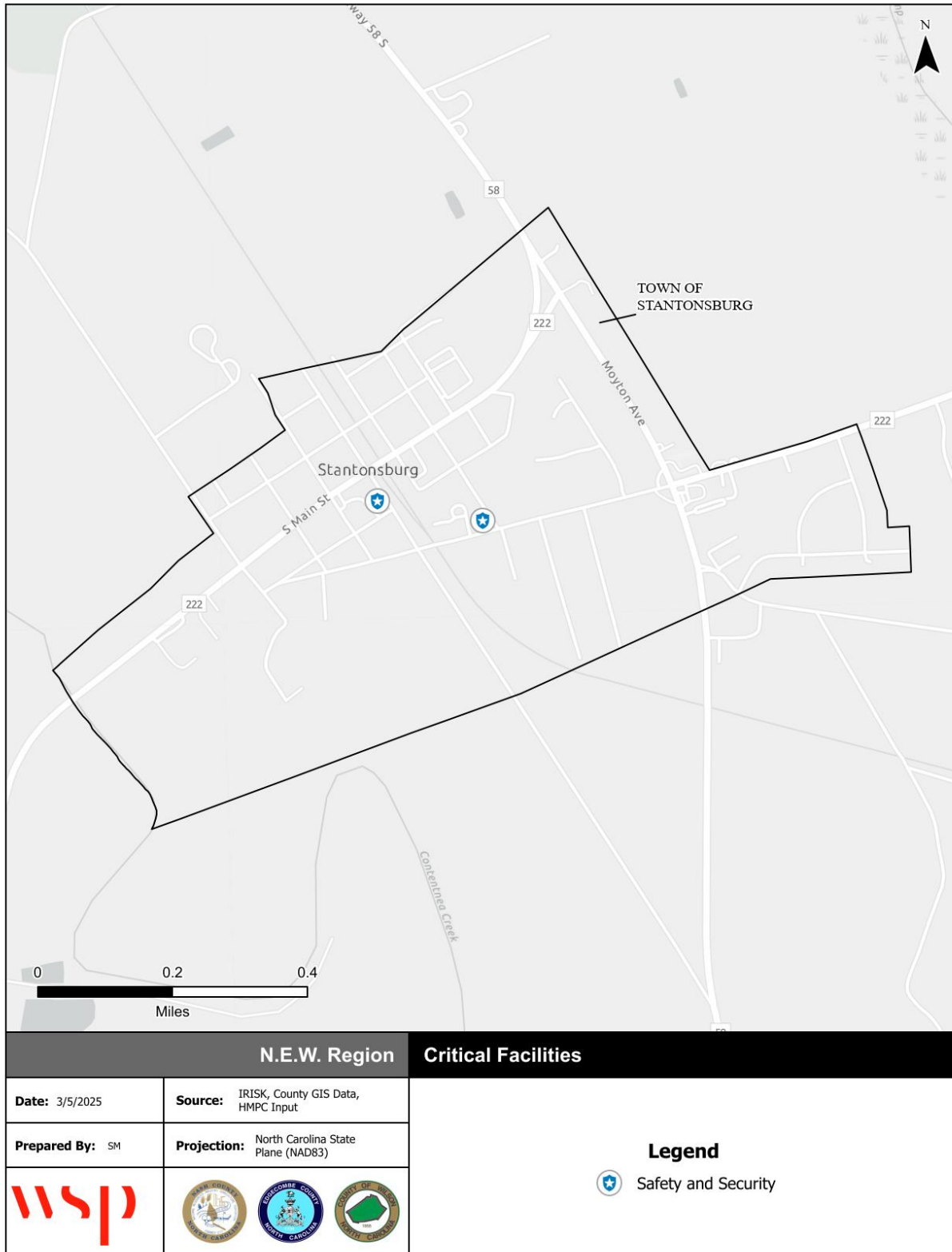
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.7 - Critical Facilities, Town of Sims



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.8 – Critical Facilities, Town of Stantonsburg



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table C.9 – Wilson County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
City of Wilson								
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.704702	-78.033245	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686109	-77.898225	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686462	-77.898248	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686445	-77.898417	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686725	-77.895294	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686746	-77.897688	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687342	-77.89422	\$2,020,396	0.7	AE	Direct Exposure	3
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687622	-77.898753	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.688696	-77.894206	\$243,016	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.705055	-77.927412	\$622,225	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.710718	-77.900034	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.712384	-77.907906	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.712617	-77.907896	\$3,657,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.713028	-77.93077	\$3,657,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.712795	-77.930997	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687879	-77.894271	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.688127	-77.89436	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	DAM	35.712581	-77.907738	\$57,528	22.6	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Government Facility	35.688153	-77.948492	\$5,125,541	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.698056	-77.922559	\$57,528	3.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.709849	-77.952838	\$5,594	1.2	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.706406	-77.914644	\$5,583	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.696496	-77.896417	\$1,702,965	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Communications	Communication Tower	35.688095	-77.935837	\$1,184,244	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.680965	-77.913893	\$248,044	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Treatment Plant	35.682341	-77.954355	\$2,250,197	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.694395	-77.947832	\$1,161	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3.5
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.682237	-77.918929	\$57,528	0.1	AE	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.710051	-77.95341	\$740,965	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.708492	-77.906272	\$176,523	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.705299	-77.913059	\$2,020,396	1.4	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.686243	-77.898709	\$2,250,197	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.693773	-77.947077	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.684629	-77.893816	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686593	-77.894025	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.686648	-77.893584	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.68666	-77.893258	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687326	-77.893258	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687418	-77.893848	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.687941	-77.893952	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.68813	-77.89365	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.688226	-77.894055	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.688684	-77.893308	\$4,171,873	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.713004	-77.886373	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.659879	-77.874592	\$43,315	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.700733	-77.882484	\$498,119	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.697949	-77.89175	\$852,740	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.682233	-77.884394	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.691615	-77.883169	\$852,740	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Transportation	Airport	35.762663	-77.996625	\$15,652	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.770556	-77.97018	\$16,186,215	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.751139	-78.01317	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.741316	-78.006337	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.745609	-77.999859	\$2,020,396	1.3	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.761397	-77.995523	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.766428	-78.008218	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	4
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.761455	-78.024156	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.756409	-78.009142	\$2,020,396	0.3	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.764609	-77.965377	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.750541	-77.968886	\$243,016	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.74488	-77.963188	\$622,225	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.743735	-78.003138	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.744132	-77.963236	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.714392	-77.91389	\$3,657,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.714776	-77.914405	\$3,657,850	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.714792	-77.913991	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.717411	-77.944346	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.719664	-77.940742	\$4,346,728	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719759	-77.945341	\$57,528	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719783	-77.94055	\$5,125,541	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719817	-77.941084	\$57,528	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719832	-77.94092	\$5,594	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719863	-77.94073	\$5,583	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Energy	Power Plant	35.719889	-77.940562	\$1,702,965	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.721558	-77.914173	\$1,184,244	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.725213	-77.919141	\$248,044	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.72583	-77.919165	\$2,250,197	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.726045	-77.919741	\$1,161	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.728418	-77.897181	\$57,528	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.728997	-77.894276	\$740,965	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.729214	-77.89447	\$176,523	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.729459	-77.895048	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.729681	-77.895355	\$2,250,197	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.729964	-77.893184	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.730078	-77.894541	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.73037	-77.892829	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.730869	-77.893537	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.732943	-77.909654	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.732369	-77.908934	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.733024	-77.909528	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.733624	-77.903103	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.73371	-77.903532	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.734048	-77.913306	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.734339	-77.913852	\$4,171,873	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.734387	-77.912719	\$2,020,396	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.734749	-77.912421	\$43,315	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.734718	-77.91153	\$498,119	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.734834	-77.911046	\$852,740	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.734975	-77.902933	\$-	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.73517	-77.902623	\$852,740	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735441	-77.915037	\$15,652	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.735384	-77.912055	\$16,186,215	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735394	-77.902403	\$350,858	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.735429	-77.914061	\$175,489,961	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735521	-77.902786	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735632	-77.913701	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735652	-77.912352	\$6,953,133	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735788	-77.913412	\$2,760,575	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.736149	-77.913753	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.73668	-77.912782	\$5,351,474	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.736779	-77.911741	\$3,351,768	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.745041	-77.91812	\$175,489,961	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.745241	-77.917292	\$366,685	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.744797	-77.917729	\$1,737,433	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.750404	-77.931315	\$1,737,433	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.750584	-77.931547	\$1,737,433	0.1	X Shaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.750963	-77.918332	\$4,561,960	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.751038	-77.920265	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752206	-77.921876	\$342,487	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752206	-77.91918	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752573	-77.922452	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752577	-77.922613	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752698	-77.922444	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752702	-77.922609	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.75268	-77.918973	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.752806	-77.922222	\$574,618	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.752959	-77.921993	\$1,736,763	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.766905	-77.944392	\$574,618	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.720213	-77.940338	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.723068	-77.952521	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.725408	-77.908922	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.729359	-77.896608	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.72952	-77.896289	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.730153	-77.895465	\$10,282,119	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.73117	-77.903686	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.731407	-77.90351	\$10,282,119	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.731942	-77.903404	\$10,282,119	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.733245	-77.904052	\$-	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.733262	-77.903186	\$-	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	35.73366	-77.904188	\$-	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.733917	-77.903805	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735872	-77.914423	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.735808	-77.911787	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	University	35.736233	-77.912352	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.736454	-77.913154	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.726068	-77.910077	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations Center	35.725856	-77.909648	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.725577	-77.910091	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	DAM	35.726274	-77.909811	\$1,329,966	16.8	AE	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1
Safety and Security	Government Facility	35.744024	-77.902221	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Government Facility	35.715467	-77.945184	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.72511	-77.909595	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.746128	-77.909913	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.7402	-77.950146	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720452	-77.896423	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.768971	-77.919247	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.758555	-77.931109	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.736316	-77.956416	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.731701	-77.958998	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Communications	Communication Tower	35.751862	-77.92291	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.758427	-77.932144	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.724541	-77.91564	\$7,209,060	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.759835	-77.955768	\$7,209,060	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.727077	-77.939273	\$7,209,060	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.732629	-77.900849	\$495,533	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.716229	-77.922647	\$495,533	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.723477	-77.90771	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Health and Medical	Hospital	35.736279	-77.91232	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.719086	-77.943894	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.751861	-77.922954	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.724521	-77.915629	\$5,684,970	1.9	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.761192	-77.948018	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.754178	-77.953308	\$5,684,970	0.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.733046	-77.954803	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.728305	-77.952338	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	2
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.733696	-77.903834	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.716202	-77.933778	\$5,684,970	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.733914	-77.953001	\$678,730	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.756283	-77.900324	\$7,668,679	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.753383	-77.897283	\$538,417	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.713592	-77.886252	\$725,578	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Government Facility	35.721026	-77.863151	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.734621	-77.883577	\$15,449,859	1	AE	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.728951	-77.889192	\$15,449,859	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.71879	-77.885851	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.756503	-77.877725	\$1,329,966	9.8	AE	Critical Fireshed	1
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.766204	-77.878479	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.737752	-77.885751	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.757136	-77.8776	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.735256	-77.881349	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Shaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.717329	-77.875797	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.808233	-78.059395	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782972	-77.967199	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.784265	-77.967552	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.773542	-77.994294	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.784292	-77.963937	\$2,463,784	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782225	-77.951094	\$3,084,144	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782269	-77.950954	\$15,903,086	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782543	-77.951668	\$2,055,079	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.795705	-77.951764	\$90,878	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.782576	-77.95142	\$926,388	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	DAM	35.782303	-77.951838	\$-	12.1	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.777178	-77.914493	\$9,266,047	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.779466	-77.948168	\$10,354,334	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Black Creek								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.636312	-77.934086	\$8,855,998	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.636362	-77.933756	\$13,667,331	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.636619	-77.934344	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.639967	-77.937448	\$200,806	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.640066	-77.938247	\$341,302	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Elm City								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.807051	-77.870587	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.806452	-77.862761	\$2,437	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.780298	-77.862295	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Lucama								
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.644507	-78.008986	\$259,128	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.644594	-78.009122	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.64518	-78.008892	\$7,574	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Saratoga								
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.664777	-77.836674	\$79,339	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Town of Sims								
Water Systems	Well	35.758744	-78.053242	\$139,191	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Water Tank	35.758247	-78.051133	\$42,624,199	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Community Center	35.762048	-78.057798	\$342,487	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Well	35.761873	-78.058461	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Safety and Security	Town Hall	35.762753	-78.061443	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Lift Station	35.760761	-78.059427	\$-	0.1	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Town of Stantonsburg								
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.603538	-77.827924	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	35.606242	-77.822991	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.605756	-77.820238	\$148,406	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Unincorporated Wilson County								
Communications	Communication Tower	35.613397	-78.067367	\$1,329,966	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Energy	Substation	35.600815	-77.977088	\$875,622	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.640441	-78.000171	\$1,847,669	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.641339	-78.001779	\$84,680	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.641287	-77.937475	\$84,680	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.616868	-77.950477	\$4,171,873	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.621206	-77.883461	\$77,080	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620908	-77.883434	\$3,203,071	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620638	-77.883412	\$16,967,799	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620394	-77.883392	\$13,314,973	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620141	-77.883439	\$15,376,944	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620683	-77.882901	\$3,203,071	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.621439	-77.883041	\$5,811,499	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.6216	-77.884361	\$90,645	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.629858	-77.84985	\$3,203,071	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620246	-77.798861	\$77,080	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.620106	-77.798629	\$3,203,071	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Communications	Communication Tower	35.616653	-77.707196	\$6,466,120	0.1	X Unshaded		0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.631093	-77.730198	\$6,466,120	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.705861	-78.115272	\$6,466,120	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.705868	-78.115642	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.706079	-78.11524	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.706294	-78.115028	\$8,807,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.706486	-78.115016	\$8,807,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.706681	-78.115021	\$8,807,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.706902	-78.115109	\$8,807,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.707546	-78.115257	\$8,807,817	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.707808	-78.115059	\$594,440	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.707662	-78.115071	\$462,514	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.707969	-78.115216	\$545,527	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.708065	-78.115605	\$552,997	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.708169	-78.115572	\$552,997	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	DAM	35.708293	-78.115368	\$552,997	23.9	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.6927	-78.117818	\$6,127,391	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.661451	-78.109511	\$6,127,391	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.701888	-78.068131	\$142,078	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.702383	-78.068561	\$308,771	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.701178	-78.067242	\$7,310,256	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.701204	-78.068014	\$445,387	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.701779	-78.068891	\$445,387	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.701698	-78.068758	\$109,608	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.701624	-78.068627	\$303,207	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.701268	-78.066535	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Communications	Communication Tower	35.677221	-78.047248	\$449,203	1.2	AE	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	2
Communications	Communication Tower	35.699069	-78.054837	\$449,203	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.677757	-78.066795	\$2,855	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.676197	-78.030738	\$57,845	0.1	X Shaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.689009	-78.02915	\$-	2.7	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.689509	-78.02969	\$5,017,454	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.67925	-77.971228	\$31,881	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.661925	-77.973289	\$155,671	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.707519	-77.930775	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	4
Communications	Communication Tower	35.709117	-77.910721	\$-	15.9	AE	Critical Fireshed	3.5
Communications	Communication Tower	35.681212	-77.917777	\$3,898,677	6.3	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.708817	-77.927905	\$3,898,677	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3.5
Communications	Communication Tower	35.690449	-77.938496	\$6,127,391	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.695235	-77.922621	\$163,985	3.1	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.688955	-77.89258	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.69708	-77.846162	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.660259	-77.875605	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.659041	-77.877073	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.659723	-77.877245	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.65989	-77.874487	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.658723	-77.876834	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.658697	-77.878097	\$591,782	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.659691	-77.874642	\$8,265,557	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Communications	Communication Tower	35.706558	-77.888723	\$32,857	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.676902	-77.826724	\$32,857	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.707675	-77.874736	\$-	0.1	X Shaded	Direct Exposure	2.5
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.681507	-77.87571	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.654085	-77.775583	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.705683	-77.813064	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.705947	-77.813073	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Communications	Communication Tower	35.705788	-77.809262	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.656234	-77.818211	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.764649	-78.228565	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.737439	-78.105329	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.737267	-78.105333	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.737611	-78.105132	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727077	-78.076216	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727329	-78.076169	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727537	-78.076167	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727242	-78.076696	\$1,155,072	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.726926	-78.077262	\$502,786	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727104	-78.077213	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727471	-78.077296	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.726447	-78.077811	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.719103	-78.085588	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.718901	-78.085594	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.71869	-78.085589	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.718483	-78.085605	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.718239	-78.085616	\$2,810,020	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.7186	-78.08496	\$231,639	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.718182	-78.085079	\$4,438	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.724701	-78.069578	\$95,013	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.727744	-78.076123	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.738559	-78.088124	\$9,280,896	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.738709	-78.088109	\$3,654	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.738861	-78.088075	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Supply	35.765429	-78.058458	\$1,463,321	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.756145	-78.063792	\$84,095	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.735732	-77.978752	\$42,002	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.735555	-77.978202	\$59,858	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.735032	-77.978895	\$63,601	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.735193	-77.978351	\$63,601	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.734059	-77.977395	\$8,337	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.734108	-77.977148	\$566,901	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720642	-78.001702	\$63,601	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.721371	-78.00158	\$1,230,039	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.722296	-77.997933	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.721648	-77.998281	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720211	-77.969237	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720014	-77.969164	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719652	-77.969182	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719363	-77.969339	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719289	-77.968857	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.719862	-77.968572	\$24,292,948	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720014	-77.968476	\$88,810	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720347	-77.96831	\$90,453	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.720969	-77.968104	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.720788	-77.988282	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.720907	-77.988631	\$371,187	3.6	AE	Direct Exposure	1.5
Water Systems	DAM	35.721202	-77.970312	\$371,187	8.5	AE	Critical Fireshed	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.722922	-77.98267	\$371,187	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.746497	-77.997432	\$6,615	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.759063	-78.007255	\$138,734	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1.5
Communications	Communication Tower	35.76992	-78.005167	\$219,219	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1.5
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.73598	-77.9994	\$219,219	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.737354	-77.97983	\$219,219	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.734648	-77.977211	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.737862	-77.902425	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.757756	-77.932317	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.757016	-77.941989	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.717266	-77.87581	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.72114	-77.862538	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.72112	-77.862967	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.720931	-77.862648	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.720798	-77.862794	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.720585	-77.862692	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Energy	Electric Substation	35.723607	-77.892604	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.756821	-77.865737	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Communications	Communication Tower	35.732569	-77.886263	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.735932	-77.85806	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Communications	Communication Tower	35.766971	-77.878056	\$432	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Communications	Communication Tower	35.767897	-77.859605	\$49,656	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	3
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.719078	-77.892869	\$378,801	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.734978	-77.885914	\$134,221	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.73057	-77.881146	\$134,221	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.755123	-77.873776	\$134,221	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.756139	-77.866326	\$359,283	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.744211	-77.781886	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.743459	-77.782434	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Energy	Electric Substation	35.743651	-77.782795	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.749416	-77.763287	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	1.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.742392	-77.782806	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Energy	Electric Substation	35.783897	-77.967466	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.78286	-77.951662	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	35.795564	-77.951348	\$19,147,265	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	DAM	35.789027	-77.920413	\$19,147,265	9.6	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Electric Substation	35.802112	-77.949457	\$19,147,265	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.812286	-77.949107	\$19,147,265	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.806548	-77.948264	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Critical Fireshed	0
Water Systems	Water Storage Tank	35.786292	-77.903575	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.798059	-77.955789	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Sewer Pump Station	35.77774	-77.949424	\$7,261,210	1.8	AE	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.772696	-77.942018	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	1

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.80831	-77.947153	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.80679	-77.870776	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.80657	-77.871602	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.807004	-77.870203	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	35.80713	-77.870413	\$564,737	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.806404	-77.862497	\$564,737	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Energy	Substation	35.781252	-77.86171	\$7,261,210	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Communications	Communication Tower	35.807906	-77.858445	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Water Systems	Water Pump Station	35.803307	-77.847738	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.786885	-77.85986	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.779604	-77.819935	\$53,017	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776312	-77.73698	\$2,500	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776505	-77.737024	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776695	-77.737066	\$11,553,022	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.7764	-77.738208	\$5,199,849	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776589	-77.738264	\$25,628	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776779	-77.738313	\$18,259	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776615	-77.739111	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.7768	-77.739156	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776995	-77.739201	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777187	-77.739243	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777376	-77.739284	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777571	-77.739329	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777353	-77.738476	\$1,910,218	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777157	-77.738423	\$102,349,581	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0

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FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Latitude	Longitude	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Functional WUI Exposure	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776964	-77.738363	\$102,349,581	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.778406	-77.737423	\$1,340	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.778211	-77.73738	\$23,394	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.77802	-77.737341	\$-	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777817	-77.737302	\$23,394	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777467	-77.737261	\$102,349,581	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777275	-77.737182	\$82,043	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.777085	-77.737148	\$3,189,510	0.1	X Unshaded	Indirect Exposure	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.776894	-77.737098	\$102,349,581	0.1	X Unshaded	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hog Farm	35.77854	-77.736649	\$4,961,198	0.1	X Unshaded	Direct Exposure	2

C.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority for Wilson County than for the N.E.W. Region as a whole. Risk and vulnerability findings are also presented here for those hazards that are spatially defined and have variations in risk that could be evaluated quantitatively on a jurisdictional level. The hazards included in this section are: Flood and Wildfire.

C.2.1 FLOODING

Table C.10 details the acreage of unincorporated Wilson County's total area by flood zone on the effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, just under 1 percent of the unincorporated area in the County falls within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains. The City of Wilson and the Town of Elm City have the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplains.

Table C.10 – Flood Zone Acreage in Wilson County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
City of Wilson		
Zone AE	2,829.7	15.2
Zone X (500-year)	521.7	2.8
Zone X Unshaded	15,284.3	82.0
Total	18,635.7	100.0
Town of Black Creek		
Zone AE	8.8	1.9
Zone X (500-year)	0.5	0.1
Zone X Unshaded	441.0	98.0
Total	450.2	100.0
Town of Lucama		
Zone AE	5.4	1.4
Zone X (500-year)	0.5	0.1
Zone X Unshaded	382.1	98.5
Total	388.0	100.0
Town of Elm City		
Zone AE	18.7	3.8
Zone X (500-year)	7.3	1.5
Zone X Unshaded	465.0	94.7
Total	490.9	100.0
Town of Saratoga		
Zone X Unshaded	404.7	100.0
Total	404.7	100.0
Town of Sims		
Zone AE	3.1	2.6
Zone X Unshaded	114.3	97.4
Total	117.4	100.0

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Town of Stantonsburg		
Zone AE	15.9	4.8
Zone X (500-year)	1.7	0.5
Zone X Unshaded	315.1	94.7
Total	332.7	100.0
Unincorporated Wilson County		
Zone AE	30,320.3	13.9
Zone X (500-year)	1,532.3	0.7
Zone X Unshaded	186,570.1	85.4
Total	218,422.6	100.0

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.9 through Figure C.16 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for Wilson County, and Figure C.17 through Figure C.24 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table C.11 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Wilson County and participating jurisdictions.

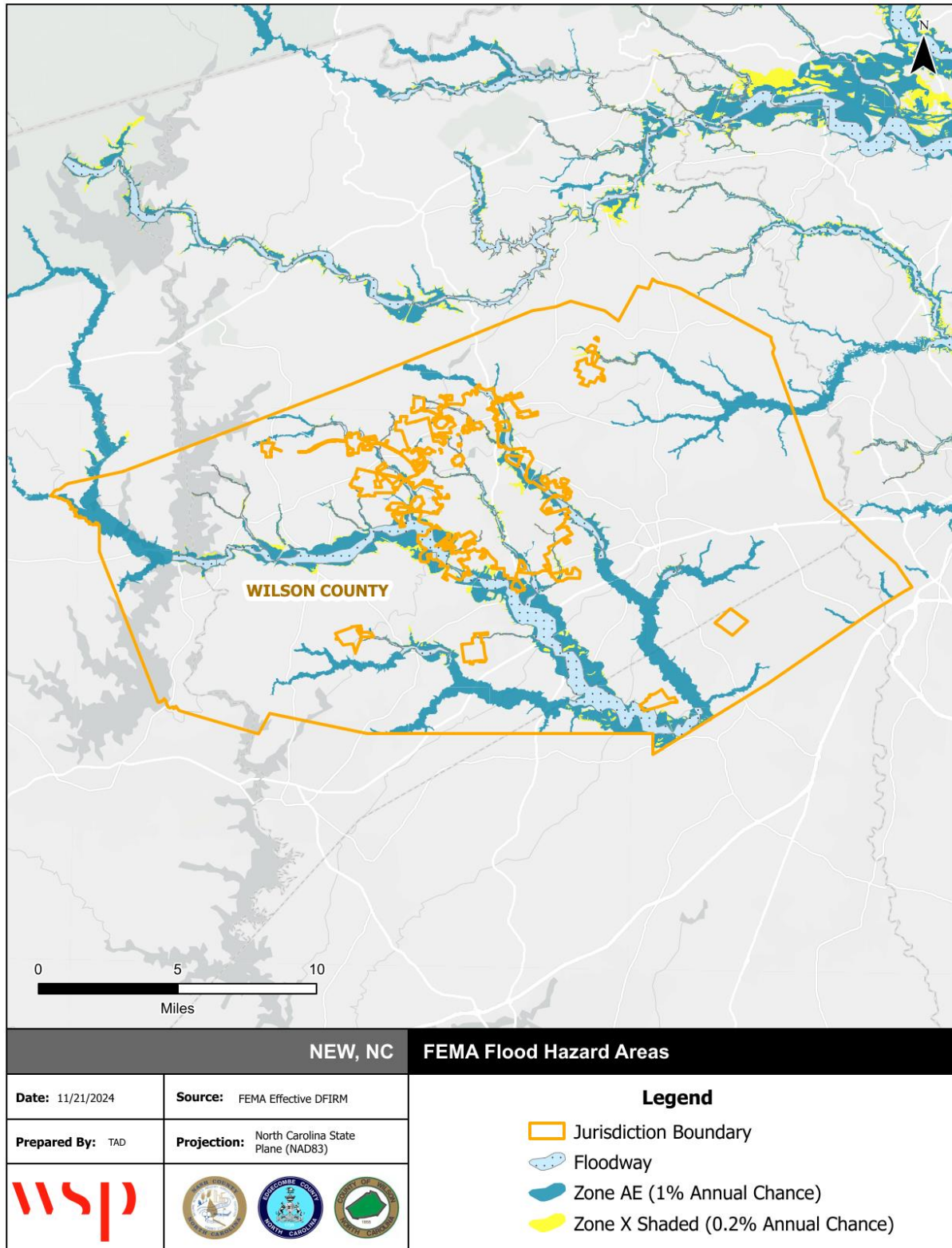
Table C.11 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Wilson County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
City of Wilson		
Zone AE	14	\$25,075,158
Zone X (500-year)	17	\$28,604,729
Zone X Unshaded	173	\$1,818,186,841
Total	204	\$1,871,866,728
Town of Black Creek		
Zone X Unshaded	5	\$13,913,773
Total	5	\$13,913,773
Town of Lucama		
Zone X Unshaded	3	\$1,000,382
Total	3	\$1,000,382
Town of Elm City		
Zone X Unshaded	3	\$7,761,105
Total	3	\$7,761,105
Town of Saratoga		
Zone X Unshaded	1	\$303,207
Total	1	\$303,207
Town of Sims		
Zone AE	1	\$0
Zone X Unshaded	5	\$959,106
Total	6	\$959,106
Town of Stantonsburg		
Zone X Unshaded	3	\$5,205,006
Total	3	\$5,205,006

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Wilson County		
Zone AE	10	\$8,049,812
Zone X (500-year)	2	\$3,654
Zone X Unshaded	189	\$989,312,738
Total	201	\$997,366,204

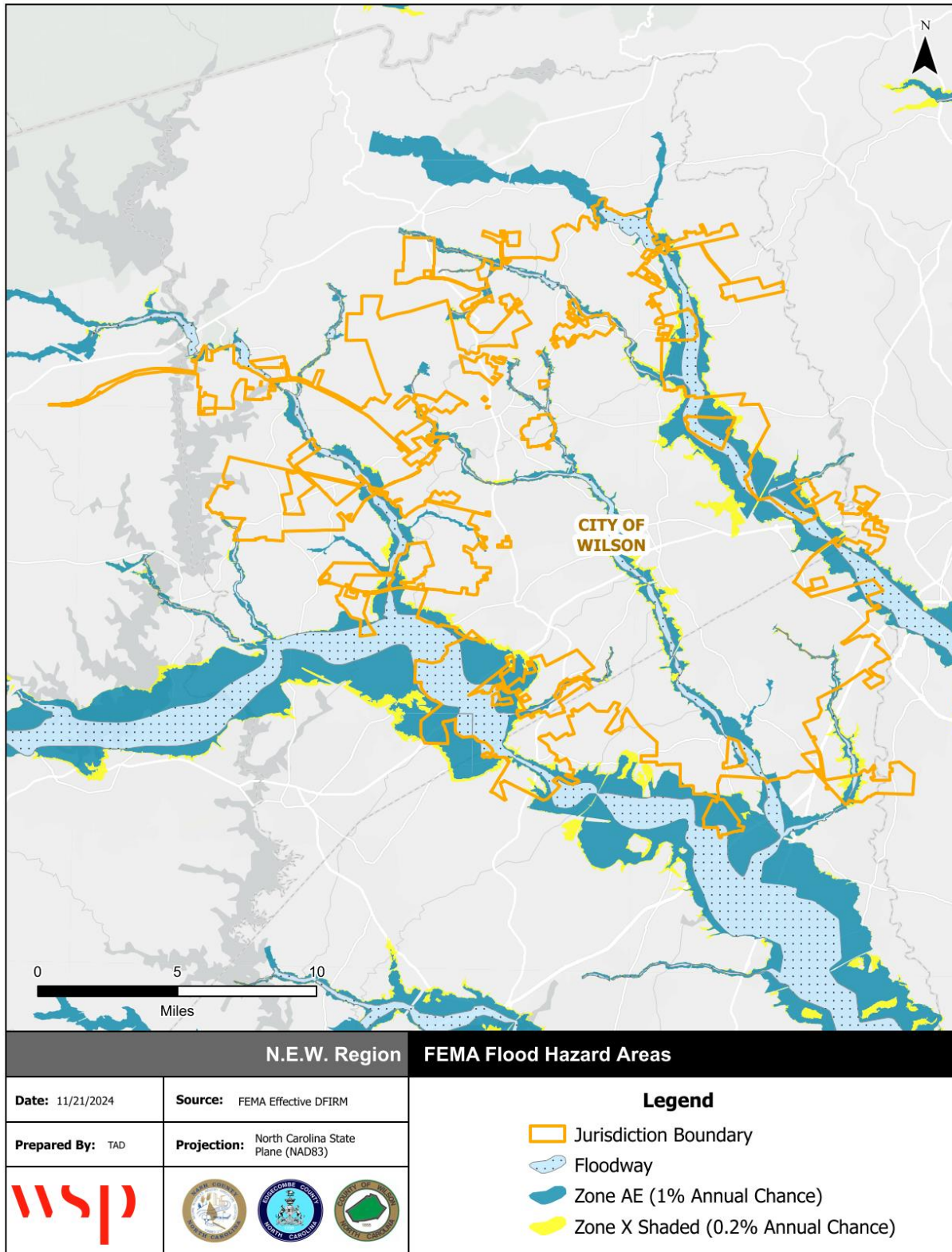
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure C.9 - FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Wilson County



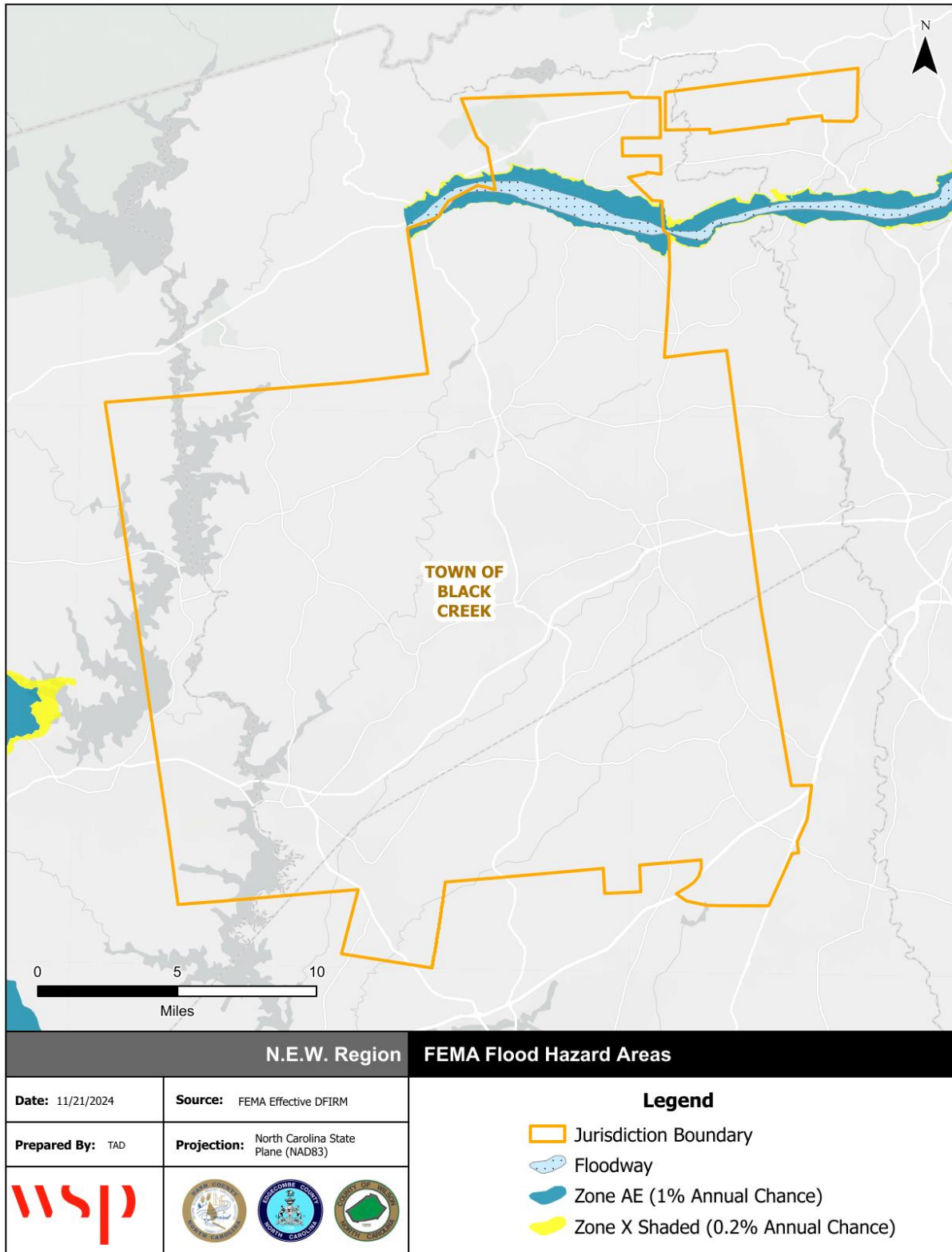
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.10 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, City of Wilson



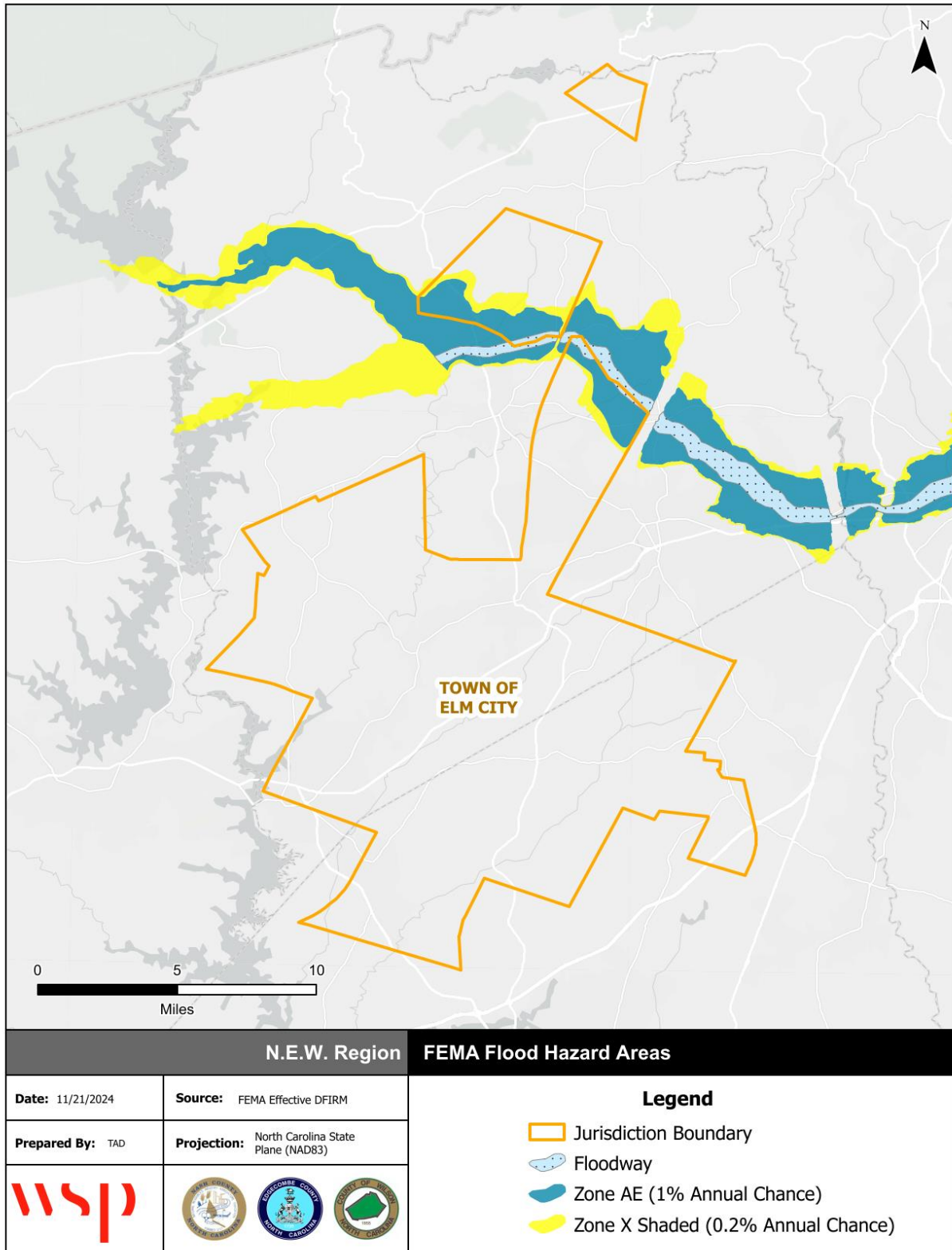
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.11 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Black Creek



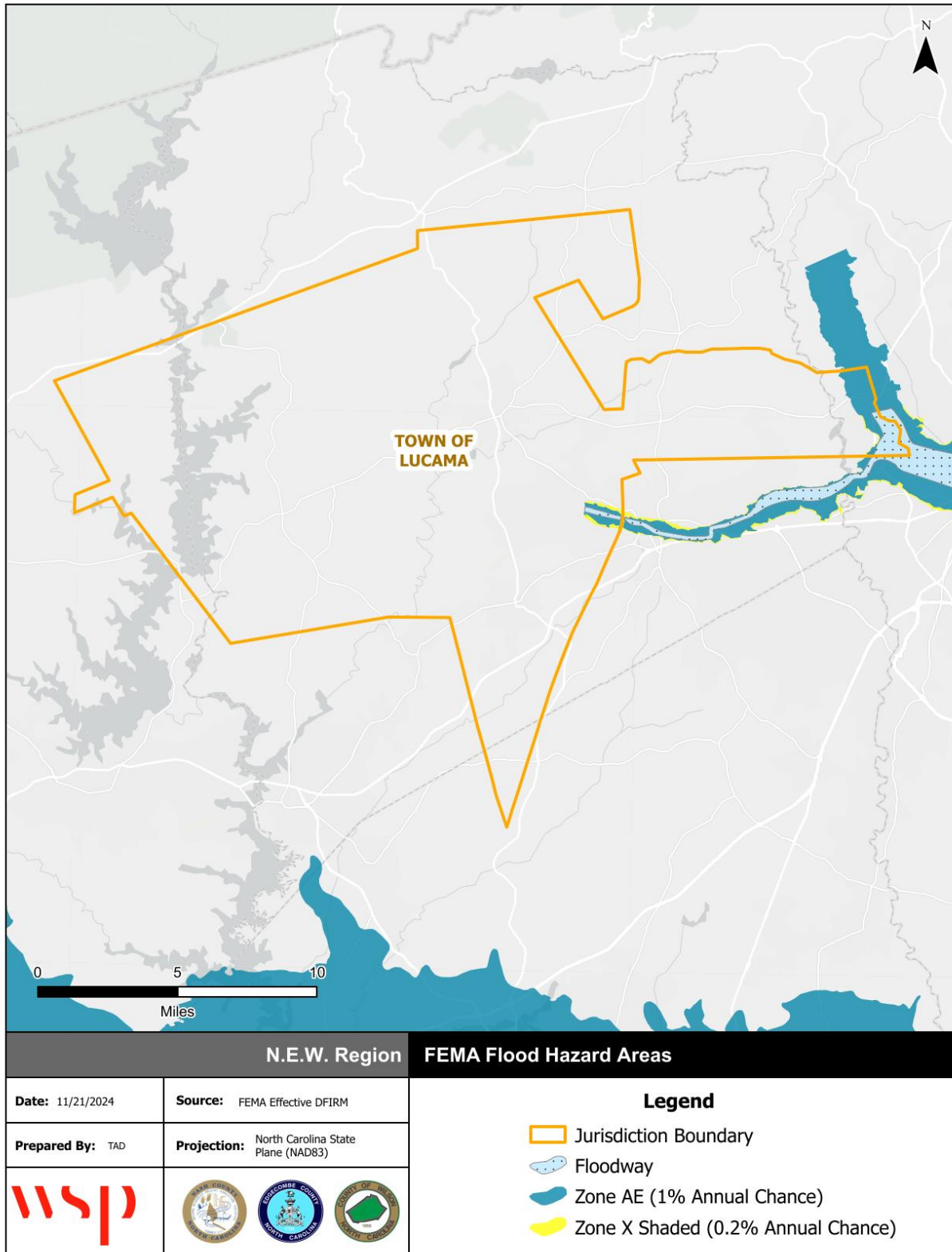
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.12 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Elm City



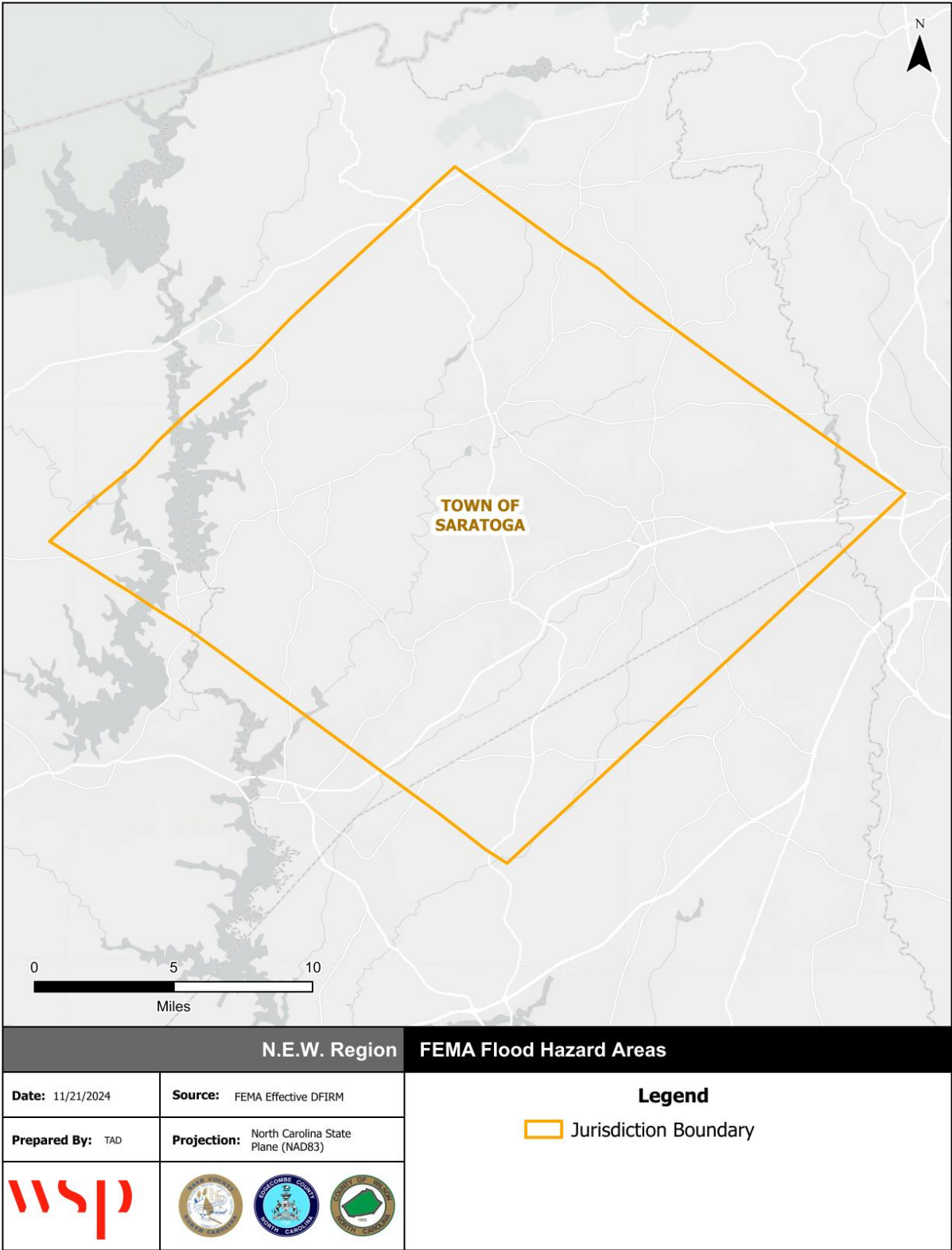
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.13 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Lucama



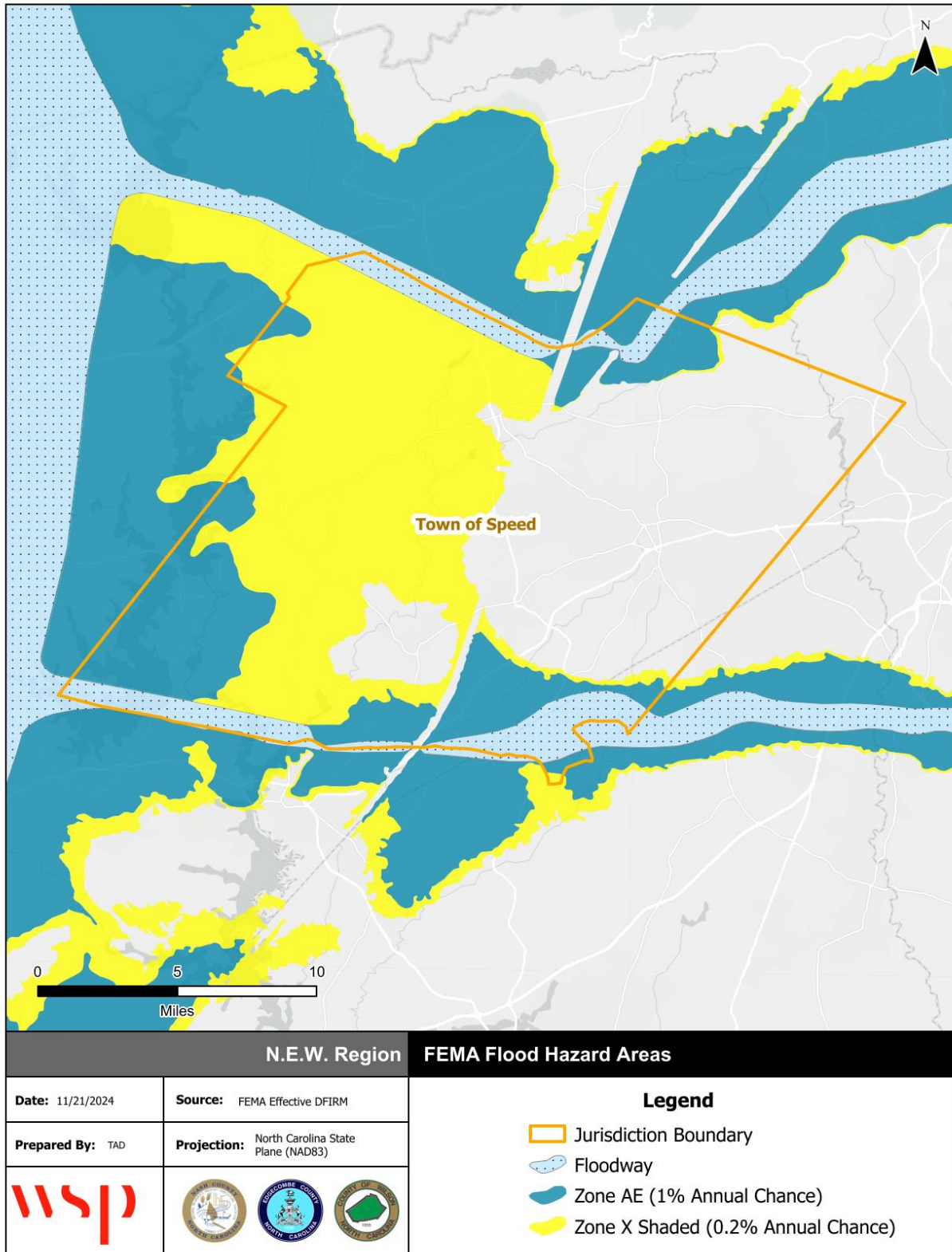
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Saratoga



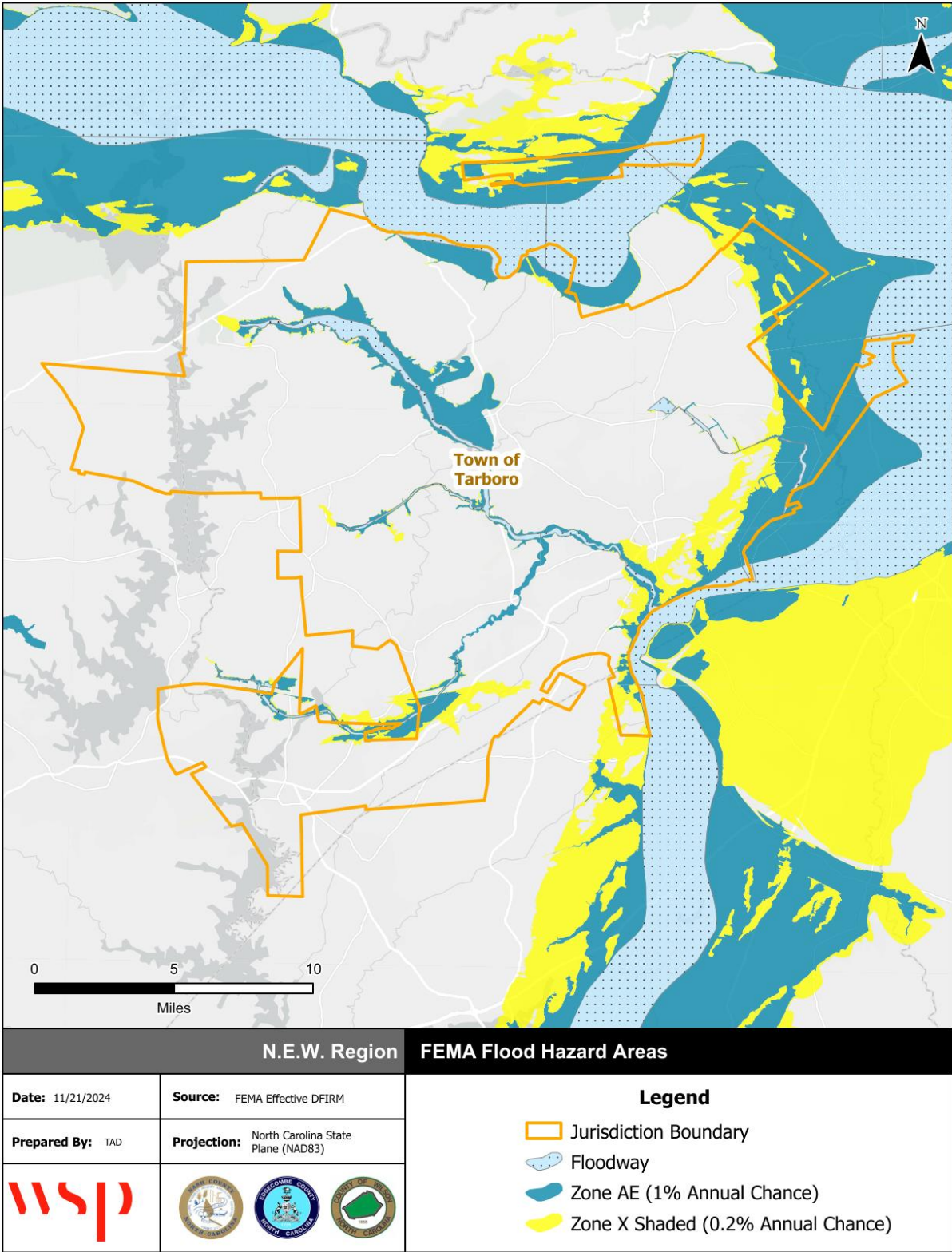
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.15 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Speed



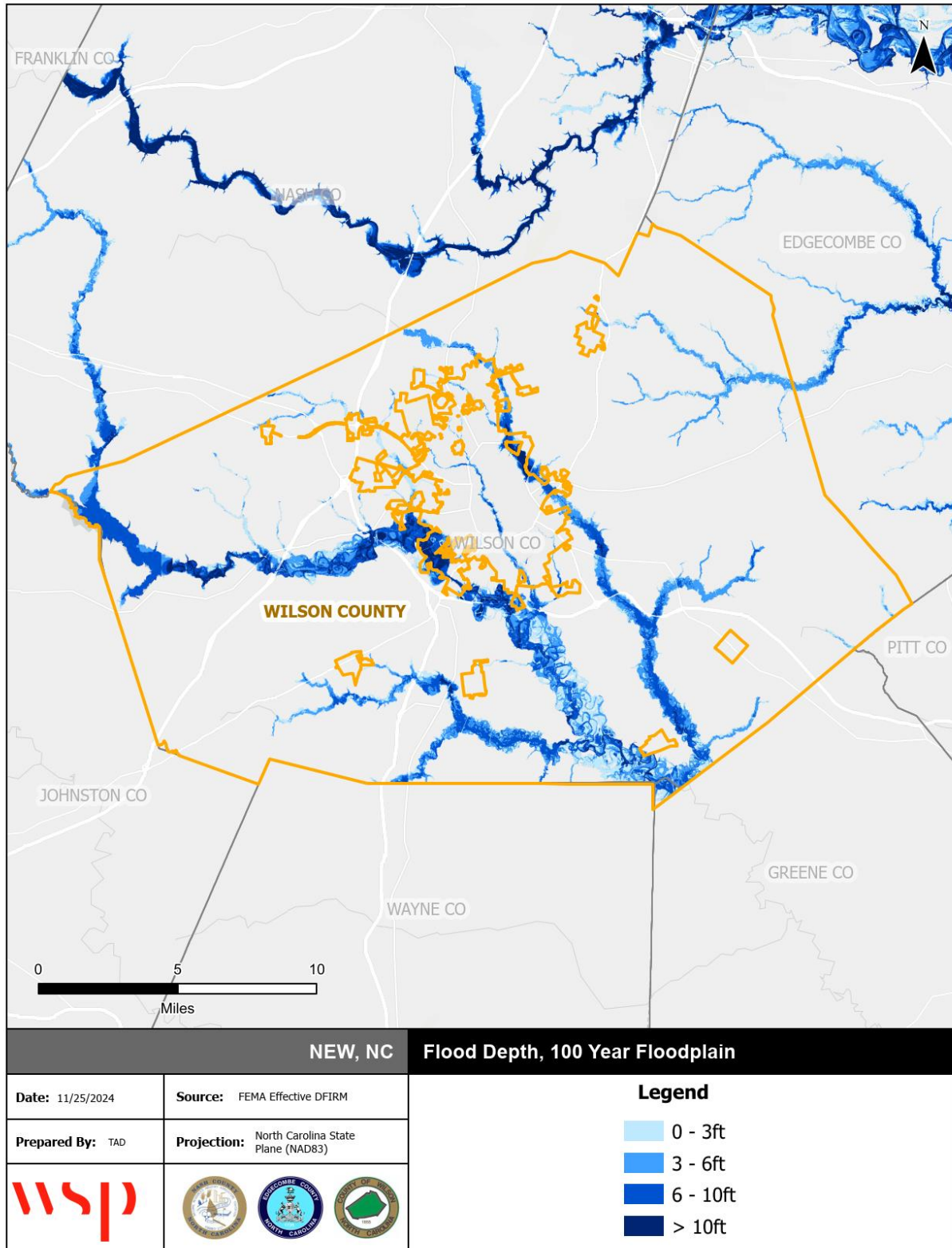
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.16 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Tarboro



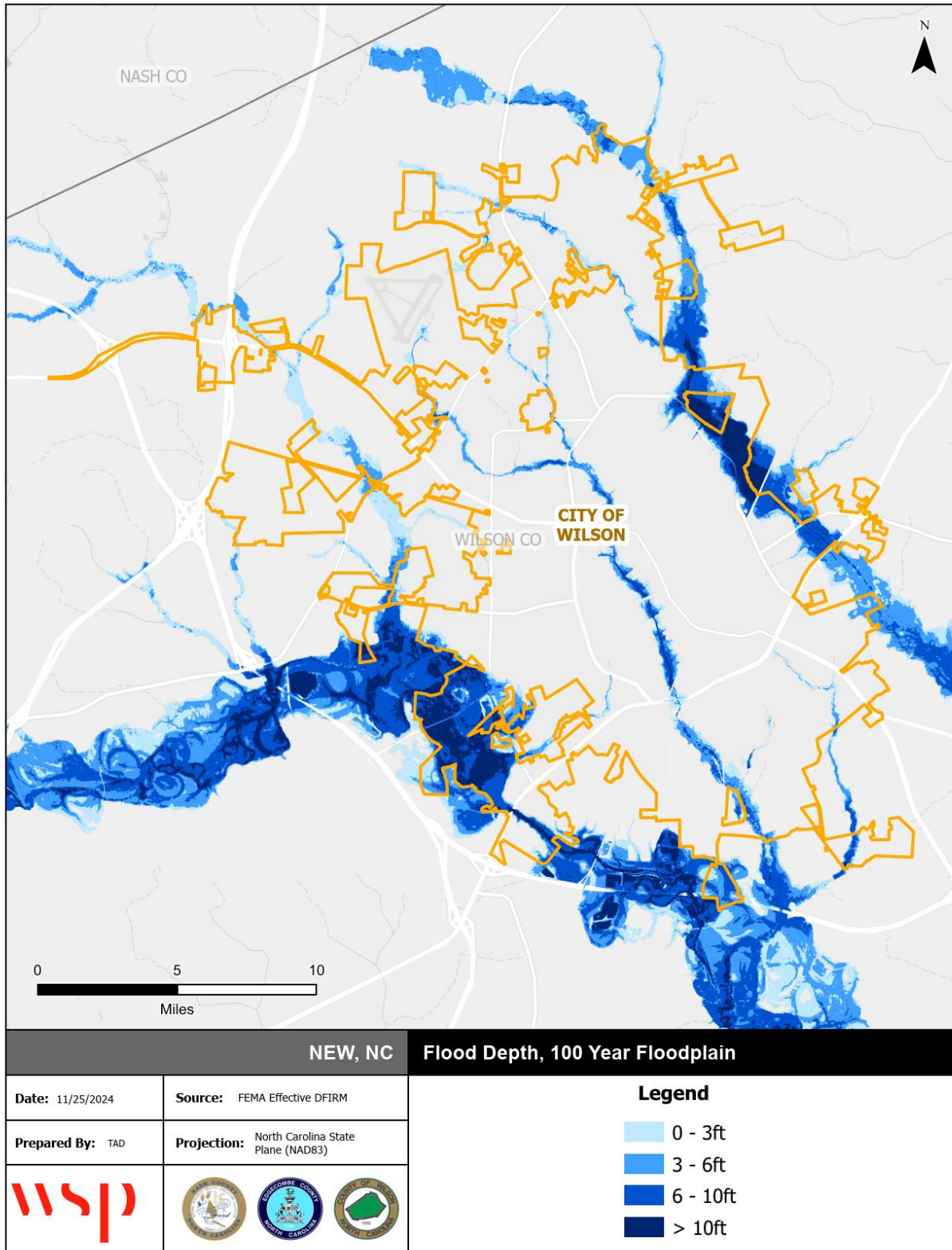
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.17 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Wilson County



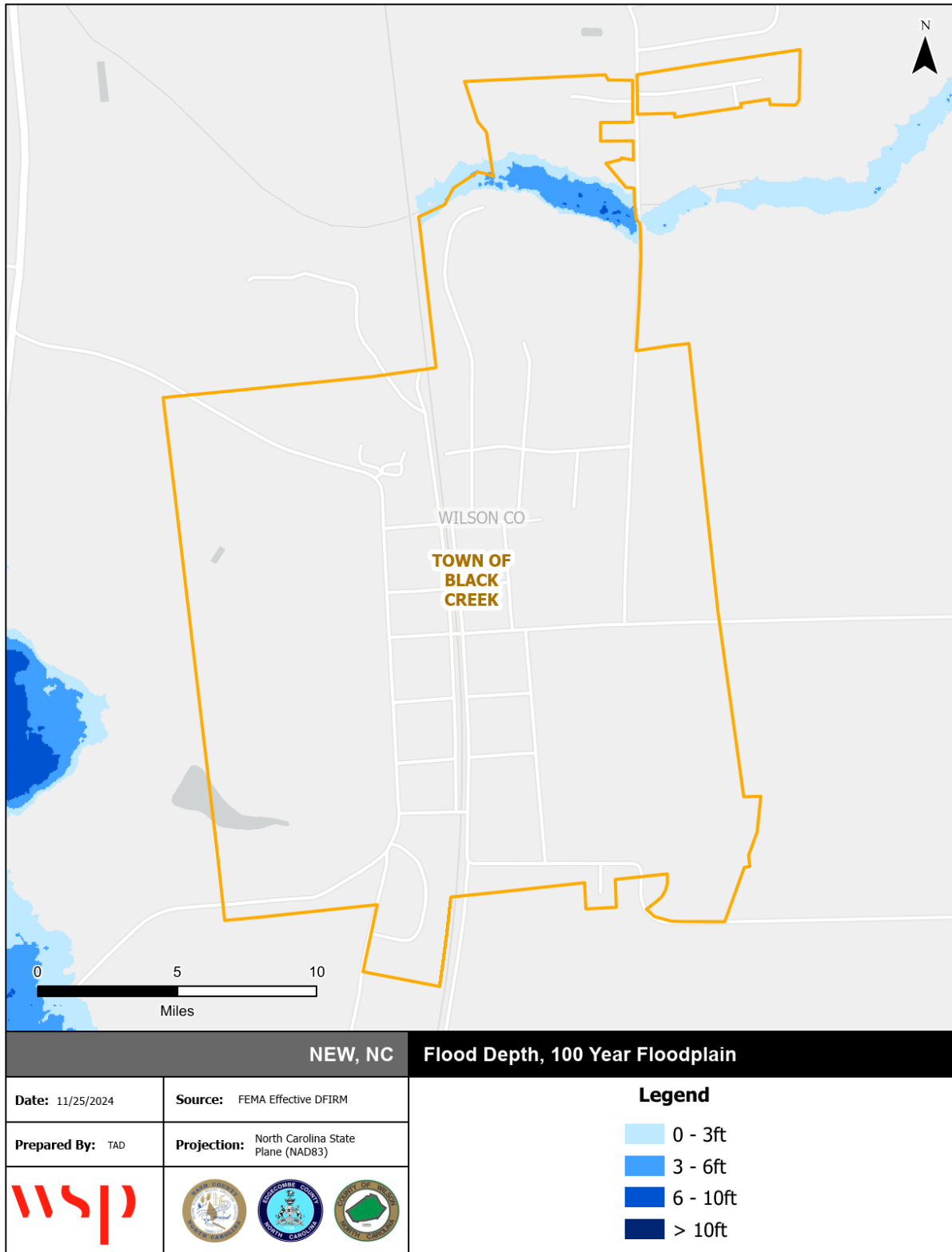
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.18 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, City of Wilson



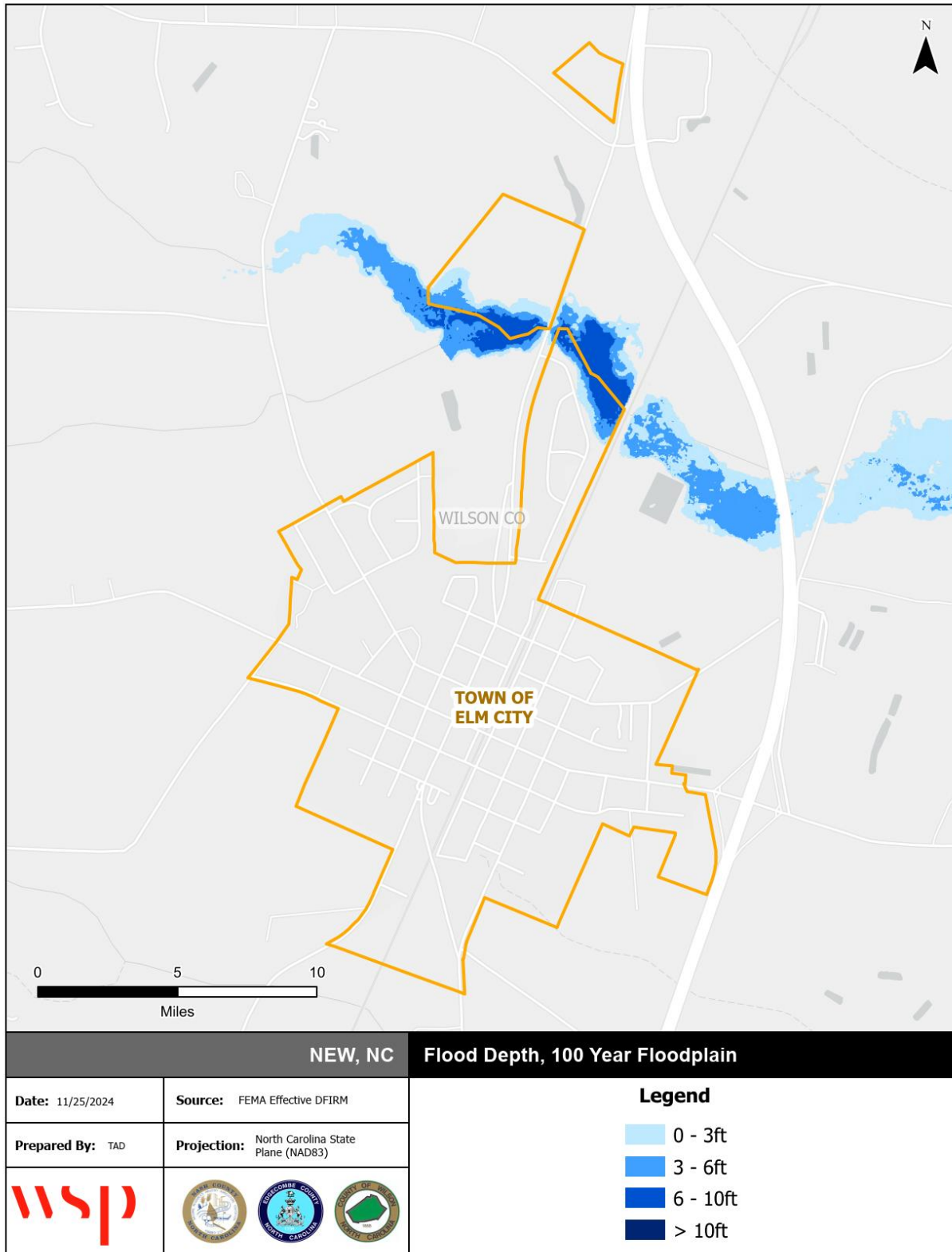
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.19 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Black Creek



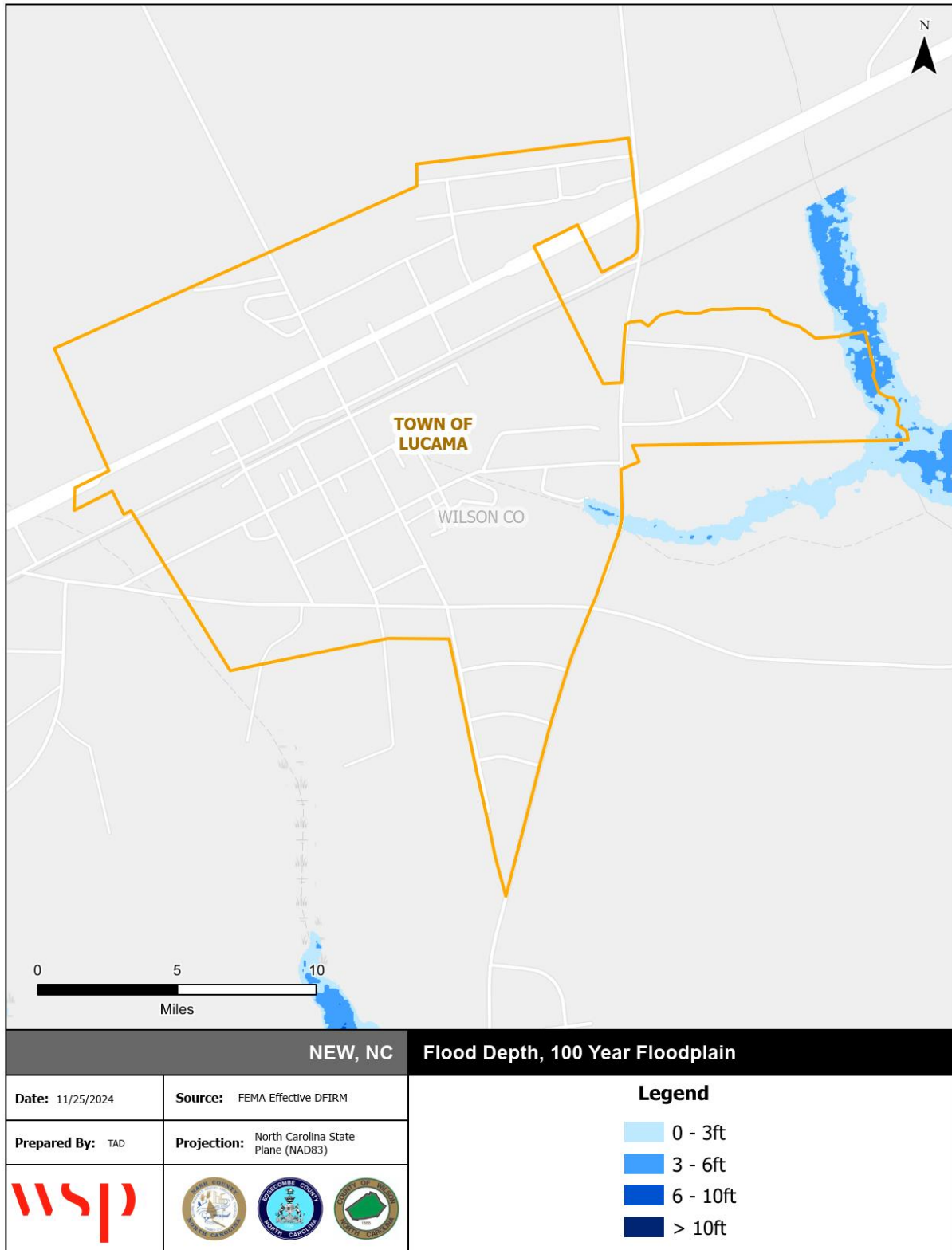
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.20 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Elm City



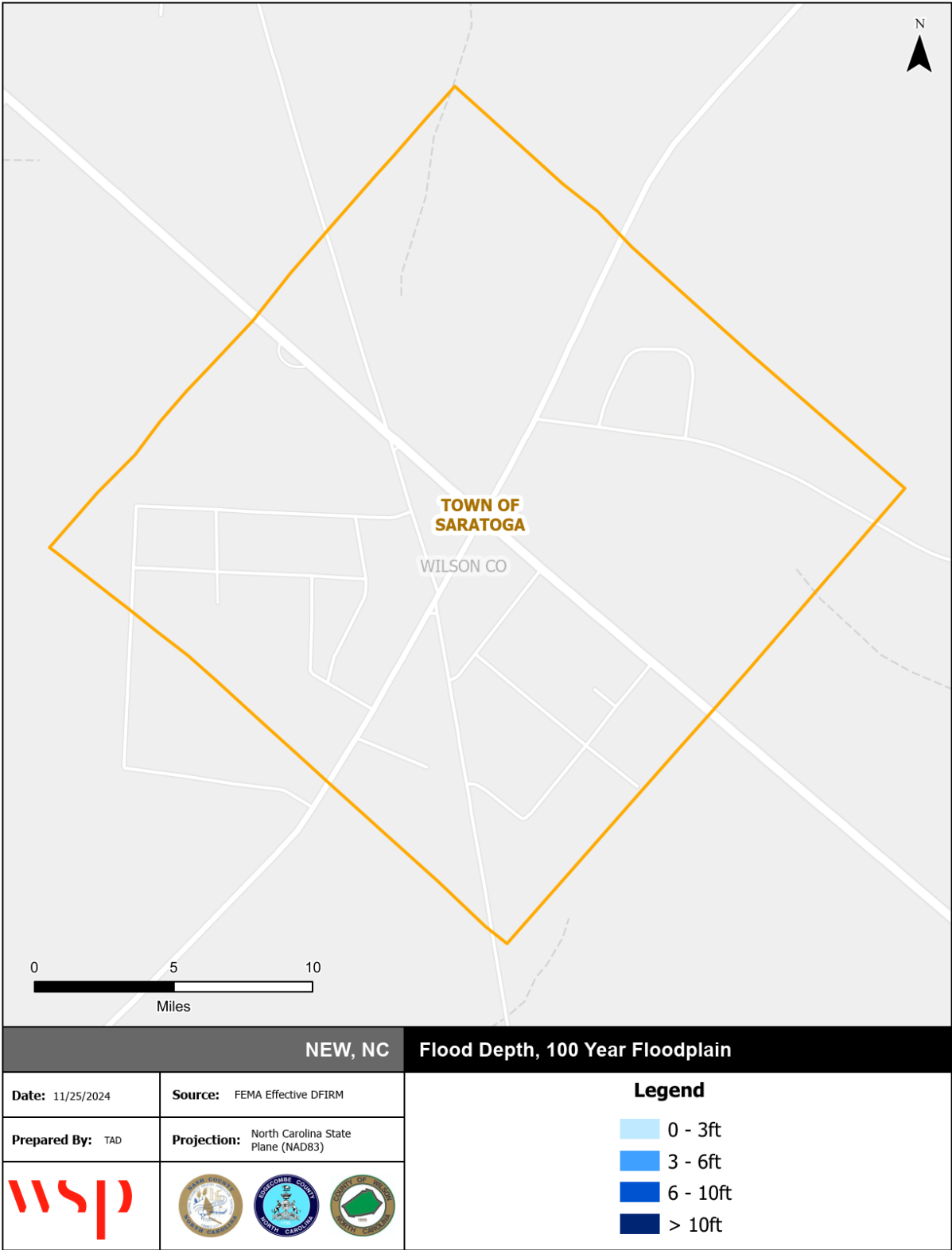
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.21 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Lucama



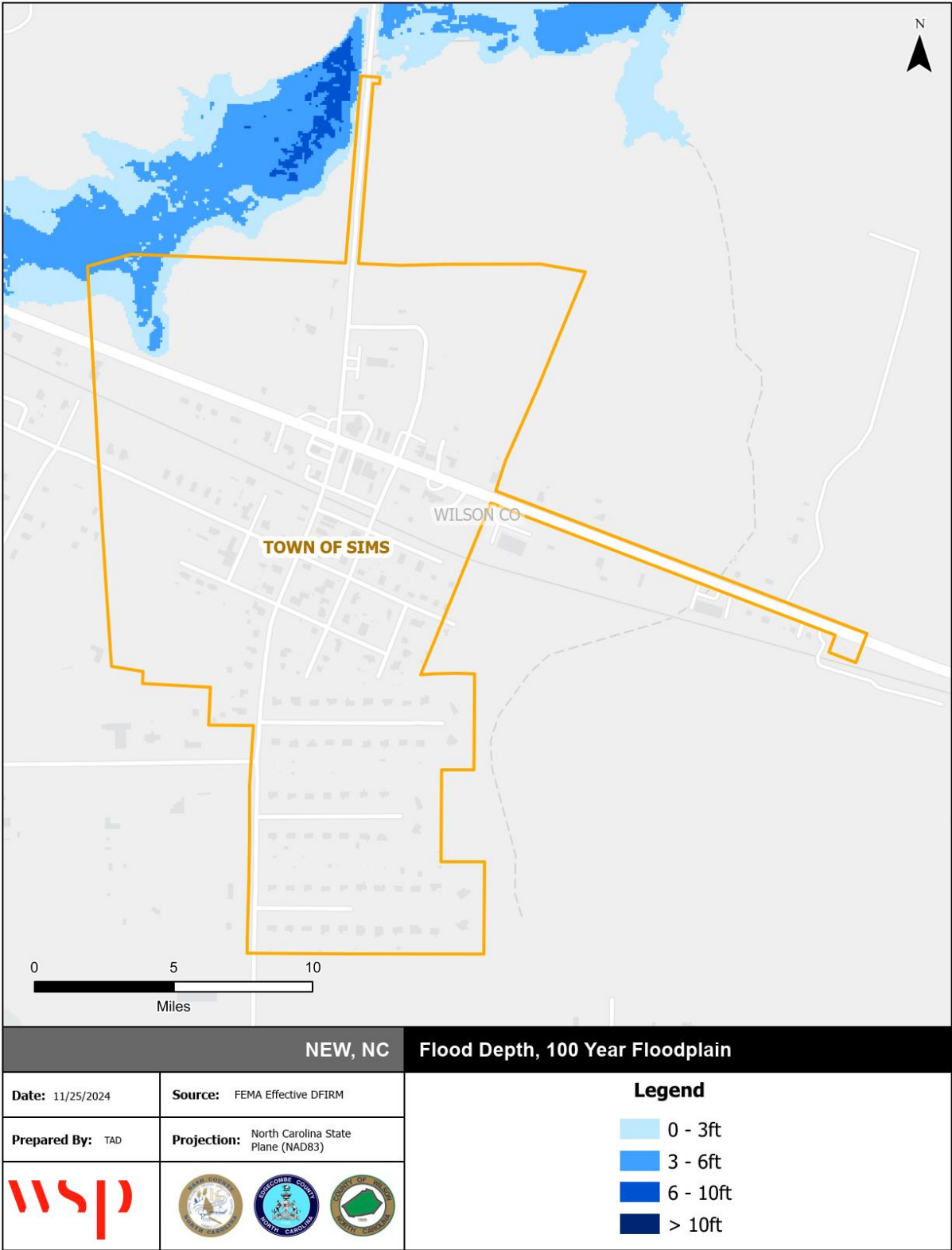
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.22 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Saratoga



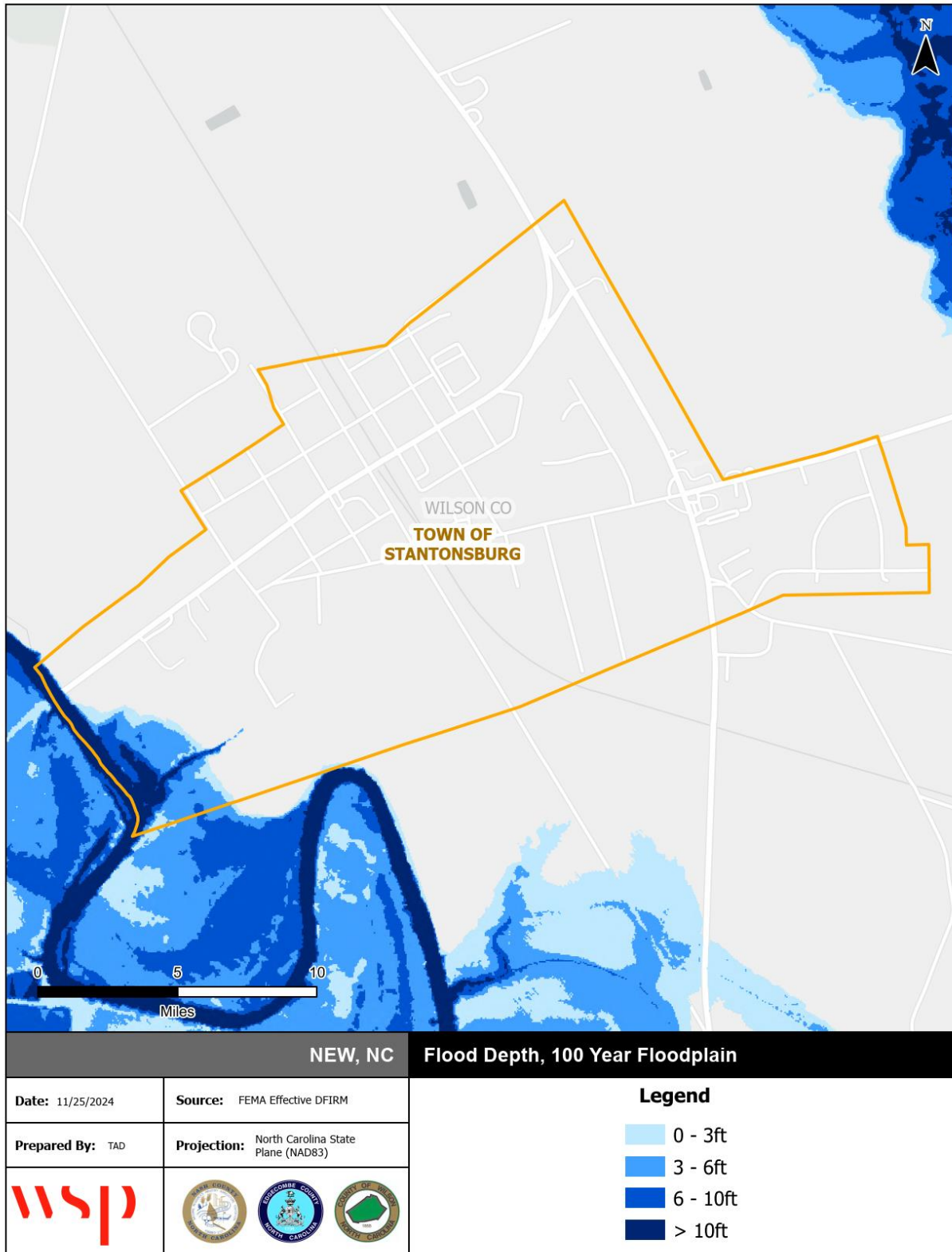
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.23 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Sims



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.24 - Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Stantonsburg



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE DATA

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Wilson County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Community	Regular Program Entry
Wilson County	January 12, 1983
City of Wilson	July 19, 1982
Town of Black Creek	November 4, 2004
Town of Lucama	November 3, 2004
Town of Elm City	November 3, 2004
Town of Saratoga	October 17, 2008
Town of Sims	May 24, 2013
Town of Stantonsburg	September 1, 1989

Source: FEMA Community Information System,

Table C.12 - NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wilson County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	47	\$35,965	\$12,927,000	74	\$1,391,660.15
Non-Residential	3	\$6,436	\$1,017,000	8	\$1,277,616.56
Total	50	\$42,401	\$13,944,000	82	\$2,669,276.71
City of Wilson					
Single Family	264	\$175,785	\$62,908,000	259	\$3,949,173.03
2-4 Family	3	\$1,084	\$509,000	23	\$774,175.57
All Other Residential	6	\$12,287	\$2,029,000	10	\$766,213.57
Non-Residential	46	\$85,133	\$16,738,000	107	\$3,519,096.93
Total	319	\$274,289	\$82,184,000	399	\$9,008,659.10
Town of Black Creek					
Single Family	2	\$1,161	\$448,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,161	\$448,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Lucama					
Single Family	5	\$4,016	\$1,680,000	2	\$30,327.57
Total	5	\$4,016	\$1,680,000	2	\$30,327.57
Town of Elm City					
Single Family	7	\$6,827	\$1,385,000	3	\$16,871.06
Total	7	\$6,827	\$1,385,000	3	\$16,871.06
Town of Stantonsburg					
Single Family	3	\$1,781	\$879,000	1	\$35,444.57
Total	3	\$1,781	\$879,000	1	\$35,444.57

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table C.13 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wilson County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	17	\$14,779	\$4,276,000	44	\$1,302,279.55
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	6	\$224,137.70
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	33	\$27,622	\$9,668,000	14	\$897,764.50
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	18	\$245,094.96
Total	50	\$42,401	\$13,944,000	82	\$2,669,276.71
City of Wilson					
A01-30 & AE Zones	212	\$209,621	\$48,718,000	262	\$6,648,602.94
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	7	\$33,516.56
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	107	\$64,668	\$33,466,000	66	\$1,718,916.30
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	48	\$600,232.37
Total	319	\$274,289	\$82,184,000	383	\$9,001,268.17
Town of Black Creek					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$542	\$98,000	0	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	\$619	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,161	\$448,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Lucama					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	\$2,120	\$700,000	1	\$10,288.99
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	3	\$1,896	\$980,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$20,038.58
Total	5	\$4,016	\$1,680,000	2	\$30,327.57
Town of Elm City					
A01-30 & AE Zones	4	\$4,956	\$616,000	1	\$826.72
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	3	\$1,871	\$769,000	1	\$7,360.93
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$8,683.41
Total	7	\$6,827	\$1,385,000	3	\$16,871.06
Town of Stantonsburg					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$642	\$225,000	0	\$0.00
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$35,444.57
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	2	\$1,139	\$654,000	0	\$0.00
Total	3	\$1,781	\$879,000	1	\$35,444.57

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table C.14 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wilson County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	5	\$6,582	\$1,331,000	25	\$971,174.46
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$103,691.11
B, C & X Zone	19	\$15,192	\$5,789,000	20	\$1,013,404.45
Standard	19	\$15,192	\$5,789,000	8	\$813,807.28
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	12	\$199,597.17
Total	24	\$21,774	\$7,120,000	48	\$2,088,270.02
City of Wilson					
A01-30 & AE Zones	98	\$120,492	\$21,133,000	220	\$5,746,468.46
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	7	\$33,516.56
B, C & X Zone	43	\$26,990	\$15,488,000	82	\$2,056,725.09
Standard	43	\$26,990	\$15,488,000	50	\$1,565,272.21
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	32	\$491,452.88
Total	141	\$147,482	\$36,621,000	309	\$7,836,710.11
Town of Black Creek					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$542	\$98,000	0	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	1	\$619	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$619	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,161	\$448,000	0	\$0.00
Town of Lucama					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	\$2,120	\$700,000	1	\$10,288.99
B, C & X Zone	3	\$1,896	\$980,000	1	\$20,038.58
Standard	3	\$1,896	\$980,000	0	\$0.00
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$20,038.58
Total	5	\$4,016	\$1,680,000	2	\$30,327.57
Town of Elm City					
A01-30 & AE Zones	4	\$4,956	\$616,000	1	\$826.72
B, C & X Zone	3	\$1,871	\$769,000	2	\$16,044.34
Standard	3	\$1,871	\$769,000	1	\$7,360.93
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$8,683.41
Total	7	\$6,827	\$1,385,000	3	\$16,871.06
Town of Stantonsburg					
B, C & X Zone	1	\$411	\$304,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$411	\$304,000	0	\$0.00
Total	1	\$411	\$304,000	0	\$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

Table C.15 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Number of Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wilson County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	12	\$8,197	\$2,945,000	19	\$331,105.09
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	3	\$120,446.59
B, C & X Zone	14	\$12,430	\$3,879,000	12	\$129,455.01
Standard	14	\$12,430	\$3,879,000	6	\$83,957.22
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	6	\$45,497.79
Total	26	\$20,627	\$6,824,000	34	\$581,006.69
City of Wilson					
A01-30 & AE Zones	114	\$89,129	\$27,585,000	42	\$902,134.48
B, C & X Zone	64	\$37,678	\$17,978,000	32	\$262,423.58
Standard	64	\$37,678	\$17,978,000	16	\$153,644.09
Preferred	0	\$0	\$0	16	\$108,779.49
Total	178	\$126,807	\$45,563,000	74	\$1,164,558.06
Town of Stantonburg					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	\$642	\$225,000	0	\$0.00
A Zones	0	\$0	\$0	1	\$35,444.57
B, C & X Zone	1	\$728	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Standard	1	\$728	\$350,000	0	\$0.00
Total	2	\$1,370	\$575,000	1	\$35,444.57

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed May 2025

C.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table C.16 summarizes the acreage in Wilson County that falls within the Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized into zones that describe the wildfire risk mitigation activities appropriate for each zone. Areas in the Functional WUI are those areas where development and building structures may intermix with burnable land cover. Approximately, 9 percent of Wilson County is categorized as having direct exposure to wildfire risk within the Functional WUI.

Table C.16 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Unincorporated Wilson County

	Functional Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Category	Acres	Percent
	Direct Exposure	20,550	9%
	Indirect Exposure	30,968	13%
	Critical Fireshed	131,156	55%
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	52,311	22%
	Little to No Exposure	0	0%
	Water	3,804	2%
	Total	238,789	100%

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.25 through Figure C.32 depict the Functional WUI for unincorporated Wilson County and participating jurisdictions. Figure C.33 through Figure C.40 depict the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure C.41 through Figure C.48 depict Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Potential fire intensity is highest along the County's borders, especially in the east near Saratoga. Burn probability is uniformly low across the unincorporated areas of the county with a few patches of moderate burn probability found on the east side. Areas where high potential fire intensity overlap with relatively higher burn probability are largely outside of the WUI, meaning little to no development is at risk. Areas where WUI, higher burn probability, and high potential fire intensity overlap are the areas of greatest risk.

Table C.17 through Table C.24 provide the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Wilson County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table C.25 through Table C.28 provide building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas categorized with direct exposure to wildfire risk on the Functional WUI scale. Note that the Towns of Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Stantonsburg do not have any critical facilities located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table C.17 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Wilson County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2,546	\$225,715,775.00	\$225,715,775.00	\$451,431,550.00
Commercial	606	\$302,587,692.00	\$302,587,692.00	\$605,175,384.00
Education	78	\$85,259,217.00	\$85,259,217.00	\$170,518,434.00
Government	32	\$28,657,410.00	\$28,657,410.00	\$57,314,820.00
Industrial	314	\$388,433,290.00	\$582,649,935.00	\$971,083,225.00
Religious	212	\$127,452,446.00	\$127,452,446.00	\$254,904,892.00
Residential	17,234	\$1,525,932,958.00	\$762,966,479.00	\$2,288,899,437.00
Total	21,022	\$2,684,038,788.00	\$2,115,288,954.00	\$4,799,327,742.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.18 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, City of Wilson

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	8	\$4,080,132.00	\$4,080,132.00	\$8,160,264.00
Commercial	1,608	\$1,182,485,170.71	\$1,182,485,170.71	\$2,364,970,341.41
Education	110	\$191,030,922.00	\$191,030,922.00	\$382,061,844.00
Government	223	\$236,447,703.85	\$236,447,703.85	\$472,895,407.70
Industrial	395	\$701,996,541.33	\$1,052,994,812.00	\$1,754,991,353.33
Religious	189	\$138,728,983.00	\$138,728,983.00	\$277,457,966.00
Residential	17,937	\$2,097,084,154.00	\$1,048,542,077.00	\$3,145,626,231.00
Total	20,470	\$4,551,853,606.89	\$3,854,309,800.56	\$8,406,163,407.44

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.19 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Black Creek

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	\$72,684.00	\$72,684.00	\$145,368.00
Commercial	17	\$4,564,776.00	\$4,564,776.00	\$9,129,552.00
Education	2	\$4,822,399.00	\$4,822,399.00	\$9,644,798.00
Government	5	\$3,297,583.00	\$3,297,583.00	\$6,595,166.00
Industrial	2	\$1,470,991.00	\$2,206,486.50	\$3,677,477.50
Religious	6	\$2,891,989.00	\$2,891,989.00	\$5,783,978.00
Residential	389	\$34,906,895.00	\$17,453,447.50	\$52,360,342.50
Total	423	\$52,027,317.00	\$35,309,365.00	\$87,336,682.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.20 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Elm City

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	68	\$19,715,783.00	\$19,715,783.00	\$39,431,566.00
Education	4	\$3,040,428.00	\$3,040,428.00	\$6,080,856.00
Government	7	\$3,358,692.00	\$3,358,692.00	\$6,717,384.00
Industrial	8	\$41,070,977.00	\$61,606,465.50	\$102,677,442.50
Religious	11	\$5,423,251.00	\$5,423,251.00	\$10,846,502.00
Residential	620	\$57,749,421.00	\$28,874,710.50	\$86,624,131.50
Total	718	\$130,358,552.00	\$122,019,330.00	\$252,377,882.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.21 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Lucama

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	\$276,539.00	\$276,539.00	\$553,078.00
Commercial	39	\$8,600,770.00	\$8,600,770.00	\$17,201,540.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	7	\$2,779,544.00	\$2,779,544.00	\$5,559,088.00
Industrial	3	\$755,214.00	\$1,132,821.00	\$1,888,035.00
Religious	8	\$4,242,449.00	\$4,242,449.00	\$8,484,898.00
Residential	514	\$36,474,056.00	\$18,237,028.00	\$54,711,084.00
Total	573	\$53,128,572.00	\$35,269,151.00	\$88,397,723.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.22 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Saratoga

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	3	\$342,339.00	\$342,339.00	\$684,678.00
Commercial	14	\$5,612,744.00	\$5,612,744.00	\$11,225,488.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	3	\$593,227.00	\$593,227.00	\$1,186,454.00
Industrial	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Religious	10	\$3,826,162.00	\$3,826,162.00	\$7,652,324.00
Residential	247	\$23,613,704.00	\$11,806,852.00	\$35,420,556.00
Total	277	\$33,988,176.00	\$22,181,324.00	\$56,169,500.00

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.23 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Sims

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	19	\$2,592,592.00	\$2,592,592.00	\$5,185,184.00
Education	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government	1	\$124,757.00	\$124,757.00	\$249,514.00
Industrial	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Religious	4	\$1,881,805.00	\$1,881,805.00	\$3,763,610.00
Residential	135	\$13,892,463.00	\$6,946,231.50	\$20,838,694.50
Total	159	\$18,491,617.00	\$11,545,385.50	\$30,037,002.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.24 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Stantonsburg

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	\$570,899.00	\$570,899.00	\$1,141,798.00
Commercial	53	\$10,366,292.00	\$10,366,292.00	\$20,732,584.00
Education	1	\$3,630,159.00	\$3,630,159.00	\$7,260,318.00
Government	8	\$4,070,451.00	\$4,070,451.00	\$8,140,902.00
Industrial	5	\$1,411,099.00	\$2,116,648.50	\$3,527,747.50
Religious	10	\$4,774,103.00	\$4,774,103.00	\$9,548,206.00
Residential	412	\$41,916,300.00	\$20,958,150.00	\$62,874,450.00
Total	491	\$66,739,303.00	\$46,486,702.50	\$113,226,005.50

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.25 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Wilson County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	15	\$1,158,321
Energy	5	\$102,391,598
Food, Hydration, Shelter	32	\$159,459,421
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	3	\$1,326,316
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	10	\$102,497,277
Total	65	\$366,832,933

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.26 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, City of Wilson

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	3	\$3,210,645
Energy	4	\$54,492
Food, Hydration, Shelter	4	\$100,522,335
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	0	\$0
Transportation	1	\$15,652
Water Systems	13	\$12,003,803
Total	25	\$115,806,927

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.27 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Black Creek

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	1	\$552,997
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	0	\$0
Total	1	\$552,997

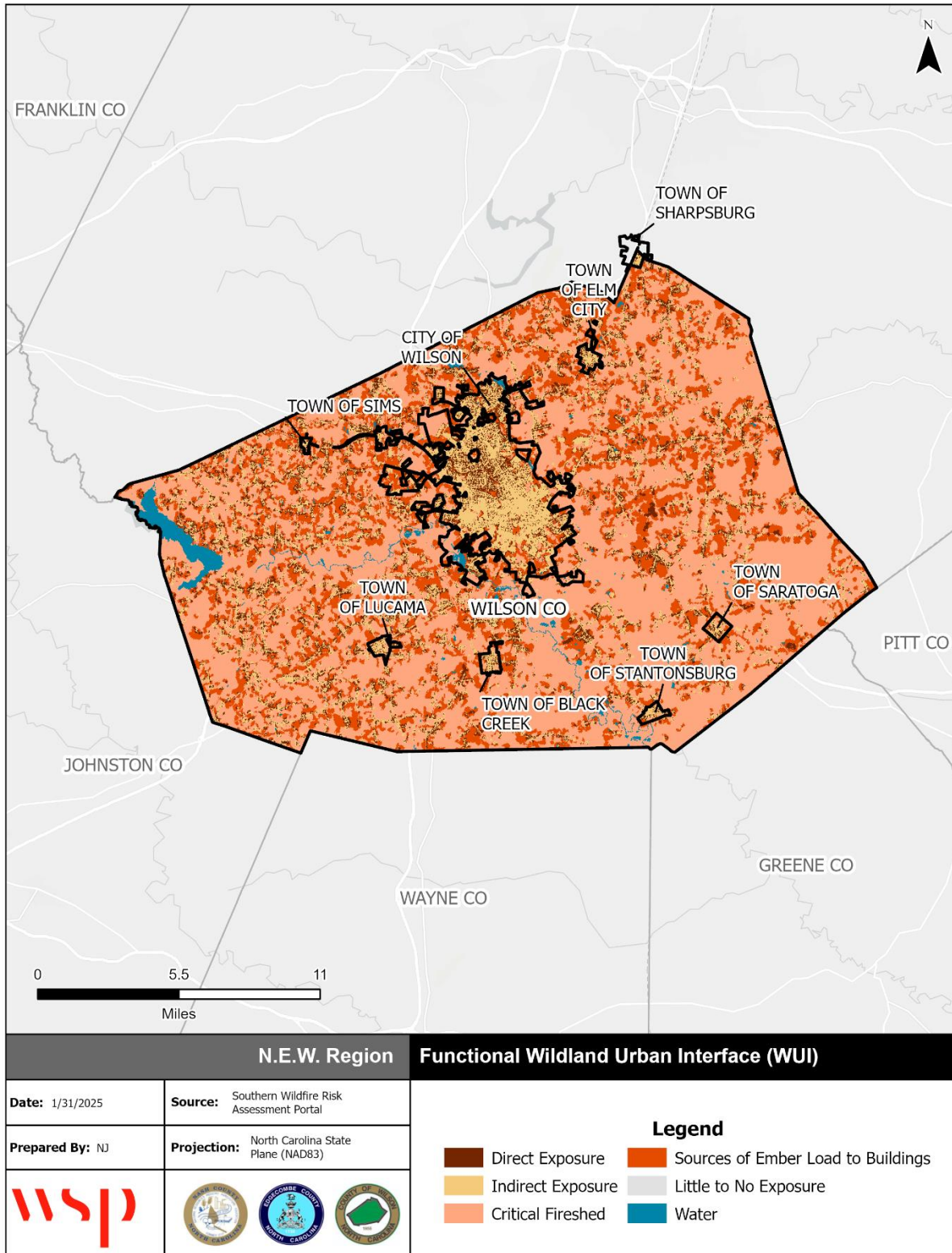
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.28 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Sims

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	\$0
Energy	0	\$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	\$0
Hazardous Materials	0	\$0
Health and Medical	0	\$0
Safety and Security	0	\$0
Transportation	0	\$0
Water Systems	3	\$2,855
Total	3	\$2,855

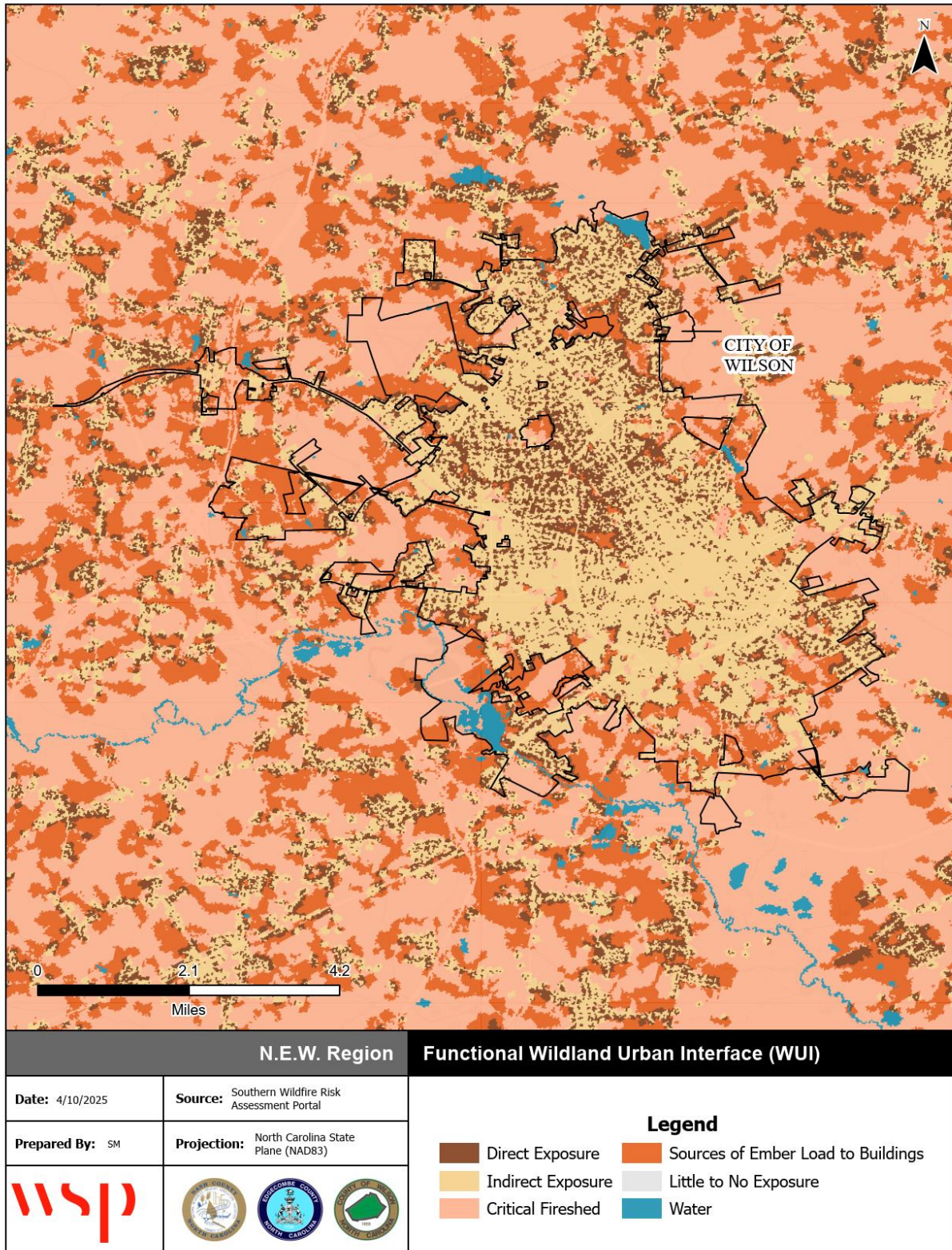
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.25 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Wilson County



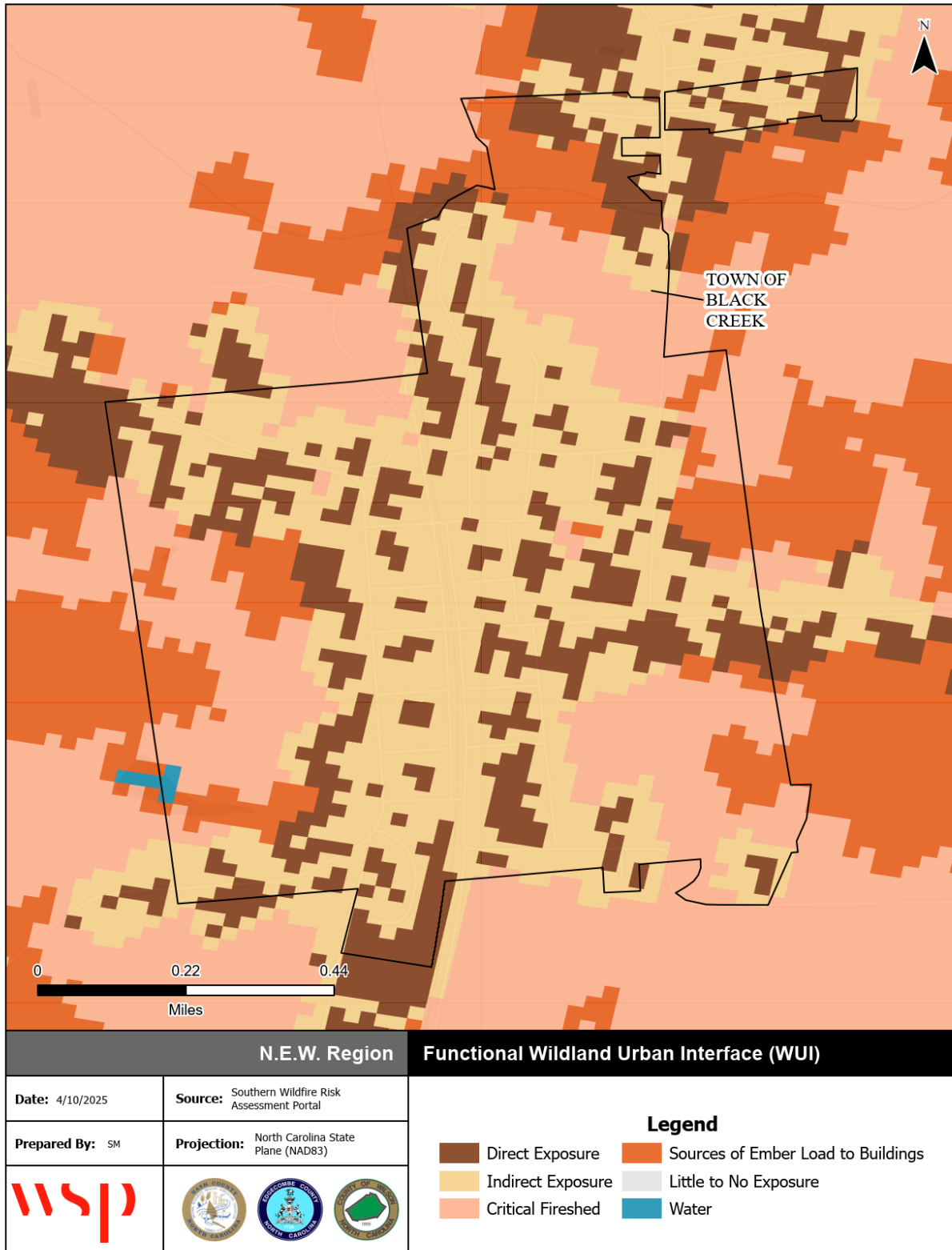
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.26 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, City of Wilson



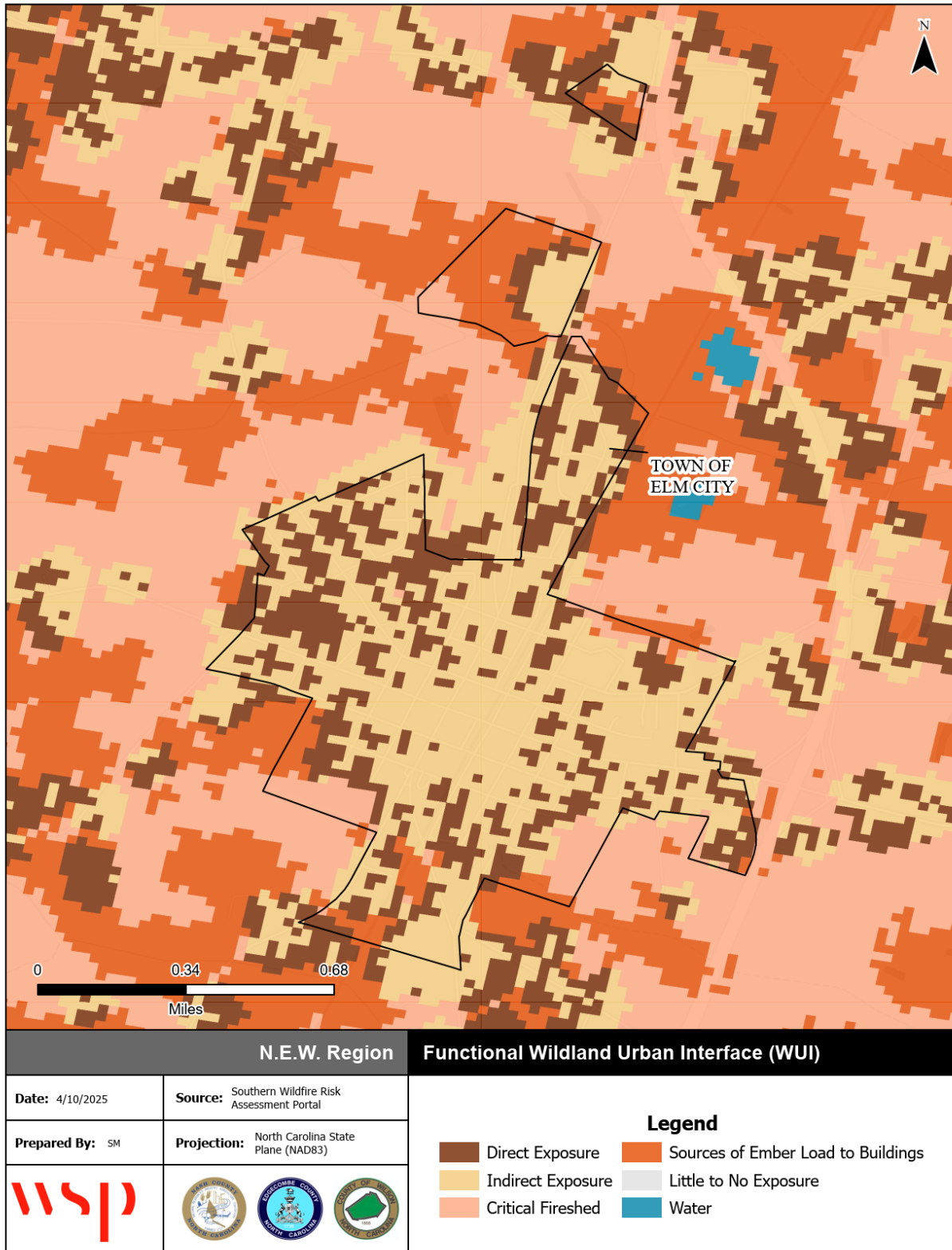
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.27 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Black Creek



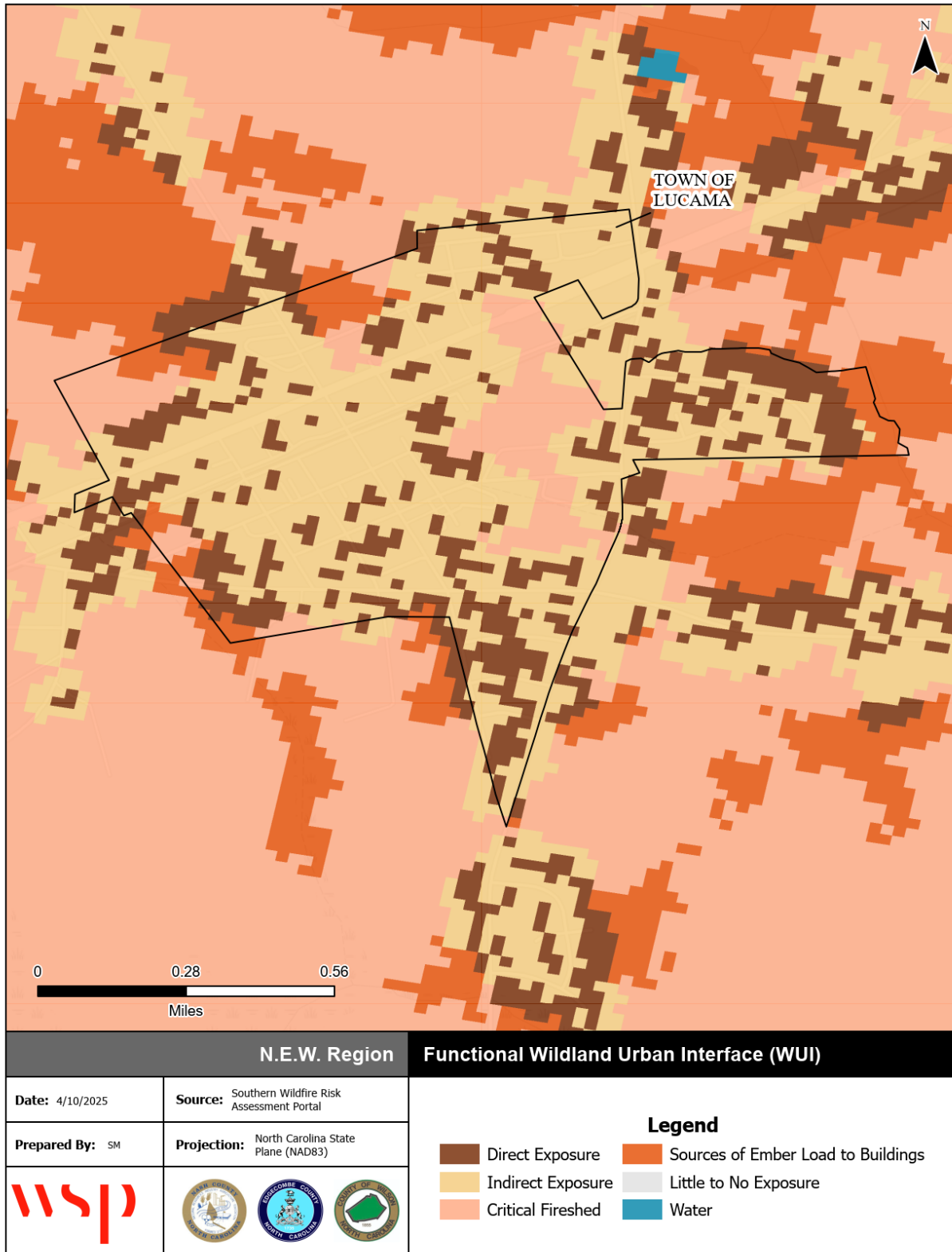
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.28 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Elm City



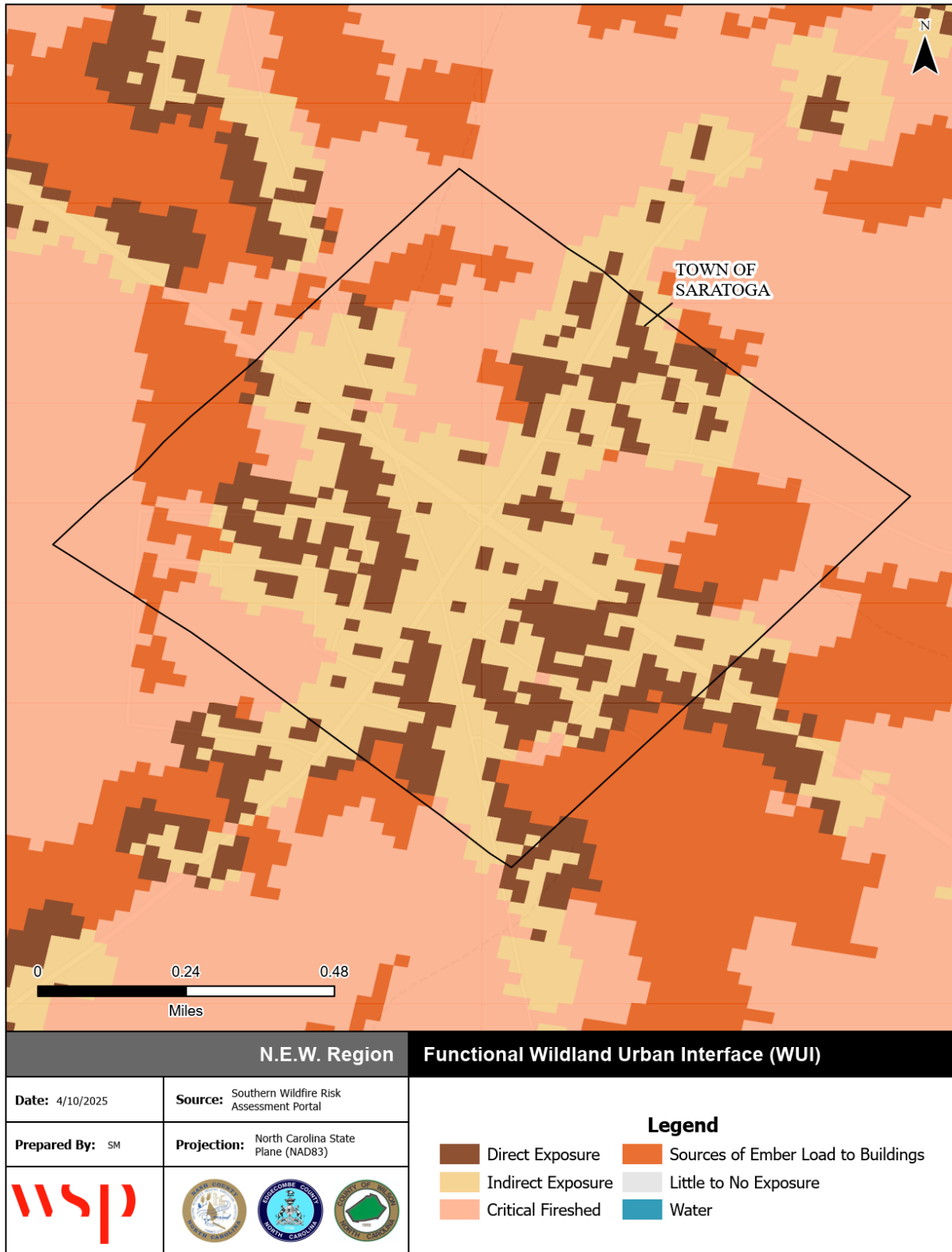
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.29 - Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Lucama



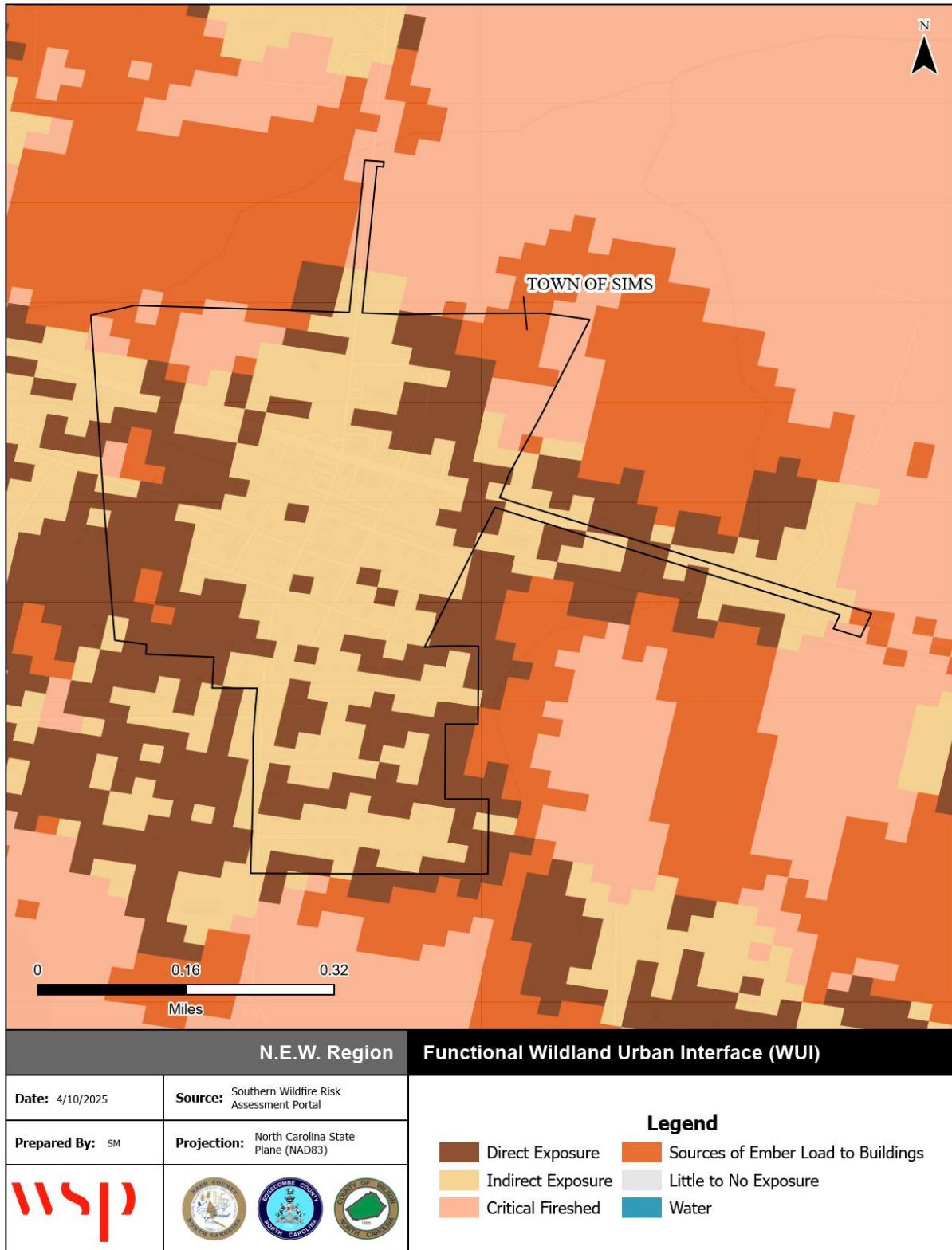
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.30 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Saratoga



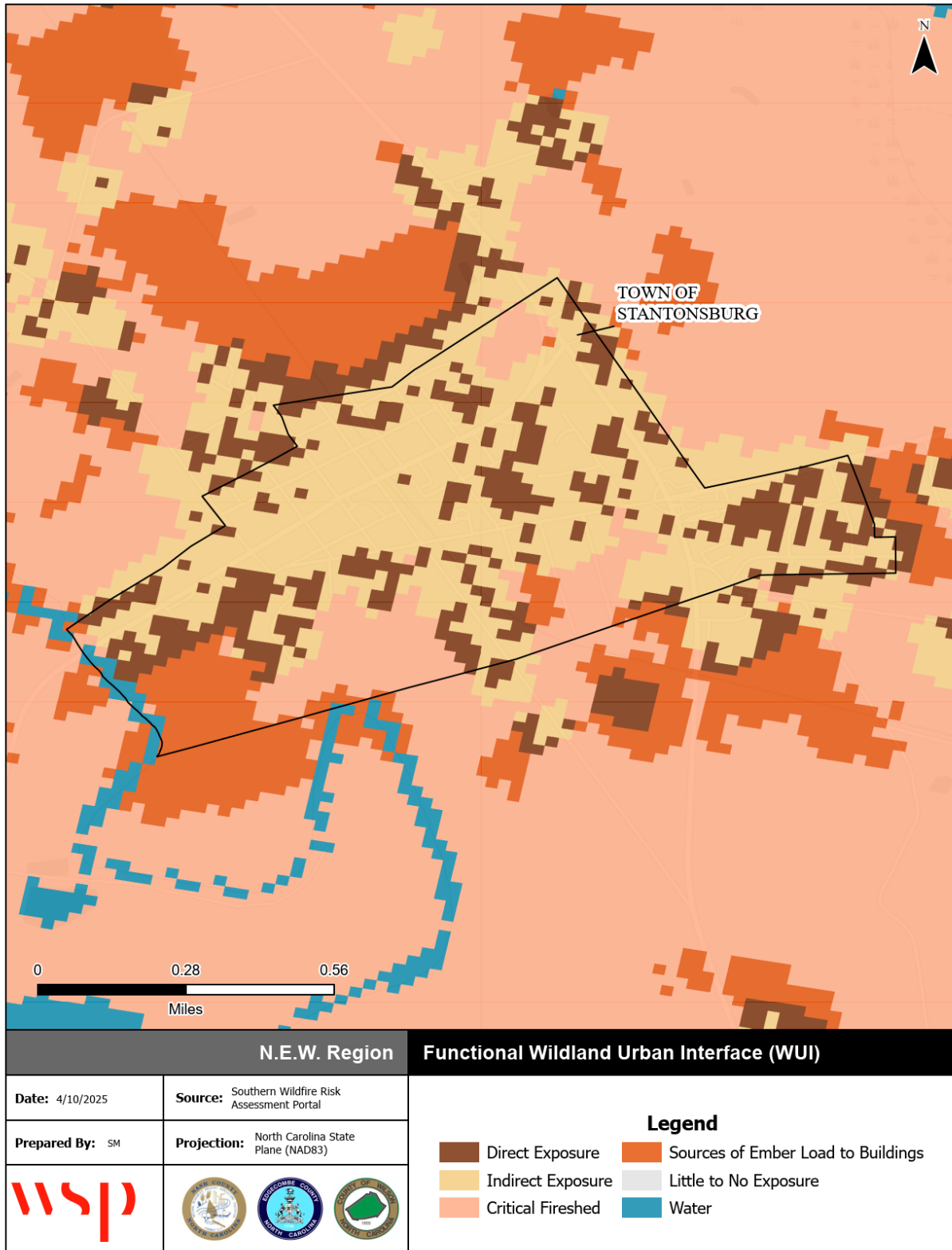
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.31 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Sims



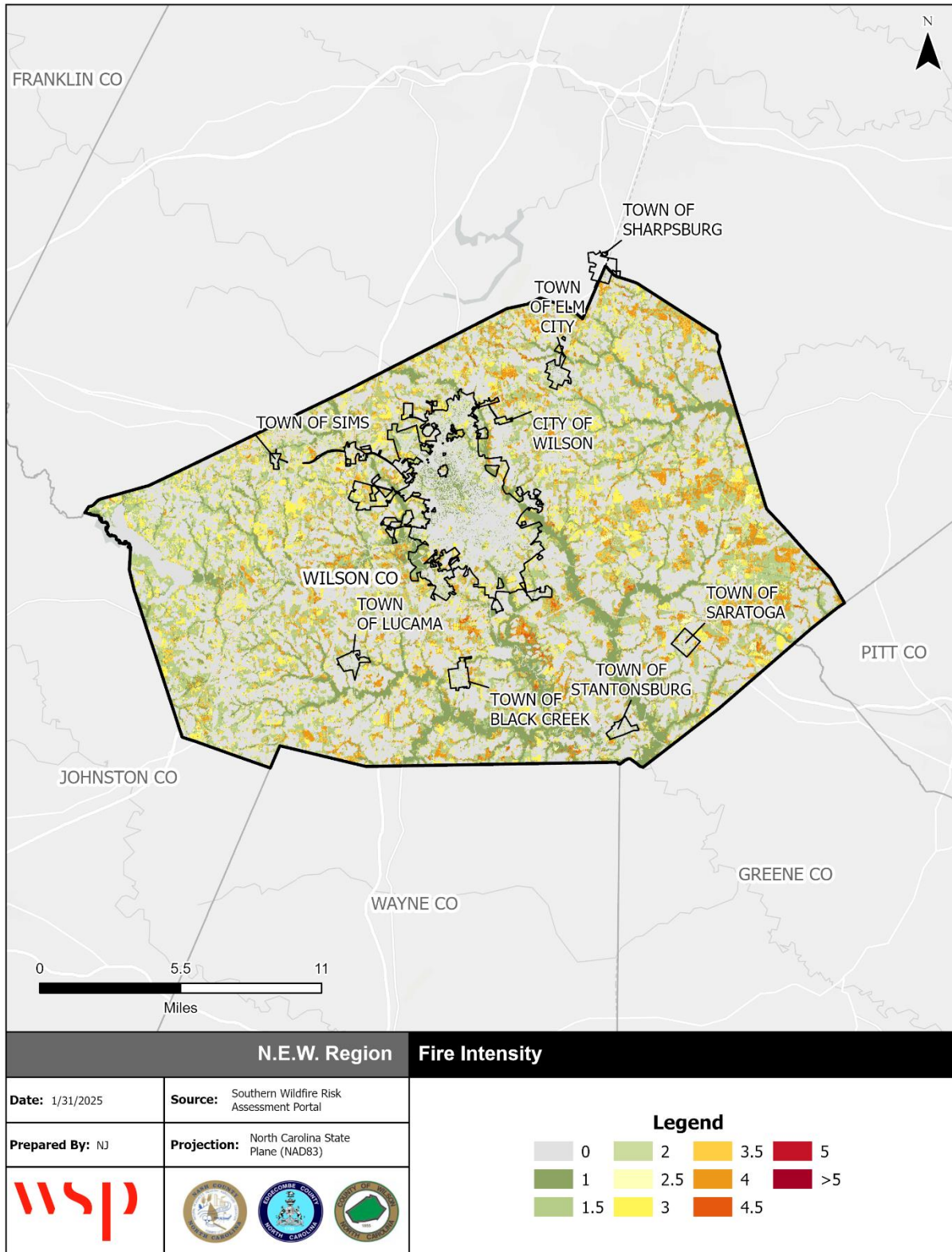
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.32 – Functional Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Stantonsburg



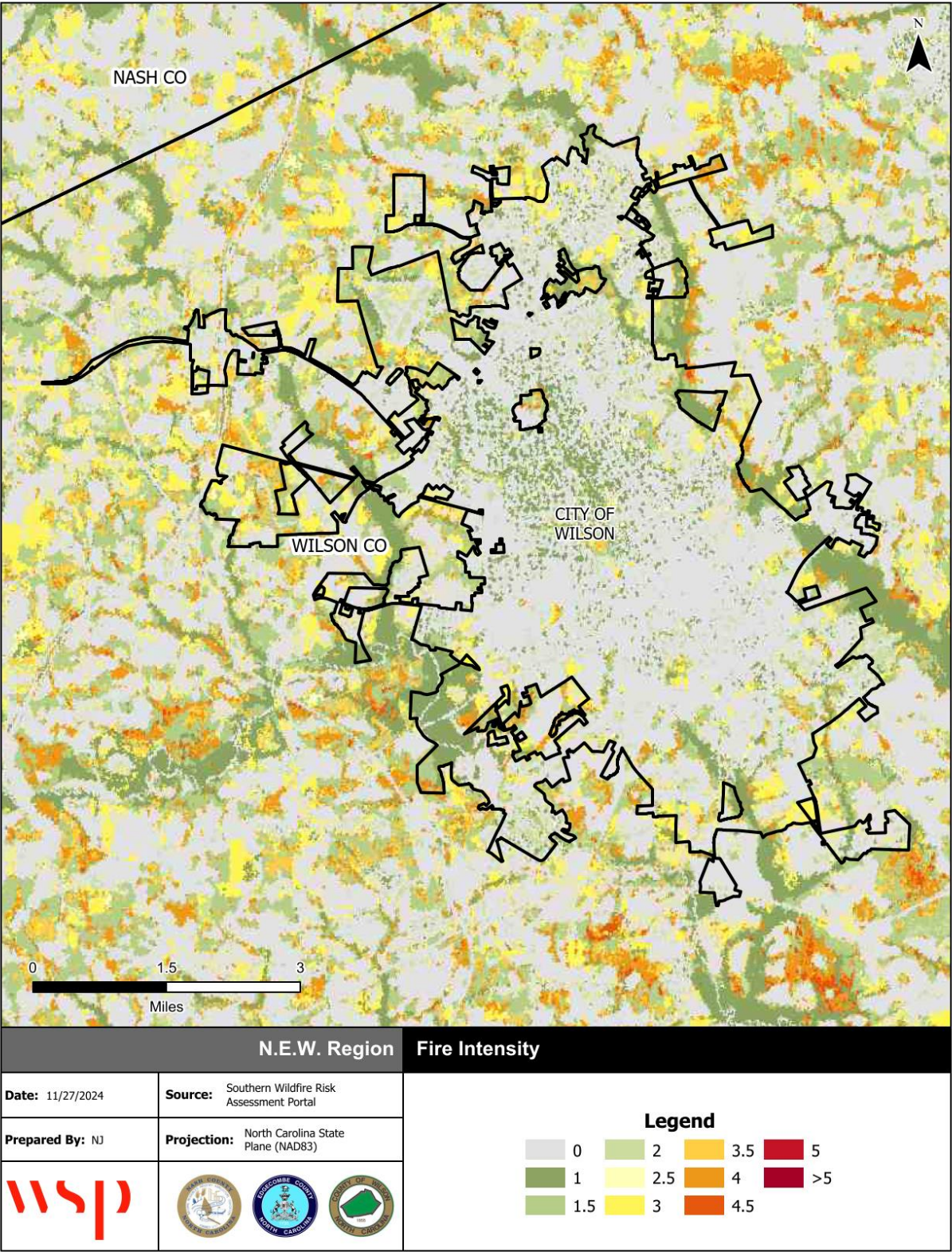
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.33 - Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Wilson County



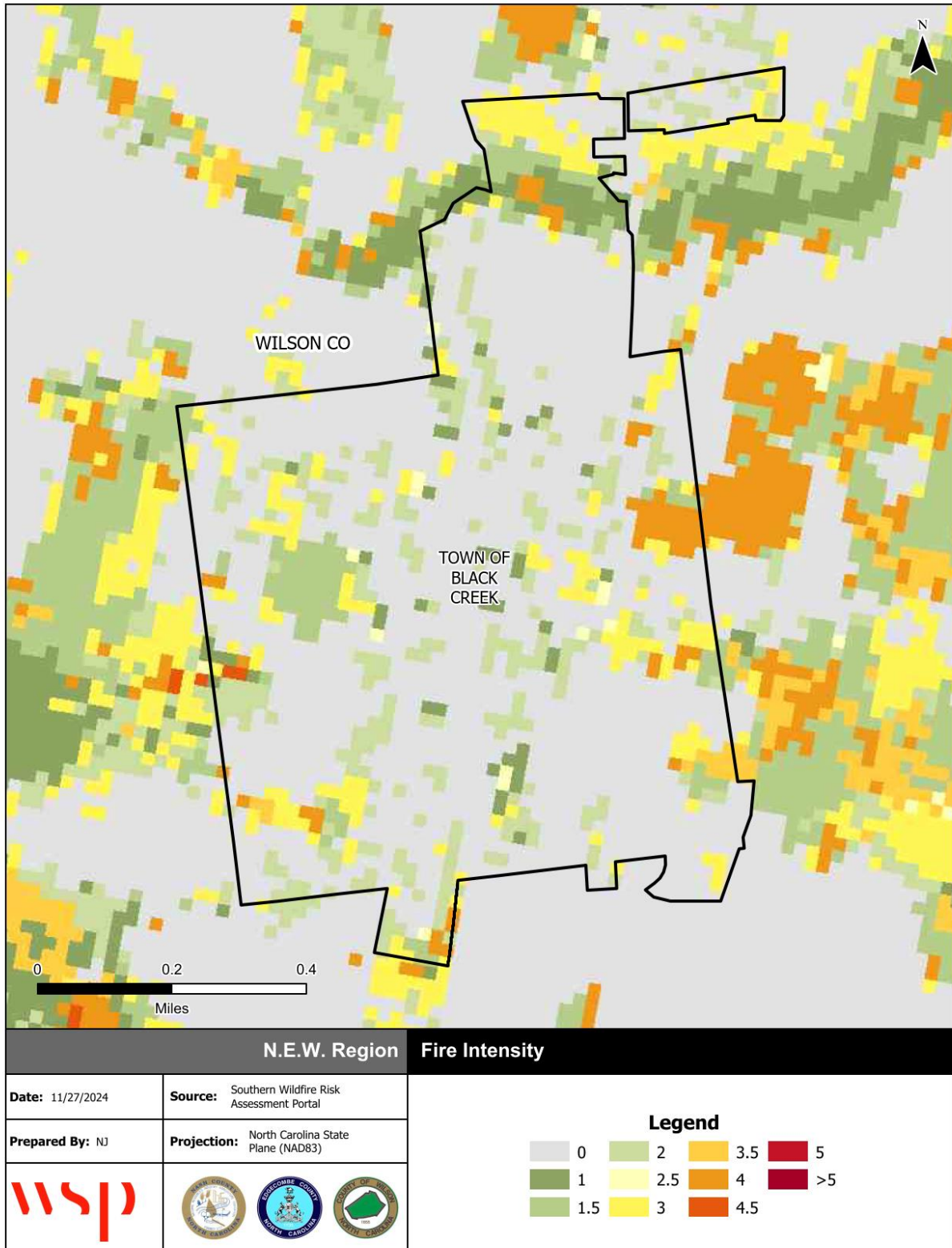
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.34 – Fire Intensity Scale, City of Wilson



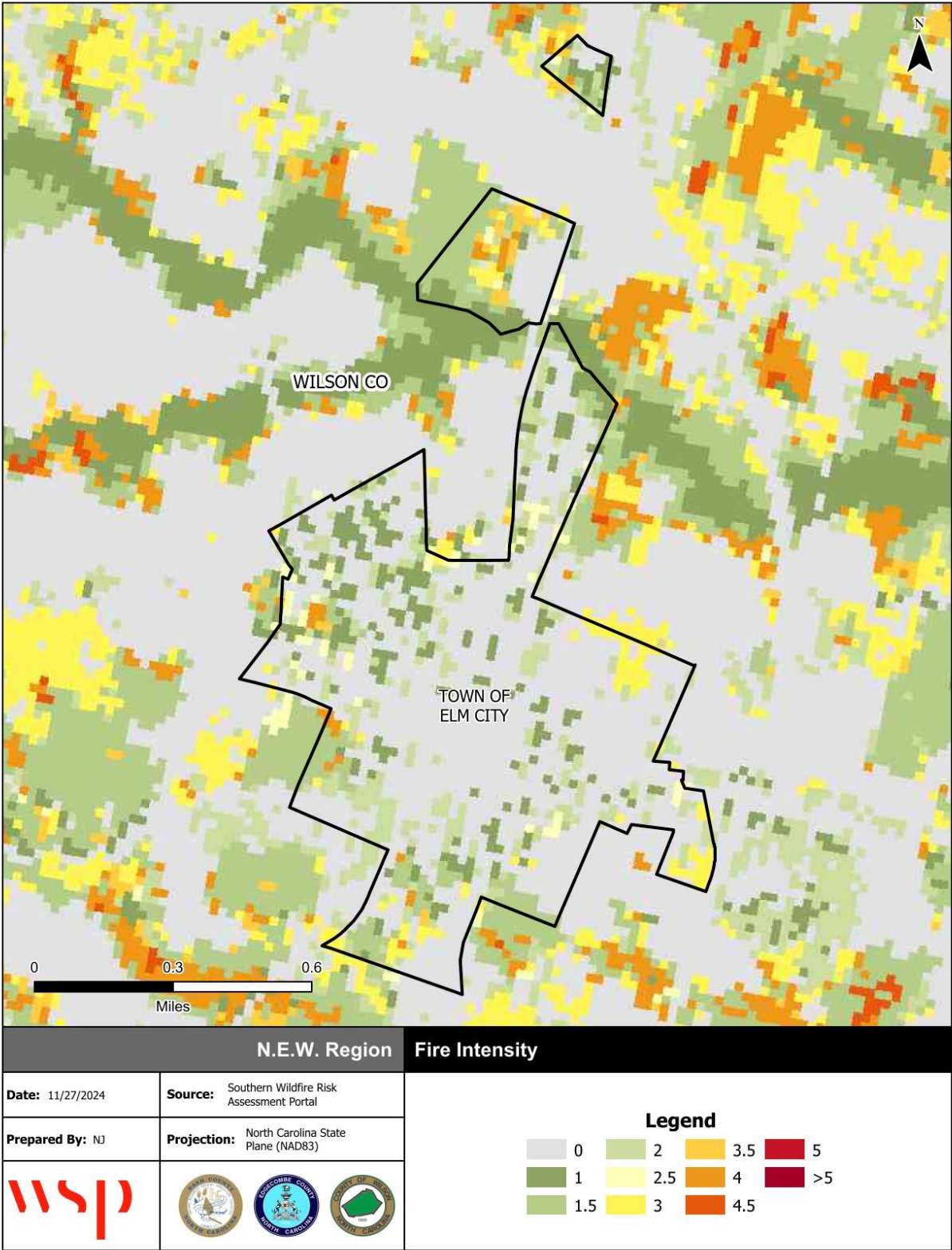
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.35 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Black Creek



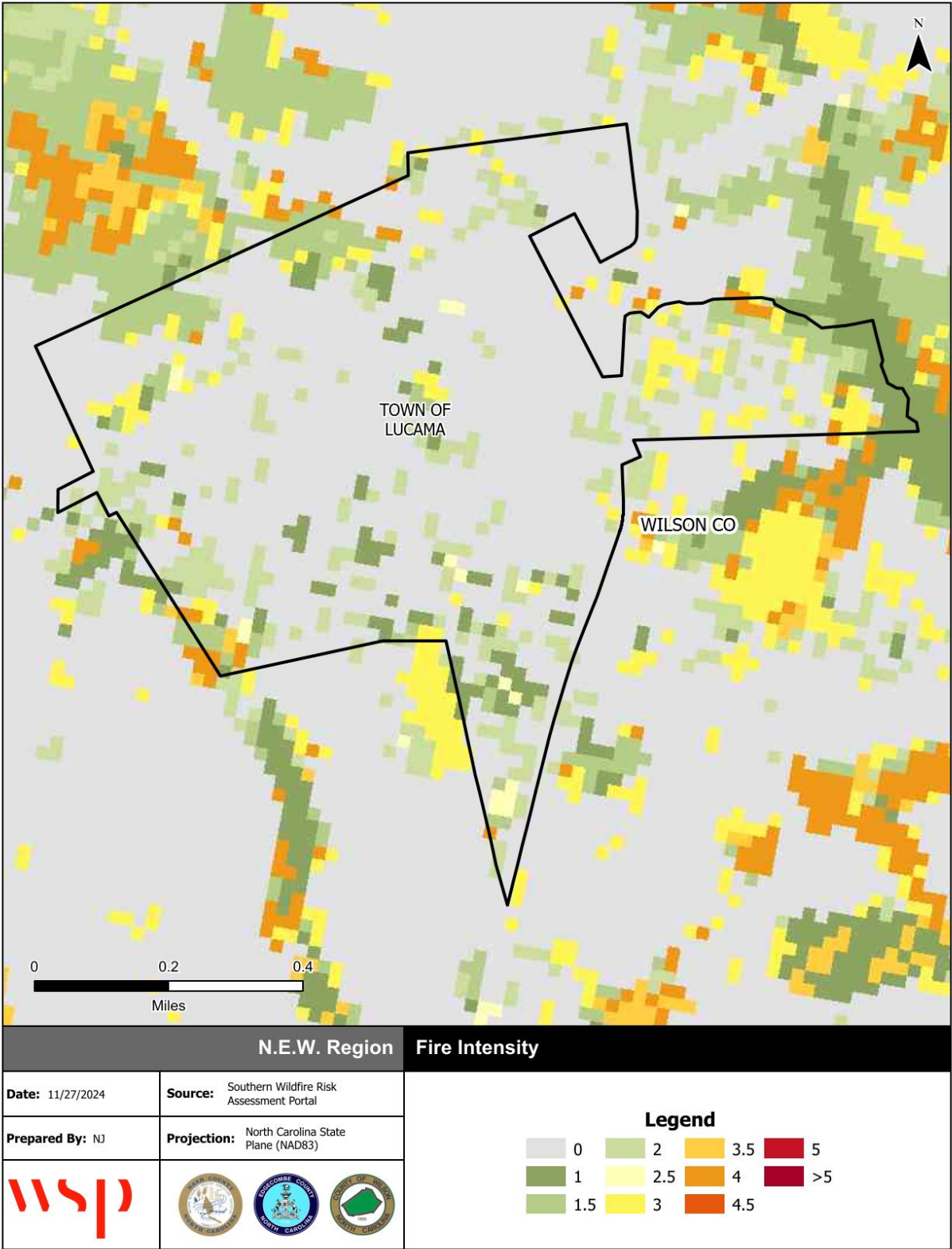
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.36 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Elm City



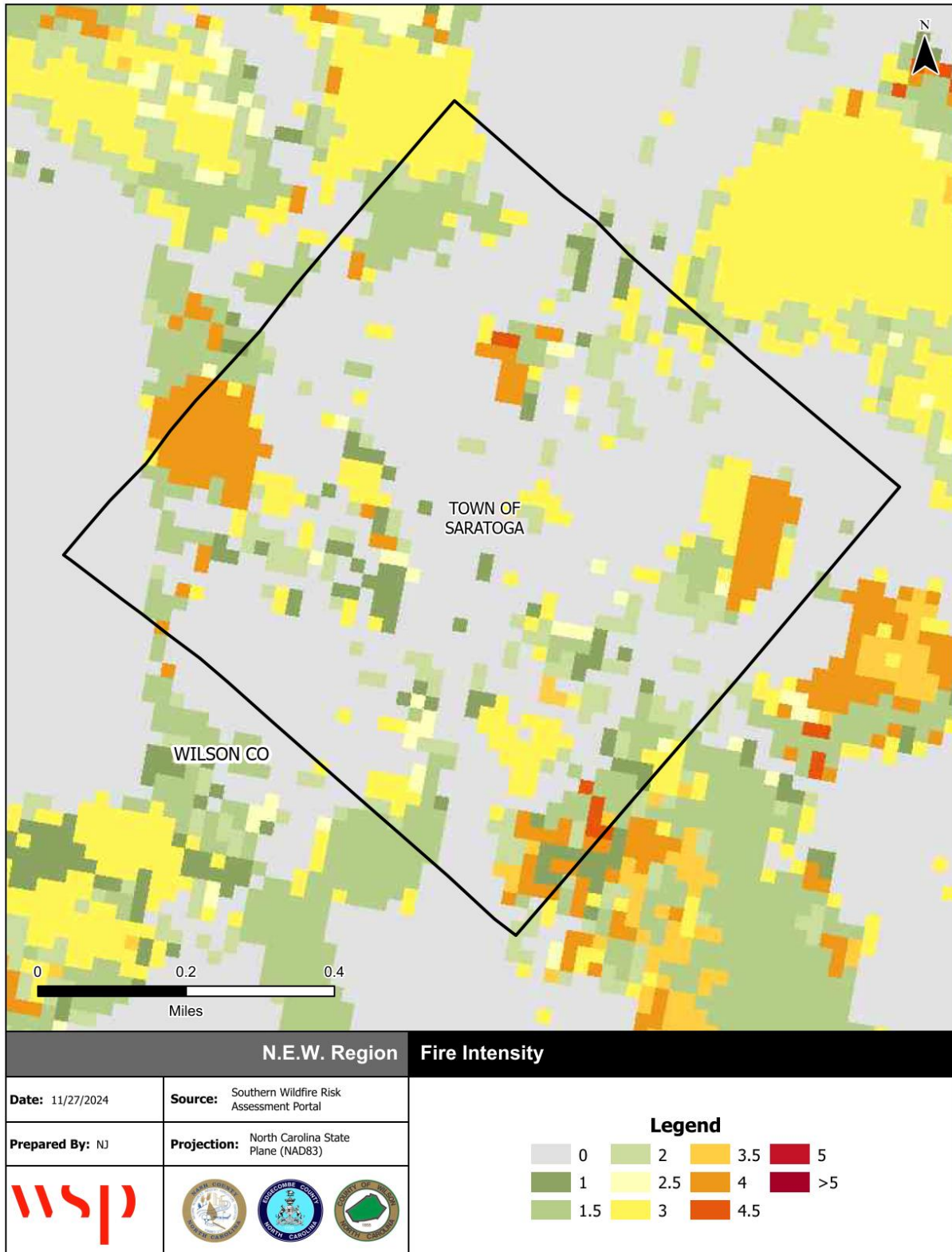
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.37 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Lucama



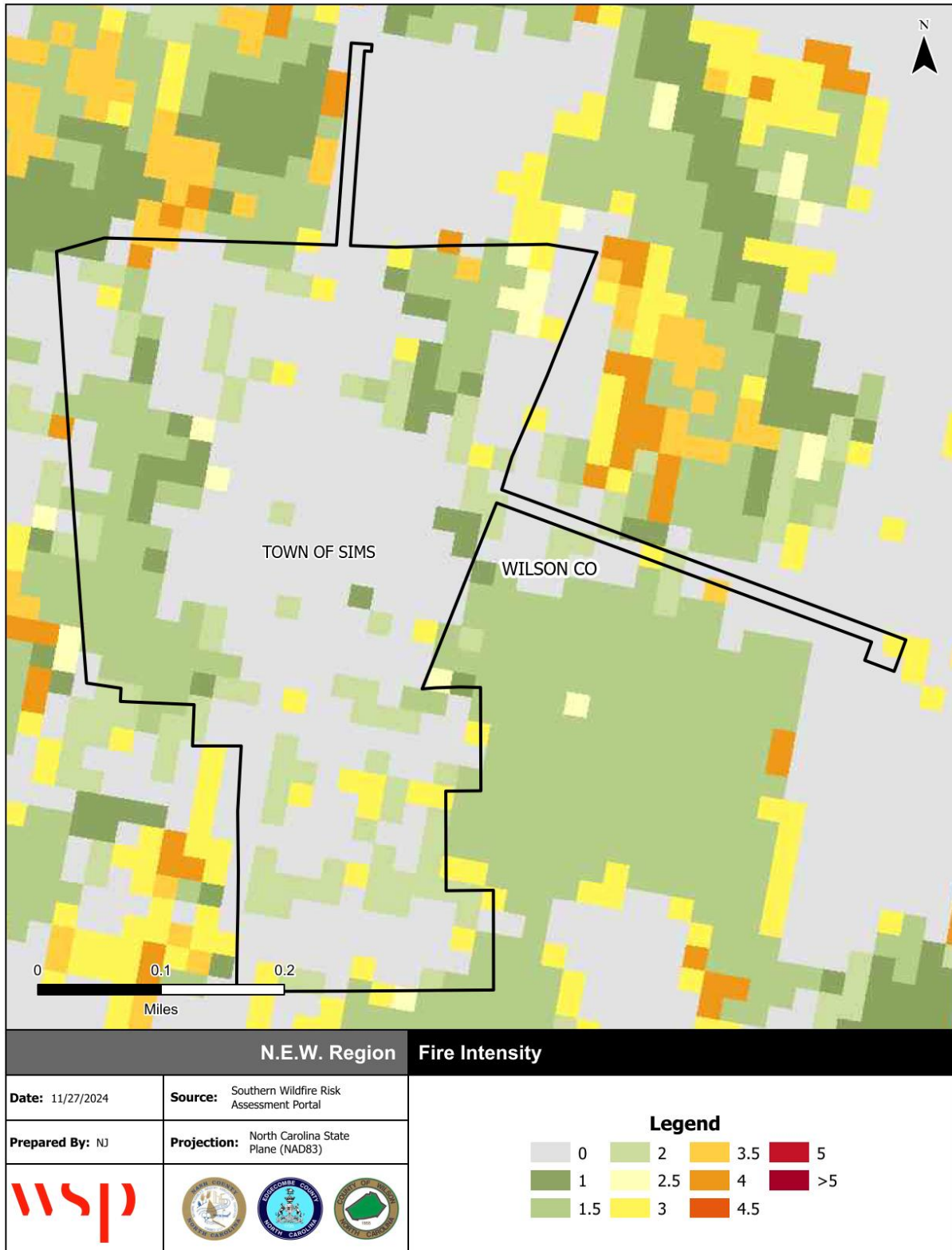
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.38 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Saratoga



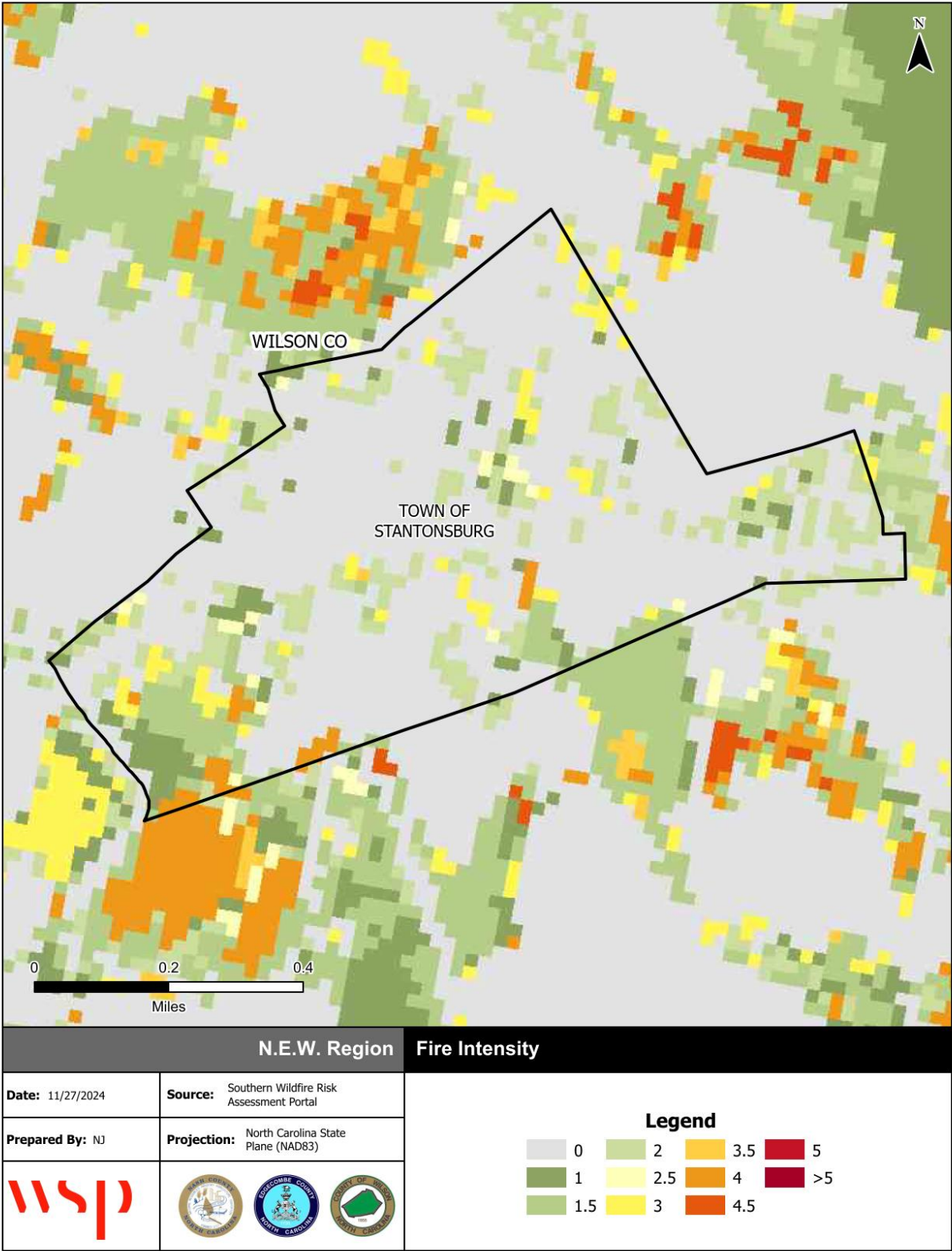
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.39 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Sims



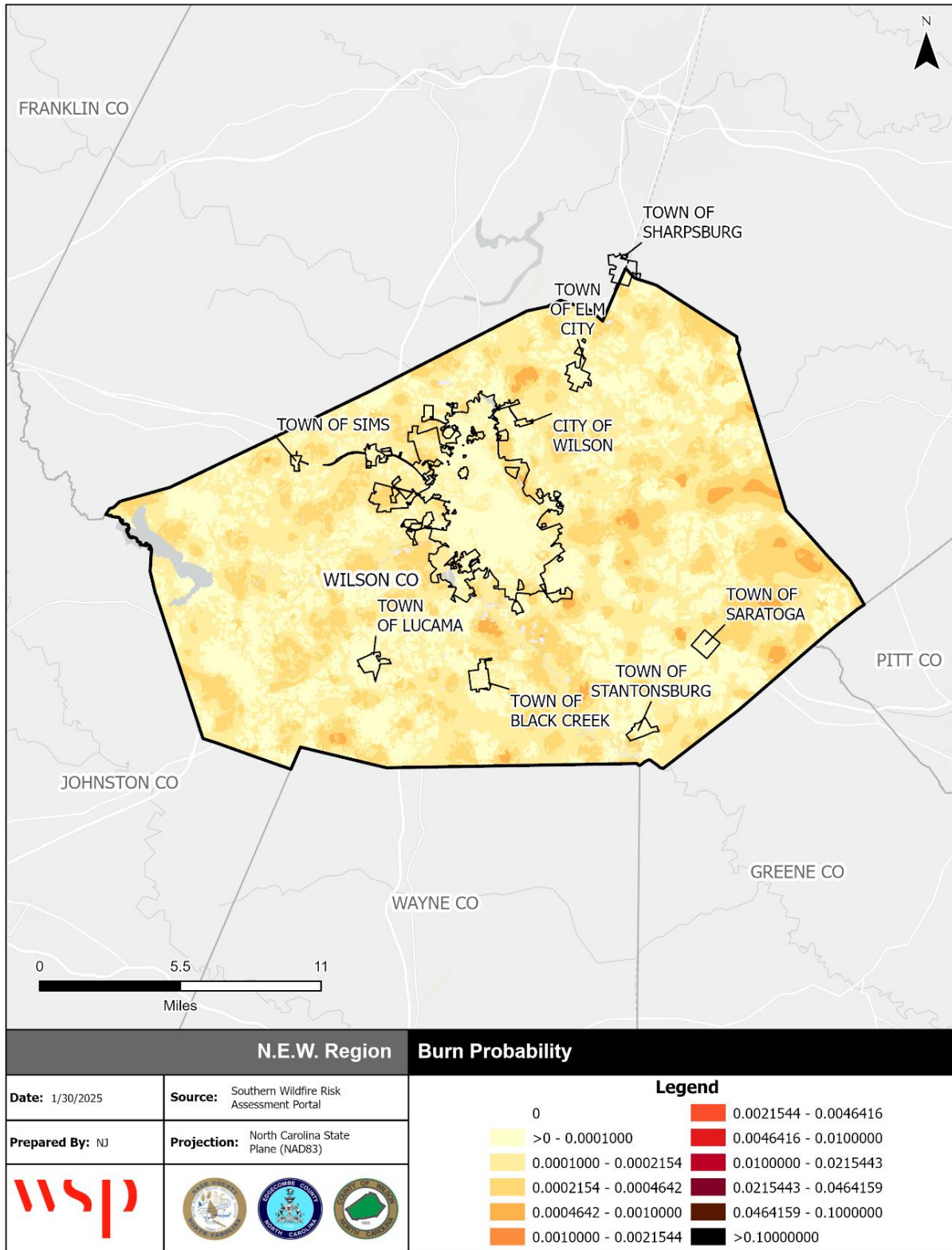
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.40 – Fire Intensity Scale, Town of Stantonsburg



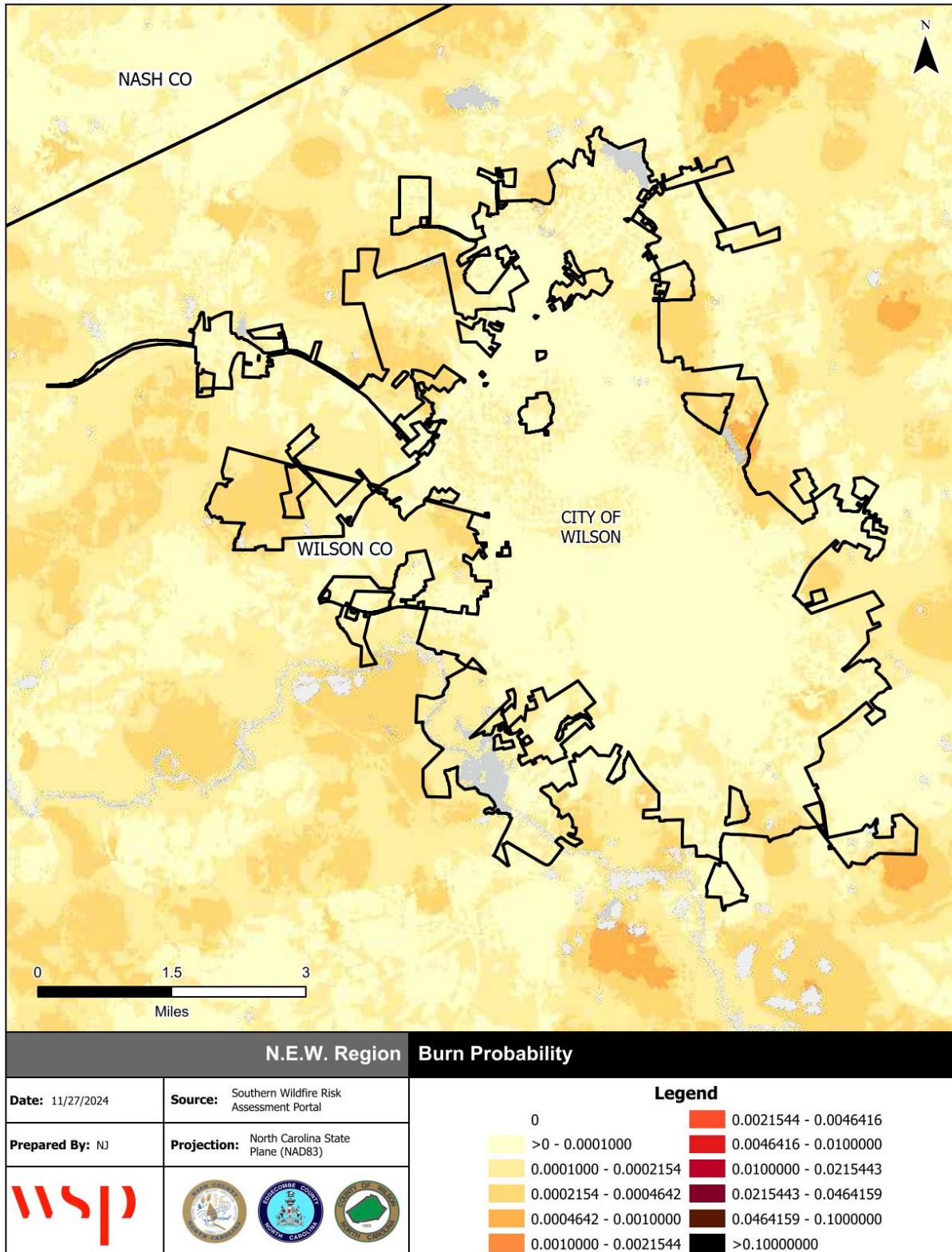
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.41 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Wilson County



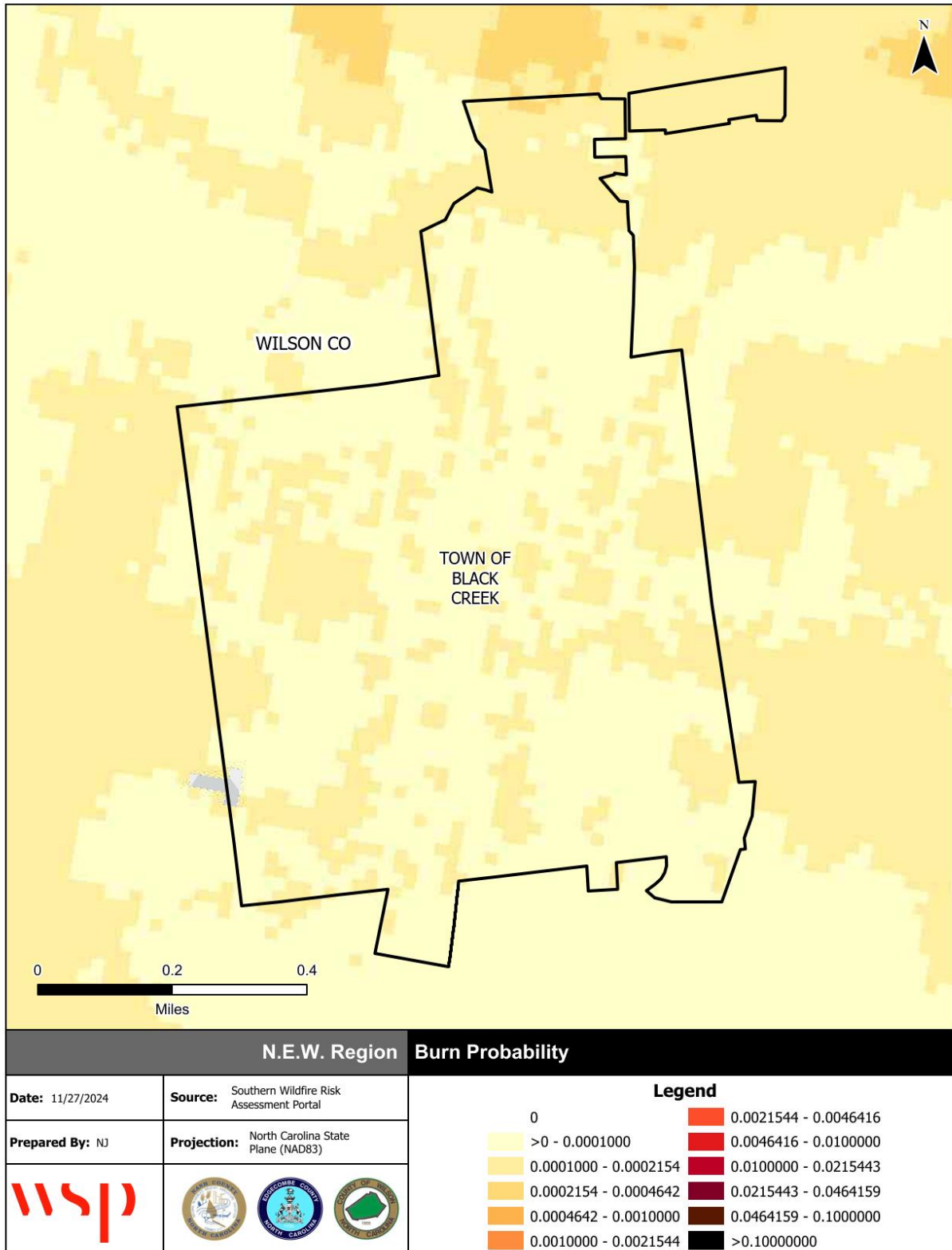
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.42 – Burn Probability, City of Wilson



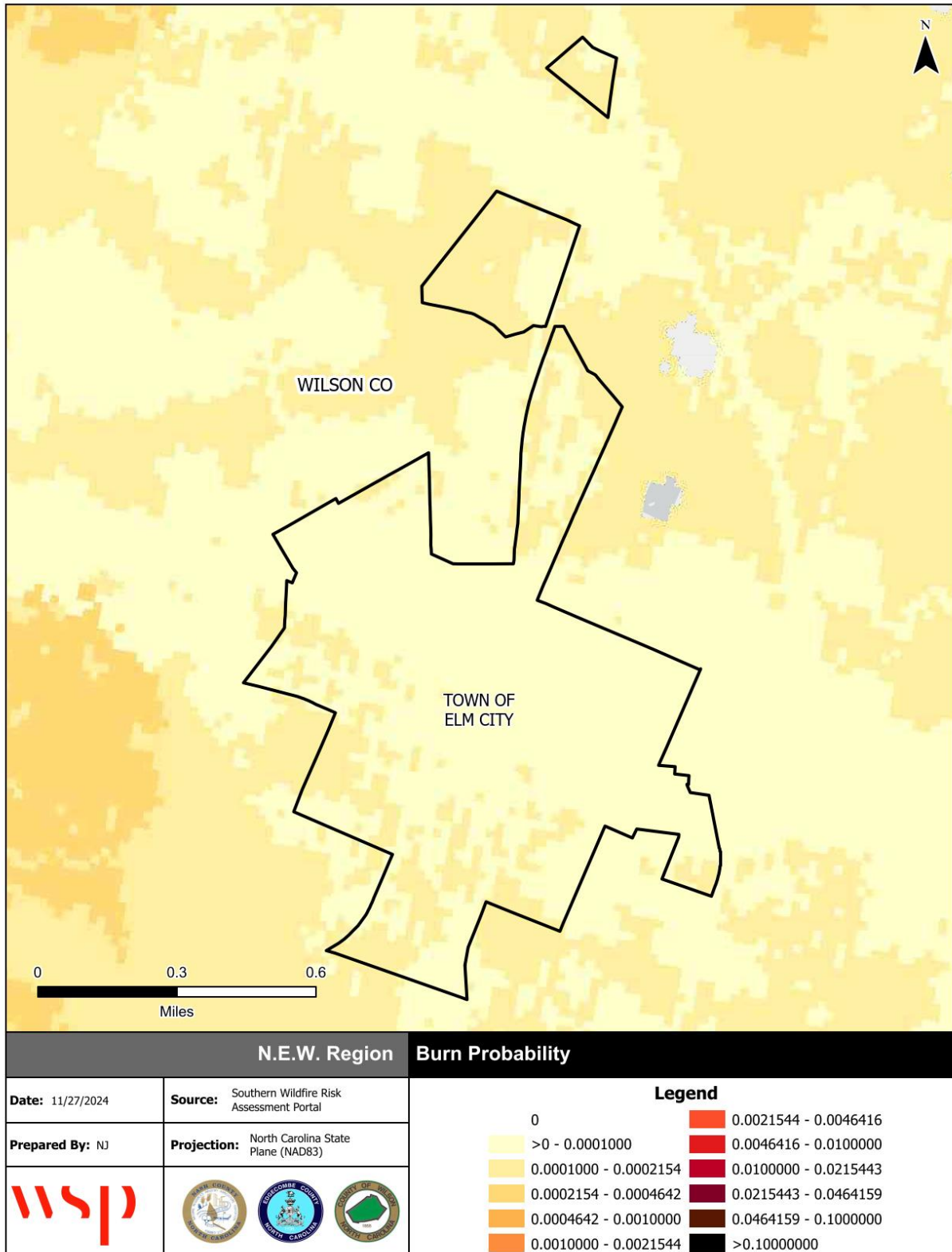
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.43 – Burn Probability, Town of Black Creek



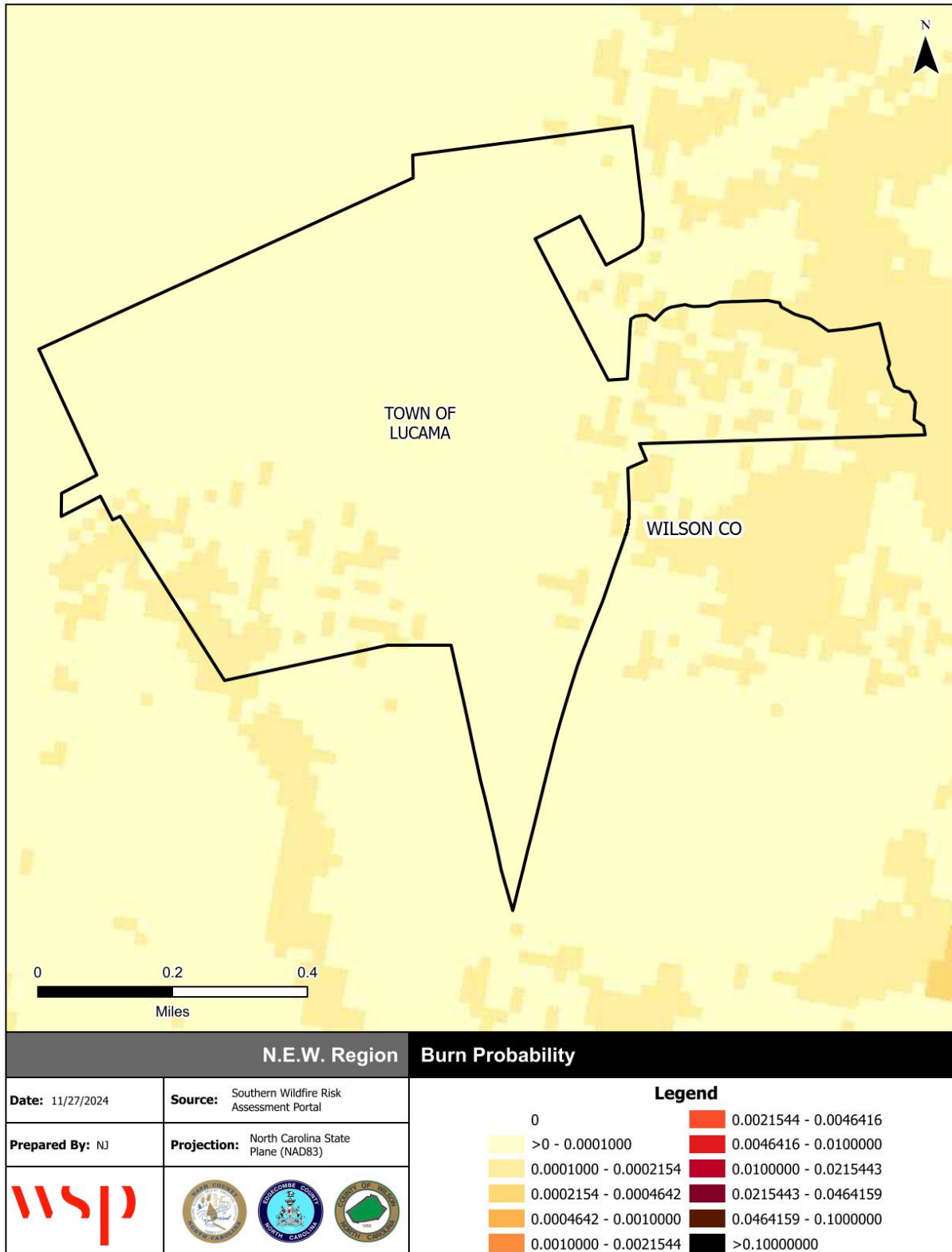
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.44 - Burn Probability, Town of Elm City



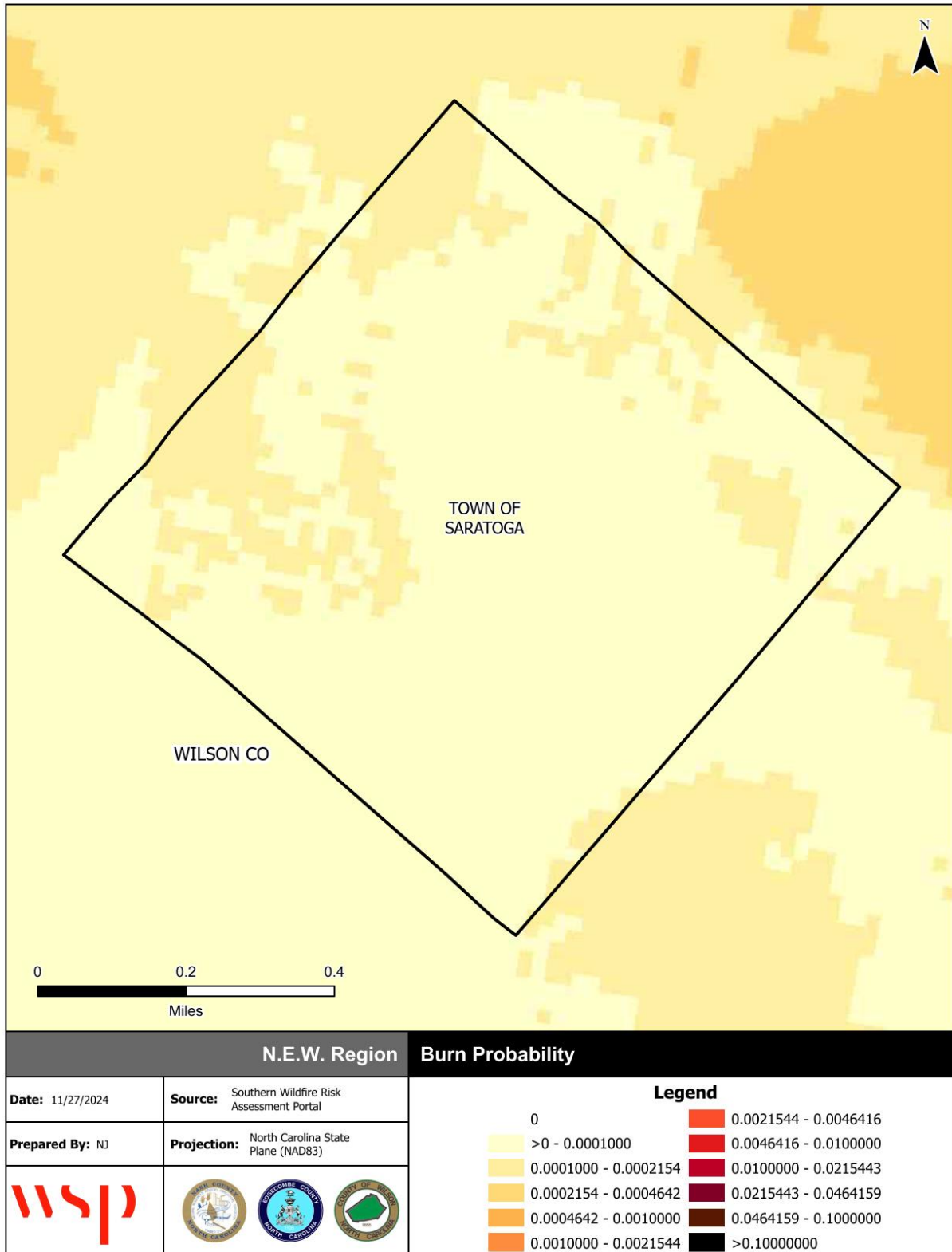
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.45 - Burn Probability, Town of Lucama



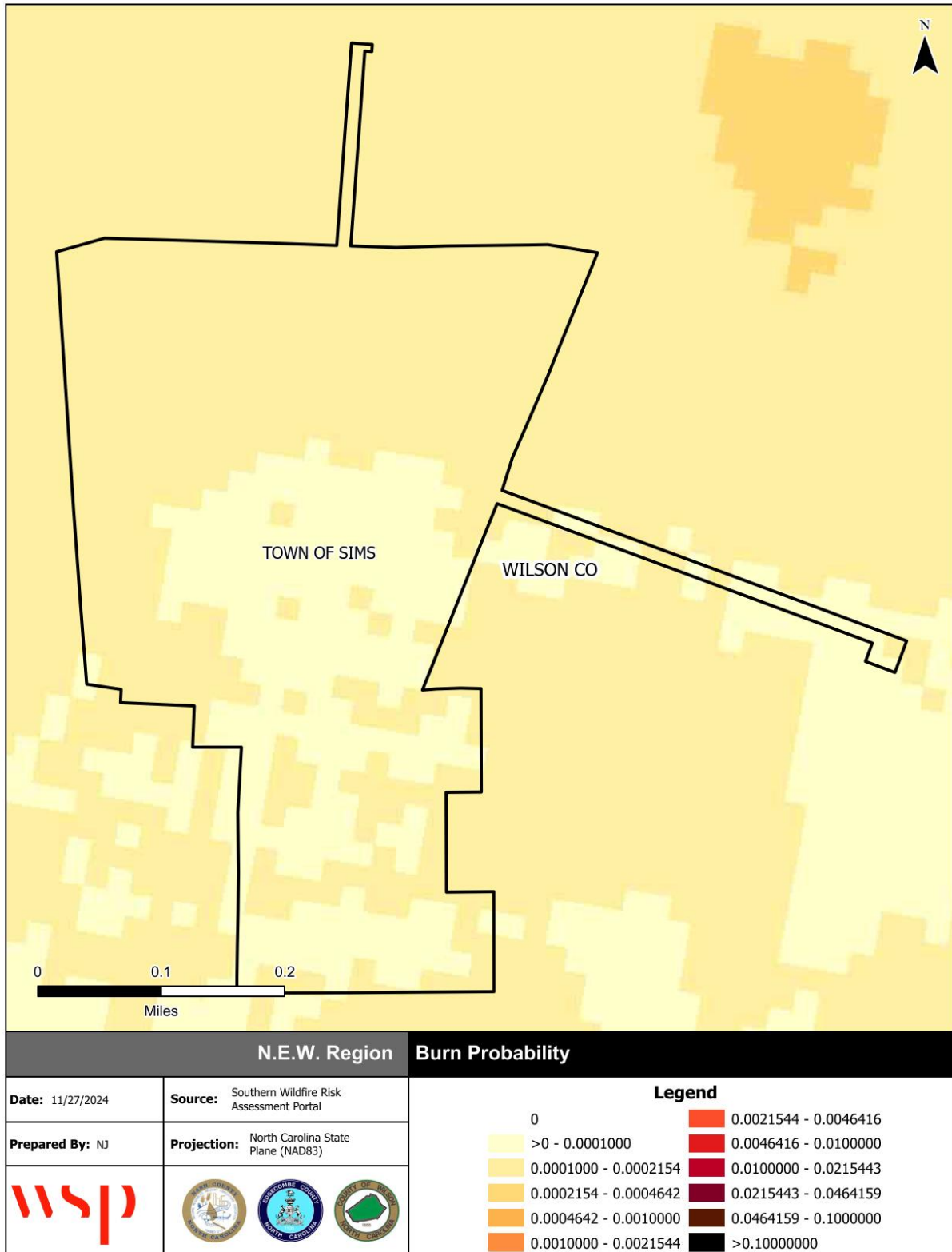
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.46 - Burn Probability, Town of Saratoga



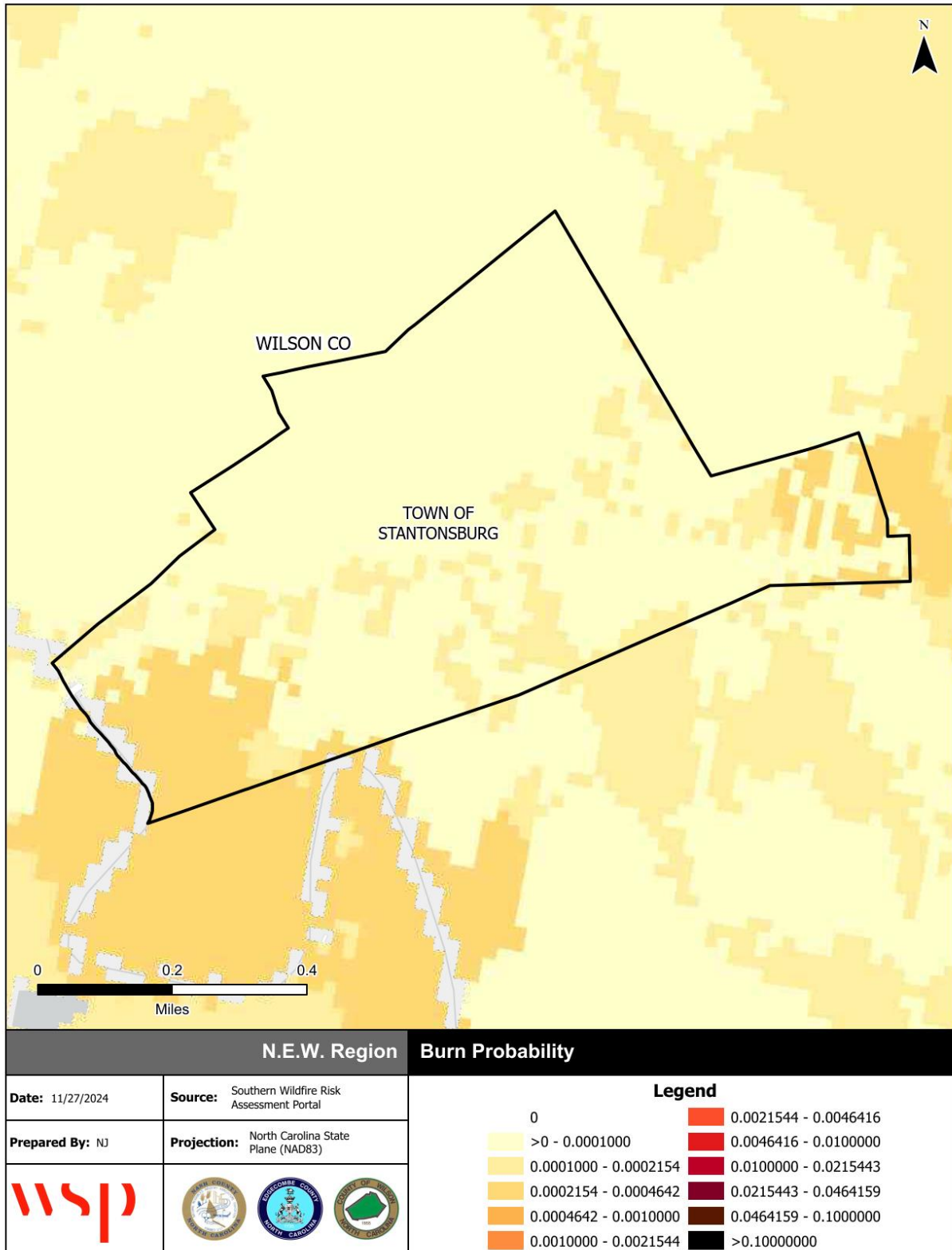
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.47 - Burn Probability, Town of Sims



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.48 - Burn Probability, Town of Stantonburg



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

C.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table C.29 – Mitigation Action Plan, Wilson County

Action #	Action Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention										
P-1	Inventory existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas to establish baseline data regarding current state of development within flood hazard areas	Wilson County	Flooding	3.3	Medium	Planning & Inspections	Local	2025-2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
P-2	Establish and maintain coordinated debris inspection program with debris removal program to correct problem sites.	Wilson County	Flooding	2.2	Medium	Planning & Inspections, NRCS, EM, County Solid Waste Department	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Not complete due to lack of funding
P-3	Establish a three or more member local HM committee with private sector participation	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Fire Marshall, County Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Need to identify private sector participation and formalize committee's role
P-4	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Wildfire	3.2	Medium	EM, Fire Marshall, NC Forest Service	Grant funds	2030	New	
Property Protection										
PP-1	Acquire destroyed or substantially damaged properties and relocate households (voluntary program) (CRS 520/420) or elevate flood prone properties.	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Flooding	3.5	High	Planning & Inspections, Town Administrations	FEMA, NCEM	Ongoing	Carried Forward	Action revised to include elevation and cover all jurisdictions. Over 300 properties have been acquired that were in the floodplain. Progress continues.
PP-2	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	EM, County Administration	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Structural Projects										
SP-1	Implement drainage improvement projects to alleviate stormwater flooding.	Wilson County	Flooding	3.4	High	Planning & Inspections, EM	Local, State, Federal	2030	New	
Emergency Services										
ES-1	Evaluate evacuation routes considering road upgrades and new road construction	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	All Hazards	2.2	High	EM, Planning	Local	2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
ES-2	Require fire protection equipment be installed in new subdivisions as determined by the County Fire Marshal and fire service agency	Wilson County, Wilson, Black Creek, Elm City, Lucama, Saratoga, Sims, Stantonsburg	Wildfire	3.3	High	Planning & Inspections, EM	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Some review has been established. Awaiting 2026.
ES-3	Explore a contract with Survey 123 to manage substantial damage assessment.	Wilson County	All Hazards	3.2	Medium	EM, GIS	FEMA, NCEM, Local	2030	New	

Table C.30 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Black Creek

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or Assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency notifications	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	Town will continue to encourage sign ups for emergency notifications.
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table C.31 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Elm City

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Continue to pursue funding in order to assist in mitigating all hazards	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board, Public Utilities, Town Clerk	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	The Town will pursue mitigation of repetitive loss if repetitive losses are identified in the Town
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power to critical town facilities (generator for town hall)	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Encourage or assist residents through information to sign up for County's emergency warning notification system	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Work in conjunction with Wilson County to produce and maintain digital maps	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Wilson County	County	2030	Carry Forward	Maps will be updated with Council of Government or County support
PEA-2	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table C.32 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Lucama

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table C.33 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Saratoga

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	High	Town Administration, Town Council	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain FEMA Hazard Mitigation Related handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall and/or as inserts in Utility Bills	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Administration	Local, FEMA	2030	Carry Forward	No progress to report

Table C.34 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Sims

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Inventory existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas to establish baseline data regarding current state of development within flood hazard areas	Flooding	3.5	Medium	Mayor, Town Board	Local	2030	New	
Property Protection									
PP-1	Obtain a generator(s) to provide emergency power for critical town facilities (water well & town hall)	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Town Administration, Town Board	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	Carry Forward	Generator was installed at the well, but the Town currently has a grant for rehabilitation which will involve installing a new generator at the well within the next year.
PP-2	Acquire destroyed or substantially damaged properties and relocate households (voluntary program) (CRS 520/420)	Flooding	3.5	High	Town Administration	State, Federal, Grant funds, Local	2030	New	
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Obtain new FEMA handouts & make available for residents at Town Hall	All Hazards	1.2	Medium	Town Clerk	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Difficulty restocking updated materials as FEMA has been out of many handouts and posters. Town has been sharing FEMA website for information when needed.

Table C.35 – Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Stantonsburg

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Update and amend the Zoning Ordinance (1985)	All Hazards	3.3	Medium	Planning Board, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	This update was delayed due to budgetary restraints and other ongoing capital projects.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Implement projects to protect critical facilities and support continuity of operations, including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Public Works	Local	2030	New	
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Update and amend the Wellhead Protection Plan to correspond to new flood maps	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam & Levee Failure, Drought	3.3	Medium	Town Manager, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	This revision was delayed to allow for the completion of a new water supply well to be constructed outside the Central Coastal Plains Capacity Use Area
Public Education & Awareness									
PEA-1	Update Town website with accurate information on hazard risk and mitigation options to reduce risk.	All Hazards	1.1	High	Town Manager, Town Council	Local	2030	Carry Forward	Action recategorized and renumbered. This update has been delayed due to budgetary restraints.

Table C.36 – Mitigation Action Plan, City of Wilson

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
Prevention									
P-1	Floodplain Management: Consider a floodplain/stream modeling program that allows evaluation of flooding potential along streams based upon new developments that occur upstream	Flooding	3.3	Medium	Stormwater	Local, State	2030	Carried Forward	The City will continue to seek grant funding to support implementation.
P-2	Building Code: Encourage builders to incorporate mitigative measures for disaster resiliency during construction	All Hazards	3.3	High	Construction Standards	Local, State	2030	Carried Forward	CS discussed mitigation measures at their annual meeting with contractors.
Property Protection									
PP-1	Capital Improvement Program: Evaluate the feasibility for relocation, elevation, flood proofing, and/or backup power for designated critical facilities and implement critical facility protection as needed.	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	Engineering, Planning & Development Services, Utilities	Local, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include backup power. No progress to report.
PP-2	Repetitive Loss Mitigation: Seeks funds for buyout of repetitive loss properties.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	Medium	Planning & Development Services	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Actively seeking grants for acquisitions
PP-3	Seek funding for acquisition or elevation of properties within the floodplain.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.5	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include elevation of flood prone properties. Actively seeking grants.
Natural Resource Protection									
NRP-1	Stormwater Management: Acquire easements along drainage features and streams for public maintenance	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.1	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local, State, Federal	2030	Carried Forward	Seeking grant funding
NRP-2	Restoration Program: Begin design and development of Hominy Creek Water Quality Park & Greenway Plan.	All Hazards	3.1	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Project in progress. Hominy Swamp Debris removal completed. Seeking grant funding for additional implementation.
Structural Projects									
SP-1	Stormwater management: Install detention facilities and other stormwater system improvements to mitigate peak flow in the downtown area.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	3.4	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater, Land Development, Planning & Development Services	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Action revised to include additional stormwater improvements beyond detention facilities. City peak flow policy exceeds state requirements.
SP-2	Stormwater Management: Continue improving and maintaining streams throughout the community	All Hazards	3.1	Medium	PS, Stormwater	Local	2030	Carried Forward	No progress to report
Emergency Services									
ES-1	Capital Improvement Program: Install monitoring systems for flood waters.	Flooding, Dam & Levee Failure, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	2.2	Medium	Engineering, Stormwater	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Seeking grant funding
ES-2	Natural Gas Infrastructure: Continue to replace aging steel gas facilities with polyethylene that has a longer life span	All Hazards	3.4	High	PS	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Goal of having all aging steel pipelines in our system replaced with plastic by 2033.

Action #	Action Description	Hazard(s) Addressed	Goal & Objective Addressed	Priority	Lead Agency / Department	Potential Funding Source	Implementation Timeline	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments
ES-3	Natural Gas Infrastructure: Continue Cathodic Protection and Leakage surveys to better understand our buried facilities so that trouble spots are recognized	All Hazards	3.4	Medium	PS	Local	2030	Carried Forward	Cathodic Protection and Leak Surveys completed annually to support scheduling the replacement of pipelines.

APPENDIX A PLAN REVIEW TOOL

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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)	Nash County, NC; Edgecombe County, NC; Wilson County, NC; and incorporated jurisdictions
Title of Plan	N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Multi-jurisdiction
Date of Plan	5/5/2025
Local Point of Contact	
Title	David Stroud
Agency	WSP
Address	4021 Stirrup Creek Drive, Suite 100, Durham, NC 27703
Phone Number	919-325-6497
Email	david.stroud@wsp.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	Carl Baker, Mitigation Plans Manager
State Review Date	5/20/2025
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Kymberly Kudla, Community Planner
Date Received in FEMA Region	5/20/2025
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	10/1/2025
Plan Approved	10/1/2025

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	Nash County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Bailey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Castalia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4	Dortches	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5	Middlesex	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6	Momeyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
7	Nashville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8	Red Oak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9	Spring Hope	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
10	Edgecombe County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11	Conetoe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
12	Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
13	Macclesfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
14	Pinetops	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
15	Princeville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
16	Rocky Mount	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
17	Speed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
18	Tarboro	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
19	Whitakers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
20	Wilson County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

#	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
21	Black Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
22	Elm City	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
23	Lucama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
24	Saratoga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
25	Sharpsburg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
26	Sims	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
27	Stantonsburg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
28	Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			

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))		
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, p.7-22; Appendix B Concur	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 1.3, p.2-3; Section 2.3-2.9, p.7-22; Appendix B Concur	Met

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
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))		
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 2.4, p.10-15; Section 2.5, p.16; Section 2.7-2.8, p.17-18, Appendix B Concur	Met
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))		
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?	Section 2.4-2.7, p.8-9; 21-23, Appendix D	Met
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))		
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?	Section 2.3.1, p.9-10 Concur, Annex A-C	Met
ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCER 1st Review: A1: No revisions required. A2: No revisions required. A3: No revisions required. A4: No revisions required.		

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))																								
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?	Section 4.2, p.50-55, Section 4.5, p.70-288 (Hazard Description, Location, Extent, Hazard Summary by Jurisdiction) Concur	Met																						
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Section 4.5, p.70-288 (“Location” subheadings) <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>79-81, 83-85</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>92</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>99-100</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>117-118</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>127-129, Annex A-C</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>161, 164</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>184-186, 193</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>222</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>231-232</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>244, Annex A-C</td></tr></table>			Dam Failure	79-81, 83-85	Drought	92	Earthquake	99-100	Excessive Heat	117-118	Flooding	127-129, Annex A-C	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	161, 164	Tornado & Thunderstorm	184-186, 193	Severe Winter Weather	222	Sinkhole	231-232	Wildfire	244, Annex A-C	Met
Dam Failure	79-81, 83-85																							
Drought	92																							
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Severe Winter Weather	222																							
Sinkhole	231-232																							
Wildfire	244, Annex A-C																							

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?	Section 4.5, p.115-347 (“Extent” subheadings) <table><tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>77-78, 82</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>93-95</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>101-104</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>118-119</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>Annex A-C</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>161-167</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>186-198</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>223-227</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>233</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>245</td></tr></table>			Dam Failure	77-78, 82	Drought	93-95	Earthquake	101-104	Excessive Heat	118-119	Flooding	Annex A-C	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	161-167	Tornado & Thunderstorm	186-198	Severe Winter Weather	223-227	Sinkhole	233	Wildfire	245	Met
Dam Failure	77-78, 82																							
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Wildfire	245																							
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Section 4.5, p.70-288 (“Historical Occurrences” subheadings) <table><tr><td colspan="2">57-58</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>87</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>93-95</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>102-104</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>118-119</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>134-137</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>163-167</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>190-198</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>223-228</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>233</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>245</td></tr></table>	57-58		Dam Failure	87	Drought	93-95	Earthquake	102-104	Excessive Heat	118-119	Flooding	134-137	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	163-167	Tornado & Thunderstorm	190-198	Severe Winter Weather	223-228	Sinkhole	233	Wildfire	245	Met
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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?	Section 4.5, p.70-288 (“Probability of Future Occurrence” subheadings) <table><tr><td>64</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>87</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>105-106</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>119</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>167-168</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>198-199</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>228</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>233</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>246-249</td></tr></table>	64		Dam Failure	87	Drought	95	Earthquake	105-106	Excessive Heat	119	Flooding	137	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	167-168	Tornado & Thunderstorm	198-199	Severe Winter Weather	228	Sinkhole	233	Wildfire	246-249	Met
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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?	Section 4.5, p.70-288 (“Hazard Summary by Jurisdiction” subheadings); Annexes Concur	Met																						

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))																								
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?	Section 4.3, p.56-59; Section 4.4, p.60-69; Section 4.5, p.70-288 ("Vulnerability Assessment" subheadings); Annexes <table><tr><td colspan="2">40-43, 65-74, 292-293, Annex A-C</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>87-90</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>96-98</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>107-115</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>121-122</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>138-159</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>168-180</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>200-221</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>228-229</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>233-235</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>250-257</td></tr></table>	40-43, 65-74, 292-293, Annex A-C		Dam Failure	87-90	Drought	96-98	Earthquake	107-115	Excessive Heat	121-122	Flooding	138-159	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	168-180	Tornado & Thunderstorm	200-221	Severe Winter Weather	228-229	Sinkhole	233-235	Wildfire	250-257	Met
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B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	Section 4.5, p.70-288; Annexes <table><tr><td colspan="2">34-39, 44-51, Annex A-C</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>87-90</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>96-98</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquake</td><td>107-115</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>121-122</td></tr><tr><td>Flooding</td><td>134-159</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane & Tropical Storm</td><td>166-180</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorm</td><td>190-221</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>225-229</td></tr><tr><td>Sinkhole</td><td>233-235</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>250-257</td></tr></table>	34-39, 44-51, Annex A-C		Dam Failure	87-90	Drought	96-98	Earthquake	107-115	Excessive Heat	121-122	Flooding	134-159	Hurricane & Tropical Storm	166-180	Tornado & Thunderstorm	190-221	Severe Winter Weather	225-229	Sinkhole	233-235	Wildfire	250-257	Met
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B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Section 4.5.5, p.152 157	Met																						

ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS

Required Revision:

NCEM 1st Review:

B1: No revisions required.

B2: No revisions required.

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))		
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 5, p.289-309 294-314	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Section 5, p.289-309 294-314, 320-349	Met
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))		
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Section 5.3.1, p.295-299 125, 138-139, 300-304	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))		
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Section 6.1, p.310-312 316-317	Met

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
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))		
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 7, p.314-344; Appendix C Concur, Annex A-C	Met
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 7, p.314-344 Concur	Met
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))		
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Section 6.2, p. 312-313 Concur	Met
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 7, p.314-344 Concur	Met
ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: C1: No revisions required. C2: No revisions required. C3: No revisions required. C4: No revisions required. C5: No revisions required.		

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))		
D1-a. Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Section 8.3, p.350-351 Concur	Met
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))		
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 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met
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 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met
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 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met
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))		
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 8.1, p. 345-347; Section 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met
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 8.1, p. 345-347; Section 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met

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 8.1, p. 345-347; Section 8.2, p.348-350 Concur	Met
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1 st Review: D1: No revisions required. D2: No revisions required.		

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, p.23-49 Concur	Met
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Section 2.1-2.2, p.5-7; Section 6, p.310-313, Section 7, p.314-344 Concur	Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 7, p.374-418; Section 2.9, p.18-22 Concur	Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 8.1, p.345-347 Concur	Met

ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS

Required Revision:

NCEM 1st Review:

E1: No revisions required.

E2: No revisions required.

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?	Section 9, p.352-403	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?	Section 9, p.352-403	Choose an item.
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		
ARs submitted as they are approved.		

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.

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
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.
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: N/A		

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.		
N/A	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

The HMPC agreed to employ a variety of public outreach methods including established public information mechanisms and resources within the community. Table 2.9 details public outreach efforts employed during the preparation of this plan. A total of 264 survey responses received. Stakeholders on the HMPC included representatives from UNC Nash hospital, Nash Community College, North Carolina Cooperative Extension, NC Farm Bureau, American Red Cross, Wilson Economic Development Commission, Wilson Housing Authority, as well as local business owners and residents, among others. Planning process well documented including sign-in sheets, meeting minutes,

Element C. Mitigation Strategy

Strengths

25 new actions that span all types of solutions including plans/regulations and structure/infrastructure projects. Plan also includes an appendix that analyzes a range of mitigation alternatives.

Element E. Plan Update

Strengths

Plan includes a table that addresses how integration has occurred within the last five years and how they intend to integrate the plan update into future opportunities for each participating jurisdiction.

APPENDIX B PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

B.1 PLANNING STEP 1: ORGANIZE TO PREPARE THE PLAN

Table B.1 - HMPC Meeting Topics, Dates, and Locations

Meeting Title	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
HMPC Mtg. #1 - Project Kickoff	1) Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and the planning process 2) Review of HMPC responsibilities and the project schedule.	October 9, 2024	City of Wilson Emergency Operations Center
HMPC Mtg. #2	1) Review draft Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA) 2) Discuss problem statements and mitigation options	February 10, 2025	Edgecombe County Emergency Operations Center
HMPC Mtg. #3	1) Discuss changes to capabilities 2) Review and update plan goals and objectives 3) Review mitigation action alternatives and draft mitigation action plans	March 24, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Call
HMPC Mtg. #4	1) Review the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 30, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Call

Note: All HMPC Meetings were open to the public.

HMPC MEETING AGENDAS, MINUTES, AND SIGN-IN SHEETS

HMPC MEETING 1: OCTOBER 9, 2024



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Meeting #1

Wednesday, October 9, 2024, 11:00 a.m.

City of Wilson Emergency Operations Center, 1800 Herring Avenue, E., Wilson, NC 27893

David Stroud and Abby Moore from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Introductions
- 2 Why Plan?
- 3 Project Overview
- 4 Planning Process
- 5 Project Schedule
- 6 Next Steps
- 7 Q & A

Attendance

There were 16 attendees in person and 29 attendees who attended virtually through Microsoft Teams. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Michael Roupp, City of Rocky Mount Fire Dept
- Charles Bunn, Nash County EM
- Jamey Cooke, City of Rocky Mount Fire
- Matt Shaw, City of Wilson Communications
- Mark Schell, NCEM Area Coordinator
- Owen Strickland II, Town of Bailey Mayor
- Timothy Rogers, Wilson County, Wilson Housing Authority
- Cindy Ingram, Wilson EDC Assistant Director
- John MacLaga, City of Wilson, Director of Wilson Energy
- Dervin Spell, Edgecombe County Planning and Inspections Director
- Shawn Lucas, Town of Nashville Planning Director
- Dennis Patton, Town of Sims and Town of Whitakers Zoning Administrator
- Joseph McLamb, City of Wilson Security and Network Engineer
- Janet Holland, City of Wilson Land Development Manager
- Adam Tyson, Nash County Planning Director
- Aaron Chalker, Nash County Senior Planner
- Alexis Carter, Town of Princeville Assistant Town Manager
- Andrew DeIonno, Spring Hope Town Manager
- Brian Hawley, Town of Stantonsburg Town Manager
- Catherine Grimm, Town of Tarboro Planning Director
- Cole Strickland, Nash County Director of Soil & Water
- Cordain Dancy, Wilson County citizen
- Daniel Webb, Edgecombe County Emergency Services ES Coordinator
- Douglas Bissette, City of Wilson Fire Rescue Deputy Chief

- Jackie Johnson, Town of Red Oak
- Jeffrey Webb, City of Wilson GIS Specialist
- John Moore, Town of Tarboro citizen
- David Jones, CDPM American Red Cross
- Joseth Bocook, City of Rocky Mount
- Karen Smith, Nash County Emergency Services EM Planner
- Lee Bell, Town of Tarboro Fire Chief
- Nancy Nixon, Town of Dortches Town Clerk
- Nathan Gant, Spring Hope Police Department Police Chief
- Paolo Ceyrolles, Wilson County Planning Analyst
- Rick Mann, Town of Tarboro Police Department Police Chief
- Rodney Dancy, Wilson County EM Community Preparedness Coordinator
- Samuel Smith, NCDMV Safety Consultant
- Stephen Webb, City of Wilson citizen
- Will Funderburg, Town of Momeyer Mayor
- Carl Baker, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- John Mello, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- David Stroud, WSP
- Abby Moore, WSP
- Ranger Ruffins, WSP
- Kimmy Hansen, WSP

INTRODUCTIONS

David Stroud kicked off the meeting with an introduction to the plan update process and the importance of hazard mitigation. David explained that we need to think broadly about mitigation projects and include any projects communities or stakeholders in the region may be interested in pursuing over the next five years. We want to avoid having to make plan amendments when communities are submitting grant applications in the future. Carl Baker noted that considering all the funding that will be available following Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton, participants should be sure to invite stakeholders that would possibly be submitting project letters of interest and applications.

Attendees introduced themselves and whether they participated in previous mitigation planning processes.

WHY PLAN

David began the presentation with why we plan in the first place. David discussed the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which is codified in 44 CFR 201.6 and requires local governments to update their hazard mitigation plans every five years to be eligible for FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding through the Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding programs.

David also reviewed some trends in disasters including that we now have more frequent and intense hazard events and greater exposure to risk (people, property and critical infrastructure) with has resulted in more costly hazards. In 2023 there were 28 billion-dollar disasters, more than any prior year.

David explained that hazard mitigation is a priority for multiple reasons, including that the cost of doing nothing is too high, many events are predictable and repetitive, loss reduction can be effective, cost-beneficial, and environmentally-sound, there are legal and moral responsibilities to prevent disasters, and there are federal funds available to support mitigation. The average benefit-cost ratio (BCR) for federally-funded projects is 6:1; for flood mitigation the average BCR is 7:1.

Carl indicated that the current HMPs are hosted on NCEM's website. There are also links to information about funding programs. <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-plans>

PROJECT OVERVIEW

David explained that we must follow the DMA planning process, and we will integrate Community Rating System (CRS) Activity 510 planning steps into the DMA four-phase planning process to meet the requirements of both programs. There are three CRS communities participating in this plan: Nashville, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, and Wilson.

The DMA process provides continued eligibility for mitigation funding, guides mitigation activities in a coordinated and economical manner, integrates hazard mitigation with other planning mechanisms, directs future development in a safe manner, and helps make communities more disaster resistant. The CRS program provides policy holders in participating communities with flood insurance discounts based on the number of CRS points the communities earn. The flood insurance premium reductions are communitywide.

Overall, the WSP team will ensure that the updated hazard mitigation plan meets all FEMA planning requirements, coordinates with the natural hazards in the updated State Hazard Mitigation Plan, includes natural and human-caused hazards as identified by the HMPC, incorporates local climate change data and findings, and addresses equitable outcomes, in keeping with FEMA's most recent mitigation planning guidance, released in April 2023.

PLANNING PROCESS

Phase 1

David described the planning process in more detail. Phase 1 is already underway. The HMPC was reconvened with some new members and will be asked to attend four meetings, provide input on risk and capability, update mitigation actions, and review plan drafts. HMPC members, especially staff, were also asked to consider ways to involve the public throughout the planning process. Another priority is to identify stakeholders that should be invited to participate in the planning process, especially those that may be able to represent underserved communities and/or vulnerable populations. To maximize CRS credit and support awareness of the plan, 30 outside stakeholders must be invited to participate and provide input. The following stakeholders were suggested by WSP. The Committee will be asked to provide additional suggestions.

- FEMA Region 4
- NOAA, NWS, other federal agencies
- NCEM, NCCORR, NCDPS, other state agencies
- Neighboring communities
- Non-profits
- Businesses
- Colleges & universities

Phase 2

Phase 2 covers the risk assessment, which includes the hazard identification, the vulnerability assessment, and the capability assessment. The hazards that were addressed in the previous plan were presented and the planning committee reviewed and discussed potential additional hazards.

Abby mentioned that the severe weather and tornado hazard profiles will be combined to mirror the State plan.

David asked whether sinkhole is relevant to the planning area. Rodney Dancy indicated sinkhole events in the region are more likely tied to water and stormwater infrastructure failure. Daniel Webb suggested the County EM staff review records of past events to determine whether sinkhole warrants inclusion in the plan. Note: [U. S. Geological Survey mapping](#) shows some carbonate bedrock in the NEW region but no sinkhole hotspots. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan and NCDEQ resources do not indicate sinkhole risk in Nash, Edgecombe, or Wilson Counties.

Several HMPC members suggested adding Hazardous Materials Release as a hazard. Mark Schell indicated that transportation of chemicals falls outside of LEPC planning for fixed facilities. Abby shared

that fixed facilities can also be evaluated using EPA's Toxic Release Inventory data. A commodity flow study is available for Edgecombe and Nash Counties to support this risk assessment.

Committee members also asked about the inclusion of terrorism, active shooters, cyber threat, civil unrest, shootings, and attacks on critical infrastructure. Carl indicated that civil unrest and mass shooting is usually covered in Emergency Operations Plans and Emergency Action Plans. Terrorism and Cyber hazards are included in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and can be added to the N.E.W. plan. Abby noted that there is limited data to evaluate terrorism, but scenario planning may be an option. This hazard profile can also mention attacks on infrastructure.

Carl asked about inclusion of infectious disease. Several comments suggested this is already addressed by public health agencies, emergency management planning, and preparedness activities.

Catherine suggested including links and references to relevant plans that already address some of the hazards that won't be included, such as infectious disease. Abby asked the HMPC to share these relevant plans with her for reference in the HMP.

Regarding the asset inventory, NCEM iRisk data will be used and communities will be asked to review and update their critical facility list; critical facilities will be categorized by FEMA lifeline in the plan update, which may be helpful when preparing FEMA grant applications.

WSP will use quantitative methods such as property exposure analysis using parcel data, and qualitative methods like past storm narratives and public input to evaluate hazard risks and vulnerabilities. We will also conduct EMAP consequence analysis.

Phase 3

Phase 3 involves developing a mitigation strategy by reviewing and updating the plan goals and objectives, evaluating mitigation alternatives, including existing and new projects, and drafting an action plan with prioritized projects. David reviewed different approaches to mitigation, the six FEMA/CRS mitigation categories, and the count of actions by category for each jurisdiction in the existing HMP. In the plan update communities must have at least one action for each natural hazard to meet FEMA requirements and should include a flood-related action for at least 5 of the 6 mitigation categories to maximize CRS credit.

Phase 4

Phase 4 is where the communities must adopt and implement the plan. The communities and HMPC will must meet annually, but quarterly meetings are recommended for CRS credit and to review the action plan and look for funding and opportunities to implement projects. The plan will continue to be updated every five years.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

David presented a tentative schedule for the planning process, which includes three more HMPC meetings and two public meetings. Public meetings will be held virtually as this tends to have a better turnout for regional plans by making it easier to attend.

The draft plan is due to NCEM in May 2025. The plan must be approved by NCEM and FEMA and adopted by all communities before the current plan expires in November 2025.

NEXT STEPS & DISCUSSION

David discussed public outreach efforts which includes public meetings facilitated by WSP, a public survey, and an informational flyer. Community staff were asked to post outreach on local websites and social media and consider ways to advertise the plan or bring the survey and flyer to community events. WSP will share template language for public outreach. A link and QR code for the survey are provided.

A plan website has been developed at www.NEW-HMP.com. WSP will update the website with relevant information.

WSP has begun work on the risk and vulnerability assessment update. The HMPC was asked to begin reviewing existing mitigation actions to provide status updates and look for opportunities to support public engagement.

Survey Link: <https://forms.office.com/e/MVFGDe6VUs>

Plan Website: www.NEW-HMP.com



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) Meeting #1 – October 9, 2024, 11:00am

Name	Jurisdiction	Title and Department/Organization	Email
DAVID STRACK	—	WSP	david.strack@wsp.com
ABBY MOORE	—	WSP	ABIGAIL.MOORE@WSP.COM
Michael Roupp	City of Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Fire Dept	Michael.Roupp@rockymountnc.gov
Charles Burr	WASH County	Wash County EM	Charles.Burr@washcountync.gov
Jamey Cooke	City of Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Fire	Jamey.Cooke@rockymountnc.gov
Matt Shaw	City of Wilson	Communication	mshaw@wilsonnc.org
MARK SCHELL	NORTH CAROLINA EM AREA 7 COORDINATOR	AREA 7 COORDINATOR	Mark.Schell@ncdps.gov
OWEN H. STRICKLAND II	BAILEY, NC	BAILEY MAYOR	OSTRICKLAND@TOWNOFBAILEYNC.ORG
Timothy Rogers	Wilson County	Wilson Housing Authority	trogers@wilsonha.org
Cindy Ingram	Wilson County	Wilson EDC; Asst. Dir.	caingram@wilsonedc.com
John MacLagan	City of Wilson	Director of Wilson Energy	jmacLagan@wilsonnc.org
Darin Speer	Edgecombe Co.	Planning & Inspection Director	darin.speer@edgecombeco.com
Shawn Lucas	Town of Neshville	NASHVILLE PLANNING DIRECTOR	Shawn.Lucas@townofnashville.nc.gov
DENNIS PATTIN	Town of Neshville	Training Admin	dennis.pattin@townofnashville.nc.gov
Joseph McLamb	City of Wilson	Security & Network Engineer	jmcLamb@wilsonnc.org

2

HMPC Meeting #1 Online Attendance

< In this meeting (31) Mute all X		
AM	Moore, Abigail Organizer	🔇
AT	Adam Tyson (Unverified)	🔇
AC	Alexis Carter (Unverified)	🔇
AH	Andrew Delonno ... (Unverified)	🔇
CB	Baker, Carl (NCEM) (Unverified)	🔇
BH	Brian Hawley (Unverified)	🔇
CG	Catherine Grimm (Unverified)	🔇
CS	Cole Strickland (Unverified)	🔇
CN	Cordain's AI Notet... (Unverified)	🔇
DW	Daniel Webb (Unverified)	🔇
D	Dortches (Unverified)	🔇
DB	Douglas B. Bisette (Unverified)	🔇
KH	Hansen, Kimberly	🔇
JJ	Jackie Johnson (Unverified)	🔇
JH	Janet Holland (Unverified)	🔇
JW	Jeffrey T. Webb (Unverified)	🔇
JM	John Moore (Unverified)	🔊
DJ	Jones, David (Unverified)	🔊
JB	JoSeth Bocook (Unverified)	🔇
KS	Karen Smith (Unverified)	🔇
L	Lee (Unverified)	🔇
JM	Mello, John (NCEM) (Unverified)	🔇
NG	Nathan Gant (Unverified)	🔇
PC	Paolo Ceyrolles (Unverified)	🔇
RM	Rick Mann (Unverified)	🔇
RD	Rodney Dancy (Unverified)	🔊
	Ruffins, Ranger	🔇
SS	Smith, Samuel L (Unverified)	🔊
SW	Stephen Webb (Unverified)	🔇
DS	Stroud, David	🔊
WF	Will Funderburg (Unverified)	🔇

HMPC MEETING 2: FEBRUARY 10, 2025



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Meeting #2

Monday, February 10, 2025, 1:00 p.m.

Edgecombe County Emergency Operations Center, 400 E Walnut St, Tarboro, NC 27886

Abby Moore and Kimmy Hansen from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Project Overview & Where we are in the planning process
- 2 Hazard Identification
- 3 Asset Inventory
 - a iRisk inventory: People, Property, and Critical Facilities
- 4 Hazard Profiles: Risk and Vulnerability
 - a Excessive Heat – Nicole Goddard, NCORR
 - b Summary of high & moderate risk natural hazards
- 5 Discussion
- 6 Next Steps

Attendance

There were 10 attendees in person and 35 attendees who attended virtually through Microsoft Teams. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Angela Johnson, Edgecombe County Emergency Services Admin
- Jaywon Lyons, Edgecombe County Fire Rescue, Firefighter
- Dustin Thorne, Edgecombe County Fire Rescue, Captain
- Mark Schell, NCEM Area Coordinator
- Daniel Webb, Edgecombe County EM Coordinator
- Dervin Spell, Edgecombe County Planning and Inspections Director
- Antwan Brown, Edgecombe County Emergency Services Director
- Serrina Kilburn, Army
- Miranda Boykin, Mayor/Town Administrator, Town of Sims
- Charles Bunn, Nash County EM
- Matt Shaw, City of Wilson Communications
- Mark Schell, NCEM Area Coordinator
- John Maclaga, City of Wilson, Director of Wilson Energy
- Shawn Lucas, Town of Nashville Planning Director
- Gordon Deno, Wilson County Emergency Management
- Dennis Patton, Town of Sims and Town of Whitakers Zoning Administrator
- Ron Jackson, Town Manager, Town of Princeville
- Janet Holland, City of Wilson Land Development Manager
- Adam Tyson, Nash County Planning Director

- Ron Hughes, Town of Whitakers Planning Board Chair
- Judi Thurston, United Way of Wilson County, Executive Director
- Brian Hawley, Town of Stantonsburg Town Manager
- Matt Taylor, Wilson County Planner
- Catherine Grimm, Town of Tarboro Planning Director
- Stephen Mann, Director of Communications, Wilson County Government
- Kymberly Kudla, Community Planner FEMA Region 4
- Cole Strickland, Nash County Director of Soil & Water
- Daniel Webb, Edgecombe County Emergency Services ES Coordinator
- Douglas Bissette, City of Wilson Fire Rescue Deputy Chief
- Jeffrey Webb, City of Wilson GIS Specialist
- Joseth Bocook, City of Rocky Mount
- Lee Bell, Town of Tarboro Fire Chief
- Darwin Moore, Fire Chief, City of Rocky Mount
- Brad Thompson, Wilson County Development Services Director
- Nancy Taylor, Town of Whitakers Citizen
- Rick Mann, Town of Tarboro Police Department Police Chief
- Rodney Dancy, Wilson County EM Community Preparedness Coordinator
- Stephen Webb, City of Wilson citizen
- Nicole Goddard, NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR)
- Carl Baker, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- John Mello, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- David Stroud, WSP
- Abby Moore, WSP
- Ranger Ruffins, WSP
- Kimmy Hansen, WSP

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Abby began the presentation by explaining where we are in the planning process. Currently, the plan update is in Phase 2 of the four-phase planning process which includes identifying hazards and assessing the problems. Abby proceeded to describe the steps taken during the Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA) process which are shown to the right. Abby noted that a Hazard Mitigation Plan is required to maintain eligibility

for FEMA mitigation funding and that the plan must include the projects that the community plans to apply for funding to implement.



HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Abby noted that there has been a total of 16 Disaster and Emergency Declarations within the NEW Region. Around 43% of those declarations have been caused due to Hurricanes. As shown in slide 9 of the presentation, a comprehensive list of all existing hazards that are being carried forward and reevaluated in the plan update were provided and reviewed. Abby explained that a few of these hazard profiles have been consolidated to mirror the State HMP. She presented the hazards that have been included and not included in the plan update. She also noted that Hazardous Substances and Cyber Threat have been added to the list of evaluated hazards.

ASSET INVENTORY

Abby briefly reviewed the data that has been collected to represent the asset inventory for Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson counties. The data was collected using the NCEM iRisk platform to collect information about population demographics, building counts and values, and critical facilities. Critical facilities are buildings and infrastructure that support continuity of operations and are essential to health and safety. Abby reminded HMPC members to provide critical facility updates by February 14th.

HAZARD PROFILES

Abby reviewed the Priority Risk Index (PRI) methodology and results. She asked HMPC members to review the PRI ratings (found on slide 19) for each hazard and provide feedback if any changes are recommended. David briefly reviewed current draft findings for the hazard profiles listed below.

Dam and Levee Failure

There are 111 dams in the NEW Region – 75 low hazard, 26 intermediate, and 9 high hazard dams. Abby explained that high hazard dams are the largest concern. She noted the importance of monitoring dam conditions. Belmont Lake Dam has a poor condition rating and has experienced a failure in the past.

There are three levees in the NEW region – two in Edgecombe County and one in Nash. Within the leveed areas there is an estimated 383 people, 551 structures, and \$110M in property value. This data comes from the US Army Corps of Engineers' National Levee Database. Catherine noted that new mapping is underway for the Princeville Dike and will cover a larger inundation area – more people and property will be at risk. WSP will add a footnote to indicate this development.

Gordon indicated that another dam, Wiggins Mill Dam, is missing from the inventory. This dam experienced overtopping due to heavy rain and is one of the largest in Wilson County and presents a major risk. David suggested it might not be identified as a high hazard dam and Abby noted that there may be a lag in dam inventory data and ratings and asked Gordon to send her information about the missing dam. Gordon also indicated the dam on Country Club Road is very small and doesn't seem like it should be a high hazard dam.

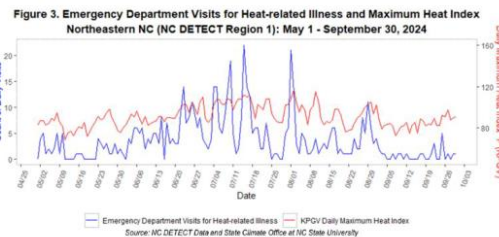
Drought

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, from 2000-2024, Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson County were in some level of drought 45% of the time. Based on NCEI data, from 2007 – 2023 there were over \$66M in crop insurance claims paid in the region due to drought. Over 43% of these losses were in Edgecombe County. Abby mentioned that drought can increase wildfire risk and may become more frequent and severe due to climate change.

Excessive Heat (NCORR)

Nicole Goddard from NCORR presented on heat vulnerability in the NEW Region. She noted that it is likely that temperatures will continue to increase which will impact the rate of heat-related illness. The NC [Resilience Exchange Climate Projects](#) site has more information on how excessive heat may change over time.

Higher temperatures will specifically impact infants and children, pregnant persons, persons taking certain medications, older adults (65+), outdoor workers, low income, people with underlying health conditions, and athletes. Additionally, it was noted that high temperatures will not only impact human health but utility costs, infrastructure, and agriculture.



ReBuildNC has a [Heat Action Plan Toolkit](#) with helpful resources about how communities can build resilience to extreme heat.

Ron asked if there is more demographic statistics on heat related illness and risk factors. Nicole explained that this data is only available based on age due to the sensitive nature of other demographic information in relation to health.

Flood

Over 20% of the acreage in Edgecombe is in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). This is around 9% in Nash and almost 14% in Wilson. While the majority of the land area in the region is in the unshaded, low risk areas, Abby noted that flooding can occur outside of the SFHA and floodplains.

Abby also noted that some communities cross into two counties. These communities are grouped under one county in the plan and will be noted in the relevant tables.

Data from iRisk estimates that 5% of property is at risk to the 1% annual chance flood event with an estimated damage of over \$65 million in Edgecombe County; 1% of property at risk and \$1.7M in damages in Nash; and 2% of property at risk and \$10.8M in damages in Wilson.

Percent of total buildings at risk is highest in:

- Town of Conetoe (12%)
- Town of Leggett (11%)
- Town of Speed (14%)
- Town of Whitakers (10%)

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

NCEI reports three new hurricane and tropical storm events reported since the last plan update shown in the table below. Abby asked communities to provide damage reports from recent hurricanes if the HMPC feels that the data from NCEI isn't accurate.

Date	Storm	Property Damage	Crop Damage
9/6/2019	Hurricane Dorian	\$1,500,000	\$0
8/4/2020	Hurricane Isaias	\$3,000,000	\$0
9/30/2022	Hurricane Ian	\$2,250,000	\$0

Tornadoes

The NEW Region has experienced 23 tornado incidents between 1999 and 2023, causing 1 death, 31 injuries, and \$307,245,000 in property damage. Abby noted that in July 2023 an F3 tornado caused 16 injuries and \$300M in damages in Nash and Edgecombe Counties. Based on past occurrences, there is a 92% annual probability of a tornado occurring somewhere in the region.

Thunderstorms (Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, & Hail)

Between 1999-2023, NCEI recorded 182 separate hail incidents across 88 days in the NEW region. During this same period there were eight recorded lightning strike events resulting in three injuries. From 1996 – 2023 there were 483 recorded high winds, strong winds, and thunderstorm winds. These wind events caused \$6,982,500 in property damage, 1 death, and 1 injury.

Severe Winter Weather

No emergency declaration due to severe winter weather has occurred since 2002 in the NEW Region, however Abby noted that NCEI records show 55 severe winter storm related events during the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023. An average of 2.2 events occur per year making it highly likely in any given year.

Wildfire

The WUI is the area where structures and other human improvements meet undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. These are high risk areas. An estimated 60% of the Region's population lives within the critical fireshed and 13% live in direct exposure to Functional WUI. Despite high potential risk in the NEW region, burn probability is low.

Abby noted that NC Forest Service recommends that communities adopt a mitigation action to create a community wildfire protection plan.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Abby presented a tentative schedule for the planning process, which includes two more HMPC meetings and one public meetings. The next HMPC meeting will be in mid-March and we will review the mitigation strategy. The final HMPC will be in April

The draft plan is due to NCEM in May 2025. The plan must be approved by NCEM and FEMA and adopted by all communities before the current plan expires in November 2025.

NEXT STEPS

HMPC Action Items

- Abby asked for communities to submit any critical facilities updates to WSP by Friday, February 14th
- Start reviewing existing mitigation action plans and prepare status updates for each action
- Publicize the plan website and public survey. There have only been 17 survey responses so far.
 - Abby suggested posting the survey on community websites and publicizing on social media. It can also be found on the plan website: www.NEW-HMP.com.

WSP Action Items

- WSP will post updated draft HIRA on the plan website for review
- Will send existing mitigation action plans
- Will schedule the next HMPC meeting for March

Survey Link: <https://forms.office.com/e/MVFGDe6VUs>

Plan Website: www.NEW-HMP.com



Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties – N.E.W. Region
Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting #2

Monday, June 24th, 1:00 PM

	Name	Organization	Phone	E-Mail
1.	Francesca Zito	WOOD	919-381-9900	francesca.zito@woodplc.com
2.	DAVID STROUD	WOOD	919-325-6497	david.stroud@woodplc.com
3.	Gary W. Davis	Stantonsburg	252-238-3608	gdavis@townofstantonsburg.com
4.	Elaine Saunders	Saratoga	252-236-2798	esaunder2018@icloud.com
5.	Charles Bunn	Rocky Mount Fire Dept	252-343-3953	Charles.bunn@rockymountnc.gov
6.	James Alston	Town of Castleton	252-908-6533	jalstonjames15@yahoo.com
7.	Valerie Harris	Nash Co Soil & Water	252-904-3519	valerie.harris@nashcountync.gov
8.	Edward Long	Nash Co Soil & Water	252-459-4116 ext. 3	Edward.Long@nashcountync.gov
9.	GERALD BATES	DOCKETS	252-443-9131	TOWNSHIP-DOCKETS@emil.com
10.	Kiehy Brewil	↓	↓	
11.	Adam Chipper	Nash Planning	252-459-1919	adam.chipper@nashcountync.gov
12.	Katherine Grimm	Town of Tarboro	252-641-4249	katherine.grimm@tarboro-nc.gov
13.	Robin Dail	NCEM	919-210-0323	robin.dail@ncdps.gov
14.	Janet B. Holland	City of Wilson	252-205-1896	jtholland@wilsonnc.org
15.	Adam Tyson	Nash County	252-459-1210	adam.tyson@nashcountync.gov
16.	Karen Wendell	Town of Monroeville	252-459-4755	karen@townofmonroeville.com
17.	John Mella	NCEM	252-904-2501	john.mella@ncdps.gov
18.	Cynthia Jones	Edgecombe County	252-641-7803	cynthia.jones@edgecombe.com
19.	JoSeth Bacook	City of Rocky Mount	252-472-1179	joseph.bacook@rockymountnc.gov
20.	JULIE SPRIGGS	TOWN OF NASHVILLE	252-459-4511	julie.spriggs@townofnashvillenc.gov

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties – N.E.W. Region
Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting #2

Monday, June 24th, 1:00 PM

21.	Daniel Webb	Edgecombe County	252 813-9647	danielwebb@edgecombeco.gov
22.	Thad Winstead	Tarboro	(252) 883-5862	tf1185@embury.com
23.	MIKE LATHAM	Rocky Mount	252-451-8327	dm/atham118@nashcc.edu
24.	Bryant Waters	Nash	252-451-8456	blwaters248@nashcc.edu
25.	Brent Fisher	Nash Co EM	252-459-1204	brent.fisher@nashcountync.gov
26.	Kim Livingston	District 10 (Nash)	252-962-8811	Kimberly.Liv@nc.gov
27.	EDWARDINE MARRONIE	FERMA (FIT-NE)	404 433-3968	EDWARDINE.MARRONIE@FERMA.GOV
28.	Karen C. Smith	Nash County EMS	252-813-9269	Karen.Smith@nashcountync.gov
29.	Leah Davis	Nash County	252-462-2613	leah.davis@nashcountync.gov
30.	TINA PRICE	TOWN OF NASHVILLE	252 459 4511	tina.price@townofnashville.nc.gov
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41.				

HMPC Meeting #2 Online Attendance

CG Catherine Grimm (Unverified) 1:05 PM Catherine Grimm, Planning Director, Town of Tarboro	
NG Goddard, Nicole (Unverified) 1:05 PM Nicole Goddard, NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency	
MT Matthew Taylor (Unverified) 1:05 PM Matt Taylor, Wilson County Planner	
BH Brian Hawley (Unverified) 1:05 PM Brian Hawley Town Manager Stantonsburg	KK Kudla, Kymberly (External) 1:05 PM Kymberly Kudla, Community Planner, FEMA R4
JM John MacIaga (Unverified) 1:05 PM John MacIaga, City of Wilson, Director of Wilson Energy	GD Gordon Deno (Unverified) 1:05 PM Gordon Deno, Wilson County Emergency Management
RM Rick Mann (Unverified) 1:05 PM Rick Mann - Tarboro Police Department Police Chief	BH Brian Hawley (Unverified) 1:06 PM mic is broken
SW Stephen Webb (Unverified) 1:05 PM Stephen Webb, citizen, Wilson County	JH Janet Holland - City Of Wilson (Unverified) 1:06 PM Janet Holland, city of Wilson Land Development Mgr.
SL Shawn Lucas (Unverified) 1:05 PM Shawn Lucas, Planning Director Town of Nashville	LB Lee Bell (Unverified) 1:06 PM Lee Bell Tarboro Fire Department
BH Brian Hawley (Unverified) 1:05 PM Mic is not working	Schell, Mark (Unverified) was invited to the meeting.
MS Matt Shaw (Unverified) 1:05 PM Matt Shaw, City of Wilson Communications	RD Rodney Dancy (Unverified) 1:06 PM Rodney Dancy, Wilson Co EM Community Preparedness Coordinator
MB Miranda Boykin (Unverified) 1:05 PM Miranda Boykin, Mayor/ Town Administrator, Town of Sims	AT Adam Tyson (Unverified) 1:06 PM Adam Tyson, Nash County Planning Director
SM Stephen Mann (Unverified) 1:05 PM Stephen Mann, Director of Communications, Wilson County Government	RH Ron Hughes (Whitakers Planning Board) (Unverified) 1:09 PM Ron Hughes Town of Whitakers Planning Board Chair
JM Mello, John (NCEM) (Unverified) 1:05 PM John Mello, Hazard Mitigation Planner, NC Emergency Management	Cole Strickland (Unverified) was invited to the meeting.
DM Darvin Moore (Unverified) 1:05 PM Darvin Moore Fire Chief/City of Rocky Mount	JC Judi Thurston United Way of Wilson Co (Unverified) 1:09 PM Judi Thurston United Way of Wilson County Exec. Director
	Ron Jackson (Unverified) was invited to the meeting.

HMPC MEETING 3: MARCH 24, 2025



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Meeting #3

Monday, March 24, 2025, 2:00 p.m.

Microsoft Teams

David Stroud, Abby Moore, and Ranger Ruffins from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Project Overview & Where we are in the planning process
- 2 Capability Assessment
 - a New Capabilities
 - b Substantial Damage Estimate Procedures
- 3 Mitigation Strategy
 - a Review Goals and Objectives
 - b Mitigation Action Updates
- 4 Discussion
- 5 Next Steps

Attendance

There were 35 attendees who attended virtually through Microsoft Teams. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Miranda Boykin, Mayor/Town Administrator, Town of Sims
- Charles Bunn, Nash County EM
- Matt Shaw, City of Wilson Communications
- Mark Schell, NCEM Area Coordinator
- John MacLaga, City of Wilson, Director of Wilson Energy
- Gordon Deno, Wilson County Emergency Management
- Dennis Patton, Town of Sims and Town of Whitakers Zoning Administrator
- Janet Holland, City of Wilson Land Development Manager
- Adam Tyson, Nash County Planning Director
- Lois Elbert, Town of Sims Town Clerk
- Ron Hughes, Town of Whitakers Planning Board Chair
- Matt Taylor, Wilson County Planner
- Catherine Grimm, Town of Tarboro Planning Director
- Tiffanie Garner, City of Wilson Public Works
- John Moore, Edgecombe County Citizen
- Cole Strickland, Nash County Director of Soil & Water
- Jeffrey Webb, City of Wilson GIS Specialist
- Lee Bell, Town of Tarboro Fire Chief
- Lori Winstead, Wilson County Department of County Management
- Darwin Moore, Fire Chief, City of Rocky Mount
- Kathy Bangle, City of Wilson Director of Development Services

- Owen Strickland, Mayor Town of Bailey
- Michael Roupp, Rocky Mount Fire Department
- Nancy Taylor, Town of Whitakers Citizen
- Rick Mann, Town of Tarboro Police Department Police Chief
- Rodney Dancy, Wilson County EM Community Preparedness Coordinator
- Stephanie Goodrich, Rocky Mount Development Services
- Bernetta Smith, Rocky Mount City Planner
- Kymberly Kudla, Community Planner FEMA Region 4
- Carl Baker, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- John Mello, NCEM Hazard Mitigation Planner
- David Stroud, WSP
- Abby Moore, WSP
- Ranger Ruffins, WSP

PROJECT OVERVIEW

David Stroud kicked off the meeting with a review of the four phases of FEMA disaster mitigation planning process and the 10 steps of the CRS planning process. We are currently working through Phase 3: Mitigation Strategy, which aligns with Step 6 (Set Goals), Step 7 (Review Possible Activities), and Step 8 (Draft an Action Plan) of the CRS planning process. David reminded the committee that there will be one more committee meeting and one more public meeting where WSP will present the draft plan. Afterwards, the plan will be sent to the State for review.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

A capability assessment measures local resources and tools available to support or implement mitigation projects. It identifies gaps, conflicts, and opportunities in existing local plans, policies, and programs. Additionally, a capability assessment identifies mitigation measures already in place or underway.

Indicators of capability in this plan update include the following:

- Plans and Regulatory – plans, programs, ordinances
- Administrative & Technical – staff, training, expertise
- Fiscal Resources – bonds, fees, taxes, CIP, grants
- Education and Resources – engaged stakeholders, public outreach, warning & notification
- Mitigation Resources – grants, past mitigation projects performance
- Political Will – public and leadership support for mitigation, investments, regulation enforcement

Previous Capability Self-Assessment Results

David reviewed the previous capability self-assessment results which can be found in the table below. David asked if these ratings should be changed and reminded the committee that all comments or revisions about the capability self-assessment results can be emailed directly to the consulting team.

Janet noted that fiscal capability could be changed to high as Rocky Mount pursues grants and implements stormwater fees.

Gordon confirmed that Wilson County's education and outreach capability is moderate and noted that the mitigation rating could increase due to the robust staffing of the development services department and their work on mitigation.

Catherine noted that education and outreach capability and fiscal capability is limited for Tarboro due to limited staff. Other small town noted similar limitations. Owen echoed similar challenges for the Town of

Bailey. The town has implemented CodeRed and has the political will to execute mitigation efforts, however fiscal and administrative/technical capability can be limiting.

Jurisdiction	Plans, Ordinances, Codes and Programs	Administrative and Technical Capability	Fiscal Capability	Education and Outreach Capability	Mitigation Capability	Political Capability	Overall Capability
City of Rocky Mount	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
City of Wilson	High	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High
Town of Bailey	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Black Creek	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Castalia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Conetoe	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Dortches	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Elm City	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Leggett	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Lucama	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Macclesfield	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Middlesex	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Momeyer	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Nashville	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Pinetops	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Princeville	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Red Oak	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Saratoga	High	High	High	Moderate	Limited	High	High
Town of Sharpsburg	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Sims	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Speed	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Spring Hope	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Stantonsburg	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Limited
Town of Tarboro	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Whitakers	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Nash County	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Edgecombe County	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Wilson County	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High

Changes Since the Last Plan Update

David reviewed the changes in capability that have occurred since the last plan update and mentioned other new resources such as Comprehensive/Land Use Plan updates for Nash County, Wilson County, and the City of Wilson, and BRIC funding for the Town of Princeville Utility and Infrastructure Protection and the City of Wilson Hominy Swamp Stormwater Park.

David suggested communities think about the following changes and updates over the past five years when updating their capability results:

- Additional funding
- New or updated plans
- New staff
- Updated flood or open space regulations
- New emergency warning systems or strategies
- Completed mitigation projects

New FEMA Requirements

David briefly noted that there is a new FEMA requirement for substantial damage estimate procedures. The plan must include information on how participating communities use the NFIP to reduce risk after a disaster through substantial damage and substantial improvement (SD/SI) procedures.

He noted that substantial damage procedures can be found in a communities' floodplain prevention ordinance. Kimberly reiterated that FEMA wants to understand general substantial damage procedures such as which staff person is responsible for making determinations, how are determinations made, how do they notify homeowners.

Capability Vs. Mitigation

David emphasized the difference between capability and mitigation actions and gave examples of different scenarios found on slide 15. Mitigation actions should be applicable to the next five years and should be specific actions that help achieve the plans goals and objectives. It is important to focus on projects that reduce risk and vulnerability. Abby noted that status updates need to be reported for each individual action and to remove actions that speak to the regular duties of departments.

MITIGATION STRATEGY

A mitigation strategy is meant to reduce the impact of hazards on existing development and ensure future development occurs in a way that minimizes vulnerability.

Goals & Objectives

David reviewed the existing goals and objectives from the previous plan update and discussed potential revisions to implement with the committee for the current plan update.

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.

- Objective 1-1: Engage in outreach activities that encourage individuals to implement mitigation on their own properties.
- Objective 1-2: Implement public awareness campaigns to educate citizens of their hazard risks and ways to be prepared and reduce risk.

Goal 2: Improve cross-jurisdictional coordination and technical capability to better respond to hazards and improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.

- Objective 2-1: Evaluate participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to help monitor hazard mitigation efforts and improve affordability of flood insurance to citizens.
- Objective 2-2: Ensure that emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety.

Goal 3: Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.

- Objective 3-1: Protect wetlands, floodplains, and other natural features that serve to reduce flood hazard susceptibility.

- Objective 3-2: Enforce NFIP development standards and study additional methods to prevent increases in flood velocities and levels that endanger both people and property.
- Objective 3-3: Enhance existing, or create new, policies, procedures, and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.

Goal 4: Incorporate resiliency and adaptation into future growth by ensuring that hazard mitigation is considered for both new development and post-disaster redevelopment and recovery.

- Objective 4-1: Develop policies that limit the provision of public services to proposed new development in hazard areas.
- Objective 4-2: Restrict or discourage development in known hazard areas that may put emergency responders at risk during hazard events.

No comments or revisions were recommended by the HMPC, however in reference to objective 2-1, Dennis noted that it can be difficult for small towns to implement CRS activities and participate in the program. David agreed and suggested that communities work with participating Counties for further involvement as they may be able to receive some credit.

David recommended adding another objective under Goal 3 for protecting critical facilities and another objective aimed at protecting high risk properties. Overall, it was noted that the current goals are comprehensive. Abby noted that the HMPC can still submit any changes or feedback to WSP at this time.

Mitigation Action Requirements

Abby informed the committee that FEMA requires at least one mitigation action for each identified hazard in the plan update. All mitigation actions will need to be organized into the categories found below. Abby noted that to maximize CRS credit they should include flood-related actions in at least five of the six mitigation categories. The HMPC was reminded that they do not have to have mitigation actions for the man-made hazards but to still look for opportunities to include some if applicable.

1. Prevention (land development plans & zoning, freeboard requirements)
2. Property Protection (acquisition, elevation, floodproofing, backup generators)
3. Structural Projects (floodwalls, stormwater improvements, harden critical infrastructure)
4. Emergency Services (warning systems, response capacity & capability improvements)
5. Natural Resource Protection (dune or wetland restoration, vegetative management, open space preservation)
6. Public Education (mailings, websites, social media campaigns, interactive map tools, hazard disclosure requirements, targeted outreach and engagement)

Current Action Plans

Abby reviewed a summary of the current action plans in terms of what mitigation categories they cover and what hazards they address – slides 21 through 26. Abby noted to the HMPC that there are currently a lot of mitigation actions that are addressing “All Hazards” and it may be beneficial for communities to consider more hazard specific actions in the future. WSP will send a list of the mitigation strategies for communities to review and provide status updates.

PRI Summary Results

Abby briefly reviewed the PRI summary results with the committee. Flood, hurricane and tropical storms, excessive heat, and severe winter weather, were the only hazard profiles to be rated a “High Risk” for the NEW Region. Abby reminded the committee that it is important to consider adding more mitigation actions for the high priority hazards.

High Risk (≥ 3.0)	Excessive Heat Flooding Hurricane & Tropical Storm Severe Winter Weather
Moderate Risk (2.0 – 2.9)	Drought Wildfire Dam & Levee Failure Tornadoes & Thunderstorms Radiological Incident Cyber Attack Hazardous Substances
Low Risk (< 2.0)	Terrorism Earthquake Sinkhole

New Mitigation Action Ideas

David discussed potential new mitigation action ideas that could be added into the plan update. He reminded the committee that these are only ideas to help them think of new actions and have not been added to the plan update. The action ideas presented can be found on slides 29-34. Note that WSP will add a drainage improvement action, an elevation and acquisition action, and a mitigation action recommended by NC Forest Service for wildfire mitigation to all communities’ action plans unless there are any objections.

David encouraged the committee to look for plan integration opportunities by incorporating actions from their comprehensive plans or capital improvement plans and to include any actions they want to pursue for grant funding in the next five years. [NCORR’s Resilience Exchange Actions Database](#) was recommended as a resource for new mitigation action ideas.

Survey Results

Abby reviewed results of the public survey which received a total of 264 responses. Abby will send a copy of the survey responses, which can be sorted by jurisdiction to help give specific feedback to the different communities regarding proposed mitigation action ideas.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

David presented an update on the schedule for the planning process, which includes additional HMPC and public meetings in April. The draft plan is due to NCEM by May. The plan must be approved by NCEM and FEMA and adopted by all communities before the current plan expires in November 2025.

Next Steps & Discussion

David presented next steps and action items for WSP and the HMPC. WSP will send the existing mitigation action plans to the committee; the HMPC were asked to send mitigation action status updates and new mitigation actions to Abby Moore at abigail.moore@wsp.com as soon as possible. Please also send substantial damage management procedures and capability assessment updates to Abby.

WSP will share the draft plan in April for the committee and public to review and provide feedback. WSP will also be reaching out to schedule a final HMPC and public meetings for April.

HMPC Meeting #3 Online Attendance

 Ruffins, Ranger	
 +1 252-373-8992 (External)	
 +1 252-399-2215 (External)	...
 +1 252-955-9663 (External)	
 AT Adam Tyson (Unverified)	
 CB Baker, Carl (NCEM) (Unverified)	
 BS Bernetta Smith (Unverified)	
 CG Catherine Grimm (Unverified)	
 CB Charles Bunn (Unverified)	
 CS Cole S. (Unverified)	
 DM Darwin Moore (Unverified)	
 DP Dennis Patton (Unverified)	
 GD Gordon Deno (Unverified)	
 JH Janet Holland (Unverified)	
 JW Jeffrey T. Webb (Unverified)	
 JM John MacLaga (Unverified)	
 JM john moore (Unverified)	
 KB Kathy Banglely (Unverified)	
 KK Kudla, Kymberly (External)	
 LB Lee Bell (Unverified)	
 LW Lori J. Winstead (Unverified)	
 MS Matt Shaw (Unverified)	
 LE Lois Elbert (Unverified)	
 MS Matt Shaw (Unverified)	
 MT Matthew Taylor (Unverified)	
 MI Mayor Owen Stric... (Unverified)	
 JM Mello, John (NCEM) (Unverified)	
 MR Michael Roupp (Unverified)	
 MB Miranda Boykin (Unverified)	
 AM Moore, Abigail Organizer	
 NT Nancy J. Taylor (Unverified)	
 RN read.ai meeting no... (Unverified)	
 RM Rick Mann (Unverified)	
 RD Rodney Dancy (Unverified)	
 RH Ron Hughes (Whit... (Unverified)	
 MS Schell, Mark (Unverified)	
 SG Stephanie Goodrich (Unverified)	
 DS Stroud, David	
 TG Tiffanie Garner (Unverified)	

HMPC MEETING 4: APRIL 30, 2025



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Meeting #4

Wednesday, April 30, 2025, 2:00 p.m.

Microsoft Teams

David Stroud and Abby Moore from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Planning Process Update
- 2 Structure of the Plan
- 3 Review of Key Plan Components
 - a Planning Process
 - b Risk Assessment
 - c Mitigation Strategy
- 4 Plan Adoption & Implementation
- 5 Next Steps
- 6 Discussion / Feedback on Draft Plan

Attendance

There were 29 attendees who attended virtually through Microsoft Teams. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Miranda Boykin, Mayor/Town Administrator, Town of Sims
- Charles Bunn, Nash County EM
- Matt Shaw, City of Wilson Communications
- Mark Schell, NCEM Area Coordinator
- Gordon Deno, Wilson County Emergency Management
- Janet Holland, City of Wilson Land Development Manager
- Adam Tyson, Nash County Planning Director
- Brad Thompson, Wilson County Development Services Director
- Dervin Spell, Edgecombe County Planning and Inspections Director
- Joseth Bocook, City of Rocky Mount
- Stephen Webb, City of Wilson citizen
- Shawn Lucas, Town of Nashville Planning Director
- Cindy Ingram, Assistant Director, WEDC
- Jackie Johnson, Town of Red Oak Zoning Administrator
- John Moore, Tarboro Resident
- David Jones, Disaster Program Manager, Red Cross
- Ron Hughes, Town of Whitakers Planning Board Chair
- Matt Taylor, Wilson County Planner
- Tiffanie Garner, City of Wilson Public Works
- Cole Strickland, Nash County Director of Soil & Water
- Kathy Bangle, City of Wilson Director of Development Services
- Owen Strickland, Mayor Town of Bailey

- Michael Roupp, Rocky Mount Fire Department
- Nancy Taylor, Town of Whitakers
- Rodney Dancy, Wilson County EM Community Preparedness Coordinator
- Carl Baker, NCEM, Mitigation Plans Manager
- David Stroud, WSP
- Abby Moore, WSP
- Ranger Ruffins, WSP

PLANNING PROCESS UPDATE

David Stroud with WSP began the presentation by explaining where we are in the planning process. We are nearing the end of the planning process as we have drafted the plan and now need to finalize it with any new mitigation actions that the communities wish to add. The plan will then need to be adopted and the HMPC and communities will work on implementation for the next five years.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

David provided an overview of the structure of the draft plan including a summary of each section of the plan, as follows.

- **Section 1: Introduction** provides background information on the plan, including context and justification for planning and the scope of the plan.
- **Section 2: Planning Process** summarizes how the planning process was conducted and how all planning requirements were met, including how the communities, public, and stakeholders were involved in the plan. This section also documents implementation progress of the last plan in terms of completed and deleted mitigation actions.
- **Section 3: Planning Area Profile** for summary information on the region and participating communities, including geographic, climate, demographic, and economic characteristics of the region.
- **Section 4: Risk Assessment** contains the bulk of the plan. This section presents the hazard identification and profiles each hazard with information on the location at risk, past occurrences, probability of future occurrence, and vulnerability of people, property, and critical facilities.
- **Section 5: Capability Assessment** summarizes each community's existing tools, staff, and other resources that can support the implementation of mitigation projects.
- **Section 6: Mitigation Strategy** reviews the goals and objectives of the plan and details how mitigation actions were identified and prioritized. David explained that existing mitigation actions from the previous plan were reviewed, and project status updates are reported in the plan. Some projects were carried forward. The HMPC will send new mitigation projects to WSP to include in this plan update.
- **Section 7: Mitigation Action Plans** presents the action plan tables for each community.
- **Section 8: Plan Maintenance** describes past plan integration, opportunities for future plan integration, and the process for regular monitoring, maintenance, and implementation of the plan, including ongoing responsibilities of the HMPC.
- **Section 9: Plan Adoption** will document each community's adoption of the plan update.
- **Annexes** are provided for each participating community. The annexes provide an asset inventory with a full critical facility list, risk assessment data with vulnerability assessment results specific to the community for spatially defined hazards, and the mitigation action plan.

- **Appendix A** provides the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, which documents for the plan reviewers where the planning requirements were met.
- **Appendix B** provides planning process documentation demonstrating how the HMPC, public, and stakeholders were involved and engaged in the planning process.
- **Appendix C** provides mitigation alternatives analysis, documenting the review of mitigation action options, which is important for the CRS program planning requirements.
- **Appendix D** lists data and resources that were referenced in the plan.

KEY PLAN COMPONENTS

Abby reviewed key parts of the planning process, including the HMPC meetings, the public meetings, and all the participating communities' public outreach efforts. She noted that there is one more opportunity to get the public involved in the planning process with the review of the draft plan. It will be posted on the plan website. Communities can share this link and encourage folks to read and comment on the plan.

Abby reviewed some high-level survey results, which were previously presented to the HMPC. There were 264 responses overall. Regarding past hazard experiences, many responses reference past hurricanes, flooding, thunderstorms, and severe winter storms. Regarding recommended steps local governments could take to reduce hazard impacts, responses include suggestions for drainage improvements, increased education and preparedness, maintain regular maintenance and trimming of trees, and creation of community warning system.

Abby presented the Priority Risk Index results as a summary of the risk and vulnerability assessment. She explained that the PRI is a methodology for comparing the hazards based on five categories: probability, severity, spatial extent, warning time, and duration. Excessive Heat, Flood, Severe Winter Weather, Hurricane and Tropical Storm, and Thunderstorm Winds were rated as "High Risk" for the NEW Region.

Substantial Damage Management

FEMA requires that communities describe their substantial damage procedures in the hazard mitigation plan. Communities need to describe what procedures are in place for post-event substantial damage, who conducts damage assessments and estimates, how substantial damaged properties are flagged or tracked, and how property owners are notified. Below is a summary of procedures for Nash County, Edgecombe County, and the City of Rocky Mount:

- Nash County does damage assessments for all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, except for Rocky Mount, the City conducts their own damage assessments. Damage assessment teams include the tax appraiser and building inspector to assess building damage. Damaged buildings are logged in the permitting system so that when homeowners apply for permits, the County is aware that the building is substantially damaged. In cases where a power shut off is required due to the level of damage incurred, this acts as an additional tool for catching and enforcing substantial damage requirements, as an inspection is required before power can be restored to a damaged structure.
- Edgecombe County handles all damage assessments for the County. If a building is damaged, planning and inspections sends a planner out to inspect the property. Depending on the level of damage, the property is flagged and will need further assessment if the damage is bad enough. The substantially damaged properties are logged and saved in a spreadsheet that gets shared to other county departments and the State.
- Rocky Mount flags substantially damaged properties during the permitting process. They use cost of construction as a flag to determine if the property require further inspection.

Procedures will be documented in Section 5 of the plan, communities are encouraged to review this section and ensure the text accurately reflects their procedures.

Goals & Objectives

Abby presented the goals and objectives which were carried forward from the previous plan with the addition of Objectives 3.4 and 3.5. The goals and objectives are as follows:

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.

- Objective 1-1: Engage in outreach activities that encourage individuals to implement mitigation on their own properties.
- Objective 1-2: Implement public awareness campaigns to educate citizens of their hazard risks and ways to be prepared and reduce risk.

Goal 2: Improve cross-jurisdictional coordination and technical capability to better respond to hazards and improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.

- Objective 2-1: Evaluate participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to help monitor hazard mitigation efforts and improve affordability of flood insurance to citizens.
- Objective 2-2: Ensure that emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety.

Goal 3: Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.

- Objective 3-1: Protect wetlands, floodplains, and other natural features that serve to reduce flood hazard susceptibility.
- Objective 3-2: Enforce NFIP development standards and study additional methods to prevent increases in flood velocities and levels that endanger both people and property.
- Objective 3-3: Enhance existing, or create new, policies, procedures, and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.
- Objective 3-4: Protect critical facilities and infrastructure from hazard impacts to support continuity of operations during hazard events.
- Objective 3-5: Mitigate high-risk properties through retrofitting, acquisition, elevation, or other property protection measures to avoid future losses.

Goal 4: Incorporate resiliency and adaptation into future growth by ensuring that hazard mitigation is considered for both new development and post-disaster redevelopment and recovery.

- Objective 4-1: Develop policies that limit the provision of public services to proposed new development in hazard areas.
- Objective 4-2: Restrict or discourage development in known hazard areas that may put emergency responders at risk during hazard events.

Mitigation Strategy

Abby reviewed a sample of the mitigation action plan to explain the organization of the table and the information included for each project, such as the lead agency, timeline for implementation, and potential funding sources.

Abby noted that at a minimum, every community in the region will have a general elevation project and a general acquisition project in the plan. Every community will also have a general drainage improvement

project and an action for Community Wildfire Protection Plans recommended by NC Forest Service. All three of these actions will be added to each communities' plan if they are not already included.

Abby asked the committee to submit final mitigation actions to her by Monday, May 5th. This includes mitigation action updates and new mitigation actions. She reminded the committee to include any actions that communities may want to pursue for grant funding in the next five years. In order to receive federal funding projects need to be included in this mitigation action plan.

Tiffanie asked how detailed new projects need to be. Abby explained that they can be general projects, but the more specific you can be the easier it will be to follow up on funding opportunities and implement the project.

Plan Adoption and Implementation

Abby explained that every community will need to adopt the plan. A template adoption resolution from NCEM will be provided to all communities. Once NCEM approves the plan, communities can adopt the plan.

Moving forward, the HMPC should meet quarterly to report on progress toward implementation and monitor funding opportunities and implementation of mitigation actions. At minimum, annual HMPC meetings should be held. The plan will continue to be updated every five years.

NEXT STEPS

The HMPC was asked to send any final mitigation actions updates or new actions to Abby by Monday, May 5th. WSP will submit the draft plan to NCEM for review and approval on May 5th.

A final public meeting is scheduled for tomorrow, April 30th at 5pm. Community staff are asked to advertise the meeting to the public. It will be a virtual meeting.

Any other draft plan comments should be sent by Thursday May 15th. Comments will be incorporated into the final approved version of the plan.

Carl informed communities that NCEM is exploring options to fund projects now that BRIC funding has been cut. NCEM will likely use HMGP funds to support some of these projects. For communities that applied for BRIC funding, NCEM will be in touch. You can reach out to Carl if you have any questions.

HMPC Meeting #4 Online Attendance

KH Hansen, Kimberly		
AT Adam Tyson (Unverified)		
CB Baker, Carl (NCEM) (Unverified)		
BT Brad Thompson (Unverified)		
CB Charles Bunn (Unverified)		MB Miranda Boykin (Unverified)
C Cindy (Unverified)	AM Moore, Abigail Organizer	
DS Derwin Spell (Unverified)	NT Nancy J. Taylor (Unverified)	
GD Gordon Deno (Unverified)	OI Owen H. Strickland II (Unverifi...	
JJ Jackie Johnson (Unverified)	RN read.ai meeting n... (Unverified)	
JH Janet Holland (Unverified)	RD Rodney Dancy (Unverified)	
JM John Moore (Unverified)	RH Ron Hughes (Unverified)	
DJ Jones, David (Unverified)	Ruffins, Ranger	
JB JoSeth Bocook (Unverified)	MS Schell, Mark (Unverified)	
KB Kathy Bangley (Unverified)	SL Shawn Lucas (Unverified)	
MS Matt Shaw (Unverified)	SW Stephen Webb (Unverified)	
MT Matthew Taylor (Unverified)	DS Stroud, David	
MR Michael Roupp (Unverified)	TG Tiffanie Garner (Unverified)	

B.2 PLANNING STEP 2: INVOLVE THE PUBLIC

Table B.2 – Public Meeting Topics, Dates, Locations

Meeting Title	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
Public Meeting #1	1) Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and the planning process 2) Review identified hazards 3) Discuss public input opportunities.	October 30, 2024	Microsoft Teams Virtual Call
Public Meeting #2	1) Review “Draft” Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	May 1, 2025	Microsoft Teams Virtual Call

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDAS, MINUTES, SIGN-IN SHEETS, AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING 1: OCTOBER 30, 2024



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting #1

Wednesday, October 30, 2024, 5:00 p.m.

Microsoft Teams

David Stroud, Abby Moore, and Ranger Ruffins from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting open to the public to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Introductions
- 2 Why Plan?
- 3 Project Overview
- 4 Planning Process
- 5 Project Schedule
- 6 Next Steps
- 7 Q & A

Attendance

There were 12 attendees. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Aaron Dancy
- Bill Shepherd, Belmont Lake Preserve Homeowners Association President
- Carol Alexander, Wilson Board of Adjustments member
- Crystal Wimes-Anderson, Edgecombe County resident
- Janet Holland, City of Wilson Land Development Manager
- John MacLaga, Director of Wilson Energy Utilities
- JoSeth Bocook, City of Rocky Mount
- Lois Elbert, Town of Sims Town Clerk
- Miranda Boykin, Town of Sims Mayor and Town Administrator
- Nate Stephens, Wilson County resident, Bridgersville area
- Peter Gilliland
- Samuel Branch, Edgecombe County resident

INTRODUCTIONS

David Stroud kicked off the meeting with an introduction to the plan update process and the importance of hazard mitigation. Attendees introduced themselves.

WHY PLAN

David began the presentation with why we plan in the first place. David discussed the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which is codified in 44 CFR 201.6 and requires local governments to update their hazard mitigation plans every five years to be eligible for FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding through the Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding programs.

David also reviewed some trends in disasters including that we now have more frequent and intense hazard events and greater exposure to risk (people, property and critical infrastructure) which has resulted in more costly hazards. In 2023 there were 28 billion-dollar disasters, more than any prior year.

David explained that hazard mitigation is a priority for multiple reasons, including that the cost of doing nothing is too high, many events are predictable and repetitive, loss reduction can be effective, cost-beneficial, and environmentally-sound, there are legal and moral responsibilities to prevent disasters, and there are federal funds available to support mitigation. The average benefit-cost ratio (BCR) for federally-funded projects is 6:1; for flood mitigation the average BCR is 7:1.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

David explained that we must follow the DMA planning process, and we will integrate Community Rating System (CRS) Activity 510 planning steps into the DMA four-phase planning process to meet the requirements of both programs. There are three CRS communities participating in this plan: Nashville, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, and Wilson.

The DMA process provides continued eligibility for mitigation funding, guides mitigation activities in a coordinated and economical manner, integrates hazard mitigation with other planning mechanisms, directs future development in a safe manner, and helps make communities more disaster resistant. The CRS program provides policy holders in participating communities with flood insurance discounts based on the number of CRS points the communities earn. The flood insurance premium reductions are communitywide.

Overall, the WSP team will ensure that the updated hazard mitigation plan meets all FEMA planning requirements, coordinates with the natural hazards in the updated State Hazard Mitigation Plan, includes natural and human-caused hazards as identified by the HMPC, incorporates local climate change data and findings, and addresses equitable outcomes, in keeping with FEMA's most recent mitigation planning guidance, released in April 2023.

PLANNING PROCESS

Phase 1

Abby described the planning process in more detail. Phase 1 is already underway. The HMPC was reconvened with some new members and will provide input on risk and capability, update mitigation actions, and review plan drafts. Another priority is to identify stakeholders that should be invited to participate in the planning process, especially those that may be able to represent underserved communities and/or vulnerable populations. To maximize CRS credit and support awareness of the plan, 30 outside stakeholders must be invited to participate and provide input. The following stakeholders were suggested by WSP.

- FEMA Region 4
- NOAA, NWS, other federal agencies
- NCEM, NCCORR, NCDPS, other state agencies
- Neighboring communities
- Non-profits
- Businesses
- Colleges & universities

Attendees were asked to provide additional suggestions.

Nate Stephens shared that Wilbanks Church on NC 42 E near Town Creek Rd is a great community church that would support the planning process. He suggested reaching out to Tammy Williford, former Wilson County EMS supervisor. Nate will follow up with WSP to provide Tammy's contact information.

Crystal Wimes-Anderson suggested reaching out to Pastor Gilliard of Word Tabernacle in Rocky Mount.

Phase 2

Phase 2 covers the risk assessment, which includes the hazard identification, the vulnerability assessment, and the capability assessment. Abby reviewed the hazards that will be addressed – they include the hazards that were addressed in the previous plan and are coordinated with the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

Bill Shepherd noted that the Belmont Lake Preserve Dam, otherwise known as Braswell Lake Dam and Nash 022, has been recently rated as a High Hazard Potential Dam and should be included in the plan. The planning team will evaluate all high hazard dams listed in the federal and state inventory.

The vulnerability assessment examines what will be affected or impacted. Assets such as property, critical facilities, natural resources and other critical assets. Regarding the asset inventory, NCEM iRisk data will be used and communities will be asked to review and update their critical facility list; critical facilities will be categorized by FEMA lifeline in the plan update, which may be helpful when preparing FEMA grant applications.

WSP will also work with the HMPC to conduct a capability assessment which evaluates planning and regulatory resources, administrative and technical resources, financial resources, past mitigation efforts, etc.

Phase 3

Phase 3 involves developing a mitigation strategy by reviewing and updating the plan goals and objectives, evaluating mitigation alternatives, including existing and new projects, and drafting an action plan with prioritized projects. Abby reviewed different approaches to mitigation, the six FEMA/CRS mitigation categories. In the plan update communities must have at least one action for each natural hazard to meet FEMA requirements and should include a flood-related action for at least 5 of the 6 mitigation categories to maximize CRS credit. The HMPC will review the existing mitigation actions and provide updates to determine if the actions have been completed and develop new actions.

Phase 4

Phase 4 is where the communities must adopt and implement the plan. Each participating jurisdiction must adopt the plan by resolution. Ongoing maintenance includes at least annual meetings of the planning committee to review the plan. The plan will continue to be updated every five years.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Abby presented a tentative schedule for the planning process, which includes three more HMPC meetings and one more public meeting.

The draft plan is due to NCEM in May 2025. The plan must be approved by NCEM and FEMA and adopted by all communities before the current plan expires in November 2025.

NEXT STEPS & DISCUSSION

Abby discussed further opportunities for public involvement. This includes another public meeting to discuss the draft plan and a public survey. A link and QR code for the survey are provided. The survey will be reviewed and your input will be incorporated into the final plan.

A plan website has been developed at www.NEW-HMP.com. WSP will update the website with relevant information. Residents can submit questions and comments using the “contact us” link on the homepage of the website.

Survey Link: <https://forms.office.com/e/MVFGDe6VUs>

Plan Website: www.NEW-HMP.com



Public Meeting #1 Online Attendance

Participants

Invite someone or dial a number

Share invite

Presenters (3)

Mute all

Ruffins, Ranger

Organizer

AM

Moore, Abigail

Organizer

DS

Stroud, David

Organizer

Attendees (12)

AD

Aaron Dancy (Unverified)

BS

Bill Shepherd (Unverified)

CA

Carol Alexander (Unverified)

CW

Crystal Wimes-An... (Unverified)

On hold

JH

Janet Holland (Unverified)

JM

John Maclaga (Unverified)

JB

JoSeth Bocook (Unverified)

LE

Lois Elbert (Unverified)

MB

Miranda Boykin (Unverified)

NS

Nate Stephens (Unverified)

PG

Peter Gilliland (Unverified)

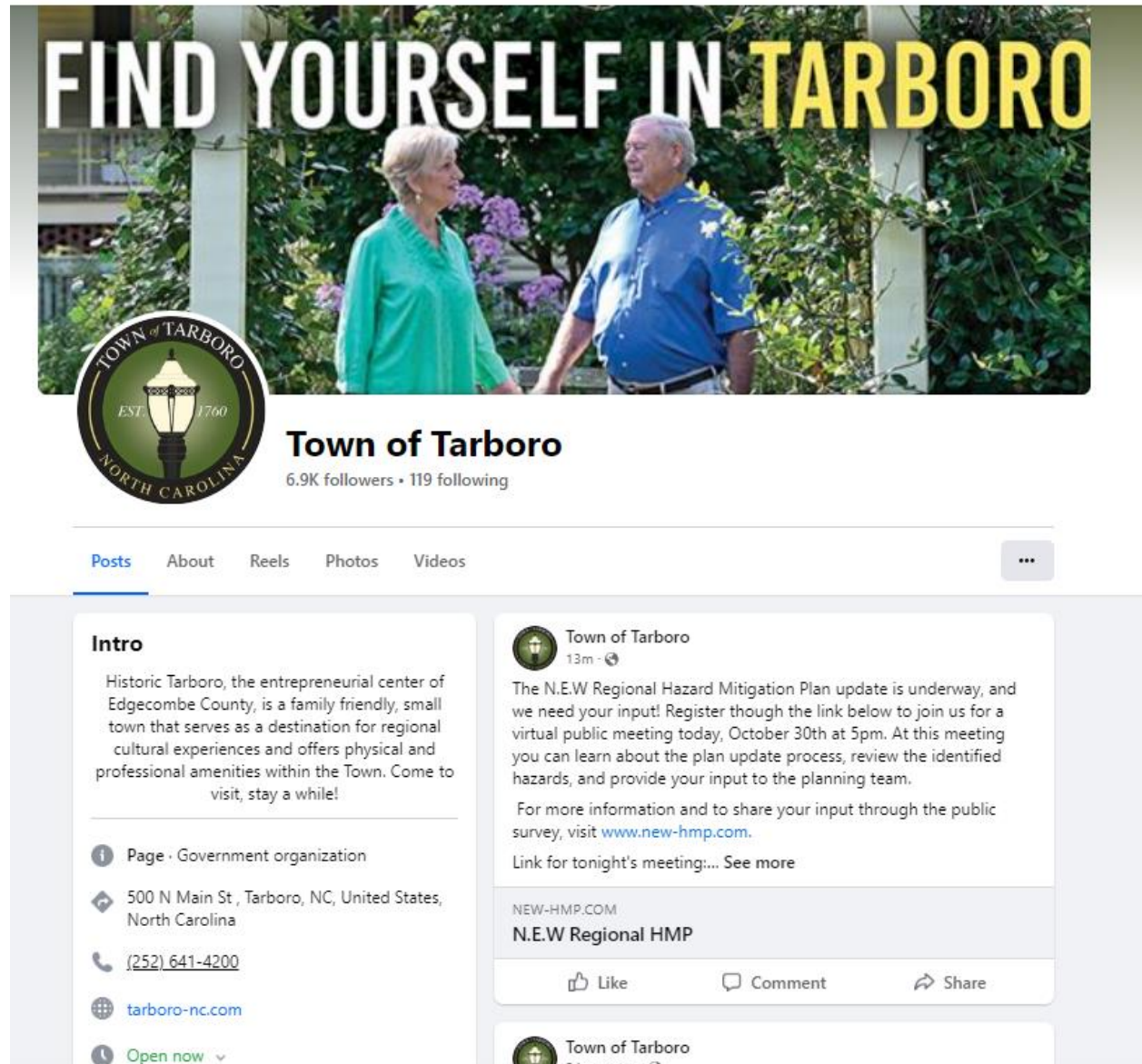
SB

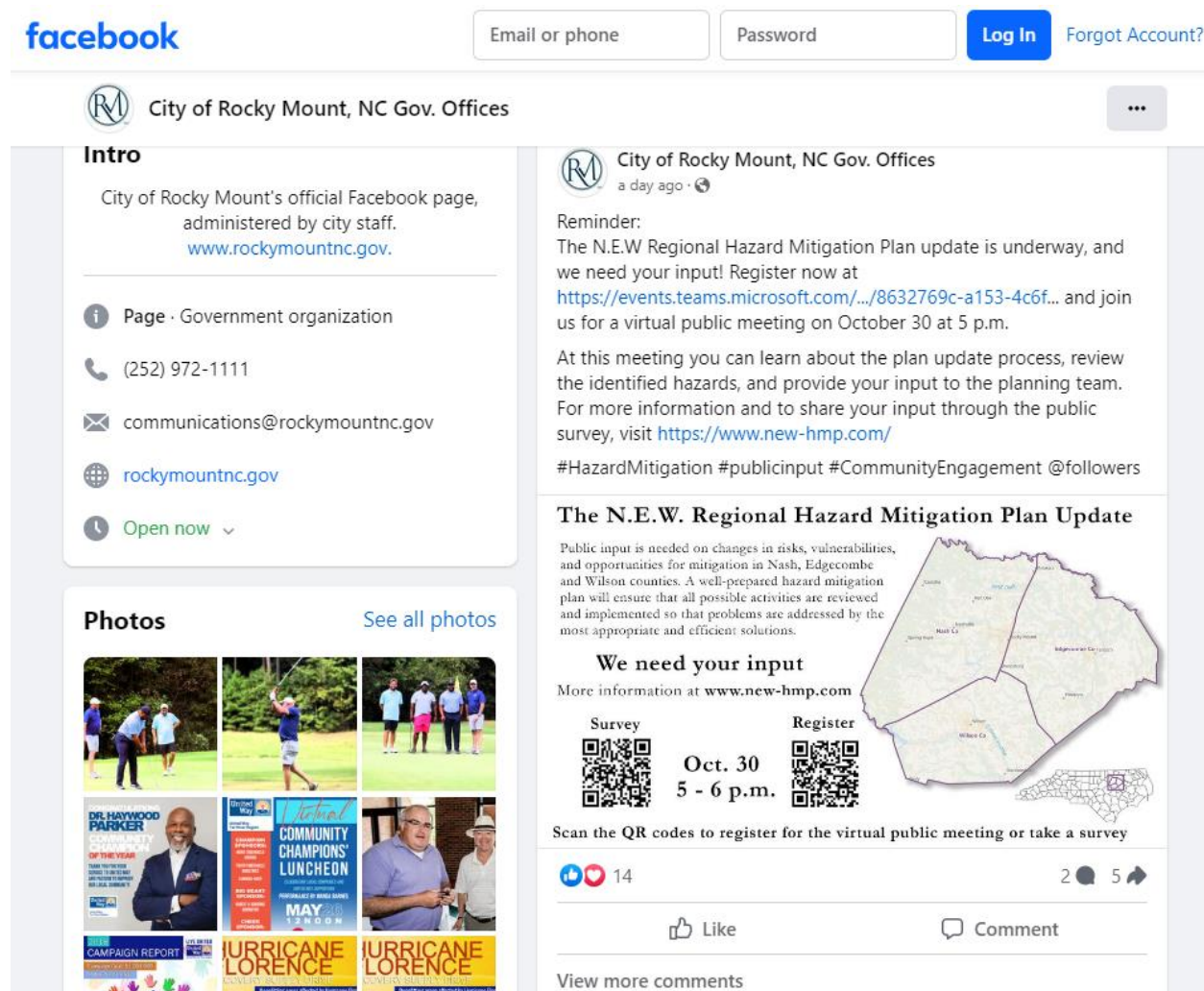
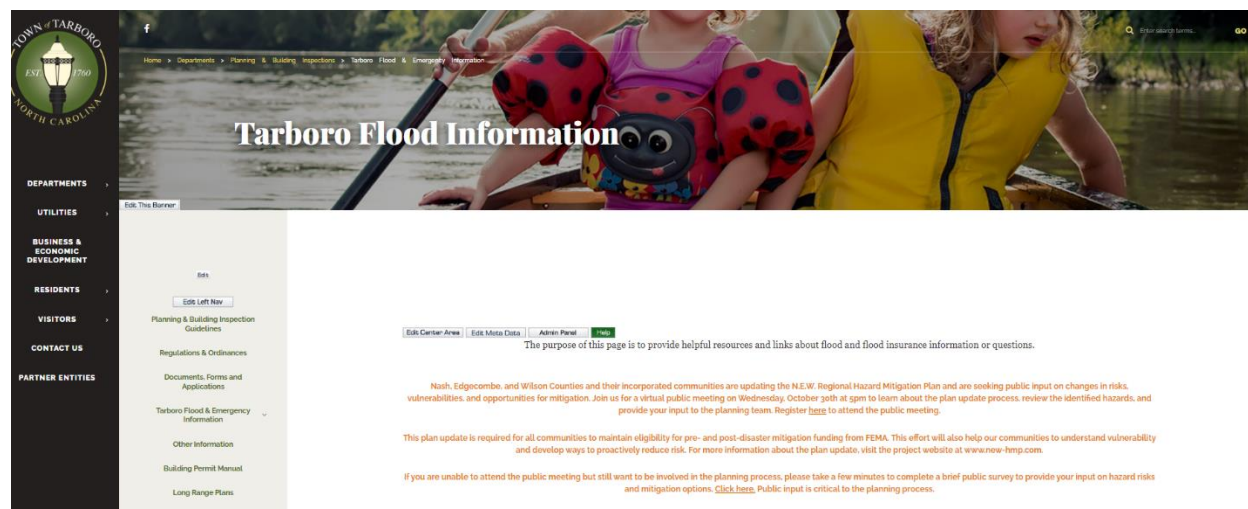
Samuel Branch (Unverified)

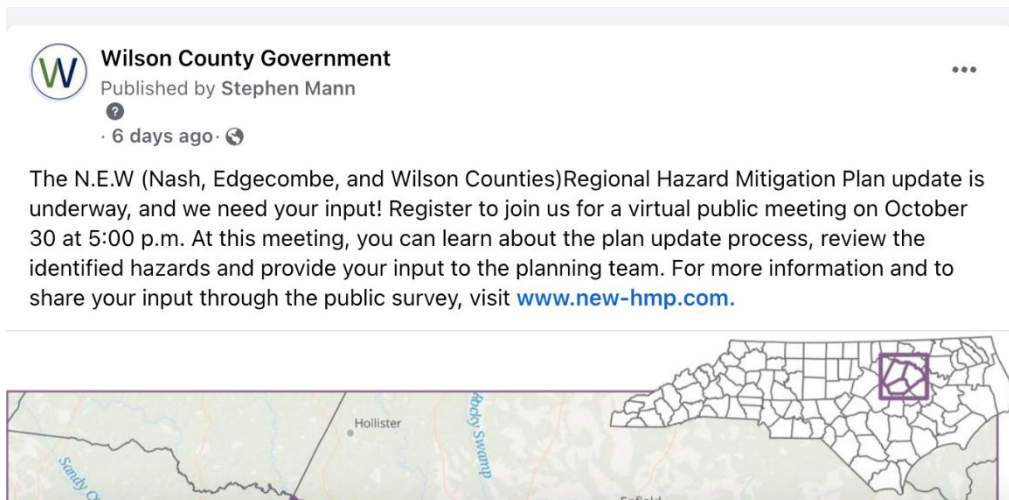
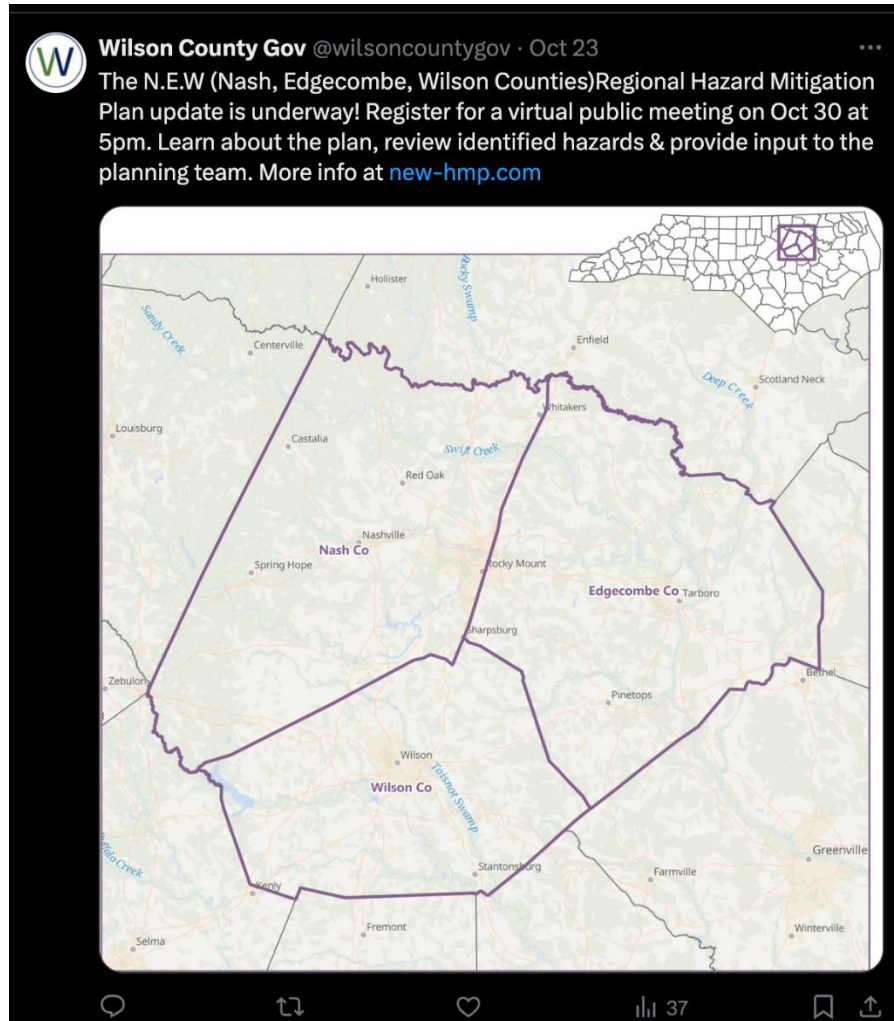
Nash Edgecombe Wilson (N.E.W.)
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

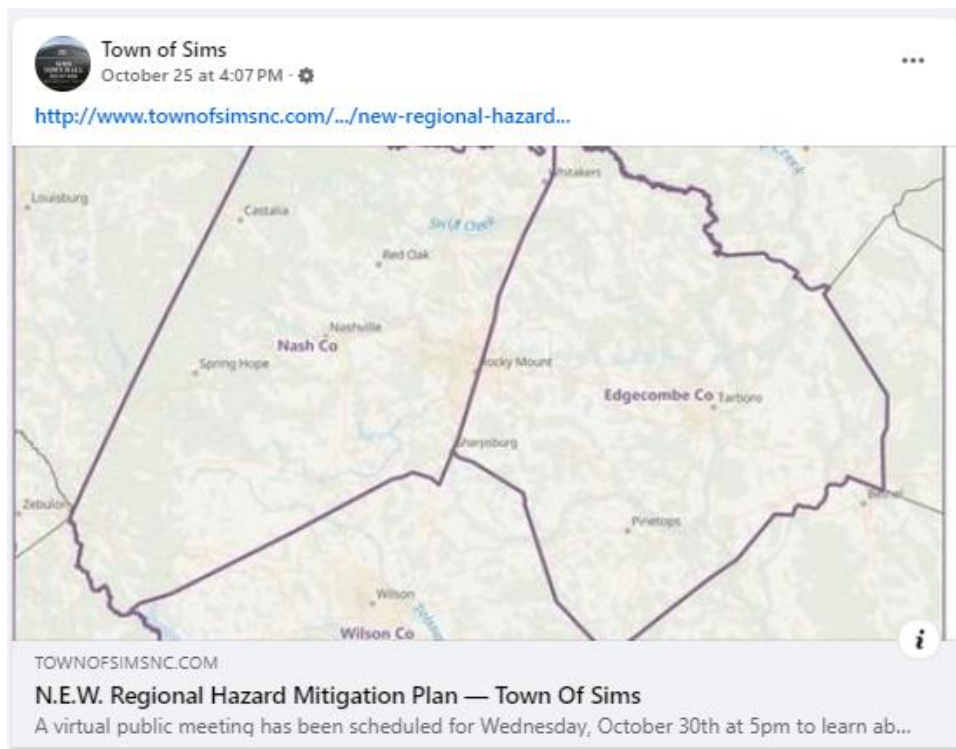
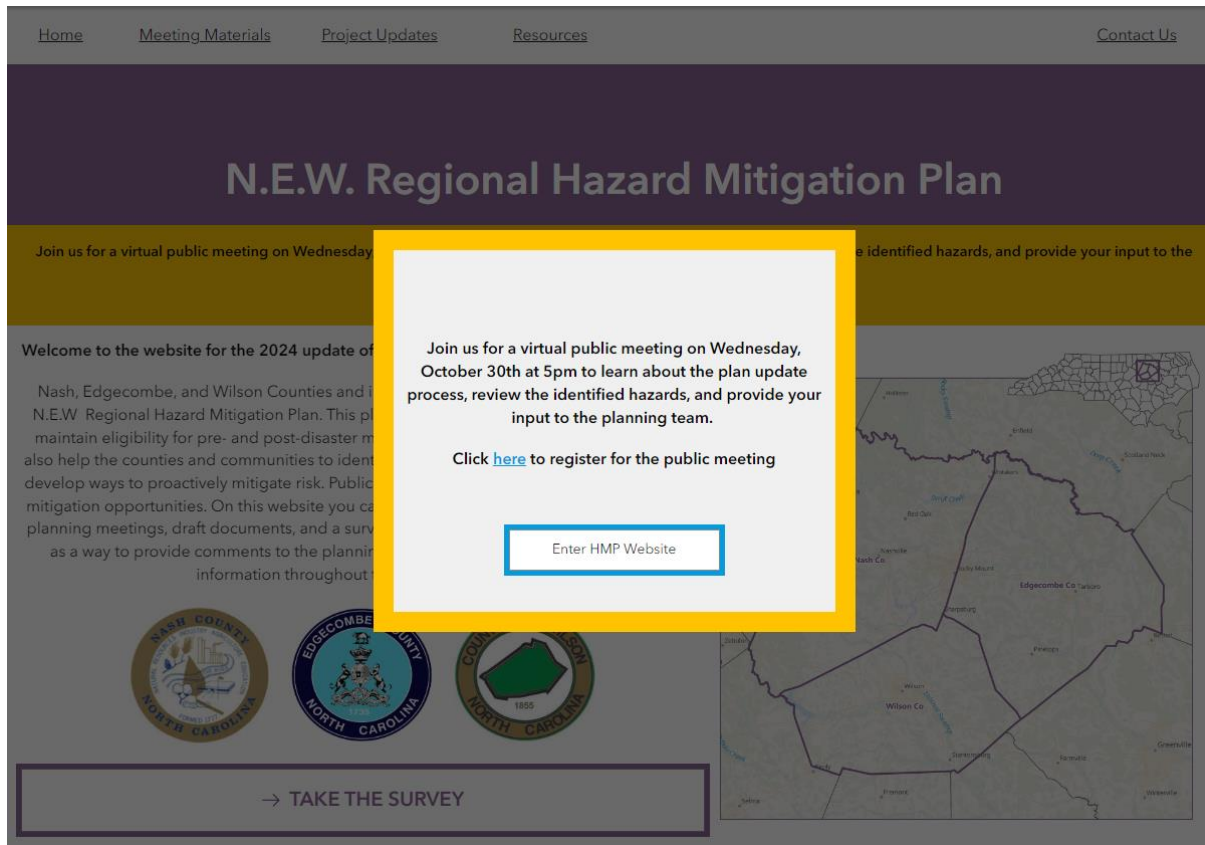
WSP
May 2025
Page B.35

PUBLIC MEETING 1 ADVERTISEMENTS:









TOWN OF SIMS

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N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

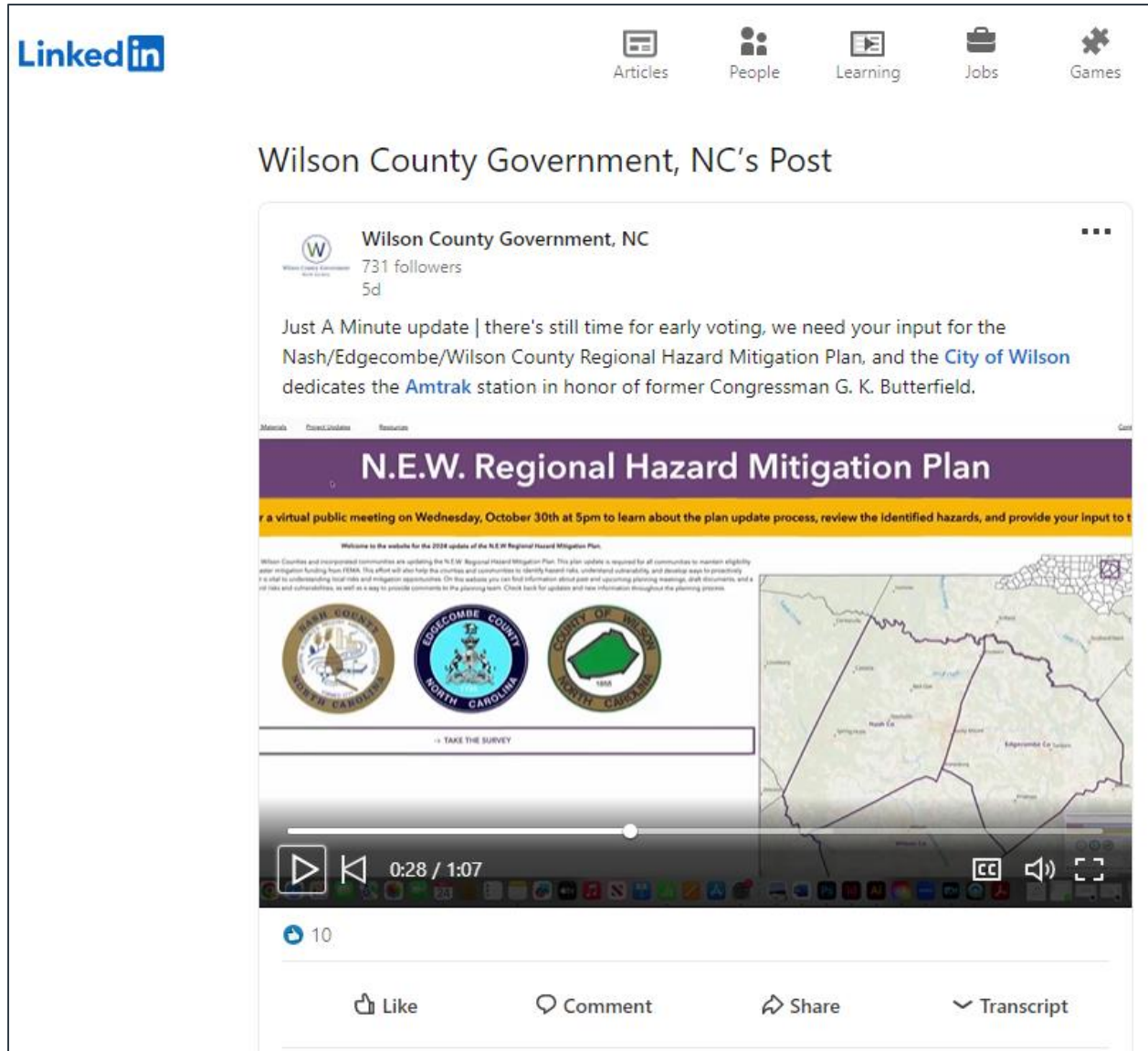
October 25, 2024



A virtual public meeting has been scheduled for Wednesday, October 30th at 5pm to learn about the plan update process, review the identified hazards, and provide your input to the planning team. Click [here](#) to register for the public meeting.

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties and incorporated communities are updating the N.E.W Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan update is required for all communities to maintain eligibility for pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding from FEMA. This effort will also help the counties and communities to identify hazard risks, understand vulnerability, and develop ways to proactively mitigate risk. Public input is vital to understanding local risks and mitigation opportunities. On this website you can find information about past and upcoming planning meetings, draft documents, and a survey on hazard risks and vulnerabilities, as well as a way to provide comments to the planning team. Feel free to check back for updates and new information throughout the planning process.

Town of Sims has several representatives on this planning committee, including the Mayor/Town Administrator. However, it is crucial that local business owners and residents give their input. Wilson Co is our first point of contact in a disaster situation. If you cannot attend the meeting, please take [this survey](#). [click here](#)



PUBLIC MEETING 2: MAY 1, 2025



N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting #2

Thursday, May 1, 2025, 5:00 p.m.

Microsoft Teams

David Stroud and Ranger Ruffins from WSP, NCEM's consultants for the plan update, facilitated a meeting with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to cover the topics outlined in the following agenda:

- 1 Planning Process Update
- 2 Structure of the Plan
- 3 Review of Key Plan Components
 - a Planning Process
 - b Risk Assessment
 - c Mitigation Strategy
- 4 Plan Adoption & Implementation
- 5 Next Steps
- 6 Discussion / Feedback on Draft Plan

Attendance

There were nine attendees who attended virtually through Microsoft Teams. The full list of attendees is as follows:

- Nancy West-Brake
- Mark Schell
- Carol Alexander
- Chip Futrell
- John Maclaga
- Brent Fisher
- Catherine Grimm
- Phil
- Leigh Sullivan
- David Stroud, WSP
- Ranger Ruffins, WSP

PLANNING PROCESS UPDATE

David reviewed where we are in the planning process noting that the draft plan has been completed, and the next step will be to adopt the plan. The final step will be to implement the plan and periodically evaluate and revise the plan.

David explained that the planning process followed the DMA planning process and integrated Community Rating System (CRS) Activity 510 planning steps into the DMA four-phase planning process to meet the requirements of both programs.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

David provided an overview of the structure of the draft plan including a summary of each section of the plan, as follows.

- **Section 1: Introduction** provides background information on the plan, including context and justification for planning and the scope of the plan.
- **Section 2: Planning Process** summarizes how the planning process was conducted and how all planning requirements were met, including how the communities, public, and stakeholders were involved in the plan. This section also documents implementation progress of the last plan in terms of completed and deleted mitigation actions.
- **Section 3: Planning Area Profile** for summary information on the region and participating communities, including geographic, climate, demographic, and economic characteristics of the region.
- **Section 4: Risk Assessment** contains the bulk of the plan. This section presents the hazard identification and profiles each hazard with information on the location at risk, past occurrences, probability of future occurrence, and vulnerability of people, property, and critical facilities.
- **Section 5: Capability Assessment** summarizes each community's existing tools, staff, and other resources that can support the implementation of mitigation projects.
- **Section 6: Mitigation Strategy** reviews the goals and objectives of the plan and details how mitigation actions were identified and prioritized. David explained that existing mitigation actions from the previous plan were reviewed, and project status updates are reported in the plan. Some projects were carried forward. The HMPC will send new mitigation projects to WSP to include in this plan update.
- **Section 7: Mitigation Action Plans** presents the action plan tables for each community.
- **Section 8: Plan Maintenance** describes past plan integration, opportunities for future plan integration, and the process for regular monitoring, maintenance, and implementation of the plan, including ongoing responsibilities of the HMPC.
- **Section 9: Plan Adoption** will document each community's adoption of the plan update.
- **Annexes** are provided for each participating community. The annexes provide an asset inventory with a full critical facility list, risk assessment data with vulnerability assessment results specific to the community for spatially defined hazards, and the mitigation action plan.
- **Appendix A** provides the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, which documents for the plan reviewers where the planning requirements were met.
- **Appendix B** provides planning process documentation demonstrating how the HMPC, public, and stakeholders were involved and engaged in the planning process.
- **Appendix C** provides mitigation alternatives analysis, documenting the review of mitigation action options, which is important for the CRS program planning requirements.
- **Appendix D** lists data and resources that were referenced in the plan.

KEY PLAN COMPONENTS

David reviewed key parts of the planning process, including the HMPC meetings, the public meetings, and all the participating communities' public outreach efforts. He noted that there is one more opportunity to get the public involved in the planning process with the review of the draft plan which is posted on the plan website.

David reviewed some high-level survey results, which were previously presented to the HMPC. There were 264 responses overall. Regarding past hazard experiences, many responses reference past hurricanes, flooding, thunderstorms, and severe winter storms. Regarding recommended steps local governments could take to reduce hazard impacts, responses include suggestions for drainage improvements, increased education and preparedness, maintain regular maintenance and trimming of trees, and creation of community warning system.

David presented the Priority Risk Index results as a summary of the risk and vulnerability assessment. She explained that the PRI is a methodology for comparing the hazards based on five categories: probability, severity, spatial extent, warning time, and duration. Excessive Heat, Flood, Severe Winter Weather, Hurricane and Tropical Storm, and Thunderstorm Winds were rated as “High Risk” for the NEW Region.

Nancy asked how Terrorism was assessed. David explained that the plan includes a general overview of how terrorism could impact the region but does not have the same level of analysis or vulnerability assessment that is applied to the natural hazards. He also noted that FEMA and NCEM only review and consider natural hazards, they do not review technical, and human caused hazards.

Goals & Objectives

David presented the goals and objectives which were carried forward from the previous plan with the addition of Objectives 3.4 and 3.5. The goals and objectives are as follows:

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.

- Objective 1-1: Engage in outreach activities that encourage individuals to implement mitigation on their own properties.
- Objective 1-2: Implement public awareness campaigns to educate citizens of their hazard risks and ways to be prepared and reduce risk.

Goal 2: Improve cross-jurisdictional coordination and technical capability to better respond to hazards and improve the effectiveness of hazard mitigation actions.

- Objective 2-1: Evaluate participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) to help monitor hazard mitigation efforts and improve affordability of flood insurance to citizens.
- Objective 2-2: Ensure that emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety.

Goal 3: Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings, and critical facilities through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions.

- Objective 3-1: Protect wetlands, floodplains, and other natural features that serve to reduce flood hazard susceptibility.
- Objective 3-2: Enforce NFIP development standards and study additional methods to prevent increases in flood velocities and levels that endanger both people and property.
- Objective 3-3: Enhance existing, or create new, policies, procedures, and ordinances that will help reduce the damaging effects of natural hazards.
- Objective 3.4: Protect critical facilities and infrastructure from hazard impacts to support continuity of operations during hazard events.
- Objective 3.5: Mitigate high-risk properties through retrofitting, acquisition, elevation, or other property protection measures to avoid future losses.

Goal 4: Incorporate resiliency and adaptation into future growth by ensuring that hazard mitigation is considered for both new development and post-disaster redevelopment and recovery.

- Objective 4-1: Develop policies that limit the provision of public services to proposed new development in hazard areas.
- Objective 4-2: Restrict or discourage development in known hazard areas that may put emergency responders at risk during hazard events.

Mitigation Strategy

David reviewed a sample of the mitigation action plan to explain the organization of the table and the information included for each project, such as the lead agency, timeline for implementation, and potential funding sources. He also explained that any projects the communities would like to pursue for funding are included in this plan. In order to receive federal funding for mitigation, projects need to be included in this mitigation action plan.

Plan Adoption and Implementation

David explained that every community will adopt the plan. Moving forward, the HMPC will meet quarterly to report on progress toward implementation and monitor funding opportunities and implementation of mitigation actions. The plan will continue to be updated every five years.

NEXT STEPS

The draft plan is available for review on the plan website at www.new-hmp.com. Comments should be submitted by May 15th, 2025.

Public Meeting #2 Online Attendance

Participants

Name	
	Ruffins, Ranger ranger.ruffins@wsp.com
	Stroud, David david.stroud@wsp.com
	Nancy West-Brake (Unverified)
	Schell, Mark mark.schell@ncdps.gov
	Carol Alexander (Unverified)
	Chip Futrell (Unverified)
	John MacLaga jmaciaga@wilsonnc.org
	Fisher, Brent (NCEM) brent.fisher@ncdps.gov
	Catherine Grimm catherinegrimm@tarboro-nc.com
	Phil (Unverified)
	Leigh A. Sullivan lsullivan@wilsonnc.org

PUBLIC MEETING 2 ADVERTISEMENTS



Town of Tarboro
April 29 at 4:56 PM · 🌐

Join us for a virtual Public Meeting for the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to learn about the draft plan and share your feedback. The hazard mitigation plan ev... [See more](#)



Join us for a virtual Public Meeting for the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The hazard mitigation plan evaluates our community's hazard risks and vulnerabilities and establishes goals, objectives, and actions for reducing risk and building local resilience.

1 MAY 2025

 2

6 shares

 Like  Comment  Share

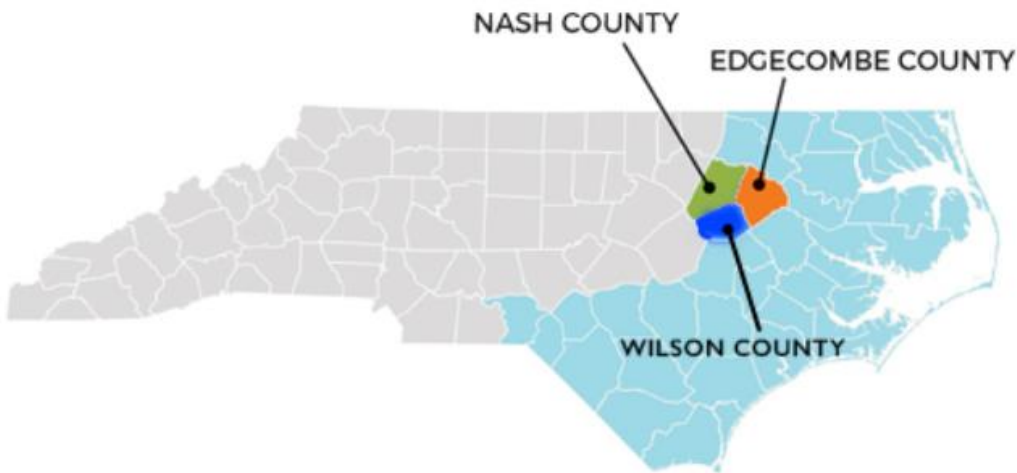
**Wilson County Government**
April 30 at 3:52 PM · 🌐

Join us for a virtual Public Meeting for the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to learn about the draft plan and share your feedback. The hazard mitigation plan evaluates our community's hazard risks and vulnerabilities and establishes goals, objectives, and actions for reducing risk and building local resilience.

Event Details:

- Date: Thursday, May 1, 2025
- Time: 5:00 - 6:00 PM
- Location: Online Event

Registration is required. For more information, visit: <https://www.new-hmp.com/>



NASH COUNTY

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

WILSON COUNTY

 2

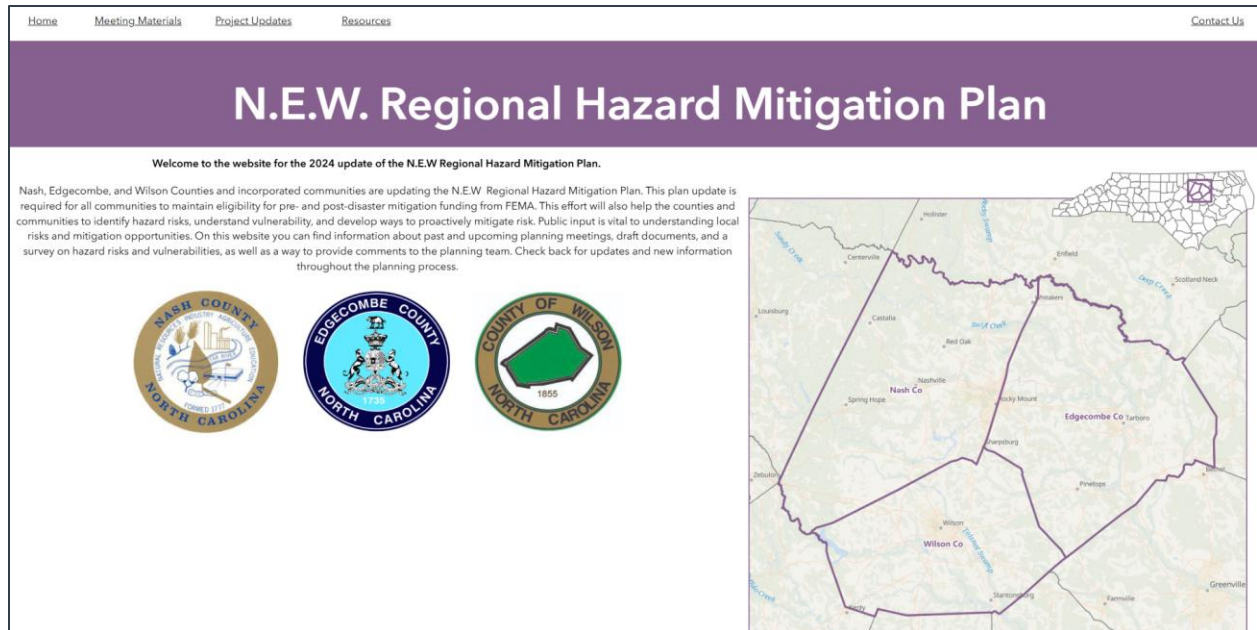
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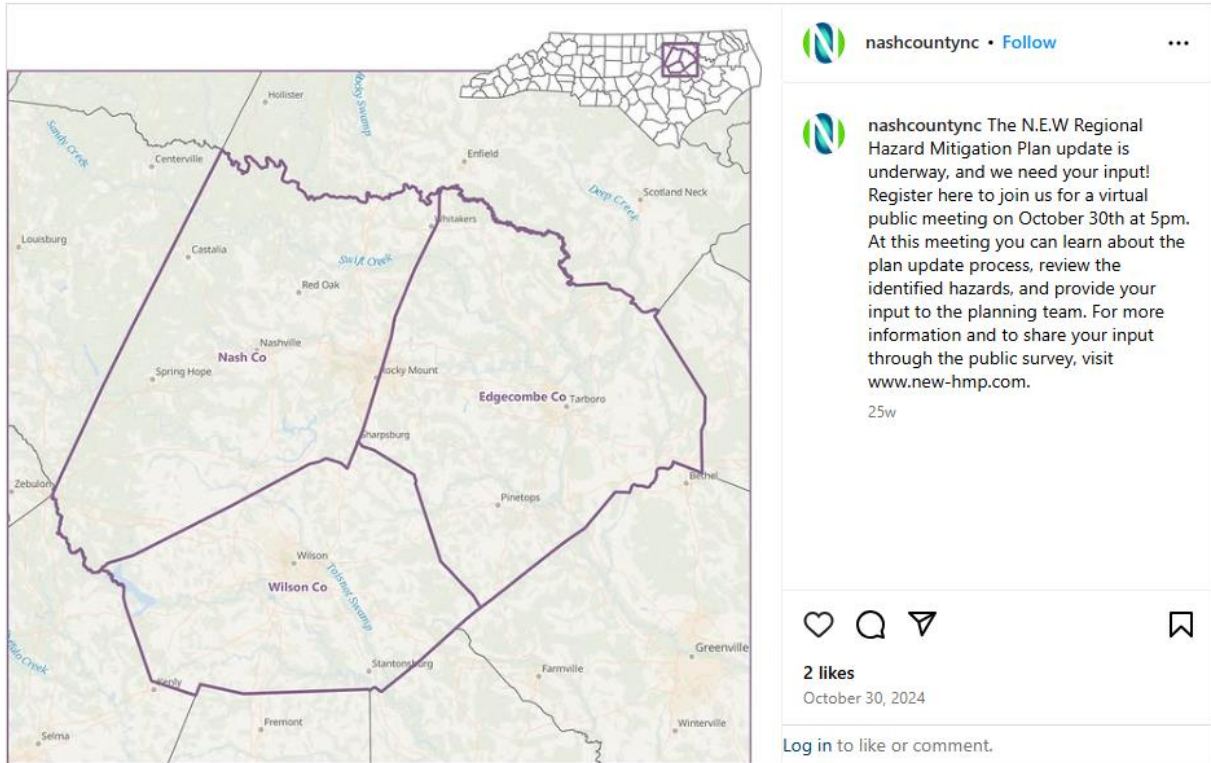
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Public Input Sought for Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Post Date: 02/11/2025 10:13 AM

Nash, Edgecombe and Wilson Counties are updating the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan update is required for all communities to maintain eligibility for pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding from FEMA. This effort will also help identify hazard risks, understand vulnerability and develop ways to proactively mitigate risk. Public input is vital to understanding local risks and mitigation opportunities.

By getting involved and taking this [short survey](#), you're helping ensure that our area is best prepared for future emergencies and natural disasters.

[Return to full list >>](#)

Nash Edgecombe Wilson (N.E.W.)
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

WSP
May 2025
Page B.50



Settings

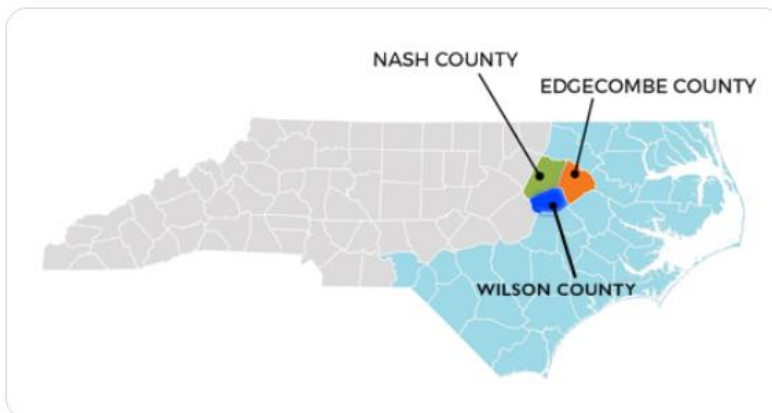
← Post



Wilson County Gov
@wilsoncountygov



Nash, Edgecombe & Wilson Counties are updating the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Public input is vital. By getting involved and taking the short survey, you'll help our area be prepared for future emergencies: new-hmp.com/?fbclid=IwY2xj...



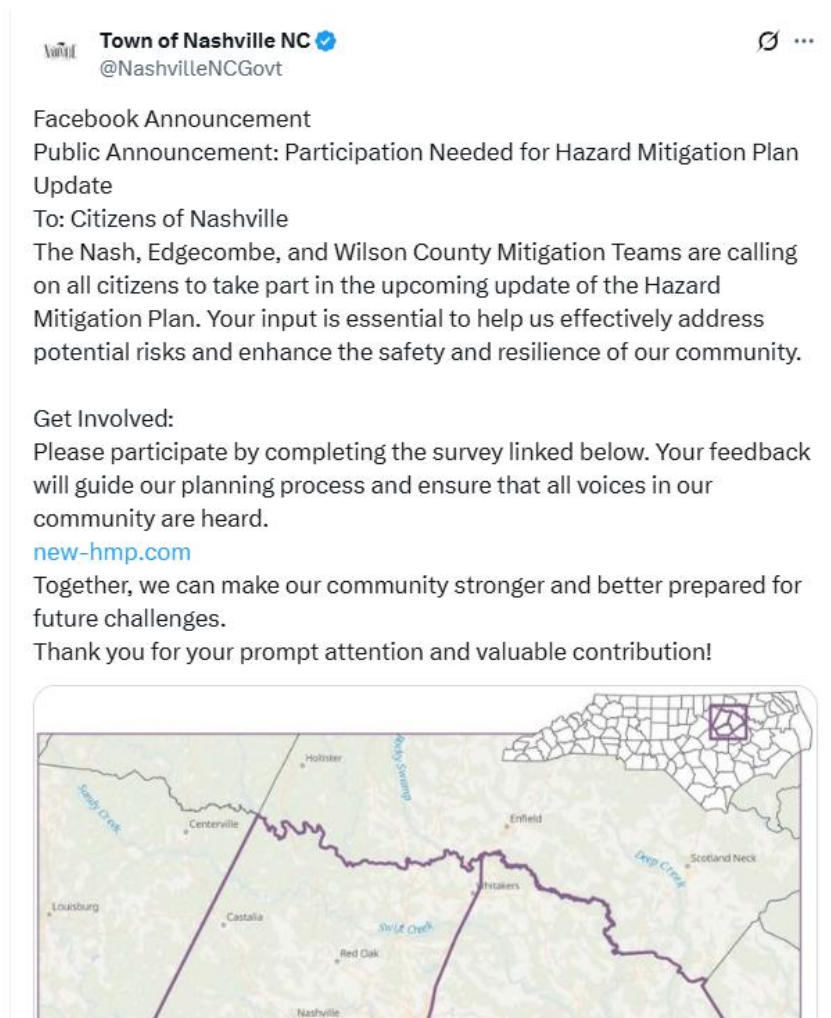
8:53 AM · Feb 11, 2025 · 57 Views

NASH, EDGECOMBE, AND WILSON COUNTY RESIDENTS INVITED TO SHAPE LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

By Jesse Hoffman

Published on February 13, 2025





MEETING MATERIALS POSTED ON PLAN WEBSITE

[Home](#)[Meeting Materials](#)[Project Updates](#)[Resources](#)[Contact Us](#)



Meeting Materials

Check here for meeting announcements, presentation, and meeting notes.

Project Kickoff Meeting - 10/9/24

Meeting Minutes

Presentation

Public Meeting #1 - 10/30/24

Meeting Minutes

Presentation

HMPC Meeting #2 - 02/09/25

Meeting Minutes

Presentation

HMPC Meeting #3 - 03/24/25

Meeting Minutes

Presentation

HMPC Meeting #4 - 04/30/25

Meeting Minutes

Presentation

DRAFT RISK ASSESSMENT & DRAFT PLAN POSTED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

[Home](#)[Meeting Materials](#)[Project Updates](#)[Resources](#)[Contact Us](#)

Project Updates

Posted here when available.

Project Timeline

Project Kickoff Date	April 2024
HMPC Kickoff Meeting	October 9, 2024
Public Meeting 1	October 30, 2024
HMPC Meeting 2	February 10, 2025
HMPC Meeting 3	March 24, 2025
Final HMPC & Public Meetings	April 30, 2025
Proposed Delivery of Draft	May 5, 2025
Existing Plan Expiration Date	November 5, 2025

Draft Documents

Check back for updates throughout the planning process.

N.E.W. HIRA Draft

N.E.W. Draft Plan

PUBLIC SURVEY

The N.E.W. Region distributed a public survey, shown below, that requested public input into the Hazard Mitigation Plan planning process and the identification of mitigation activities that could lessen the risk and impact of future flood hazard events. The survey was announced at the first public meeting, provided via a link on participating jurisdictions web and social media accounts, and made available online on the plan website.

N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Survey

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties are beginning to update the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify and assess our communities' risks from hazards such as flooding, drought, heat, hurricane, severe weather, winter weather, and other hazards. This plan will help 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 local hazard risks and problems and can lead to mitigation activities that help lessen the impacts of future hazards.

Please help us by completing this survey by March 31, 2025!

1. Where do you live?

☐ Nash County

☐ Edgecombe County

☐ Wilson County

☐ I live outside of the N.E.W. Region but work or recreate in the region.

☐ Other

2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a hazard or disaster in the N.E.W. Region?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3. If you answered "Yes" to question 2, please explain your experience and where it occurred.

4. On a scale of 1-5, how concerned are you about the possibility of your community being impacted by a hazard event?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Not at all concerned Very concerned

5. Please review the list of hazards below and rate each hazard based on how much risk you think it poses to your community.

	No risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk
Dam & Levee Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐	☐
Thunderstorms & Tornado	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sinkhole	☐	☐	☐	☐
Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐
Radiological Emergency	☐	☐	☐	☐
Terrorism	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Is your home located in a floodplain?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ No, but I still experience flooding
- ☐ I don't know

7. Do you have flood insurance for your home and/or personal property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

8. If you do NOT have flood insurance, what is the reason?

- ☐ It's too expensive
- ☐ I never really considered it
- ☐ I don't need it because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
- ☐ Other

9. Have you taken any actions to protect your home or neighborhood from hazards?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

10. If you answered "Yes" to question 9, what actions have you implemented?

Enter your answer

11. Do you know what government office to contact to learn more about your hazard risks and how to reduce vulnerability in your area?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

12. What are some steps your local government could take to reduce the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?

Enter your answer

13. Many community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. These activities generally fall into one of the following six broad categories:

- **Prevention:** administrative and regulatory actions, plans, policies, and ordinances that influence how land is developed and buildings are built. *Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, land use, and floodplain regulations.*
- **Property Protection:** actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazardous area. *Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.*
- **Natural Resource Protection:** actions that minimize hazard losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. *Examples include floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, stream buffers, wetland and marsh protection, and forest management.*
- **Structural Projects:** actions that lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of a hazard. *Examples include dams, levees, floodwalls, berms, drainage infrastructure, detention/retention basins, channel modifications, retaining walls, and storm sewers.*
- **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.*
- **Public Education and Awareness:** actions to inform the public about hazards and techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. *Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials, and demonstration events.*

Please rank these categories by how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.

	1 - Most Important	2	3	4	5	6 - Least Important
Prevention	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Property Protection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Natural Resource Protection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Structural Projects	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Emergency Services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public Education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. What is the best way for you to receive information about how to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to flood damage? Please select your top three choices.

Please select 3 options.

- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ TV Ads/Programming
- ☐ Radio Ads/Programming
- ☐ Public library
- ☐ Public workshop/meetings
- ☐ School meetings
- ☐ Mail
- ☐ Email
- ☐ Text message
- ☐ Local government website
- ☐ Local government social media
- ☐ Other

Submit

The Region received 264 responses to the survey. Questions and response data are detailed in Figure B.1 through Figure B.14.

Figure B.1 – Survey Response, Place of Residence

1. Where do you live?



Figure B.2 – Survey Response, Past Hazard Experience

2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a hazard or disaster in the N.E.W. Region?



Figure B.3 – Survey Response, Past Hazard Experience Explanation

3. If you answered "Yes" to question 2, please explain your experience and where it occurred.

[More details](#)



Figure B.4 – Survey Response, Concern About Hazards

4. On a scale of 1-5, how concerned are you about the possibility of your community being impacted by a hazard event?



Figure B.5 – Survey Response, Hazard Risk Ratings

5. Please review the list of hazards below and rate each hazard based on how much risk you think it poses to your community. [More details](#)

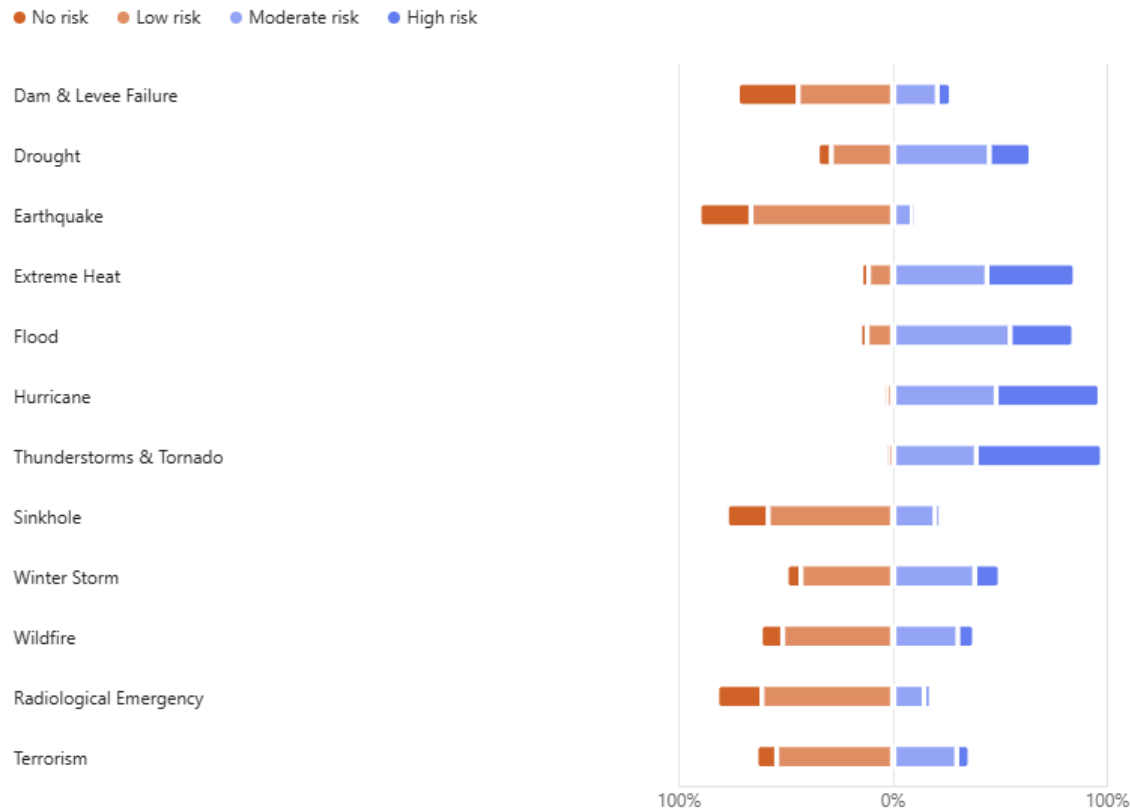


Figure B.6 – Survey Response, Home in Floodplain

6. Is your home located in a floodplain?

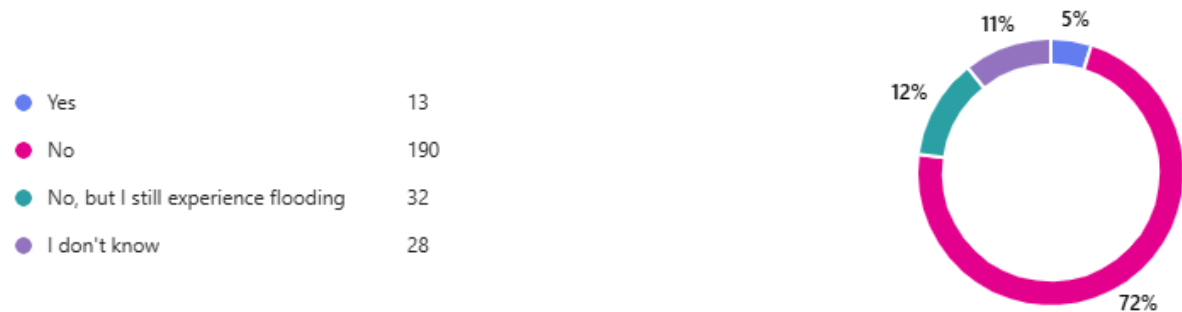


Figure B.7 – Survey Response, Flood Insurance

7. Do you have flood insurance for your home and/or personal property?



Figure B.8 – Survey Response, Reason for Not Having Flood Insurance

8. If you do NOT have flood insurance, what is the reason?

[More details](#)

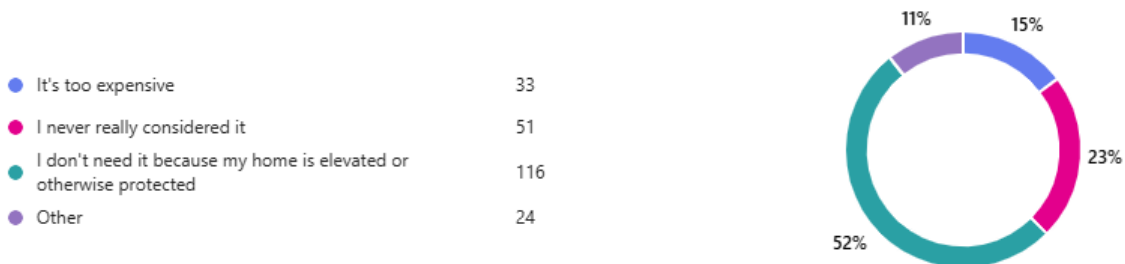


Figure B.9 – Survey Response, Personal Actions Taken for Mitigation

9. Have you taken any actions to protect your home or neighborhood from hazards?



Figure B.10 – Survey Response, Personal Actions Taken for Mitigation, Explained

10. If you answered "Yes" to question 9, what actions have you implemented?

[More details](#)

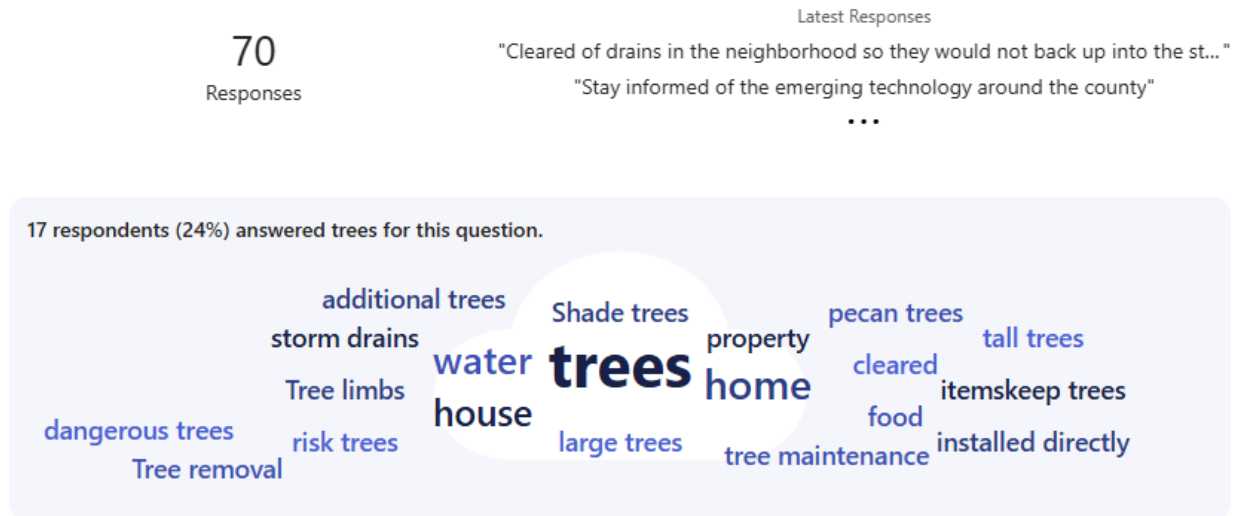


Figure B.11 – Survey Response, Knowledge of Who to Contact for More Information

11. Do you know what government office to contact to learn more about your hazard risks and how to reduce vulnerability in your area?



Figure B.12 – Survey Response, Suggested Mitigation

12. What are some steps your local government could take to reduce the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? [More details](#)



Figure B.13 – Survey Response, Preferred Mitigation Categories

13. Many community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. These activities generally fall into one of the following six broad categories:

- **Prevention:** administrative and regulatory actions, plans, policies, and ordinances that influence how land is developed and buildings are built. *Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, land use, and floodplain regulations.*
- **Property Protection:** actions that involve the modification of existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazardous area. *Examples include acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.*
- **Natural Resource Protection:** actions that minimize hazard losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. *Examples include floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, stream buffers, wet land and marsh protection, and forest management.*
- **Structural Projects:** actions that lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the natural progression of a hazard. *Examples include dams, levees, floodwalls, berms, drainage infrastructure, detention/retention basins, channel modifications, retaining walls, and storm sewers.*
- **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.*
- **Public Education and Awareness:** actions to inform the public about hazards and techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. *Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials, and demonstration events.*

Please rank these categories by how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.

● 1 - Most Important ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 - Least Important

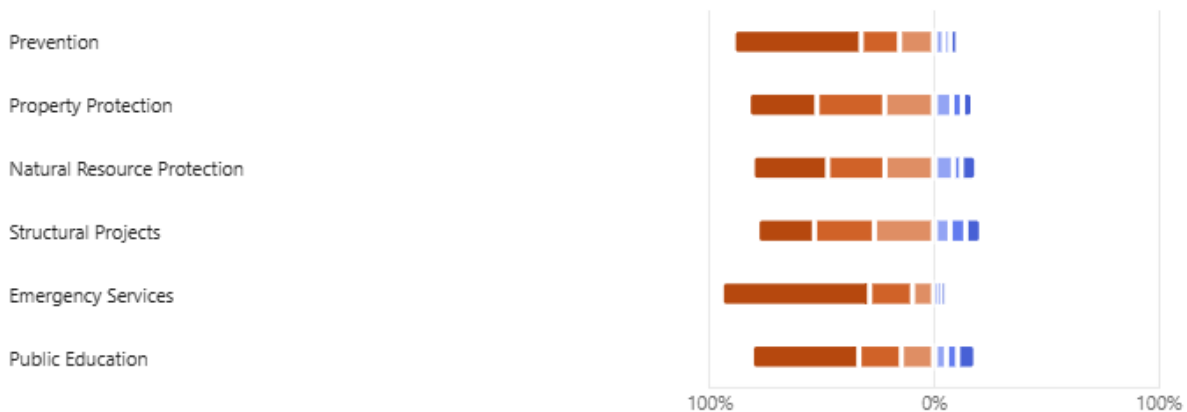
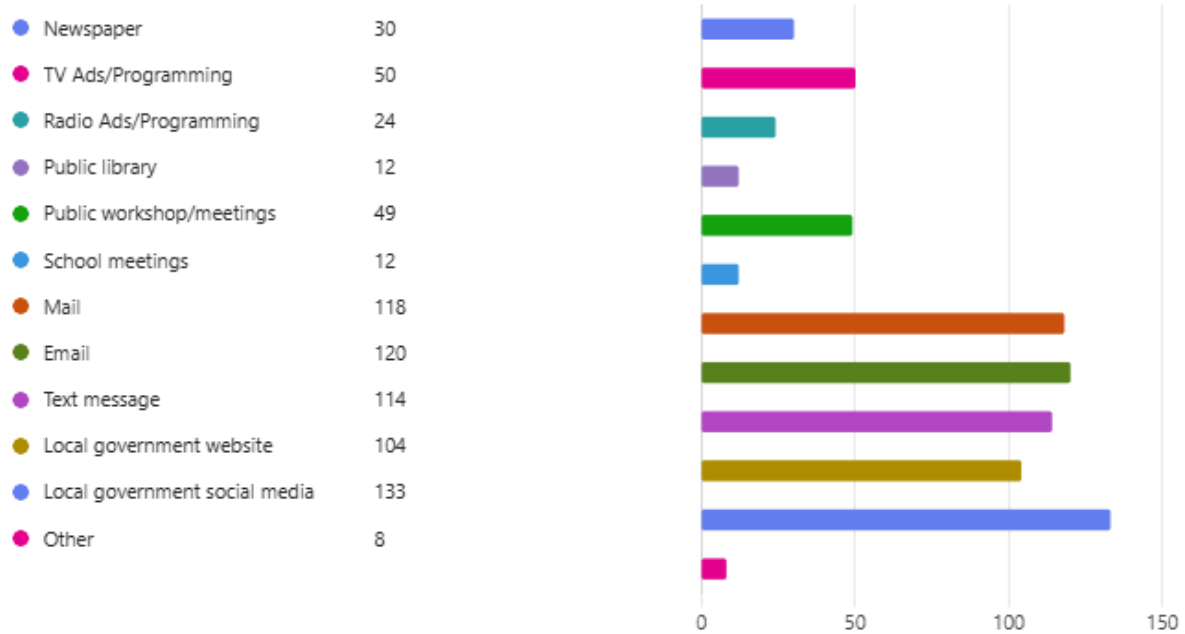


Figure B.14 – Survey Response, Preferred Methods of Receiving Information

14. What is the best way for you to receive information about how to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to flood damage? Please select your top three choices.



B.3 PLANNING STEP 3: COORDINATE

This planning step credits the incorporation of other plans and other agencies' efforts into the development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Other agencies and organizations must be contacted to determine if they have studies, plans and information pertinent to the Hazard Mitigation Plan, to determine if their programs or initiatives may affect the community's program, and to see if they could support the community's efforts. To incorporate stakeholder input into the plan, a variety of stakeholders were identified by the HMPC and sent an email inviting them to attend a public meeting, review the draft plan, and provide feedback and comments. The coordination letter sent via email is provided below. A list of stakeholders detailing their involvement is provided in Table B.3.

Stakeholders were also involved through specific requests for data to support the development of the plan.

From: Moore, Abigail
Sent: Friday, May 2, 2025 1:15 PM
Subject: N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder Notice

Good afternoon,

Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson Counties and their incorporated jurisdictions have updated the N.E.W. Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and are seeking stakeholder input on the draft plan. You are receiving this email because the plan participants identified you as a stakeholder of this plan. This plan update is required for all communities to maintain eligibility for pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding from FEMA, and it will also help the participating communities to understand vulnerabilities and proactively mitigate risk.

To learn more about the plan update and to review the draft plan, please visit www.NEW-HMP.com. If you would like to share any information or feedback that might be relevant to the plan and local mitigation efforts, you can reply to this email or submit your comments via [this form](#) by May 16, 2025.

We appreciate any input you may wish to share and thank you for your assistance with this planning effort!

Abby Moore, AICP, CFM
 Hazard Mitigation & Resilience Planner
She/Her

T +1 919-767-1112

WSP
 4021 Stirrup Creek Drive, Suite 100
 Durham, NC 27703

wsp.com



Table B.3 – Stakeholder List

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Non-Profit Organizations		
Miltia	Grady-Wheatley	American Red Cross - Northeastern North Carolina Chapter, Executive Director
Ginny	Mohrbutter	United Way Tar River Region, Executive Director
Peter	Newby	Preservation of Wilson, President
Ted	Lord	Golden LEAF Foundation, Senior Vice President
Educational Institutions		
Dr. Steve	Ellis	Nash-Rocky Mount Public Schools, Superintendent
Dr. Andrew	Bryan	Edgecombe County Public Schools, Superintendent
Dr. Lane	Mills	Wilson County Schools, Superintendent
Dr. Jami	Woods	Wilson Community College, President
Lew	Hunnicut	Nash County Community College
Dr. Gregory	McLeod	Edgecombe Community College
Dr. Douglas	Searcy	Barton College, President
Dr. Steve		
Nicholas	Thorpe	Franklin County Office of Emergency Services, Emergency Management Director
Ryan	Parker	Johnston County Emergency Management, Emergency Services Director
James	Ellen	Halifax County Emergency Services Director
Jonas	Hill	Pitt County Planning Director
Jody	Griffin	Martin County Emergency Management, Director
Joshua	Creighton	Wake County Emergency Management Deputy Director
Brock	Kearney	Green County Emergency Services, Director
Chris	Barnes	Wayne County Office of Emergency Services
Chris	Tucker	Warren County Emergency Services Director
Federal Government		
Jason	Hunter	FEMA Region IV, Chief, Floodplain Management & Insurance Branch
Valerie	Anderson	FEMA Region IV, Natural Hazards Program Specialist
Dewana	Davis	FEMA Region IV, Insurance Specialist
Roy	McClure	FEMA NFIP/CRS Specialist
Kymberly	Kudla	FEMA Mitigation Planning Specialist
David	Holcomb	ISO/CRS Specialist
Mike	Bratcher	ISO/CRS Specialist
Sherry	Harper	ISO/CRS Technical Coordinator
Katherine	Smith	USGS Climate Adaptation Science Center
State Government		
Steve	Garrett	State NFIP Coordinator
Steve	McGugan	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Linda	Culpepper	DEQ Division of Water Resources, Director
Andy	Brown	NCDOT Division 4, Division Engineer
Hannah	Thompson-Welch	NC Forest Service, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist
Business Community		
David	Farris	Rocky Mount Area Chamber of Commerce, President and CEO

APPENDIX B: PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Stephanie	Coleman	Nashville Chamber of Commerce, President
Dave	Sharpe	Tarboro Edgecombe Chamber of Commerce Executive Director

APPENDIX C MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

44 CFR Subsection D §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

As part of the process of developing the mitigation action plans found in Section 7, the HMPC reviewed and considered a comprehensive range of mitigation options before selecting the actions identified for implementation. This section summarizes the full range of mitigation measures evaluated and considered by the HMPC, including a review of the categories of mitigation measures outlined in the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual, a discussion of current local implementation and CRS credits earned for those measures, and a list of the specific mitigation projects considered and recommended for implementation.

Mitigation alternatives identified for implementation by the HMPC were evaluated and prioritized using the criteria discussed in Section 6 of this plan.

C.1 CATEGORIES OF MITIGATION MEASURES CONSIDERED

Once it was determined which flood hazards warranted the development of specific mitigation actions, the HMPC analyzed viable mitigation options that supported the identified goals and objectives. The HMPC was provided with the following list of mitigation categories which are utilized as part of the CRS planning process.

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Natural Resource Protection
- Structural Projects
- Emergency Services
- Public Information and Outreach

Action ideas within each of these categories were discussed and considered for inclusion in the plan. The HMPC was encouraged to select actions to pursue within most if not all of these categories so as to develop a comprehensive approach to hazard mitigation.

C.2 ALTERNATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES PER CATEGORY

This section presents a summary review of the mitigation measures that were considered by the HMPC. Note: the CRS Credit Sections are based on the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual and the 2021 Addendum.

C.2.1 PREVENTATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES

Preventative measures are designed to keep a problem - such as flooding - from occurring or from getting worse. The objective of preventative measures is to ensure that future development is not exposed to damage and does not cause an increase in damages to other properties. Building, zoning, planning and code enforcement offices usually administer preventative measures. Some examples of types of preventative measures include:

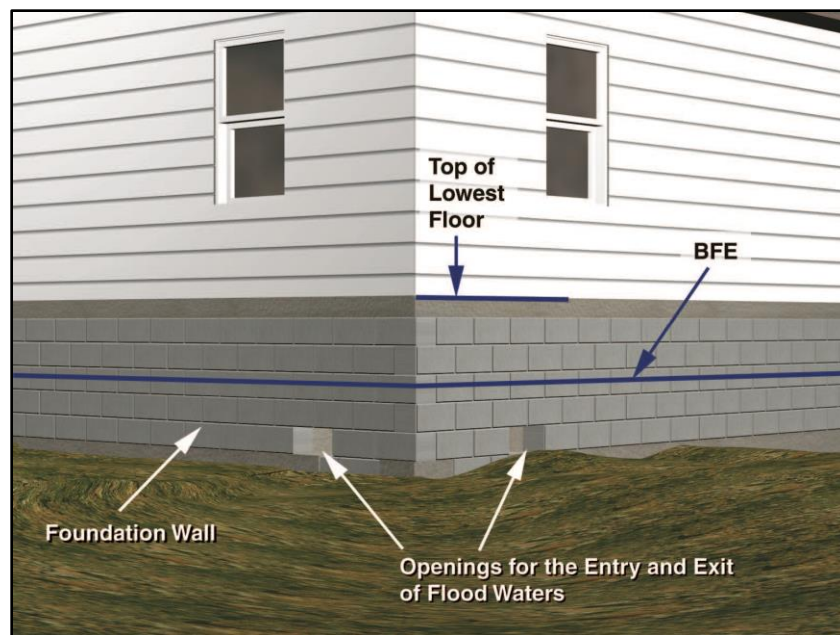
- Building codes
- Zoning ordinance
- Comprehensive or land use plan
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Subdivision regulations
- Stormwater management regulations

BUILDING CODES

Building codes provide one of the best methods for addressing natural hazards. When properly designed and constructed according to code, the average building can withstand many of the impacts of natural hazards. Hazard protection standards for all new and improved or repaired buildings can be incorporated into the local building code. Building codes can ensure that the first floors of new buildings are constructed to be higher than the elevation of the 100-year flood (the flood that is expected to have a one percent chance of occurring in any given year). This is shown in Figure B.1.

Just as important as having code standards is the enforcement of the code. Adequate inspections are needed during the course of construction to ensure that the builder understands the requirements and is following them. Making sure a structure is properly elevated and anchored requires site inspections at each step.

Figure C.1 – Building Codes and Flood Elevations



Source: FEMA Publication: *Above the Flood: Elevating Your Floodprone House*, 2000

ASCE 24 is a referenced standard in the International Building Code. Any building or structure that falls within the scope of the IBC that is proposed in a flood hazard area is to be designed in accordance with ASCE 24. Freeboard is required as a function of the nature of occupancy and the flood zone. Dwellings and most other buildings have 1-foot of freeboard; certain essential facilities have 2-3 feet; only agricultural facilities, temporary facilities and minor storage facilities are allowed to have their lowest floors at the BFE.

COMPREHENSIVE OR LAND USE PLAN

Building codes provide guidance on how to build in hazardous areas. Planning and zoning activities direct development away from these areas, particularly floodplains and wetlands. They do this by designating land uses that are compatible with the natural conditions of land that is prone to flooding, such as open space or recreation.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

Keeping the floodplain and other hazardous areas open and free from development is the best approach to preventing damage to new developments. Open space can be maintained in agricultural use or can serve as parks, greenway corridors and golf courses.

Comprehensive and capital improvement plans should identify areas to be preserved by acquisition and other means, such as purchasing an easement. With an easement, the owner is free to develop and use private property, but property taxes are reduced or a payment is made to the owner if the owner agrees to not build on the part set aside in the easement.

Although there are some federal programs that can help acquire or reserve open lands, open space lands and easements do not always have to be purchased. Developers can be encouraged to dedicate park land and required to dedicate easements for drainage and maintenance purposes.

ZONING ORDINANCE

Zoning enables a community to designate what uses are acceptable on a given parcel. Zoning can ensure compatibility of land use with the land's level of suitability for development. Planning and zoning activities can also provide benefits by allowing developers more flexibility in arranging improvements on a parcel of land through the planned development approach. Zoning regulations describe what type of land use and specific activities are permitted in each district, and how to regulate how buildings, signs, parking, and other construction may be placed on a lot. Zoning regulations also provide procedures for rezoning and other planning applications. The zoning map and zoning regulations provide properties with certain rights to development.

FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

A Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance sets development standards for Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are required to adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance that meets at least the minimum standards of the NFIP; however, a community can incorporate higher standards for increased protection. For example, communities can adopt higher regulatory freeboard requirements, cumulative substantial damage definitions, fill restrictions, and other standards.

Another important consideration in floodplain regulations is the protection of natural and beneficial functions and the preservation of natural barriers such as vegetation. Vegetation along a stream bank is extremely beneficial for the health of the stream. Trees and other plants have an extensive root system that strengthen stream banks and help prevent erosion. Vegetation that has sprouted up near streams should remain undisturbed unless removing it will significantly reduce a threat of flooding or further destruction of the stream channel.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Stormwater runoff is increased when natural ground cover is replaced by urban development. Development in the watershed that drains to a river can aggravate downstream flooding, overload the community's drainage system, cause erosion, and impair water quality. There are three ways to prevent flooding problems caused by stormwater runoff:

- 1 Regulating development in the floodplain to ensure that it will be protected from flooding and that it won't divert floodwaters onto other properties;
- 2 Regulating all development to ensure that the post-development peak runoff will not be greater than it was under pre-development conditions; and
- 3 Set construction standards so buildings are protected from shallow water.

REDUCING FUTURE FLOOD LOSSES

Zoning and comprehensive planning can work together to reduce future flood losses by directing development away from hazard prone areas. Creating or maintaining open space is the primary way to reduce future flood losses.

Planning for open space must also be supplemented with development regulations to ensure that stormwater runoff is managed and that development is protected from flooding. Enforcement of the flood damage prevention ordinance and the flood protection elevation requirement provides an extra level of protection for buildings constructed in the planning area.

Stormwater management and the requirement that post-development runoff cannot exceed pre-development conditions is one way to prevent future flood losses. Retention and detention requirements also help to reduce future flood losses.

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The CRS encourages strong building codes. It provides credit in two ways: points are awarded based on the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) classification and points are awarded for adopting the International Code series. In North Carolina, communities are limited by the State Building Code Council which has not implemented the most current version of the International Building Code.

CRS credits are available for regulations that encourage developers to preserve floodplains or other hazardous areas away from development. There is no credit for a plan, only for the enforceable regulations that are adopted pursuant to a plan. Communities in the N.E.W. Region could receive credit for Activity 430 – Higher Regulatory Standards and for Activity 420 – Open Space Preservation for preserving parcels within the SFHA as open space. Preserving flood prone areas as open space is one of the highest priorities of the Community Rating System. The credits in the 2017 manual have doubled for OSP (Open Space Preservation). The participating communities could also receive credit for Activity 450 – Stormwater Management for enforcing regulations for stormwater management and soil and erosion control. Several prevention actions considered by the HMPC are detailed below.

Table C.1 – Prevention Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Prevention Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Review the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance on an annual basis and revise as needed	This activity is established as an ongoing task and there is not a need to commit additional resources through this plan update process to complete this activity.	n/a

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
-	Using codes, plans, ordinances, and certifications to regulate development in hazard areas	Updates to Town codes and ordinances are not being pursued because it would be difficult to garner political support for development restrictions.	n/a
Prevention Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Wilson County P-1	Inventory existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas to establish baseline data regarding current state of development within flood hazard areas	Creating an inventory of existing lots and structures within flood hazard areas will help the County determine development levels and potentially keep further development from occurring in hazardous areas.	Local
Nashville P-1	Establish a three or more person local Hazard Mitigation Committee	The Town identified more than three participants for this update of the HMP but would like to expand membership and encourage continued participation on the committee during annual reviews.	Local
Rocky Mount P-3	Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan	Developing this plan will help the City to build resilience and prevent lapses in continuity of services	Local
Wilson P-1	Floodplain Management: Consider a floodplain/stream modeling program that allows evaluation of flooding potential along streams based upon new developments that occur upstream	This system would support the City in proactive long-term planning for mitigation.	Local, State

C.2.2 PROPERTY PROTECTION MEASURES

Generally, natural hazards do not damage vacant areas; the major impact of hazards is to people and improved property. Property protection measures are used to modify buildings or property that are subject to damage in order to reduce their vulnerability. Property protection measures fall under three approaches:

- Modify the site to keep the hazard from reaching the building;
- Modify the building (retrofit) so it can withstand the impacts of the hazard; and
- Insure the property to provide financial relief after the damage occurs.

Property protection measures are normally implemented by the property owner, although in many cases technical and financial assistance can be provided by a government agency.

KEEPING THE HAZARD AWAY

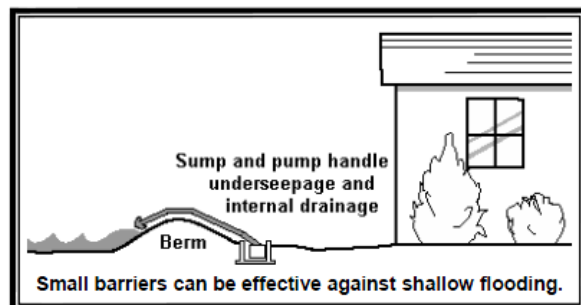
In some cases, properties can be modified so the hazard does not reach the damage-prone improvements. For example, a berm can be built to prevent floodwaters from reaching a house.

FLOODING

There are five common methods to keep a flood from reaching and damaging a building:

- Erect a barrier between the building and the source of the flooding.
- Move the building out of the flood-prone area.
- Elevate the building above the flood level.
- Demolish the building.
- Replace the building with a new one that is elevated above the flood level.

The latter three approaches are the most effective types to consider for the planning area.



BARRIERS

A flood protection barrier can be built of dirt or soil (a "berm") or concrete or steel (a "floodwall"). Careful design is needed so as not to create flooding or drainage problems on neighboring properties. Depending on how porous the ground is, if floodwaters will stay up for more than an hour or two, the design needs to account for leaks, seepage of water underneath, and rainwater that will fall inside the perimeter. This is usually done with a sump or drain to collect the internal groundwater and surface water and a pump and pipe to pump the internal drainage over the barrier. Barriers can only be built so high. They can be overtopped by a flood higher than expected. Barriers made of earth are susceptible to erosion from rain and floodwaters if not properly sloped, covered with grass, and properly maintained.



RELOCATION

Moving a building out of a flood prone area to higher ground is the surest and safest way to protect it from flooding. While almost any building can be moved, the cost increases for heavier structures, such as those with exterior brick and stone walls, and for large or irregularly shaped buildings. Relocation is also preferred for large lots that include buildable areas outside the floodplain or where the owner has a new flood-free lot (or portion of the existing lot) available.



BUILDING ELEVATION

Raising a building above the flood level can be almost as effective as moving it out of the floodplain. Water flows under the building, causing little or no damage to the structure or its contents. Raising a building above the flood level is cheaper than moving it and can be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Elevation has proven to be an acceptable and reasonable means of complying with floodplain regulations that require new, substantially improved, and substantially damaged buildings to be elevated above the base flood elevation.

DEMOLITION

Some buildings, especially heavily damaged or repetitively flooded ones, are not worth the expense to protect them from future damages. It is cheaper to demolish them and either replace them with new, flood protected structures, or relocate the occupants to a safer site. Demolition is also appropriate for buildings that are difficult to move – such as larger, slab foundation or masonry structures – and for dilapidated structures that are not cost-beneficial to protect.



PILOT RECONSTRUCTION

If a building is not in good shape, elevating it may not be worthwhile or it may even be dangerous. An alternative is to demolish the structure and build a new one on the site that meets or exceeds all flood protection codes. FEMA funding programs refer to this approach as "pilot reconstruction." It is still a pilot program, and not a regularly funded option. Certain rules must be followed to qualify for federal funds for pilot reconstruction.

RETROFITTING

An alternative to keeping the hazard away from a building is to modify or retrofit the site or building to minimize or prevent damage. There are a variety of techniques to do this, as described below.

Dry Floodproofing

Dry floodproofing means making all areas below the flood protection level watertight. Walls are coated with waterproofing compounds or plastic sheeting. Openings, such as doors, windows and vents, are closed, either permanently, with removable shields, or with sandbags. Dry floodproofing of new and existing nonresidential buildings in the regulatory floodplain is permitted under state, FEMA and local regulations. Dry floodproofing of existing residential buildings in the floodplain is also permitted as long as the building is not substantially damaged or being substantially improved. Owners of buildings located outside the regulatory floodplain can always use dry floodproofing techniques.

Dry floodproofing is only effective for shallow flooding, such as repetitive drainage problems. It does not protect from the deep flooding along lakes and larger rivers caused by hurricanes or other storms.

Wet Floodproofing

The alternative to dry floodproofing is wet floodproofing: water is let in and everything that could be damaged by a flood is removed or elevated above the flood level. Structural components below the flood level are replaced with materials that are not subject to water damage. For example, concrete block walls are used instead of wooden studs and gypsum wallboard. The furnace, water heater and laundry facilities are permanently relocated to a higher floor. Where the flooding is not deep, these appliances can be raised on blocks or platforms.

INSURANCE

Technically, insurance does not mitigate damage caused by a natural hazard. However, it does help the owner repair, rebuild, and hopefully afford to incorporate some of the other property protection measures in the process. Insurance offers the advantage of protecting the property, so long as the policy is in force, without requiring human intervention for the measure to work.

Private Property

Although most homeowner's insurance policies do not cover a property for flood damage, an owner can insure a building for damage by surface flooding through the NFIP. Flood insurance coverage is provided for buildings and their contents damaged by a "general condition of surface flooding" in the area. Most people purchase flood insurance because it is required by the bank when they get a mortgage or home improvement loan. Usually these policies just cover the building's structure and not the contents. Contents coverage can be purchased separately. Renters can buy contents coverage, even if the owner does not buy structural coverage on the building. Most people don't realize that there is a 30-day waiting period to purchase a flood insurance policy and there are limits on coverage.

Public Property

Governments can purchase commercial insurance policies. Larger local governments often self-insure and absorb the cost of damage to one facility, but if many properties are exposed to damage, self-insurance can drain the government's budget. Communities cannot expect federal disaster assistance to make up the difference after a flood.

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION/CRS CREDIT

The CRS provides the most credit points for acquisition and relocation under Activity 520, because this measure permanently removes insurable buildings from the floodplain. Communities in the N.E.W. Region could receive credit for Activity 520 – Acquisition and Relocation, for acquiring and relocating buildings from the SFHA. The HMPC recommended that communities pursue the purchase of repetitive loss buildings and other buildings which are subject to flood damage in order to return this land to open space.

The CRS also credits barriers and elevating existing buildings under Activity 530. The credit for Activity 530 is based on the combination of flood protection techniques used and the level of flood protection provided. Points are calculated for each protected building. Bonus points are provided for the protection of repetitive loss buildings and critical facilities. Communities could receive credit for Activity 360 – Flood Protection Assistance by providing advice and assistance to homeowners who may want to flood proof their home or business. Advice is provided both on property protection techniques and on financial assistance programs to help fund mitigation.

Flood insurance information for each community is provided in Section 5 and in greater detail in each community's annex. There is no credit for purchasing flood insurance, but the CRS does provide credit for local public information programs that, among other topics, explain flood insurance to property owners. The CRS also reduces the premiums for those people who do buy NFIP coverage. Communities in the Pamlico Sound Region could receive credit for Activity 330 – Outreach Projects. Property protection mitigation options considered by the HMPC are described below.

Table C.2 – Property Protection Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Property Protection Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Provide a fund for residents to update their sites and buildings to prevent future hazard damages.	No money is available to create this fund and it would likely not gain political support.	n/a
-	Install flood barriers	Due to the nature of flooding in this region, barriers are not a preferred mitigation technique	n/a

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Property Protection Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Nashville PP-1	Implement critical facility protection projects, including but not limited to backup generators, flood proofing, lightning and wind protection, and to protect continuity of operations.	This effort will help the Town to prioritize future investments in critical facility retrofits and improvements.	Local, State, Federal
Tarboro PP-1	Place generators at shelters (structural)	This effort will protect critical facilities and continuity of operations.	County, State, FEMA
Wilson PP-2	Repetitive Loss: Wilson seeks funds to buyout repetitive loss properties.	Repetitive Loss Properties are known high-risk properties and are important to prioritize for mitigation.	Local, State, Federal

C.2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Resource protection activities are generally aimed at preserving (or in some cases restoring) natural areas. These activities enable the naturally beneficial functions of fields, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural lands to operate more effectively. Natural and beneficial functions of watersheds, floodplains and wetlands include:

- Reduction in runoff from rainwater and stormwater in pervious areas
- Infiltration that absorbs overland flood flow
- Removal and filtering of excess nutrients, pollutants and sediments
- Storage of floodwaters
- Absorption of flood energy and reduction in flood scour
- Water quality improvement
- Groundwater recharge
- Habitat for flora and fauna
- Recreational and aesthetic opportunities

As development occurs, many of the above benefits can be achieved through regulatory steps for protecting natural areas or natural functions. This section covers the resource protection programs and standards that can help mitigate the impact of natural hazards, while they improve the overall environment. Six areas were reviewed:

- Wetland protection
- Erosion and sedimentation control
- Stream/River restoration
- Best management practices
- Dumping regulations
- Farmland protection

WETLAND PROTECTION

Wetlands are often found in floodplains and topographically depressed areas of a watershed. Many wetlands receive and store floodwaters, thus slowing and reducing downstream flows. They also serve as a natural filter, which helps to improve water quality, and they provide habitat for many species of fish, wildlife and plants.



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

Farmlands and construction sites typically contain large areas of bare exposed soil. Surface water runoff can erode soil from these sites, sending sediment into downstream waterways. Erosion also occurs along stream banks and shorelines as the volume and velocity of flow or wave action destabilize and wash away the soil. Sediment suspended in the water tends to settle out where flowing water slows down. This can clog storm drains, drain tiles, culverts and ditches and reduce the water transport and storage capacity of river and stream channels, lakes and wetlands.

There are two principal strategies to address these problems: minimize erosion and control sedimentation. Techniques to minimize erosion include phased construction, minimal land clearing, and stabilizing bare ground as soon as possible with vegetation and other soil stabilizing practices.

STREAM/RIVER RESTORATION

There is a growing movement that has several names, such as "stream conservation," "bioengineering," or "riparian corridor restoration." The objective of these approaches is to return streams, stream banks and adjacent land to a more natural condition, including the natural meanders. Another term is "ecological restoration," which restores native indigenous plants and animals to an area.

A key component of these efforts is to use appropriate native plantings along the banks that resist erosion. This may involve retrofitting the shoreline with willow cuttings, wetland plants, or rolls of landscape material covered with a natural fabric that decomposes after the banks are stabilized with plant roots.

In all, restoring the right vegetation to a stream has the following advantages:

- Reduces the amount of sediment and pollutants entering the water
- Enhances aquatic habitat by cooling water temperature
- Provides food and shelter for both aquatic and terrestrial wildlife
- Can reduce flood damage by slowing the velocity of water
- Increases the beauty of the land and its property value
- Prevents property loss due to erosion
- Provides recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing and bird watching
- Reduces long-term maintenance costs

Communities are required by state and federal regulations to monitor storm water drainage outfalls and control storm water runoff.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Point source pollutants come from pipes such as the outfall of a municipal wastewater treatment plant. They are regulated by the US EPA. Nonpoint source pollutants come from non-specific locations and harder to regulate. Examples of nonpoint source pollutants are lawn fertilizers, pesticides, other chemicals, animal wastes, oils from street surfaces and industrial areas, and sediment from agriculture, construction, mining and forestry. These pollutants are washed off the ground's surface by stormwater and flushed into receiving storm sewers, ditches and streams.

The term "best management practices" (BMPs) refers to design, construction and maintenance practices and criteria that minimize the impact of stormwater runoff rates and volumes, prevent erosion, protect natural resources and capture nonpoint source pollutants (including sediment). They can prevent increases in downstream flooding by attenuating runoff and enhancing infiltration of stormwater. They also minimize water quality degradation, preserve beneficial natural features onsite, maintain natural base flows, minimize habitat loss, and provide multiple usages of drainage and storage facilities.

DUMPING REGULATIONS

BMPs usually address pollutants that are liquids or are suspended in water that are washed into a lake or stream. Dumping regulations address solid matter, such as shopping carts, appliances and landscape waste that can be accidentally or intentionally thrown into channels or wetlands. Such materials may not pollute the water, but they can obstruct even low flows and reduce the channels' and wetlands' abilities to convey or clean stormwater.

Many cities have nuisance ordinances that prohibit dumping garbage or other "objectionable waste" on public or private property. Waterway dumping regulations need to also apply to "non-objectionable" materials, such as grass clippings or tree branches, which can kill ground cover or cause obstructions in channels. Regular inspections to catch violations should be scheduled.

Many people do not realize the consequences of their actions. They may, for example, fill in the ditch in their front yard without realizing that is needed to drain street runoff. They may not understand how re-grading their yard, filling a wetland, or discarding leaves or branches in a watercourse can cause a problem to themselves and others. Therefore, a dumping enforcement program should include public information materials that explain the reasons for the rules as well as the penalties.

FARMLAND PROTECTION

Farmland protection is an important piece of comprehensive planning and zoning throughout the United States. The purpose of farmland protection is to provide mechanisms for prime, unique, or important agricultural land to remain as such, and to be protected from conversion to nonagricultural uses.

Frequently, farm owners sell their land to residential or commercial developers and the property is converted to non-agricultural land uses. With development comes more buildings, roads and other infrastructure. Urban sprawl occurs, which can lead to additional stormwater runoff and emergency management difficulties.

Farms on the edge of cities are often appraised based on the price they could be sold for to urban developers. This may drive farmers to sell to developers because their marginal farm operations cannot afford to be taxed as urban land. The Farmland Protection Program in the United States Department of Agriculture's 2002 Farm Bill (Part 519) allows for funds to go to state, tribal, and local governments as well as nonprofit organizations to help purchase easements on agricultural land to protect against the development of the land.

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION/CRS CREDIT

There is credit for preserving open space in its natural condition or restored to a state approximating its natural condition. The credit is based on the percentage of the floodplain that can be documented as wetlands protected from development by ownership or local regulations. Communities in the N.E.W. Region could receive credit for Activity 420 – Open Space Preservation for preserving a portion of the SFHA as open space.

Additionally, credit is available for Activity 540 – Drainage System Maintenance. Having a portion of the drainage system inspected regularly throughout the year and maintenance performed as needed would earn a community credit. Communities could also get credit under this activity for providing a listing of

problem sites that are inspected more frequently, and for implementing an ongoing Capital Improvements Program.

Table C.3 – Natural Resource Protection Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Natural Resource Protection Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Work to develop a local erosion and sedimentation control program	In place in most communities, and continued review of this effort is not needed for implementation.	n/a
Natural Resource Protection Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Wilson NRP-1	Stormwater Management: Acquire easements along drainage features and streams for public maintenance	This measure will enable maintenance and ensure that structures cannot be built in these high-risk areas.	Local, State, Federal
Wilson NRP-2	Restoration Program: Begin design and development of Hominy Creek Water Quality Park & Greenway Plan.	This project will provide an amenity to City residents while also protecting flood prone areas as open space.	Local

C.2.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES MEASURES

Emergency services measures protect people during and after a disaster. A good emergency management program addresses all hazards, and it involves all local government departments. This section reviews emergency services measures following a chronological order of responding to an emergency. It starts with identifying an impending problem (threat recognition) and continues through post-disaster activities.

THREAT RECOGNITION

The first step in responding to a flood is to know when weather conditions are such that an event could occur. With a proper and timely threat recognition system, adequate warnings can be disseminated.

The National Weather Service (NWS) is the prime agency for detecting meteorological threats. Severe weather warnings are transmitted through NOAA's Weather Radio System. Local emergency managers can then provide more site-specific and timely recognition after the Weather Service issues a watch or a warning. A flood threat recognition system predicts the time and height of a flood crest. This can be done by measuring rainfall, soil moisture, and stream flows upstream of the community and calculating the subsequent flood levels.

On smaller rivers and streams, locally established rainfall and river gauges are needed to establish a flood threat recognition system. The NWS may issue a "flash flood watch." This is issued to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent. These events are so localized and so rapid that a "flash flood warning" may not be issued, especially if no remote threat recognition equipment is available. In the absence of a gauging system on small streams, the best threat recognition system is to have local personnel monitor rainfall and stream conditions. While specific flood crests and times will not be predicted, this approach will provide advance notice of potential local or flash flooding.

WARNING

The next step in emergency response following threat recognition is to notify the public and staff of other agencies and critical facilities. More people can implement protection measures if warnings are early and include specific detail.

The NWS issues notices to the public using two levels of notification:

- Watch: conditions are right for flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes or winter storms.
- Warning: a flood, tornado, etc., has started or been observed.

A more specific warning may be disseminated by the community in a variety of ways. The following are the more common methods:

- CodeRED countywide mass telephone emergency communication system
- Commercial or public radio or TV stations
- The Weather Channel
- Cable TV emergency news inserts
- Telephone trees/mass telephone notification
- NOAA Weather Radio
- Tone activated receivers in key facilities
- Outdoor warning sirens
- Sirens on public safety vehicles
- Door-to-door contact
- Mobile public address systems
- Email notifications

Just as important as issuing a warning is telling people what to do in case of an emergency. A warning program should include a public information component.

STORMREADY

The National Weather Service (NWS) established the StormReady program to help local governments improve the timeliness and effectiveness of hazardous weather-related warnings for the public. To be officially StormReady, a community must:



- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
- Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
- Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises

Being designated a NWS StormReady community is a good measure of a community's emergency warning program for weather hazards.

RESPONSE

The protection of life and property is the most important task of emergency responders. Concurrent with threat recognition and issuing warnings, a community should respond with actions that can prevent or reduce damage and injuries. Typical actions and responding parties include the following:

- Activating the emergency operations center (emergency preparedness)
- Closing streets or bridges (police or public works)
- Shutting off power to threatened areas (utility company)
- Passing out sand and sandbags (public works)
- Holding children at school or releasing children from school (school superintendent)
- Opening evacuation shelters (the American Red Cross)
- Monitoring water levels (public works)
- Establishing security and other protection measures (police)

An emergency action plan ensures that all bases are covered and that the response activities are appropriate for the expected threat. These plans are developed in coordination with the agencies or offices that are given various responsibilities.

Emergency response plans should be updated annually to keep contact names and telephone numbers current and to ensure that supplies and equipment that will be needed are still available. They should be critiqued and revised after disasters and exercises to take advantage of the lessons learned and of changing conditions. The end result is a coordinated effort implemented by people who have experience working together so that available resources will be used in the most efficient manner possible.

EVACUATION AND SHELTER

There are six key components to a successful evacuation:

- Adequate warning
- Adequate routes
- Proper timing to ensure the routes are clear
- Traffic control
- Knowledgeable travelers
- Care for special populations (e.g., disabled persons, prisoners, hospital patients, schoolchildren)

Those who cannot get out of harm's way need shelter. Typically, the American Red Cross will staff a shelter and ensure that there is adequate food, bedding, and wash facilities. Shelter management is a specialized skill. Managers must deal with problems like scared children, families that want to bring in their pets, and the potential for an overcrowded facility.

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION /CRS CREDIT

Flash flood warnings are issued by National Weather Service Offices, which have the local and county warning responsibility. Flood warnings are forecasts of coming floods, are distributed to the public by the NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio and television, and through local emergency agencies. The warning message tells the expected degree of flooding, the affected river, when and where flooding will begin, and the expected maximum river level at specific forecast points during flood crest.

Communities in the N.E.W. Region could receive credit for Activity 610 – Flood Warning Program for maintaining a program that provides timely identification of impending flood threats, disseminates warnings to appropriate floodplain residents, and coordinates flood response activities. Community Rating System credits are based on the number and types of warning media that can reach the community's flood prone population. Depending on the location, communities can receive credit for the telephone calling system and more credits for additional measures, like telephone trees. Being designated as a StormReady community also provides additional credits.

Table C.4 – Emergency Services Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Emergency Services Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Promote the Code Red System provided by Edgecombe County to citizens of the Town of Tarboro through handouts in the utility bill	This action was previously completed. Repeat mailing are not currently being pursued.	n/a
-	Develop an Emergency Operations Plan	Some jurisdictions are waiting on funding to complete this action.	Local, State, Federal
Emergency Services Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Rocky Mount ES-2	Work with NCDOT to improve bridges, bridge approaches, and culverts/drainage on NCDOT maintained roads	This effort is analyzed biannually as part of basin master planning and is an important partnership to maintain.	Local, NCDOT
Tarboro ES-1	Coordinate an emergency response training/exercise with the County, State, and Federal Emergency Agencies	Training will support improved coordination and operations.	State, Federal
Wilson ES-2	Natural Gas Infrastructure: Continue to replace aging steel gas facilities with polyethylene that has a longer life span	This effort will protect the natural gas infrastructure from damages from natural hazards.	Local

C.2.5 STRUCTURAL PROJECTS

Four general types of flood control projects are reviewed here: levees, reservoirs, diversions, and dredging. These projects have three advantages not provided by other mitigation measures:

- They can stop most flooding, protecting streets and landscaping in addition to buildings.
- Many projects can be built without disrupting citizens' homes and businesses.
- They are constructed and maintained by a government agency, a more dependable long-term management arrangement than depending on many individual private property owners.

However, as shown below, structural measures also have shortcomings. The appropriateness of using flood control depends on individual project area circumstances.

Advantages

- They may provide the greatest amount of protection for land area used
- Because of land limitations, they may be the only practical solution in some circumstances
- They can incorporate other benefits into structural project design, such as water supply and recreational uses
- Regional detention may be more cost-efficient and effective than requiring numerous small detention basins

Disadvantages

- They can disturb the land and disrupt the natural water flows, often destroying wildlife habitat
- They require regular maintenance
- They are built to a certain flood protection level that can be exceeded by larger floods

- They can create a false sense of security
- They promote more intensive land use and development in the floodplain

LEVEES AND FLOODWALLS

Probably the best-known flood control measure is a barrier of earth (levee) or concrete (floodwall) erected between the watercourse and the property to be protected. Levees and floodwalls confine water to the stream channel by raising its banks. They must be well designed to account for large floods, underground seepage, pumping of internal drainage, and erosion and scour.

RESERVOIRS AND DETENTION

Reservoirs reduce flooding by temporarily storing flood waters behind dams or in storage or detention basins. Reservoirs lower flood heights by holding back, or detaining, runoff before it can flow downstream. Flood waters are detained until the flood has subsided, and then the water in the reservoir or detention basin is released or pumped out slowly at a rate that the river can accommodate downstream.

Reservoirs can be dry and remain idle until a large rain event occurs. Or they may be designed so that a lake or pond is created. The lake may provide recreational benefits or water supply (which could also help mitigate a drought).



Retention pond

Flood control reservoirs are most commonly built for one of two purposes. Large reservoirs are constructed to protect property from existing flood problems. Smaller reservoirs, or detention basins, are built to protect property from the stormwater runoff impacts of new development.

DIVERSION

A diversion is a new channel that sends floodwaters to a different location, thereby reducing flooding along an existing watercourse. Diversions can be surface channels, overflow weirs, or tunnels. During normal flows, the water stays in the old channel. During floods, the floodwaters spill over to the diversion channel or tunnel, which carries the excess water to a receiving lake or river.

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION /CRS CREDIT

Structural flood control projects that provide at least 100-year flood protection and that result in revisions to the Flood Insurance Rate Map are not credited by the CRS so as not to duplicate the larger premium reduction provided by removing properties from the mapped floodplain. Other flood control projects can be accepted by offering a 25-year flood protection.

Table C.5 – Structural Projects Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Structural Project Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Modify channels for water diversion to other areas. This will reduce flooding in existing areas.	This action is not being pursued because channelization can significantly increase erosion and peak flows.	n/a

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Structural Project Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Rocky Mount S-1	Evaluate city-maintained bridges and culverts for elevation or capacity improvements	This ongoing effort will help the City to prioritize improvements as existing bridges and culverts are inspected biannually.	Local
Tarboro SP-1	Inspect storm sewer system to see if functioning properly and implement drainage improvement projects to reduce stormwater flooding risk	This effort will help ensure proper drainage improvement projects are completed in a timely manner to help reduce stormwater flooding	Local
Wilson SP-1	Stormwater management: Install detention facilities and other stormwater system improvements to mitigate peak flow in the downtown area.	This effort will reduce stormwater flooding in downtown.	Local

C.2.6 PUBLIC INFORMATION

OUTREACH PROJECTS

Outreach projects are the first step in the process of orienting property owners to the hazards they face and to the concept of property protection. They are designed to encourage people to seek out more information in order to take steps to protect themselves and their properties.

Awareness of the hazard is not enough; people need to be told what they can do about the hazard. Thus, projects should include information on safety, health and property protection measures. Research has shown that a properly run local information program is more effective than national advertising or publicity campaigns. Therefore, outreach projects should be locally designed and tailored to meet local conditions.

Community newsletters/direct mailings: The most effective types of outreach projects are mailed or distributed to everyone in the community. In the case of floods, they can be sent only to floodplain property owners.

News media: Local newspapers can be strong allies in efforts to inform the public. Local radio stations and cable TV channels can also help. These media offer interview formats and cable TV may be willing to broadcast videos on the hazards.

LIBRARIES AND WEBSITES

The two previous activities tell people that they are exposed to a hazard. The next step is to provide information to those who want to know more. The community library and local websites are obvious places for residents to seek information on hazards, hazard protection, and protecting natural resources.

Books and pamphlets on hazard mitigation can be given to libraries, and many of these can be obtained for free from state and federal agencies. Libraries also have their own public information campaigns with displays, lectures and other projects, which can augment the activities of the local government. Today, websites are commonly used as research tools. They provide fast access to a wealth of public and private sites for information. Through links to other websites, there is almost no limit to the amount of up to date information that can be accessed online. In addition to online floodplain maps, websites can link to information for homeowners on how to retrofit for floods or a website about floods for children.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

HAZARD INFORMATION

Residents and business owners that are aware of the potential hazards can take steps to avoid problems or reduce their exposure to flooding. Communities can easily provide map information from FEMA's FIRMs and Flood Insurance Studies. They may also assist residents in submitting requests for map amendments and revisions when they are needed to show that a building is located outside the mapped floodplain.

Some communities supplement what is shown on the FIRM with information on additional hazards, flooding outside mapped areas and zoning. When the map information is provided, community staff can explain insurance, property protection measures and mitigation options that are available to property owners. They should also remind inquirers that being outside the mapped floodplain is no guarantee that a property will never flood.

PROPERTY PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

While general information provided by outreach projects or the library is beneficial, most property owners do not feel ready to retrofit their buildings without more specific guidance. Local building department staffs are experts in construction. They can provide free advice, not necessarily to design a protection measure, but to steer the owner onto the right track. Building or public works department staffs can provide the following types of assistance:

- Visit properties and offer protection suggestions
- Recommend or identify qualified or licensed contractors
- Inspect homes for anchoring of roofing and the home to the foundation
- Explain when building permits are needed for home improvements.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

A Program for Public Information (PPI) is a document that receives CRS credit. It is a review of local conditions, local public information needs, and a recommended plan of activities. A PPI consists of the following parts, which are incorporated into this plan:

- The local flood hazard
- The property protection measures appropriate for the flood hazard
- Flood safety measures appropriate for the local situation
- The public information activities currently being implemented within the community, including those being carried out by non-government agencies
- Goals for the community's public information program
- The outreach projects that will be done each year to reach the goals
- The process that will be followed to monitor and evaluate the projects

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION /CRS CREDIT

Communities in the N.E.W. Region could receive credit under Activity 330 – Outreach Projects as well as Activity 350 – Flood Protection Information. Credit is available for targeted and general outreach projects. Credit is also provided for making publications relating to floodplain management available in the reference section of the local library.

Table C.6 – Public Information and Outreach Mitigation Options and Recommended Projects

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Public Information and Outreach Measures Considered by HMPC and Not Recommended			
-	Update website to provide link to FEMA preparedness info.	Several communities already have hazard awareness and preparedness information online and will pursue other methods of public information to ensure variety.	n/a
-	Undertake a multi-jurisdictional Program for Public Information	Regional coordination on a program for public information is not being pursued at this time. Local governments have their own methods of outreach.	n/a
Public Information and Outreach Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
Nashville PEA-1	Provide hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness information in public facility waiting areas and online.	The Town will provide FEMA and local information to encourage public awareness and preparedness	Local
Rocky Mount PEA-1	Insert floodplain awareness brochure in utility bill annually	Recurring inserts in utility bills are planned on an annual basis because repeat messaging is shown to be effective.	Local
Tarboro PEA-1	Place information concerning hazard risk, mitigation, and preparedness on the Town Website	Online outreach will increase the potential reach and audience.	Local

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