

NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
Hazard Mitigation Plan





INSIGHT

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1 INTRODUCTION

Section 1 provides a general introduction to hazard mitigation and an introduction to the Neuse River 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 the Neuse River Region of North Carolina.

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 coordinate activities 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 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 & Communities (BRIC) program, 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 stakeholders. This plan will ensure all jurisdictions in the Neuse River Region remain eligible for federal disaster assistance including FEMA HMGP, BRIC, and FMA programs.

This plan has been prepared in coordination with FEMA Region 4 and NCEM and in compliance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford 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. Additionally, this plan will be monitored and updated on a routine basis to comply with the above legislation and with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended by 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq, and North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 166A: North Carolina Emergency Management Act, as amended by Senate Bill 300: An Act to Amend the Laws Regarding Emergency Management as Recommended by the Legislative Disaster Response and Recovery Commission (2001).

This plan will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction in accordance with standard local procedures under the authority and police powers granted to counties as defined by the State of North Carolina (N.C.G.S., Chapter 153A) and the authority granted to cities and towns as defined by the State of North Carolina (N.C.G.S., Chapter 160A). Copies of adoption resolutions are provided in Section 9 Plan Adoption.

1.3 SCOPE

This document comprises a Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Neuse River Region. The planning areas includes all incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 – Participating Jurisdictions in the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Greene County	
Hookerton	Snow Hill
Walstonburg	
Jones County	
Maysville	Pollocksville
Trenton	
Lenoir County	
Kinston	La Grange
Pink Hill	
Pitt County	
Ayden	Bethel
Falkland	Farmville
Fountain	Greenville

Grifton	Grimesland
Simpson	Winterville
Wayne County	
Eureka	Fremont
Goldsboro	Mount Olive
Pikeville	Seven Springs
Walnut Creek	

The focus of this plan is on those hazards deemed "high" or "moderate" priority hazards for the planning area, as determined through the risk and vulnerability assessments. Lower priority hazards will continue to be evaluated but will not necessarily be prioritized for mitigation in the action plan.

The Neuse River Region followed the planning process prescribed by FEMA, and this plan was developed under the guidance of an HMPC comprised of representatives of County, City, and Town departments; citizens; and other stakeholders. The HMPC conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to the planning area, assessed the planning area's vulnerability to these hazards, and examined each participating jurisdiction's capabilities in place to mitigate them. The hazards profiled in this plan include:

- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Excessive Heat
- Flooding
- Hurricane & Coastal Hazards
- Severe Winter Weather
- Tornado & Thunderstorm
- Wildfire

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. Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide. October 1, 2011.
- 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 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program and Policy Guide. July 30, 2024.
- 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. 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 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Planning Process
- Section 3: Planning Area Profile
- Section 4: 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 Neuse River 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 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify, assess, and mitigate hazard risk to better protect the people and property within the Region 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 Neuse River 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 will look like in five years. This vision statement, presented below, remains relevant to define and guide the planning process for this plan update and the region's approach to hazard mitigation.

Using a coordinated and multi-disciplinary hazard mitigation approach, protect life, property, and the environment through coordination and cooperation among public and private partners in order to reduce risk/loss and enhance the quality of life for citizens throughout the Neuse River Region.

2.2 WHAT'S CHANGED IN THE PLAN

This plan is an update to the 2020 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which included participation from all jurisdictions involved in this plan update: Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties. The previous plan was approved by FEMA on June 16, 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 Counties 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 Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2020 Neuse River Basin Regional Plan and provides the final decision made by the HMPC as to which hazards should be included in this 2025 plan update.

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.
- An effort was made to provide underserved communities and vulnerable populations with opportunities to participate in and contribute to the plan update process. Engagement opportunities were provided through the public survey, the plan website, and stakeholder coordination.

— 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 Neuse River 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 (FMA) programs. Thus, the modified 10-step process used for this plan meets the requirements of six major programs: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC) Program; CRS Program; 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 and Planning Directors led each County's effort to reorganize and coordinate for the plan update. Consultants from WSP, ESP, and Insight Planning & Development assisted by leading the Region 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 formed for development of the 2020 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was reconvened for this plan update. Membership was updated where necessary to ensure each community had adequate representation from staff and stakeholders. 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. Communities in the Neuse River Region 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. Data from these sources was incorporated into the risk and vulnerability assessment and was used in determining the capability of each jurisdiction to implement certain mitigation strategies. The Risk Assessment is presented 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	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.
Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt and Wayne Counties and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Reports	FIS reports were referenced in the preparation of the flood hazard profile in Section 4.
Neuse River Basin 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.
Eastern Carolina Regional Resilience Portfolio; Mid-East Regional Resilience Portfolio	These plans were referenced in the Capability Assessment in Section 5 and for development of the Mitigation Action Plans in Section 7.
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

Insight Planning & Development facilitated a discussion with the HMPC to review and revise the planning goals and objectives and a comprehensive range of mitigation alternatives. The HMPC also discussed 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 all 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 mitigation actions. Section 8 Plan Maintenance provides an overview of the strategy for plan implementation and maintenance and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. The Section also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to continue public involvement.

2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

As with the previous plan, this Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed under the guidance of a planning committee comprising representatives of County, City, and Town departments, federal and state agencies, citizens, and stakeholders.

To form the HMPC, 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 local staff to improve the integration of stakeholder input into the plan. Table 2.4 lists the membership of the HMPC, the agencies and jurisdictions they represented, and members' attendance at meetings. 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.

Table 2.4 – HMPC Members

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position/Title or *Stakeholder	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg.1	Mtg.2	Mtg.3	Mtg.4
Greene County	Brock Kearney	Emergency Services	Director		✓	✓	✓
Greene County	Andrew Harrison	Emergency Services	ES Planner				
Jones County	Ryan "Sissy" Mills	Jones County Emergency Svcs	Emergency Services Director		✓		✓
Jones County	Kyle Smith	Jones County Administration	County Manager				
Jones County	Reid Southerland	Jones County Emergency Svcs	EM Coordinator	✓			
Jones County	Kay Futrell	Jones County Resident	Stakeholder*	✓			
Lenoir County	Samuel Kornegay	Lenoir Co Emergency Services	EM Planner	✓	✓		
Lenoir County	Murry Stroud[1]	Lenoir Co Emergency Services	Director	✓			
Lenoir County	Norman Bryson[1]	Lenoir Co Emergency Services	Director				✓
Lenoir County	Melissa Greene	County Resident	Stakeholder*				
Lenoir County	Justin Tilghman	County Resident / Business Owner	Stakeholder*				
Kinston	Chad Jackson	City of Kinston	Fire/Deputy Chief		✓		✓
Kinston	Elizabeth Blount	City of Kinston	Planning Director	✓		✓	✓
Kinston	Omar Grady	Resident	Stakeholder*	✓			
Kinston	Randy Jones	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Pink Hill	Lauren Smith	Town of Pink Hill	Town Clerk				✓
Pitt County	Jonas Hill	Pitt County Planning & Development	Planning Director		✓	✓	✓
Pitt County	Thomas Shrader	Pitt County Planning & Development	Planner III	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pitt County	David Davenport	Pitt County Planning Board	Stakeholder*	✓			
Pitt County	Steve Little	Pitt County Planning Board	Stakeholder*				
Ayden	Stephen Smith	Town of Ayden	Assistant Town Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ayden	Scott Howard	Town of Ayden	Town Manager				
Farmville	Justin Oakes	Town of Farmville	Planning Director	✓		✓	✓
Farmville	David Hodkins	Town of Farmville	Town Manager				
Farmville	Kevin Wainwright	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Farmville	Burt Smith	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Greenville	Daryl Norris	City of Greenville Public Works Dept.	Stormwater Engineer	✓	✓	✓	

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position/Title or *Stakeholder	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg.1	Mtg.2	Mtg.3	Mtg.4
Greenville	Bryan Jones	City of Greenville Public Works Dept.	Surveyor/Floodplain Coordinator	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greenville	Dr. Jeff McKinnon	Resident	Stakeholder*	✓			
Greenville	Dr. Yoshi Newman	Resident	Stakeholder*	✓			✓
Grifton	Dylan Haman	Town of Grifton	Town Manager				
Grifton	Derrick Dennis	Town of Grifton	Police Chief				
Grifton	Mike Gaskins	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Grifton	Daniel Allbritton	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Grimesland	Jaime Moles	Town of Grimesland	Town Clerk				
Grimesland	Tina Dixon	Town of Grimesland	Public Works Director		✓		✓
Winterville	Terri L. Parker	Town of Winterville	Town Manager				
Winterville	Stephen Penn	Town of Winterville	Planning Director				✓
Winterville	Bryan Fagundus	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Winterville	Sean Owens	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Wayne County	Berry Gray	Wayne County Planning	Planning Director	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wayne County	Anthony Cape	Wayne County Planning	Planning Technician				
Wayne County	Randy Gray	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Wayne County	Curtis Stafford	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Fremont	Jonathan Allen	Town of Fremont	Town Administrator	✓			
Fremont	Shannon Daly	Town of Fremont	Finance Officer				
Goldsboro	Mark Helmer	City of Goldsboro	Planning Director	✓			
Goldsboro	Kenny Talton	City of Goldsboro	Assistant Planning Director	✓		✓	
Goldsboro	Fritz Knack	Resident	Stakeholder*			✓	
Walnut Creek	Robert Parchman	Village of Walnut Creek	Administrator/Chief of Police		✓	✓	✓
Walnut Creek	Jacqui Whitmire	Village of Walnut Creek	Village Clerk				
Walnut Creek	Cyndi Dupuy	Resident	Stakeholder*				
Walnut Creek	John Seegars	Resident	Stakeholder*				
N/A	Chris Crew	NCEM	Mitigation Plans Manager*	✓			
N/A	John Mello	NCEM	Mitigation Planner*			✓	
N/A	Carl Baker	NCEM	Mitigation Planner*	✓	✓	✓	✓
N/A	Donald Taft	NCEM	Area 4 Coordinator*				
N/A	Greg Hardee	NCEM	Area 3 Coordinator*				

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency	Position/Title or *Stakeholder	HMPC Meeting Attendance			
				Mtg.1	Mtg.2	Mtg.3	Mtg.4
N/A	Charles Tripp	NCEM	Area 2 Coordinator*				
N/A	Dianne Curtis	NCEM	Eastern Branch Manager*				
N/A	Steven Jackson	NCEM	Deputy HM Section Chief*	✓			
N/A	Matthew Stillwagon	NCDPS	NFIP Planner*		✓		
N/A	Andrea Webster	NCORR	Resilience Policy Advisor*		✓		
N/A	Helene Weatherington	NCORR	Resilient Communities Specialist			✓	
N/A	Hannah Thompson-Welch	NC Forest Service	Wildfire Mitigation Specialist*		✓	✓	

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

[1]Note: Norman Bryson replaced Murry Stroud as an HMPC member for Lenoir County during the planning process.

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 members designated county officials to represent them at in-person meetings, each was still contacted throughout the planning process and participated by providing suggestions and comments on the plan and updates to mitigation actions and local capabilities via emails and phone conversations. These members are listed in Table 2.5 by jurisdiction.

Table 2.5 – Jurisdictions Designating County Representation on the HMPC

Jurisdiction	Representative	Agency/Position
Hookerton	Tyler Shirley	Town of Hookerton, Maintenance Supervisor
Snow Hill	April Vinson	Town of Snow Hill, Town Manager
Walstonburg	Bess Patton	Town of Walstonburg, Town Clerk
Maysville	Shumata Brown	Town of Maysville, Town Manager
Pollocksville	Jay Bender	Town of Pollocksville, Mayor
Trenton	Glenn Spivey	Town of Trenton, Town Clerk
La Grange	Shawn Condon	Town of La Grange Administration, Town Manager
Bethel	Scott Elliott	Town of Bethel, Town Manager
Falkland	Ginger Little	Town of Falkland, Mayor
Fountain	Letha H. Hines	Town of Fountain Administration, Town Clerk
Grifton	Oryan Lowry	Town of Grifton, Interim Town Manager
Simpson	Richard C Zeck	Village of Simpson, Mayor
Eureka	Clara Sauls	Town of Eureka, Planning Commission Member
Mount Olive	Jammie Royall	Town of Mount Olive, Town Manager
Pikeville	Tim Biggerstaff	Town of Pikeville, Town Administrator
Seven Springs	Ronda Hughes	Town of Seven Springs, Mayor

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
Lenoir County	Miranda Futrell	Lenoir County Emergency Services	Deputy Director
Kinston	Timothy Mooring	Kinston Fire & Rescue	Fire Control Specialist
Kinston	Stevens Nimmo	Kinston Fire & Rescue	Captain
Wayne County	Gary Tillman	Wayne County Emergency Services	Director

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 2.5 Meetings and Workshops. All HMPC meetings were open to the public.

The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that 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 Neuse River Region HMPC, "participation" meant the following:

- Providing facilities for meetings;
- Attending and participating in the HMPC meetings;
- Collecting and providing requested data (as available);
- 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 Section 2.5 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 phone conversations. This continued communication ensured that coordination was ongoing throughout the entire planning process even though 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 such as reporting on changes to local capabilities, updating the status of mitigation actions, and identifying new actions. 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 Kick-Off	1) Introduction to DMA and CRS requirements and the planning process 2) Review of HMPC responsibilities and the project schedule	July 10, 2024	City of Kinston Public Services Building 2360 Hwy 258 South Kinston, NC
HMPC Mtg. #2	1) Review the draft Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment 2) Discuss updates to local capabilities 3) Review problem statements and mitigation action ideas	December 9, 2024	The Jeffreys Building 134 N John Street 2nd Floor Conference Room Goldsboro, NC 27530

Meeting Title	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
HMPC Mtg. #3	1) Review draft goals and objectives 2) Review mitigation alternatives and draft mitigation strategies	January 7, 2025	Microsoft Teams
HMPC Mtg. #4	1) Review the draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 23, 2025	Microsoft Teams

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, which was shared on local community websites. Where possible, advertisements were also posted on community websites and social media. 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 the planning process and project schedule 2) Explanation of mitigation 3) Review of hazard identification	September 5, 2024 6pm	Microsoft Teams
Public Meeting #2	1) Review draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 23, 2025 6pm	Microsoft Teams

2.7 OUTREACH EFFORTS

The HMPC agreed to employ a variety of public outreach methods including established public information mechanisms and resources, such as press releases, creation of a website for the plan, a public survey, and the collection of public and stakeholder comments on the draft plan. 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
Community websites	August 2024	Link to the plan website and public survey shared to expand reach
Community social media	August 2024	Plan website and survey announcements posted with information about the planning process
Community websites and social media	September 2024, April 2025	Public meeting announcements posted with information about the planning process and requests for feedback
Local newspaper	August 2024	Information on the plan update shared, including links to the plan website and public survey
Public survey	August – December 2024	Survey hosted online and made available via shareable link
Plan website – Draft Plan	April 2025	Full draft plan made available for review and comment online

A public survey was made available in August 2024 and remained open for response until December 2024. The public survey requested public input into the planning process, risk perception, past hazard events, 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 publicized online and made available on the plan website. In total, 130 survey responses were received. The following is a list of high-level summary results and analysis derived from survey responses:

- Most responses came from residents of Pitt County.
- 64% of respondents have experienced a hazard event in the region in the past. Over half of these experiences were related to flooding.
- There is moderate to high concern among respondents about future hazard impacts. On average, respondents rated their concern at 4 out of 5.
- Hurricane, severe weather, extreme heat, and flood were rated the highest risk hazards. Earthquake, wildfire, and winter storm were rated the lowest risk hazards.
- About 57% of respondents have taken actions to protect their home and neighborhood from hazards. Some respondents reported property protection measures such as elevating their home, altering drainage patterns on their property, installing hurricane roof brackets for wind protection, or applying for acquisition. Others reported preparedness actions such as raising furniture and valuables, having a backup generator, trimming trees, and keeping drainage ditches cleaned out.
- Respondents favored prevention, emergency services, and public education projects for mitigation. Specific recommendations included prohibiting fill in the floodplain, limiting development and impervious surface, drainage maintenance, drainage improvements, pursuing grants for property protection, and supporting emergency preparedness with planning, mutual aid agreements, and public warning and notification.

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 residents and business owners as well as representatives from North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) and North Carolina Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR). Input from additional stakeholders, including neighboring communities, non-profits, and other state and federal agencies, was solicited through invitations to the open 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.

Table 2.10 – Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Jurisdiction	Completed	Deleted	Carried Forward
Greene County	**5**	**2**	**9**
Town of Hookerton	5	2	10
Town of Snow Hill	5	2	9
Town of Walstonburg	5	2	9
Jones County	**0**	**0**	**21**
Town of Maysville	0	0	17
Town of Pollocksville	0	0	17
Town of Trenton	0	0	19
Lenoir County	**0**	**0**	**17**
City of Kinston	0	0	17
Town of La Grange	0	0	16
Town of Pink Hill	0	0	16
Pitt County	**3**	**1**	**21**
Town of Ayden	3	0	17
Town of Bethel	3	0	17
Town of Falkland	3	0	17
Town of Farmville	3	1	17
Town of Fountain	3	0	17
City of Greenville	3	0	17
Town of Grifton	3	0	17
Town of Grimesland	3	0	17
Village of Simpson	3	0	17
Town of Winterville	3	0	17
Wayne County	**0**	**0**	**18**
Town of Eureka	0	0	14
Town of Fremont	0	0	17
City of Goldsboro	0	0	18
Town of Mount Olive	0	0	17

Jurisdiction	Completed	Deleted	Carried Forward
Town of Pikeville	0	0	17
Town of Seven Springs	0	0	16
Village of Walnut Creek	0	0	18
Total	**8**	**3**	**86**

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

It should be noted that although many communities have no completed actions removed from their mitigation action plans, this does not convey that mitigation has not been completed. Many actions that have been carried forward into this plan update reflect ongoing implementation and progress achieved. See Section 7: Mitigation Action Plans for status updates on carried forward mitigation actions.

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.

Table 2.11 – Completed and Deleted Actions from the 2020 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

2020 Action #	Description	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
	Greene County		
G5	Ensure information is available on the County's website regarding hazards and development regulations within floodplains, including a link to FEMA and NFIP resources relating to emergency preparedness, flood protection, wind proofing, and proper evacuation procedures.	Completed	The County has a webpage with hazard information which is regularly reviewed and updated.
G8	Ensure that there is adequate capacity for snow and ice removal in the event of a major snowstorm. The County will work with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) to ensure that all resources necessary are available to carry out this effort. Additionally, the County will work closely with the County school system, as well as other entities, to make determinations regarding closures and delays.	Deleted	These are established capabilities. NCDOT handles all snow and ice removal.
G9	Continue to inspect and monitor the county's fire hydrant system to ensure that there are adequate quantities of fire hydrants for fire safety purposes and that all hydrants are maintained on a regular basis. The County will also evaluate pressures to ensure fire flow demands are met.	Deleted	These are established capabilities.
G11	Continue to expand upon the county's Code Red Emergency Notification System available to all residents. Greene County Emergency Services will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Greene County Emergency Notification Registration Portal.	Completed	These are established capabilities. The County has the Code Red system in place and regular outreach to encourage registration.
G13	Continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazard materials throughout the County.	Completed	This is an established capability. The LEPC is in place and maintained for Tier II and EMPG grant funding eligibility.
G14	Work closely with local media outlets to disseminate timely and accurate information relating to natural hazard events. This task will involve reporting on weather, evacuations, sheltering and facility closures.	Completed	This is an established capability

2020 Action #	Description	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
G15	Work to expand upon the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County EM and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Completed	This is an established capability
Jones County			
n/a	*n/a*	*n/a*	*Jones County and its incorporated communities do not have any completed or deleted actions from the 2020 plan.*
Lenoir County			
n/a	*n/a*	*n/a*	*Lenoir County and its incorporated communities do not have any completed or deleted actions from the 2020 plan.*
Pitt County			
P1	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (adopted December 5, 2011) annually to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions.	Completed	A new comprehensive land use plan was drafted and adopted and will be implemented as a new Action.
P17	Work closely with the Greenville Utilities Commission and the Neuse Regional Water & Sewer Authority to establish a memorandum of understanding regarding supplemental resource and capacity availability in the event of an emergency.	Completed	Greenville Utilities Commission and the Neuse Regional Water & Sewer Authority have the ability to share water resources.
P21	The City of Greenville will strengthen the City's existing stormwater control ordinances to require new residential development to provide 10-year flood ponds, instead of 1-year flood ponds. The City will ensure that development complies with all stormwater regulations.	Completed	Final determination has not been made regarding this standard; the City will continue to consider operations relating to local stormwater management policy during implementation of this plan.
P22	The Town of Farmville will build a new 500,000 gallon above ground storage tank to enhance/increase the town's storage capacity to 1.8 million gallons of water, which exceeds current average daily consumption.	Deleted	The Town currently has no plans for an additional above-ground tank.

2020 Action #	Description	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
Wayne County			
n/a	*n/a*	*n/a*	*Wayne County and its incorporated communities do not have any completed or deleted actions from the 2020 plan.*

3 PLANNING AREA PROFILE

This section provides a general overview of the current conditions in the Neuse River Region. 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

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties are located in eastern North Carolina's Coastal Plain, as shown in Figure 3.1. The Neuse River region has a relatively flat to gently sloping topography. Elevations range from 10 feet above sea level near the Neuse River in Lenoir County to about 190 feet in the southwestern part of Wayne County. Soils near drainageways are well drained to moderately well drained, whereas, toward the center of the interstream divides, they are somewhat poorly to very poorly drained. The underlying material in the swamp areas of the region is slowly permeable, and internal drainage is slow. The region is drained by the Tar/Pamlico, Neuse, and Trent Rivers and their tributaries. Figure 3.2 shows the Region in relation to the HUC-8 drainage basins.

The following table, Table 3.1, provides the area in square miles for all participating jurisdictions in the Neuse River Region.

Table 3.1 – Total Land Area of Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Total Land Area (Square Miles)
Greene County	**266.7**
Hookerton	0.3
Snow Hill	1.5
Walstonburg	0.4
Jones County	**471.4**
Maysville	0.7
Pollocksville	0.3
Trenton	0.2
Lenoir County	**399.1**
Kinston	16.9
La Grange	2.3
Pink Hill	0.5
Pitt County	**652.4**
Ayden	2.3
Bethel	1.0
Falkland	0.2
Farmville	3.1

Jurisdiction	Total Land Area (Square Miles)
Fountain	1.0
Greenville	25.6
Grifton	1.7
Grimesland	0.5
Simpson	0.4
Winterville	2.5
Wayne County	**553.9**
Eureka	0.4
Fremont	1.4
Goldsboro	24.8
Mount Olive	2.7
Pikeville	0.5
Seven Springs	0.3
Walnut Creek	1.5

Source: US Census Bureau, www.data.census.gov

Figure 3.1 – Neuse River Region Location Map

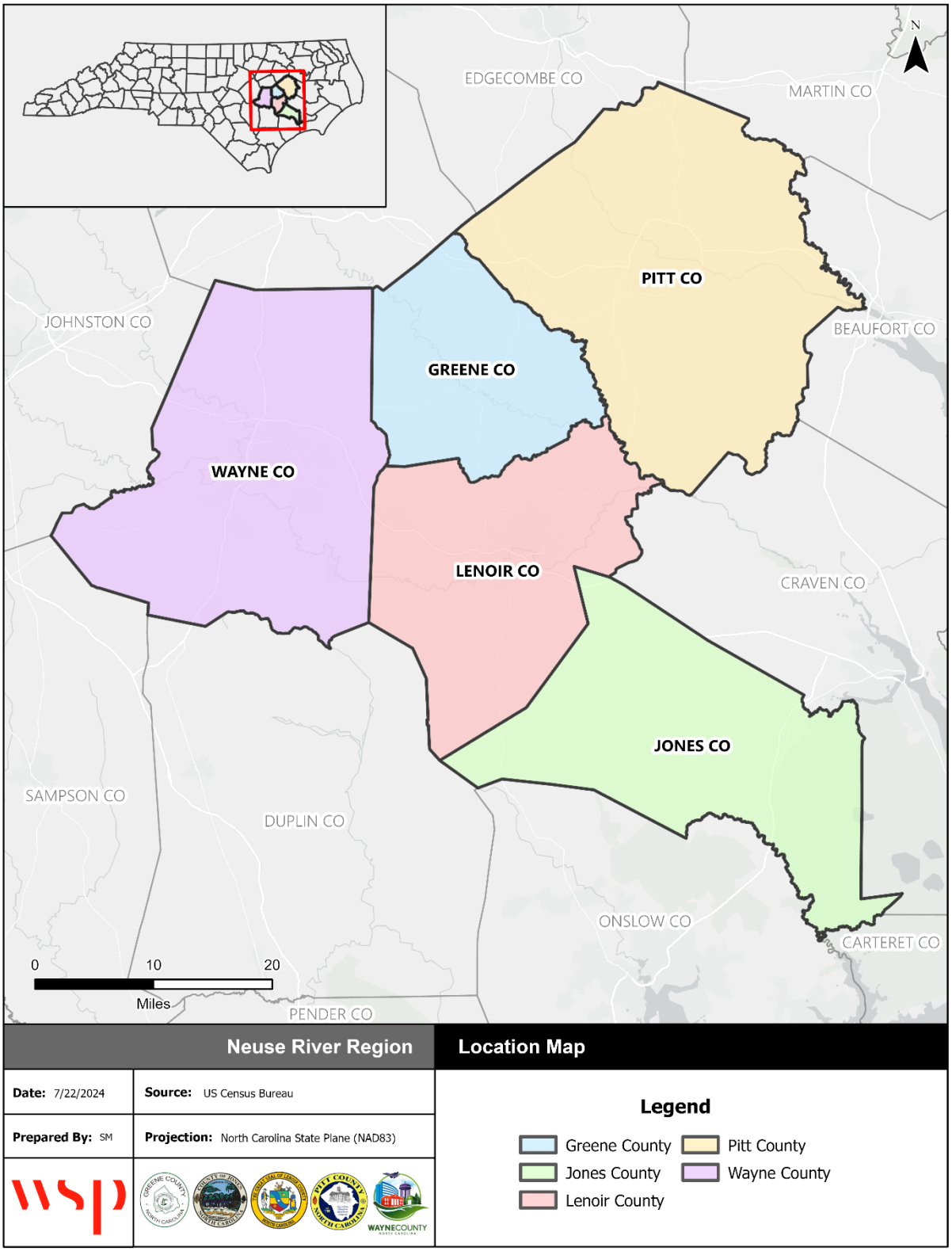
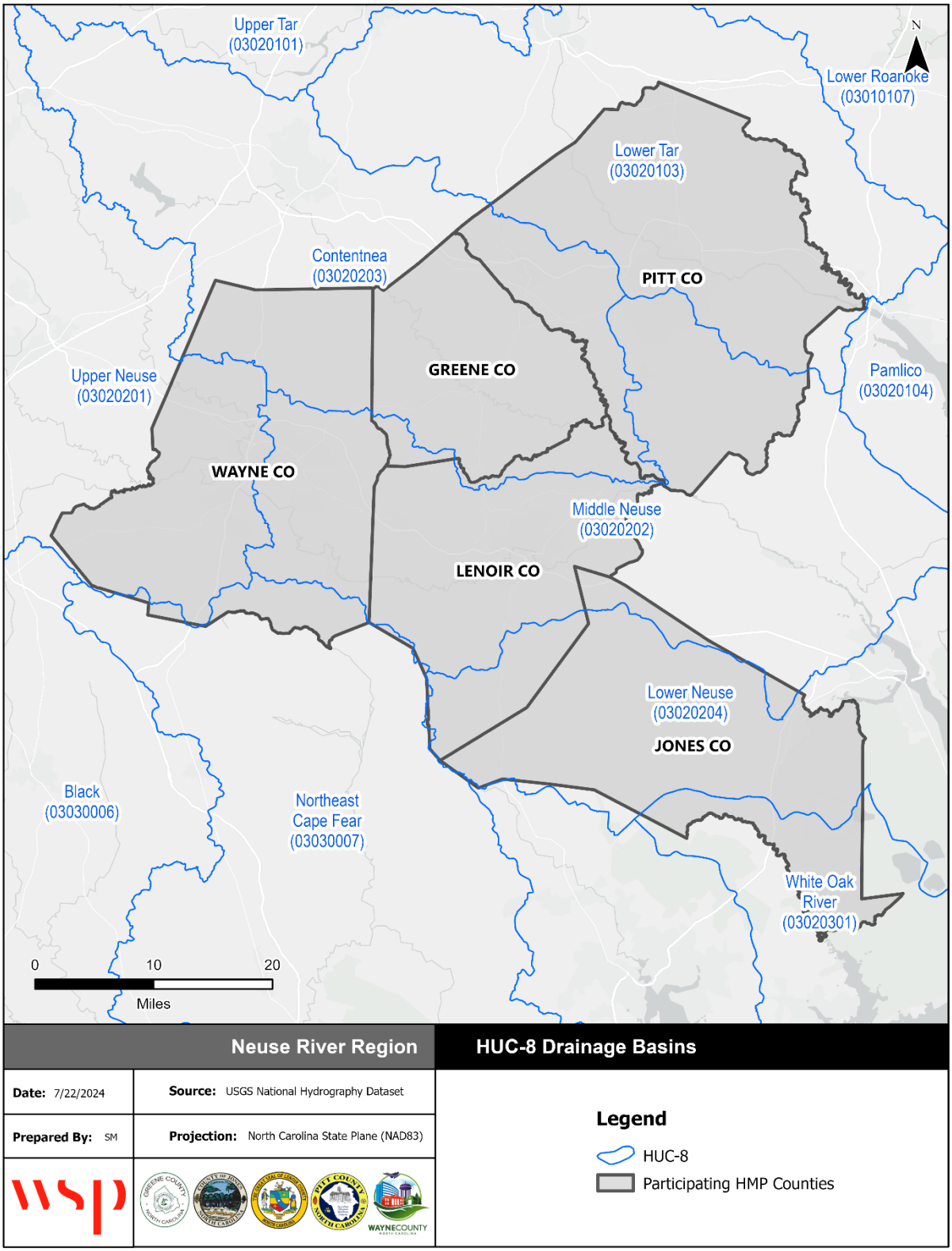
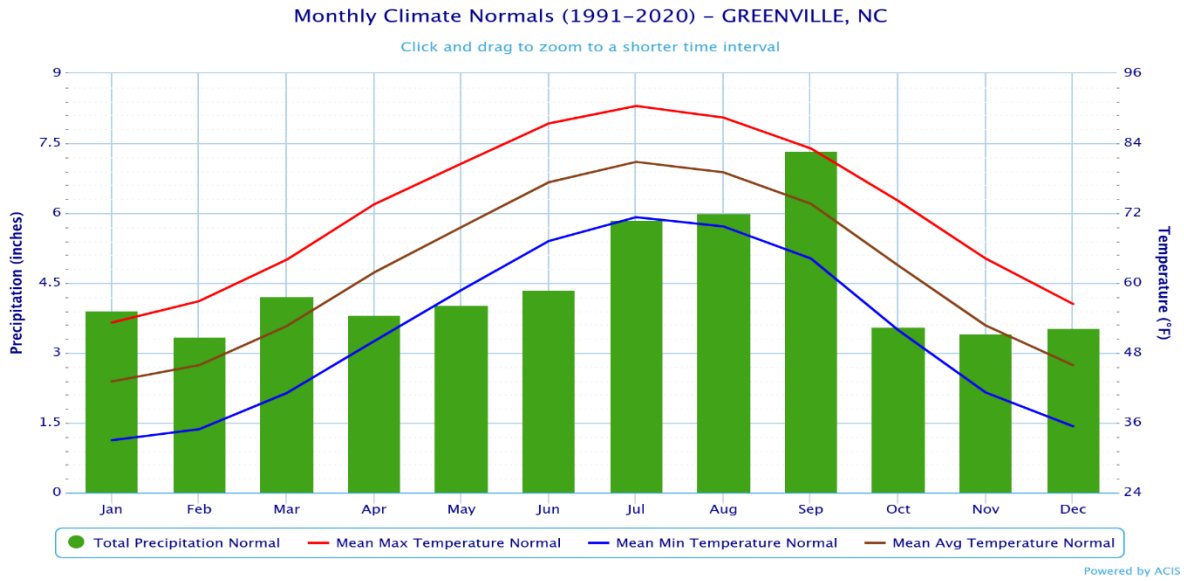


Figure 3.2 – Neuse River Region, HUC-8 Drainage Basins



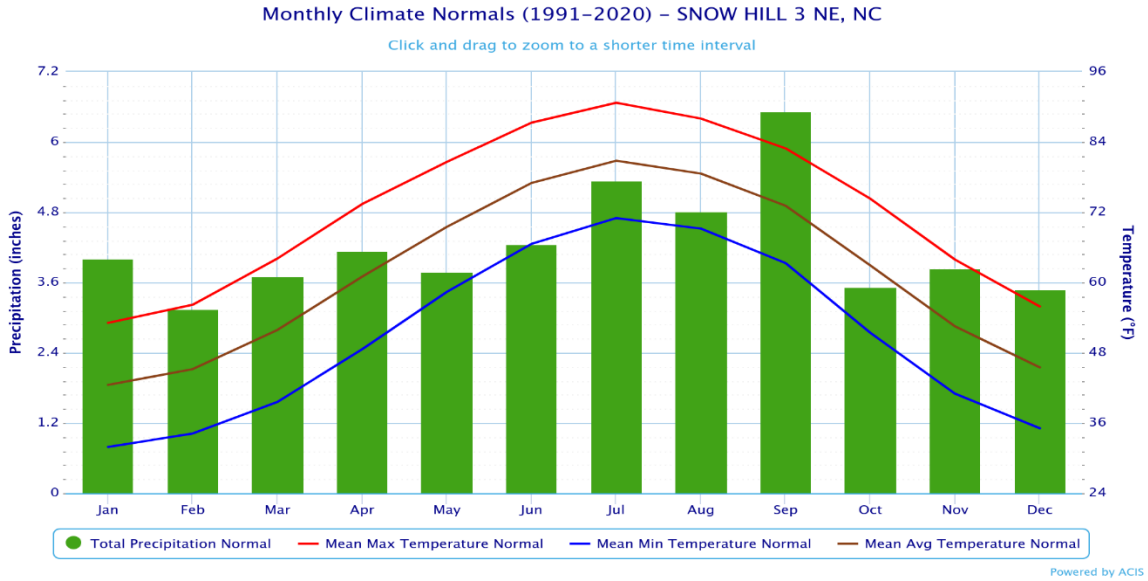
According to the Koppen climate classification system, the Neuse River Region has a humid subtropical climate characterized by mild winters and hot humid summers with significant precipitation even during the driest month. Based on the data from 1991 through 2020, the region experiences an average annual high temperature of 72.5°F to 72.7°F and an average annual low temperature between 50.9°F to 51.6°F. Average total rainfall ranges from 50.6 to 53.4 inches. Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 show the average monthly precipitation for weather stations in Greenville and Snow Hill.

Figure 3.3 – Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation



Source: Northeast RCC CLIMOD 2

Figure 3.4 – Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation



Source: Northeast RCC CLIMOD2

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. There are a range of

species that are listed throughout the Neuse River Region. The following table, Table 3.2, provides the status of threatened or endangered species within each participating County.

Table 3.2 – Neuse River Region, Threatened and Endangered Species

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	County
Amphibians	Neuse River waterdog	*Necturus lewisi*	Threatened	G, J, L, P, W
Birds	Eastern Black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	Threatened	J, L, P
Birds	Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	Threatened	J
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker	*Picoides borealis*	Endangered	G, J, L, P, W
Birds	Rufa red knot	*Calidris canutus rufa*	Threatened	J, L, P
Clams	Atlantic pigtoe	*Fusconaia masoni*	Proposed Threatened	G, L, P, W
Clams	Tar River spinymussel	*Elliptio steinstansana*	Endangered	L, P, W
Clams	Dwarf wedgemussel	*Alasmidonta heterodon*	Endangered	L, P, W
Clams	Green floater	*Lasmigona subviridis*	Proposed Threatened	P
Clams	Yellow lance	*Elliptio lanceolate*	Threatened	P, W
Clams	Tar River spinymussel	*Parvaspina steinstansana*	Endangered	P, W
Insect	Monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	Proposed Threatened	G,J,L,P,W
Fishes	Carolina madtom	*Noturus furiosus*	Endangered	G, J, L, P, W
Fishes	Shortnose sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Endangered	G, J, L, P
Flowering Plants	Pondberry	*Lindera melissifolia*	Endangered	J,W
Flowering Plants	Sensitive joint-vetch	*Aeschynomene virginica*	Threatened	P
Flowering Plants	Rough-leaved loosestrife	*Lysimachia asperulaefolia*	Endangered	L, J, P
Mammals	Northern Long-Eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Endangered	J
Mammals	Little brown bat	*Myotis lucifugus*	Under Review	G,J,L,P,W
Mammals	West Indian Manatee	*Trichechus manatus*	Threatened	G, J, L, P, W
Mammals	Red wolf	*Canis rufus*	Endangered	P
Mammals	Tricolored bat	*Permyotis subflavus*	Proposed Endangered	G, J, L, P, W
Reptile	American Alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*	Threatened	G, J, L, P, W
Reptile	Green sea turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	Threatened	L, P, J
Reptile	Kemp's ridley sea turtle	*Lepidochelys kempii*	Endagnered	P, J

Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Note: G=Greene, J=Jones, L=Lenoir, P=Pitt, W=Wayne

PARKS, PRESERVE, AND CONSERVATION

The Neuse Region is home to several parks and contains one state park, Cliffs of the Neuse State Parks, located in which sits on 90-foot bluffs overlooking the Neuse River. Local parks are detailed in Table 3.3 below. Note that Warren County boasts over seventy-five park facilities throughout the County, municipalities, and the East Carolina University Campus. The ones listed in the table below are considered some of the most extensive and utilized facilities within the County.

Table 3.3 – Parks, Neuse River Region

County	Name
Greene County	Greene County Sports Complex
	Hookerton Recreation Park
Jones County	William Frost Park
	Pollocksville Water Front Park
Lenoir County	Barnet Park and Disc Golf Course
	Ellis Planetarium, Health & Science Museum
	Emma Webb Gymnastics Center
	Neuseway Nature Park
	Exchange Science Center
Pitt County	Pitt County Cultural Arts & Recreation
	Alice F. Keene District Park
	Pitt County Community Garden
	Coastal Carolina Trail
	Pitt County Greenway Plan
	Pitt County Walking Trails
	Wildwood Park
	River Park North
	Bradford Creek Public Golf Course
	Greenville Town Common
	Phil Carroll Nature Preserve
	H. Boyd Lee Park
Wayne County	Berkley Park
	Fairview Park
	H.V. Brown Park
	Herman Park
	Mina Weil Park
	Peacock Park
	Stoney Creek North Greenway
	Stoney Creek Park
	North End Park
	Quail Park
	South End Park
	Veterans Memorial Park
	Stoney Creek State Park
	Reedy Branch Greenway
	Herman Park Center
	W.A. Foster Center
	Senior House
	Bryan Multi Sports Complex
	Golf Course
	Mina Weil Pool
	Peacock Pool

Source: Greene County Parks & Recreation Department, Jone County Parks & Recreation Department, Lenoir County Parks & Recreation Department, Pitt County Parks & Recreation Department, Wayne County Parks & Recreation Department

WETLANDS

Table 3.4 below highlights data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory for the Neuse River Region.

The benefits of wetlands are hard to overestimate. They provide a 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, absorbing toxins and other pollutants.

Table 3.4 – Wetland Acreage, Neuse River Region

County	Wetland Acreage
Greene County	23,470.6
Jones County	96,036.6
Lenoir County	39,453.8
Pitt County	80,307.9
Wayne County	50,230.8
Total County	**239,268.9**

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

3.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The Neuse Region has experienced less than 1% population growth since 2010. Greene, Jones, and Lenoir counties lost population between 2010 and 2023, while Pitt and Wayne counties have grown slightly. The unincorporated areas of every county, except Wayne, have lost population during the same period. The greatest population growth occurred in the Village of Walnut Creek, which grew 96% from 859 to 1,684 residents. The jurisdiction with the greatest population loss (89.5%) occurred in Seven Springs as population dropped from 86 to 9. The region's largest city, Greenville, experience a slight population increase at just under 5%.

Table 3.5 provides population counts from 2010, 2020, and 2023 for each of the participating jurisdictions. Figure 3.5 on the following page shows 2020 population density by census tract in persons per square mile.

Table 3.5 – Neuse Region Population Counts

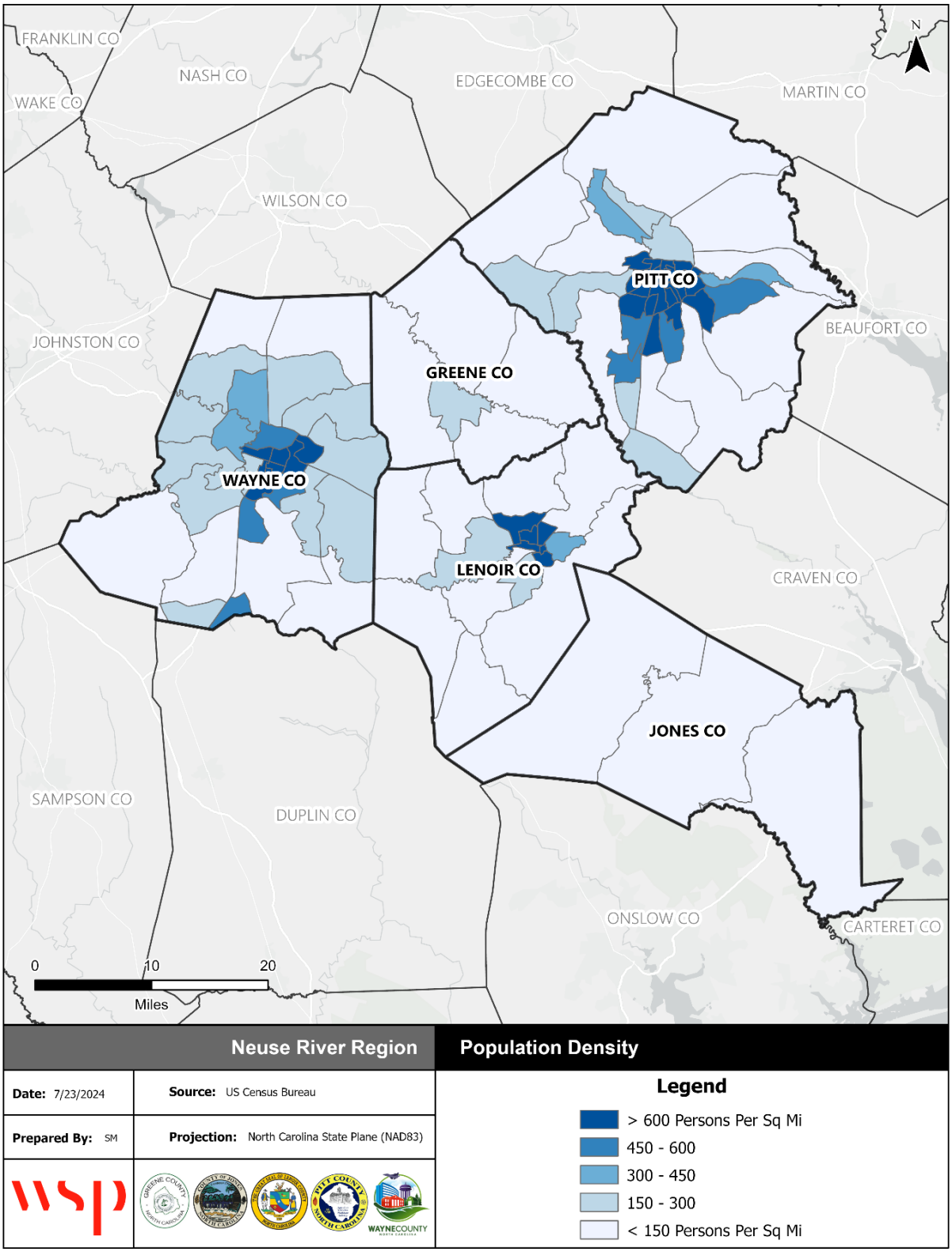
Jurisdiction	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	2023 ACS Population Estimate	Total Change 2010-2023	% Change 2010-2023
Greene County					
Unincorporated Greene County	19,139	18,364	17,563	-1,576	-8.2%
Hookerton	409	413	468	59	14.4%
Snow Hill	1,595	1,481	2,102	507	31.8%
Walstonburg	219	193	288	69	31.5%
Subtotal Greene	21,362	20,451	20,421	-941	-4.4%
Jones County					
Unincorporated Jones County	8,536	7848	7682	-854	-10.0%
Maysville	1,019	818	982	-37	-3.6%
Pollocksville	311	268	363	52	16.7%
Trenton	287	238	218	-69	-24.0%

Jurisdiction	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	2023 ACS Population Estimate	Total Change 2010-2023	% Change 2010-2023
Subtotal Jones	10,153	9,172	9,245	-908	-8.9%
Lenoir County					
Unincorporated Lenoir County	34,393	32,176	32,179	-2,214	-6.4%
Kinston	21,677	19,900	19,576	-2,101	-9.7%
La Grange	2,873	2,595	2,692	-181	-6.3%
Pink Hill	552	451	470	-82	-14.9%
Subtotal Lenoir	59,495	55,122	54,917	-4,578	-7.7%
Pitt County					
Unincorporated Pitt County	59,165	57,793	58146	-1,019	-1.7%
Ayden	4,932	4,977	5035	103	2.1%
Bethel	1,577	1373	1528	-49	-3.1%
Falkland	96	47	119	23	24.0%
Farmville	4,654	4461	4493	-161	-3.5%
Fountain	427	385	317	-110	-25.8%
Greenville	84,554	87,521	88,540	3,986	4.7%
Grifton	2,617	2,448	2,661	44	1.7%
Grimesland	441	386	428	-13	-2.9%
Simpson	416	390	388	-28	-6.7%
Winterville	9,269	10,462	10,624	1,355	14.6%
Subtotal Pitt	168,148	170,243	172,279	4,131	2.5%
Wayne County					
Unincorporated Wayne County	66,348	76,217	76,363	10,015	15.1%
Eureka	244	214	203	-41	-16.8%
Fremont	1,463	1,196	948	-515	-35.2%
Goldsboro	39,043	33,657	33,448	-5,595	-14.3%
Mount Olive	4,567	4,198	4,204	-363	-7.9%
Pikeville	719	712	747	28	3.9%
Seven Springs	86	55	9	-77	-89.5%
Walnut Creek	859	1084	1684	825	96.0%
Subtotal Wayne	113,329	117,333	117,606	4,277	3.8%
Region Total	372,487	372,321	374,468	1,981	0.5%

Source: Decennial Census 2010; Decennial Census 2020; American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates

According to the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median age in the Neuse Region ranges from 33.6 in Pitt County to 48.1 in Jones County. Of the population 25 years and over, Greene has the lowest rate of educational attainment with 77.8% of residents having at least a high school graduate degree or higher and 12.2% holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Pitt County has the highest rate of educational attainment with 90.9% of the population 25 years and older obtaining at least a high school degree and 33.9% holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Pitt County's educational attainment is closest to the overall rate of educational achievement for the state of North Carolina, which 89.7% of residents 25 years and over graduating high school and 37.7% obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher. Wayne and Greene Counties have the highest rates (14.9% and 13.8% respectively) of languages other than English spoken at home and around 5-6% of their populations speak English less than "very well" This information is further detailed by county in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5 – Population Density



The Neuse Region is predominately white at approximately 60%, and the second most populous racial group is black at 37%. While most of its jurisdictions are majority white, several communities have larger black than white populations including Snow Hill, Kinston, La Grange, Bethel, Farmville, Fountain, Goldsboro, and Mount Olive. Additionally, residents of Latino origin of any race make up about 10% of the Neuse Region. This information is further detailed by jurisdiction in Table 3.7.

Table 3.6 – Neuse Region Demographic Summary, 2023

County	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne
Median Age	39.6	48.1	42.2	33.6	37.4
Educational Attainment					
High School Graduate or higher[1]	77.8%	86.5%	82.5%	90.9%	86.4%
Bachelor's Degree or higher[1]	12.2%	17.9%	15.8%	33.9%	21.3%
Language Spoken at Home					
Speak language other than English[2]	14.9%	4.9%	7.8%	8.3%	13.8%
Speak English less than "very well"[2]	5.6%	0.7%	2.9%	3.0%	5.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates; [1]Of the population aged 25 and older; [2]Of the population that speaks a language other than English at home

Table 3.7 – Racial Demographics of Neuse Region, 2023

Jurisdiction	White,%	Black,%	Asian,%	American Indian or Alaskan Native %	Other Race,%	Hispanic or Latino*, %
Greene County						
Unincorporated Greene County	59.8%	36.7%	0.7%	4.3%	11.7%	15.5%
Hookerton	65.4%	31.6%	0%	0.2%	17.1%	21.8%
Snow Hill	45.5%	53.2%	3.8%	5.5%	8.4%	10.8%
Walstonburg	63.5%	30.9%	0%	3.1%	4.5%	5.6%
Subtotal Greene	58.5%	38.2%	1%	4.4%	11.4%	15.1%
Jones County						
Unincorporated Jones County	73.0%	27.3%	0.9%	1%	5.2%	5.2%
Maysville	55.5%	51.2%	0.6%	4.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Pollocksville	65.6%	43.0%	0%	0%	5.8%	6.9%
Trenton	61.5%	38.5%	0%	0%	3.7%	4.1%
Subtotal Jones	70.6%	30.7%	0.8%	1.3%	4.7%	4.8%
Lenoir County						
Unincorporated Lenoir County	70.9%	24.6%	0.7%	0.7%	7.9%	12.1%
Kinston	29.0%	70.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
La Grange	35.0%	65.5%	0.1%	0.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Pink Hill	67.4%	13.8%	0%	4.9%	19.1%	23.8%
Subtotal Lenoir	54.2%	42.8%	1.1%	1.4%	5.8%	8.4%
Pitt County						
Unincorporated Pitt County	63.5%	26.1%	1.6%	1.5%	11.9%	12.7%
Ayden	58.9%	35.0%	0.2%	0.2%	11.4%	12.5%

Jurisdiction	White,%	Black,%	Asian,%	American Indian or Alaskan Native %	Other Race,%	Hispanic or Latino*, %
Bethel	44.6%	56.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Falkland	96.9%	3.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Farmville	47.4%	51.9%	2.8%	0%	3.1%	6.2%
Fountain	49.2%	52.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greenville	53.7%	43.2%	3.6%	0.9%	4.1%	4.3%
Grifton	42.9%	42.4%	2.7%	1.2%	14.3%	18.4%
Grimesland	68.5%	19.4%	1.9%	2.3%	21.7%	20.8%
Simpson	58.8%	44.8%	0%	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Winterville	59.7%	36.6%	2.9%	0.6%	4.6%	5.0%
Subtotal Pitt	57.2%	37.0%	2.7%	1.1%	7.1%	7.7%
Wayne County						
Unincorporated Wayne County	74.9%	22.2%	1.8%	1.3%	12.4%	19.6%
Eureka	70.0%	20.2%	0%	0%	9.9%	13.8%
Fremont	53.8%	46.1%	0%	0%	7.6%	7.8%
Goldsboro	42.8%	57.3%	3.0%	1.1%	4.1%	0.1%
Mount Olive	43.2%	55.8%	2.2%	0.2%	6.5%	8.5%
Pikeville	80.2%	20.2%	0%	1.3%	1.2%	4.3%
Seven Springs	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Walnut Creek	97.8%	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Region Total	**59.6%**	**36.6%**	**2.1%**	**1.3%**	**7.9%**	**9.9%**

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

*Hispanic or Latino, of any race

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

According to the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM), the Neuse Region is expected to grow 16% in the 30 years between 2020 and 2050. However, Greene, Jones, and Lenoir are expected to lose population in that same period. Pitt County would counter this decline with an expected growth rate of 34%. Growth projections by county are detailed in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 – Neuse Region Population Projections

Jurisdiction	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Greene County	20,333	20,145	20,145	20,147	20,146	20,143	20,146
Jones County	9,147	9,267	9,117	8,923	8,729	8,527	8,331
Lenoir County	54,911	53,992	54,020	54,029	54,032	54,032	54,031
Pitt County	171,103	176,095	184,225	197,338	208,982	219,603	229,923
Wayne County	116,930	119,286	120,366	120,510	120,529	120,531	120,533
Region Total	**372,424**	**378,785**	**387,873**	**400,947**	**412,418**	**422,836**	**432,964**

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

3.3 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As of February 3, 2006, the Neuse Region County had 105 listings on the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-three of the listings are 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.

Table 3.9 – National Register of Historic Places Listings in the Neuse Region

Ref#	Property Name	Listed Date	City
05000349	Best, Benjamin W., House	2/3/2006	Jason
87002013	Carr, Titus W., House	11/25/1987	Walstonburg
02000131	Coward, Edward R. and Sallie Ann, House	3/6/2002	Ormondsville
79001712	Greene County Courthouse	5/10/1979	Snow Hill
14000703	Hardee House	9/22/2014	Ormondsville
09000529	Neoheroka Fort Site	7/17/2009	Snow Hill
03000853	Snow Hill Colored High School	8/28/2003	Snow Hill
00001122	Snow Hill Historic District	9/14/2000	Snow Hill
09000658	Snow Hill Historic District (Boundary Increase)	8/27/2009	Snow Hill
92000148	Speight-Bynum House	3/12/1992	Walstonsburg
79003337	St. Barnabas Episcopal Church	10/10/1979	Snow Hill
05000377	Zachariah School	5/4/2005	Wooten's Crossroads
89002155	Bryan-Bell Farm	12/21/1989	Pollocksville
74001356	Eagle Nest	11/13/1974	Pink Hill
98000197	Foscue and Simmons Plantations	10/7/1998	Pollocksbille
71000598	Foscue Plantation House	11/19/1971	Pollocksville
72000966	Grace Episcopal Church	1/20/1972	Trenton
85000904	Lavender, Bryan, House	4/25/1985	Pollocksville
71000599	Sanderson House	12/16/1971	Pollocksville
74001357	Trenton Historic District	7/3/1974	Trenton
05000350	American Tobacco Company Prizery	4/28/2005	Kinston
89001768	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Freight Depot	11/8/1989	Kinston
89001767	Baptist Parsonage	11/8/1989	Kinston
89001772	Blalock, Robert L., House	11/8/1989	Kinston
89001771	Canady, B. W., House	11/8/1989	Kinston
71000600	Cedar Dell	8/26/1971	Falling Creek
00000444	CSS NEUSE (Ironclad Gunboat)	6/11/2001	Kinston
73001356	Herring House	10/25/1973	LaGrange
89001764	Hill-Grainger Historic District	11/8/1989	Kinston
89001770	Hotel Kinston	11/8/1989	Kinston
100000898	Imperial Tobacco Company Office Building	4/28/2017	Kinston
71000602	Jackson, Jesse, House	6/24/1971	Kinston
09000684	Kennedy Memorial Home Historic District	9/3/2009	Kinston
04000648	Kinston Apartments	6/22/2004	Kinston
89001773	Kinston Baptist-White Rock Presbyterian Church	11/8/1989	Kinston
06001104	Kinston Battlefield	11/30/2006	Kinston
94000569	Kinston Commercial Historic District (Additional Documentation)	5/7/2021	Kinston
100006479	Kinston Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)(Boundary Decrease)	5/7/2021	Kinston
89001769	Kinston Fire Station-City Hall	11/8/1989	Kinston

Ref#	Property Name	Listed Date	City
00000458	LaGrange Historic District	5/11/2000	LaGrange
86001646	LaGrange Presbyterian Church	8/14/1986	LaGrange
79001730	Lenoir County Courthouse	5/10/1979	Kinston
16000913	Midtown Motor Lodge	1/5/2017	Kinston
89001766	Mitchelltown Historic District	11/8/1989	Kinston
71000603	Peebles House	8/26/1971	Kinston
89001774	Peoples Bank Building	11/8/1998	Kinston
89001765	Queen-Gordon Streets Historic District	11/8/1989	Kinston
14000987	Standard Drug No. 2	12/1/2014	Kinston
89002134	Sumrell and McCoy Building	12/21/1989	Kinston
89001763	Trianon Historic District	11/8/1989	Kinston
92001260	Tull-Worth-Holland Farm	9/22/1992	Kinston
71000601	Wood, Dempsey, House	8/26/1971	Kinston
100001301	Wyse Fork Battlefield (Additional Documentation)	10/22/2021	Kinston
94001026	Ayden Historic District	8/26/1994	Ayden
100002805	Chicod Creek Wreck	8/31/2018	Grimesland
92000181	College View Historic District	3/19/1992	Greenville
00001181	Cox-Ange House	10/6/2000	Winterville
07000092	Dickinson Avenue Historic District	3/1/2007	Greenville
12000579	Dupree-Moore Farm	8/28/2012	Falkland
12000833	Falkland Historic District	10/3/2012	Falkland
93001121	Farmville Historic District	10/21/1993	Farmville
84000564	Ficklen, E. B., House	12/20/1984	Greenville
83001903	Fleming, James L., House	7/21/1983	Greenville
16000221	Fountain Historic District	5/3/2016	Fountain
03000419	Greenville Commercial Historic District	8/21/2003	Greenville
97000726	Greenville Tobacco Warehouse Historic District	7/17/1997	Greenville
99001450	Greenville, North Carolina Warehouse Historic District (Boundary Increase)	11/30/1999	Greenville
82003498	Greenwreath	4/29/1982	Greenville
71000616	Grimesland Plantation	3/31/1971	Grimesland
100005751	H. B. Sugg School	11/13/2020	Farmville
04001527	Harris, Spencer, House	1/20/2005	Falkland
81000425	Humber, Robert Lee, House	7/9/1981	Greenville
80002894	Jones-Lee House	11/25/1980	Greenville
00000287	Kittrell-Dail House	3/24/2000	Renston
90001313	Lang, Robert J., Jr., House	8/23/1990	Fountain
82003499	Long, Willian H., House	4/15/1982	Greenville
85001337	May-Lewis, Benjamin, House	6/20/1985	Farmville
97001220	Moye, Jesse R., House	10/17/1997	Greenville
01001115	Oakmont	10/15/2001	Greenville
79001745	Pitt County Courthouse	5/10/1979	Greenville
02000060	Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church	2/20/2002	Bell Fork
03001236	Renston Rural Historic District	12/4/2003	Winterville
00000517	Sheppard, Thomas, Farm	5/18/2000	Stokes
05001452	Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District	12/23/2005	Greenville

Ref#	Property Name	Listed Date	City
86003268	St. John's Episcopal Church	12/2/1986	St. John's
86000784	US Post Office	2/6/1986	Greenville
70000482	Aycock, Charles B., Birthplace	2/26/1970	Fremont
95001072	Barnes-Hooks Farm	9/1/1995	Fremont
04001583	Borden Manufacturing Company	2/2/2005	Goldsboro
82003520	Eureka United Methodist Church	8/26/1982	Eureka
79003340	First Presbyterian Church	5/29/1979	Goldsboro
79001763	Giddens, L. D., and Son Jewelry Store	3/19/1979	Goldsboro
77001015	Goldsboro Union Station	4/13/1977	Goldsboro
100008464	Goldsboro Woman's Club	12/9/2022	Goldsboro
84002542	Lee, Harry Fitzhugh, House	3/1/1984	Goldsboro
98001266	Mount Olive High School (Former)	10/22/1998	Mount Olive
99000639	Mount Olive Historic District	5/27/1999	Mount Olive
78001984	Odd Fellows Lodge	8/3/1978	Goldsboro
86000392	Perry-Cherry House	3/13/1986	Mount Olive
88000057	Southerland-Burnette House	2/8/1988	Mount Olive
95000670	US Post Office, Former	6/2/1995	Mount Olive
100009228	Uzzell-Best Farm	9/8/2023	La Grange
74001387	Vernon	10/9/1974	Mt. Olive
76001350	Weil, Solomon and Henry, Houses	12/22/1976	Goldsboro
09000662	Yelverton, Dred and Ellen, House	8/27/2009	Fremont

Source: National Parks Service, National Register of Historic Places, March 2025
*National Historic Landmarks

3.4 HOUSING

According to the 2019-2023 ACS estimates, there are 121,606 housing units in the Neuse Region, of which 83.4 percent are occupied. Approximately 43.3% 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. Higher rates of home ownership in some jurisdictions, including Pollocksville, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville, and Walnut Creek may indicate that more residents in these areas are able to implement certain types of mitigation in their homes.

Nearly 54.5 percent of housing units in the Neuse Region are detached single family homes. The next most common housing type is mobile homes, which make up 18.3% of all housing units. Mobile homes make up more than 20% of the housing stock in almost every county except for Pitt. In Greene County, mobile homes account for almost 40% of the housing stock. Mobile homes can be more vulnerable to certain hazards, such as tornadoes and windstorms, especially if they aren't secured with tie downs.

39% of the Neuse region's housing was built prior to 1980. Age can indicate the potential vulnerability of a structure to certain hazards. Only two jurisdictions within the region, the Town of Winterville and the City of Greenville, entered the National Flood Insurance Program prior to 1980.This indicates that a significant portion of housing within the Neuse Region was not build to floodplain standards. Table 3.10 provides further detail on housing in the region.

Table 3.10 – Neuse Region, Housing Characteristics, 2023

Jurisdiction[1]	Housing Units (2010)	Housing Units (2023)	Housing Units Percent Change (2010-2023)	Owner-Occupied, % (2023)[2]	Vacant Unit % (2023)[3]	Median Home Value (2023)
Greene County						
Hookerton	212	191	-9.9%	50.0%	9.9%	$77,700
Snow Hill	804	739	-8.1%	51.6%	5.5%	$121,300
Walstonburg	107	119	11.2%	-	-	-
Greene County Total	8,213	7,909	-3.7%	65.3%	13.6%	$114,000
Jones County						
Maysville	489	493	0.8%	67.8%	34.5%	$141,800
Pollocksville	167	186	11.4%	76.8%	18.3%	$178,600
Trenton	137	141	2.9%	43.8%	20.6%	$140,300
Jones County Total	4,838	4,675	-3.4%	75.6%	16.3%	$122,600
Lenoir County						
Kinston	9,365	10,653	13.8%	42.2%	17.1%	$108,300
La Grange	1,440	1,202	-16.5%	54.4%	12.4%	
Pink Hill	240	280	16.7%	54.0%	23.9%	$69,000
Lenoir County Total	27,437	26,767	-2.4%	59.3%	14.3%	$111,400
Pitt County						
Ayden	2,373	2,734	15.2%	64.2%	15.6%	$152,200
Bethel	747	848	13.5%	6.7%	15.7%	$114,000
Falkland	39	70	79.5%	100.0%	0%	$45,800
Farmville	2,239	2,238	0.0%	55.3%	9.4%	$184,900
Fountain	210	197	-6.2%	49.0%	27.4%	$120,600
Greenville	40,564	44,334	9.3%	32.6%	11.1%	$213,100
Grifton	1,130	1,356	20.0%	39.4%	13.6%	$122,100
Grimesland	191	210	9.9%	72.9%	19.0%	$162,500
Simpson	217	198	-8.8%	86.8%	15.7%	$178,200
Winterville	3,593	4,630	28.9%	86.6%	5.2%	$226,600
Pitt County Total	74,990	81,656	8.9%	50.9%	10.1%	$194,300
Wayne County						
Eureka	115	109	-5.2%	67.8%	17.4%	$115,600
Fremont	681	568	-16.6%	55.7%	27.3%	$115,500
Goldsboro	16,824	16,974	0.9%	39.2%	13.4%	$173,700
Mount Olive	2,119	1,855	-12.5%	53.4%	14.4%	$117,200
Pikeville	334	388	16.2%	64.5%	16.5%	$133,400
Seven Springs	61	47	-23.0%	100%	93.6%	---
Walnut Creek	363	599	65.0%	88.5%	5.5%	$423,800
Wayne County Total	52,949	53,134	0.3%	61.5%	11.8%	$162,700
Region Total	**115,841**	**121,606**	**5.0%**	**56.7%**	**16.6%**	**--**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-Year Estimates

Note: 1) County totals include unincorporated county area and cities/towns within the county.

2) Owner-occupied units reported as percent of occupied units.

3) Vacant units reported as a percent of the total number of housing units.

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.5.1 TRANSPORTATION

The CSX Transportation, North Carolina Railroad, and Norfolk-Southern Railways run through Greene, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties. Roadway transportation for the area is provided by Interstate 795 and US Routes 117 and 258 (running in a north-south direction), and 13, 64, 70 and 264 (east-west), and State Highways 11, 30, 33, 41, 43, 55, 58, 91, 102, 111, 118, 121, 123, 222, 581, and 903. Pitt-Greenville Airport is located on NC 11 approximately 10 minutes northwest of downtown Greenville. The airport is centrally situated within Pitt County and easily accessible to surrounding smaller communities. Air passenger service is provided by US-Air Express to Raleigh-Durham International Airport and Charlotte Douglas International Airport. The North Carolina Global TransPark is located at the Kinston Regional Jetport (Stallings Field) in Kinston.

3.5.2 UTILITIES

Electric power for the region is provided by various providers including Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation, Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, and Carteret-Craven Electric-Co-Op. Water is typically provided by the county or town/city.

3.6 CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne counties as well as several of the towns and cities within the Neuse region have comprehensive land use plans. A community's comprehensive plan and future land use map guide development decisions and indicate where growth can be expected to occur based on land suitability and the community's overall vision and priorities. This section summarizes current and future land use and growth and development trends in each county.

GREENE COUNTY

Development throughout Greene County tends to be rural in nature. The most concentrated urban development is located within and adjacent to the Town of Snow Hill. Snow Hill is developed like most eastern North Carolina communities, with a traditional main street downtown surrounded by local access residential streets. Commercial and light industrial development lines the corridors into town from more rural portions of the County. In unincorporated Greene County, development is sparse, and a majority of non-residential development is associated with agricultural operations. There has been more development occurring along US Highway 258 and NC Highway 58 heading south from Snow Hill to Kinston.

Greene County Planning and Zoning Department handles zoning administration and land subdivision and make recommendations on zoning changes based on its comprehensive plan. Its zoning code establishes four districts – Agriculture/Rural, Residential, Commercial, and Industrial – which determine how property within the unincorporated areas of the county can be used.

Figure 3.17 summarizes the developed and undeveloped parcels in Greene County.

Table 3.11- Greene County Developed and Undeveloped Parcels Count

Jurisdiction	Developed Parcels*	Undeveloped Parcels	Total Parcels	% Developed
Greene County				
Hookerton	207	52	259	79.9
Walstonburg	152	35	187	81.3
Snow Hill	830	164	994	83.5
Unincorporated Greene County	7,316	3,814	11,130	65.7
Total	**8,505**	**4,065**	**12,570**	**67.7**

Source: NC OneMap, Greene County GIS

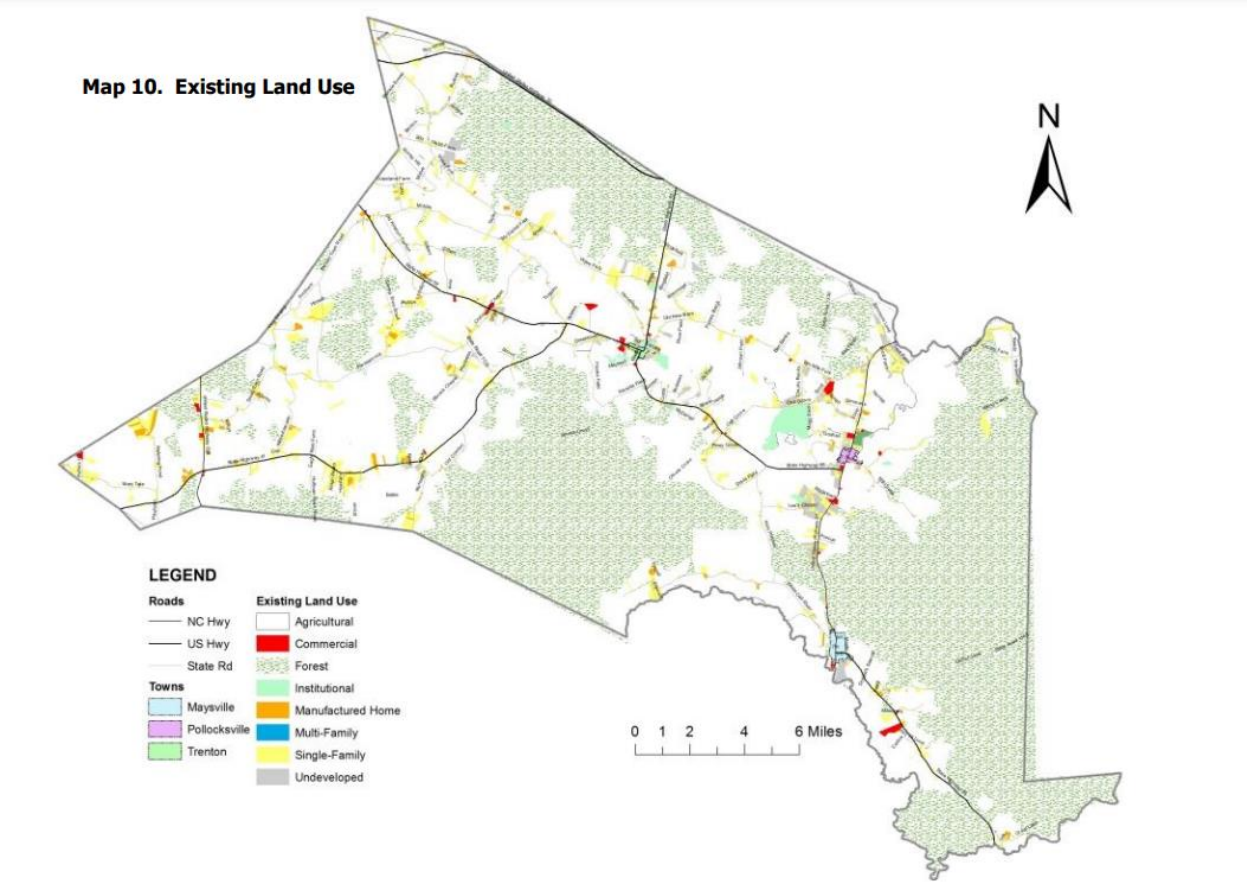
*Parcel polygons data were filtered for Improved Value greater than $0 and these were considered developed. Parcels that intersect county address points are considered developed as well.

JONES COUNTY

Jones County is the least developed County within the Neuse River region. The municipalities throughout Jones County are generally much smaller than the other counties, which is evidenced by the fact that Jones County also has the lowest population throughout the region. The development pattern throughout the County is very rural in nature, with slightly higher densities in and around the towns of Maysville, Pollocksville and Trenton. Within unincorporated portions of the County, development is generally characterized by single-family homes on larger lots and non-residential development associated with the agriculture industry.

The most recent Jones County Land Use Plan passed in 2013 and is valid until 2033. The existing land use map included in the 2013 plan shows that Jones County land is largely agricultural or forested.

Figure 3.6 – Jones County Existing Land Use Map, 2013

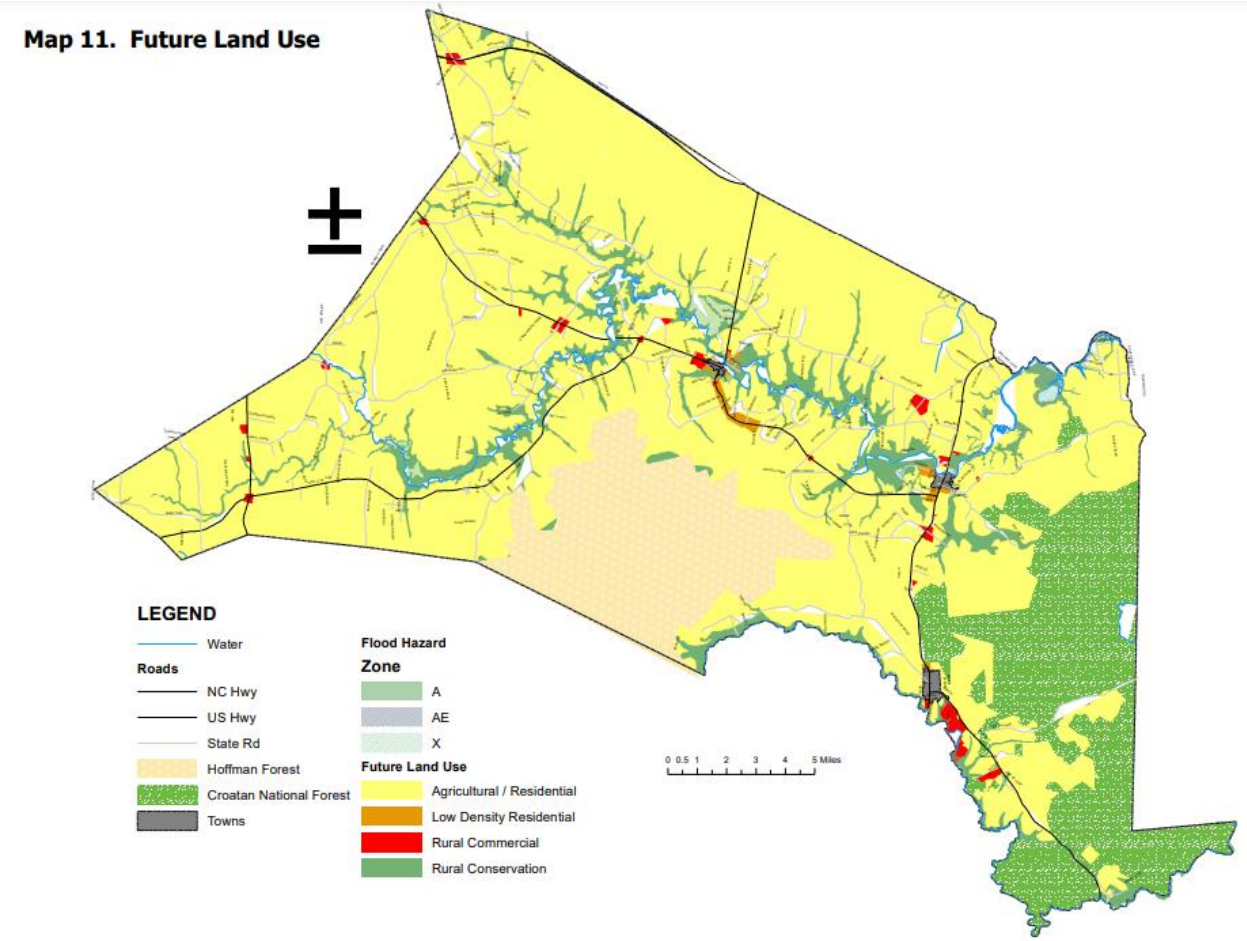


Source; Jones County Land Use Plan 2013

Jones County's Future Land Use Map is largely in keeping with existing land uses, as shown in Figure 3.7 and includes the following future land use categories:

- Agricultural/Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Rural Commercial
- Rural Conservation

Figure 3.7 – Jones County Future Land Use Map, 2013



Source: Jones County Land Use Plan 2013

Table 3.12 summarizes the developed and undeveloped parcels in Jones County.

Table 3.12 - Jones County Developed and Undeveloped Parcels Count

Jurisdiction	Developed Parcels*	Undeveloped Parcels	Total Parcels	% Developed
Jones County				
Maysville	484	127	611	79.2
Trenton	174	33	207	84.1
Pollocksville	189	51	240	78.8
Unincorporated Jones County	4,789	3,506	8,295	57.7
Total	**5,636**	**3,717**	**9,353**	**60.3**

Source: NC OneMap, Jones County GIS

*Parcel polygons data were filtered for Improved Value greater than $0 and these were considered developed. Parcels that intersect county address points are considered developed as well.

LENOIR COUNTY

Development throughout Lenoir County is very rural in nature and as with other regional municipal areas centers around the city/town corporate limits and extraterritorial jurisdictions. The City of Kinston is centrally located and serves as the County seat, as well as the hub of commercial activity of the County. Outside of the City of Kinston, development is extremely rural in nature except for several key commercial nodes and non-residential development associated with agricultural operations.

Lenoir County's Planning and Inspection Department provides guidance and direction in the adoption of policies and regulations to encourage orderly growth and development and long-range community development in Lenoir County. It oversees the county's zoning code, which establishes four zoning districts Agricultural/Rural, Residential, Commercial, and Industrial.

Table 3.13 summarizes the developed and undeveloped parcels in Lenoir County.

Table 3.13 – Lenoir County Developed and Undeveloped Parcels Count

Jurisdiction	Developed Parcels*	Undeveloped Parcels	Total Parcels	% Developed
Lenoir County				
Kinston	9,915	1,707	11,622	85.3%
Pink Hill	305	46	351	86.9%
La Grange	1,546	264	1,810	85.4%
Unincorporated Lenoir County	15,733	6,719	22,452	70.1%
Total	**27,499**	**8,736**	**36,235**	**75.9%**

Source: NC OneMap, Jones County GIS

*Parcel polygons data were filtered for Improved Value greater than $0 and these were considered developed. Parcels that intersect county address points are considered developed as well.

KINSTON

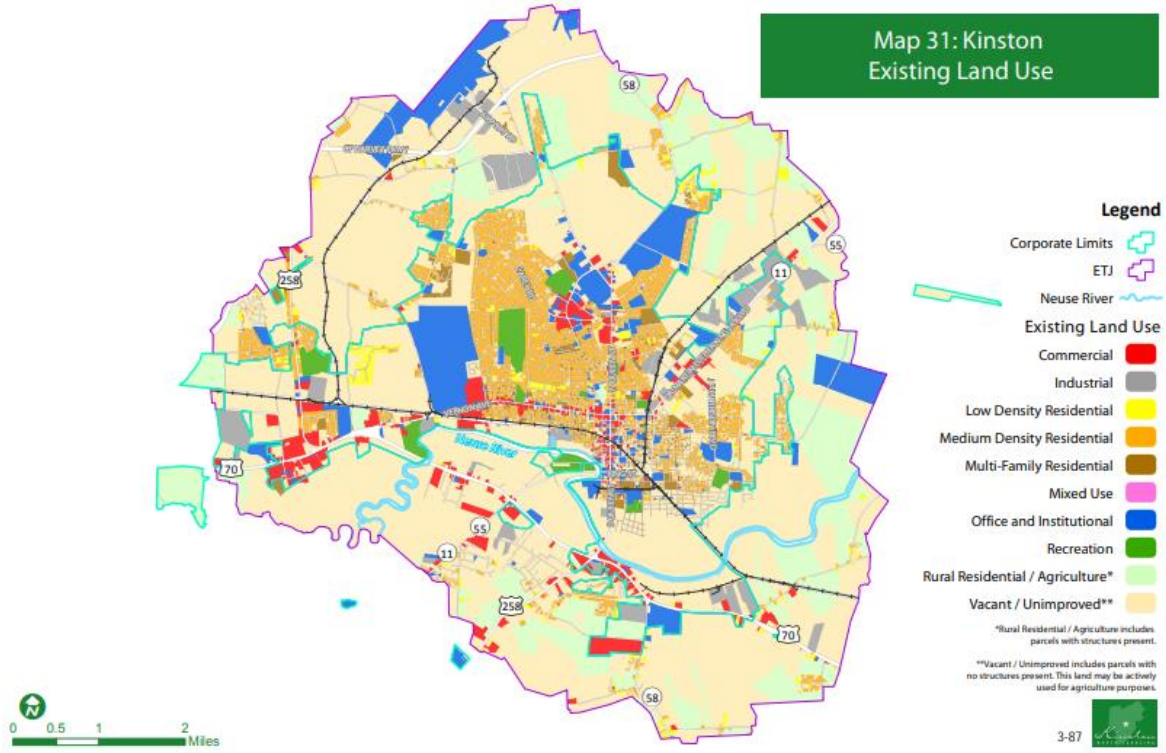
According to the Kinston Comprehensive Land Use Plan, passed in 2015, over half of the city's land is vacant or unimproved. Within the improved area, the majority of the intensive land use and development has generally occurred along Vernon Avenue, Queen Street, MLK Blvd/NC 11, and the Downtown area. Development and service-oriented land uses such as retail, office, and institutional uses have traditionally located along highly travelled vehicular corridors and activity centers such as downtown. A breakdown of existing land uses is shown in Figure 3.8. These exiting land uses are mapped in Figure 3.9, and future land uses are shown in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.8 – Kinston Existing Land Use, 2015

Existing Land Use Acreage: Categorized by Jurisdiction						
Land Use Category	Corporate Limits	% of Corporate Limit	ETJ	% of ETJ	Corporate Limit & ETJ	% of Total
Commercial	734.3	6.2%	194.2	1.1%	928.4	3.2%
Office and Institutional	1,065.6	9.0%	699.0	4.0%	1,764.7	6.0%
Industrial	407.1	3.5%	399.1	2.3%	806.1	2.8%
Multi-Family Residential	299.9	2.5%	32.1	0.2%	332.0	1.1%
Medium Density Residential	2,023.2	17.2%	361.8	2.1%	2,385.0	8.2%
Low Density Residential	213.5	1.8%	201.9	1.2%	415.4	1.4%
Rural Residential / Agriculture	540.2	4.6%	3,053.2	17.5%	3,593.3	12.3%
Mixed Use	2.5	0.02%	0.0	0.0%	2.5	0.0%
Recreation	365.4	3.1%	9.8	0.1%	375.2	1.3%
Vacant / Unimproved	4,698.0	39.9%	11,320.2	65.1%	16,018.2	54.9%
ROW	1,434.7	12.2%	1,127.1	6.5%	2,559.6	8.8%
Total	11,784.2	100%	17,398.4	100%	29,180.5	100%

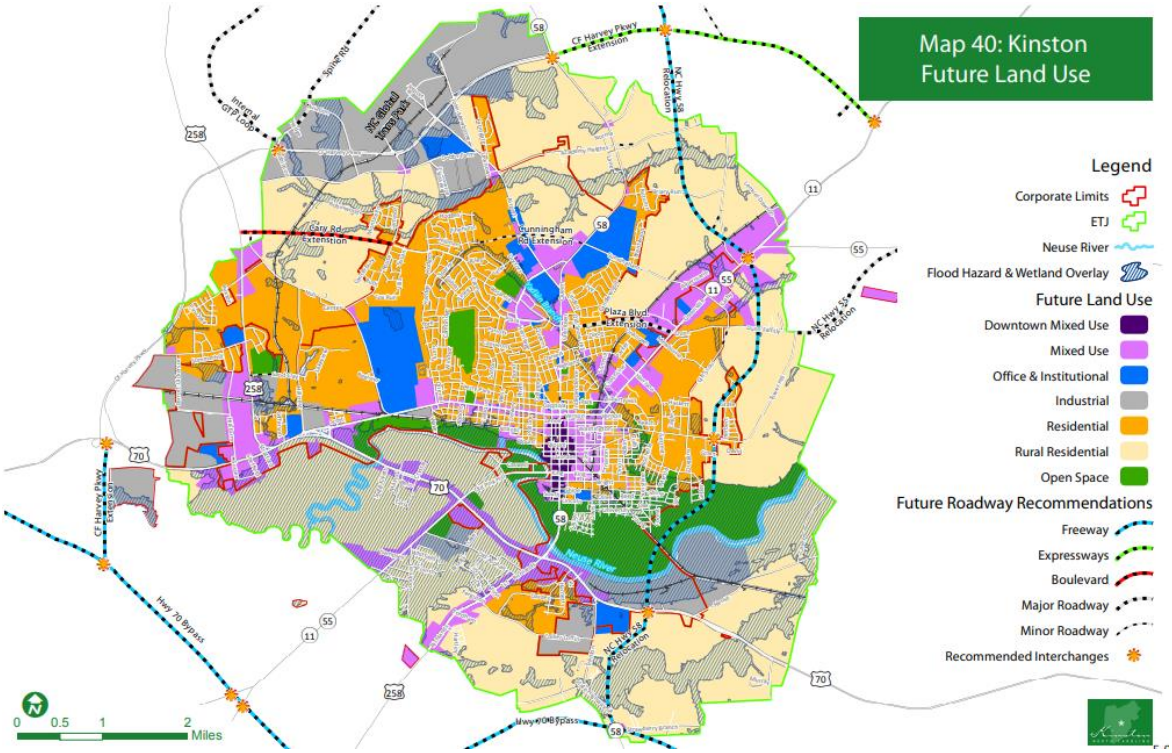
Source: Kinston Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2015

Figure 3.9 – Kinston Existing Land Use Map, 2015



Source: Kinston Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2015

Figure 3.10 – Kinston Future Land Use Map, 2015



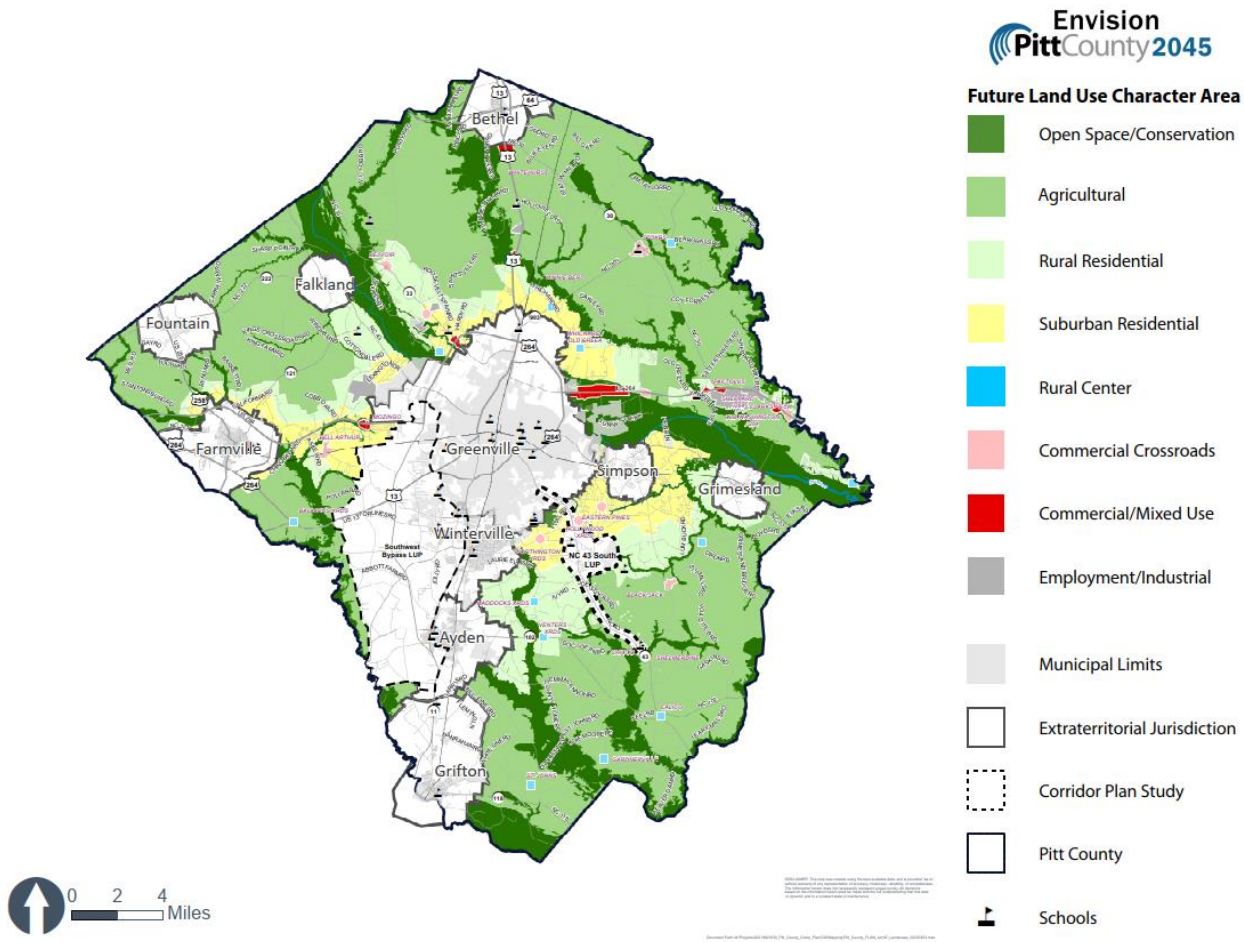
Source: Kinston Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2015

PITT COUNTY

Development throughout Pitt County has been extremely rapid over the last twenty to thirty years. The City of Greenville has consistently been named one of the fastest growing cities in the country, and development within and around the urbanized area reflects this fact. Pitt County is somewhat divided with regards to development pressure. Northern portions of the County generally remain more rural/agricultural in nature. Development within unincorporated portions of Pitt County is occurring along or south of US Highway 264 to the east and west of the City of Greenville.

The Pitt County Board of Commissioners adopted the county's most recent comprehensive plan, Envision Pitt County 2045, in March 2023. Major concerns and priorities addressed by the plan include managing growth, encouraging more investment north of the Tar River, protecting farmland, managing flooding, improving transportation infrastructure, and addressing lack of affordable housing. The comprehensive plan includes an updated future land use map for the county, shown in Figure 3.11.

Figure 3.11 – Pitt County Future Land Use Map, 2023



Source: Envision Pitt County 2045

Table 3.14 summarizes the developed and undeveloped parcels in Pitt County.

Table 3.14 – Pitt County Developed and Undeveloped Parcels Count

Jurisdiction	Developed Parcels*	Undeveloped Parcels	Total Parcels	% Developed
Pitt County				
Ayden	2,272	371	2,643	86.0
Falkland	54	13	67	80.6
Fountain	244	98	342	71.3
Grifton	1,018	310	1,328	76.7
Simpson	232	81	313	74.1
Bethel	772	273	1,045	73.9
Farmville	2,315	355	2,670	86.7
Greeneville	27,083	2,680	29,763	91.0
Grimesland	237	123	360	65.8
Winterville	4,067	128	4,195	96.9
Unincorporated Pitt County	28,478	8,162	36,640	77.7
Total	**66,772**	**12,594**	**79,366**	**84.1**

Source: NC OneMap, Pitt County GIS

*Parcel polygons data were filtered for Improved Value greater than $0 and these were considered developed. Parcels that intersect county address points are considered developed as well.

FARMVILLE

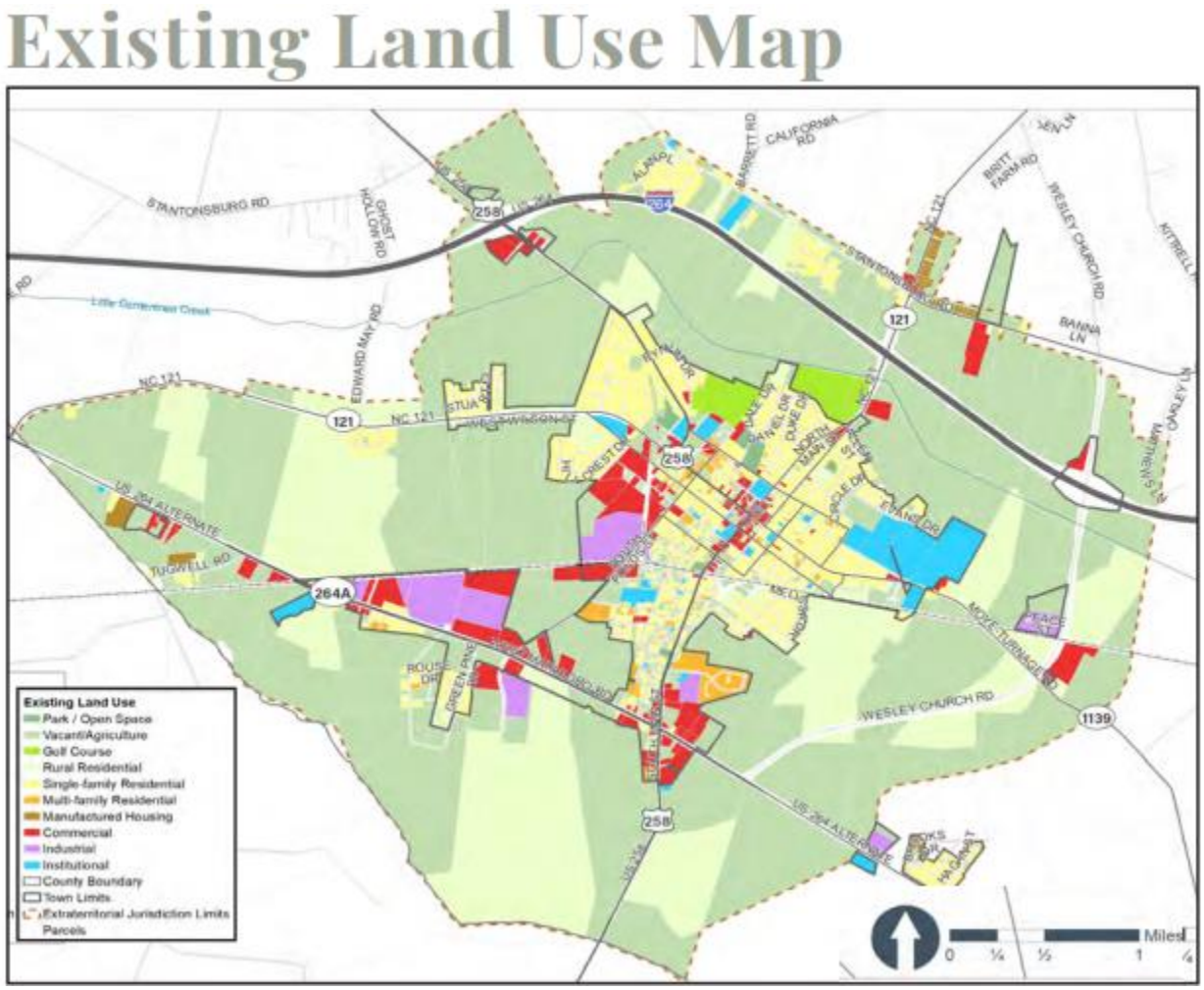
The town of Farmville passed their most recent comprehensive land use plan in 2022. The plan details Farmville's existing land use and finds that most of Farmville's land is vacant or agricultural. The most developed area in Farmville is its downtown, which is a traditional business center that blends commercial, institutional, and residential use. Within downtown, plan stakeholders identified opportunities for development along South Main Street, increase in upper-story residential, and maintaining downtown character as priorities for downtown development. Overall, community members would like for Farmville's land use to prioritize small-scale retail and restaurants, parks and recreation, and single-family homes. The comprehensive land use plan includes a future land use map that incorporates feedback from residents and stakeholders and describes the types of development that should be encouraged in different areas of Farmville. A breakdown of existing land uses is shown in Figure 3.12. These exiting land uses are mapped in Figure 3.13, and future land uses are shown in Figure 3.14.

Figure 3.12 – Farmville Existing Land Use, 2022

Land Use by Percent of Total Acreage		Acres	%
	Agricultural/Vacant	4784	61%
	Rural Residential	1508.75	19%
	Single-Family Residential	716.44	9%
	Commercial	304.47	2%
	Institutional	159.91	2%
	Industrial	150.54	2%
	Golf	78.62	1%
	Multi-Family Residential	70.13	1%
	Manufactured Housing	33.86	1%
	Park	19.72	.24%
	Total	8120.45	

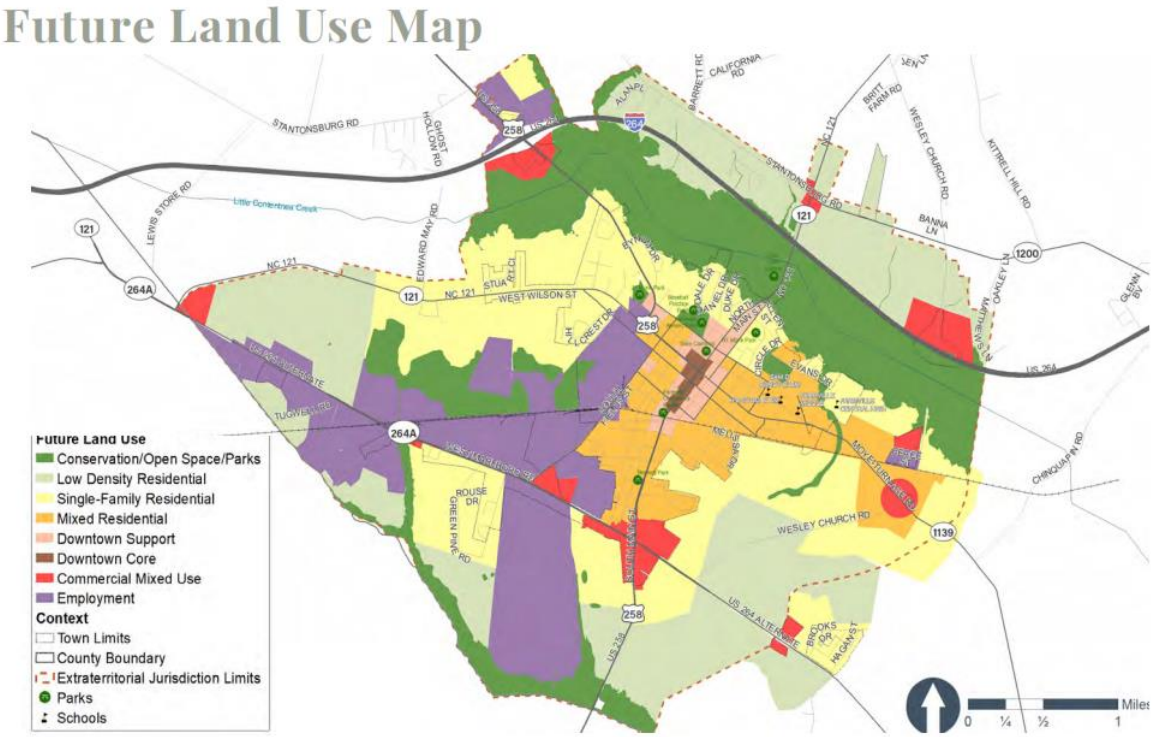
Source: Farmville Comprehensive Plan, 2022

Figure 3.13 – Farmville Existing Land Use Map, 2022



Source: Farmville Comprehensive Plan, 2022

Figure 3.14 – Farmville Future Land Use Map, 2022



Source: Farmville Comprehensive Plan, 2022

GREENVILLE

According to Greenville's 2016 comprehensive plan, Horizons 2026, over half the land in Greenville and its extraterritorial jurisdiction is vacant. Most of its developed land is residential, predominately single-family homes; however, denser residential patters occur near Uptown, and several multifamily developments are in the southern part of the city near commercial developments. A breakdown of existing land use found in Horizons 2026 is shown in Figure 3.15. A map of existing land uses is shown in Figure 3.16.

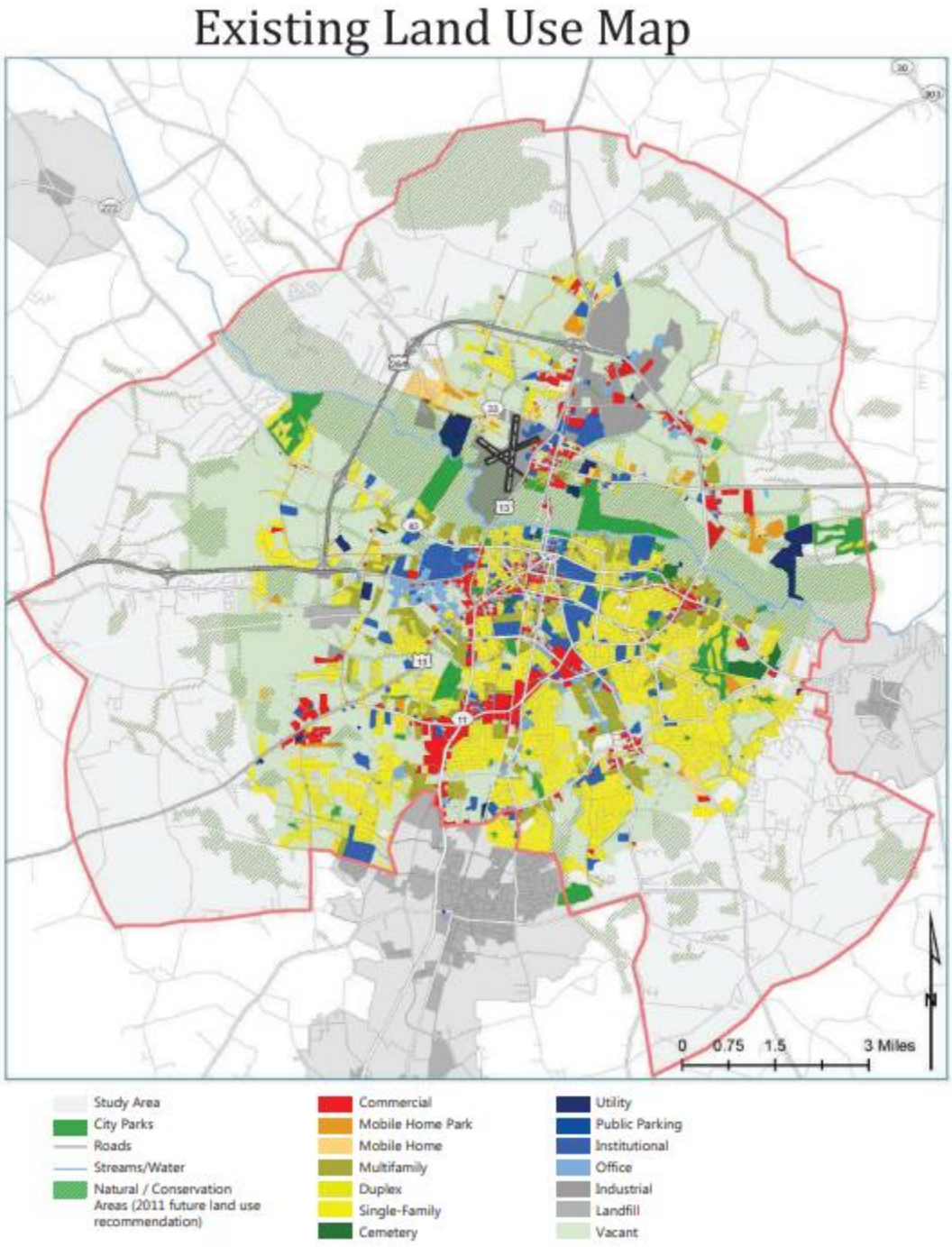
Figure 3.15 – Existing Land Use in Greenville

Existing Land Use in Greenville ETJ (2015)

Use	*Acres*	*% of land*
Residential		**25.0%**
Single-Family	7,082.6	16.9%
Duplex	475.5	1.1%
Mobile Home	844.1	2.0%
Multifamily	2,105.0	5.0%
Non-residential		**15.3%**
Commercial	1,980.3	4.7%
Office	643.8	1.5%
Industrial	1,913.2	4.6%
Institutional	1,900.6	4.5%
Other		**6.0%**
Utility	503.6	1.2%
Landfill	171.4	0.4%
Public Parking	25.9	0.1%
Cemetery	175.3	0.4%
Recreation	1,627.0	3.9%
Vacant	22,373.1	**53.3%**
	41,821.3	

Source: Horizons 2026

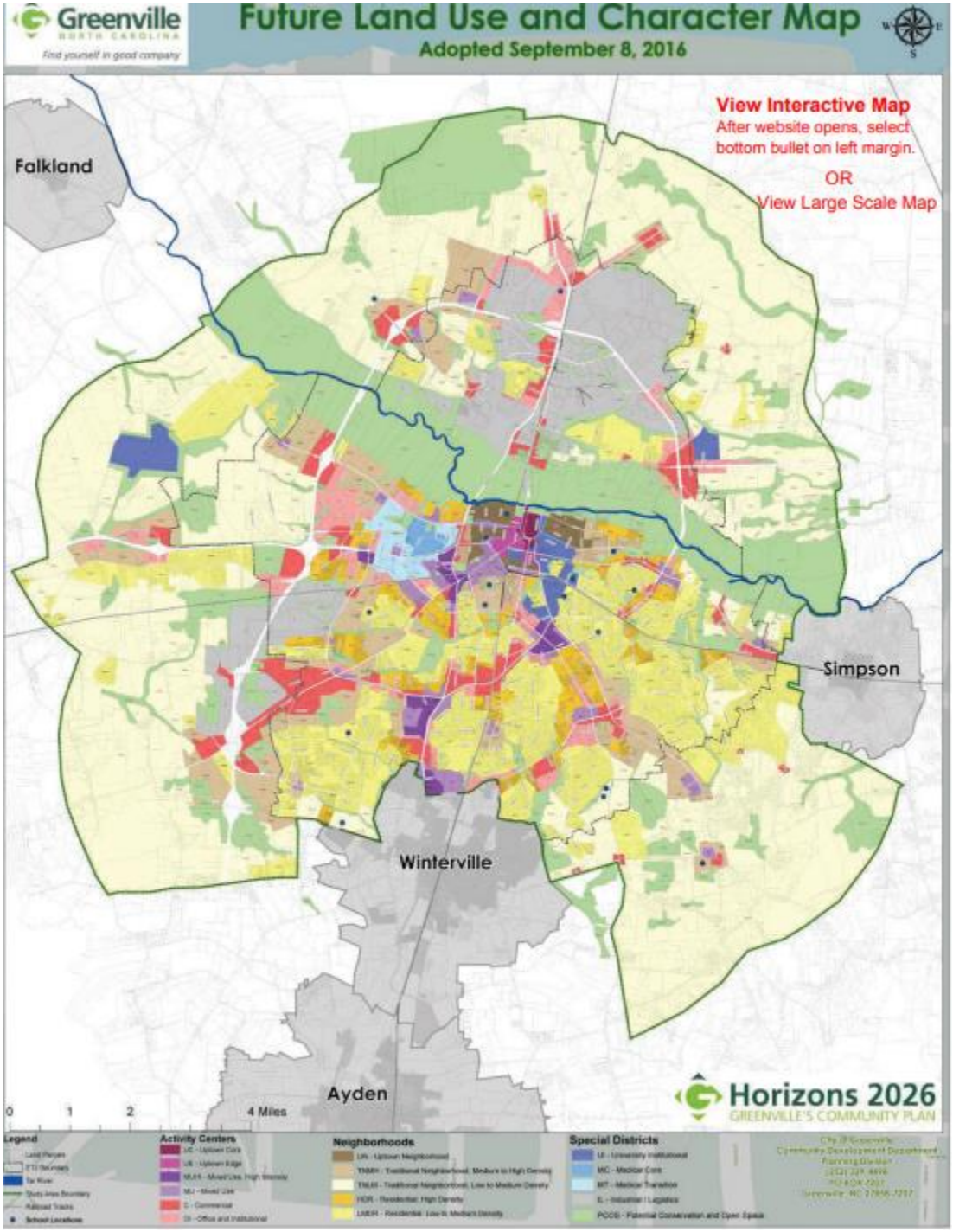
Figure 3.16 – Greenville Existing Land Use Map, 2016



Source: Horizons 2026

Through its future land use map, shown in Figure 3.17, the city encourages development of underutilized land within its existing urban footprint, a mix of uses, connectivity for multiple modes of travel, and complete neighborhoods.

Figure 3.17 – Greenville Future Land Use Map, 2016



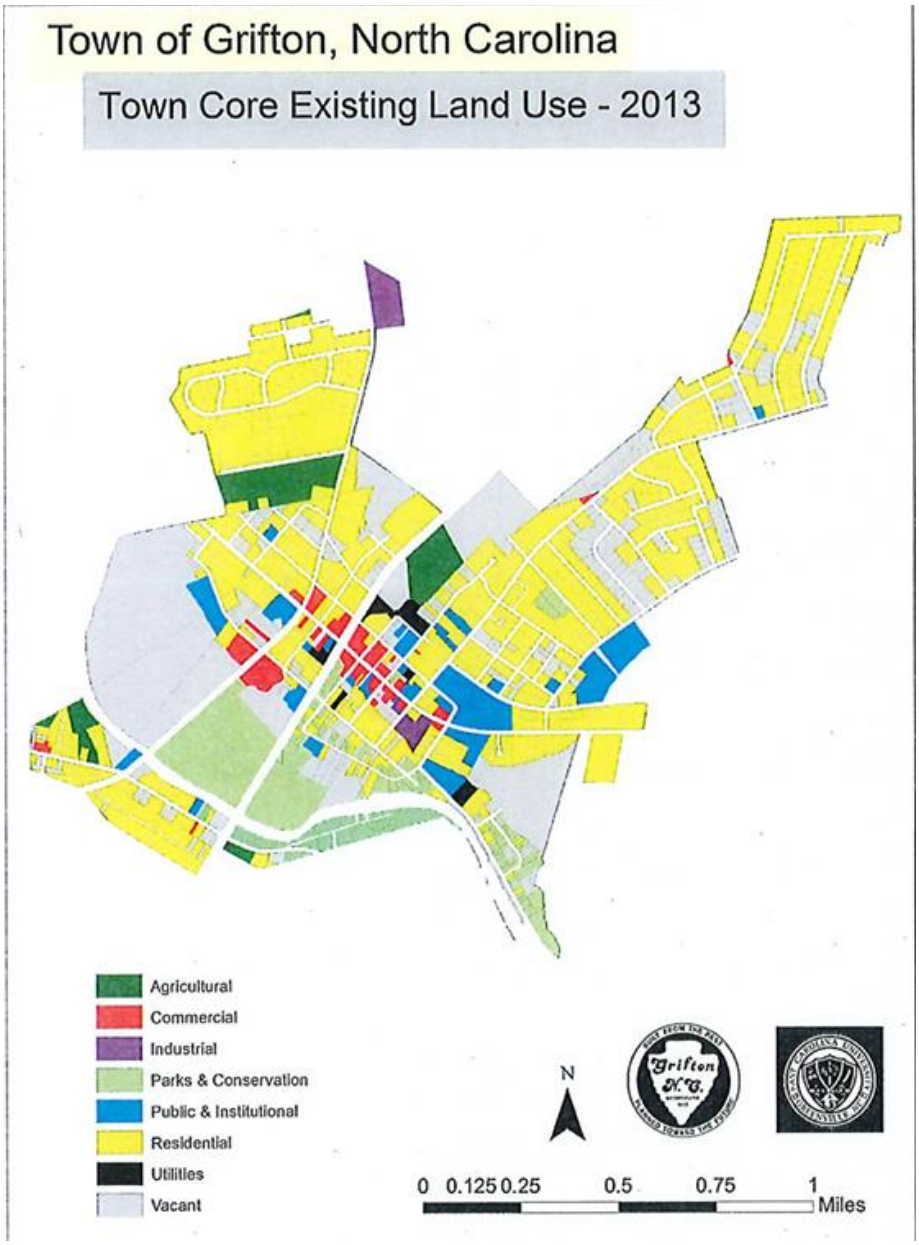
Source: Horizons 2026

GRIFTON

While Grifton's town limits are quite small – approximately 1.97 square miles –its extraterritorial jurisdiction, area that it has zoning jurisdiction over covers more than 15 miles. Grifton's 2013 comprehensive plan details its existing land uses – including its town limits and ETJ – and proposes

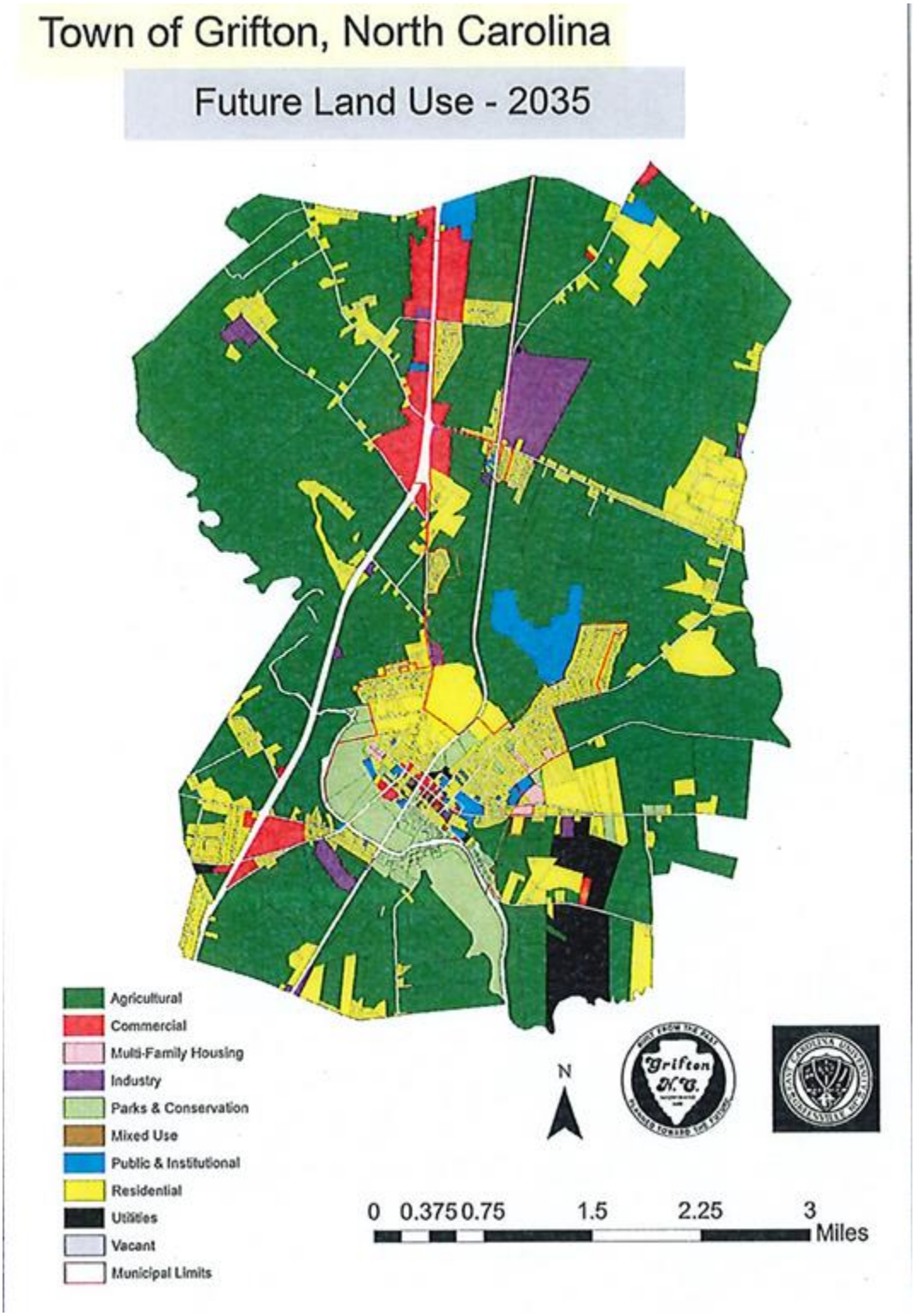
future land uses. The future land use plan proposes new residential neighborhoods, extension of highway commercial development, and infill development in the central business district. Both maps are included below.

Figure 3.18 – Grifton Existing Land Use Map, 2013



Source: Grifton Comprehensive Plan, 2013

Figure 3.19 – Grifton Future Land Use Map, 2013

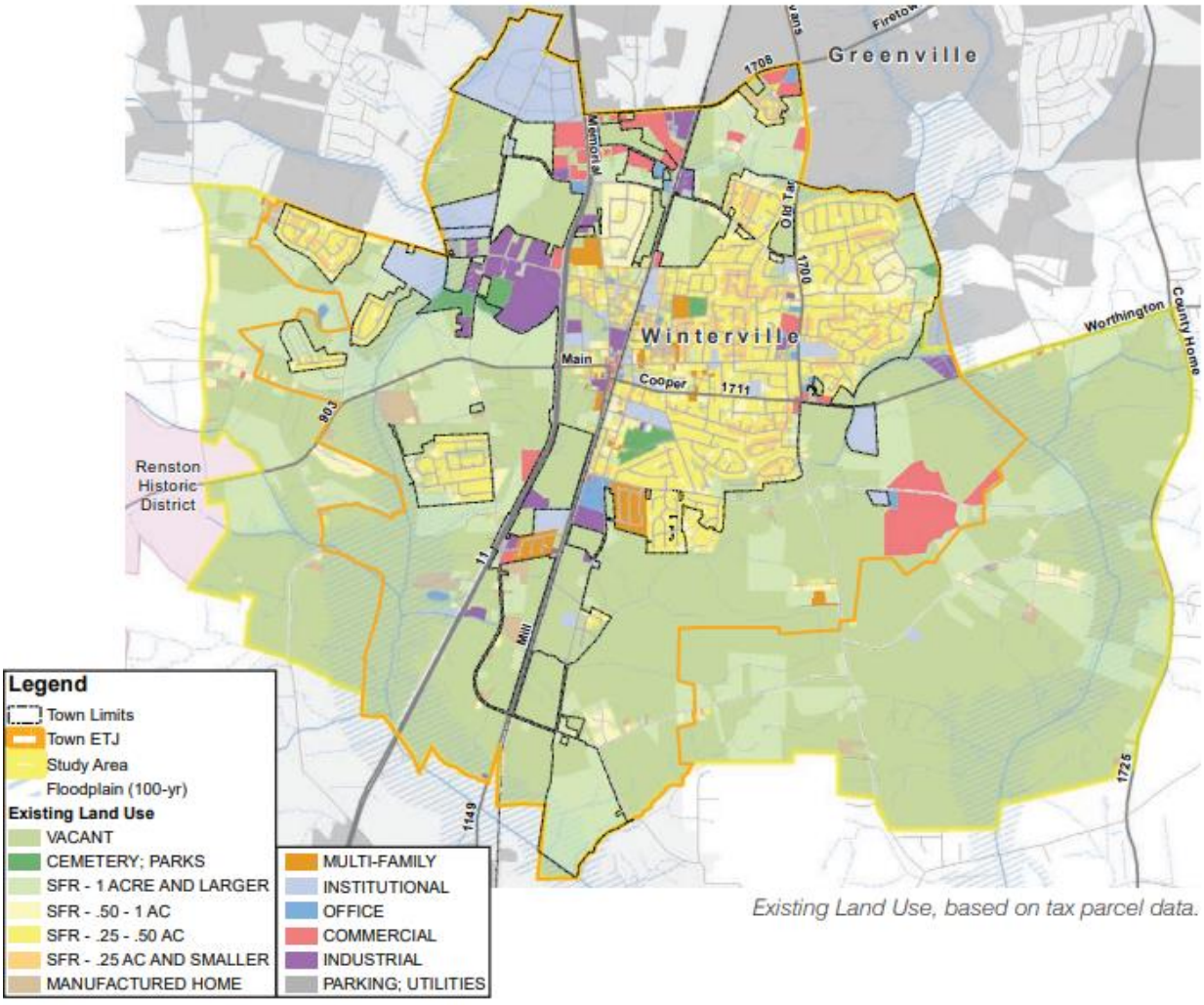


Source: Grifton Comprehensive Plan, 2013

WINTERVILLE

Historically, Winterville's most intense land uses were clustered around the railroad and depot, which were the economic center of town. Over time, NC 11 became an important connection to Greenville, commercial and retail development sought customers traveling the highway, and residential growth spread outward to support the increased demand for housing. Land uses have started to shift in recent years due to a new bypass, the community college in Winterville, and the hospital in Greenville. Winterville's 2019 comprehensive map provides existing and future lands, shown in Figure 3.20 and Figure 3.21, respectively.

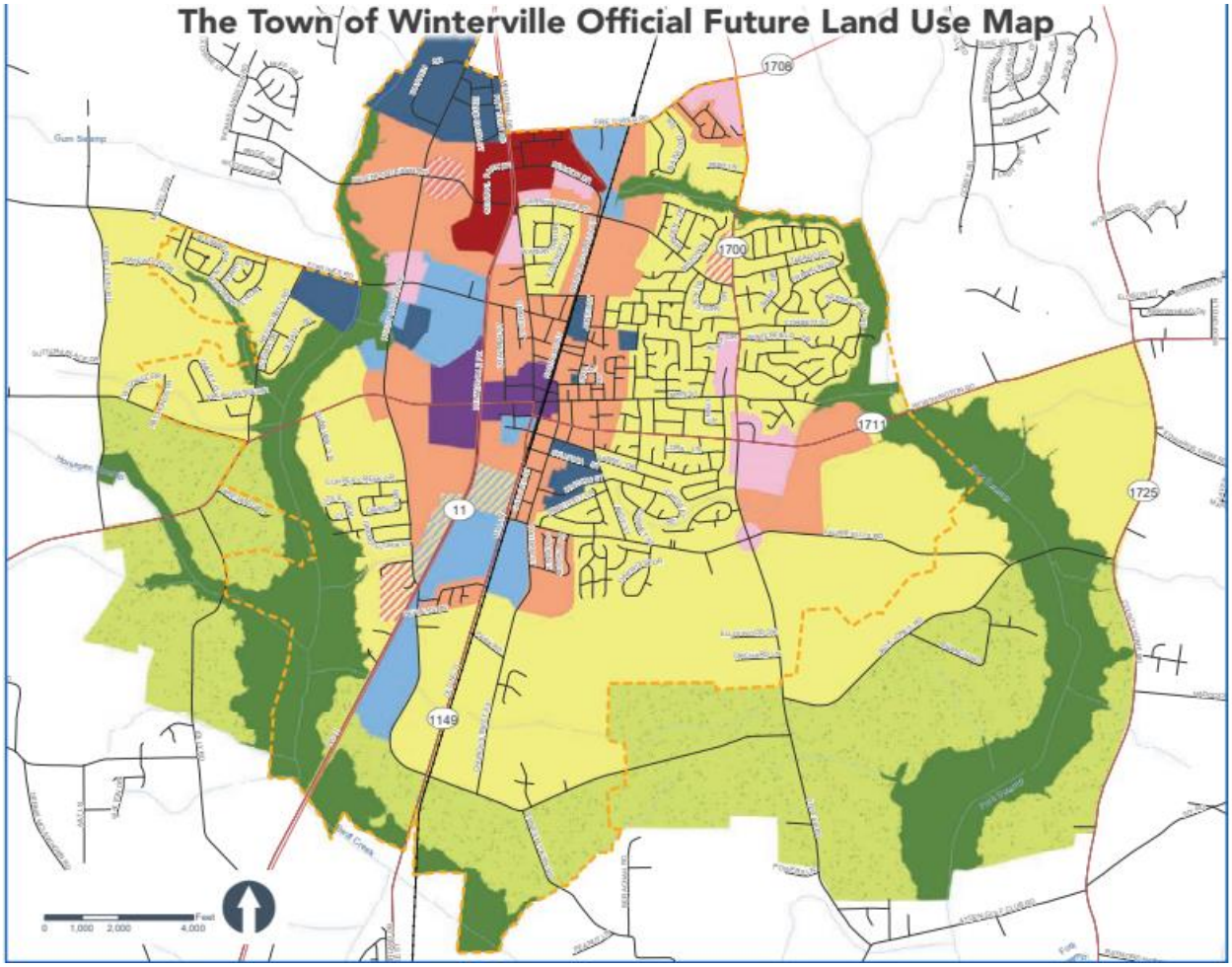
Figure 3.20 – Winterville Existing Land Use, 2019



Existing Land Use, based on tax parcel data.

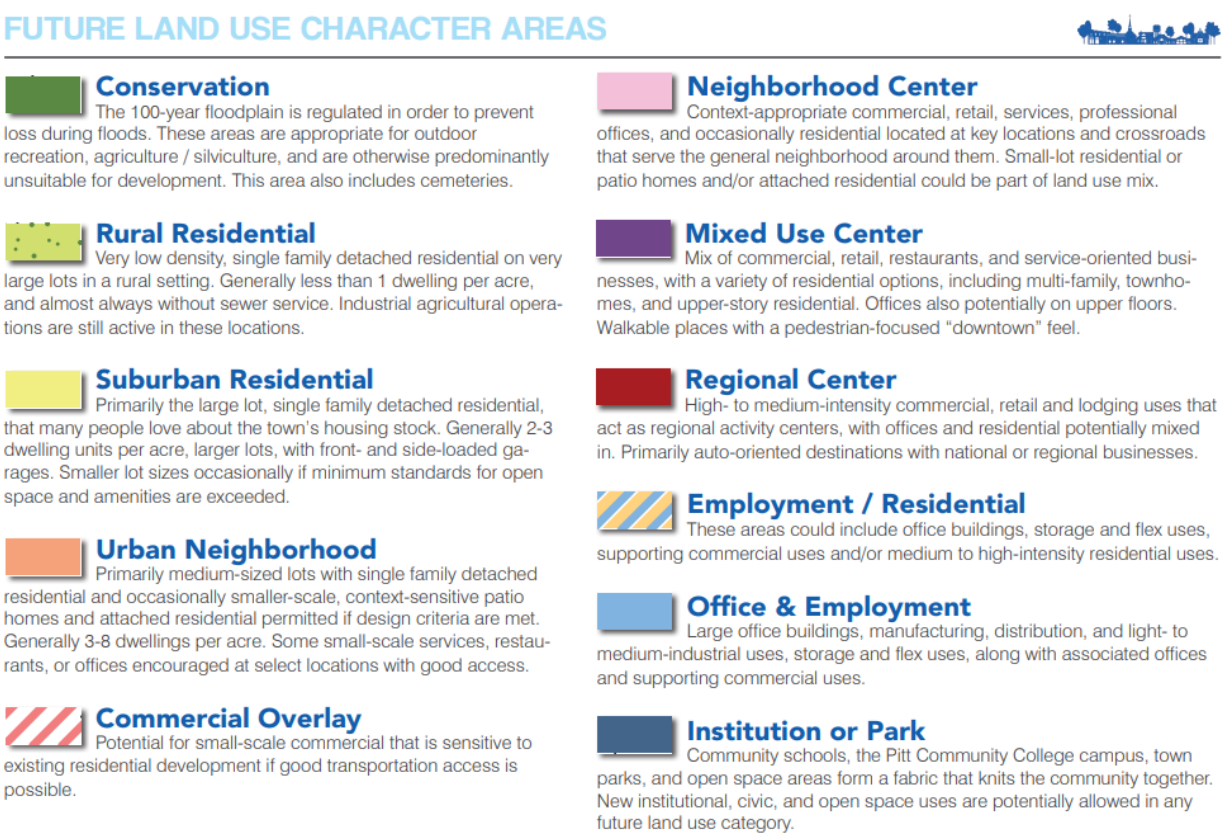
Source: Town of Winterville Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Figure 3.21 – Winterville Future Land Use Map, 2019



Source: Town of Winterville Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Figure 3.22 – Winterville Future Land Use Map Key



Source: Town of Winterville Comprehensive Land Use Plan

WAYNE COUNTY

Development pressure within unincorporated Wayne County is generally occurring as an outgrowth of the City of Goldsboro. This growth is predominantly occurring along the US Highway 70 corridor running east and west from the City of Goldsboro, as well as along US Highway 117 toward Mount Olive.

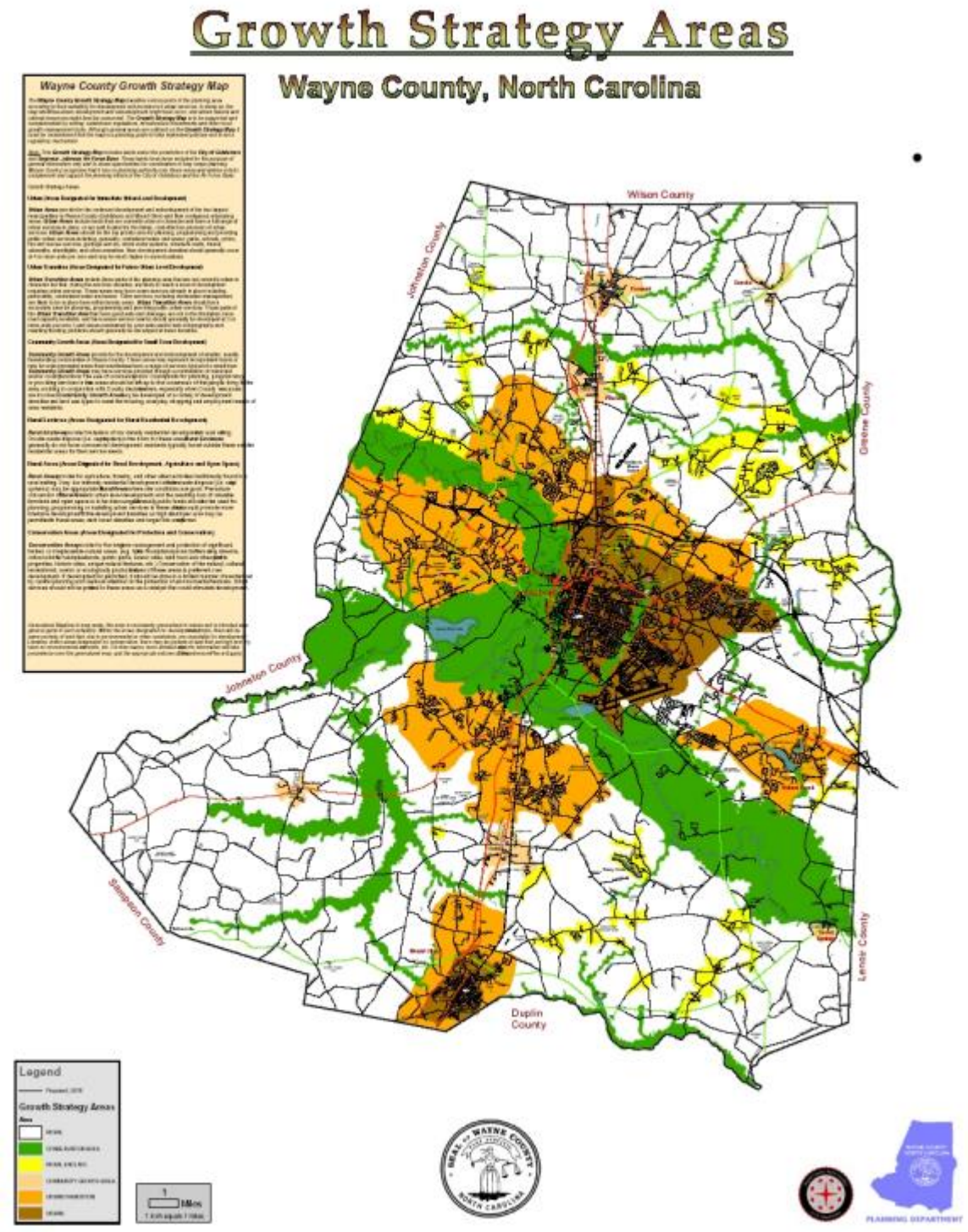
Although infill and redevelopment are occurring with the City of Goldsboro, the city's predominant growth pattern has been towards its periphery. The city, in recent years, has experienced a rapid expansion of growth within the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction. This trend is expected to continue; however, redevelopment of the City's downtown core has started to increase. The Village of Walnut Creek is growing, although this development is limited to single-family residential homes.

The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the Wayne County Board of Commissioners in August 2009. The plan defines six future land use districts:

- Urban Areas
- Urban Transition Areas
- Community Growth Areas
- Rural Enclaves
- Rural Areas
- Conservation Areas

The County's growth strategy, found in its comprehensive plan, is shown in Figure 3.23.

Figure 3.23 – Wayne County Growth Strategy Areas



Source: The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, 2009

Table 3.15 summarizes the developed and undeveloped parcels in Wayne County.

Table 3.15– Wayne County Developed and Undeveloped Parcels Count

Jurisdiction	Developed Parcels*	Undeveloped Parcels	Total Parcels	% Developed
Wayne County				
Eureka	153	38	191	80.1
Goldsboro	12,900	2,802	15,702	82.2
Pikeville	361	88	449	80.4
Walnut Creek	508	139	647	78.5
Fremont	798	202	1,000	79.8
Mount Olive	2,015	732	2,747	73.4
Seven Springs	107	29	136	78.7
Unincorporated Wayne County	35,910	12,737	48,647	73.8
Total	**52,752**	**16,767**	**69,519**	**75.9**

Source: NC OneMap, Wayne County GIS

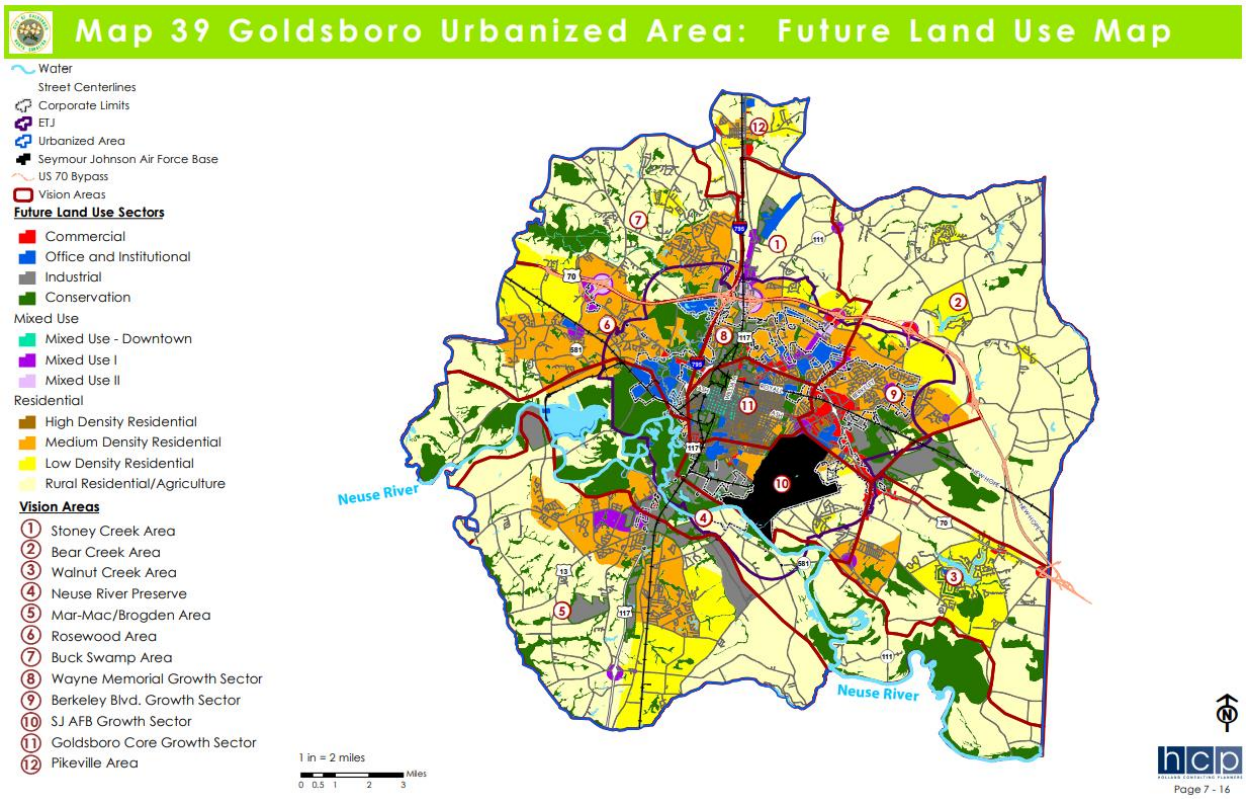
*Parcel polygons data were filtered for Improved Value greater than $0 and these were considered developed. Parcels that intersect county address points are considered developed as well.

GOLDSBORO

The Envision 35 Plan was adopted by the City of Goldsboro City Council in May 2013. The plan defines thirteen future land use districts including:

- Commercial
- Office and Institutional
- Industry
- Military
- Mixed Use – Downtown
- Mixed Use 1
- Mixed Use II
- High Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Rural Residential/Agriculture
- Conservation
- Right-of-Way

Figure 3.24 – Goldsboro Future Land Use Map,2013



Source: City of Goldsboro Comprehensive Plan

WALNUT CREEK

The Village of Walnut Creek falls under the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan. The Village relies on the planning guidance provided through that document. Refer to the Wayne County plan narrative outlined above.

3.7 EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

Greenville and Pitt County are the center of economic development in the Neuse Region. Greenville is home to key regional economic drivers and prominent employers including East Carolina University, Vidant Medical Center, and advanced manufacturing clusters. Health care and manufacturing are top employers in Greenville and Pitt County as well as the surrounding Neuse Region.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

Per the 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median household income at the county level for the Neuse Region ranges from $44,795 in Lenoir County to $58,851 in Pitt County. The highest-income jurisdiction is Walnut Creek at $145,417 and the lowest-income jurisdiction is Snow Hill at $41,125.

Table 3.16 shows employment statistics for participating jurisdictions. Table 3.17 shows occupation statistics for all participating jurisdictions.

Table 3.16 – Employment Statistics for Neuse Region, 2019-2023

Jurisdiction	Population in Labor Force	Unemployment Rate (%)	Median Household Income
Greene County	**8559**	**5.6%**	**$50,904**
Hookerton	220	24.3%	$43,000
Snow Hill	816	7.2%	$41,125
Walstonburg	--	--	--
Jones County	**4038**	**4.1%**	**$55,659**
Maysville	351	3.4%	$57,969
Pollocksville	--	--	--
Trenton	117	2.6%	$36,667
Lenoir County	**24,548**	**7.2%**	**$44,795**
Kinston	7838	13.2%	$35,250
La Grange	1,182	8.9%	$49,475
Pink Hill	241	1.7%	$42,670
Pitt County	**88,255**	**7.6%**	**$58,851**
Ayden	--	--	---
Bethel	731	8.3%	$51,489
Falkland	109	0.0%	$93,542
Farmville	1,918	1.0%	$50,870
Fountain	124	25.0%	-
Greenville	47,448	9.0%	$50,564
Grifton	1,414	16.0%	$36,664
Grimesland	168	16.1%	$35,417
Simpson	179	8.4%	$47,321
Winterville	5,867	4.5%	$82,783
Wayne County	**56,446**	**5.4%**	**$58,082**
Eureka	93	5.4%	$57,917
Fremont	376	0.0%	$41,477
Goldsboro	15,439	7.4%	$47,005
Mount Olive	1,956	9.0%	$45,869
Pikeville	440	0.0%	$61,071
Seven Springs	3	0.0%	---
Walnut Creek	716	2.3%	$145,417

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

Table 3.17 – Percent of Employed Population by Occupation for Neuse Region, 2023

Industry	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne	Region
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6.1%	4.4%	3.5%	0.9%	2.6%	2.1%
Construction	9.7%	7.4%	9.1%	5.6%	5.7%	6.4%
Manufacturing	14.8%	11.6%	15.4%	10.0%	14.3%	12.3%
Wholesale trade	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%
Retail trade	11.6%	11.3%	9.8%	10.8%	13.6%	11.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.0%	6.7%	4.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%
Information	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%

Industry	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne	Region
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1.8%	1.4%	3.7%	5.6%	4.4%	4.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	5.9%	7.0%	4.8%	7.9%	8.0%	7.4%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.4%	26.2%	29.1%	31.7%	23.2%	28.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	8.2%	4.6%	7.1%	11.3%	8.6%	9.6%
Other services, except public administration	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	3.7%	4.7%	4.2%
Public administration	6.5%	12.4%	5.7%	3.7%	6.0%	5.0%

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

Across the region, major industry sectors in 2023 included retail trade (11.6%), Manufacturing (12.3%), and educational services, and health care and social assistance (28.2%).

Table 3.18 summarizes the major employers in the Neuse Region from AccessNC as of the 3rd quarter of 2024.

Table 3.18 – Major Employers, Neuse Region

Employer	Sector	Employment Range
Greene County		
NC Department of Adult Corrections	Public Administration	500-999
Greene County Public Schools	Educational Services	250-499
County Of Greene	Public Administration	250-499
H & T Transit, LLC	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	100-249
Jones County		
Jones County Board of Education Att	Educational Services	100-249
County Of Jones	Public Administration	100-249
Lenoir County		
Sanderson Farms Inc	Manufacturing	1000+
Lenoir County Schools	Educational Services	1000+
State Of Nc Dept Of Health & Human	Health Care and Social Assistance	1000+
Lenoir Memorial Hospital Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance	500-999
Smithfield Foods Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Spirit Aerosystems Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Exclusive Jets LLC	Transportation and Warehousing	500-999
Mastervrand Cabinets Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
West Pharmaceutical Services Inc	Manufacturing	500-999
Lenoir County	Public Administration	500-999
Crown Equipment Corporation	Manufacturing	250-499
Electrolux Home Products Inc	Manufacturing	250-499
Rha Health Services LLC	Health Care and Social Assistance	250-499
City Of Kinston	Public Administration	250-499

Employer	Sector	Employment Range
Associated Materials LLC Ultracraft	Manufacturing	250-499
Lenoir Community College	Educational Services	250-499
Wal-Mart Associates Inc	Retail Trade	250-499
Principle Long Term Care Inc	Management of Companies and Enterprises	250-499
Pactiv LLC	Manufacturing	250-499
Food Lion	Retail Trade	100-249
Personnel Outsource Solutions Inc	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	100-249
Universal Protection Service LLC	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	100-249
Tands Inc	Accommodation and Food Services	100-249
Affordable Care LLC	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	100-249
Pitt County		
Pitt County Memorial Hospital	Health Care and Social Assistance	1000+
East Carolina University	Educational Services	1000+
Pitt County Board of Education	Educational Services	1000+
Patheon Manufacturing Services LLC	Manufacturing	1000+
Hyster-Yale Group Inc	Manufacturing	1000+
Wal-Mart Associates Inc	Retail Trade	1000+
Pitt County Government	Public Administration	1000+
City Of Greenville	Public Administration	500-999
Pitt Community College	Educational Services	500-999
Vidant Health Vidant Medical Group	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	500-999
Food Lion	Retail Trade	500-999
Physicians East Pa	Health Care and Social Assistance	500-999
Ciox Health LLC	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	500-999
Trillium Health Resources	Health Care and Social Assistance	500-999
Greenville Utilities Commission	Utilities	500-999
The Roberts Company Inc	Construction	500-999
Catalent Pharma Solutions	Manufacturing	250-499
Aramark Food and Support Services G	Accommodation and Food Services	250-499
Executive Personnel Group LLC	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	250-499
Denso Manufacturing North Carolina	Manufacturing	250-499
Avient Corporation	Manufacturing	250-499

Employer	Sector	Employment Range
East Carolina Anesthesia Associates	Health Care and Social Assistance	250-499
Amgen Inc	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	250-499
Veterans Administration Va Ro318	Health Care and Social Assistance	250-499
Grady-White Boats Inc	Manufacturing	250-499
Wayne County		
Wayne County Public Schools	Educational Services	1000+
Wayne Memorial Hospital Inc	Health Care and Social Assistance	1000+
State Of Nc Dept Of Health & Human	Health Care and Social Assistance	1000+
Mount Olive Pickle Company Inc	Manufacturing	1000+
Wal-Mart Associates Inc	Retail Trade	1000+
Case Farms Processing Inc	Manufacturing	1000+
County Of Wayne	Public Administration	500-999
Defense Ex Army Navy & Air Force	Public Administration	500-999
Georgia-Pacific LLC	Manufacturing	500-999
City Of Goldsboro	Public Administration	500-999
Cheney Brothers Inc	Transportation and Warehousing	500-999
Blitz Canvassing LLC	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	250-499
Wayne Community College	Educational Services	250-499
T A Loving Company (A Corp)	Construction	250-499
Prolec-Ge Waukesha Inc	Manufacturing	250-499
Ap Emissions Technologies LLC	Manufacturing	250-499
Food Lion	Retail Trade	250-499
Select Genetics LLC	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	250-499
Gruma Corporation	Manufacturing	250-499
University Of Mount Olive Inc	Educational Services	250-499
Franklin Baking Company LLC	Manufacturing	250-499
Keystone Management Co Inc	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	250-499
Deacon Jones Auto Group LLC	Retail Trade	250-499
Nc Department of Adult Corrections	Public Administration	250-499
Building Materials Manufacturing Co	Manufacturing	250-499

Source: ACCESSNC Employer Profile

3.8 SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

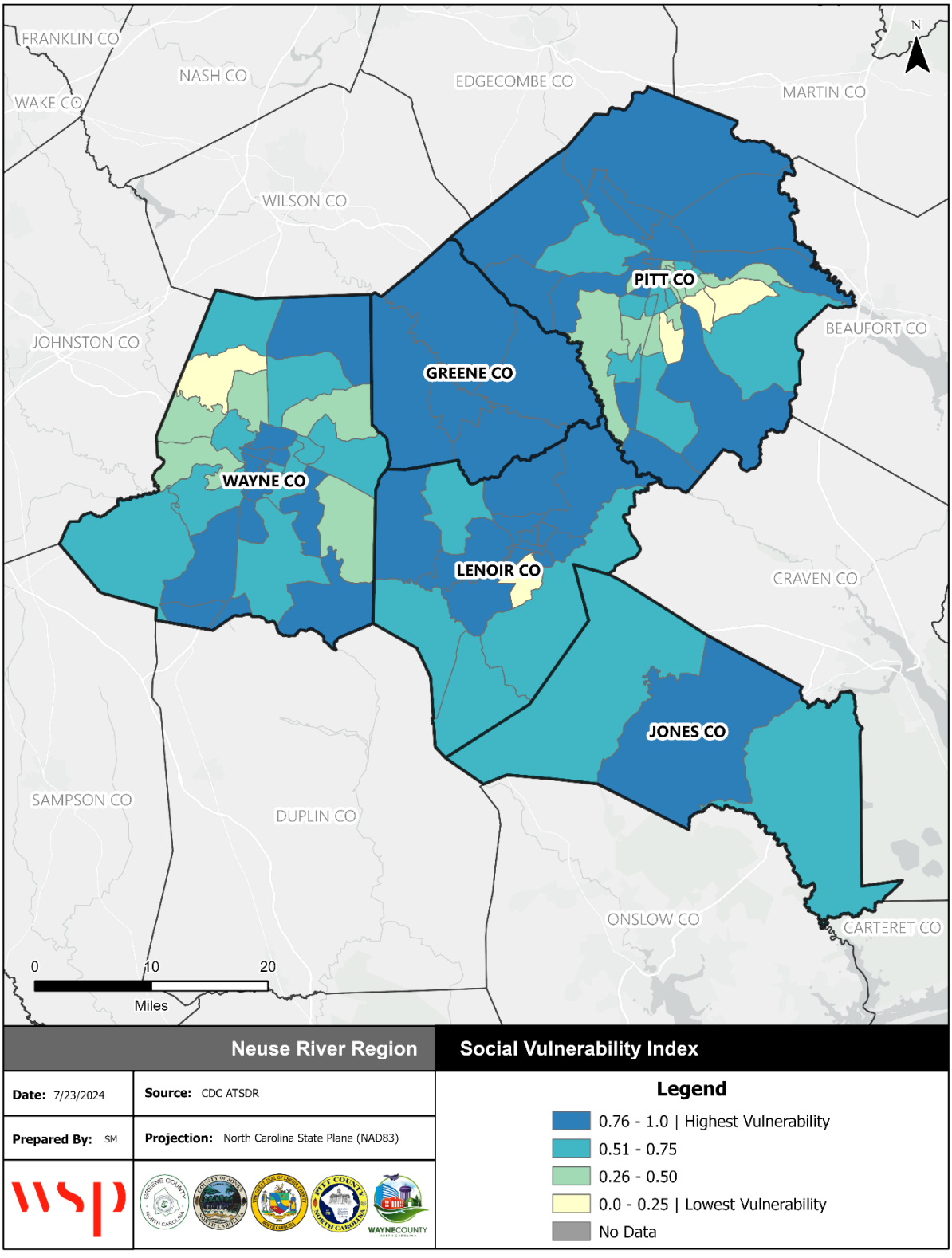
Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. That is to say that even if different groups share similar 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).

Each county in the region has at least one census tract with the highest level of social vulnerability. All of Greene County is considered highly vulnerable as well as significant portions of Wayne, Pitt, and Lenoir counties. Pitt, Lenoir, and Wayne counties do contain areas of little to no vulnerability as well. Figure 3.25 displays CDC SVI data for the Neuse Region by Census tract.

Figure 3.25 – Social Vulnerability Index by Census Tract, 2023



4 RISK ASSESSMENT

Requirement §201.6(c)(2): [The plan shall include] A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.
Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type…of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the…location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

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

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process for the development of the Neuse River 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 Neuse River 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 region 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** describes how the risk and vulnerability assessment was conducted and presented.
- **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 lists of hazards identified in the 2020 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan. This review of hazards is 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. Where appropriate, 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 Neuse River Regional HMP?
Dam Failure	Yes	Yes
Drought	Yes	Yes
Earthquake	Yes	Yes
Extreme Heat	Yes	Yes
Flood	Yes	Yes
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Yes	Yes
Severe Weather (Thunderstorm Wind, Lightning, Hail)	Yes, with Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Yes
Severe Winter Storm	Yes	Yes
Tornado	Yes, with Tornadoes/Thunderstorms	Yes
Wildfire	Yes	Yes
Geological Hazards (Landslide and Sinkholes)	Yes	No
Infectious Disease	Yes	No
Hazardous Materials Incident	Yes	No
Radiological Emergency	Yes	No
Terrorism	Yes	No
Cyber Threat	Yes	No
Electromagnetic Pulse	Yes	No

Hazard	Included in 2023 State HMP?	Included in 2020 Neuse River Regional HMP?
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 Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2020 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation 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.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which contains an archive by county of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. The database also provides a partial record of other significant meteorological events, such as record maximum or minimum temperatures or precipitation that occurs in connection with another event. The database contains records of tornado events since 1950, thunderstorm wind and hail events since 1955, and all other tracked event types since 1996. NCEI receives storm data from the National Weather Service (NWS), which receives their information from a variety of sources, which include but are 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. Due to its reliance on reporting from a variety of sources, the accuracy of NCEI data can be limited. It is not a comprehensive database of all storm and weather events that have occurred. However, it still provides a good starting point for assessing the occurrence of various hazard events in the planning area.

The NCEI database contains 1,585 records of severe weather events that occurred in Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties in the 25-year period from 1998 through 2023. Table 4.2 summarizes these events.

Table 4.2 – NCEI Severe Weather Reports for Neuse River Region Counties, Jan 1998 – Dec 2023

Type	# of Events	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Deaths	Injuries
Cold/Wind Chill	4	$0	$0	0	0
Drought	21	$0	$0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	$0	$0	0	0
Excessive Heat	4	$0	$0	0	0
Flash Flood	148	$810,000	$6,100,000	3	0
Flood	35	$141,730,000	$55,000,000	8	0
Frost/Freeze	4	$0	$0	0	0
Hail	387	$660,000	$1,405,000	0	0
Heat	3	$0	$0	3	0
Heavy Rain	25	$90,000	$0	0	0
Heavy Snow	21	$0	$0	0	0
High Wind	18	$1,726,000	$0	0	0
Hurricane	28	$368,116,000	$287,650,000	7	0
Ice Storm	6	$0	$0	0	0
Lightning	14	$579,000	$0	1	1
Strong Wind	21	$1,035,000	$5,000	0	0
Thunderstorm Wind	614	$2,808,000	$1,306,000	1	10
Tornado	71	$37,171,000	$175,000	0	51
Tropical Storm	40	$118,250,000	$100,500,000	3	1

Type	# of Events	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Deaths	Injuries
Wildfire	0	$0	$0	0	0
Winter Storm	82	$0	$0	0	6
Winter Weather	39	$10,000	$0	0	0
Total	**1,585**	**$672,985,000**	**$452,141,000**	**26**	**69**

Source: National Center for Environmental Information Events Database, accessed October 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 Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties to identify significant hazards. Two types of disaster declarations are provided in the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988: emergency declarations and major disaster declarations. If a disaster is so severe that both the local and state government capacities are exceeded, a federal emergency or disaster declaration allows for the provision of federal assistance.

- Emergency declarations: When federal assistance is needed, the President of the United States can declare an emergency for any occasion or disaster. Emergency declarations aide State and local efforts in providing emergency services that help protect human lives.
- Major disaster declarations: When a local government's capacity has been surpassed, a state disaster declaration may be issued, allowing for the provision of state assistance. Federal and/or state disaster declarations may be granted when the Governor certifies that the combined local, county, and state resources are insufficient and the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities.

Records of designated counties for FEMA major disaster declarations start in 1964. Since then, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties have been designated in 20 different major disaster declarations and 15 different emergency 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	Emergency Declarations Received
Greene	13	13
Jones	13	13
Lenoir	14	14
Pitt	16	13
Wayne	14	13

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary, updated October 7, 2024

Table 4.4 – FEMA Emergency and Major Disaster Declarations for Neuse River Region Counties

County*	Disaster #	Date	Incident Type	Event Title
J, L, P	4568	10/14/2020	Hurricane	Hurricane Isaias
W	4543	5/8/2020	Severe Storm	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
G, J, L, P, W	4487	03/25/2020	Biological	Covid-19 Pandemic
G, J, L, P, W	4465	10/04/2019	Hurricane	Hurricane Dorian
G, J, L, P, W	4393	9/14/2018	Hurricane	Hurricane Florence
G, J, L, P, W	4285	10/10/2016	Hurricane	Hurricane Matthew
G, J, L, P, W	4019	8/31/2011	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
G, J, L, P, W	3617	9/26/2024	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Helene
G, J, L, P, W	3608	8/6/2024	Tropical Storm	Tropical Storm Debby
G, J, L, P, W	3586	10/1/2022	Hurricane	Hurricane Ian

County*	Disaster #	Date	Incident Type	Event Title
G, J, L, P, W	3534	8/2/2020	Hurricane	Hurricane Isaias
G, J, L, P, W	3471	3/13/2020	Biological	Covid-19
G, J, L, P, W	3423	9/3/2019	Hurricane	Hurricane Dorian
G, J, L, P, W	3401	9/10/2018	Hurricane	Hurricane Florence
G, J, L, P, W	3380	10/7/2016	Hurricane	Hurricane Matthew
G, J, L, P, W	3327	8/25/2011	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
G, J, L, P	3314	9/1/2010	Hurricane	Hurricane Earl
G, J, L, P, W	3254	9/14/2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Ophelia
G, J, L, P, W	3222	9/5/2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
G, J, L, P, W	3146	9/15/1999	Hurricane	Hurricane Floyd Emergency Declarations
L	3110	3/17/1993	Snowstorm	Severe Snowfall & Winter Storm
W	3049	8/11/1977	Drought	Drought
G, P	1969	4/19/2011	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, And Flooding
J, P	1942	10/14/2010	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms, Flooding, And Straight-Line Winds
J	1608	10/7/2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Ophelia
G, J, L, P, W	1490	9/18/2003	Hurricane	Hurricane Isabel
W	1448	12/12/2002	Severe Ice Storm	Severe Ice Storm
G, J, L, P, W	1292	9/16/1999	Hurricane	Hurricane Floyd Major Disaster Declarations
G, J, L, P, W	1240	8/27/1998	Hurricane	Hurricane Bonnie
L, W	1211	3/22/1998	Severe Storm(s)	Severe Storms Tornadoes, and Flooding
G, J, L, P, W	1134	9/6/1996	Hurricane	Hurricane Fran
G, J, L, P	1127	7/18/1996	Hurricane	Hurricane Bertha
P	1087	1/13/1996	Snow	Blizzard of 96
G, L, P, W	699	3/30/1984	Tornado	Severe Storms & Tornadoes
G, L, P, W	234	2/10/1968	Severe Ice Storm	Severe Ice Storm

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary, updated October 7, 2024
*County code: G = Greene, J = Jones, L = Lenoir, P = Pitt, W = Wayne
Disaster numbers 0001-1999 and 4000-4999 are Major Disaster Declarations; 3000-3999 are Emergency Declarations

Using the above information and additional discussion, the HMPC evaluated each hazard's significance to the planning area to decide which hazards to include in this plan update. Some hazard titles have been updated to be consistent with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Table 4.5 summarizes the determination made for each hazard.

Table 4.5 – Hazard Evaluation Results

Hazard	Included in this plan update?	Explanation for Decision
Flooding	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Multiple disaster declarations for the region are related to flooding. NCEI reports 208 flood-related events.

Hazard	Included in this plan update?	Explanation for Decision
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Past disaster declarations and NCEI storm reports indicate hurricanes are a significant hazard for the region. The State plan includes coastal hazards in this hazard profile, but coastal hazards are not relevant to the Neuse River Region.
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. The region has received several past disaster declarations related to this hazard. NCEI reports 152 severe winter weather related events.
Excessive Heat	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. NCEI reports 7 heat events for the region and climate change impacts will make this hazard more likely and severe.
Earthquake	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. The region could face minimal impacts from the Eastern Tennessee Seismic zone and the Charleston fault.
Wildfire	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard.
Dam Failure	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. There are multiple dams in the region.
Drought	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. There have been multiple past instances of severe drought.
Tornadoes/ Thunderstorms	Yes	The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Multiple disaster declarations for the region are related to severe storms. NCEI reports 1015 related events in the past 25 years. The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan and 2023 State plan addressed this hazard. Multiple disaster declarations for the region are related to tornadoes. NCEI reports 71 tornado segments passing through the region in the past 25 years.
Geological Hazards (Landslides, Sinkholes)	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but did not find significant risk in the eastern portion of the state. The 2020 Neuse River Basin plan did not address this hazard.
Infectious Disease	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. The State HMP reports the entire State is equally at risk, but vulnerability is low across all but one impact category. Infectious disease planning is handled by the state, emergency operations planning, and county health departments.
Hazardous Materials Incident	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. The region considers this hazard more appropriately addressed through emergency operations planning and local staff training.
Radiological Emergency	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. Only a small portion of Wayne County is in the IPZ of the Harris Nuclear Plant, but this does not equate to significant risk to the region.

Hazard	Included in this plan update?	Explanation for Decision
Terrorism	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. The region considers this hazard more appropriately addressed at the State level.
Cyber Threat	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. The region considers this hazard more appropriately addressed through emergency operations planning and local staff training.
Electromagnetic Pulse	No	The 2023 State plan addressed this hazard, but the 2020 Neuse River Basin did not. The region considers this hazard more appropriately addressed at the State level.

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

- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Excessive Heat
- Flooding
- Hurricane & Coastal Hazards
- Severe Winter Weather
- Tornadoes & Thunderstorms
- Wildfire

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, duration, any secondary effects, and details specific to the Neuse River 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.

PAST OCCURRENCES

This section contains information on historical events, including the location and consequences of past events on record within or near the Neuse River Region.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

This section gauges the likelihood of future occurrences based on past events and any existing data on current or future trends. The historical frequency is determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years on record and multiplying by 100. 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, from local and state resources;
- Hazard layer GIS datasets from state and federal agencies;
- Descriptions of inventory and risks provided by the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
- Descriptions of inventory and risks from the 2020 Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Exposure and vulnerability estimates provided by the North Carolina Emergency Management (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 National Flood Insurance Program (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 Neuse River Regional HMP, 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 Neuse River 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 4.6.

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).

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

The purpose of the PRI is to categorize and prioritize all potential hazards for the Neuse River Region as high, moderate, or low risk. The summary hazard classifications generated through the PRI allows for the prioritization of the high and moderate hazard risks for mitigation planning purposes.

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

Table 4.6 – 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 PROBABILTY	**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?	**NEGLIGIBLE**	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

NCEM's 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 4.7 details the population counts by jurisdiction used for the vulnerability assessment. It should be noted that population counts in IRISK include each community's extra-territorial jurisidiction as delineated in a spatial database of political areas maintained by NCEM. As a result, the population estimates in IRISK are higher than the Census population estimates for some communties because Census population estimates are based on municipal boundaries.

Table 4.7 – Population Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	2010 Census Population	Elderly (Age 65 and Over)	Children (Age 5 and Under)
Greene			
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	3,124	926
Town of Hookerton	36	5	2
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	217	47
Town of Walstonburg	17	3	1
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**3,349**	**976**
Jones			
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	2,147	410
Town of Maysville	14	3	1
Town of Pollocksville	7	2	0
Town of Trenton	3	1	0
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**2,153**	**411**
Lenoir			
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	5,835	1,712
City of Kinston	21,494	4,958	1,386
Town of La Grange	1,003	167	93
Town of Pink Hill	194	28	10
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**10,988**	**3,201**
Pitt			
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	9,408	3,464
City of Greenville	86,944	9,495	5,243
Town of Ayden	4,268	822	211
Town of Bethel	321	61	6
Town of Falkland	214	65	4
Town of Farmville	3,327	751	154
Town of Fountain	341	107	6
Town of Grifton	2,887	542	133
Town of Grimesland	461	81	23
Town of Winterville	10,388	1,423	877

Jurisdiction	2010 Census Population	Elderly (Age 65 and Over)	Children (Age 5 and Under)
Village of Simpson	2,325	384	106
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**23,139**	**10,227**
Wayne			
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	11,407	5,030
City of Goldsboro	36,261	7,086	2,157
Town of Eureka	399	65	10
Town of Fremont	639	112	13
Town of Mount Olive	3,466	744	120
Town of Pikeville	1,266	191	81
Town of Seven Springs	30	3	2
Village of Walnut Creek	413	67	30
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**19,675**	**7,443**
Total Region	**372,094**	**59,304**	**22,258**

Source: NCEM IRISK Database; 2020 Decennial Census

4.4.2 PROPERTY

Building counts were also provided by the IRISK database and are detailed in Table 4.8. These values were generated using locally-provided building footprint and parcel data as well as data generated by NCEM. The methodology for generating the building asset inventory is described in greater detail in Section 4.3. The IRISK building inventory reflects an 8.8% increase in total building count and a 6.7% 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 4.8 – Building Counts and Values by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Building Count	Building Value
Greene		
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	$1,781,854,107
Town of Hookerton	264	$44,864,701
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	$442,486,014
Town of Walstonburg	180	$24,327,543
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**$2,293,532,365**
Jones		
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	$362,591,359
Town of Maysville	486	$32,262,272
Town of Pollocksville	236	$20,100,964
Town of Trenton	206	$14,924,497
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**$429,879,092**
Lenoir		
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	$1,882,410,204
City of Kinston	12,289	$2,907,601,073
Town of La Grange	2,135	$183,486,031
Town of Pink Hill	558	$38,397,436
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**$5,011,894,744**

Jurisdiction	Building Count	Building Value
Pitt		
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	$2,679,941,292
City of Greenville	31,680	$7,166,861,744
Town of Ayden	3,211	$404,429,833
Town of Bethel	1,004	$172,408,338
Town of Falkland	270	$27,767,965
Town of Farmville	2,800	$610,855,414
Town of Fountain	485	$60,547,668
Town of Grifton	2,439	$1,035,486,028
Town of Grimesland	598	$58,806,472
Town of Winterville	4,493	$787,430,071
Village of Simpson	1,544	$191,312,025
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**$13,195,846,850**
Wayne		
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	$3,692,770,681
City of Goldsboro	19,490	$4,028,950,602
Town of Eureka	566	$37,107,019
Town of Fremont	1,439	$83,629,604
Town of Mount Olive	3,240	$471,272,566
Town of Pikeville	913	$65,339,273
Town of Seven Springs	110	$3,854,479
Village of Walnut Creek	436	$106,623,226
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**$8,489,547,450**
Total Region	**205,302**	**$29,420,700,501**

Source: NCEM IRISK Database; GIS analysis

4.4.3 CRITICAL FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

The IRISK database also identifies Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) buildings. Critical infrastructure are assets, systems, networks, and functions that would have a debilitating impact on security, the economy, or public health and safety if disrupted. Key resources are public or private resources essential to operation of the economy and the government. These assets are detailed in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources by Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Food & Agriculture	Banking & Finance	Chemical & Hazardous	Commercial Facilities	Communications	Critical Manufacturing	Healthcare	Government Facilities	Defence Industrial Base	Nuclear	Postal & Shipping	Transportation Systems	Energy	Emergency Services	Water	Total
Greene County																
Greene County	1,954	2	0	289	0	66	6	78	0	0	0	29	2	10	0	**2,436**

Jurisdiction	Food & Agriculture	Banking & Finance	Chemical & Hazardous	Commercial Facilities	Communications	Critical Manufacturing	Healthcare	Government Facilities	Defence Industrial Base	Nuclear	Postal & Shipping	Transportation Systems	Energy	Emergency Services	Water	Total
Town of Hookerton	0	1	0	23	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	**37**
Town of Snow Hill	34	7	0	139	0	13	14	51	0	0	0	15	6	1	0	**280**
Town of Walstonburg	11	0	0	12	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	**40**
Jones County																
Jones County	1,625	2	0	196	0	85	11	68	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	**2,020**
Town of Maysville	1	2	0	33	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	**50**
Town of Pollocksville	0	1	0	24	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	**37**
Town of Trenton	0	3	0	14	0	1	2	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**42**
Lenoir County																
Lenoir County	2,845	4	0	586	0	143	21	87	0	0	1	50	5	12	2	**3,756**
City of Kinston	111	34	0	1,040	2	162	200	245	0	1	3	123	6	6	7	**1,940**
Town of La Grange	45	7	0	114	0	13	4	24	0	0	0	20	0	3	6	**236**
Town of Pink Hill	8	1	0	65	0	8	4	22	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	**119**
Pitt County																
Pitt County	2,768	60	0	757	0	212	65	95	2	3	0	439	23	6	3	**4,433**
City of Greenville	94	130	0	1,681	6	478	244	285	0	0	0	164	5	3	0	**3,090**
Town of Ayden	106	10	0	128	0	44	13	24	0	0	0	35	0	1	0	**361**
Town of Bethel	27	5	0	45	0	23	3	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	**115**
Town of Falkland	38	0	0	16	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**63**
Town of Farmville	56	4	0	144	0	59	6	18	1	0	0	31	2	0	0	**321**
Town of Fountain	43	0	0	15	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	**93**
Town of Grifton	84	8	1	92	0	26	8	19	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	**257**
Town of Grimesland	36	0	0	18	0	7	1	5	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	**83**
Town of Winterville	69	18	0	230	0	58	12	53	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	**517**

Jurisdiction	Food & Agriculture	Banking & Finance	Chemical & Hazardous	Commercial Facilities	Communications	Critical Manufacturing	Healthcare	Government Facilities	Defence Industrial Base	Nuclear	Postal & Shipping	Transportation Systems	Energy	Emergency Services	Water	Total
Village of Simpson	3	0	0	30	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	**56**
Wayne County																
Wayne County	4,005	351	0	1,275	1	440	64	194	0	0	0	0	16	48	0	**6,394**
City of Goldsboro	148	269	0	1,602	16	243	176	163	0	0	0	0	0	553	17	**3,187**
Town of Eureka	42	11	0	33	0	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**101**
Town of Fremont	45	7	0	57	0	10	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**148**
Town of Mount Olive	30	51	0	234	1	50	8	48	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	**431**
Town of Pikeville	4	11	0	58	0	13	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**92**
Town of Seven Springs	0	2	0	17	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**21**
Village of Walnut Creek	0	5	0	20	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**37**
Region Total	**14,232**	**1,006**	**1**	**8,987**	**26**	**2,217**	**890**	**1,554**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1,104**	**70**	**653**	**42**	**30,793**

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 by FEMA lifeline category in Table 4.10 and shown by County in Figure 4.1 through

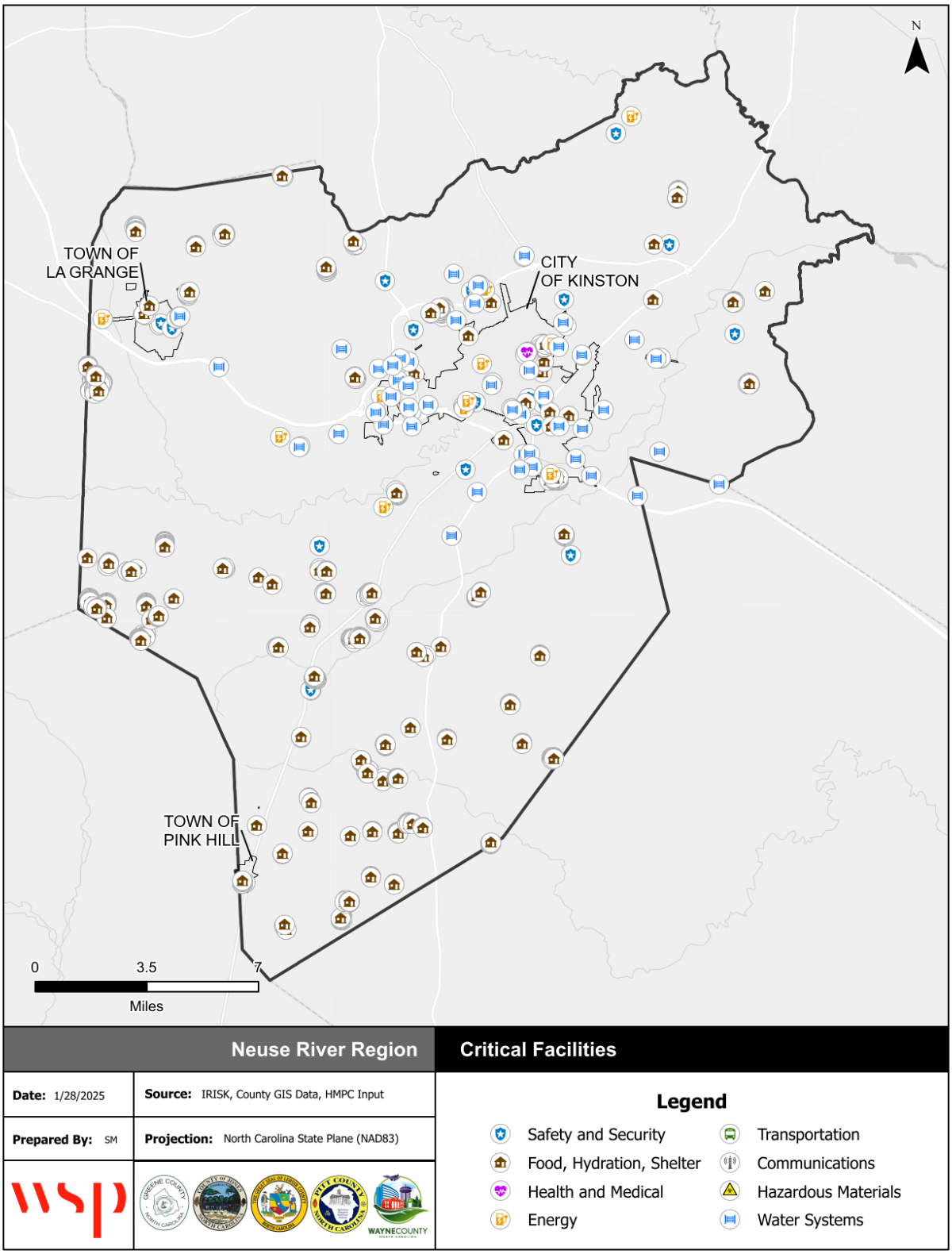


Figure 4.4. More details on critical facilities are provided by County in the jurisdictional annexes.

Table 4.10 – Critical Facilities

Jurisdiction	FEMA Lifeline Type								Total
	Communications	Energy	Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hazardous Materials	Health and Medical	Safety and Security	Transportation	Water Systems	
Greene County Total	**0**	**0**	**598**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**8**	**626**
Unincorporated Greene County	0	0	583	0	0	13	0	3	599
Town of Hookerton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1
Town of Snow Hill	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	5	25
Town of Walstonburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jones County Total	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**18**	**0**	**16**	**47**
Unincorporated Jones County	0	1	4	0	5	11	0	15	36
Town of Maysville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Town of Pollocksville	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	5
Town of Trenton	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Lenoir County Total	**0**	**18**	**480**	**0**	**5**	**27**	**0**	**69**	**599**
Unincorporated Lenoir County	0	7	433	0	0	16	0	33	489
City of Kinston	0	11	34	0	5	7	0	30	87
Town of La Grange	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	6	13
Town of Pink Hill	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	10
Pitt County Total	**0**	**5**	**424**	**0**	**10**	**33**	**0**	**31**	**503**
Unincorporated Pitt County	0	2	398	0	4	15	0	10	429
City of Greenville	0	2	15	0	1	4	0	21	43
Town of Ayden	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5
Town of Bethel	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Town of Falkland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Town of Farmville	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	7
Town of Fountain	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Town of Grifton	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Town of Grimesland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Town of Winterville	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	8
Village of Simpson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wayne County Total	**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**		**0**		
Unincorporated Wayne County	790	0	222	0	106	36	0	33	476

Jurisdiction	FEMA Lifeline Type								Total
	Communications	Energy	Food, Hydration, Shelter	Hazardous Materials	Health and Medical	Safety and Security	Transportation	Water Systems	
City of Goldsboro	20	0	18	0	86	6	0	4	134
Town of Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Town of Fremont	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Town of Mount Olive	0	0	2	0	12	1	0	1	16
Town of Pikeville	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Town of Seven Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village of Walnut Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Region Total	**79**	**24**	**1,729**	**0**	**128**	**134**	**0**	**157**	**2,251**

Figure 4.1 – Greene County Critical Facilities

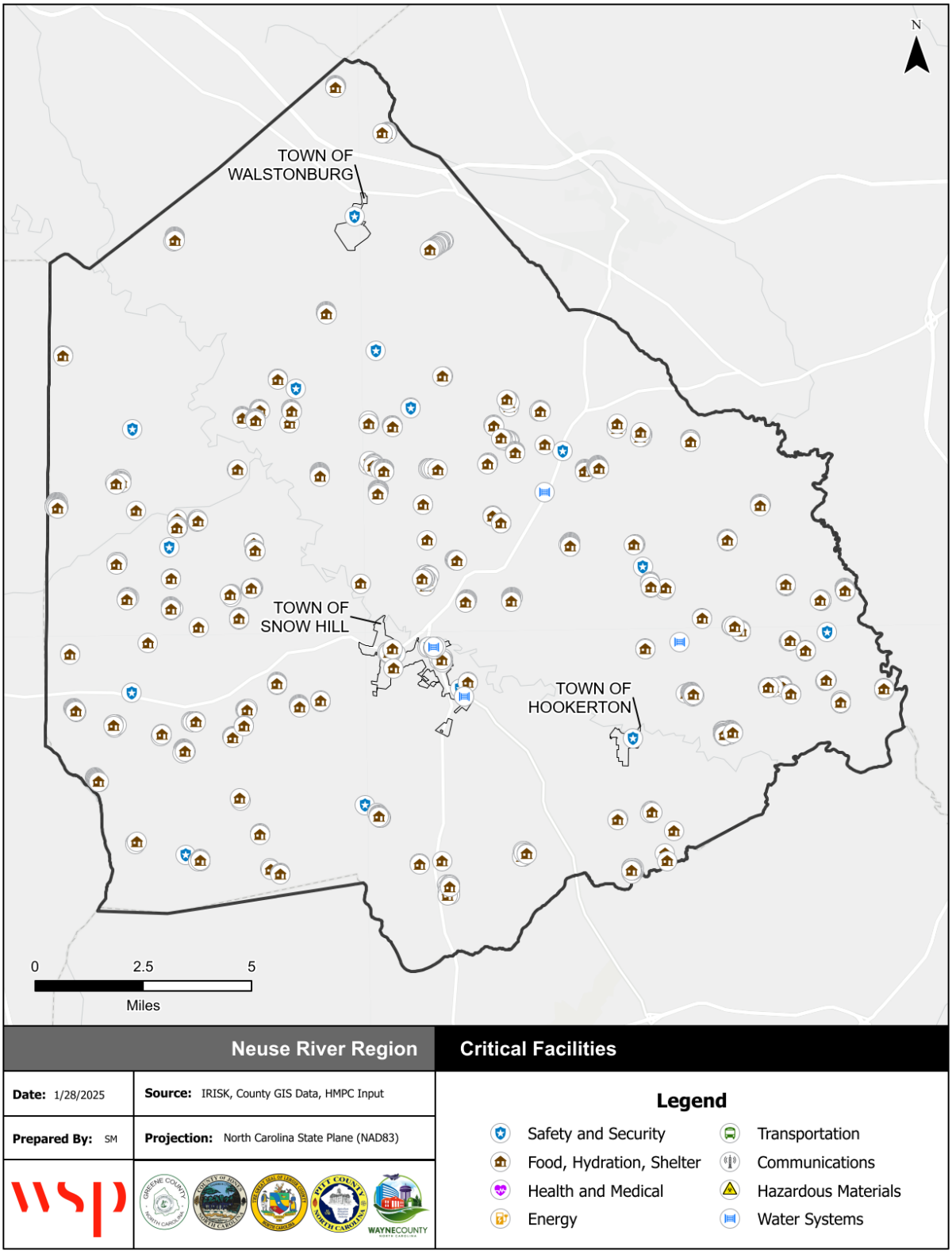


Figure 4.2 – Jones County Critical Facilities

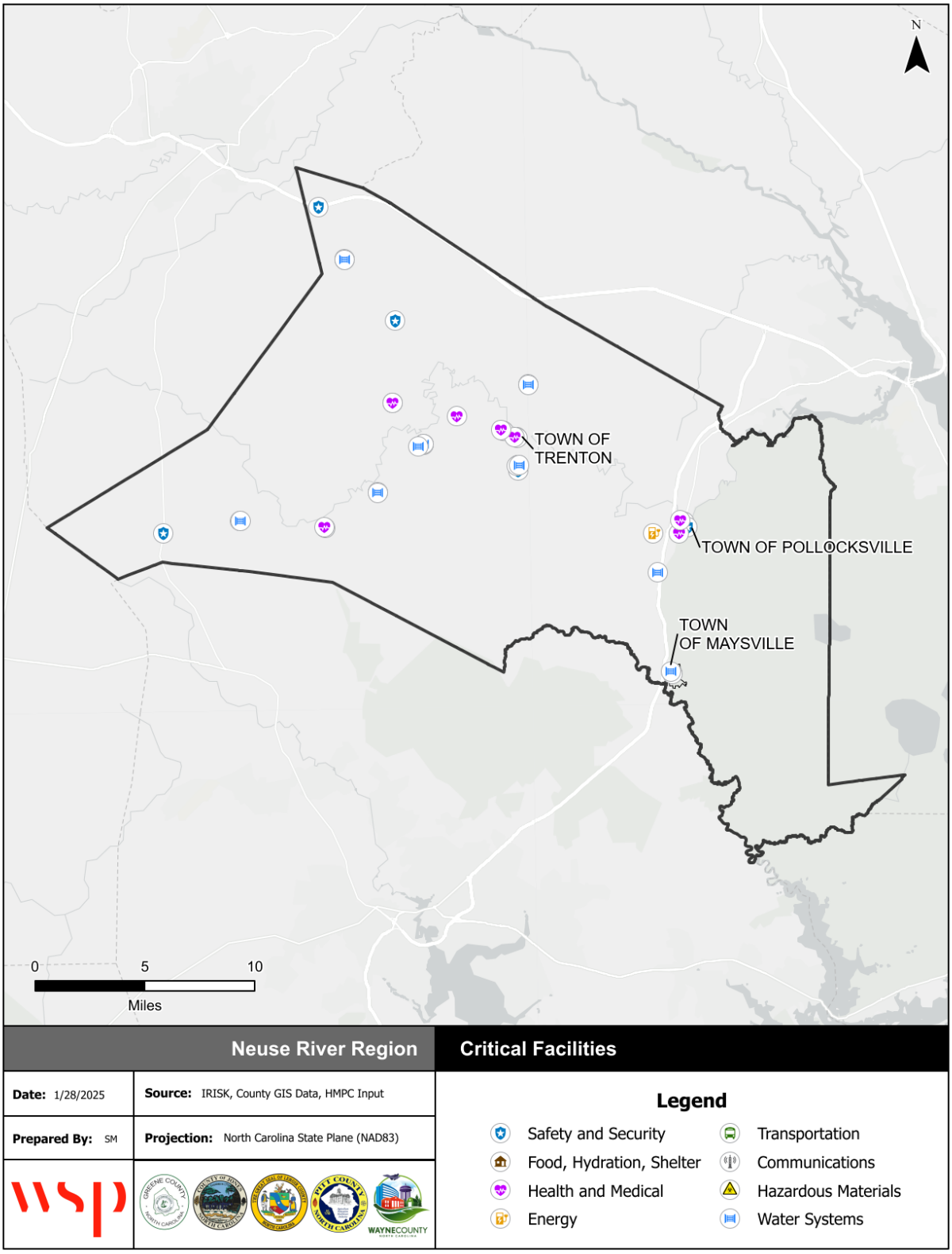


Figure 4.3 – Lenoir County Critical Facilities

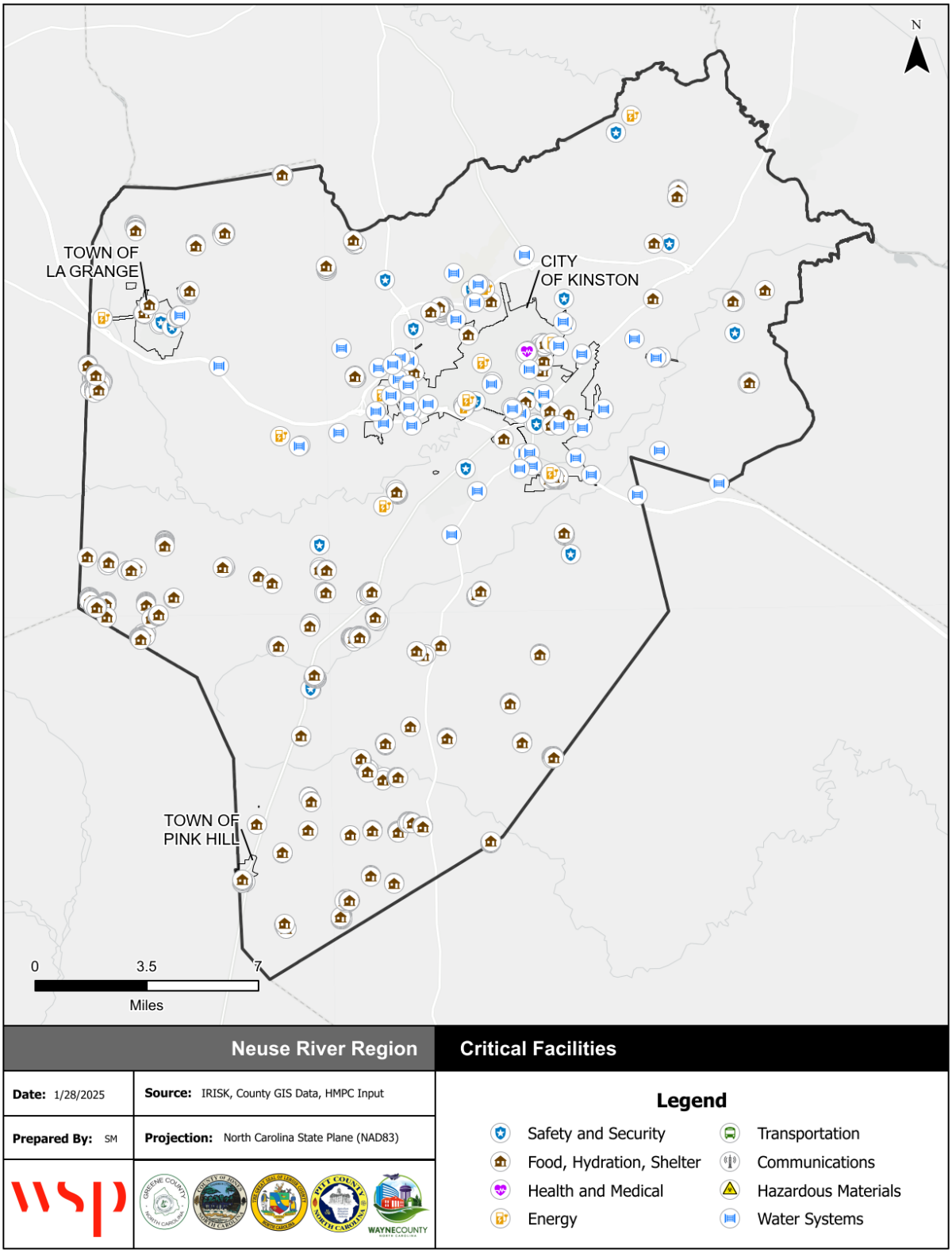


Figure 4.4 – Pitt County Critical Facilities

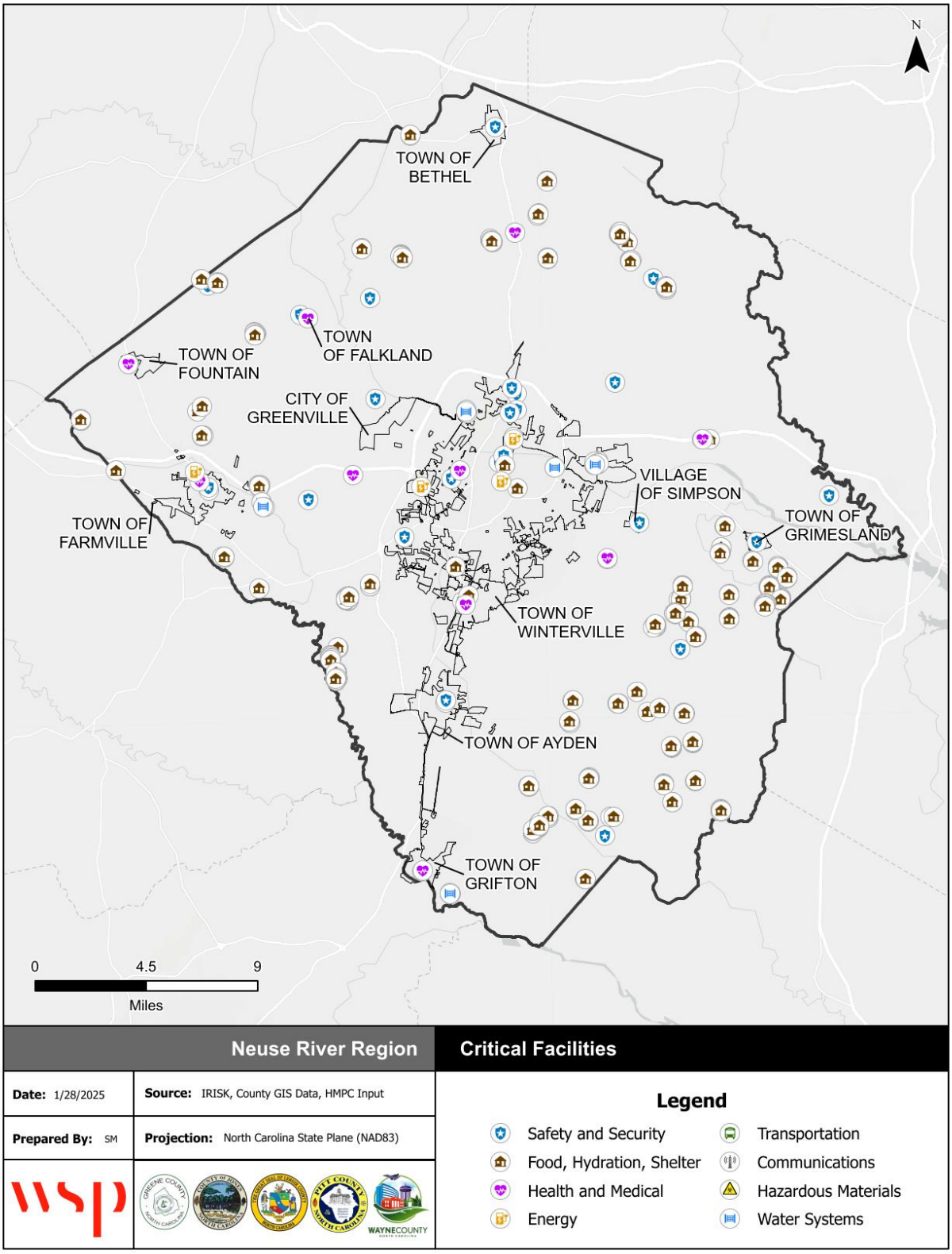
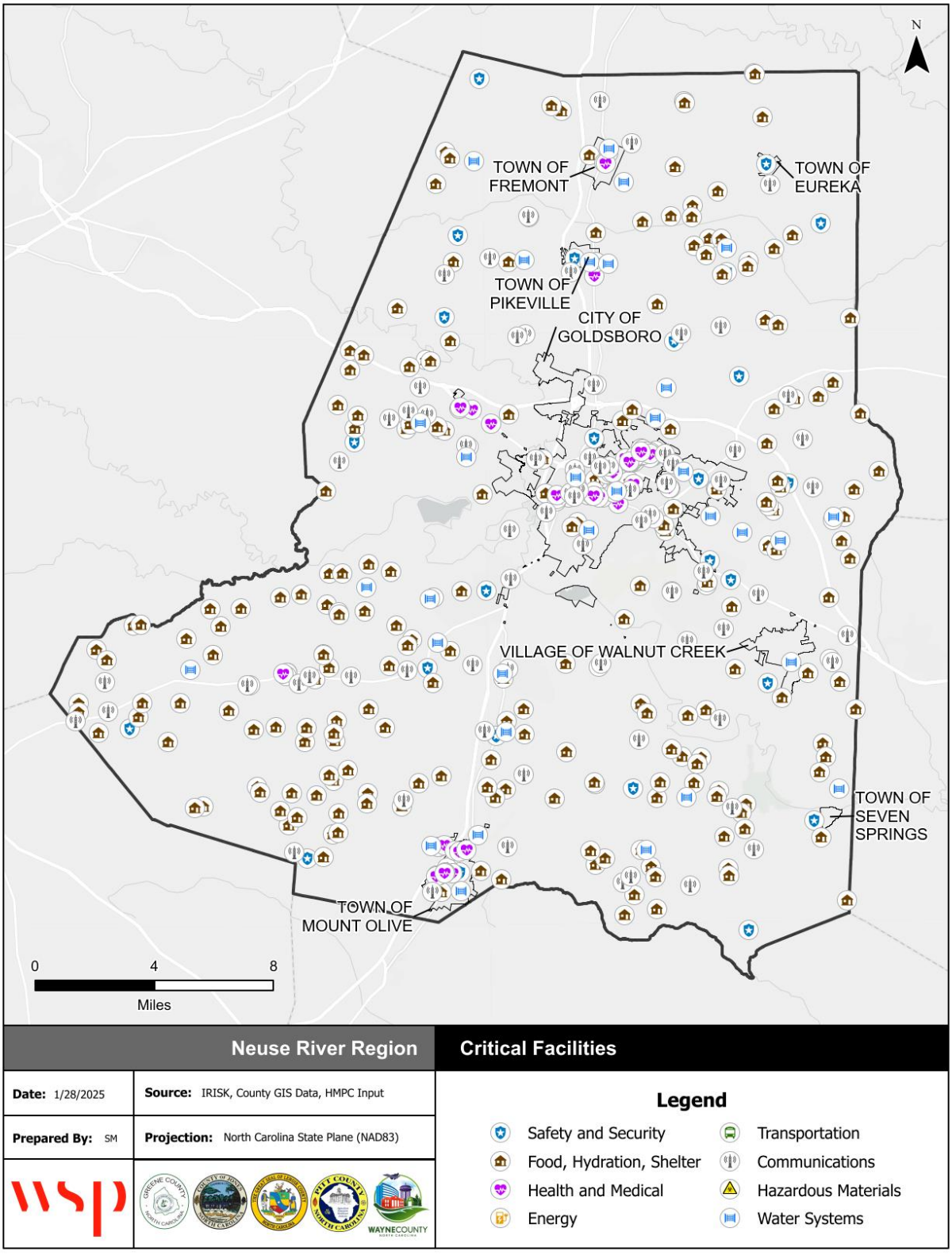


Figure 4.5 – Wayne County Critical Facilities



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 4.11 below summarizes the agricultural exposure in the Region by county.

Table 4.11 – Summary of Agriculture 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
Greene County	210	97,668	57.2%	67,837 (69.5%)	$456,824,000
Jones County	126	66,287	22.0%	44,835 (67.6%)	$238,753,000
Lenoir County	352	136,277	53.4%	85,084 (62.4%)	$589,688,000
Pitt County	367	151,433	36.3%	107,609 (71.1%)	$624,771,000
Wayne County	415	149,752	42.2%	85,846 (57.3%)	$637,598,000

Source: USDA 2022 Census of Agriculture

4.5 HAZARD PROFILES, ANALYSIS, AND VULNERABILITY

4.5.1 DAM FAILURE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

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, because 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.

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 3 – Less than one week

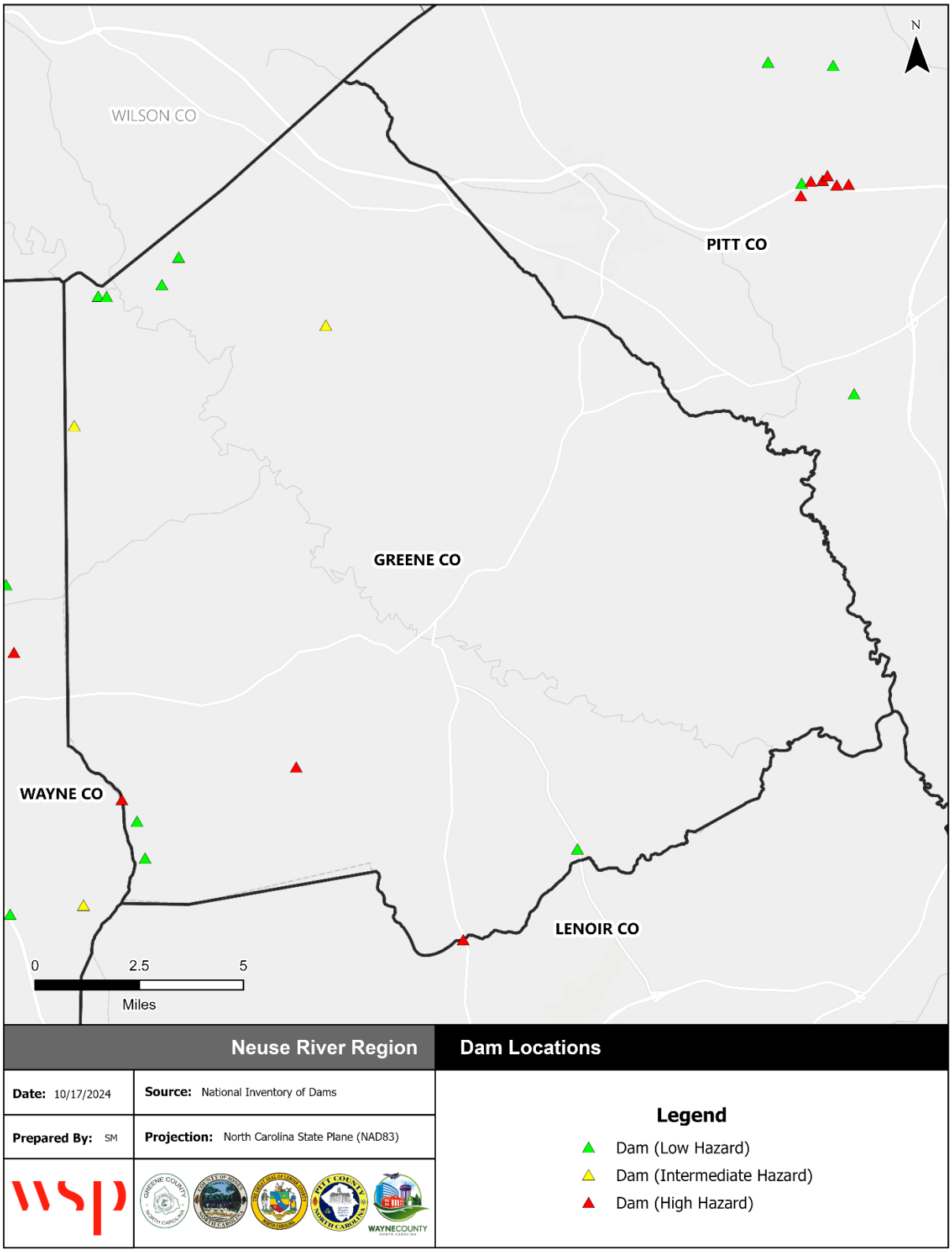
LOCATION

The Neuse River Region counties worked with the state dam safety agency to compile information on all dams in and upstream of the planning area and to identify high hazard dams in poor condition which may need mitigation. Relevant dams in the region were identified using the National Inventory of Dams (NID), maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the North Carolina Dam Inventory, maintained by North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ).

As of October 2024, NID identifies 68 dams in the region, of which 24 are rated low hazard, 12 are rated intermediate hazard, and 32 are rated high hazard. NCDEQ's Dam Inventory includes an additional high hazard dam and 30 low hazard dams in the region, and it classifies one NID high hazard dam as a low hazard dam. Figure 4.6 through Figure 4.10 show the location of all dams in each county. Table 4.12 lists all dams with high hazard potential in the region, and Table 4.15 covers dams with high hazard potential that are within 5 miles of the region.

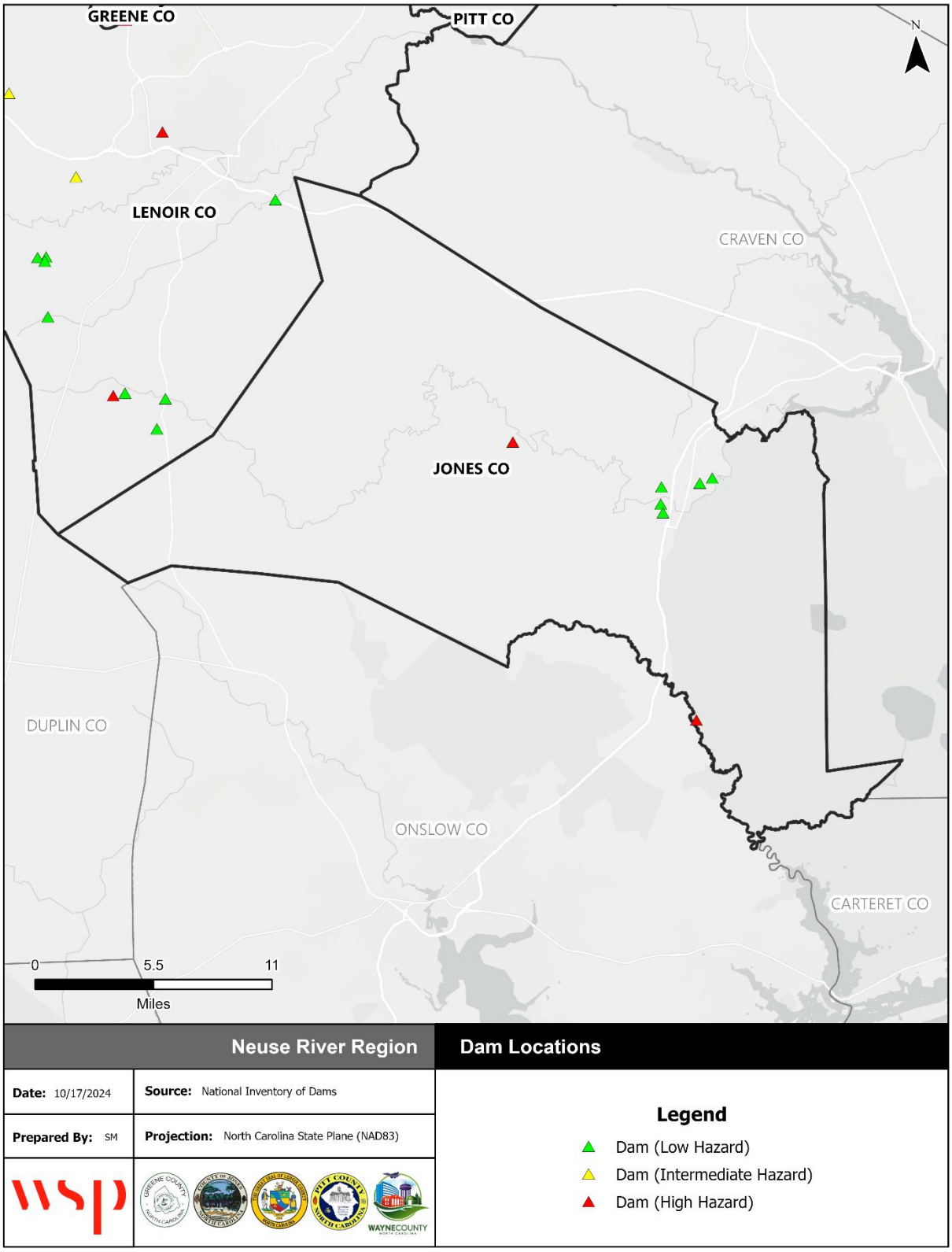
Spatial Extent: 1 – Negligible

Figure 4.6 – Dam Locations in Greene County



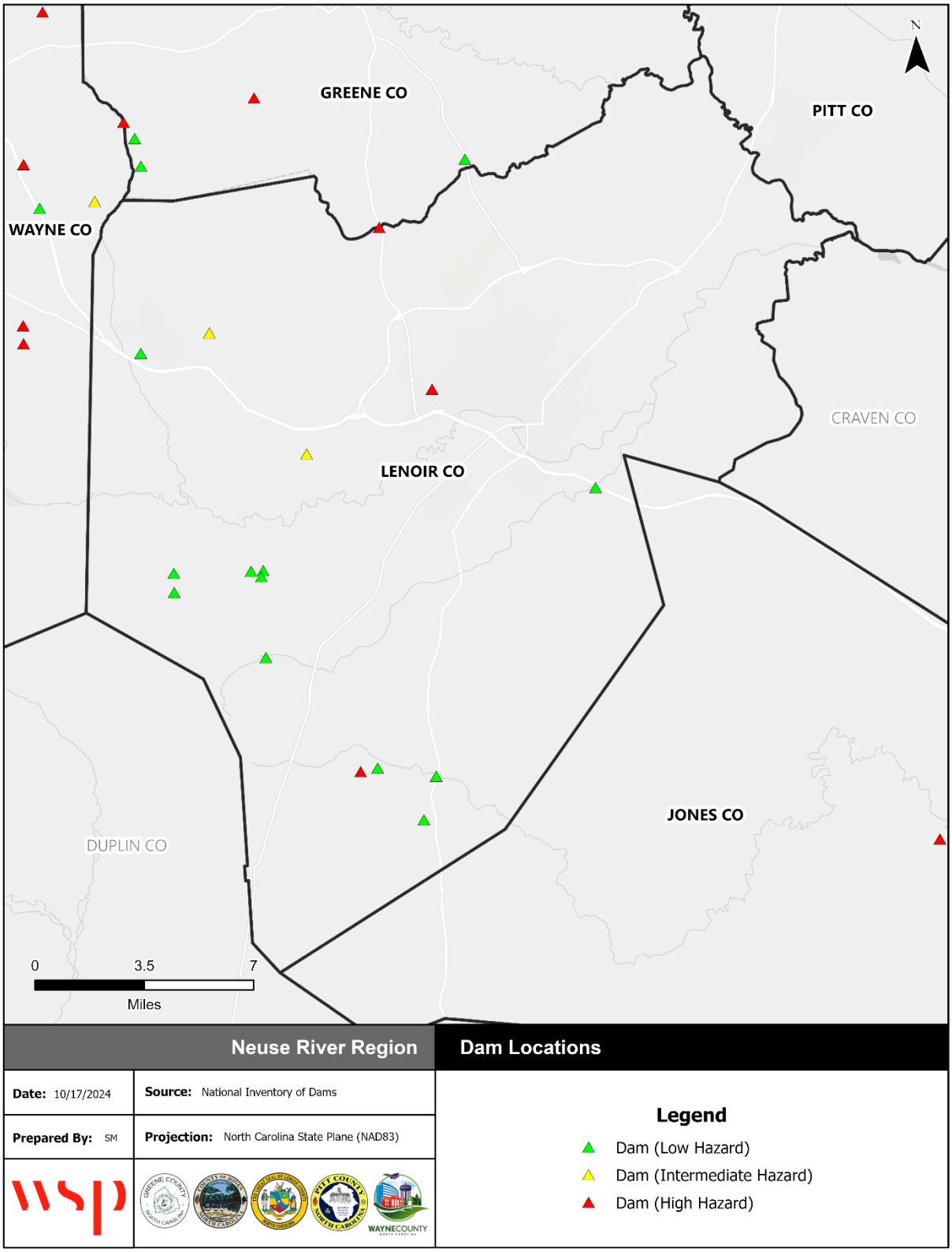
Source: NCDEQ Dam Inventory

Figure 4.7 – Dam Locations in Jones County



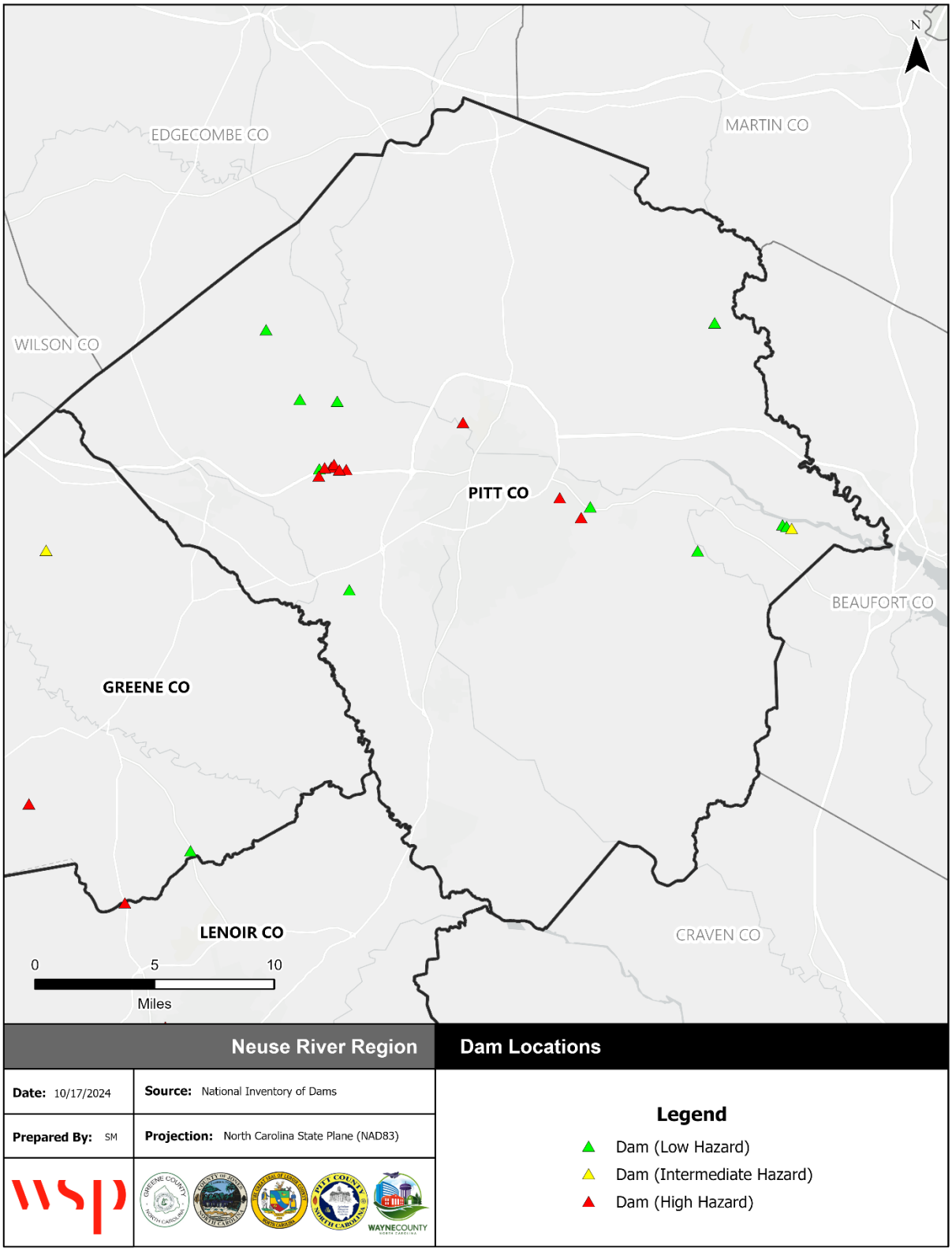
Source: NCDEQ Dam Inventory

Figure 4.8 – Dam Locations in Lenoir County



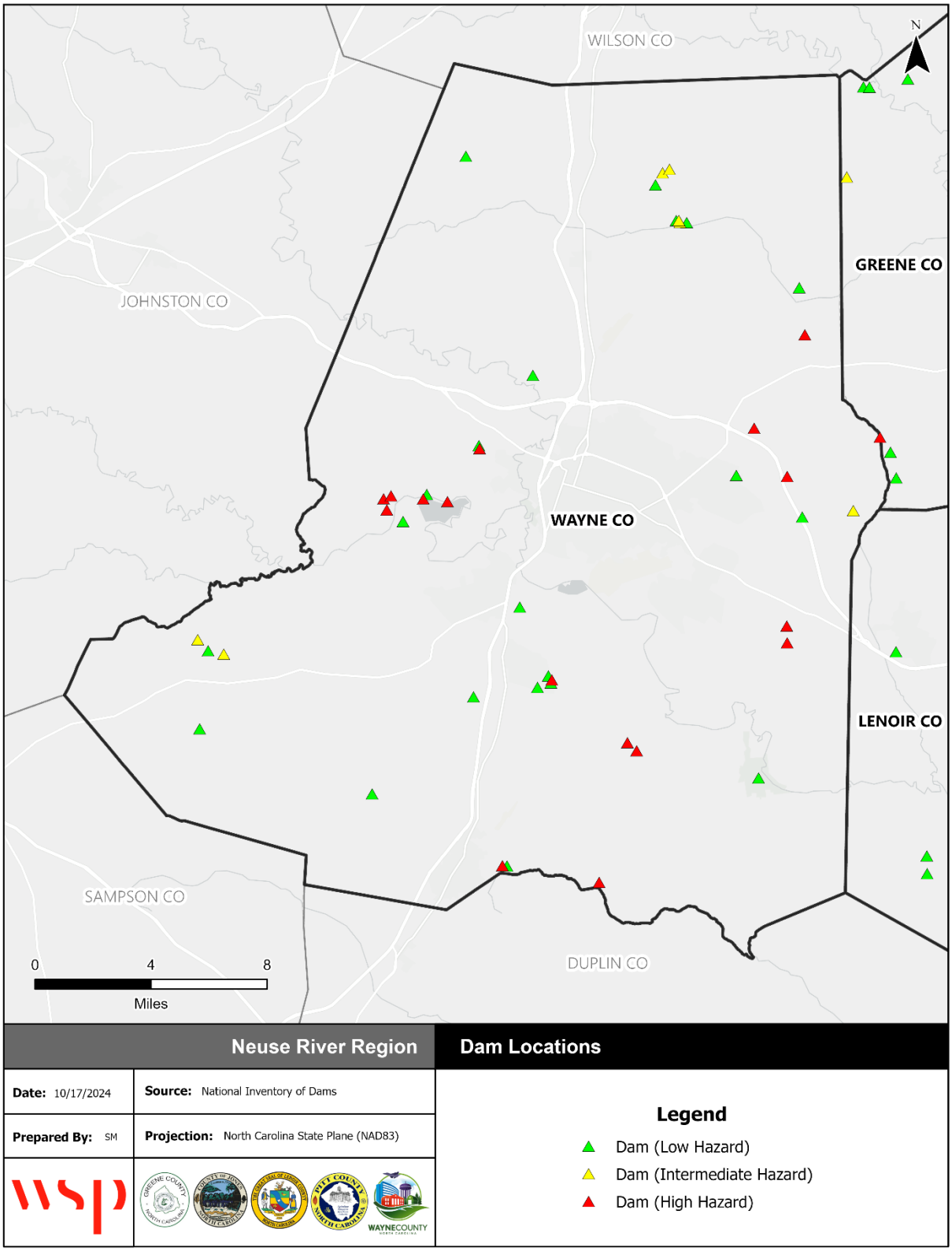
Source: NCDEQ Dam Inventory

Figure 4.9 – Dam Locations in Pitt County



Source: NCDEQ Dam Inventory

Figure 4.10 – Dam Locations in Wayne County



Source: NCDEQ Dam Inventory

Table 4.12 – High Hazard Dams in the Neuse River Region

Dam Name	State ID	NID ID	Ownership	Max Capacity (Ac-Ft)	Nearest Downstream Location
Greene County					
Grays Millpond Dam	GREEN-001	NC00945	Private	158	Grifton
Turnage Millpond Dam	GREEN-002	NC00951	Private	120	Snow Hill
Whitley Lake Dam	GREEN-005	NC00981	Private	700	La Grange
Jones County					
Brock Millpond	JONES-001	NC01105	Local Gov	432	N/R
Dillahunt Pond Dam[1]	JONES-002	NC07460	Private	N/R	N/R
Martin Marietta Dam	JONES-007	NC07646	Private	0	N/R
Lenoir					
J.C. Howard Dam	LENOI-011	NC05310	Private	30	N/R
Hillcrest Lake Dam	LENOI-014	NC05313	Private	62	N/R
Pitt					
Lake Glenwood Dam	PITT-002	NC00898	Local Gov[2]	86	Greenville[2]
Greenville Utilities Commission Dam	PITT-009	NC03696	Local Gov	184	N/R
Brook Valley Country Club Dam	PITT-011	NC05368	Private[2]	6	Greenville
Pinelog Branch Dam	PITT-013	NC06755	Private	N/R	N/R
Bobjack Dam #1	PITT-014	NC06756	Private	N/R	N/R
Bobjack Dam #2	PITT-015	NC06757	Private	N/R	N/R
Bobjack Dam #3	PITT-016	NC06758	Private	N/R	N/R
Westerman Dam	PITT-017	NC06759	Private	N/R	N/R
Fish Pond Farm Dam	PITT-019	NC06761	Private	N/R	N/R
Wayne					
Spring Lake Dam	WAYNE-001	NC00936	NR	458	Seven Springs
Tom Harrison Memorial Dam	WAYNE-002	NC00937	Private	2700	Seven Springs
Wayne County Wildlife Pond Dam	WAYNE-003	NC00938	Private	900	Snow Hill
Sleepy Creek Upper Lake Dam	WAYNE-006	NC00941	Private	414	Seven Springs
Williams Millpond Dam	WAYNE-007	NC00942	State	144	Hallsville
H.F. Lee Power Station Cooling Lake Dam	WAYNE-009	NC00944	Utility	5446	Goldsboro
Rudy Hill Dam	WAYNE-010	NC00982	Private	900	La Grange
Bass Lake Dam	WAYNE-013	NC00985	Private	467	La Grange
Robin Lake Estates Dam A	WAYNE-014	NC01278	Private	125	Seven Springs
Sleepy Creek Lake Lower Dam	WAYNE-015	NC01282	Private	293	Seven Springs
H.F. Lee Active Ash Basin Dam	WAYNE-022	NC04668	Utility	321	Goldsboro
Mt. Olive Waste Water Treatment Plant #2 Dam	WAYNE-030	NC05834	Local Gov	0	N/R
HF Lee Inactive Ash Basin #1 Dam	WAYNE-031	NC05980	Private	8	N/R
HF Lee Inactive Ash Basin #2 Dam	WAYNE-032	NC05981	Private	11	N/R
HF Lee Inactive Ash Basin #3 Dam	WAYNE-033	NC05982	Private	26	N/R
Ruth Bryan Dam	WAYNE-035	NC06067	NR	52	N/R

Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory; NR = Not Reported

[1]Dillahunt Pond Dam is rated as a low hazard dam by the NCDEQ Dam Inventory

[2]Revised per HMPC input.

Table 4.13 – High Hazard Dams within 5 miles of Neuse River Region

Dam Name	State ID	NID ID	Ownership	Max Capacity (Ac-Ft)	Nearest Downstream Location
Duplin County					
Limestone Creek Watershed Dam #1	DUPLI-024	NC04959	Local Gov	NR	Hallsville
Norman Outlaw Pond Dam	DUPLI-033	NC05976	Private	0	N/R

Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory; NR = Not Reported

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:

- 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, the lower of the two elevations governing. All other damage potential will be considered serious.
- 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 4.14 – 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
	Loss of human life*	Probable loss of 1 or more human lives
High	Economic damage	More than $200,000
	*Probable loss of human life due to breached roadway or bridge on or below the dam	250 or more vehicles per day

Source: NCDEQ

Dam hazard classifications, however, do not measure a dam's likelihood of failure. While there is no clear determinant, the condition of a dam can make it more susceptible to failure. Dams in poor condition within the Neuse Region are listed in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 – Dams in Poor Condition in Neuse River Region

Dam Name	County	Hazard Classification	Ownership
Whitfield Dam	Lenoir	Low	Private
Spring Lake Dam	Wayne	High	Private
Durhams Lake Dam	Wayne	Low	Private
Ruth Bryan Dam	Wayne	High	Private

Source: NCDEQ

Spring Lake Dam and Ruth Bryan Dam in Wayne County present the highest risk to the planning area because they are high hazard dams in poor condition. Generally, failure of a dam or levee would affect only a negligible area relative to the planning area but could cause serious property damage and threaten human life and safety within the affected area. For most of the region, the potential magnitude of dam failure is limited, but for areas with high hazard dams, the potential magnitude is critical.

Impact: 2 – Limited

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

During the period of October 9 -16, 2016, Hurricane Matthew generated significant precipitation across North Carolina – up to 15 inches in some areas. This excessive precipitation caused 20 dams in the state to breach, including 1 in Lenoir County and 2 in Wayne County.

Table 4.16 – Confirmed Dam Breaches in Neuse River Region

Dam Name	County	Hazard Classification	Ownership
Tull Millpond Dam	Lenoir	Low	Private
Durhams Lake Dam	Wayne	Low-Exempt	Private
H.F Lee Power Station Cooling Lake Dam	Wayne	High	Public Utility

Source: Hurricane Matthew in North Carolina Dam Risk Management Assessment Report

In 2017 FEMA released, "Hurricane Matthew in North Carolina Dam Risk Management Assessment Report," which summarized the breach incidents in North Carolina and provided recommendations to enhance dam safety and function. Information from that report is summarized below for the Neuse River Region. Please note that information about these breach events is extremely limited, and FEMA's report is the only source available.

- **Tull Millpond Dam** is a privately-owned, almost 150-year-old dam (circa 1875). Information about the extent of the breach's damage is not available in the report, and it is unclear if the dam was repaired.
- **Durhams Lake Dam** is a privately-owned, low hazard dam. In October 2016, NCDEQ sent a letter to the dam owner indicating that the dam had overtopped and exhibited significant damage along the crest following Hurricane Matthew. It is unclear if the owner made necessary repairs in compliance with NCDEQ. As of October 2024, the North Carolina Dam Inventory still listed the dam as breached.
- **H.F Lee Cooling Pond** is a high hazard dam, owned by Duke Energy. Water from the overflowing Neuse River entered the cooling lake through the emergency spillway and overtopped the dam.

Because of this breach, the dam's Emergency Action Plan (EAP) was activated, and people living downstream from the dam had to evacuate. No injuries or deaths were noted for this incident, but it is unclear if the breach caused property damage. According to FEMA's 2017 report, a coffer dam was constructed around the breach to reduce and eliminate discharge, and Duke Energy was seeking necessary permits for a permanent repair of the breach.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Given the significant presence of high hazard dams in across the Neuse River Region, failure of a dam is possible. Records show that counties in the region have experienced dam failure in the recent past, however historical events alone do not provide an adequate estimate of potential future occurrence. With heavy rain events becoming more frequent and intense, conditions conducive to dam failure may occur more frequently as well. The communities downstream from high hazard dams noted in Table 4.12 have an especially high level of risk to a dam failure.

Probability: 2 – Possible

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.

The Neuse River Region does have a history of dam failure related to the impacts of hurricanes. Refer to the Hurricane and Coastal Hazards profile for more information regarding the climate change impacts to hurricanes. It can be surmised that with hurricanes becoming potentially more devastating due to changing climate conditions, impacts on dams throughout the region and the risk of failures may increase as well.

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 discussed below is based on anecdotal evidence and theoretical understanding of potential risks.

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.

PROPERTY

Vulnerability of the built environment includes damage to the dam itself and any man-made feature located within the inundation area caused by the dam 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.

ENVIRONMENT

Aquatic species within the lake will either be displaced or destroyed. The velocity of the flood wave will likely destroy riparian and instream vegetation and destroy wetland function. The flood wave will like 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 4.17 summarizes the potential negative consequences of dam failure.

Table 4.17 – Consequence Analysis – Dam 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.
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. Inundation area extents were not available

for analysis, so spatial extent of any dam failure is assumed to be negligible relative to the planning area. Jurisdictions with high hazard dams upstream or 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
Greene County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Hookerton	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Snow Hill	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Walstonburg	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Jones County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Maysville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Pollocksville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Trenton	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Lenoir County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Kinston	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
La Grange	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Pink Hill	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Pitt County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Ayden	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Bethel	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Falkland	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Farmville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Fountain	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Greenville	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Grifton	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Grimesland	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Simpson	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Winterville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Wayne County	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Eureka	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Fremont	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Goldsboro	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Mount Olive	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Pikeville	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L
Seven Springs	2	3	1	4	3	2.4	M
Walnut Creek	1	2	1	4	3	1.8	L

4.5.2 DROUGHT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Drought is a condition of climatic dryness that is severe enough to reduce soil moisture and water below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and human life systems. Influencing factors include temperature patterns, precipitation patterns, agricultural and domestic water-supply needs, and growth. Lack of annual precipitation and poor water conservation practices can result in drought conditions.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or wildland fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multi-year period, and can take years before the consequences are realized. It is often not obvious or easy to quantify when a drought begins and ends. Droughts can be a short-term event over several months or a long-term event that lasts for years or even decades.

Drought is a complex issue involving many factors—it occurs when a normal amount of moisture is not available to satisfy an area's usual water-consuming activities. Drought can often be defined regionally based on its effects and common drought types are detailed below:

- **Meteorological drought** is usually defined by a period of below average water supply.
- **Agricultural drought** occurs when there is an inadequate water supply to meet the needs of the State's crops and other agricultural operations such as livestock.
- **Hydrological drought** is defined as deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is generally measured as streamflow, snowpack, and as lake, reservoir, and groundwater levels.
- **Socioeconomic drought** occurs when a drought impacts health, well-being, and quality of life or when a drought starts to have an adverse economic impact on a region.

Drought impacts are wide-reaching and may be economic, environmental, and/or societal. The most significant impacts associated with drought in the Neuse River Region are those related to water intensive activities such as agriculture, wildland fire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation, and wildlife preservation. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact, increasing an area's susceptibility to flooding, and reduce vegetation cover, which exposes soil to wine and erosion. A reduction to electric power generation and water quality deterioration are also potential problems.

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).

Describe local conditions pertaining to this hazard. Include descriptions of geographic boundaries, recognized districts, localized areas of concern, etc.

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

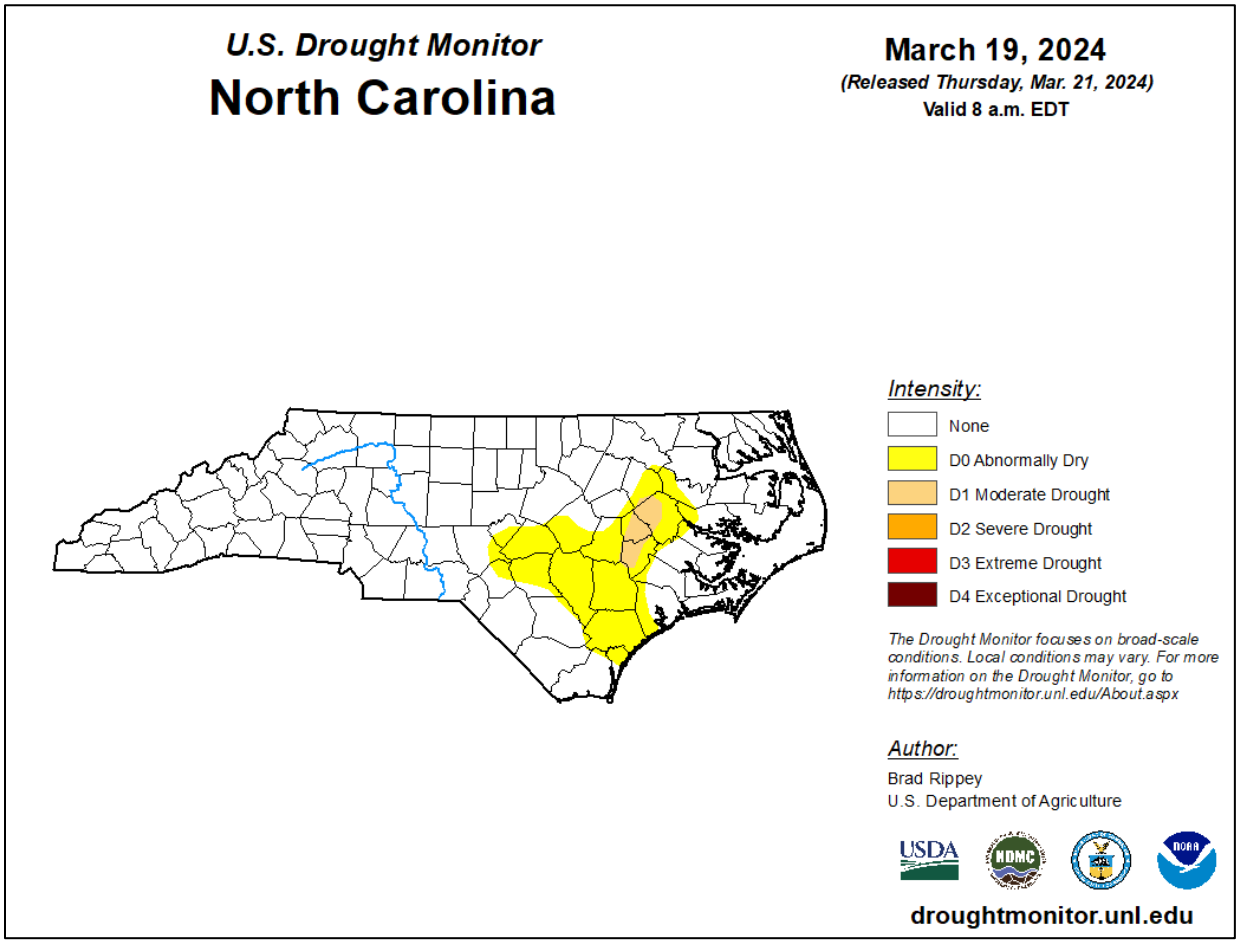
LOCATION

Drought poses a regional threat that can encompass an entire planning area, and in certain instances, even an entire state. The National Weather Service views drought and extreme heat as a phenomenon affecting broad forecast "zones", making it uncommon to pinpoint locations within planning areas that are more vulnerable to these hazards than others. Historically, the Eastern United Staes has experienced fewer significant long-term droughts compared to the Central and Western regions of the county.

The figure below illustrates the U.S. Drought Monitor's drought ratings for North Carolina as of March 19, 2024, indicating that as of that date, the Neuse Region is experiencing none to abnormally dry areas in parts of the Region.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

Figure 4.11 – U.S. Drought Monitor for Week of March 19, 2024



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

EXTENT

The most significant impacts with drought in the Neuse River Region are those related to water intensive activities such as agriculture, wildfire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation, and wildlife preservation. Drought conditions can cause soil to compact and not absorb water well, potentially making an area more susceptible to flooding.

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

			Ranges				
Category	Description	Possible Impacts	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

Though most droughts experienced in the Neuse River Region fall into the D0 (abnormal) or D1 (moderate) category, the counties in the region are susceptible to any of these levels of drought. All counties in the region have experienced D4 (exceptional) drought conditions in the last 20 years.

Impact: 2 – Limited

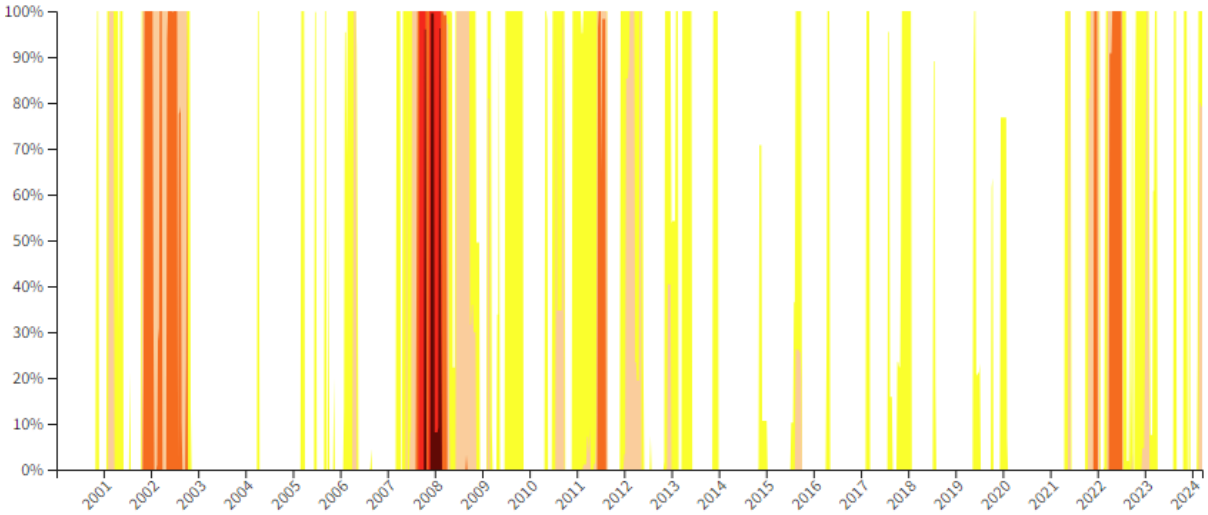
HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Figure 4.13 through Figure 4.17 show 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. Per these records, all counties in the Region experienced extreme and exceptional drought conditions in 2007 and 2008.

GREENE COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Greene County was in some level of drought 40.4% of the time. The County recorded 14 weeks in "extreme" drought or worse during this timeframe.

Figure 4.13 – US Drought Monitor Historical Trends – Greene County 2000-2024

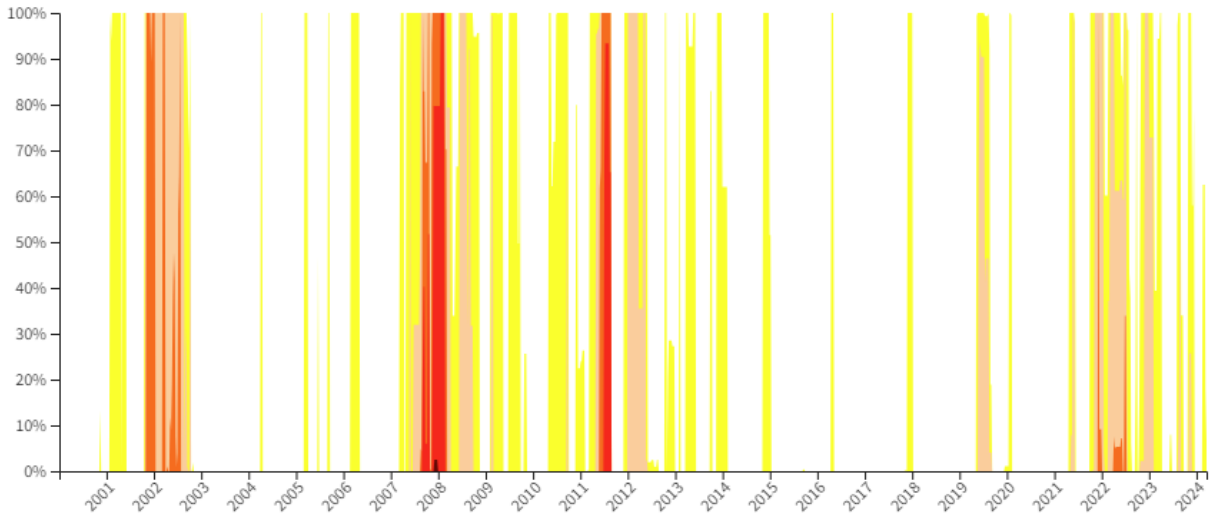


Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

JONES COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Jones County was in some level of drought 33.01% of the time. The County recorded four weeks in "extreme" drought or worse during this timeframe.

Figure 4.14 – US Drought Monitor Historical Trends – Jones County 2000-2024

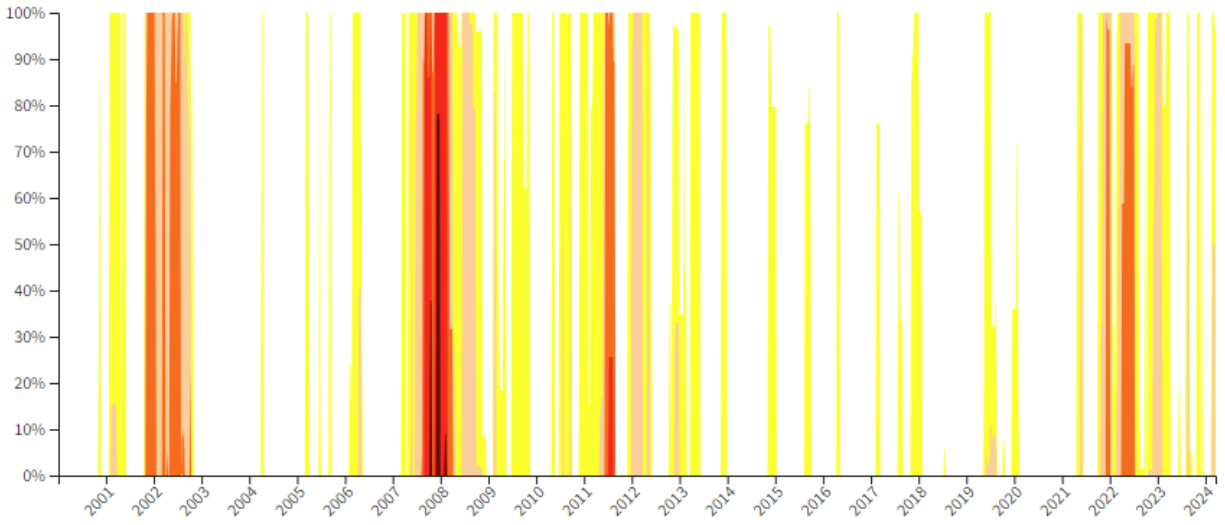


Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

LENOIR COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Lenoir County was in some level of drought 40.9% of the time. The County recorded eight weeks in "extreme" drought or worse during this timeframe.

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

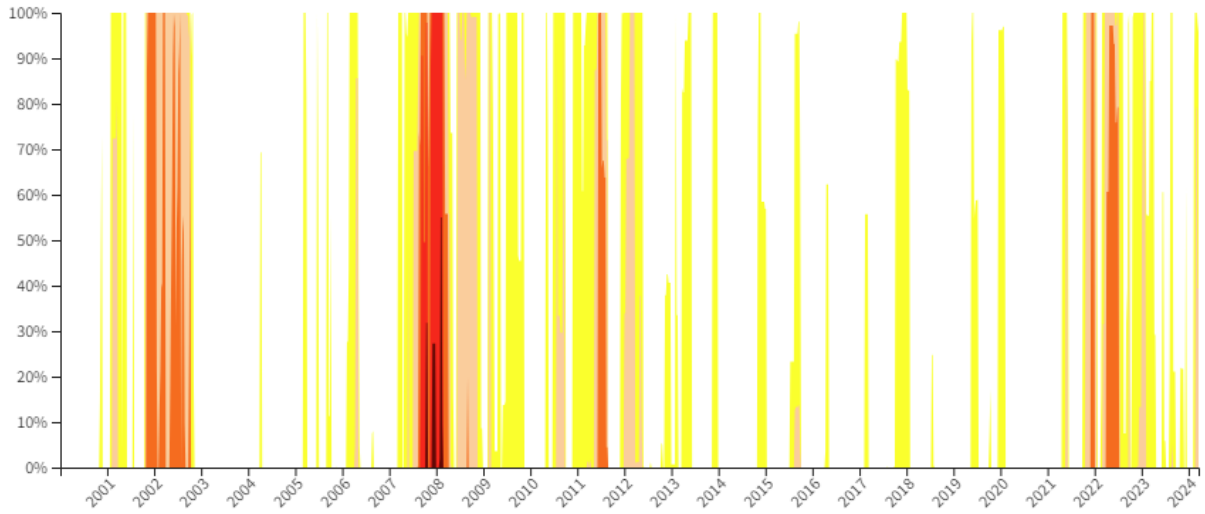


Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

PITT COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Pitt County was in some level of drought 41.6% of the time. The County recorded ten weeks in "extreme" drought or worse during this timeframe.

Figure 4.16 – US Drought Monitor Historical Trends – Pitt County 2000-2024

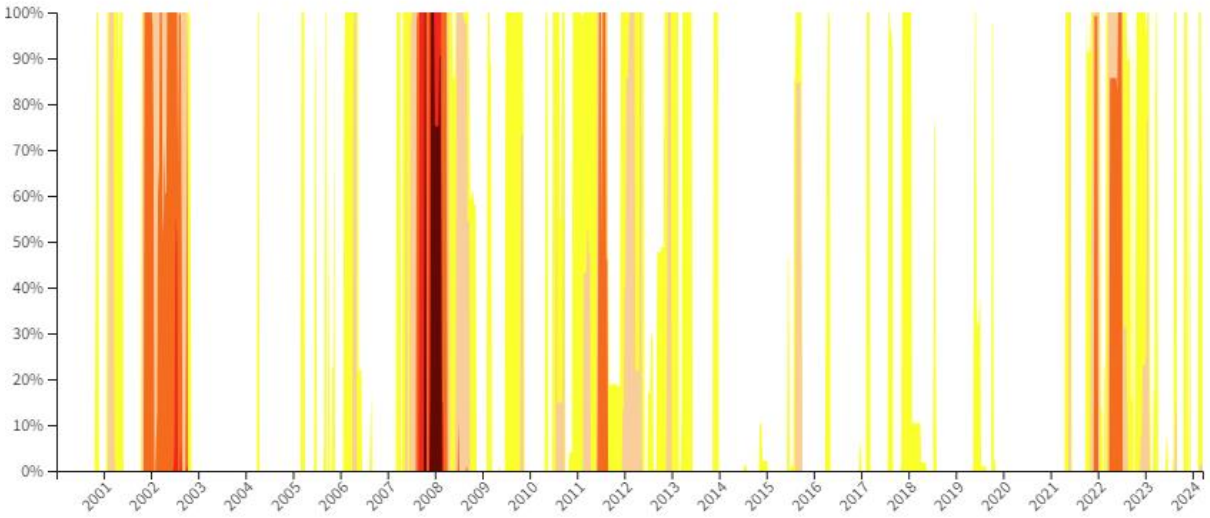


Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

WAYNE COUNTY

Between 2000 and 2024, Wayne County was in some level of drought 45.7% of the time. The County recorded 15 weeks in "extreme" drought or worse during this timeframe.

Figure 4.17 – US Drought Monitor Historical Trends – Wayne 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 National Drought Mitigation Center's Drought Impact Reporter, during the 10-year period from January 2009 through December 2023, there was 56 drought impacts reported to the Neuse Region. Table 4.18 summarizes the number of 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, and that the same impacts were listed for every county in the region, which speaks to the regional nature of drought.

Table 4.18 – Drought Impacts Reported for Neuse River Region, January 2009 through December 2023

Category	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne
Agriculture	0	3	4	3	1
Business and Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	4	8	8	9	6
Plants & Wildlife	0	0	1	0	0
Relief, Response & Restrictions	5	10	10	10	7
Society and Public Health	0	0	1	0	0
Tourism and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply & Quality	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**10**	**22**	**25**	**23**	**25**

Source: Drought Impact Reporter, http://droughtreporter.unl.edu

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Over the weeks between January 2000 and March 2024, the Region spent an average of 524 weeks in some level of drought condition, ranging from abnormally dry to exceptional drought. This equates to a

41.5% chance of drought in any given week somewhere across the Neuse River Region. Table 4.19 shows historical data by county.

Table 4.19 – Historical Weeks in Drought by County, Jan 2000-Mar 2024

County	Weeks in Any Drought	Percent of Time Drought
Greene	510	40.3%
Jones	494	39.1%
Lenoir	517	40.9%
Pitt	526	41.6%
Wayne	577	45.6%

Source: US Drought Monitor

Probability: 3 – Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) reports that climate change has already altered the natural pattern of droughts across the country. Climate change has made droughts longer, more frequent, and more severe. With heavy precipitation events becoming more common, its anticipated that the average number of dry days will likely rise. Temperatures are projected to continue rising, evaporation rates are expected to increase, resulting in decreased soil moisture levels. These combined factors indicate a probable increase in both intensity and duration of droughts in the Southeast.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Vulnerability to drought in the Neuse River Region is determined by historical drought occurrences within the planning area and broad apprehensions regarding potential drought impacts. Agricultural vulnerability was estimated using data from the US Department of Agriculture Risk Management Agency and a review of past claims related to drought.

PEOPLE

Drought is often accompanied by prolonged periods of extreme heat, negative health impacts such as dehydration can also occur, where children and elderly are most susceptible. Drought can also contribute to health issues by compromising water quality due to decreased water levels. Additionally, when coupled with extreme hear, droughts can lead to an increase in heat-related illnesses such heat-stroke, potentially resulting in loss of life.

The historical and potential impacts of drought on populations include agricultural sector job loss, secondary economic losses to local businesses and public recreational resources, increased cost to local and state government for large-scale water acquisitions and delivery, water rationing, and water wells running dry for individuals and families.

PROPERTY

Direct structural damage from drought is rare, though it can happen. Droughts can disrupt soil cycles, leading to soil shrinking and swelling, potentially causing cracks in foundations and damaging infrastructure. It can also profoundly impact landscapes, posing financial burdens on property owners. 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 cause severe property loss for agricultural industry in terms of crop and livestock losses. The USDA's Risk Management Agency

(RMA) crop damage as a result of drought in the counties of the Neuse River Region was $138,326,127, or an average of $9,880,437.64 in losses per year. Table 4.20 summarizes the regional crop losses due to drought reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.20 – Crop Losses Resulting from Drought, 2007-2021

Year	Determined Acres	Indemnity Amount
2007	84,768.59	$12,054,324
2008	133,359.93	$30,284,312
2009	22,887.46	$3,630,189
2010	140,327.04	$21,722,100
2011	90,979.30	$28,282,189
2012	12,291.56	$1,965,295
2013	715.81	$77,552
2014	1,508.87	$282,418
2015	34,217.76	$7,983,161.47
2016	14,492.21	$5,979,399.44
2017	19,130.48	$3,638,612.99
2018	14,958.4	$4,186,777.16
2019	68,525.54	$14,756,303.15
2020	4,408.58	$882,198.12
2021	19,761.59	$2,601,295.81
Total	**662,333.12**	**$138,326,127**

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

Table 4.21 summarizes county-specific data on indemnity amounts, as well as average payout amounts per year per county. Lenoir County by far suffered the greatest impacts agriculturally from drought, with almost $36 million in payouts over the 14-year timespan, averaging approximately $2.5 million annually.

Table 4.21 – County-Specific Total Crop Losses Resulting from Drought, 2007-2021

County	Determined Acres	Indemnity Amount	Average Annual Indemnity
Greene	84,421.79	$19,059,006.53	$1,361,357.61
Jones	84,962.38	$21,226,994.20	$1,516,213.87
Lenoir	148,491.31	$36,001,121.80	$2,571,508.70
Pitt	164,745.79	$28,043,425.51	$2,003,101.82
Wayne	179,711.84	$33,995,579.10	$2,428,255.65

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental losses from drought are associated with damage to plants, animals, wildfire, and air and water quality, forest and range fires, landscape degradation, biodiversity loss, and soil erosion. While some impacts are transient, resolving once the drought subsides, others endure or may become irreversible. For instance, wildlife habitats may suffer from the loss of wetlands, lakes, and vegetation, yet many species can eventually rebound. Landscape degradation and heightened soil erosion may lead to lasting declines in biological productivity. Despite the challenges in quantifying environmental losses, heightened public awareness and concern for environmental well-being have prompted public officials to allocate greater attention and resources to mitigate these effects. Moreover, if climate change forecasts of prolonged drought followed by intense rainfall events hold true, the risk of flash flooding also escalates under such conditions.

Specific to the Neuse Region, the National Drought Mitigation Center listed impacts in the Region including water conservation, increased fire risk, and wildlife and agriculture life cycle impacts occurring.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.22 summarizes the potential negative consequences of droughts in the Neuse River Region.

Table 4.22 – Consequence Analysis - Drought

Category	Consequences
Public	The public can be impacted through health effects due to economic losses, conflicts arising from water shortages, decreased incomes, limited recreational opportunities, increased occurrences of heat stroke and even fatalities.
Responders	Responders are likely to be significantly impacted from drought. However, the exceptional drought conditions might affect the availability of water for immediate response to wildfires.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	The continuity of operations would experience minimal disruption from drought, given the ample warning time available to implement plans for maintaining operational continuity.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Drought has the capacity to impact water supply across residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and government-owned areas, potentially leading to reduced levels in wells and reservoirs. As a result, utilities may find it necessary to raise rates to cope with the decreased availability of water.
Environment	Environmental impacts include strain on local plant and wildlife; increased probability of erosion and wildfire.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Farmers could encounter crop losses or heightened expenses related to livestock. Additionally, business reliant on agriculture may suffer secondary effects. The severity of drought could extend its impact to local enterprises in landscaping, recreation, and tourism, as well as public utilities.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	In cases of prolonged drought without relief, local, or state governments frequently need to implement water restrictions, potentially affecting public confidence.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following table summarizes drought hazard risk by jurisdiction. Warning time, duration and spatial extent are inherent to the hazard and remain constant across jurisdictions. Most damages that result from drought are to crops and other agriculture-related activities as well as water-dependent recreation industries. Probability is based on past occurrences of drought on the county level and is uniform across the region. The magnitude of impacts has varied by county during past droughts; drought impact is considered more severe in jurisdictions with significant presence of agriculture and where agricultural impacts have previously been reported.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Greene County	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Hookerton	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Snow Hill	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Walstonburg	3	1	4	1	4	2.5	M
Jones County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Maysville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Pollocksville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Trenton	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Lenoir County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Kinston	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
La Grange	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Pink Hill	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Pitt County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Ayden	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Bethel	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Falkland	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Farmville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Fountain	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Greenville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Grifton	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Grimesland	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Simpson	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Winterville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Wayne County	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Eureka	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Fremont	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Goldsboro	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Mount Olive	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Pikeville	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Seven Springs	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M
Walnut Creek	3	2	4	1	4	2.8	M

4.5.3 EARTHQUAKE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

An earthquake is generally defined as a sudden motion or trembling in the earth caused by the abrupt release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of earth's tectonic plates. The most common types of earthquakes are caused by movements along faults or by volcanic forces, although they can also result from explosions, cavern collapse, and other minor causes not related to slowly accumulated strains.

Earthquakes tend to reoccur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the crust. Even if a fault zone has recently experienced an earthquake, there is no guarantee that all the stress has been relieved. Another earthquake could still occur. Small, local faults produce lower magnitude quakes, but ground shaking can be strong, and damage can be significant in areas close to the fault. In contrast, large regional faults can generate earthquakes of great magnitudes but, because of their distance and depth, they may result in only moderate shaking in an area.

Earthquakes can cause structural damage, injury, and loss of life, as well as damage to infrastructure networks, such as water, power, communication, and transportation lines. Other damaging effects of earthquakes include surface rupture, fissuring, ground settlement, and permanent horizontal and vertical shifting of the ground. Secondary impacts can include landslides, seiches, liquefaction, fires, and dam failure. The combination of widespread primary and secondary effects from large earthquakes makes this hazard potentially devastating.

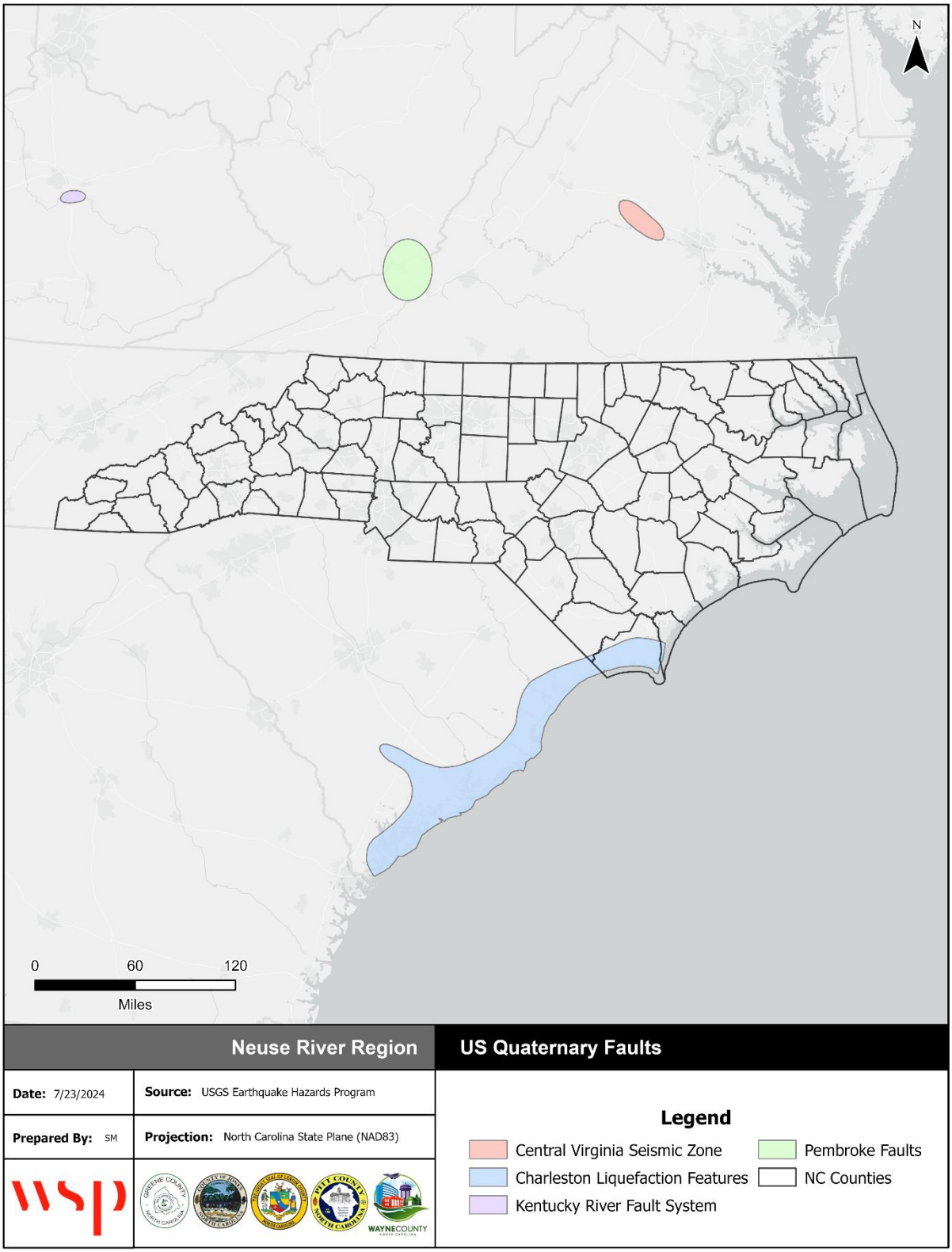
Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 1 – Less than 6 hours

LOCATION

Figure 4.18 reflects the Quaternary fault lines that present an earthquake hazard for the planning area based on data from the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program.

Figure 4.18 – U.S. Quaternary Faults



Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

All of North Carolina is subject to earthquakes, 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 New 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

EXTENT

Earthquakes are typically classified in one of two ways: by the amount of energy released, measured as magnitude; or by the impact on people and structures, measure by intensity. Magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude. A detailed description of the Richter Scale is given in Table 4.23. Although the Richter scale is usually used by the news media when reporting the intensity of earthquakes and is the scale most familiar to the public, the scale currently 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 4.24 shows descriptions for levels of earthquake intensity on the MMI scale.

Table 4.23 – Richter Scale

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

Source: FEMA

Table 4.24 – Comparison of Richter Scale and 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.
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

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

Source: USGS

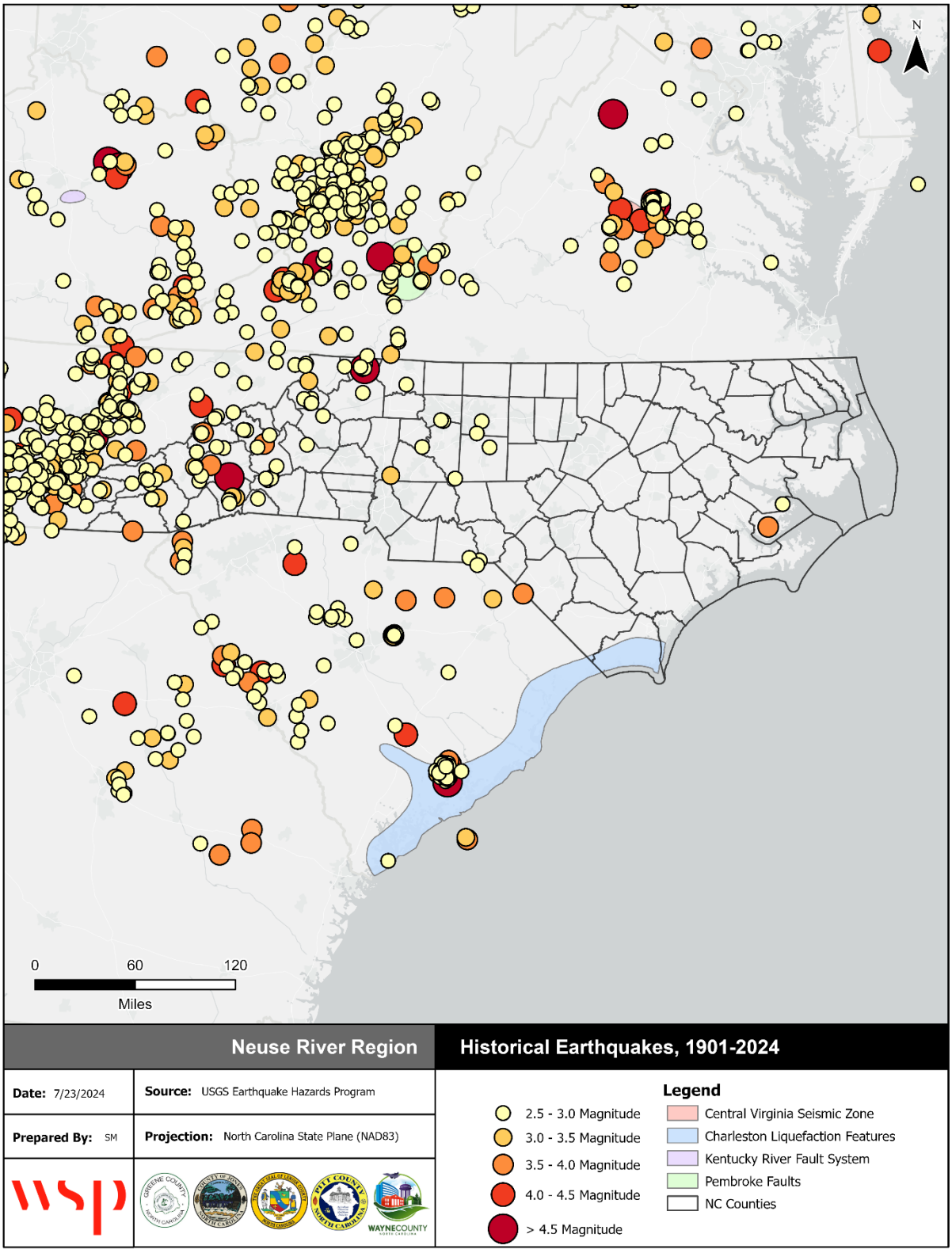
Earthquake events are not expected to affect the Neuse River Region with more than a mild intensity such that shaking may be felt but damages would not likely occur.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

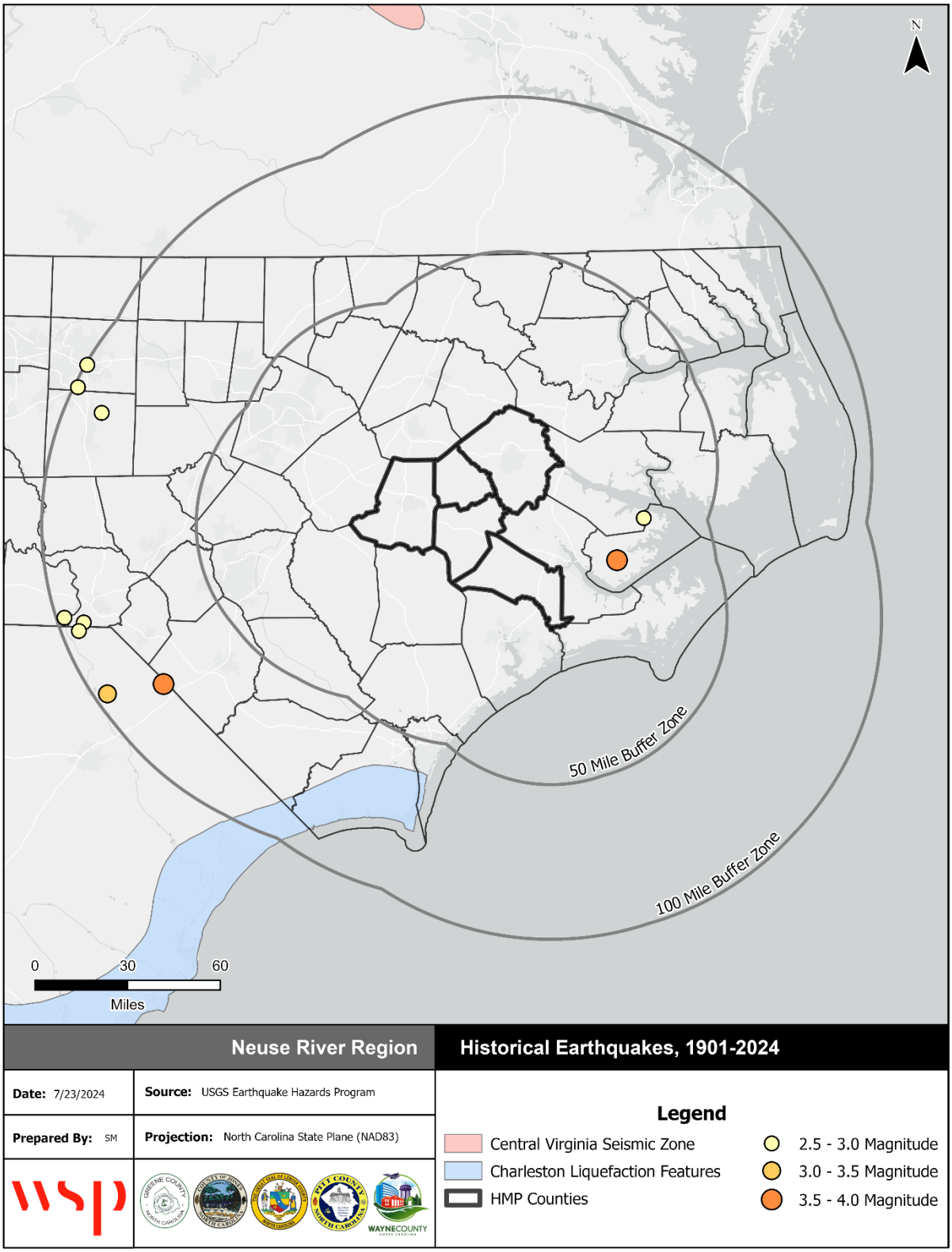
The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program maintains a database of all historical earthquakes of a magnitude 2.5 and greater. Figure 4.19 shows historical earthquakes by magnitude in relation to North Carolina and the Quaternary Faults identified by USGS. This includes events from 1973 to 2024. Figure 4.20 provides a more detailed view of earthquake occurrences that have had epicenters within 50 and 100 miles of the Neuse River Region. No earthquakes occurring within 100 miles of the region have had a magnitude greater than 4.0 on the Richter Scale.

Figure 4.19 – Historical Earthquakes by Magnitude, 1973-2024



Source: USGS Earthquakes Hazard Program

Figure 4.20 – Historical Earthquakes, Distance from Neuse River Region



Source: USGS Earthquakes Hazard Program

Figure 4.19 documents all earthquakes that have occurred within North Carolina; however, given the long distances across which earthquake impacts can be felt, these events do not encompass all earthquakes that have affected North Carolina. The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program compiles data on a variety of earthquake metrics, including felt impact. According to USGS records, there has been one earthquake with a felt impact in the Neuse River Region since 1900. This event was a 2.1 magnitude earthquake in June 2013 and was felt in Lenoir County with an estimated MMI of III.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Based on historical occurrence, the Neuse Region has a low chance of an earthquake occurring in any given year. Future probability for the region is unlikely.

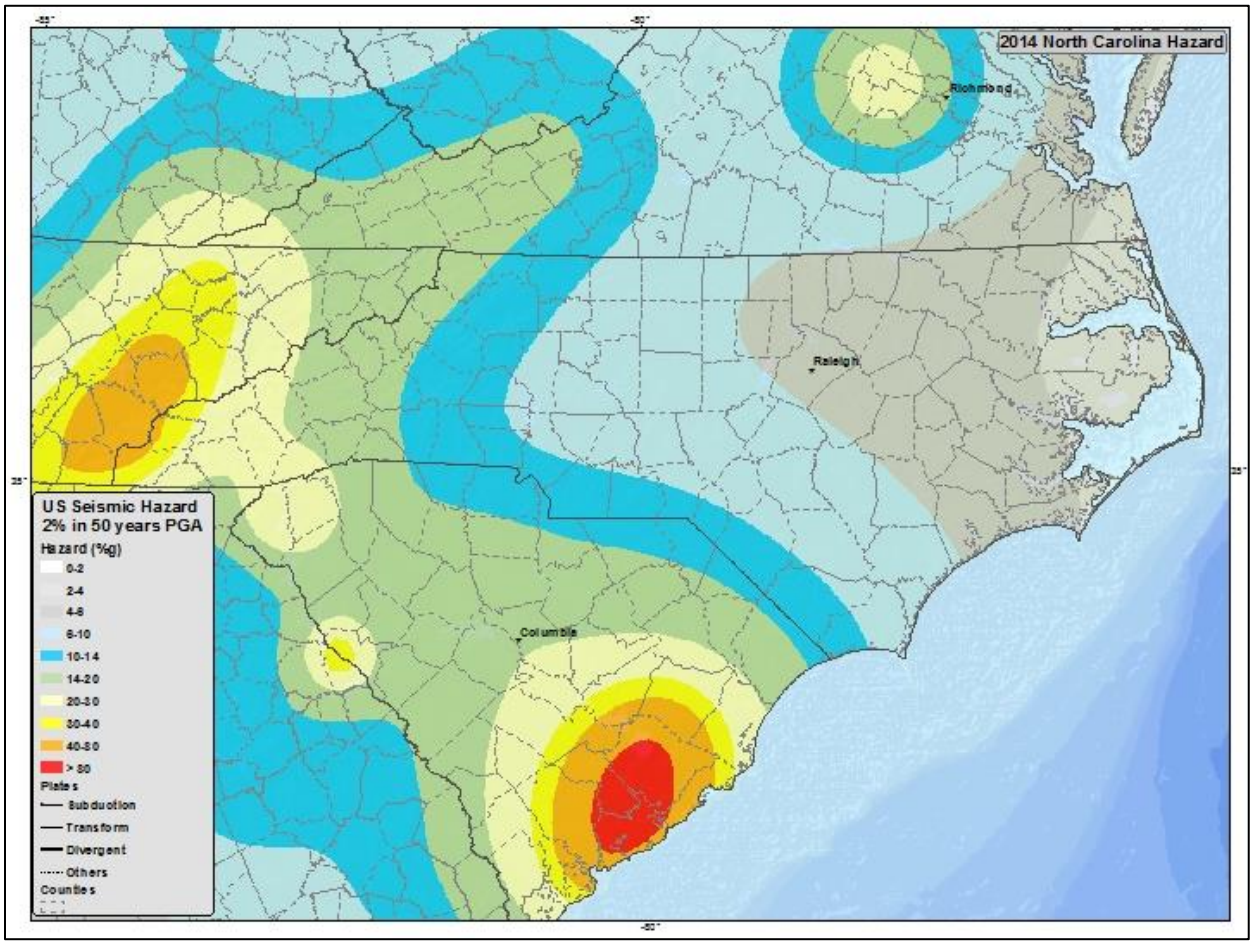
Figure 4.21 reflects the seismic hazard for the counties in the Neuse River Region based on the national USGS map of peak acceleration with two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years. In developing Figure 4.21, the ground motions being considered at a given location are those from all future possible 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. The Neuse River Region is located within the dark gray zone; this represents a 2% chance that in 50 years, the region will see 4-6% g, which is a low peak acceleration.

Based on this data and historical occurrences, it can be reasonably assumed that an earthquake event affecting the Region is unlikely.

Probability: 1 – Unlikely

Figure 4.21 – Seismic Hazard Information for North Carolina



Source: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

CLIMATE CHANGE

Studies have yet to provide quantification of this relationship, so recent earthquakes should not be directly attributed to climate change. Although still inconclusive, preliminary findings suggest that more severe earthquakes and tsunamis could eventually be recognized as additional adverse consequences of climate change.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

Earthquake events in the region are unlikely to produce more than mild ground shaking; therefore, injury or death is unlikely. Objects falling generally pose the greatest threat to safety.

Table 4.25 and Table 4.26 detail the population estimated to be at risk from a 250-year earthquake and a 500-year earthquake, respectively, according to the NCEM IRISK database

Table 4.25 – Estimated Population Impacted by the 250-Year Earthquake

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	577	3%	3,124	93	3%	926	28	3%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	22	2%	217	5	2%	47	1	2%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**599**	**3%**	**3,349**	**98**	**3%**	**976**	**29**	**3%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	921	10%	2,147	214	10%	410	41	10%
Town of Maysville	14	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**921**	**10%**	**2,153**	**214**	**10%**	**411**	**41**	**10%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	2,828	9%	5,835	507	9%	1,712	149	9%
City of Kinston	21,494	1,074	5%	4,958	248	5%	1,386	69	5%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	42	4%	167	7	4%	93	4	4%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	39	20%	28	6	21%	10	2	20%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**3,983**	**7%**	**10,988**	**768**	**7%**	**3,201**	**224**	**7%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	1,317	2%	9,408	206	2%	3,464	76	2%
City of Greenville	86,944	328	0%	9,495	36	0%	5,243	20	0%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	37	1%	822	7	1%	211	2	1%
Town Of Bethel	321	12	4%	61	2	3%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	12	6%	65	4	6%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	85	3%	751	19	3%	154	4	3%
Town Of Fountain	341	28	8%	107	9	8%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	90	3%	542	17	3%	133	4	3%

County	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
Town Of Grimesland	461	0	0%	81	0	0%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	13	0%	1,423	2	0%	877	1	0%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	0	0%	384	0	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**1,922**	**1%**	**23,139**	**302**	**1%**	**10,227**	**107**	**1%**
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	11,161	15%	11,407	1,744	15%	5,030	769	15%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	3,781	10%	7,086	739	10%	2,157	225	10%
Town Of Eureka	399	103	26%	65	17	26%	10	3	30%
Town Of Fremont	639	123	19%	112	22	20%	13	3	23%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	731	21%	744	157	21%	120	25	21%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	231	18%	191	35	18%	81	15	19%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	5	17%	3	1	33%	2	0	0%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	17	4%	67	3	4%	30	1	3%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**16,152**	**14%**	**19,675**	**2,718**	**14%**	**7,443**	**1,041**	**14%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**23,577**	**6%**	**59,304**	**4,100**	**7%**	**22,258**	**1,442**	**6%**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.26 – Estimated Population Impacted by 500-Year Earthquake

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	19,426	100%	3,124	3,124	100%	926	926	100%
Town of Hookerton	36	36	100%	5	5	100%	2	2	100%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	1,006	100%	217	217	100%	47	47	100%
Town of Walstonburg	17	17	100%	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**20,485**	**100%**	**3,349**	**3,349**	**100%**	**976**	**976**	**100%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	8,970	97%	2,147	2,081	97%	410	397	97%
Town of Maysville	14	13	93%	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	7	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**8,993**	**97%**	**2,153**	**2,087**	**97%**	**411**	**398**	**97%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	32,505	100%	5,835	5,831	100%	1,712	1,711	100%
City of Kinston	21,494	21,488	100%	4,958	4,957	100%	1,386	1,386	100%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	1,003	100%	167	167	100%	93	93	100%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	194	100%	28	28	100%	10	10	100%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**55,190**	**99%**	**10,988**	**10,983**	**99%**	**3,201**	**3,200**	**99%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	55,320	92%	9,408	8,648	92%	3,464	3,184	92%
City of Greenville	86,944	80,521	93%	9,495	8,794	93%	5,243	4,856	93%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	3,973	93%	822	765	93%	211	196	93%
Town Of Bethel	321	312	97%	61	59	97%	6	6	100%
Town Of Falkland	214	198	93%	65	60	92%	4	4	100%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	3,061	92%	751	691	92%	154	142	92%
Town Of Fountain	341	320	94%	107	100	93%	6	6	100%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	2,744	95%	542	515	95%	133	126	95%
Town Of Grimesland	461	420	91%	81	74	91%	23	21	91%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	9,747	94%	1,423	1,335	94%	877	823	94%

County	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
Village Of Simpson	2,325	2,178	94%	384	360	94%	106	99	93%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**158,794**	**92%**	**23,139**	**21,401**	**92%**	**10,227**	**9,463**	**92%**
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	72,984	100%	11,407	11,407	100%	5,030	5,030	100%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	36,261	100%	7,086	7,086	100%	2,157	2,157	100%
Town Of Eureka	399	399	100%	65	65	100%	10	10	100%
Town Of Fremont	639	639	100%	112	112	100%	13	13	100%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	3,466	100%	744	744	100%	120	120	100%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	1,266	100%	191	191	100%	81	81	100%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	30	100%	3	3	100%	2	2	100%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	413	100%	67	67	100%	30	30	100%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**115,458**	**100%**	**19,675**	**19,675**	**100%**	**7,443**	**7,443**	**100%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**358,920**	**96%**	**59,304**	**57,495**	**97%**	**22,258**	**21,480**	**97%**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

PROPERTY

During a severe earthquake event, buildings face the risk of damage from both the shaking itself and the ground beneath them, a phenomenon known as subsidence. In extreme cases, structures may even sink into the ground due to soil liquefication. Structures built across fault lines are particularly vulnerably to serious damage caused by ground displacement during earthquakes.

Beyond structural damage, earthquakes can also lead to secondary hazards affecting infrastructure. Damages to dams or levees, for example, could result in failures and subsequent flooding. Additionally, fires may ignite from broken gas or power lines, posing a significant threat, particularly if damages water lines impair firefighting efforts.

There are no records of Neuse River Region being impacted by an earthquake with more than a low intensity, so damage to the built environment is unlikely.

Table 4.27 and Table 4.28 detail the estimated buildings impacted from varying magnitudes of earthquake events.

Table 4.27 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 250-Year Earthquake Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	295	2%	$270	114	1%	$4,385	48	0%	$1,944	457	4%	$6,599
Town of Hookerton	264	0	0%	$0	7	3%	$125	1	0%	$1	8	3%	$127
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	22	2%	$20	74	5%	$2,444	30	2%	$893	126	9%	$3,357
Town of Walstonburg	180	0	0%	$0	10	6%	$67	5	3%	$149	15	8%	$216
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**317**	**2%**	**$290**	**205**	**1%**	**$7,021**	**84**	**1%**	**$2,987**	**606**	**4%**	**$10,299**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	549	7%	$230	16	0%	$614	20	0%	$672	585	8%	$1,516
Town of Maysville	486	0	0%	$0	3	1%	$36	3	1%	$41	6	1%	$78
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	6	3%	$12	6	3%	$12
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**549**	**6%**	**$230**	**19**	**0%**	**$650**	**29**	**0%**	**$725**	**597**	**7%**	**$1,606**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	1,511	7%	$1,407	308	1%	$15,276	82	0%	$2,896	1,901	9%	$19,578
City of Kinston	12,289	514	4%	$600	547	4%	$33,873	100	1%	$2,991	1,161	9%	$37,464
Town Of La Grange	2,135	80	4%	$186	56	3%	$1,089	20	1%	$1,389	156	7%	$2,664
Town Of Pink Hill	558	89	16%	$113	44	8%	$682	21	4%	$403	154	28%	$1,199
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**2,194**	**6%**	**$2,306**	**955**	**2%**	**$50,920**	**223**	**0%**	**$7,679**	**3372**	**9%**	**$60,905**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	447	2%	$154	232	1%	$4,798	16	0%	$326	695	3%	$5,277
City of Greenville	31,680	97	0%	$164	593	2%	$26,906	46	0%	$985	736	2%	$28,055
Town Of Ayden	3,211	25	1%	$10	45	1%	$1,441	5	0%	$36	75	2%	$1,488
Town Of Bethel	1,004	33	3%	$2	23	2%	$463	1	0%	$5	57	6%	$470

County	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 Falkland	270	12	4%	$4	6	2%	$57	1	0%	$50	19	7%	$111
Town Of Farmville	2,800	63	2%	$43	101	4%	$14,165	8	0%	$185	172	6%	$14,393
Town Of Fountain	485	32	7%	$24	23	5%	$523	0	0%	$0	55	11%	$548
Town Of Grifton	2,439	68	3%	$6	33	1%	$1,757	1	0%	$4	102	4%	$1,766
Town Of Grimesland	598	0	0%	$0	5	1%	$47	0	0%	$0	5	1%	$47
Town Of Winterville	4,493	5	0%	$4	84	2%	$2,056	7	0%	$180	96	2%	$2,240
Village Of Simpson	1,544	0	0%	$0	8	1%	$242	2	0%	$80	10	1%	$322
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**782**	**1%**	**$411**	**1,153**	**1%**	**$52,455**	**87**	**0%**	**$1,851**	**2022**	**2%**	**$54,717**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	6,200	13%	$12,873	1,730	4%	$67,033	332	1%	$15,924	8,262	18%	$95,829
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	1,617	8%	$9,557	1,271	7%	$91,406	476	2%	$40,561	3,364	17%	$141,525
Town Of Eureka	566	119	21%	$124	34	6%	$766	11	2%	$299	164	29%	$1,189
Town Of Fremont	1,439	246	17%	$602	53	4%	$2,225	28	2%	$1,437	327	23%	$4,264
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	579	18%	$4,059	224	7%	$19,979	68	2%	$3,694	871	27%	$27,733
Town Of Pikeville	913	149	16%	$569	48	5%	$1,561	10	1%	$487	207	23%	$2,617
Town Of Seven Springs	110	16	15%	$19	5	5%	$37	2	2%	$7	23	21%	$64
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	16	4%	$143	25	6%	$1,144	1	0%	$7	42	10%	$1,294
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**8,942**	**12%**	**$27,946**	**3,390**	**5%**	**$184,151**	**928**	**1%**	**$62,416**	**13,260**	**18%**	**$274,515**
Region Total	**205,302**	**12,784**	**6%**	**$31,183**	**5,722**	**3%**	**$295,197**	**1,351**	**1%**	**$75,658**	**19,857**	**10%**	**$402,042**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.28 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 500-Year Earthquake Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$175,625	2,245	18%	$161,502	193	2%	$162,222	12,489	100%	$499,348
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$4,590	23	9%	$5,378	14	5%	$3,393	264	100%	$13,361
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$23,774	201	14%	$56,771	74	5%	$37,192	1,391	100%	$117,737
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$2,382	32	18%	$2,376	8	4%	$2,084	180	100%	$6,842
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$206,371**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$226,027**	**289**	**2%**	**$204,891**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$637,288**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$97,392	1,760	23%	$105,947	155	2%	$62,159	7,255	96%	$265,498
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$7,961	27	6%	$6,472	17	3%	$3,015	458	94%	$17,449
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$3,433	23	10%	$1,663	13	6%	$4,686	229	97%	$9,782
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$2,620	17	8%	$2,531	23	11%	$4,990	195	95%	$10,142
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$111,406**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$116,613**	**208**	**2%**	**$74,850**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$302,871**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$307,878	3,519	17%	$521,098	256	1%	$145,438	21,171	100%	$974,414
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$222,536	1,522	12%	$917,815	415	3%	$249,815	12,278	100%	$1,390,166
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$40,494	175	8%	$25,884	55	3%	$35,801	2,135	100%	$102,179
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$8,918	86	15%	$16,721	34	6%	$9,448	558	100%	$35,087
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$579,826**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$1,481,518**	**760**	**2%**	**$440,502**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$2,501,846**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$319,811	3,802	16%	$286,479	199	1%	$51,680	22,767	93%	$657,970
City of Greenville	31,680	26,159	83%	$649,379	2,748	9%	$1,288,695	527	2%	$282,811	29,434	93%	$2,220,885
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$66,504	297	9%	$48,295	39	1%	$7,493	2,993	93%	$122,292
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$17,816	97	10%	$18,286	15	1%	$4,050	974	97%	$40,152

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$3,113	57	21%	$2,997	5	2%	$1,340	254	94%	$7,450
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$71,985	274	10%	$220,890	32	1%	$17,643	2,587	92%	$310,517
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$12,827	87	18%	$8,932	3	1%	$440	458	94%	$22,199
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$41,473	215	9%	$49,818	32	1%	$4,186	2,322	95%	$95,476
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$6,085	69	12%	$4,699	11	2%	$1,277	549	92%	$12,062
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$81,663	422	9%	$97,822	71	2%	$25,902	4,230	94%	$205,387
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$20,925	42	3%	$7,985	8	1%	$1,909	1,444	94%	$30,819
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,960**	**80%**	**$1,291,581**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$2,034,898**	**942**	**1%**	**$398,731**	**68,012**	**93%**	**$3,725,209**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$1,009,490	5,859	12%	$1,349,037	545	1%	$450,917	47,085	100%	$2,809,444
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$611,435	2,188	11%	$1,749,689	1,067	5%	$885,511	19,473	100%	$3,246,636
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$8,063	87	15%	$16,689	15	3%	$6,889	566	100%	$31,641
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$28,942	115	8%	$34,329	36	3%	$20,084	1,439	100%	$83,355
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$133,649	328	10%	$299,199	108	3%	$109,177	3,234	100%	$542,024
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$24,102	79	9%	$24,713	14	2%	$11,538	913	100%	$60,353
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$1,902	18	16%	$1,312	3	3%	$309	110	100%	$3,523
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$21,938	35	8%	$21,322	2	0%	$2,449	436	100%	$45,710
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$1,839,521**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$3,496,290**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$1,486,874**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$6,822,686**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,433**	**83%**	**$4,028,705**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$7,355,346**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$2,605,848**	**199,871**	**97%**	**$13,989,900**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

ENVIRONMENT

An earthquake is unlikely to cause substantial impacts to the natural environment in the Region. While there's a possibility of damage to the built environment, such as ruptured gas lines affecting the surrounding, historical occurrences suggest that this type of damage is unlikely.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.29 summarizes the potential negative consequences of earthquake.

Table 4.29 – Consequence Analysis - Earthquake

Category	Consequences
Public	Severe impacts are anticipated for individuals who lack protection or are unable to seek shelter, while those who are adequately protected can expect moderate to light impacts.
Responders	Responders may be required to enter unstable structures or compromised infrastructure. Unprotected personnel are likely to face severe adverse impacts, while protected personnel can expect impacts ranging from moderate to light.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Damage to facilities and personnel in the incident area may necessitate the relocation of operations and the execution of alternate lines of succession. Disruptions to communication lines and the destruction of facilities could significantly delay the delivery of services.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Earthquakes may result in significant damages to facilities, infrastructure, people, and hazardous materials within the affected area.
Environment	The event could lead to substantial damage, resulting in the denial or postponement of access to certain areas. Remediation effort may be necessary.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	The local economy and financial stability are anticipated to suffer negative consequences, potentially persisting for an extended duration.
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. Earthquake 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
All jurisdictions	1	1	4	4	1	1.9	L

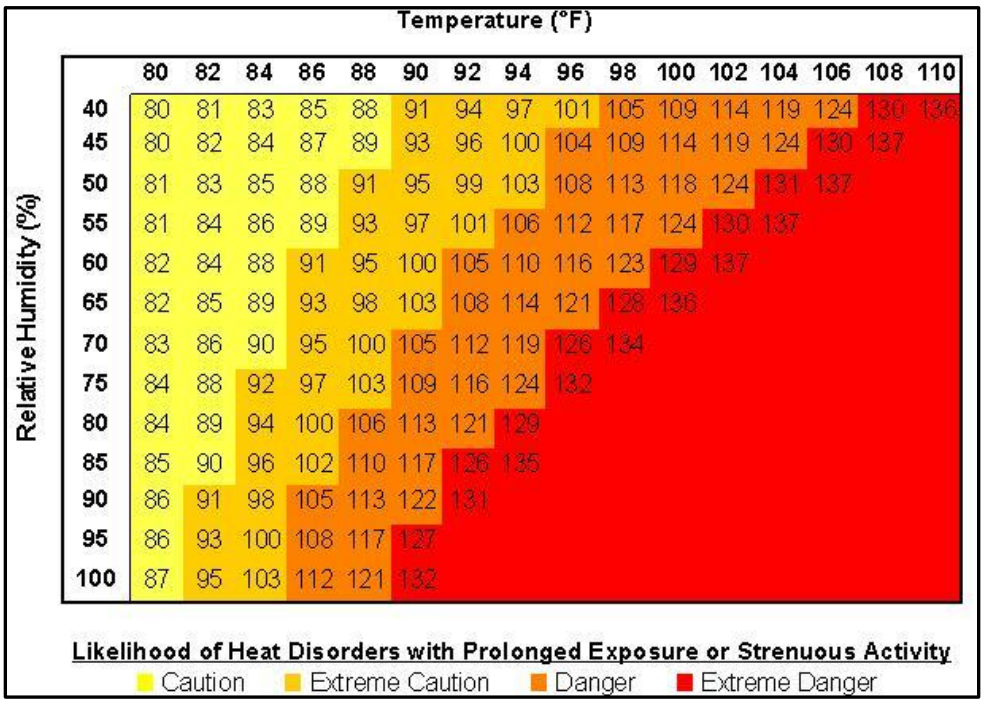
4.5.4 EXCESSIVE HEAT

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Per information provided by FEMA, in most of the United States extreme heat is defined as a period of high heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees for at least 2-3 days. In extreme heat, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature, which can lead to death. Extreme heat is responsible for the highest annual number of deaths among all weather-related disasters. Older adults, children, and sick or overweight individuals are at greater risk of illness or death from extreme heat.

Ambient air temperature is one component of heat conditions, with relative humidity being the other. The relationship of these factors creates what is known as the apparent temperature. The National Weather Service (NWS) offers a Heat Index Chart, shown in Figure 4.22, which uses both of these factors to produce a guide for the apparent temperature or relative intensity of heat conditions. Note that the heat index values used in this chart are calculated in the shade and are not adjusted for different levels of sun exposure. Thus, when people are exposed to direct sunshine, they can feel much hotter than the temperature on this chart.

Figure 4.22 – Heat Index Chart



Source: National Weather Service (NWS) http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/heat/heat_index.shtml

Note: Exposure to direct sun can increase Heat Index values by as much as 15˚F. The shaded zone above 105˚F corresponds to a heat index that may cause increasingly severe heat disorders with continued exposure and/or physical activity.

Per the NWS, an alternative method for measuring extreme heat in terms of the potential for heat stress is the wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT), which uses temperature, humidity, solar radiation, and wind speed. WBGT is best suited as a measure for heat stress for active people such as outdoor workers, athletes, marching band, and others performing strenuous outdoor activities. NWS provides a WGBT forecast.

Extreme heat can occur quickly and without warning. The NWS 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 nighttime minimum Heat Index is 75°F or above for two or more consecutive days. A heat advisory is issued when temperatures reach 100°F, and a warning is issued at 115 degrees.

NWS also provides, HeatRisk, a forecast tool that provides a daily value of expected heat risk for each 24-hour period within any upcoming 7-day forecast period. HeatRisk supplements NWS heat watch, warning, and advisory information, and considers how unusual the heat is for the time of year, the duration of the heat, including both daytime and nighttime temperatures, and if those temperatures pose an elevated risk of heat-related impacts based on CDC data.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than one week

LOCATION

Historically, extreme heat is a regional hazard. The entire planning area is susceptible to high temperatures and incidents of extreme heat and indeed the vast majority of the planning area would suffer some level of impact from the same event. In extreme heat incidents recorded in 2011 and 2012, all six counties in the region experienced its impacts concurrently.

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 NWS 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 100ºF to 104ºF 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. Heat index records maintained by the North Carolina Climate Office indicate that the Region regularly experiences heat index temperatures above 100°F. Table 4.30 provides counts of heat index values by threshold recorded from 1999-2023 at the Stallings AFB (KISO) weather station in Kinston, used as an indicator for the Neuse River Region overall. Counts are provided as the number of hours in a given year where the heat index reached or exceeded 100°F. Based on this data, the Neuse River Region experiences an average of 94 hours per year with heat index values above 100°F.

Table 4.30 – Historical Heat Index Counts, Stallings AFB (KISO) in Kinston, NC, 1999 – 2023

Year	Heat Index Value				Total
	100-104˚F	105-109˚F	110-114˚F	≥115˚F	
1999	110	82	22	5	219
2000	33	16	0	0	49
2001	42	23	2	0	67

Year	Heat Index Value				Total
	100-104˚F	105-109˚F	110-114˚F	≥115˚F	
2002	61	36	0	0	97
2003	40	12	0	2	54
2004	33	3	0	0	36
2005	94	42	7	8	151
2006	45	16	0	0	61
2007	55	8	9	1	73
2008	47	4	0	0	51
2009	32	0	0	1	33
2010	109	39	6	1	155
2011	68	31	5	0	104
2012	61	28	5	2	96
2013	25	1	0	0	26
2014	23	1	0	0	24
2015	63	17	0	0	80
2016	122	48	0	1	171
2017	66	19	0	1	86
2018	42	0	0	2	44
2019	109	11	1	1	122
2020	91	55	0	1	147
2021	111	15	0	1	127
2022	121	36	0	1	158
2023	102	16	5	2	125
Sum	**1,705**	**559**	**62**	**30**	**2,356**
Average	**68**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**94**

Source: North Carolina Climate Office, Heat Index Climatology Tool

Impact: 3 – Critical

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

According to NOAA, 2019 was North Carolina's hottest year on record; that record stretches back 124 years to 1895.

The NCEI reports three heat-related incidents across the Neuse River Region between 1999 and 2018; these incidents caused three fatalities, no injuries, and no property or crop damage. The narratives for these incidents note that a man and woman were found dead in a trailer in mid-June 2008; the temperatures were well into the 90s, and the trailer they were found in had no air conditioning and had closed windows. The narratives also note a separate incident of a man perishing in Pitt County; the death was attributed to extreme heat. The third heat incident occurred on August 15, 2023, and lasted for three days. Greenville recorded a peak heat index of 117 degrees.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Data was gathered from the North Carolina State Climate Office's Climate Thresholds Tool using the Kinston weather station as an approximation for the Neuse River Region. Based on 69 years of available data (1955-2023), the Kinston station averages 25.9 days per year with a heat index above 100 degrees.

Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

Research shows that average temperatures will continue to rise in the Southeast United States and globally, directly affecting North Carolina. The 2020 North Carolina Climate Science Report finds that it is "very likely" that summer heat index values will rise due to increases in absolute humidity. The report also states that it is "likely" that hot (≥90°F) and very hot (≥95°F) days increase. Rising humidity and higher temperatures due to climate change increase the likelihood and intensity of extreme heat events.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

PEOPLE

During excessive heat conditions, the human body has difficulties cooling through the normal method of the evaporation of perspiration. Health risks rise when a person is over exposed to heat. Per the NWS Heat Safety Resources, heat related illnesses include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat cramps may be the first sign of heat-related illness and may lead to heat exhaustion or stroke. Heat exhaustion symptoms include dizziness, thirst, heavy sweating, nausea, and weakness. Heat stroke symptoms include confusion, dizziness, and loss of consciousness. Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency.

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.

According to NCEI data, three deaths were blamed on extreme heat in Pitt County in June 2010; two of the deaths were specifically attributed to lack of air conditioning.

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 head 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 heat impacts.

Extreme heat can also cause significant agricultural losses. Between 2014-2023, the sum of claims paid for crop damage due to heat across the counties in the Neuse River Region was $14,394,382, or an average of $1,439,438 in losses every year. Table 4.31 summarizes the crop losses due to heat reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.31 – Crop Indemnity Amounts Resulting from Heat, 2014-2023

Year	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne
2014	-	-	$3,301	$21,508	$71,328
2015	$153,279	$60,502	$195,849	$236,183	$1,115,494
2016	$373,837	$97,540	$312,013	$578,424	$1,243,661
2017	$284,329	$8,686	$265,245	$260,413	$450,394

Year	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne
2018	$78,232	$466.50	$113,903	$575,354	$387,399
2019	$708,929	$281,932	$252,413	$660,563	$513,487
2020	-	-	$3,411.00	$567,162	$32,113
2021	$47,224	-	$162,676	$141,026	$155,004
2022	$410,521	$46,424	$704,003	$408,710	$780,485
2023	$192,113	$132,116.	$333,771	$584,910	$388,028
Total	$2,248,467	$627,669	$2,346,587	$4,034,258	$5,137,398

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

Table 4.32 shows indemnity amounts by county and crop. The most impacted crop during this time period was flue cured tobacco, with approximately $6.3 million in indemnities paid.

Table 4.32 – Indemnity Amounts by Crop, 2014-2023

Crop	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne
Barley	-	-	-	-	-
Burley Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-
Corn	$367,411	$444,150	$817,585	$120,456	$1,713,707
Cotton	$153,997	$19,306	$19,488	$576,352	$90,499
Flue Cured Tobacco	$1,360,643	$84,569	$1,148,253	$1,269,835	$2,471,052
Grain Sorghum	-	-	-	$48,402	$128
Oats	-	-	-	-	-
Pasture/Rangeland	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts	$7,649	-	-	$6,1699	$16,648
Soybeans	$306,348	$79,643	$285,241	$869,661	$703,611
Wheat	-	-	-	$4,249	$3,718
Other	-	-	$76,019	-	$138,033

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

Wild animals are vulnerable to heat disorders similar to humans, including mortality. Vegetation growth can 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 extreme heat.

Table 4.33 – Consequence Analysis – Extreme Heat

Category	Consequences
Public	Extreme heat may cause illness and/or death, especially when air conditioning is not available.
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.

Category	Consequences
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 extreme heat hazard risk by jurisdiction. Extreme heat risk does not vary significantly by jurisdiction and each jurisdiction received the same score.

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.

SOURCES AND TYPES OF FLOODING

Flooding within the Neuse River Region can be attributed to three main sources as noted below.

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

- **Greene County**: Contentnea Creek, Little Contentnea Creek, Nahunta Swamp, Rainbow Creek, and other streams;
- **Jones County**: Trent River;
- **Lenoir County**: Neuse River, Adkin Branch, Briery Run, and other streams;
- **Pitt County**: Tar River, Green Mill Run, Contentnea Creek, and Little Contentnea Creek and their tributaries.
- **Wayne County**: Neuse River, Northeast Cape Fear River, Thunder Swamp, Lee Branch, Little River, Nahunta Swamp, Stoney Creek, the Slough, Walnut Creek, Walnut Creek Tributary B, and other streams

These rivers and their tributaries are susceptible to overflowing their banks during and following excessive precipitation events. Flooding on larger streams results primarily from heavy rains associated with tropical storms or major weather fronts, while flooding on small streams is due mainly to local thunderstorms. 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.

Coastal Flooding: All lands bordering the coast along the Atlantic Ocean and in low-lying coastal plains are susceptible to tidal effects and flooding. Coastal land such as sand bars, barrier islands and deltas provide a buffer zone to help protect human life and real property relative to the sea much as floodplains provide a buffer zone along rivers and other bodies of water. Coastal floods usually occur because of abnormally high tides or tidal waves, storm surge and heavy rains in combination with high tides, and tropical storms and hurricanes. Portions of Jones County are susceptible to coastal flooding, which normally occurs between June and November.

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 Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) as delineated by the NFIP and can also happen 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.

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.

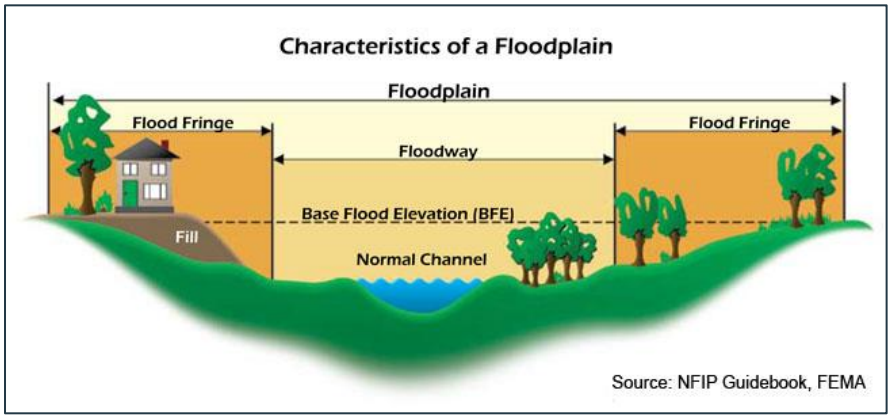
Localized flooding may be caused by the following issues:

- **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, which may lead to a 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

In the case of riverine flooding, the area adjacent to a channel is the floodplain, as shown in Figure 4.23. A floodplain is flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. It 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 4.23 – 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.

The 100-year flood, which is the minimum standard used by most federal and state agencies, is used by the 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 one week

LOCATION

Areas at risk of flooding occur throughout the planning area and can be identified, in part, by regulated floodplains. Regulated floodplains are illustrated on inundation maps called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). A FIRM is the official map 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 100-year flood event. Structures located within the SFHA have a 26-percent chance of flooding during the life of a standard 30-year mortgage.

Flood prone areas were identified within the Neuse River Region using the current effective Flood Insurance Studies and associated DFIRMs. The most recent updates and/or revisions are dated April 16, 2013 for Greene County, June 15, 2022 for Jones County, and June 19, 2020 for Lenoir County, Pitt County, and Wayne County.

Note that Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, and Wayne County had new FIS reports and FIRMs go effective on January 17, 2025. However, the analysis for this risk and vulnerability assessment update was already complete at that time. This new data will be incorporated into the next update of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 4.34 summarizes the flood insurance zones identified by the DFIRMs.

Table 4.34 – Mapped Flood Insurance Zones within the Neuse River 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.

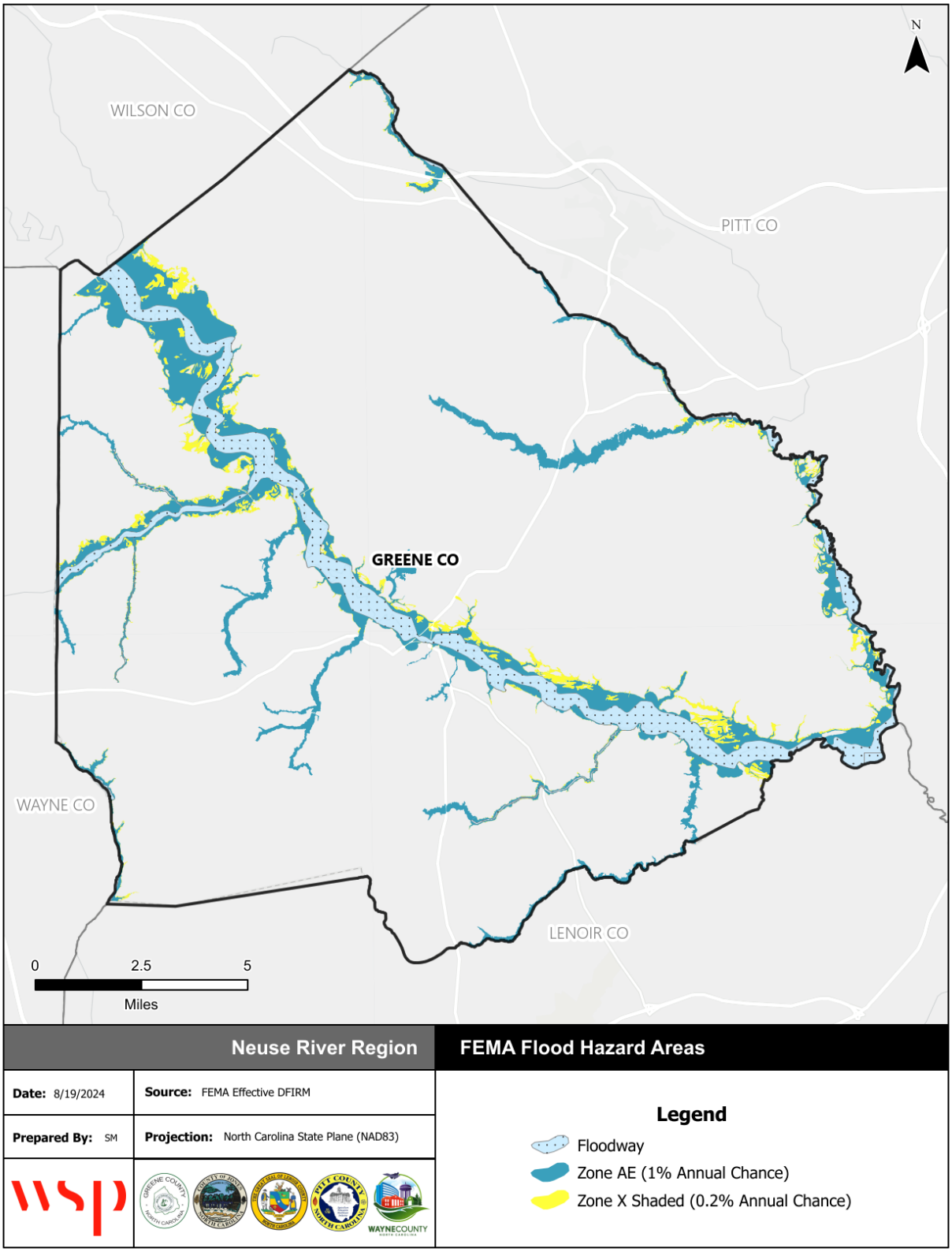
Zone	Description
0.2% Annual Chance (Shaded Zone X)	Moderate risk areas within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square 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 4.24 through Figure 4.28 reflect the effective mapped flood insurance zones for the counties in the Neuse River Region. See the annexes for more detail, including mapped flood insurance zones by jurisdiction.

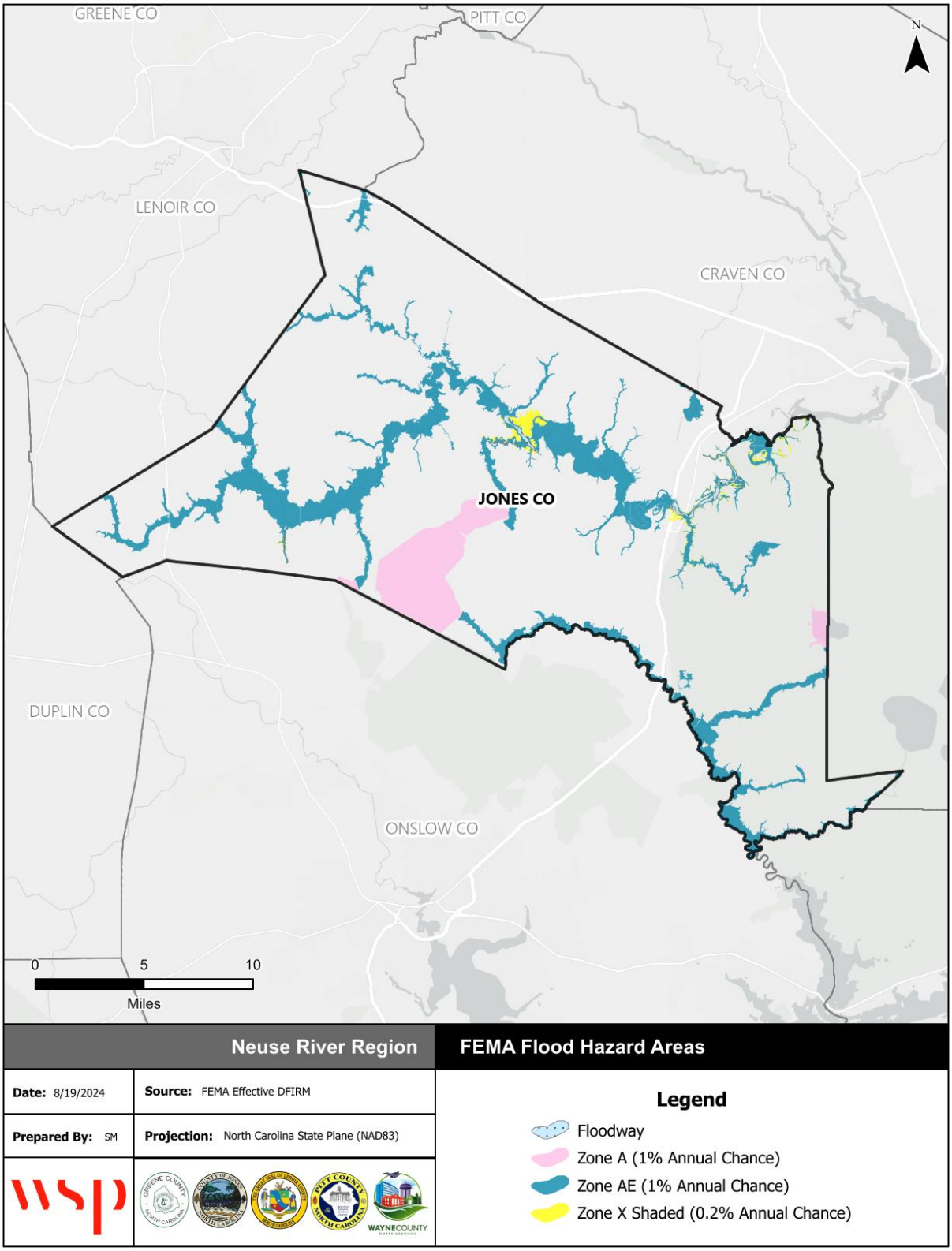
Spatial Extent: 3 – Moderate

Figure 4.24 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in Greene County



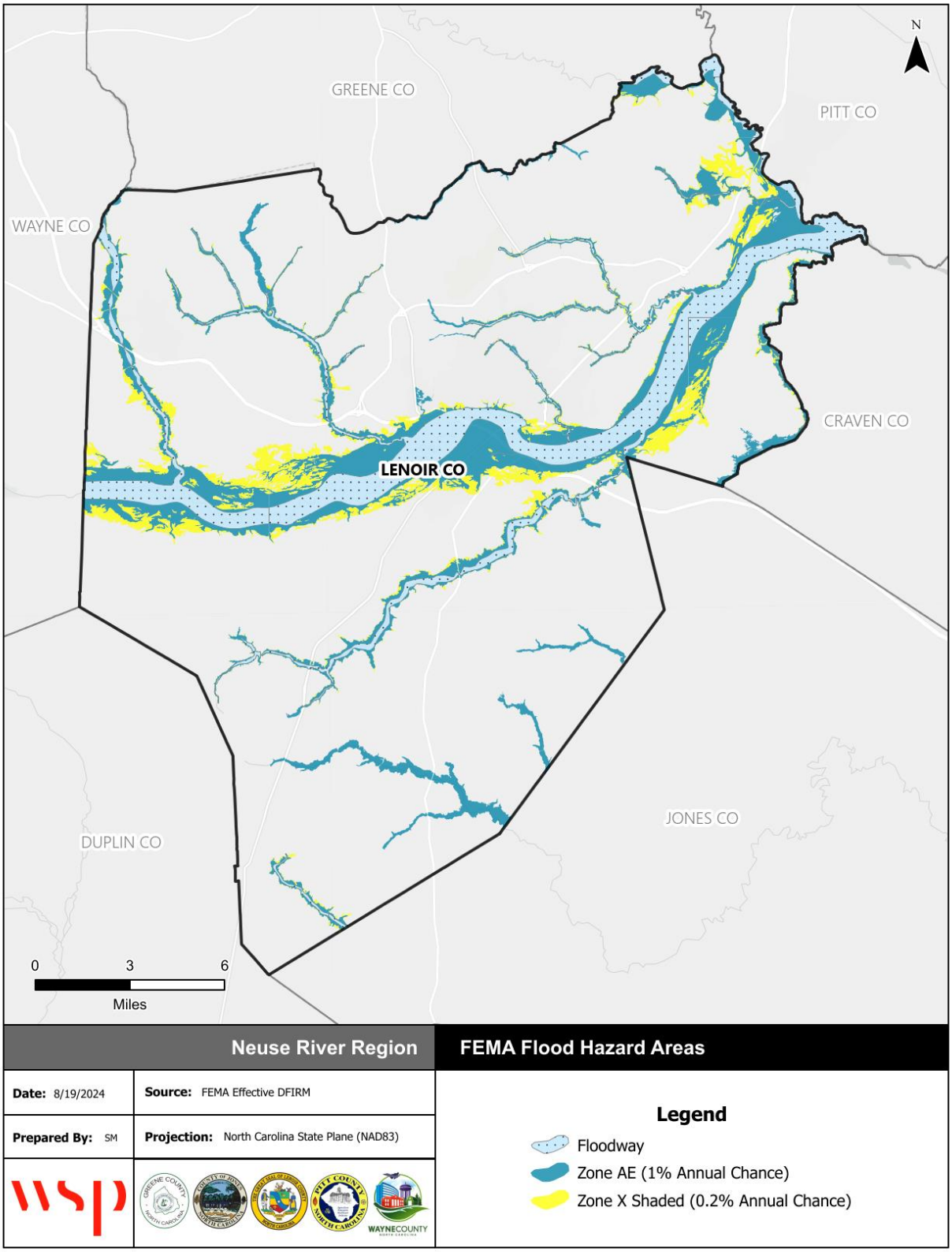
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

Figure 4.25 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in Jones County



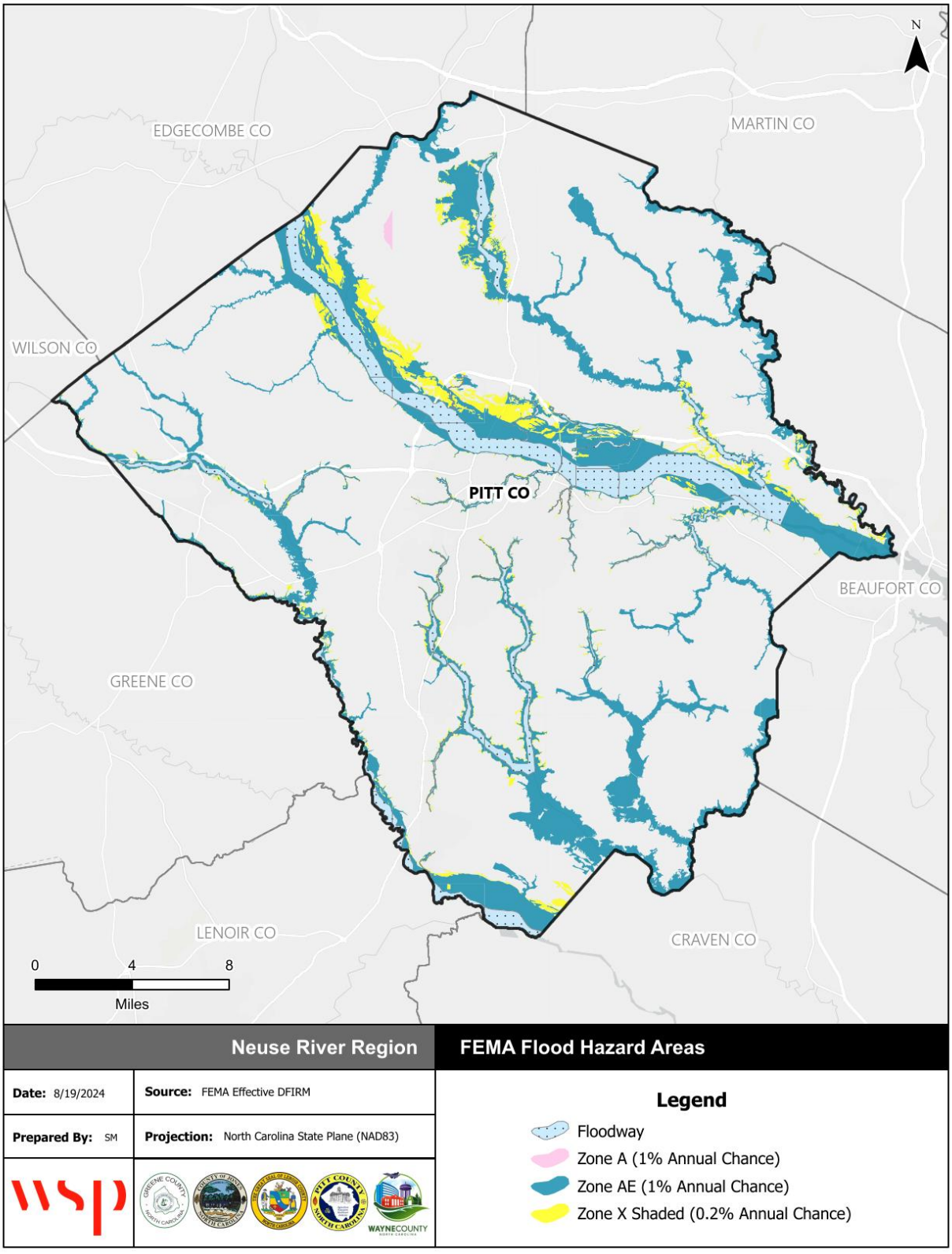
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

Figure 4.26 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in Lenoir County



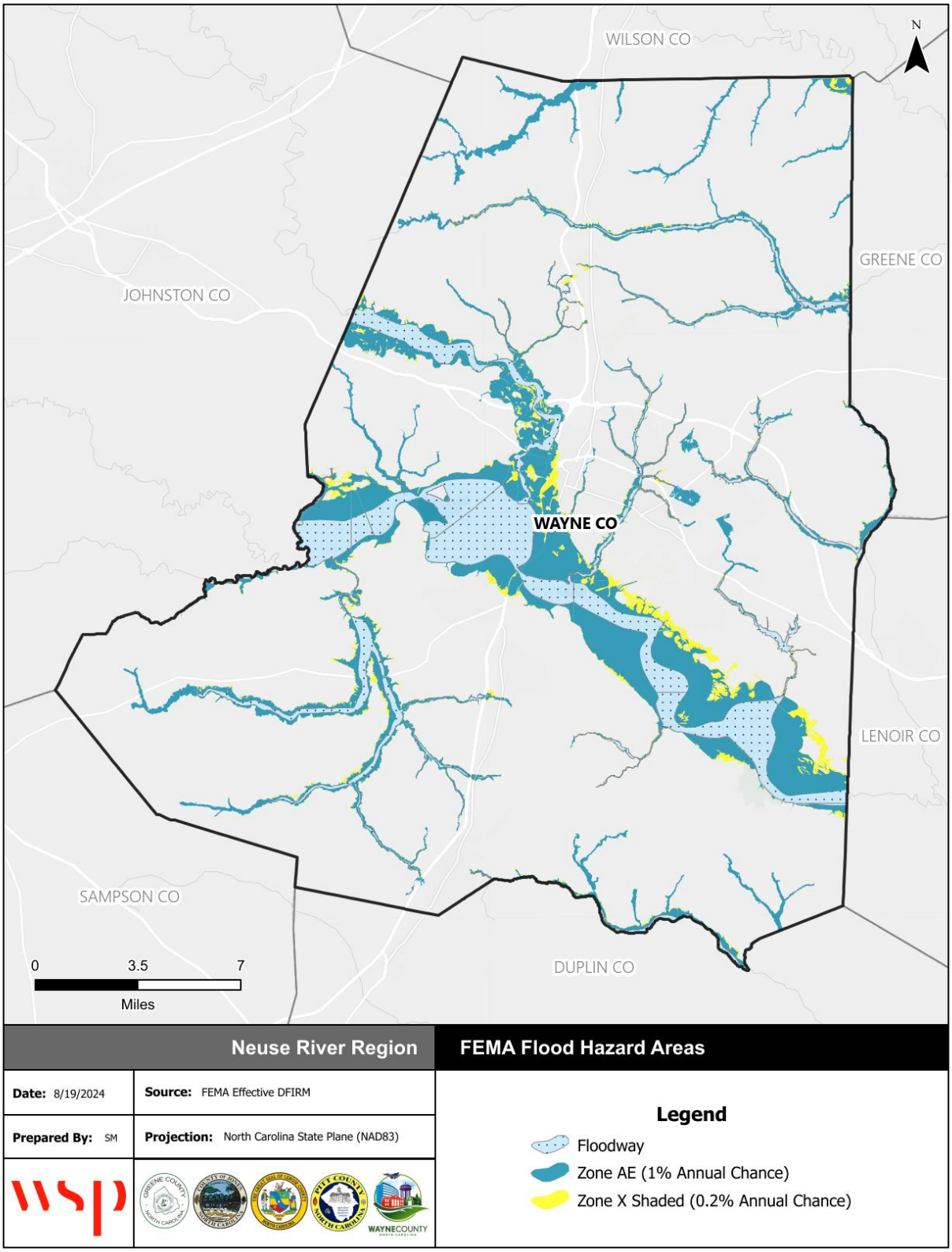
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM retrieved from North Carolina Flood Risk Information System

Figure 4.27 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in Pitt County



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

Figure 4.28 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in Wayne 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. FEMA Flood Insurance Studies define the probability of flooding by flood events of a magnitude which are expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during a specific time period, or recurrence interval.

Approximately 17% of the Region falls within the SFHA. Table 4.35 summarizes acreage of each county in the Region's total area by flood zone per the effective flood maps.

Table 4.35 – Flood Zone Acreage in the Neuse River Region

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total
Greene County		
Zone AE	19,582.5	11.5%
Zone X (500-year)	2,509.6	1.5%
Zone X (Unshaded)	148,299.8	87.0%
Subtotal	**170,392**	**100%**
Jones County		
Zone A	11,318.9	3.7%
Zone AE	35,683.9	11.8%
Zone X (500-year)	1,339.3	0.4%
Zone X (Unshaded)	254,381.2	84.0%
Subtotal	**302,723**	**100%**
Lenoir County		
Zone AE	43,560.7	16.9%
Zone X (500-year)	9,294.3	3.6%
Zone X (Unshaded)	204,339.8	79.4%
Subtotal	**257,195**	**100%**
Pitt County		
Zone A	238.2	0.1%
Zone AE	81,599.8	19.5%
Zone X (500-year)	9,730.5	2.3%
Zone X (Unshaded)	327,891.6	78.2%
Subtotal	**419,460**	**100%**
Wayne County		
Zone AE	58,536.6	16.4%
Zone X (500-year)	5,133.0	1.4%
Zone X (Unshaded)	292,932.5	82.1%
Subtotal	**356,602**	**100%**
Neuse River Region Total		
Zone A	11,557	0.8%
Zone AE	238,963	15.9%
Zone X (500-year)	28,007	1.9%
Zone X (Unshaded)	1,227,845	81.5%
Total	**1,506,372**	**100%**

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRMs; GIS analysis

The NFIP utilizes the 100-year flood as a basis for floodplain management. The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) defines the probability of flooding as flood events of a magnitude which are expected to be equaled

or exceeded once on the average during any 100-year period (recurrence intervals). Or considered another way, properties within a 100-year flood zone have a one percent probability of being equaled or exceeded during any given year. 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.

Figure 4.29 through Figure 4.33 show flood depths by county in the Neuse River Region. See the annexes for more detailed information, including flood depth maps by jurisdiction.

Impact: 3 – Critical

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

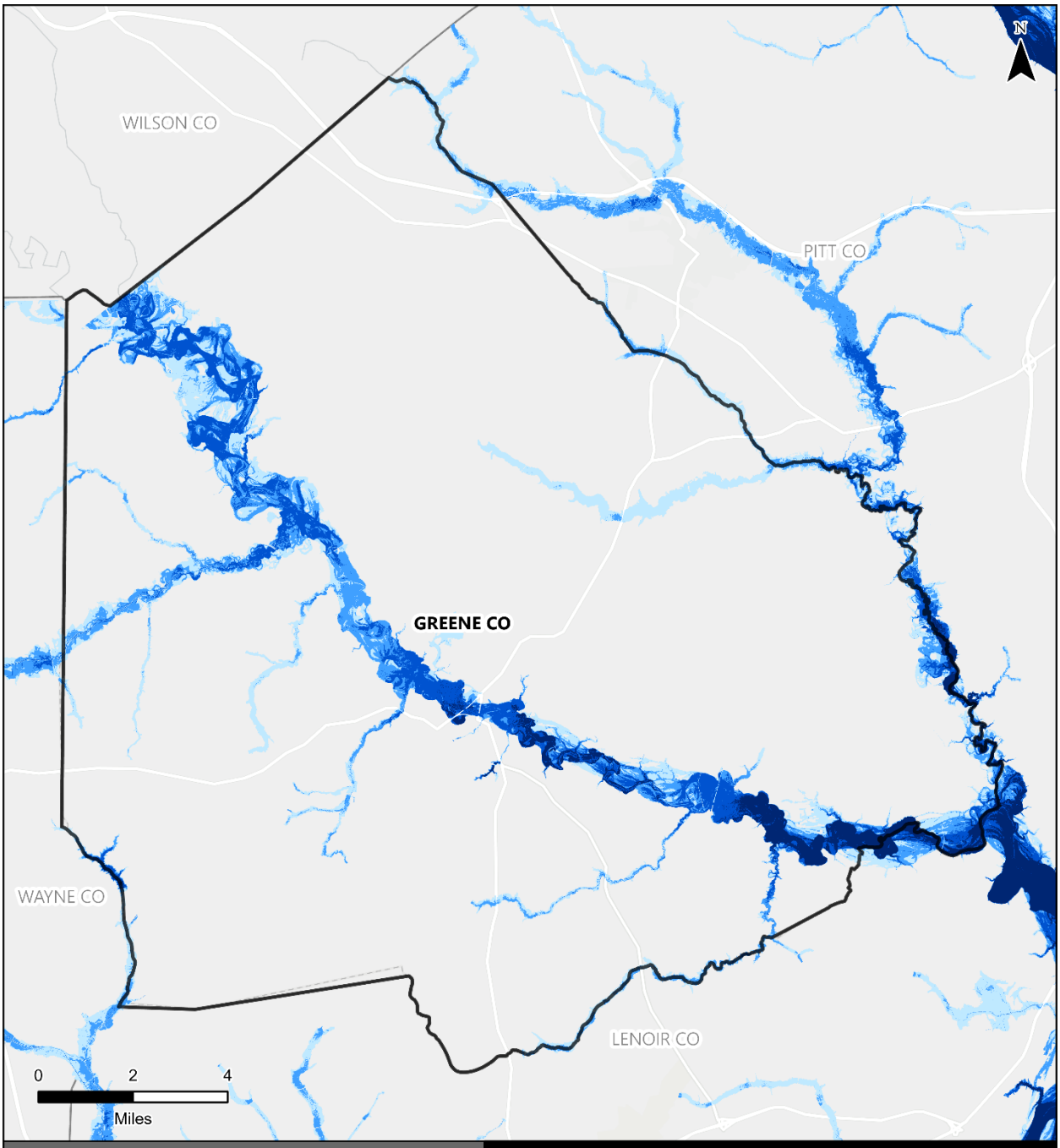
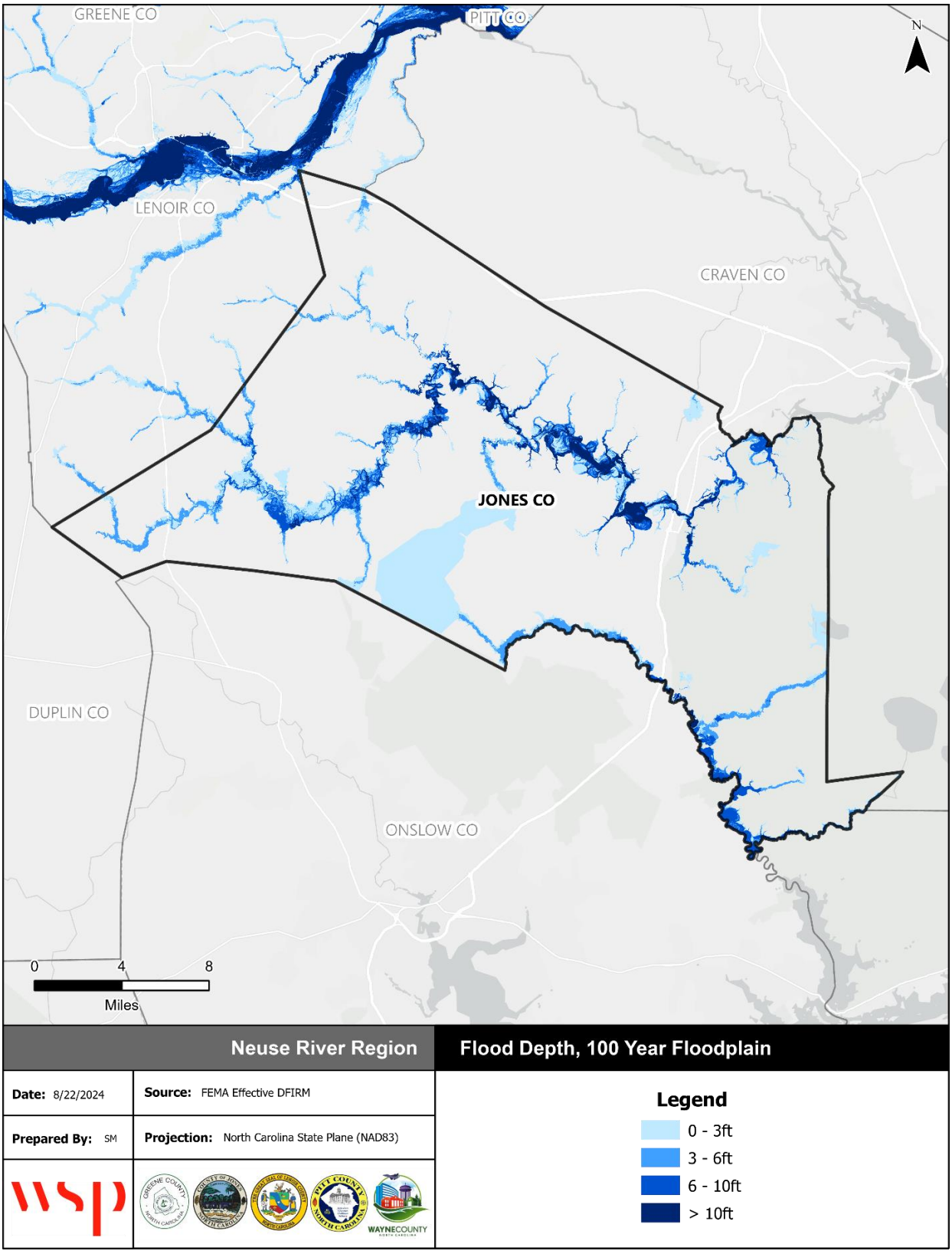
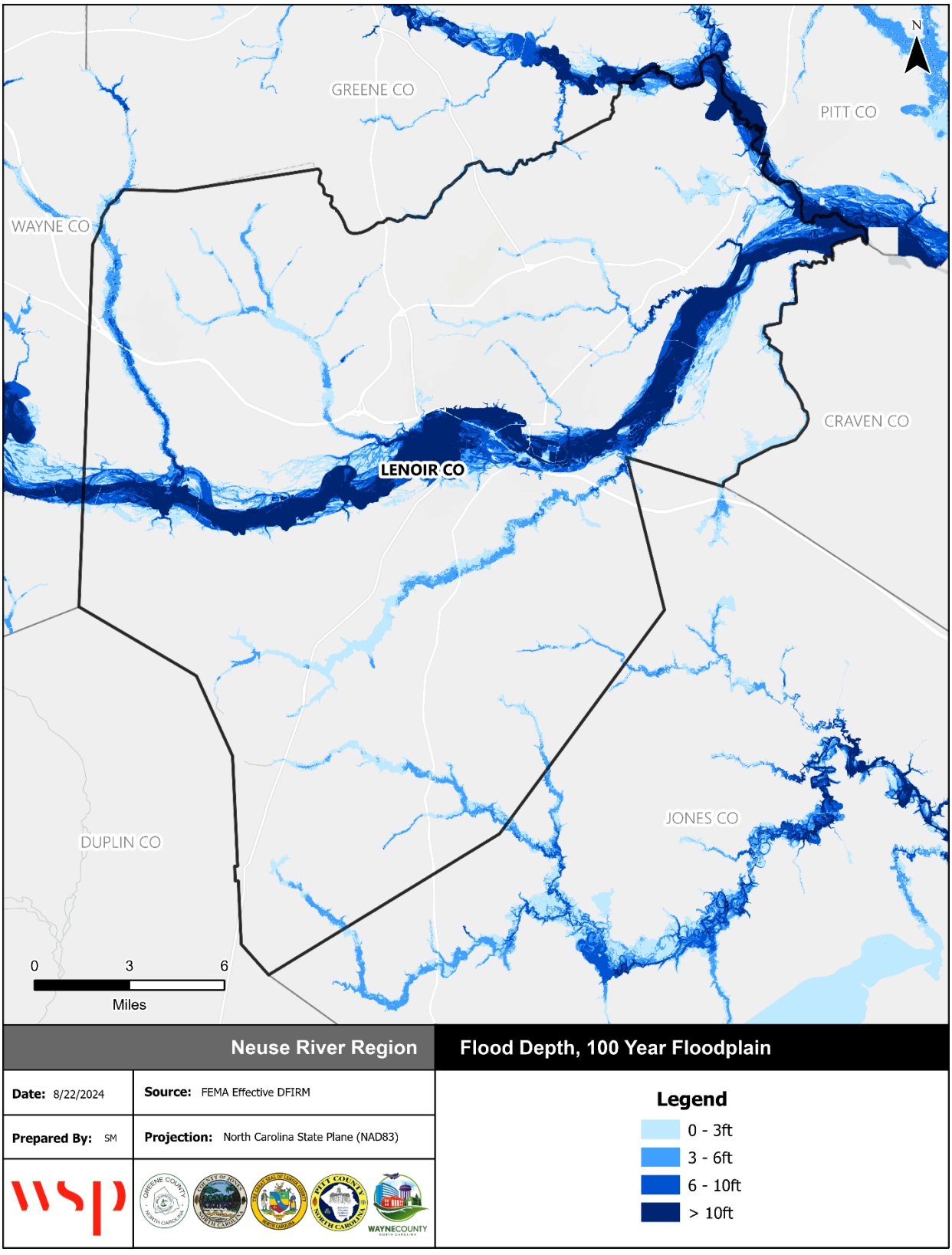


Figure 4.30 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Jones County



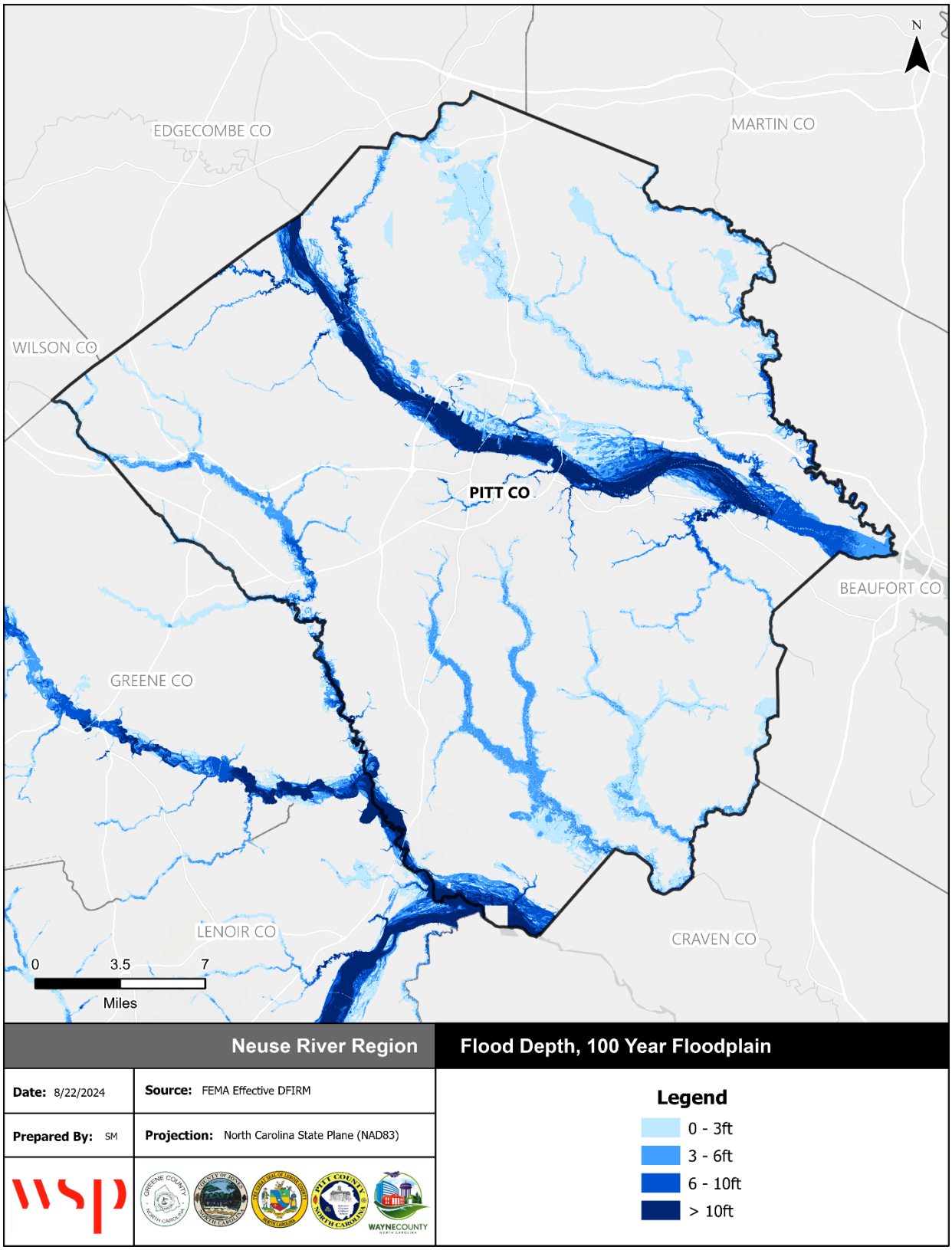
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.31 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Lenoir County



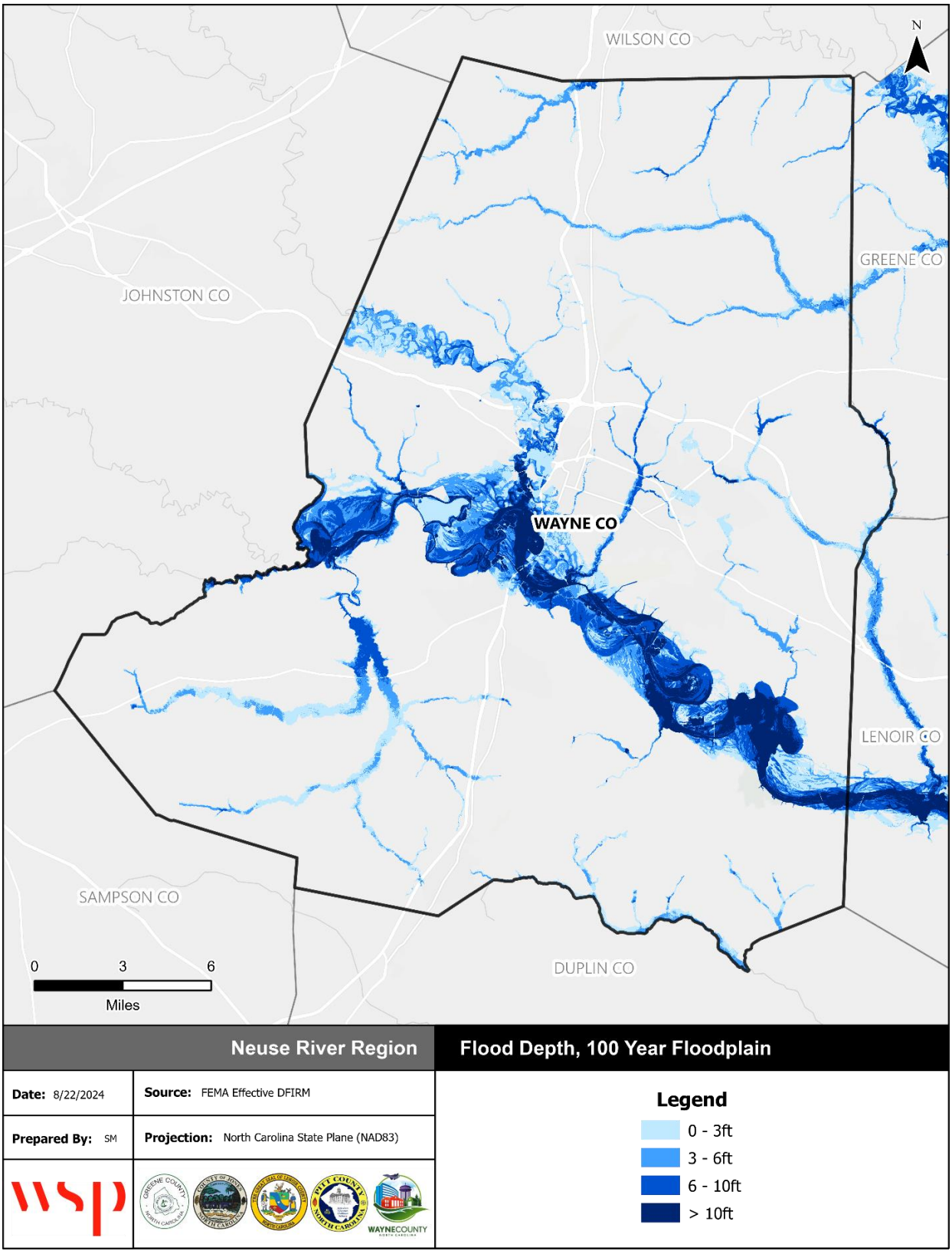
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.32 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Pitt County



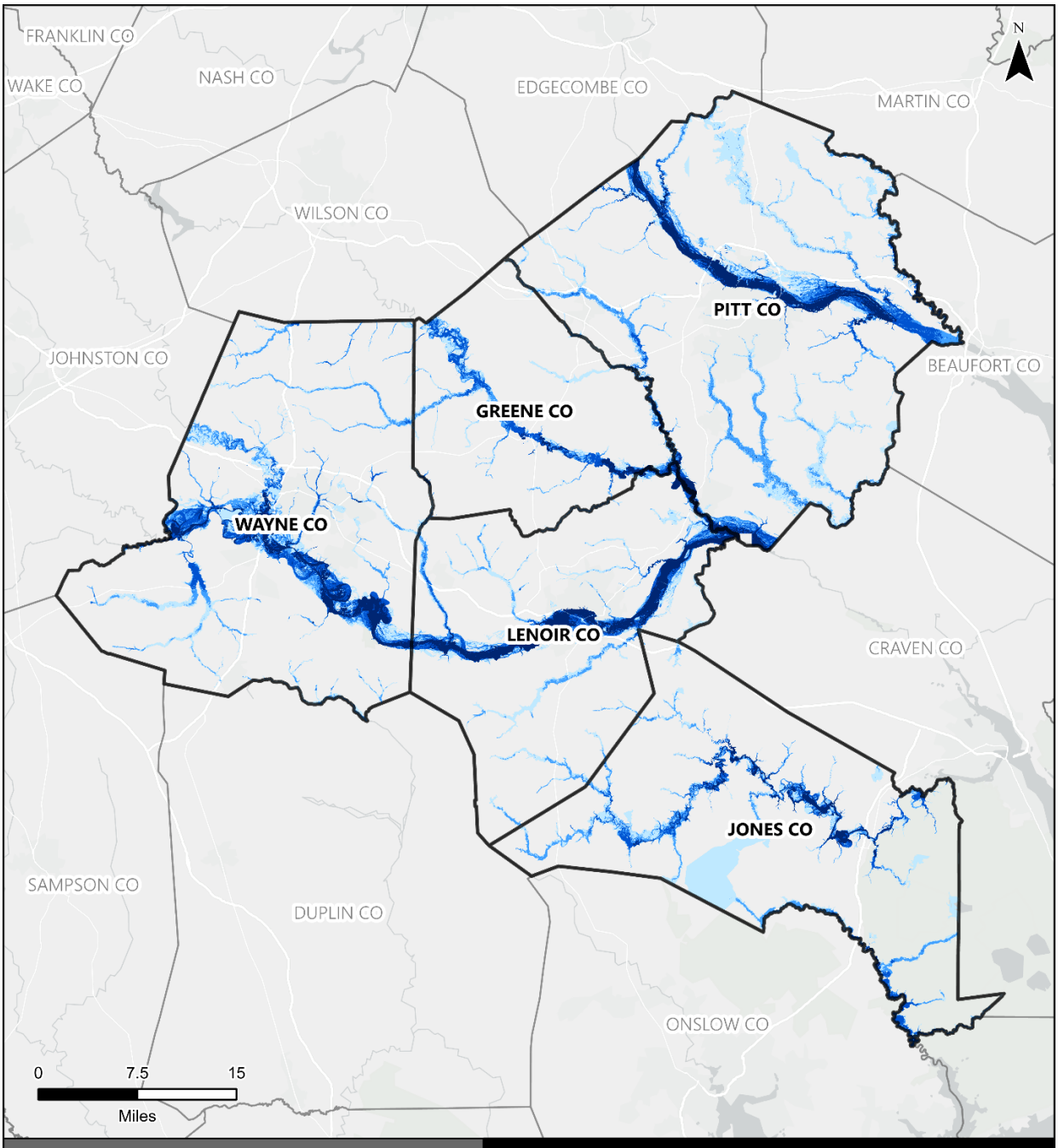
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure 4.33 – Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Wayne County



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Table 4.36- Flood Depth, 100-Year Floodplain, Neuse Region



Neuse River Region	Flood Depth, 100 Year Floodplain
Date: 8/22/2024	**Source:** FEMA Effective DFIRM
Prepared By: SM	**Projection:** North Carolina State Plane (NAD83)

Legend

- 0 - 3ft
- 3 - 6ft
- 6 - 10ft
- > 10ft

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

Table 4.37 summarizes the historical occurrences of flooding identified from 1999 through 2023 by the NCEI Storm Events database by county and event type. In total, 179 events were recorded. In total, these events have caused 11 deaths and over $142 million in property damages and $61 million in crop damages.

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. It is also important to note that many of the events attributed to each county are countywide or cover large portions of the county.

Table 4.37 – Summary of NCEI Records of Flooding, 1999-2023

Event Location and Type	Event Count	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Greene	**28**	**1**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Flash Flood	26	0	0	$0	$0
Flood	2	1	0	$0	$0
Jones	**16**	**0**	**0**	**$500,000**	**$6,000,000**
Flash Flood	13	0	0	$500,000	$6,000,000
Flood	3	0	0	$0	$0
Lenoir	**31**	**5**	**0**	**$150,000**	**$0**
Flash Flood	28	0	0	$150,000	$0
Flood	11	5	0	$0	$0
Heavy Rain	2	0	0	$0	$0
Pitt	**55**	**1**	**0**	**$150,000**	**$100,000**
Flash Flood	44	1	0	$150,000	$100,000
Flood	14	0	0	$0	$0
Heavy Rain	10	0	0	$0	$0
Wayne	**49**	**4**	**0**	**$141,740,000**	**$55,000,000**
Flash Flood	37	2	0	$10,000	$0
Flood	3	2	0	$141,730,000	$55,000,000
Heavy Rain	9	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**179**	**11**	**0**	**$142,540,000**	**$61,100,000**

Source: NCEI Storm Events Database

The following historical flood elevations are reported in NCEI records for the region, and illustrate the potential for flooding across the region:

September 15-28, 1999 – Heavy rains fell over eastern North Carolina in association with Hurricane Floyd. Widespread heavy rain fell west of a line from Beaufort to Columbia. Doppler Radar estimated 4 to 8 inches of rain with local amounts of 6 to 10 inches. New River Marine Corp Air Station reported a storm total precipitation amount of 8.26 inches. Tropical Storm Dennis left most rivers and streams in eastern North Carolina swollen and near flood stage. The additional runoff from Hurricane Floyd produced some the worst flooding of the century. Many rivers rose to over 15 feet above flood stage. As of September 27th, river levels from Hurricane Floyd were still over ten feet above flood stage. Any rain that fell over this already saturated soil had nowhere to go. Doppler radar began showing heavy showers on the evening of Monday, September 27th. By 9 a.m. Tuesday 5 to 10 inches of rain had fell over the four counties. Lenoir County was hardest hit with over 10 inches falling in the northwest portion of the county. Greene County received the most wide-spread area of 5 inches or greater. The Cooperative observer in Snow Hill (Greene County) reported 7.24 inches of rainfall in 24 hours. In the end this only added to the extremely swollen Neuse River and Contentnea Creek. Any additional rainfall produced

immediate runoff into local streams/creeks which brought water back onto roads and into surrounding neighborhoods and communities. Since the state was still covered by a quasi-tropical airmass, even garden variety thunderstorms dropped copious rainfall amounts.

October 6, 2005 – A combination of weather systems including the remnants of Tropical Storm Tammy and low pressure associated with an approaching cold front linked up to cause flooding rains across the area. During a three day period from October 6th through the 8th portions of eastern North Carolina received up to a foot of rainfall. Six to eight inch rainfall totals were common across much of the area. This resulted in flash flooding and widespread flooding across Lenoir, Martin, Onslow, Pamlico, and Pitt counties. Many roads across the area were closed due to flooding, and property damage was reported in several counties.

October 8-13, 2016 – Hurricane Matthew moved northeast offshore of the North Carolina coast late on October 8th through October 9th. Widespread heavy rain developed on October 8th and continued through early on October 9th as Matthew approached and moved offshore of the coast. Rainfall ranged from 2 to 4 inches on the southern beaches to 8 to 12 inches inland. This rain led to significant flash flooding over much of eastern North Carolina during the afternoon of October 8th through the morning of October 9th. Many roads were washed out and impassable for days from the serious flash flooding. Devastating river flooding then occurred several days after Matthew as most main-stem rivers exceeded major flood levels. Storm surge inundation was mainly 1 to 3 feet above ground level along the coast. There were six confirmed fatalities across the area with five in Lenoir County and one in Pitt County. Dollar damages totals will likely exceed 200 million dollars with significant agricultural losses.

September 16, 2018 – Hurricane Florence made landfall near Wrightsville Beach early on Saturday September 15, and weakened further as it slowly moved inland. Thousands of downed trees caused widespread power outages to nearly all of eastern North Carolina. The historic legacy of Hurricane Florence will be record breaking storm surge of 9 to 13 feet and widespread devastating rainfall of 20 to 30 inches, locally up to 36 inches, which produced catastrophic and life-threatening flooding. Rainfall was generally 10 to 25 inches across the Neuse River Region. The Neuse River at Kinston crested at 25.78 feet on the 21st, ranking third highest all time behind hurricanes Matthew and Floyd. US 70 was closed in Kinston for several days as flood waters inundated numerous homes and businesses on the south side of Kinston. Flash flooding across Jones County quickly filled the Trent River, leading to historic flooding along its banks in Trenton and Pollocksville, which necessitated numerous water rescues for residents of homes across the county and even reached the second floor or roofs of several buildings. The Trent River in Trenton crested at a record of 29.28 feet during the evening of the 17th. The Trent River at Pollocksville reached a record crest of 20.48. Both crests exceeded Hurricane Floyd records.

July 12, 2019 – A line of showers and thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front as it moved through central North Carolina. A few of the storms became severe, producing damaging winds. Persistent, training storms overnight produced heavy rain and resulted in localized flash flooding in the cities of Goldsboro and Smithfield. Numerous roads were closed or impassable due to flash flooding in the Goldsboro and Mar-Mac areas.

July 27, 2021 – A line of showers and thunderstorms along a gust front, well ahead of a cold front, produced localized heavy rain and flash flooding. Showers and thunderstorms trained over the same areas for a period of time which led to excessive rainfall. Heavy rain caused flash flooding and led to Vandiford Thomas Road to be closed near Taylor Road.

December 17, 2023 – An intense area of low pressure developed in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico and then moved northeast along and near the Carolina coastline before moving off the Virginia Capes and into the western Atlantic. This storm system dumped an average of 2 to 5 inches of rain across central North Carolina over a 12 to 18 hour period that resulted in areas of flash flooding and eventual river flooding. In addition, a burst of strong wind gusts spread across the Sandhills and southern Piedmont producing area

of wind damage and an isolated cluster of thunderstorms produced damaging winds in the southern Coastal Plain.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

By definition of the 100-year flood event, SFHAs are defined as 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 500-year flood area is defined as those areas that will be inundated by the flood event having a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year; it is not the flood that will occur once every 500 years.

The Region is also at risk to other magnitudes of flooding and other types of flooding, such as stormwater and localized floods, which have varying probabilities. According to past records, all counties in the region have between 75% to 100% likelihood of experiencing flooding in any given year. For the region as a whole, future flooding is considered likely. However, exposure to flood hazards varies across jurisdictions, and probability of flooding is lower in those jurisdictions without any land in the SFHA, which includes Walstonburg, Pink Hill, Bethel, Falkland, Grimesland, Eureka, and Fremont.

Probability: 3 – Likely

CLIMATE CHANGE

According to 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 increased likelihood of extreme precipitation events due to climate change will result in greater risks of flash flooding and impacts from stormwater runoff. The plan notes that even though there may be less precipitation overall in the long-term leading to more frequent drought events, the rainfall that does occur will likely be more intense, and flooding impacts may intensify as a result.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Population and property at risk to flooding was estimated using data from the NCEM 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 4.38 below provides the NFIP initial FIRM 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.

Table 4.38 – NFIP Initial FIRM Dates

Jurisdiction	Initial FIRM Date
Greene County	
Town of Hookerton, Town of Snow Hill	01/20/82
Greene County (Unincorporated Area)	01/06/83
Town of Walstonburg	01/02/04
Jones County	
Town of Pollocksville	09/04/86
Town of Trenton	09/01/87

Jurisdiction	Initial FIRM Date
Jones County (Unincorporated Area)	08/16/88
Town of Maysville	07/02/04
Lenoir County	
City of Kinston	06/15/82
Lenoir County (Unincorporated Area)	01/06/83
Town of La Grange, Town of Pink Hill	07/02/04
Pitt County	
Town of Winterville	02/24/78
City of Greenville	07/03/78
Town of Grifton	02/17/82
Town of Farmville	04/01/82
Pitt County (Unincorporated Area)	01/06/83
Town of Ayden	08/04/87
Town of Bethel, Town of Falkland, Town of Fountain, Town of Grimesland, Village of Simpson	01/02/04
Wayne County	
Town of Mount Olive, Town of Seven Springs	02/17/82
Town of Pikeville	04/01/82
City of Goldsboro	06/01/82
Wayne County (Unincorporated Area), Village of Walnut Creek	09/30/83
Town of Eureka*, Town of Fremont	12/02/05

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book Report: Communities Participating in the National Flood Program, March 2022

*Note that the Town of Eureka is currently not participating in the NFIP. The town has no land in the SFHA.

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

Effective FEMA DFIRM data was used to identify flood hazard areas. Flood zones used in the analysis consist of Zone AE (1-percent-annual-chance flood), Zone AE Floodway, and the 0.2-percent-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 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 11 deaths in the Region directly caused by flooding.

Table 4.39 details the population at risk from various magnitudes of flood events, according to data from the NCEM IRISK database. Populations counts are summarized by county. Table 4.43 details each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the 1%-annual-chance flood event. See the plan annexes for more detailed vulnerability information by jurisdiction.

Table 4.39 – Population Impacted by 10-Year Flood Event

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	19	0%	3,124	3	0%	926	1	0%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	0	0%	217	0	0%	47	0	0%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**19**	**0%**	**3,349**	**3**	**0%**	**976**	**1**	**0%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	101	1%	2,147	23	1%	410	4	1%
Town of Maysville	14	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**101**	**1%**	**2,153**	**23**	**1%**	**411**	**4**	**1%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	446	1%	5,835	80	1%	1,712	23	1%
City of Kinston	21,494	794	4%	4,958	183	4%	1,386	51	4%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	1	0%	167	0	0%	93	0	0%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	0	0%	28	0	0%	10	0	0%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**1,241**	**2%**	**10,988**	**263**	**2%**	**3,201**	**74**	**2%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	524	1%	9,408	82	1%	3,464	30	1%
City of Greenville	86,944	279	0%	9,495	30	0%	5,243	17	0%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	7	0%	822	1	0%	211	0	0%
Town Of Bethel	321	2	1%	61	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	0	0%	65	0	0%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	1	0%	751	0	0%	154	0	0%
Town Of Fountain	341	0	0%	107	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	65	2%	542	12	2%	133	3	2%
Town Of Grimesland	461	0	0%	81	0	0%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	16	0%	1,423	2	0%	877	1	0%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	0	0%	384	0	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**894**	**0%**	**23,139**	**127**	**0%**	**10,227**	**51**	**0%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	455	1%	11,407	71	1%	5,030	31	1%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	1,544	4%	7,086	302	4%	2,157	92	4%
Town Of Eureka	399	0	0%	65	0	0%	10	0	0%
Town Of Fremont	639	0	0%	112	0	0%	13	0	0%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	2	0%	744	1	0%	120	0	0%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	9	1%	191	1	1%	81	1	1%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	18	60%	3	2	67%	2	1	50%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	8	2%	67	1	1%	30	1	3%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**2,036**	**2%**	**19,675**	**378**	**2%**	**7,443**	**126**	**2%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**4,291**	**1%**	**59,304**	**794**	**1%**	**22,258**	**256**	**1%**

Table 4.40 – Population Impacted by 25-Year Flood Event

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	69	0%	3,124	11	0%	926	3	0%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	2	0%	217	0	0%	47	0	0%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**71**	**0%**	**3,349**	**11**	**0%**	**976**	**3**	**0%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	173	2%	2,147	40	2%	410	8	1%
Town of Maysville	14	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	1	14%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**174**	**2%**	**2,153**	**40**	**2%**	**411**	**8**	**2%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	621	2%	5,835	111	2%	1,712	33	2%
City of Kinston	21,494	1,114	5%	4,958	257	5%	1,386	72	5%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	1	0%	167	0	0%	93	0	0%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	0	0%	28	0	0%	10	0	0%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**1736**	**3%**	**10,988**	**368**	**3%**	**3,201**	**105**	**3%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	1,064	2%	9,408	166	2%	3,464	61	2%
City of Greenville	86,944	1,043	1%	9,495	114	1%	5,243	63	1%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	18	0%	822	3	0%	211	1	0%
Town Of Bethel	321	2	1%	61	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	0	0%	65	0	0%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	3	0%	751	1	0%	154	0	0%
Town Of Fountain	341	0	0%	107	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	145	5%	542	27	5%	133	7	5%
Town Of Grimesland	461	0	0%	81	0	0%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	26	0%	1,423	4	0%	877	2	0%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	0	0%	384	0	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**2,301**	**1%**	**23,139**	**315**	**1%**	**10,227**	**134**	**1%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	909	1%	11,407	142	1%	5,030	63	1%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	2,393	7%	7,086	468	7%	2,157	142	7%
Town Of Eureka	399	0	0%	65	0	0%	10	0	0%
Town Of Fremont	639	0	0%	112	0	0%	13	0	0%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	5	0%	744	1	0%	120	0	0%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	12	1%	191	2	1%	81	1	1%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	22	73%	3	2	67%	2	1	50%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	14	3%	67	2	3%	30	1	3%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**3,355**	**3%**	**19,675**	**617**	**3%**	**7,443**	**208**	**3%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**7,637**	**2%**	**59,304**	**1,351**	**2%**	**22,258**	**458**	**2%**

Table 4.41 – Population Impacted by 50-Year Flood Event

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	116	1%	3,124	19	1%	926	6	1%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	5	0%	217	1	0%	47	0	0%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**121**	**1%**	**3,349**	**20**	**1%**	**976**	**6**	**1%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	272	3%	2,147	63	3%	410	12	3%
Town of Maysville	14	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	1	14%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**273**	**3%**	**2,153**	**63**	**3%**	**411**	**12**	**3%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	1,046	3%	5,835	188	3%	1,712	55	3%
City of Kinston	21,494	1,431	7%	4,958	330	7%	1,386	92	7%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	1	0%	167	0	0%	93	0	0%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	0	0%	28	0	0%	10	0	0%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**2,478**	**4%**	**10,988**	**518**	**4%**	**3,201**	**147**	**4%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	1,691	3%	9,408	264	3%	3,464	97	3%
City of Greenville	86,944	2,031	2%	9,495	222	2%	5,243	122	2%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	18	0%	822	5	1%	211	1	0%
Town Of Bethel	321	2	1%	61	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	2	1%	65	1	2%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	4	0%	751	1	0%	154	0	0%
Town Of Fountain	341	0	0%	107	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	256	9%	542	48	9%	133	12	9%
Town Of Grimesland	461	0	0%	81	0	0%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	60	1%	1,423	8	1%	877	5	1%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	0	0%	384	0	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**4,064**	**2%**	**23,139**	**549**	**2%**	**10,227**	**237**	**2%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	1,253	2%	11,407	196	2%	5,030	86	2%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	2,599	7%	7,086	508	7%	2,157	155	7%
Town Of Eureka	399	0	0%	65	0	0%	10	0	0%
Town Of Fremont	639	0	0%	112	0	0%	13	0	0%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	5	0%	744	1	0%	120	0	0%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	15	1%	191	2	1%	81	1	1%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	23	77%	3	2	67%	2	2	100%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	19	5%	67	3	4%	30	1	3%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**3,914**	**3%**	**19,675**	**712**	**4%**	**7,443**	**245**	**3%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**10,856**	**3%**	**59,304**	**1,862**	**3%**	**22,258**	**647**	**3%**

Table 4.42 – Population Impacted by 100-Year Flood Event

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	187	0%	3,124	30	1%	926	9	1%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	9	1%	217	2	1%	47	0	0%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**196**	**1%**	**3,349**	**32**	**1%**	**976**	**9**	**1%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	423	5%	2,147	98	5%	410	19	5%
Town of Maysville	14	1	7%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	1	14%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**426**	**5%**	**2,153**	**98**	**5%**	**411**	**19**	**5%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	1,469	5%	5,835	264	5%	1,712	77	4%
City of Kinston	21,494	1,711	8%	4,958	395	8%	1,386	110	8%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	1	0%	167	0	0%	93	0	0%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	0	0%	28	0	0%	10	0	0%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**3,181**	**5%**	**10,988**	**659**	**6%**	**3,201**	**187**	**5%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	2,849	5%	9,408	445	5%	3,464	164	5%
City of Greenville	86,944	3,092	4%	9,495	338	4%	5,243	186	4%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	36	1%	822	7	1%	211	2	1%
Town Of Bethel	321	2	1%	61	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	3	1%	65	1	2%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	7	0%	751	2	0%	154	0	0%
Town Of Fountain	341	0	0%	107	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	371	13%	542	70	13%	133	17	13%
Town Of Grimesland	461	3	1%	81	0	0%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	68	1%	1,423	9	1%	877	6	1%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	2	0%	384	0	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**6,433**	**3%**	**23,139**	**872**	**3%**	**10,227**	**375**	**3%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	1,625	2%	11,407	254	2%	5,030	112	2%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	2,823	8%	7,086	552	8%	2,157	168	8%
Town Of Eureka	399	0	0%	65	0	0%	10	0	0%
Town Of Fremont	639	0	0%	112	0	0%	13	0	0%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	5	0%	744	1	0%	120	0	0%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	26	2%	191	4	2%	81	2	2%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	24	80%	3	2	67%	2	2	100%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	22	5%	67	4	6%	30	2	7%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**4,525**	**4%**	**19,675**	**817**	**4%**	**7,443**	**286**	**4%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**14,761**	**4%**	**59,304**	**2,478**	**4%**	**22,258**	**876**	**4%**

Table 4.43 – Population Impacted by 500-Year Flood Event

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	324	2%	3,124	52	2%	926	15	2%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	13	1%	217	3	1%	47	1	2%
Town of Walstonburg	17	0	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**337**	**2%**	**3,349**	**55**	**2%**	**976**	**16**	**2%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	757	8%	2,147	176	8%	410	34	8%
Town of Maysville	14	1	7%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	2	29%	2	1	50%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**762**	**8%**	**2,153**	**178**	**8%**	**411**	**34**	**8%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	2,377	7%	5,835	426	7%	1,712	125	7%
City of Kinston	21,494	2,667	12%	4,958	615	12%	1,386	172	12%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	2	0%	167	0	0%	93	0	0%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	0	0%	28	0	0%	10	0	0%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**5,046**	**9%**	**10,988**	**1,041**	**9%**	**3,201**	**297**	**9%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	6,028	10%	9,408	942	10%	3,464	347	10%
City of Greenville	86,944	6,346	7%	9,495	693	7%	5,243	383	7%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	58	1%	822	11	1%	211	3	1%
Town Of Bethel	321	3	1%	61	1	2%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	9	4%	65	3	5%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	19	1%	751	4	1%	154	1	1%
Town Of Fountain	341	0	0%	107	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	544	19%	542	102	19%	133	25	19%
Town Of Grimesland	461	4	1%	81	1	1%	23	0	0%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	156	2%	1,423	21	1%	877	13	1%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	5	0%	384	1	0%	106	0	0%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**13,172**	**7%**	**23,139**	**1779**	**7%**	**10,227**	**772**	**7%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	2,280	3%	11,407	356	3%	5,030	157	3%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	3,251	9%	7,086	635	9%	2,157	193	9%
Town Of Eureka	399	0	0%	65	0	0%	10	0	0%
Town Of Fremont	639	0	0%	112	0	0%	13	0	0%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	5	0%	744	1	0%	120	0	0%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	52	4%	191	8	4%	81	3	4%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	24	80%	3	2	67%	2	2	100%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	25	6%	67	4	6%	30	2	7%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**5,637**	**5%**	**19,675**	**1,006**	**5%**	**7,443**	**357**	**5%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**24,954**	**7%**	**59,304**	**4,059**	**7%**	**22,258**	**1,476**	**7%**

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.

Table 4.44 through Table 4.48 details the property at risk from 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500-year annual chance flood event, according to data from the NCEM IRISK database. As with population vulnerability data, actual property at risk is likely higher due to 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 for the 100-year flood event. Table 4.50 provides this information for the 500-year event.

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
Greene County															
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10	0	10	0	$21,103	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	10	0	$21,103
Town Of Hookerton	264	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Snow Hill	1,397	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Walstonburg	180	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**$21,103**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**10**	**0**	**$21,103**
Jones County															
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	0	0	60	1	$236,499	2	0	$4,172	0	0	$0	62	1	$240,671
Town Of Maysville	486	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0	10	4	$39,763	1	0	$34	0	0	$0	11	5	$39,796
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0	9	4	$9,558	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	9	4	$9,558
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**1**	**$285,820**	**3**	**0**	**$4,206**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**82**	**1**	**$290,025**
Lenoir County															
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	149	1	239	1	$511,134	7	0	$36,211	2	0	$17,324	248	1	$564,668
City of Kinston	12,289	334	3	383	3	$1,932,608	82	1	$4,034,542	2	0	$196,659	467	4	$6,163,809
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1	0	1	0	$1,171	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	1	0	$1,171
Town Of Pink Hill	558	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**484**	**1.34**	**623**	**1.72**	**$2,444,913**	**89**	**0.25**	**$4,070,753**	**4**	**0.011**	**$213,983**	**716**	**1.98**	**$6,729,648**
Pitt County															
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	96	0	178	1	$516,035	22	0	$55,595	0	0	$0	200	1	$571,630
City Of Greenville	31,680	41	0	91	0	$670,197	16	0	$225,582	2	0	$20,567	109	0	$916,345

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 Ayden	3,211	6	0	5	0	$9,015	1	0	$332	0	0	$0	6	0	$9,347
Town Of Bethel	1,004	5	0	6	1	$9,030	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	6	1	$9,030
Town Of Falkland	270	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Farmville	2,800	1	0	1	0	$1,187	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	1	0	$1,187
Town Of Fountain	485	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Grifton	2,439	26	1	49	2	$76,471	5	0	$11,349	0	0	$0	54	2	$87,820
Town Of Grimesland	598	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Winterville	4,493	1	0	6	0	$15,559	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	6	0	$15,559
Village Of Simpson	1,544	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**176**	**0.24**	**336**	**0.46**	**$1,297,494**	**44**	**0.06**	**$292,858**	**2**	**0.003**	**$20,567**	**382**	**0.52**	**$1,610,918**
Wayne County															
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	138	0	254	1	$593,941	7	0	$55,911	1	0	$39,117	262	1	$688,969
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	652	3	696	4	$1,822,735	64	0	$516,999	3	0	$85,550	763	4	$2,425,283
Town Of Eureka	566	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Fremont	1,439	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2	0	2	0	$1,892	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	2	0	$1,892
Town Of Pikeville	913	1	0	6	1	$4,961	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	6	1	$4,961
Town Of Seven Springs	110	59	54	54	49	$128,951	9	8	$47,357	1	1	$7,383	64	58	$183,691
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	6	1	8	2	$23,384	0	0	$0	0	0	$0	8	2	$23,384
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**858**	**1**	**1,020**	**1**	**$2,575,864**	**80**	**0**	**$620,267**	**5**	**0**	**$132,050**	**1,105**	**2**	**$3,328,180**
Region Total	**51,332**	**1,183**	**2.3%**	**2,033**	**4.0%**	**$4,973,185**	**12**	**0.0%**	**$134,223**	**5**	**0.0%**	**$125,772**	**2,050**	**4.0%**	**$5,233,178**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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
Greene County															
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	37	0%	36	0%	$55,534	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$13,754	37	0%	$69,288
Town Of Hookerton	264	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Snow Hill	1,397	3	0%	2	0%	$5,950	1	0%	$2,775	0	0%	$0	3	0%	$8,725
Town Of Walstonburg	180	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**40**	**0%**	**38**	**0%**	**$61,484**	**1**	**0%**	**$2,775**	**1**	**0%**	**$13,754**	**40**	**0%**	**$78,013**
Jones County															
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	0	0%	103	1%	$503,526	5	0%	$96,547	1	0%	$2,454	109	1%	$602,527
Town Of Maysville	486	0	0%	4	1%	$9,293	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	1%	$9,293
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0%	15	6%	$118,626	1	0%	$3,975	0	0%	$0	16	7%	$122,601
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0%	22	11%	$72,478	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	22	11%	$72,478
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**0**	**0%**	**144**	**2%**	**$703,923**	**6**	**0%**	**$100,522**	**1**	**0%**	**$2,454**	**151**	**2%**	**$806,899**
Lenoir County															
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	214	1%	333	2%	$967,377	19	0%	$152,100	2	0%	$96,316	354	2%	$1,215,794
City of Kinston	12,289	504	4%	537	4%	$3,912,823	123	1%	$7,923,728	4	0%	$282,785	664	5%	$12,119,336
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1	0%	1	0%	$1,171	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$1,171
Town Of Pink Hill	558	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**719**	**1%**	**871**	**2%**	**$4,881,371**	**142**	**0%**	**$8,075,828**	**6**	**0%**	**$379,101**	**1019**	**2%**	**$13,336,301**
Pitt County															
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	189	1%	361	1%	$1,283,154	49	0%	$172,138	0	0%	$0	410	2%	$1,455,292
City Of Greenville	31,680	167	1%	340	1%	$2,535,873	39	0%	$754,173	5	0%	$90,013	384	1%	$3,380,058

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 Ayden	3,211	12	0%	12	0%	$47,786	1	0%	$1,658	0	0%	$0	13	0%	$49,443
Town Of Bethel	1,004	6	1%	6	1%	$11,002	1	0%	$88	0	0%	$0	7	1%	$11,091
Town Of Falkland	270	1	0%	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$6,536	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$6,536
Town Of Farmville	2,800	1	0%	2	0%	$5,612	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	2	0%	$5,612
Town Of Fountain	485	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Grifton	2,439	67	3%	110	5%	$164,895	10	0%	$25,794	0	0%	$0	120	5%	$190,689
Town Of Grimesland	598	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Winterville	4,493	1	0%	10	0%	$22,565	1	0%	$807	0	0%	$0	11	0%	$23,372
Village Of Simpson	1,544	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**444**	**0%**	**841**	**1%**	**$4,070,887**	**102**	**0%**	**$961,194**	**5**	**0%**	**$90,013**	**948**	**1%**	**$5,122,093**
Wayne County															
Unincorporated Wayne County	1,490	1,041	5%	1,077	6%	$4,984,393	135	1%	$2,909,612	12	0%	$360,508	1,224	6%	$8,254,514
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	1,041	5%	1,077	6%	$4,984,393	135	1%	$2,909,612	12	0%	$360,508	1,224	6%	$8,254,514
Town Of Eureka	566	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Fremont	1,439	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	3	0%	4	0%	$3,342	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$3,342
Town Of Pikeville	913	2	0%	8	1%	$5,774	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	8	1%	$5,774
Town Of Seven Springs	110	76	69%	65	59%	$479,933	17	15%	$245,519	1	1%	$19,336	83	75%	$744,787
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	12	3%	14	3%	$43,591	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	14	3%	$43,591
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**1,411**	**2%**	**1,674**	**2%**	**$7,018,854**	**173**	**0%**	**$3,468,702**	**17**	**0%**	**$441,193**	**1,864**	**3%**	**$10,928,750**
Region Total	**205,302**	**2,614**	**1%**	**3,568**	**2%**	**$16,736,519**	**424**	**0%**	**$12,609,021**	**30**	**0%**	**$926,515**	**4,022**	**2%**	**$30,272,056**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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
Greene County															
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	61	0%	60	0%	$113,897	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$16,268	61	0%	$130,165
Town Of Hookerton	264	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Snow Hill	1,397	7	1%	6	0%	$47,640	1	0%	$10,729	0	0%	$0	7	1%	$58,369
Town Of Walstonburg	180	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**68**	**0%**	**66**	**0%**	**$161,537**	**1**	**0%**	**$10,729**	**1**	**0%**	**$16,268**	**68**	**0%**	**$188,534**
Jones County															
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	0	0%	162	2%	$874,951	7	0%	$130,699	2	0%	$16,438	171	2%	$1,022,088
Town Of Maysville	486	0	0%	6	1%	$11,143	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	6	1%	$11,143
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0%	23	10%	$202,124	4	2%	$9,544	0	0%	$0	27	11%	$211,669
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0%	26	13%	$113,323	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	26	13%	$113,323
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**0**	**0%**	**217**	**3%**	**$1,201,541**	**11**	**0%**	**$140,243**	**2**	**0%**	**$16,438**	**230**	**3%**	**$1,358,223**
Lenoir County															
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	379	2%	561	3%	$2,432,578	39	0%	$502,958	3	0%	$209,136	603	3%	$3,144,672
City of Kinston	12,289	684	6%	689	6%	$5,829,852	173	1%	$14,800,019	8	0%	$346,393	870	7%	$20,976,265
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1	0%	1	0%	$1,171	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$1,171
Town Of Pink Hill	558	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**1,064**	**2%**	**1,251**	**3%**	**$8,263,601**	**212**	**0%**	**$15,302,977**	**11**	**0%**	**$555,529**	**1,474**	**4%**	**$24,122,108**
Pitt County															
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	299	1	574	2%	$2,427,697	97	0%	$393,086	0	0%	$0	671	3%	$2,820,783
City Of Greenville	31,680	329	1	661	2%	$4,937,497	69	0%	$1,828,902	8	0%	$121,099	738	2%	$6,887,499

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 Ayden	3,211	15	0	16	0%	$62,388	2	0%	$2,653	0	0%	$0	18	1%	$65,041
Town Of Bethel	1,004	6	1	6	1%	$13,863	1	0%	$420	0	0%	$0	7	1%	$14,283
Town Of Falkland	270	3	1	2	1%	$1,154	1	0%	$8,778	0	0%	$0	3	1%	$9,932
Town Of Farmville	2,800	1	0	3	0%	$5,791	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	3	0%	$5,791
Town Of Fountain	485	0	0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Grifton	2,439	131	5	194	8%	$304,837	15	1%	$58,164	1	0%	$848	210	9%	$363,849
Town Of Grimesland	598	0	0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3	0	23	1%	$53,260	1	0%	$3,227	0	0%	$0	24	1%	$56,487
Village Of Simpson	1,544	0	0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**787**	**1%**	**1,479**	**2%**	**$7,806,487**	**186**	**0%**	**$2,295,230**	**9**	**0%**	**$121,947**	**1,674**	**2%**	**$10,223,665**
Wayne County															
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	373	1%	698	1%	$2,563,208	41	0%	$627,568	5	0%	$176,862	744	2%	$3,367,638
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	1,159	6%	1,169	6%	$8,126,716	188	1%	$4,151,900	19	0%	$622,900	1,376	7%	$12,901,516
Town Of Eureka	566	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Fremont	1,439	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	3	0%	4	0%	$15,885	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$15,885
Town Of Pikeville	913	3	0%	10	1%	$7,088	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	10	1%	$7,088
Town Of Seven Springs	110	80	73%	67	61%	$748,706	18	16%	$367,830	2	2%	$30,844	87	79%	$1,147,380
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	15	3%	18	4%	$54,389	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	18	4%	$54,389
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**1,633**	**2%**	**1,966**	**3%**	**$11,515,992**	**247**	**0%**	**$5,147,298**	**26**	**0%**	**$830,606**	**2,239**	**3%**	**$17,493,896**
Region Total	**205,302**	**3,552**	**2%**	**4,979**	**2%**	**$28,949,158**	**657**	**0%**	**$22,896,477**	**49**	**0%**	**$1,540,788**	**5,685**	**3%**	**$53,386,426**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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
Greene County															
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	99	1%	97	1%	$196,232	3	0%	$2,820	1	0%	$16,520	101	1%	$215,572
Town Of Hookerton	264	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Snow Hill	1,397	11	1%	10	1%	$61,444	1	0%	$17,166	0	0%	$0	11	1%	$78,610
Town Of Walstonburg	180	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**110**	**1%**	**107**	**1%**	**$257,676**	**4**	**0%**	**$19,986**	**1**	**0%**	**$16,520**	**112**	**1%**	**$294,182**
Jones County															
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	0	0%	252	3%	$1,630,797	12	0%	$276,087	3	0%	$23,616	267	4%	$1,930,500
Town Of Maysville	486	0	0%	17	3%	$36,762	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	17	3%	$36,762
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0%	34	14%	$338,801	9	4%	$52,342	1	0%	$596	44	19%	$391,739
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0%	40	19%	$249,064	1	0%	$585	0	0%	$0	41	20%	$249,648
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**0**	**0%**	**343**	**4%**	**$2,255,424**	**22**	**0%**	**$329,014**	**4**	**0%**	**$24,212**	**369**	**4%**	**$2,608,649**
Lenoir County															
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	482	2%	788	4%	$4,221,511	57	0%	$1,046,960	3	0%	$219,411	848	4%	$5,487,883
City of Kinston	12,289	846	7%	823	7%	$8,327,727	226	2%	$22,922,049	14	0%	$498,003	1,063	9%	$31,747,778
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1	0%	1	0%	$1,171	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$1,171
Town Of Pink Hill	558	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**1,329**	**3%**	**1,612**	**4%**	**$12,550,409**	**283**	**0%**	**$23,969,009**	**17**	**0%**	**$717,414**	**1,912**	**5%**	**$37,236,832**
Pitt County															
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	570	2%	967	4%	$4,916,727	161	1%	$926,917	0	0%	$0	1,128	5%	$5,843,644
City Of Greenville	31,680	499	2%	1,007	3%	$9,835,999	116	0%	$8,176,716	15	0%	$412,650	1,138	4%	$18,425,365

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 Ayden	3,211	22	1%	24	1%	$88,199	3	0%	$4,837	0	0%	$0	27	1%	$93,036
Town Of Bethel	1,004	6	1%	6	1%	$17,702	1	0%	$752	0	0%	$0	7	1%	$18,453
Town Of Falkland	270	3	1%	3	1%	$3,550	1	0%	$10,868	0	0%	$0	4	1%	$14,418
Town Of Farmville	2,800	1	0%	5	0%	$8,600	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	5	0%	$8,600
Town Of Fountain	485	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Grifton	2,439	194	8%	281	12%	$712,355	18	1%	$307,097	7	0%	$73,663	306	13%	$1,093,115
Town Of Grimesland	598	3	1%	3	1%	$2,278	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	3	1%	$2,278
Town Of Winterville	4,493	4	0%	26	1%	$76,001	2	0%	$6,727	0	0%	$0	28	1%	$82,728
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1	0%	1	0%	$598	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$598
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**1,303**	**2%**	**2,323**	**3%**	**$15,662,009**	**302**	**0%**	**$9,433,914**	**22**	**0%**	**$486,313**	**2,647**	**4%**	**$25,582,235**
Wayne County															
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	508	1%	906	2%	$4,448,305	65	0%	$1,208,871	5	0%	$253,636	976	2%	$5,910,812
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	1,272	7%	1,270	7%	$11,206,553	241	1%	$6,819,235	23	0%	$1,343,622	1,534	8%	$19,369,411
Town Of Eureka	566	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Fremont	1,439	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	3	0%	4	0%	$19,490	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$19,490
Town Of Pikeville	913	7	1%	17	2%	$17,581	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	17	2%	$17,581
Town Of Seven Springs	110	83	75%	70	64%	$1,126,255	18	16%	$449,577	2	2%	$35,284	90	82%	$1,611,117
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	15	3%	21	5%	$73,138	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	21	5%	$73,138
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**1,888**	**3%**	**2,288**	**3%**	**$16,891,322**	**324**	**0%**	**$8,477,683**	**30**	**0%**	**$1,632,542**	**2,642**	**4%**	**$27,001,549**
Region Total	**205,302**	**4,630**	**2%**	**6,673**	**3%**	**$47,616,840**	**935**	**0%**	**$42,229,606**	**74**	**0%**	**$2,877,001**	**7,682**	**4%**	**$92,723,447**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

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
Greene County															
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	179	1%	168	1%	$649,864	12	0%	$121,438	2	0%	$23,928	182	1%	$795,230
Town Of Hookerton	264	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Snow Hill	1,397	18	1%	14	1%	$89,560	3	0%	$37,300	0	0%	$0	17	1%	$126,860
Town Of Walstonburg	180	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**197**	**1%**	**182**	**1%**	**$739,424**	**15**	**0%**	**$158,738**	**2**	**0%**	**$23,928**	**199**	**1%**	**$922,090**
Jones County															
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	0	0%	451	6%	$4,077,634	27	0%	$584,724	6	0%	$167,454	484	6%	$4,829,812
Town Of Maysville	486	0	0%	23	5%	$48,034	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	23	5%	$48,034
Town Of Pollocksville	236	0	0%	67	28%	$922,296	12	5%	$298,189	1	0%	$12,519	80	34%	$1,233,005
Town Of Trenton	206	0	0%	93	45%	$806,797	2	1%	$61,405	0	0%	$0	95	46%	$868,202
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**0**	**0%**	**634**	**7%**	**$5,854,761**	**41**	**0%**	**$944,318**	**7**	**0%**	**$179,973**	**682**	**8%**	**$6,979,053**
Lenoir County															
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	791	4%	1,274	6%	$11,726,801	113	1%	$2,272,019	5	0%	$497,186	1,392	7%	$14,496,006
City of Kinston	12,289	1,346	11%	1,282	10%	$16,138,353	296	2%	$40,573,913	16	0%	$895,093	1,594	13%	$57,607,360
Town Of La Grange	2,135	4	0%	4	0%	$6,900	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$6,900
Town Of Pink Hill	558	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**2,141**	**5%**	**2,560**	**7%**	**$27,872,054**	**409**	**1%**	**$42,845,932**	**21**	**0%**	**$1,392,279**	**2,990**	**8%**	**$72,110,266**
Pitt County															
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	1,046	4%	2,046	8%	$17,607,582	294	1%	$2,646,534	2	0%	$7,296	2,342	10%	$20,261,411
City Of Greenville	31,680	873	3%	2,068	7%	$34,302,924	220	1%	$20,709,476	37	0%	$983,918	2,325	7%	$55,996,317

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 Ayden	3,211	33	1%	39	1%	$232,792	5	0%	$51,920	0	0%	$0	44	1%	$284,713
Town Of Bethel	1,004	10	1%	9	1%	$38,673	2	0%	$1,875	1	0%	$7,357	12	1%	$47,904
Town Of Falkland	270	11	4%	9	3%	$70,301	4	1%	$37,471	0	0%	$0	13	5%	$107,772
Town Of Farmville	2,800	5	0%	14	1%	$37,817	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	14	1%	$37,817
Town Of Fountain	485	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Grifton	2,439	276	11%	412	17%	$3,484,744	29	1%	$2,951,482	8	0%	$226,431	449	18%	$6,662,656
Town Of Grimesland	598	4	1%	5	1%	$8,907	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	5	1%	$8,907
Town Of Winterville	4,493	15	0%	60	1%	$255,022	3	0%	$26,462	0	0%	$0	63	1%	$281,484
Village Of Simpson	1,544	3	0%	3	0%	$23,802	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	3	0%	$23,802
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**2,276**	**3%**	**4,665**	**6%**	**$56,062,564**	**557**	**1%**	**$26,425,220**	**48**	**0%**	**$1,225,002**	**5,270**	**7%**	**$83,712,783**
Wayne County															
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	508	1%	906	2%	$4,448,305	65	0%	$1,208,871	5	0%	$253,636	976	2%	$5,910,812
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	1,520	8%	1,455	7%	$28,441,759	371	2%	$24,948,220	61	0%	$5,453,645	1,887	10%	$58,843,624
Town Of Eureka	566	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Fremont	1,439	0	0%	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	3	0%	4	0%	$26,044	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$26,044
Town Of Pikeville	913	15	2%	34	4%	$237,585	1	0%	$28,774	0	0%	$0	35	4%	$266,359
Town Of Seven Springs	110	84	76%	71	65%	$2,086,570	18	16%	$668,011	2	2%	$40,318	91	83%	$2,794,899
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	17	4%	24	6%	$93,606	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	24	6%	$93,606
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**2,420**	**3%**	**2,857**	**4%**	**$44,316,170**	**506**	**1%**	**$28,836,867**	**75**	**0%**	**$6,360,954**	**3,438**	**5%**	**$79,513,990**
Region Total	**205,302**	**7,034**	**3%**	**10,898**	**5%**	**$134,844,973**	**1,528**	**1%**	**$99,211,075**	**153**	**0%**	**$9,182,136**	**12,579**	**6%**	**$243,238,182**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.49 – CIKR Buildings at Risk to Flood Events by Sector, 100-Year Flood Event

Sector	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
Banking and Finance	13	$650,264
Commercial Facilities	677	$34,869,668
Critical Manufacturing	68	$5,476,755
Emergency Services	5	$522,330
Energy	2	$34,264
Food and Agriculture	191	$1,269,135
Government Facilities	37	$1,131,344
Healthcare and Public Health	5	$522,330
Transportation Systems	8	$677,750
Water	10	$15,762,445
Total	**1,016**	**$60,714,052**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.50 – CIKR Buildings at Risk to Flood Events by Sector, 500-Year Flood Event

Sector	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
Banking and Finance	25	$2,080,816
Commercial Facilities	1,039	$77,329,213
Critical Manufacturing	122	$17,393,177
Emergency Services	11	$600,702
Energy	12	$134,029,141
Food and Agriculture	377	$3,518,767
Government Facilities	71	$2,688,856
Healthcare and Public Health	11	$1,301,932
Transportation Systems	12	$1,988,034
Water	12	$38,364,964
Total	**1,692**	**$279,295,602**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

According to IRISK data, a total of $92,723,447 in property damages is estimated to result from a 1%-annual-chance flood event. This damage estimate equates to a less than 1 percent loss ratio. 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.

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 2024 NFIP records, there are a total of 378 repetitive loss properties within the Neuse River Region, an increase from the 2020 plan. The region's 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan reported 269 repetitive loss properties, and the 2015 plan notes 97 repetitive loss properties. Most repetitive loss properties (82%) are residential. Approximately 7.4% of properties are classified as severe repetitive loss.

Table 4.51 summarizes repetitive loss properties by jurisdiction as identified by FEMA through the NFIP.

Table 4.51 - Repetitive Loss Properties by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	RL Property Count	Occupancy Type		Total Losses	% Insured	SRL Count
		Residential	Commercial			
Greene County						
Unincorporated Greene County	7	6	1	16	57.1%	1
Town of Hookerton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Snow Hill	1	1	0	2	100%	0
Town of Walstonburg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Greene	**8**	**7**	**1**	**18**	**62.5%**	**1**
Jones County						
Unincorporated Jones County	25	24	1	60	40%	3
Town of Maysville	1	1	0	2	100%	0
Town of Pollocksville	4	3	1	8	25%	0
Town of Trenton	2	1	1	7	50%	1
Subtotal Jones	**32**	**29**	**3**	**77**	**40.6%**	**4**
Lenoir County						
Unincorporated Lenoir County	28	27	1	64	57.1%	0
City of Kinston	89	56	33	194	67.4%	8
Town of Grifton*	3	3	0	10	66.7%	0
Town of La Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Pink Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Lenoir	**128**	**91**	**37**	**303**	**61.7%**	**8**
Pitt County						
Unincorporated Pitt County	29	28	1	85	55.2%	3
City of Greenville	24	22	2	62	62.5%	3
Town of Ayden	4	4	0	13	25%	1
Town of Bethel	1	1	0	2	0%	1
Town of Falkland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Farmville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Fountain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Grifton*	8	6	2	22	25%	1
Town of Grimesland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Winterville	7	7	0	25	71.4%	0
Village of Simpson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Pitt	**73**	**68**	**5**	**209**	**53.4%**	**8**
Wayne County						
Unincorporated Wayne County	51	47	4	111	31.3%	4

Jurisdiction	RL Property Count	Occupancy Type		Total Losses	% Insured	SRL Count
		Residential	Commercial			
City of Goldsboro	73	58	15	169	52%	2
Town of Eureka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Fremont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Mount Olive	5	4	1	12	40%	1
Town of Pikeville	1	1	0	2	0%	0
Town of Seven Springs	6	6	0	17	16.7%	0
Village of Walnut Creek	1	1	0	2	0%	0
Subtotal	**137**	**116**	**21**	**313**	**41.6%**	**7**
Region Total	**378**	**311**	**57**	**920**	**49.7%**	**28**

Source: OpenFEMA

Note: The Town of Grifton is located in both Lenoir and Pitt Counties. FEMA data splits the town between both counties, which is noted in the table above.

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 4.52 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of flood.

Table 4.52 – 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	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. Impacts are expected to be localized to the area of the incident. Severe damage is possible.

Category	Consequences
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. 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.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Local economies 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 businesses 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. Warning time and duration are inherent to the hazard. Spatial extent was assigned according to the amount of area within the SFHA, adjusted in some cases based on the understanding that other sources of flooding and other levels of flooding may occur beyond the SFHA. Communities were assigned a probability of likely unless they have no area in the SFHA, in which case probability was lowered to possible.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Greene County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Hookerton	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Snow Hill	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Walstonburg	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Jones County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Maysville	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	H
Pollocksville	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Trenton	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Lenoir County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Kinston	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
La Grange	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	H
Pink Hill	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Pitt County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Ayden	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Bethel	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Falkland	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Farmville	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	H
Fountain	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	H
Greenville	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Grifton	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Grimesland	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Simpson	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Winterville	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Wayne County	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Eureka	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Fremont	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Goldsboro	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H
Mount Olive	2	3	1	3	3	2.3	M
Pikeville	3	3	2	3	3	2.8	H
Seven Springs	3	3	4	3	3	3.2	H
Walnut Creek	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	H

4.5.6 HURRICANE & TROPICAL STORMS

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 counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) with a diameter that 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.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than one week

LOCATION

Hurricanes and tropical storms can occur anywhere within the planning area. While coastal areas are most vulnerable to hurricanes, their wind and rain impacts can be felt hundreds of miles inland.

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 in Miami, Florida. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane. Hurricane intensity is further classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale (Table 4.53), which rates hurricane intensity on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most intense.

Table 4.53 – 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. 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 4.54 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 4.54 – 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

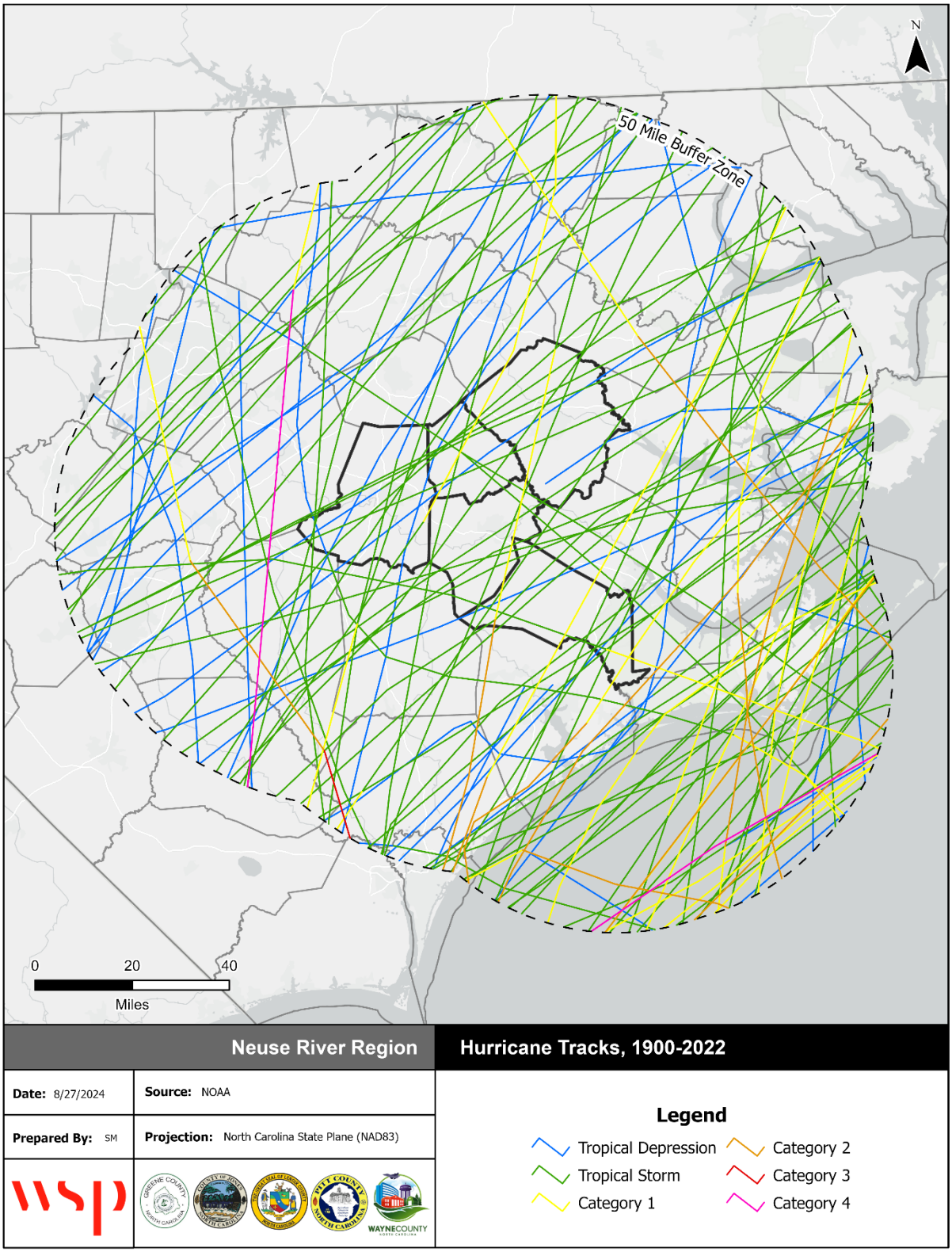
The Saffir-Simpson scale provides a measure of extent of a hurricane. Each county in the region is susceptible to the full force of every category of hurricane.

Impact: 4 – Catastrophic

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, 86 hurricanes and tropical storms passed within 50 miles of the Neuse River Region between 1900 and 2022. These storm tracks are shown in Figure 4.34. The date, storm name, storm category, and maximum wind speed of each event are detailed in Table 4.55.

Figure 4.34 –Tropical Cyclone Tracks within 50 miles of the Neuse River Region, 1900-2022



Source: NOAA Office of Coastal Management

Table 4.55 – Tropical Cyclone Tracks within 50 Miles of Neuse River Region, 1900-2022

Date	Storm Name	Max Storm Category*	Max Wind Speed (mph)*
10/13/1900	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	40
7/11/1901	UNNAMED	Category 1	81
9/18/1901	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	40
6/16/1902	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	40
9/14/1904	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	69
6/29/1907	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	58
7/31/1908	UNNAMED	Category 1	81
9/1/1908	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	52
8/28/1910	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	46
10/20/1910	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	69
6/14/1912	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	40
9/3/1913	UNNAMED	Category 1	86
5/16/1916	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	40
9/6/1916	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	52
8/24/1918	UNNAMED	Category 1	75
9/17/1924	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	46
12/2/1925	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	81
9/19/1928	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	81
10/2/1929	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	58
9/16/1932	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	52
9/3/1934	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	46
9/6/1935	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	58
10/12/1942	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	46
8/2/1944	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	69
10/20/1944	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	58
6/26/1945	UNNAMED	Category 1	75
7/6/1946	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	52
9/25/1947	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	40
9/13/1949	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	46
10/15/1954	HAZEL	Category 4	132
8/12/1955	CONNIE	Category 2	98
8/17/1955	DIANE	Tropical Storm	69
9/19/1955	IONE	Category 2	109
9/27/1956	FLOSSY	Extratropical Storm	58
10/17/1956	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	58
9/27/1958	HELENE	Category 4	138
7/10/1959	CINDY	Tropical Storm	40
7/29/1960	BRENDA	Tropical Storm	69
9/12/1960	DONNA	Category 2	104
9/14/1961	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	40
9/13/1964	DORA	Tropical Storm	52
10/16/1964	ISBELL	Category 1	75
6/16/1965	UNNAMED	Extratropical Storm	40
9/17/1967	DORIA	Tropical Storm	52

Date	Storm Name	Max Storm Category*	Max Wind Speed (mph)*
10/20/1968	GLADYS	Category 1	86
8/27/1971	DORIA	Tropical Storm	63
9/30/1971	GINGER	Category 1	86
6/21/1972	AGNES	Tropical Storm	46
8/20/1981	DENNIS	Tropical Storm	63
6/19/1982	SUBTROP:UNNAMED	Subtropical Storm	69
9/13/1984	DIANA	Tropical Storm	63
11/22/1985	KATE	Tropical Storm	52
8/17/1986	CHARLEY	Category 1	75
6/6/1995	ALLISON	Extratropical Storm	46
6/19/1996	ARTHUR	Tropical Storm	46
7/12/1996	BERTHA	Category 2	104
9/6/1996	FRAN	Category 3	115
10/8/1996	JOSEPHINE	Extratropical Storm	52
8/27/1998	BONNIE	Category 2	109
9/4/1998	EARL	Extratropical Storm	58
9/4/1999	DENNIS	Tropical Storm	69
9/16/1999	FLOYD	Category 2	104
9/23/2000	HELENE	Tropical Storm	40
9/18/2003	ISABEL	Category 2	104
8/14/2004	CHARLEY	Category 1	75
9/14/2005	OPHELIA	Category 1	86
6/14/2006	ALBERTO	Extratropical Storm	40
9/1/2006	ERNESTO	Tropical Storm	69
6/3/2007	BARRY	Extratropical Storm	46
9/9/2007	GABRIELLE	Tropical Storm	58
9/6/2008	HANNA	Tropical Storm	69
8/27/2011	IRENE	Category 1	86
5/30/2012	BERYL	Tropical Storm	46
6/7/2013	ANDREA	Tropical Storm	46
7/4/2014	ARTHUR	Category 2	98
6/7/2016	COLIN	Extratropical Storm	52
9/3/2016	HERMINE	Tropical Storm	63
10/9/2016	MATTHEW	Category 1	81
8/29/2017	UNNAMED	Tropical Storm	37
9/14/2018	FLORENCE	Category 2	90
10/11/2018	MICHAEL	Tropical Storm	50
9/6/2019	DORIAN	Category 2	90
10/20/2019	NESTOR	Tropical Storm	40
8/4/2020	ISAIAS	Category 1	80
6/21/2021	CLAUDETTE	Tropical Storm	40
7/8/2021	ELSA	Tropical Storm	45

*Reports the most intense category & wind speed that occurred within 50 miles of the Neuse River Region, not for the storm event overall. Source: Office of Coastal Management, 2021. https://marinecadastre.gov/data/

The above list of storms provides an indication of storm magnitude but not actual localized impacts. Not all the storms on the above list caused impacts in the Neuse River Region. NCEI reports event impacts and records 53 hurricane and tropical storm reports across 24 separate days during the 24-year period from 1999 through 2022. These events are summarized in Table 4.56 by storm. Hurricane and tropical storm events are reported in NCEI across the region by county and zone; therefore, one event that impacts all counties in the Region is recorded for each county. All death, injury, and damage records were combined from all counties/zones for each storm. Where property damage estimates were broken out by type, NCEI reports only the value of wind-related damages. Event narratives following this table provide a fuller scope of the impacts from selected events.

Table 4.56 – Recorded Hurricane/Tropical Storm Winds in Neuse River Region, 1999-2022

Date	Storm	Deaths/ Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
8/30 – 9/4/1999	Hurricane Dennis	0/0	$0	$3,900,000
9/14 – 9/15/1999	Hurricane Floyd	7/0	$364,000,000	$286,500,000
9/17 – 9/18/2003	Hurricane Isabel	0/0	$3,706,000	$0
8/14/2004	Tropical Storm Charley	0/0	$350,000	$1,150,000
9/13/2005	Hurricane Ophelia	0/5	$60,000	$0
8/31 – 9/1/2006	Tropical Storm Ernesto	0/0	$250,000	$8,600,000
9/5/2008	Tropical Storm Hanna	0/0	$50,000	$0
8/26/2011	Hurricane Irene	2/0	$38,000,000	$88,000,000
6/6/2013	Tropical Storm Andrea	0/0	$0	$0
10/8/2016	Hurricane Matthew	1/1	$0	$0
9/13/2018	Hurricane Florence	0/0	$77,200,000	$0
9/5 – 9/6/2019	Tropical Storm Dorian	0/0	$1,000,000	$0
8/3 – 8/4/2020	Tropical Storm Isaias	0/0	$1,000,000	$0
9/30/2022	Tropical Storm Ian	0/0	$750,000	$0
	Total	**10/1**	**$486,366,000**	**$388,150,000**

Source: NCEI

September 14th-15th, 1999 - Hurricane Floyd made landfall as a Category 2 hurricane near North Topsail Beach, NC on September 16, 1999. Severe weather and rainfall preceded landfall. Rainfall estimates in Jones, Lenoir, Greene, and Pitt counties were near 6 to 10 inches with isolated areas of 12 to 15 inches. The peak inland wind reported in the Morehead City 15-county warning area was 82 miles per hour at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. Still swollen from Hurricane Dennis the week before, the Neuse River in Kinston was nearly 15 feet above its 14 foot flood stage and remained above flood stage for over a month. Rainfall associated with the storm produced unprecedented flash flooding across the eastern half of North Carolina.

September 18-19th, 2003 - Hurricane Isabel made landfall early in the afternoon on September 18th as a category two hurricane across Core Banks in extreme eastern Carteret County. Isabel moved north northwest near 20 mph across eastern North Carolina during the afternoon. Hurricane force winds were also experienced in parts of the inland counties of Jones and Pitt counties during the afternoon of September 18th where inland hurricane wind warnings had been in effect for 11 hours. Other counties west of the center of the storm experienced wind gusts between 60 and 65 mph.

August 26th, 2011 - Hurricane Irene made landfall during the morning of the 27th, near Cape Lookout, as a large category 1 hurricane on the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Due to the large size of the hurricane, strong damaging winds, major storm surge, and flooding rains were experienced across much of eastern North Carolina. The highest storm surges of 8-11 feet occurred along the Pamlico Sound, and

the lower reaches of the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers on the 27th. There were two direct fatalities occurred in Pitt County, one due to a fallen tree on a house, and the second occurred when a man drove into a tree.

Across Pitt County, winds gusted to 50 to 60 mph, near hurricane force, resulting in minor to major structural damage to 2000 homes and businesses in Pitt County alone. This was mainly due to fallen trees, which also downed power lines resulting in power outages. Significant damage occurred to structures and crops. In Pitt County, agricultural losses were estimated at 38 million dollars from flooding and winds. Storm total rainfall was 7 to 13 inches with flooding of roads and low lying areas.

October 8th, 2016 – Hurricane Matthew moved northeast offshore of the North Carolina coast late on October 8th through October 9th. Widespread heavy rain and strong winds developed over the region from late morning on October 8th through the morning of October 9th. Rainfall was generally 5 to 11 inches across the region with a storm total of 10.62 inches reported in Kinston, 8.66 inches in Snow Hill, and 10.74 inches in Farmville. The heavy rainfall produced significant flash flooding with many roads washed out. Many homes and businesses were flooded and damaged with numerous roads closed for days. Devastating river flooding developed along the Neuse River days after the rainfall ended. The Neuse River crested at an all time record of 28.31 feet in Kinston in major flood well above the 14 foot flood stage. Contentnea Creek crested at 24.14 feet in Hookerton in major flood well above the 13 foot flood stage. At Greenville, the Tar River crested at 24.46 feet, also above the 13 foot flood stage.

Gusty north winds developed on the backside of Matthew with a peak wind gust of 51 mph recorded at the Kinston Airport in the evening of October 8th and 59 mph at the Greenville Airport. The gusty winds combined with saturated ground led to many downed trees with widespread power outages.

September 13th, 2018 - 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. Most 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. The storm also spawned tornadoes in several places along its path.

Widespread heavy rain and strong winds developed over the region from the morning of September 13th through the morning of September 16th. Rainfall was generally 10 inches to 25 inches across the region with a storm total of 19.35 inches in Trenton, 12.5 inches in Snow Hill, and 18.92 inches in Kinston. Extremely heavy rainfall across the county initially lead to flash flooding with numerous roads that were impassable. In some places, water reached the second floor of buildings, and roads were closed for several days. The Trent River crested at a record of 29.28 feet, and the Neuse River crested at 25.78 feet. The region experienced wind gusts up to 70 mph and saturated grounds lead to downed trees damaging cars, homes, and power lines. Two tornados, one EF0 and one EF1, were confirmed in Jones county.

September 5-6th, 2019 - Hurricane Dorian moved north and northeastward near and along the coast of North Carolina on September 5th and 6th, with Dorian making landfall along the Outer Banks of North Carolina during the morning of September 6th. Meanwhile, heavy rain and strong damaging winds spread inland and across eastern central North Carolina. Heavy rainfall of 3 to 7 inches produced flash flooding across portions of the Coastal Plain of central North Carolina, generally along and east of the Interstate 95 corridor. Strong damaging winds of 35 to 55 mph spread inland across the Coastal Plain and eastern Sandhills of central North Carolina. This resulted in numerous power outages and trees down in these locations. Several weak tornadoes occurred during the afternoon of September 5th as multiple rain bands shifted eastward and into central North Carolina during peak heating.

August 3-4th, 2020 - 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 down across Wayne County, including some on homes. Numerous customers lost power in Wayne County as a result of the tropical storm force winds.

September 30, 2022 - Hurricane Ian made landfall along the South Carolina coast near Georgetown during the early afternoon hours of September 30, 2022. Widespread wind gusts over tropical storm force and heavy rainfall occurred across much of central North Carolina through the afternoon and evening hours. There were numerous reports of wind damage and power outages as a result of the storm.

Frequent wind gusts of 40 to 60 mph resulted in scattered to numerous trees and power lines down across Wayne County, including some on homes. Numerous customers lost power in Wayne County as a result of the tropical storm force wind gusts.

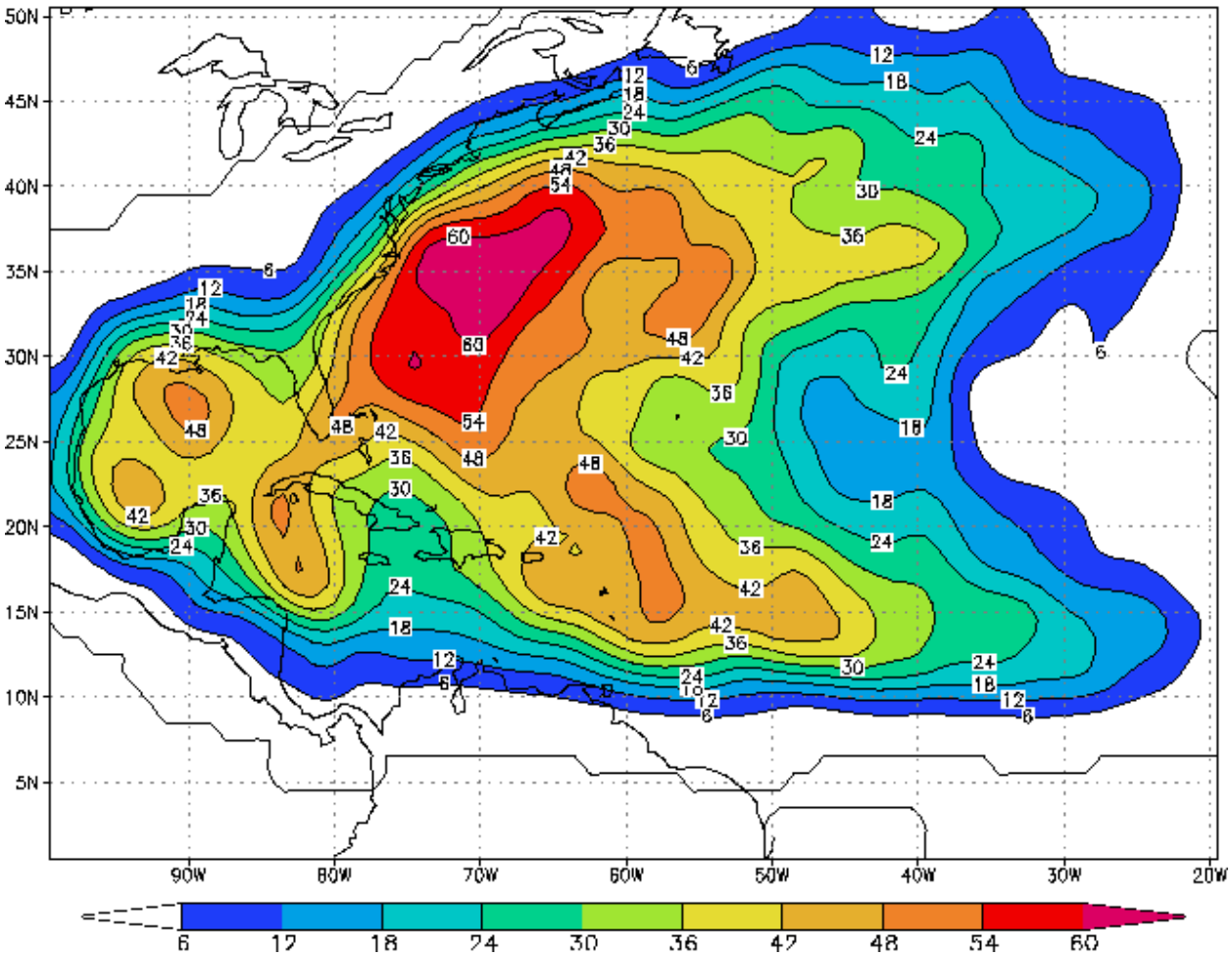
PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Probability: 3 – Likely

In the 24-year period from 1999 through 2022, 14 hurricanes and tropical storms impacted the Neuse River Region, which equates to a 58 percent annual probability of hurricane winds impacting the region. This probability does not account for impacts from hurricane rains, which may also be severe. The probability of a hurricane or tropical storm impacting the Neuse River Region is likely.

Figure 4.35 shows, for any particular location, the chance of a hurricane or tropical storm affecting the area sometime during the Atlantic hurricane season and supports the conclusion that a tropical storm is likely to affect the Region in any given year. The figure was created by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Hurricane Research Division, using data from 1944 to 1999. The figure shows the number of times a storm or hurricane was located within approximately 100 miles (165 kilometers) of a given spot in the Atlantic basin.

Figure 4.35 – Empirical Probability of a Named Hurricane or Tropical Storm



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Hurricane Research Division

On average, North Carolina experiences a hurricane approximately once every two years. Substantial hurricane damage is typically most likely to be expected in the easternmost counties of the state; however, hurricane and tropical storm-force winds have significantly impacted areas far inland.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Property at risk to hurricanes was estimated using data from the NCEM 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

Children, elderly people, individuals with disabilities, and others who may have difficulty evacuating 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.

PROPERTY

Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. Hurricanes can produce winds exceeding 157 mph as well as tornadoes and microbursts. Additionally, hurricanes often bring intense rainfall that can result in flash flooding. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and most destructive results of hurricanes.

Hurricanes and tropical storms can also cause agricultural damages. For the counties in the Neuse River Region, USDA RMA reports losses of $117,619,166 impacting 255,076 acres from 2007-2023 due to hurricanes and tropical depressions. Wayne County saw the most indemnities paid during this timeframe with $27.2 million, closely followed by Pitt County with $25.6 million. The region recorded an average annual loss of $6,918,774. Table 4.57 shows county-specific RMA data.

Table 4.57 – Crop Indemnities due to Hurricanes in the Neuse River Region, 2007-2023

County	Total Affected Acres	Total Indemnity Paid	Average Annual Indemnity (2007-2023)
Greene	27,192.30	$17,786,275	$1,046,251.48
Jones	52,484.81	$24,670,094	$1,451,182.01
Lenoir	64,836.12	$22,428,070	$1,319,298.26
Pitt	71,098.19	$25,579,888	$1,504,699.29
Wayne	39,464.87	$27,154,839	$1,597,343.46

Source: USDA RMA

The damage estimates for the 100-year hurricane wind event total $960,664,402, which equates to a loss ratio of 3.3 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. These damage estimates account for only wind impacts to buildings and actual damages would likely be higher due to flooding. The aforementioned crop losses due to hurricane winds as well as the losses due to flooding noted in Section 4.5.5, the region would likely experience a higher overall loss ratio from the 100-year hurricane event and face difficulty recovering from such an event.

Table 4.58 through Table 4.62 detail the estimated building damages from varying magnitudes of hurricane events.

Table 4.58 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 25-Year Hurricane Wind Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$3,696,611	2,245	18%	$212,673	193	2%	$550,153	12,489	100%	$4,459,437
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$66,539	23	9%	$5,049	14	5%	$5,734	264	100%	$77,322
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$355,933	201	14%	$67,354	74	5%	$35,974	1,391	100%	$459,261
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$39,645	32	18%	$2,249	8	4%	$1,076	180	100%	$42,970
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$4,158,728**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$287,325**	**289**	**2%**	**$592,937**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$5,038,990**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$4,647,684	1,760	23%	$651,858	155	2%	$472,984	7,255	96%	$5,772,527
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$235,557	27	6%	$42,792	17	3%	$17,869	458	94%	$296,218
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$184,825	23	10%	$8,193	13	6%	$58,948	229	97%	$251,966
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$76,853	17	8%	$5,587	23	11%	$22,466	195	95%	$104,906
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$5,144,919**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$708,430**	**208**	**2%**	**$572,267**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$6,425,617**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$10,410,308	3,519	17%	$3,706,919	256	1%	$666,455	21,171	100%	$14,783,682
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$7,852,233	1,522	12%	$5,013,788	415	3%	$2,046,008	12,278	100%	$14,912,029
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$563,222	175	8%	$26,402	55	3%	$33,911	2,135	100%	$623,535
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$222,106	86	15%	$60,671	34	6%	$29,370	558	100%	$312,147
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$19,047,869**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$8,807,780**	**760**	**2%**	**$2,775,744**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$30,631,393**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$7,593,667	3,802	16%	$2,010,192	199	1%	$288,903	22,767	93%	$9,892,762
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$9,540,596	2,748	9%	$2,641,077	527	2%	$1,108,313	29,435	93%	$13,289,986
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$962,115	297	9%	$104,537	39	1%	$15,818	2,993	93%	$1,082,470
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$256,598	97	10%	$25,678	15	1%	$9,651	974	97%	$291,927

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$58,012	57	21%	$4,402	5	2%	$1,075	254	94%	$63,489
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$725,710	274	10%	$122,647	32	1%	$305,298	2,587	92%	$1,153,655
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$107,821	87	18%	$16,709	3	1%	$159	458	94%	$124,689
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$1,329,722	215	9%	$399,018	32	1%	$32,794	2,322	95%	$1,761,534
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$116,635	69	12%	$11,483	11	2%	$9,072	549	92%	$137,190
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$1,514,296	422	9%	$201,302	71	2%	$593,802	4,230	94%	$2,309,400
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$557,143	42	3%	$16,614	8	1%	$2,793	1,444	94%	$576,550
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$22,762,315**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$5,553,659**	**942**	**1%**	**$2,367,678**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$30,683,652**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$14,117,291	5,859	12%	$2,199,972	545	1%	$1,061,368	47,085	100%	$17,378,631
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$6,631,738	2,188	11%	$1,982,647	1,067	5%	$1,188,276	19,473	100%	$9,802,660
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$148,615	87	15%	$20,232	15	3%	$11,536	566	100%	$180,384
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$433,048	115	8%	$30,547	36	3%	$49,313	1,439	100%	$512,907
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$987,742	328	10%	$251,701	108	3%	$171,130	3,234	100%	$1,410,573
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$261,452	79	9%	$26,096	14	2%	$6,921	913	100%	$294,469
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$25,204	18	16%	$2,338	3	3%	$518	110	100%	$28,060
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$317,076	35	8%	$18,344	2	0%	$4,655	436	100%	$340,076
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$22,922,166**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$4,531,877**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$2,493,717**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$29,947,760**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$74,035,997**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$19,889,071**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$8,802,343**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$102,727,412**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.59 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 50-Year Hurricane Wind Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$10,194,408	2,245	18%	$941,170	193	2%	$2,130,240	12,489	100%	$13,265,818
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$185,992	23	9%	$21,727	14	5%	$18,901	264	100%	$226,620
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$896,613	201	14%	$245,612	74	5%	$134,144	1,391	100%	$1,276,370
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$97,755	32	18%	$8,973	8	4%	$3,928	180	100%	$110,655
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$11,374,768**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$1,217,482**	**289**	**2%**	**$2,287,213**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$14,879,463**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$16,561,612	1,760	23%	$3,023,249	155	2%	$1,539,816	7,255	96%	$21,124,677
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$1,651,082	27	6%	$496,478	17	3%	$205,950	458	94%	$2,353,510
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$2,177,684	23	10%	$110,523	13	6%	$651,071	229	97%	$2,939,278
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$204,416	17	8%	$24,993	23	11%	$82,874	195	95%	$312,284
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$20,594,794**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$3,655,243**	**208**	**2%**	**$2,479,711**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$26,729,749**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$32,242,271	3,519	17%	$12,207,037	256	1%	$2,613,287	21,171	100%	$47,062,595
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$19,292,850	1,522	12%	$15,150,110	415	3%	$6,347,654	12,278	100%	$40,790,613
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$2,857,956	175	8%	$359,039	55	3%	$280,531	2,135	100%	$3,497,527
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$593,618	86	15%	$178,977	34	6%	$111,500	558	100%	$884,095
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$54,986,695**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$27,895,163**	**760**	**2%**	**$9,352,972**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$92,234,830**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$27,746,985	3,802	16%	$6,505,485	199	1%	$1,521,061	22,767	93%	$35,773,532
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$25,775,144	2,748	9%	$9,418,758	527	2%	$3,254,817	29,435	93%	$38,448,719
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$6,615,740	297	9%	$884,644	39	1%	$160,764	2,993	93%	$7,661,148
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$666,195	97	10%	$94,806	15	1%	$31,129	974	97%	$792,129

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$153,709	57	21%	$17,470	5	2%	$4,551	254	94%	$175,730
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$1,947,460	274	10%	$475,907	32	1%	$828,120	2,587	92%	$3,251,487
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$276,432	87	18%	$60,387	3	1%	$540	458	94%	$337,359
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$4,385,614	215	9%	$1,258,918	32	1%	$115,000	2,322	95%	$5,759,533
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$956,168	69	12%	$135,667	11	2%	$72,350	549	92%	$1,164,185
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$3,954,518	422	9%	$694,991	71	2%	$1,493,613	4,230	94%	$6,143,122
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$1,423,278	42	3%	$54,484	8	1%	$13,913	1,444	94%	$1,491,676
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$73,901,243**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$19,601,517**	**942**	**1%**	**$7,495,858**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$100,998,620**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$39,479,637	5,859	12%	$7,706,381	545	1%	$3,920,479	47,085	100%	$51,106,497
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$17,480,153	2,188	11%	$7,228,126	1,067	5%	$4,512,082	19,473	100%	$29,220,361
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$394,109	87	15%	$76,230	15	3%	$47,394	566	100%	$517,732
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$1,210,561	115	8%	$115,287	36	3%	$189,199	1,439	100%	$1,515,047
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$2,616,288	328	10%	$1,020,244	108	3%	$573,057	3,234	100%	$4,209,589
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$726,991	79	9%	$112,593	14	2%	$30,980	913	100%	$870,564
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$58,110	18	16%	$9,814	3	3%	$3,080	110	100%	$71,004
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$822,139	35	8%	$62,817	2	0%	$12,139	436	100%	$897,095
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$62,787,988**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$16,331,492**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$9,288,410**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$88,407,889**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$223,645,488**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$68,700,897**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$30,904,164**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$323,250,551**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.60 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 100-Year Hurricane Wind Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$32,399,456	2,245	18%	$3,191,153	193	2%	$6,416,065	12,489	100%	$42,006,674
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$565,221	23	9%	$76,111	14	5%	$56,325	264	100%	$697,657
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$2,529,130	201	14%	$799,614	74	5%	$473,143	1,391	100%	$3,801,887
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$299,098	32	18%	$32,788	8	4%	$14,663	180	100%	$346,550
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$35,792,905**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$4,099,666**	**289**	**2%**	**$6,960,196**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$46,852,768**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$62,604,371	1,760	23%	$9,056,312	155	2%	$4,974,718	7,255	96%	$76,635,402
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$4,379,317	27	6%	$1,238,986	17	3%	$558,900	458	94%	$6,177,203
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$5,522,880	23	10%	$320,275	13	6%	$1,941,333	229	97%	$7,784,488
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$605,785	17	8%	$100,497	23	11%	$268,826	195	95%	$975,108
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$73,112,353**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$10,716,070**	**208**	**2%**	**$7,743,777**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$91,572,201**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$97,677,702	3,519	17%	$32,999,332	256	1%	$8,033,901	21,171	100%	$138,710,936
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$56,373,548	1,522	12%	$44,016,937	415	3%	$18,784,381	12,278	100%	$119,174,865
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$11,574,413	175	8%	$1,455,455	55	3%	$1,438,415	2,135	100%	$14,468,284
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$1,838,524	86	15%	$491,245	34	6%	$381,312	558	100%	$2,711,081
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$167,464,187**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$78,962,969**	**760**	**2%**	**$28,638,009**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$275,065,166**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$74,932,946	3,802	16%	$14,926,543	199	1%	$2,951,343	22,767	93%	$92,810,832
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$73,341,737	2,748	9%	$28,382,478	527	2%	$8,401,527	29,435	93%	$110,125,741
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$13,581,983	297	9%	$1,788,171	39	1%	$387,280	2,993	93%	$15,757,434

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$2,014,308	97	10%	$327,484	15	1%	$89,218	974	97%	$2,431,010
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$473,359	57	21%	$55,535	5	2%	$19,139	254	94%	$548,032
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$5,815,831	274	10%	$2,020,934	32	1%	$1,589,596	2,587	92%	$9,426,360
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$826,953	87	18%	$161,279	3	1%	$2,457	458	94%	$990,689
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$13,377,426	215	9%	$2,870,236	32	1%	$273,806	2,322	95%	$16,521,468
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$2,185,911	69	12%	$291,910	11	2%	$150,488	549	92%	$2,628,310
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$11,342,991	422	9%	$2,171,328	71	2%	$2,918,762	4,230	94%	$16,433,081
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$4,028,377	42	3%	$148,216	8	1%	$59,467	1,444	94%	$4,236,061
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$201,921,822**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$53,144,114**	**942**	**1%**	**$16,843,083**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$271,909,018**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$126,301,921	5,859	12%	$21,923,091	545	1%	$11,607,399	47,085	100%	$159,832,411
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$51,546,795	2,188	11%	$22,517,073	1,067	5%	$14,394,067	19,473	100%	$88,457,935
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$1,294,825	87	15%	$233,300	15	3%	$170,655	566	100%	$1,698,780
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$4,191,400	115	8%	$414,628	36	3%	$539,027	1,439	100%	$5,145,055
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$8,882,692	328	10%	$3,657,703	108	3%	$1,851,548	3,234	100%	$14,391,942
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$2,370,312	79	9%	$437,642	14	2%	$123,092	913	100%	$2,931,046
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$146,309	18	16%	$42,274	3	3%	$16,485	110	100%	$205,068
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$2,357,106	35	8%	$217,711	2	0%	$28,195	436	100%	$2,603,012
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$197,091,360**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$49,443,422**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$28,730,468**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$275,265,249**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$675,382,627**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$196,366,241**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$88,915,533**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$960,664,402**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.61 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 300-Year Hurricane Wind Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$217,384,661	2,245	18%	$18,226,490	193	2%	$40,787,904	12,489	100%	$276,399,055
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$4,772,022	23	9%	$590,234	14	5%	$444,434	264	100%	$5,806,689
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$22,898,847	201	14%	$6,748,920	74	5%	$4,372,932	1,391	100%	$34,020,699
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$1,066,732	32	18%	$109,086	8	4%	$50,035	180	100%	$1,225,853
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$246,122,262**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$25,674,730**	**289**	**2%**	**$45,655,305**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$317,452,296**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$204,644,264	1,760	23%	$26,771,584	155	2%	$19,819,960	7,255	96%	$251,235,807
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$10,012,572	27	6%	$2,619,655	17	3%	$1,301,897	458	94%	$13,934,124
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$10,665,967	23	10%	$758,238	13	6%	$4,521,105	229	97%	$15,945,310
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$3,540,563	17	8%	$721,924	23	11%	$1,633,730	195	95%	$5,896,216
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$228,863,366**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$30,871,401**	**208**	**2%**	**$27,276,692**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$287,011,457**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$263,723,516	3,519	17%	$82,228,645	256	1%	$21,271,895	21,171	100%	$367,224,056
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$154,535,471	1,522	12%	$113,362,955	415	3%	$48,794,316	12,278	100%	$316,692,742
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$35,624,603	175	8%	$3,869,750	55	3%	$4,673,422	2,135	100%	$44,167,774
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$5,154,826	86	15%	$1,296,500	34	6%	$1,047,249	558	100%	$7,498,574
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$459,038,416**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$200,757,850**	**760**	**2%**	**$75,786,882**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$735,583,146**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$340,381,555	3,802	16%	$45,622,301	199	1%	$10,038,763	22,767	93%	$396,042,619
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$594,957,816	2,748	9%	$203,848,306	527	2%	$55,652,082	29,435	93%	$854,458,204
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$59,975,477	297	9%	$6,178,006	39	1%	$1,148,513	2,993	93%	$67,301,995

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$6,837,362	97	10%	$1,015,971	15	1%	$253,758	974	97%	$8,107,091
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$1,527,917	57	21%	$159,330	5	2%	$66,532	254	94%	$1,753,779
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$41,532,828	274	10%	$22,465,619	32	1%	$3,687,293	2,587	92%	$67,685,740
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$2,707,851	87	18%	$389,064	3	1%	$10,910	458	94%	$3,107,826
Town Of Grifton	2,439	469	78%	$7,976,510	69	12%	$828,700	11	2%	$411,188	549	92%	$9,216,398
Town Of Grimesland	598	3,737	83%	$92,927,966	422	9%	$15,727,997	71	2%	$8,670,106	4,230	94%	$117,326,069
Town Of Winterville	4,493	1,394	90%	$32,527,327	42	3%	$924,437	8	1%	$448,774	1,444	94%	$33,900,538
Village Of Simpson	1,544	2,657	83%	$59,975,477	297	9%	$6,178,006	39	1%	$1,148,513	2,993	93%	$67,301,995
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**59,543**	**81%**	**$1,241,328,086**	**8,192**	**11%**	**$303,337,737**	**949**	**1%**	**$81,536,432**	**68,684**	**94%**	**$1,626,202,254**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$826,878,162	5,859	12%	$115,957,844	545	1%	$63,631,542	47,085	100%	$1,006,467,548
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$419,910,871	2,188	11%	$166,711,027	1,067	5%	$110,490,724	19,473	100%	$697,112,623
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$4,253,972	87	15%	$654,005	15	3%	$548,277	566	100%	$5,456,254
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$13,669,674	115	8%	$1,369,122	36	3%	$1,392,530	1,439	100%	$16,431,326
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$75,249,978	328	10%	$28,400,353	108	3%	$13,586,867	3,234	100%	$117,237,197
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$8,387,443	79	9%	$1,691,985	14	2%	$404,028	913	100%	$10,483,456
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$429,206	18	16%	$141,068	3	3%	$55,835	110	100%	$626,109
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$18,137,373	35	8%	$2,117,126	2	0%	$247,305	436	100%	$20,501,804
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$1,366,916,679**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$317,042,530**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$190,357,108**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$1,874,316,317**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$3,516,497,133**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$877,506,390**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$420,055,832**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$4,814,059,350**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.62 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 700-Year Hurricane Wind Event

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$403,232,961	2,245	18%	$36,342,158	193	2%	$79,947,014	12,489	100%	$519,522,132
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$9,437,797	23	9%	$1,347,086	14	5%	$979,667	264	100%	$11,764,550
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$48,628,091	201	14%	$15,610,871	74	5%	$10,159,520	1,391	100%	$74,398,483
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$2,979,441	32	18%	$305,636	8	4%	$142,568	180	100%	$3,427,645
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$464,278,290**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$53,605,751**	**289**	**2%**	**$91,228,769**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$609,112,810**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$319,733,165	1,760	23%	$44,902,980	155	2%	$35,212,406	7,255	96%	$399,848,551
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$17,780,379	27	6%	$4,390,866	17	3%	$2,333,253	458	94%	$24,504,498
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$16,152,157	23	10%	$1,330,579	13	6%	$7,297,618	229	97%	$24,780,354
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$6,049,328	17	8%	$1,249,005	23	11%	$2,775,004	195	95%	$10,073,337
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$359,715,029**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$51,873,430**	**208**	**2%**	**$47,618,281**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$459,206,740**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$528,756,621	3,519	17%	$176,645,770	256	1%	$47,016,897	21,171	100%	$752,419,287
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$349,643,564	1,522	12%	$251,489,301	415	3%	$108,165,485	12,278	100%	$709,298,350
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$71,352,913	175	8%	$8,515,250	55	3%	$10,401,946	2,135	100%	$90,270,108
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$11,762,640	86	15%	$2,941,681	34	6%	$2,402,172	558	100%	$17,106,493
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$961,515,738**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$439,592,002**	**760**	**2%**	**$167,986,500**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$1,569,094,238**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$644,840,017	3,802	16%	$84,782,556	199	1%	$19,705,804	22,767	93%	$749,328,377
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$1,118,649,735	2,748	9%	$314,767,548	527	2%	$92,480,402	29,435	93%	$1,525,897,685
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$120,374,988	297	9%	$12,738,833	39	1%	$2,498,821	2,993	93%	$135,612,642

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$18,651,620	97	10%	$2,602,379	15	1%	$655,190	974	97%	$21,909,189
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$3,881,481	57	21%	$392,259	5	2%	$178,128	254	94%	$4,451,868
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$47,887,444	274	10%	$24,347,828	32	1%	$4,802,749	2,587	92%	$77,038,022
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$7,125,014	87	18%	$887,767	3	1%	$35,404	458	94%	$8,048,185
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$71,153,335	215	9%	$12,098,716	32	1%	$1,232,709	2,322	95%	$84,484,760
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$16,567,079	69	12%	$1,763,101	11	2%	$843,655	549	92%	$19,173,836
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$193,749,950	422	9%	$33,168,299	71	2%	$14,871,357	4,230	94%	$241,789,605
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$67,203,359	42	3%	$2,065,400	8	1%	$926,078	1,444	94%	$70,194,836
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$2,310,084,022**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$489,614,686**	**942**	**1%**	**$138,230,297**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$2,937,929,005**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$1,576,623,356	5,859	12%	$241,050,220	545	1%	$128,983,206	47,085	100%	$1,946,656,782
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$861,004,287	2,188	11%	$364,010,762	1,067	5%	$245,650,020	19,473	100%	$1,470,665,068
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$10,584,481	87	15%	$1,647,770	15	3%	$1,393,020	566	100%	$13,625,271
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$33,313,628	115	8%	$3,648,216	36	3%	$3,243,952	1,439	100%	$40,205,796
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$150,281,250	328	10%	$59,243,117	108	3%	$27,722,216	3,234	100%	$237,246,583
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$18,591,294	79	9%	$3,592,229	14	2%	$1,034,402	913	100%	$23,217,924
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$1,157,228	18	16%	$363,067	3	3%	$131,693	110	100%	$1,651,989
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$36,078,706	35	8%	$4,881,895	2	0%	$577,794	436	100%	$41,538,395
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$2,687,634,230**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$678,437,276**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$408,736,303**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$3,774,807,808**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$6,783,227,309**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$1,713,123,145**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$853,800,150**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$9,350,150,601**

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 foliation 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. While hurricanes have the possibility of being catastrophic across all jurisdictions, certain areas may be even more vulnerable. Mobile home units are

more vulnerable to wind damage; therefore, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Wayne Counties, which have higher rates of mobile homes, may experience even more severe impacts.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Greene County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Hookerton	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Snow Hill	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Walstonburg	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Jones County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Maysville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Pollocksville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Trenton	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Lenoir County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Kinston	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
La Grange	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Pink Hill	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Pitt County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Ayden	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Bethel	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Falkland	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Farmville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Fountain	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Greenville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Grifton	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Grimesland	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Simpson	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Winterville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Wayne County	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Eureka	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Fremont	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Goldsboro	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Mount Olive	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Pikeville	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Seven Springs	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H
Walnut Creek	3	4	4	1	3	3.3	H

4.5.7 TORNADOES & THUNDERSTORMS

HAZARD BACKGROUND

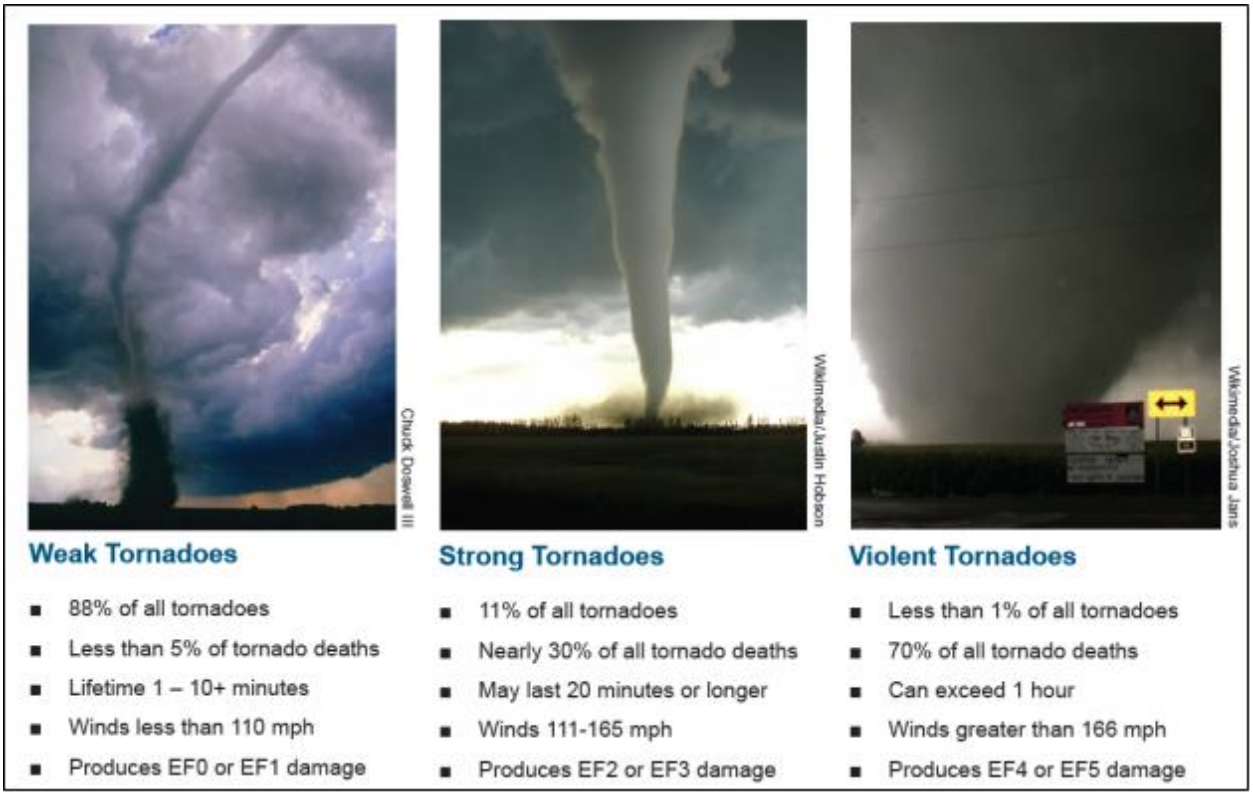
TORNADOES

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 4.36 provides a description and breakdown of tornadoes by severity. Violent tornadoes, as described below, are unlikely in the Neuse River Region.

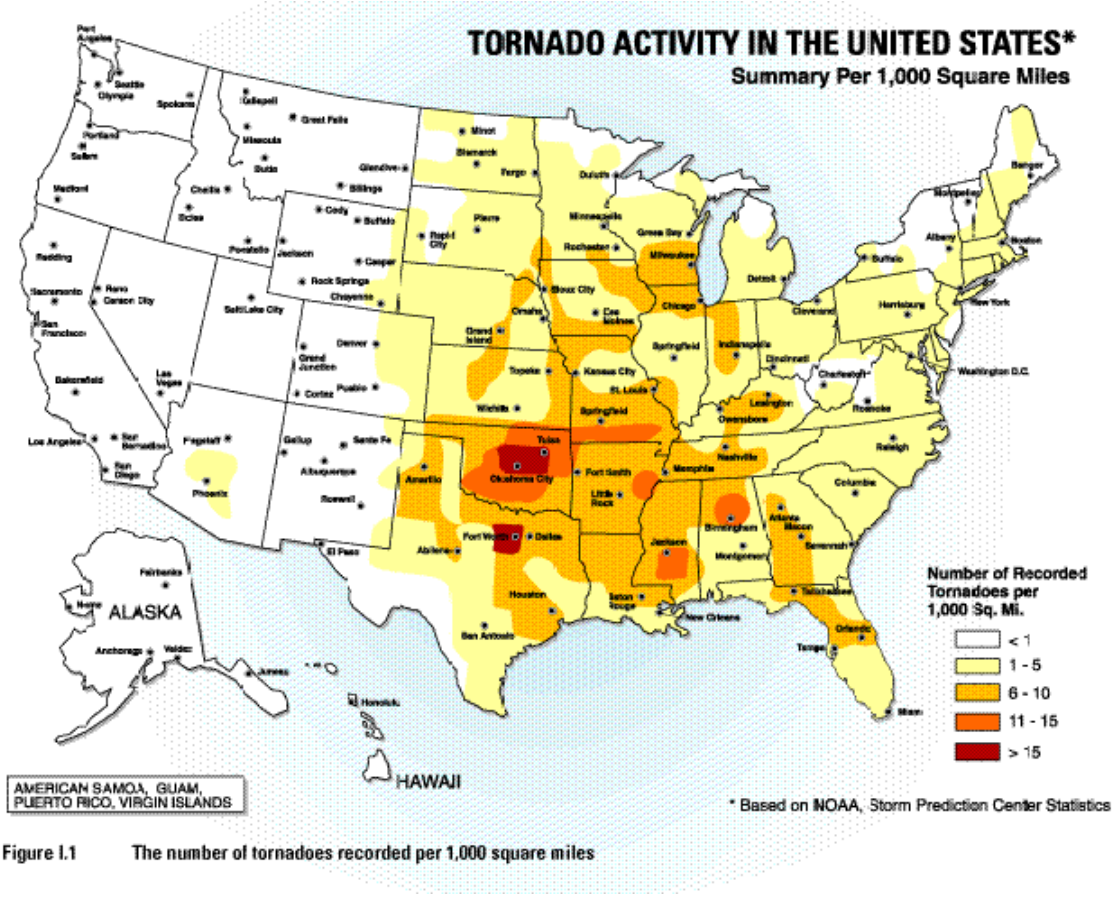
Figure 4.36 – Tornadoes by Severity



Source: NOAA National Weather Service

Figure 4.37 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 4.37 – Tornado Activity in the U.S.



Source: American Society of Civil Engineers

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 the 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 six hours

Duration: 1 – Less than six hours

HAIL

According to 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, a circumference of 18.5 inches and weighed 1.9375 pounds; 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. Table 4.68 describes typical damage impacts of the various sizes of hail.

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

Warning Time: 4 – Less than six hours

Duration: 1 – Less than six 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 Neuse River Region shares equal risk to the threat of severe weather.

Spatial Extent: 3 – Moderate

LIGHTNING

While the total area vulnerable to a lightning strike corresponds to the footprint of a given thunderstorm, a specific lightning strike is usually a localized event and occurs 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 planning area is uniformly exposed to the threat of lightning.

Spatial Extent: 1 – Negligible

HAIL

Hailstorms frequently accompany thunderstorms, so their locations and spatial extents coincide. However, large-scale hail tends to occur in a more localized area within the storm.

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 EF scale provides more damage indicators (28) and associated degrees of damage, allowing for more detailed analysis with 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. Table 4.64 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 Neuse River Region was an F4 that occurred on March 28, 1984. The tornado touched down northeast of La Grange in Lenoir County and traveled 38 miles and was up to 1,223 yards wide. It moved northeast crossing central Pitt County, just east of Greenville. This storm killed sixteen, the largest toll of any tornado during the outbreak. There were six deaths in rural Snow Hill, Greene County, two in Ayden, Pitt County, one in Winterville, Pitt County, and six in rural Greenville. The tornado also caused 153 injuries and an estimated $25 million in property damage.

Since 1950, the NCEI records 21 deaths and 310 injuries attributed to tornadoes across the region. Injuries have resulted from tornadoes rated as low as F1, illustrating the destructive power of tornadoes and the dangers they pose to exposed populations without proper shelter.

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"
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 wind speeds for the region approach 90 mph; these speeds were recorded three times, once each in Jones County (March 2011), Greene County (March 2015), and Pitt County (March 2015).

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.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HAIL

The NWS 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 NWS.

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

Average Diameter	Corresponding Household Object
3.00 inch	Large Apple
4.00 inch	Softball
4.5 inch	Grapefruit

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 – TORRO 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
Notes: 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 1998 and 2023 across the region had a diameter of 1"; the largest stone recorded was 3 inches, recorded on June 3, 1998 in Winterville, Pitt County.

Impact: 1 – Minor

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES

TORNADOES

NCEI storm reports were reviewed from 1998 through 2023 to assess whether recent trends varied from the longer historical record. According to NCEI, the Neuse River Region experienced 71 tornado incidents between 1998 and 2023, causing no fatalities, 51 injuries, $37 million in property damage and $175,000 in crop damage. Table 4.69 shows historical tornadoes in the Neuse River Region during this time period while Figure 4.38 reflects the tracks of past tornadoes that passed through the Region.

While NCEI data on tornadoes ranges back to 1950, this date range was used to account for more modern techniques in tornado detection.

Table 4.69 – Recorded Tornadoes in the Neuse River Region, 1998-2023

County	Event Count	Deaths	Injuries	Total Property Damage	Total Crop Damage
Greene	10	0	33	$31,857,000	$0
Jones	16	0	8	$2125000	$50,000
Lenoir	14	0	5	$489,000	$0
Pitt	19	0	5	$1,890,000	$0
Wayne	12	0	0	$810,000	$125,000
Total	**71**	**0**	**51**	**$37,171,000**	**$ 175,000**

Source: NCEI

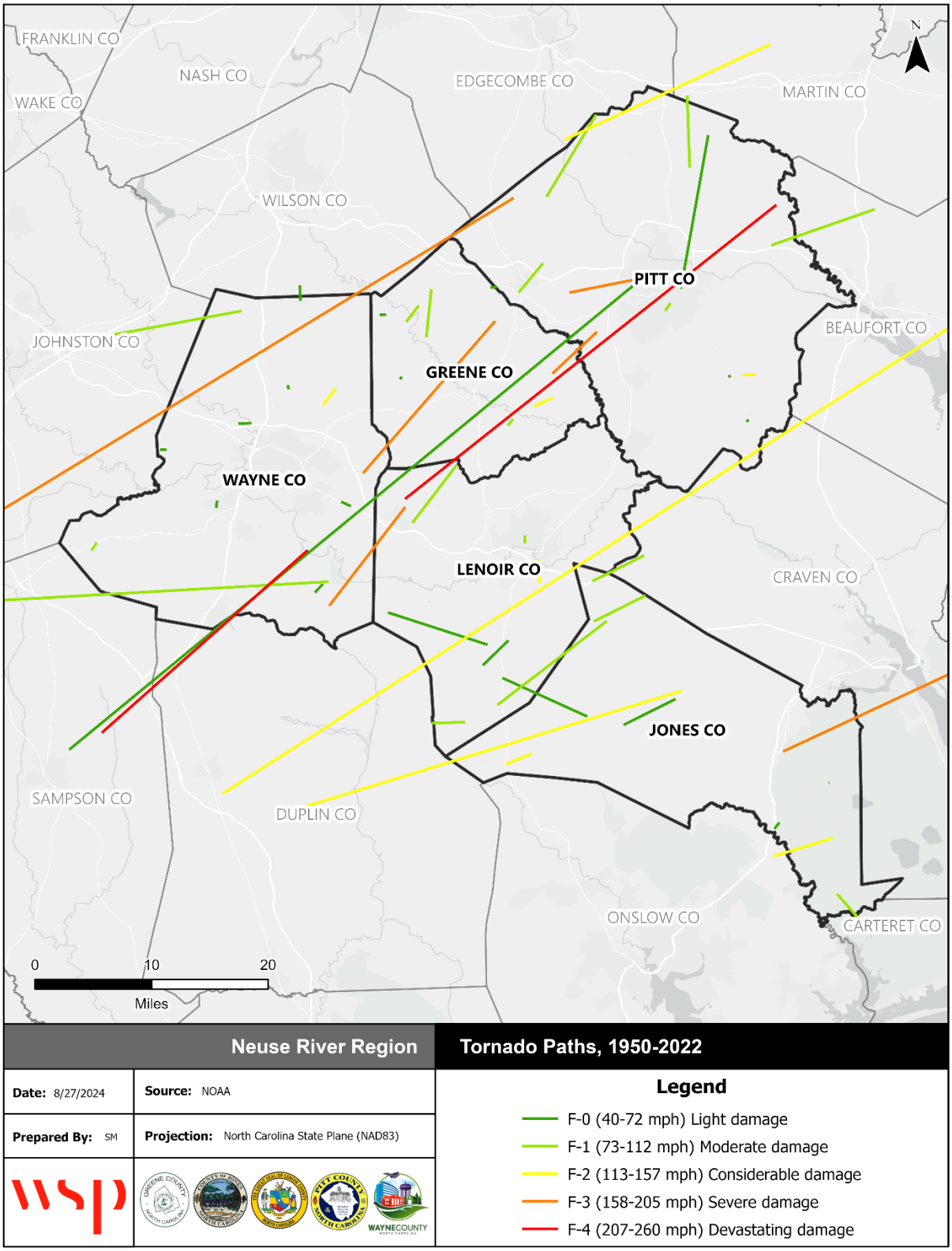
Of the tornadoes recorded by NCEI between 1998 and 2023, 47 were categorized as F0 or EF0, 16 were categorized as F1 or EF1, six were categorized as F2 or EF2, and one was categorized as an EF3. The average tornado caused $523,535 in recorded property damage; crop damage averaged $2,464, though there were only three incidents with recorded crop damage and amounts varied widely. Table 4.70 summarizes these occurrences by county.

Table 4.70 – Recorded Tornadoes, 2019-2023

County	Total Recorded Occurrences
Greene County	0
Jones County	4
Lenoir County	2
Pitt County	1
Wayne County	1
Total	**8**

Source: NCEI, HMPC input

Figure 4.38 - Tornado Paths Through Neuse River Region, 1950-2022



Source: NOAA/NWS Storm Prediction Center

Specific incidents with some level of impact include:

March 29, 1991 – A tornado moved into Jones County near State Routes 1305 and 1306, about 11 miles northwest of Trenton. The tornado caused intermittent damage along the track including 11 homes, 20 farm buildings, and 1 business. The tornado caused 33 injuries and caused an estimated $150,000 in damages.

January 7, 1995 – A tornado damaged many homes, a farm, and outbuildings in Seven Springs, Wayne County. Widespread damage to trees and outbuildings due to downburst winds occurred over the rest of the county. The tornado caused $1.5 million in damage to 62 structures and there were 22 injuries..

September 16, 1996 – Kinston Public Service complex and a nearby warehouse on Highway 258 south of Kinston were hit by an F2 tornado. Wind equipment measured 145 mph winds before the equipment failed. Damages were recorded at the Lenoir Community College and Diamond Warehouse on Highway 58. The tornado caused one (1) injury and $1 million in property damage.

April 15, 1999 –One multi-vortex tornado touched down in Duplin County, south of Kenansville, tracked east/northeast between Pink Hill and Beulaville before entering Jones County. The tornado then traced north of Route 41, ending near the intersection of Routes 58 and 41.An unconfirmed wind report of 165 mph was measured near Trenton. Hundreds of trees were knocked down, over 30 homes were destroyed, 60 homes suffered major damage, and a significant number of livestock were killed. NCEI recorded 10 direct injuries and $2 million in property damages in Lenoir and Jones counties directly attributable to this storm.

April 16, 2011 –A tornado moved into Greene county just west of Highway 903, producing EF0/EF1 damage to trees and a few homes. The tornado intensified to EF3 with winds estimated up to 160 mph and crossed Highway 13 just west of Snow Hill. Numerous structures were severely damaged or destroyed, many trees were uprooted, and power poles and lines were brought down. In all about 30 million dollars of damage occurred and there were numerous injures. This tornado spawned additional tornadoes in Jones, Pitt, Wayne and Lenoir counties, resulting in an additional 1.1 million in property damage and five additional injuries.

April 25, 2014 – A localized tornado outbreak struck Greene and Pitt counties, killing one person and injuring 27 others. The tornadoes caused over $905,000 in property damage including damages to trees, several mobile homes, businesses, farm equipment, and outbuildings. No injuries or fatalities were recorded in the Neuse River Region. This storm resulted in a declared state of emergency for the areas impacted but did not result in a FEMA disaster declaration.

Of the seven (7) tornadoes recorded by NCEI between 2019 and 2023, four (4) were categorized as EF0, two (2) tornados were categorized as EF1, and one (1) tornado was categorized as EF2. For this reporting period, only one (1) tornado had property damages of $150,000 and there were no reported crop damages. The following describes the tornado event that caused the only reported damages:

September 5, 2019 – An EF0 tornado briefly touched down in Mar-Mac, Wayne County. The impacts consisted of shingle and siding damage to several homes, uprooting of numerous trees, and a trailer and a pickup truck were damaged. This tornado occurred in an outer rain band associated with Hurricane Dorian and caused $150,000 in property damages.

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

Between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 2023, the NCEI recorded 653 separate incidents of thunderstorm winds, strong winds and high winds across the five counties, occurring on 252 separate days. These events caused over $5.5 million in recorded property damage, 10 injuries, and 1 fatality during this timespan. Table 4.71 shows average and maximum wind speeds recorded for each county in the region.

Approximately 131 wind gusts caused property damage. Wind gusts with property damage recorded averaged over $42,000 in damage, with three gusts causing a reported $1,000,000 in damage each. The NCEI also recorded over $1.3 million in crop damage, occurring in Wayne, Greene, and Jones counties.

Table 4.71 – Winds Summary by County, 1998-2023

Location	Wind Incidents	Average Wind Speed (MPH)	Top Wind Speed (MPH)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Greene	80	59.0	89.8	0	0	$294,800	$1,000
Jones	70	60.6	89.8	0	0	$117,500	$1,300,000
Lenoir	125	59.3	80.5	0	0	$312,500	$0
Pitt	176	60.2	89.8	1	3	$402,100	$0
Wayne	202	58.4	86.3	0	7	$4,441,700	$10,000
Total	**653**	-	-	**1**	**10**	**$5,568,600**	**$1,311,000**

Source: NCEI

Table 4.72 notes NCEI-recorded incidents with injuries and fatalities.

Table 4.72 – Recorded Thunderstorm Winds with Injuries and/or Fatalities, 1998-2023

County	Location	Date	Wind Speed (MPH)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Wayne	Goldsboro	3/8/2005	61	0	3	$0
Pitt	Black Jack	7/28/2006	63.3	0	2	$30,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	8/10/2007	86.3	0	4	$1,000,000
Pitt	Calico	7/1/2012	69	1	0	$0
Pitt	Quinerly	6/11/2014	57.5	0	1	$10,000

Source: NCEI

A sampling of wind incidents across the region with some level of impact are recorded below:

March 8, 2005 – A wind incident occurring in Goldsboro in Wayne County resulting in three separate injuries. The roof was removed from a house on Antioch Road, and a person inside was injured. On Piedmont Airline Road, another house was heavily damaged, injuring the person inside. Structural damage was also reported on Patetown Road. On US 13 South, a few metal shelters were destroyed. Numerous trees and power lines were blown down. Strong winds damaged part of the Wayne Country Day School, with one minor injury.

July 28, 2006 – Large trees fell on residences in Black Jack in Pitt County due to high winds, causing two minor injuries. The top of a mobile home was also torn off.

August 10, 2007 – In the wake of an intense heat wave that shattered many high temperature records throughout the week, a surface trough moving southeast across the state sparked several severe thunderstorms. Numerous trees were blown down all throughout Goldsboro in Wayne County. Numerous roads were blocked by downed trees and power lines, and a motel sustained major roof damage. Four people were transported to the hospital with injuries ranging from a broken leg to scratches. The NCEI recorded $1 million in property damage with this storm.

August 27, 2011 – Hurricane Irene made landfall over the Outer Banks on the morning of August 27 as a Category 1 hurricane. The expansive wind field associated with Irene produced strong wind gusts of 40 to 65 mph of the Central Piedmont and coastal counties of North Carolina. Widespread wind damage

from fallen trees and power lines was felt from the Triangle eastward, with coastal counties having sustained the most extensive damage, including three related fatalities. In Wayne County, trees and power lines were blown down throughout the county. Several homes were damaged from fallen trees and a portion of the Berkeley Mall collapsed. A fatality occurred when two cars collided with another at an intersection where traffic signals were out. The NCEI recorded $1 million in property damage with this storm.

June 11, 2014 – Scattered thunderstorms developed across eastern North Carolina during the afternoon of June 11th as an upper-level impulse crossed the region. Some of the storms became severe producing damaging winds. In Quinerly in Pitt County, strong winds blew down a tree that damaged a trailer and injured one person inside. $10,000 in property damage was associated with this storm.

October 29, 2020 – Hurricane Zeta made landfall along the Louisiana coast during the afternoon of October 28th and quickly lift off to the north and northeast, moving across the southern Appalachians and southern Mid-Atlantic region on October 29th while transitioning to a extra-tropical cyclone. This resulted in numerous reports of wind damage across the area, especially across the northern Piedmont of central North Carolina. Frequent wind gusts of 40 to 55 mph resulted in scattered to numerous trees and power lines down across Wayne County, including some on homes. Numerous customers lost power in Wayne County as a result of the strong winds. Approximately $1 million in property damage was associated with this storm.

July 9, 2023 – A southward moving cold front from the Ohio Valley led to the development of a line of showers and thunderstorms that tracking from the northwest Piedmont in the late-morning hours into the Coastal Plain of central North Carolina by mid to late afternoon. Numerous reports of damaging winds and flash flooding were reported throughout central North Carolina. Trees and power lines were reported down, resulting in power outages, near the intersection of Wayne Memorial Dr and W New Hope Rd.

LIGHTNING

Table 4.73 shows 14 recorded lightning strikes across the Neuse River Region between 1998 and 2023. During this period there was one injury and one fatality due to lightning strikes. NCEI recorded no crop damage and $579,000 in property damage, mostly house and building fires caused by lightning strikes.

Table 4.73 – Recorded Lightning Strikes in the Neuse River Region, 1998-2023

County	Location	Date	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
Wayne	Mt. Olive	5/23/1998	0	0	$1,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	8/1/1998	1	0	$0
Wayne	Goldsboro	2/28/1999	0	0	$45,000
Wayne	Pikeville	6/22/2000	0	1	$0
Wayne	Mt. Olive	6/17/2001	0	0	$105,000
Lenoir	Kinston	8/28/2001	0	0	$30,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	7/8/2002	0	0	$190,000
Pitt	Greenville	7/27/2002	0	0	$1,000
Pitt	Greenville	8/15/2002	0	0	$100,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	7/10/2003	0	0	$10,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	7/28/2004	0	0	$15,000
Wayne	Goldsboro	6/21/2006	0	0	$30,000
Pitt	Greenville	7/29/2010	0	0	$50,000
Jones	Trenton	7/21/2015	0	0	$2,000

County	Location	Date	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage
		Total	**1**	**1**	**$579,000**

Source: NCEI

A sample of lightning incidents is recorded below:

July 8, 2002 – Lightning started at least four house fires across Wayne County, most occurring near Goldsboro; $190,000 in property damage was recorded due to this storm.

August 15, 2002 – Lightning struck a Pitt County office building main transformer, causing substantial damage to the building and electronics. $100,000 in property damage was recorded for this incident.

July 29, 2010 – Scattered thunderstorms moved across eastern North Carolina during the afternoon hours ahead of an approaching cold front. A few of the storms become severe producing damaging winds. House caught on fire and burned after lightning strike.

July 21, 2015 – Scattered thunderstorms crossed eastern North Carolina ahead of an approaching cold front during the evening of July 21st, 2015. A few of the storms became severe producing damaging winds. Lightning struck and burned and uninhabited mobile home to the ground along Highway 41 just west of Trenton. A nearby van was also damaged.

HAIL

Table 4.74 shows a summary of hail incidents by county for the time period between 1998 and 2023. Pitt County recorded a hailstone with a 3" inch diameter, the largest in the region during this timeframe. NCEI recorded no fatalities or injuries, $660,000 in property damage and over $1.4 million in crop damage. It should be noted that damage amounts are based on best available data and are probably much higher; hail damage is insured loss, and dollars paid by insurance companies are not readily made available.

Table 4.74 – Hail Summary by County, 1998-2023

Location	Hail Incidents	Average Hail Size (Inches)	Largest Hail Size (Inches)	Recorded Fatalities	Recorded Injuries	Recorded Property Damage	Recorded Crop Damage
Greene	38	1	2.75	0	0	$0	$0
Jones	49	1	2.50	0	0	$0	$605,000
Lenoir	82	1	2.0	0	0	$410,000	$0
Pitt	129	1.1	3	0	0	$250,000	$800,000
Wayne	89	.99	1.75	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**387**	-	-	**0**	**0**	**$660,000**	**$1,405,000**

Source: NCEI

Noteworthy hail incidents in the region are summarized below:

June 3, 1998 - A line of thunderstorms moved across eastern areas of the state producing widespread large hail. In Kinston in Lenoir County, car dealers reported over a half million dollars' worth of damage to vehicles. In Pitt County, $100,000 of property damage was recorded during the same storm.

July 16, 2000 – NCEI recorded hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter causing $100,000 in property damage and $500,000 in crop damage in and around Grifton in Pitt County. An additional $650,000 in crop damage was reported around Phillip's Crossroads in Jones County, with hail up to one inch in diameter.

August 13, 2000 – Hail of up to 1.25 inch in diameter fell in Pitt County. In Greenville, $300,000 in crop damage was reported.

March 28, 2007 – Large hail fell over Greenville in Pitt County, resulting in dents in cars and a few reports of cracked windshields. Spotters, media and the public reported golf ball size hail that fell for 5-10 minutes. NCEI reports $50,000 in property damage attributed to this storm in Greenville.

May 3, 2016 – Scattered thunderstorms crossed eastern North Carolina during the early morning and evening hours of May 3rd. The storms developed in a moist and unstable air-mass ahead of a cold front. Several of the storms became severe producing strong winds and large hail. Quarter size hail reported in Snow Hill, Ayden, and Kinston.

March 27, 2021 – Clusters of thunderstorms, some of which became severe producing 1 to 2 inch diameter hail and damaging winds, affected Eastern NC during the evening hours. A wind gust to 42 mph was measured in addition to the large hail.

May 9, 2023 – A cold front sagged into Eastern NC during the afternoon hours. An unstable atmosphere with strong shear in place ahead of the front primed the region for severe thunderstorm development. The timing of the front coincided with peak afternoon heating, allowing for multiple rounds of supercells that produced scattered to numerous severe storm reports during the mid-afternoon hours all the way through the mid evening hours. Hail up to two inches in diameter, and wind gusts of 60 to 70 mph occurred with the strongest thunderstorms. The severe hail fell all the way to the coast, which is quite rare.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

Based on historical occurrences recorded by NCEI for the 25-year period from 1998 through 2023, the Region averaged over 26 thunderstorm wind, high wind or strong wind events per year. Over this same period, 14 lightning events were reported, which equates to a 56 percent annual probability of a damaging lightning strike. The Region also experienced 387 reported hail incidents over this period; this averages to 15.4 reported incidents per year somewhere in the planning area, or a 100% chance that the Region will experience a hail incident each year.

Based on these historical occurrences, there is a 100% chance that the Region will experience severe weather each year. The probability of a damaging impacts is highly likely.

Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

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. 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 events due to the lack of shelter locations and the vulnerability of the housing unit to damages. Table 4.75 summarizes estimates of occupied mobile home units in the Neuse River Region by jurisdiction as of 2022. Vulnerability based on housing type is highest in the following communities, where over 20% of the occupied housing stock is mobile homes: Greene County, Hookerton, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pink Hill, Wayne County, and Pikeville. Vulnerability based

on housing type is lowest in the following communities where less than 5% of the occupied housing stock is in mobile homes: Snow Hill, Kinston, Greenville, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Winterville, Goldsboro, and Walnut Creek.

Table 4.75 – Mobile Home Units in the Neuse River Region, 2022

Jurisdiction	Occupied Mobile Home Units	Total Occupied Housing Units	Percent of Occupied Housing
Greene County	**3,186**	**7,889**	**40.4%**
Town Of Hookerton	56	199	28.1%
Town Of Snow Hill	15	799	1.9%
Town Of Walstonburg	15	108	13.9%
Jones County	**1,500**	**4,669**	**32.1%**
Town Of Maysville	86	477	18.0%
Town Of Pollocksville	17	158	10.8%
Town Of Trenton	9	117	7.7%
Lenoir County	**5,920**	**26,681**	**22.2%**
City of Kinston	302	10,703	2.8%
Town Of La Grange	129	1,204	10.7%
Town Of Pink Hill	81	327	24.8%
Pitt County	**8,790**	**80,763**	**10.9%**
City Of Greenville	363	43,368	0.8%
Town Of Ayden	150	2,637	5.7%
Town Of Bethel	28	888	3.2%
Town Of Falkland	0	73	0.0%
Town Of Farmville	25	2,279	1.1%
Town Of Fountain	23	194	11.9%
Town Of Grifton	167	1,407	11.9%
Town Of Grimesland	25	193	13.0%
Town Of Winterville	102	4,493	2.3%
Village Of Simpson	36	203	17.7%
Wayne County	**12,011**	**52,882**	**22.7%**
City Of Goldsboro	527	17,037	3.1%
Town Of Eureka	22	126	17.5%
Town Of Fremont	51	577	8.8%
Town Of Mount Olive	302	1,986	15.2%
Town Of Pikeville	86	368	23.4%
Town Of Seven Springs	9	52	17.3%
Village Of Walnut Creek	0	592	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 ACS Data Profile

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 the region, the vast majority of recorded property damage was due to structure fires and/or electrical damage.

NCEI records lightning impacts over 25 years (1998-2023), with $579,000 in property damage recorded. Historically, this has resulted in $23,160 in property impacts annually across the Region. The average impact from lightning per incident in the region is $41,357.

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, 1998 and December 31, 2023 in the region, NCEI reported $660,000 in property damage as a direct result of hail. Additionally, the region saw $1,405,000 in crop damage during this same time frame attributed to hail. 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 another accurate repository of hail damages, thus the NCEI is still used to form a baseline.

When strong enough, wind events can cause significant direct damage to buildings and infrastructure. NCEM's IRISK database estimates damages from tornadoes and thunderstorms by storm magnitude. Table 4.76 through Table 4.80 detail the estimated buildings impacted from tornado events of magnitudes ranging from EF0 to EF4. Damages from increasing magnitudes of thunderstorm wind events are detailed in Table 4.81 through Table 4.84. Note that all of 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 or thunderstorm event of each magnitude would be lower because any one event would impact only a portion of the region. These tables should only be used to understand the range of damage potential relative to storms of varying degrees of severity.

Table 4.76 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF0 Tornado

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$72,565,088	2,245	18%	$33,903,897	193	2%	$10,581,881	12,489	100%	$117,050,866
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$1,784,009	23	9%	$546,759	14	5%	$167,935	264	100%	$2,498,703
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$9,546,512	201	14%	$5,450,223	74	5%	$2,484,442	1,391	100%	$17,481,177
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$1,110,979	32	18%	$245,414	8	4%	$71,577	180	100%	$1,427,970
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	11,534	80%	$85,006,588	2,501	17%	$40,146,293	289	2%	$13,305,835	14,324	100%	$138,458,716
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$42,493,869	1,760	23%	$21,770,474	155	2%	$4,854,697	7,255	96%	$69,119,041
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$2,534,784	27	6%	$709,088	17	3%	$182,651	458	94%	$3,426,523
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$1,654,861	23	10%	$297,011	13	6%	$590,276	229	97%	$2,542,148
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$839,492	17	8%	$279,014	23	11%	$303,098	195	95%	$1,421,604
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$47,523,006**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$23,055,587**	**208**	**2%**	**$5,930,722**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$76,509,316**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$114,256,508	3,519	17%	$71,394,480	256	1%	$11,481,002	21,171	100%	$197,131,991
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$74,736,712	1,522	12%	$92,565,939	415	3%	$18,186,696	12,278	100%	$185,489,347
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$12,326,303	175	8%	$2,578,454	55	3%	$1,899,743	2,135	100%	$16,804,500
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$2,775,859	86	15%	$1,265,118	34	6%	$538,058	558	100%	$4,579,035
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$204,095,382**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$167,803,991**	**760**	**2%**	**$32,105,499**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$404,004,873**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$145,391,371	3,802	16%	$53,115,933	199	1%	$4,780,832	22,767	93%	$203,288,136
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$246,310,443	2,748	9%	$138,637,651	527	2%	$24,603,857	29,435	93%	$409,551,951
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$20,604,300	297	9%	$5,227,192	39	1%	$451,827	2,993	93%	$26,283,319
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$6,968,342	97	10%	$2,636,872	15	1%	$339,531	974	97%	$9,944,744

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$1,443,462	57	21%	$436,901	5	2%	$62,743	254	94%	$1,943,106
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$18,912,250	274	10%	$18,181,480	32	1%	$1,691,441	2,587	92%	$38,785,172
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$2,863,388	87	18%	$870,398	3	1%	$15,520	458	94%	$3,749,305
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$14,964,472	215	9%	$6,490,089	32	1%	$369,962	2,322	95%	$21,824,523
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$3,319,641	69	12%	$1,020,129	11	2%	$130,810	549	92%	$4,470,580
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$33,613,661	422	9%	$10,776,161	71	2%	$1,917,950	4,230	94%	$46,307,773
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$12,398,044	42	3%	$977,129	8	1%	$152,762	1,444	94%	$13,527,935
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$506,789,374**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$238,369,935**	**942**	**1%**	**$34,517,235**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$779,676,544**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$302,942,295	5,859	12%	$142,531,932	545	1%	$27,394,313	47,085	100%	$472,868,539
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$150,708,233	2,188	11%	$131,246,735	1,067	5%	$37,135,584	19,473	100%	$319,090,552
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$3,042,172	87	15%	$1,803,902	15	3%	$392,148	566	100%	$5,238,222
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$8,378,954	115	8%	$3,127,118	36	3%	$1,178,511	1,439	100%	$12,684,582
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$21,367,529	328	10%	$18,246,022	108	3%	$5,770,467	3,234	100%	$45,384,018
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$5,686,854	79	9%	$2,038,745	14	2%	$323,341	913	100%	$8,048,940
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$527,179	18	16%	$118,281	3	3%	$11,123	110	100%	$656,584
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$7,253,955	35	8%	$1,690,780	2	0%	$88,885	436	100%	$9,033,620
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$499,907,171**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$300,803,515**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$72,294,372**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$873,005,057**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$1,343,321,521**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$770,179,321**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$158,153,663**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$2,271,654,506**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.77 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF1 Tornado

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$521,420,277	2,245	18%	$223,871,053	193	2%	$68,451,315	12,489	100%	$813,742,645
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$12,879,940	23	9%	$3,319,157	14	5%	$1,352,020	264	100%	$17,551,117
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$69,695,938	201	14%	$31,647,022	74	5%	$14,399,634	1,391	100%	$115,742,595
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$7,987,588	32	18%	$1,514,780	8	4%	$576,292	180	100%	$10,078,661
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$611,983,743**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$260,352,012**	**289**	**2%**	**$84,779,261**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$957,115,018**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$306,936,904	1,760	23%	$145,566,688	155	2%	$29,790,485	7,255	96%	$482,294,077
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$17,664,332	27	6%	$4,333,859	17	3%	$1,470,456	458	94%	$23,468,647
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$12,001,776	23	10%	$2,004,940	13	6%	$3,051,609	229	97%	$17,058,326
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$5,869,046	17	8%	$1,784,304	23	11%	$1,838,157	195	95%	$9,491,507
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$342,472,058**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$153,689,791**	**208**	**2%**	**$36,150,707**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$532,312,557**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$816,625,042	3,519	17%	$479,364,100	256	1%	$61,873,300	21,171	100%	$1,357,862,442
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$537,837,919	1,522	12%	$527,490,924	415	3%	$111,628,673	12,278	100%	$1,176,957,515
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$88,261,121	175	8%	$15,257,281	55	3%	$11,106,329	2,135	100%	$114,624,730
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$20,038,532	86	15%	$7,328,204	34	6%	$3,148,480	558	100%	$30,515,216
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$1,462,762,614**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$1,029,440,509**	**760**	**2%**	**$187,756,782**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$2,679,959,903**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$1,035,984,142	3,802	16%	$342,907,441	199	1%	$30,553,095	22,767	93%	$1,409,444,679
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$1,747,086,542	2,748	9%	$889,511,593	527	2%	$159,782,382	29,435	93%	$2,796,380,517
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$146,000,467	297	9%	$34,097,301	39	1%	$3,354,189	2,993	93%	$183,451,957

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$49,694,148	97	10%	$16,932,604	15	1%	$2,031,374	974	97%	$68,658,126
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$10,306,900	57	21%	$2,787,316	5	2%	$505,122	254	94%	$13,599,339
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$133,001,470	274	10%	$127,045,928	32	1%	$9,701,790	2,587	92%	$269,749,188
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$20,080,703	87	18%	$5,638,999	3	1%	$124,943	458	94%	$25,844,645
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$106,415,353	215	9%	$41,108,485	32	1%	$2,491,159	2,322	95%	$150,014,996
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$23,761,083	69	12%	$6,018,207	11	2%	$886,251	549	92%	$30,665,541
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$241,635,135	422	9%	$65,928,430	71	2%	$14,843,540	4,230	94%	$322,407,105
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$90,068,746	42	3%	$6,506,415	8	1%	$967,221	1,444	94%	$97,542,383
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$3,604,034,689**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$1,538,482,719**	**942**	**1%**	**$225,241,066**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$5,367,758,476**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$2,181,732,329	5,859	12%	$911,495,156	545	1%	$154,449,447	47,085	100%	$3,247,676,932
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$1,079,815,141	2,188	11%	$794,175,689	1,067	5%	$260,544,359	19,473	100%	$2,134,535,189
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$22,112,903	87	15%	$11,738,472	15	3%	$2,582,641	566	100%	$36,434,016
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$60,538,428	115	8%	$18,891,538	36	3%	$6,934,486	1,439	100%	$86,364,452
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$150,647,431	328	10%	$111,760,835	108	3%	$35,756,588	3,234	100%	$298,164,853
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$40,293,159	79	9%	$12,098,837	14	2%	$2,606,940	913	100%	$54,998,936
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$3,811,805	18	16%	$620,563	3	3%	$89,682	110	100%	$4,522,050
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$52,530,620	35	8%	$11,708,538	2	0%	$716,638	436	100%	$64,955,796
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$3,591,481,816**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$1,872,489,628**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$463,680,781**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$5,927,652,224**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$9,612,734,920**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$4,854,454,659**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$997,608,597**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$15,464,798,178**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.78 – Estimated Building Impacted by EF2 Tornado

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$930,737,651	2,245	18%	$361,068,241	193	2%	$230,346,624	12,489	100%	$1,522,152,516
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$24,232,880	23	9%	$7,988,780	14	5%	$4,892,388	264	100%	$37,114,048
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$132,921,199	201	14%	$80,302,628	74	5%	$46,306,122	1,391	100%	$259,529,949
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$14,388,860	32	18%	$3,748,722	8	4%	$2,085,368	180	100%	$20,222,950
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$1,102,280,590**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$453,108,371**	**289**	**2%**	**$283,630,502**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$1,839,019,463**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$566,339,459	1,760	23%	$261,801,296	155	2%	$97,709,656	7,255	96%	$925,850,411
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$35,048,017	27	6%	$10,648,472	17	3%	$5,320,943	458	94%	$51,017,432
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$22,886,997	23	10%	$4,473,023	13	6%	$9,282,474	229	97%	$36,642,494
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$11,599,074	17	8%	$4,039,704	23	11%	$6,028,260	195	95%	$21,667,037
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$635,873,547**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$280,962,495**	**208**	**2%**	**$118,341,333**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$1,035,177,374**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$1,430,540,540	3,519	17%	$953,812,010	256	1%	$192,262,827	21,171	100%	$2,576,615,376
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$1,049,948,593	1,522	12%	$1,249,210,479	415	3%	$367,917,642	12,278	100%	$2,667,076,714
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$162,066,351	175	8%	$34,149,759	55	3%	$35,854,582	2,135	100%	$232,070,692
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$37,038,244	86	15%	$18,502,926	34	6%	$10,168,067	558	100%	$65,709,237
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$2,679,593,728**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$2,255,675,174**	**760**	**2%**	**$606,203,118**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$5,541,472,019**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$1,922,406,077	3,802	16%	$666,862,662	199	1%	$102,337,354	22,767	93%	$2,691,606,093
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$3,501,604,810	2,748	9%	$2,131,154,975	527	2%	$538,517,327	29,435	93%	$6,171,277,111
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$292,569,983	297	9%	$80,117,931	39	1%	$11,843,718	2,993	93%	$384,531,632

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$97,948,283	97	10%	$36,791,234	15	1%	$6,623,887	974	97%	$141,363,404
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$18,602,976	57	21%	$6,143,974	5	2%	$1,827,819	254	94%	$26,574,769
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$270,716,908	274	10%	$289,178,524	32	1%	$31,048,701	2,587	92%	$590,944,133
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$39,927,979	87	18%	$12,911,511	3	1%	$452,114	458	94%	$53,291,604
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$198,533,932	215	9%	$90,204,247	32	1%	$8,508,874	2,322	95%	$297,247,053
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$44,468,260	69	12%	$12,018,674	11	2%	$3,034,081	549	92%	$59,521,014
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$475,916,250	422	9%	$156,270,412	71	2%	$53,086,079	4,230	94%	$685,272,740
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$170,374,082	42	3%	$14,299,897	8	1%	$3,228,124	1,444	94%	$187,902,103
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$7,033,069,540**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$3,495,954,041**	**942**	**1%**	**$760,508,078**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$11,289,531,656**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$3,972,022,318	5,859	12%	$1,783,257,892	545	1%	$490,334,629	47,085	100%	$6,245,614,839
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$2,136,378,791	2,188	11%	$1,926,917,736	1,067	5%	$902,754,693	19,473	100%	$4,966,051,220
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$40,184,463	87	15%	$23,274,741	15	3%	$8,748,293	566	100%	$72,207,497
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$115,658,888	115	8%	$41,137,706	36	3%	$22,443,547	1,439	100%	$179,240,141
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$304,082,214	328	10%	$270,990,296	108	3%	$118,278,098	3,234	100%	$693,350,608
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$78,193,164	79	9%	$28,360,247	14	2%	$9,434,419	913	100%	$115,987,830
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$6,829,745	18	16%	$1,819,966	3	3%	$324,555	110	100%	$8,974,266
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$97,101,670	35	8%	$24,208,660	2	0%	$2,593,485	436	100%	$123,903,815
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$6,750,451,253**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$4,099,967,244**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$1,554,911,719**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$12,405,330,216**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$18,201,268,658**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$10,585,667,325**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$3,323,594,750**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$32,110,530,728**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.79 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF3 Tornado

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$1,081,304,732	2,245	18%	$392,517,951	193	2%	$362,514,191	12,489	100%	$1,836,336,874
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$29,483,263	23	9%	$9,963,301	14	5%	$7,781,898	264	100%	$47,228,462
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$160,191,075	201	14%	$105,557,357	74	5%	$72,357,662	1,391	100%	$338,106,094
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$16,863,918	32	18%	$4,748,128	8	4%	$3,317,023	180	100%	$24,929,070
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$1,287,842,988**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$512,786,737**	**289**	**2%**	**$445,970,774**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$2,246,600,500**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$674,121,254	1,760	23%	$292,868,727	155	2%	$153,041,279	7,255	96%	$1,120,031,260
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$47,661,645	27	6%	$14,040,518	17	3%	$8,463,551	458	94%	$70,165,714
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$27,969,722	23	10%	$5,523,600	13	6%	$14,370,974	229	97%	$47,864,295
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$15,758,162	17	8%	$5,304,229	23	11%	$9,449,202	195	95%	$30,511,592
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$765,510,783**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$317,737,074**	**208**	**2%**	**$185,325,006**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$1,268,572,861**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$1,647,909,583	3,519	17%	$1,075,269,012	256	1%	$298,738,553	21,171	100%	$3,021,917,149
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$1,333,912,466	1,522	12%	$1,583,801,366	415	3%	$577,157,455	12,278	100%	$3,494,871,287
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$195,763,392	175	8%	$44,068,734	55	3%	$56,060,802	2,135	100%	$295,892,927
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$44,236,226	86	15%	$23,971,223	34	6%	$15,899,405	558	100%	$84,106,853
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$3,221,821,667**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$2,727,110,335**	**760**	**2%**	**$947,856,215**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$6,896,788,216**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$2,373,045,998	3,802	16%	$791,030,029	199	1%	$160,938,968	22,767	93%	$3,325,014,994
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$4,684,479,920	2,748	9%	$2,750,739,783	527	2%	$847,699,001	29,435	93%	$8,282,918,703
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$392,091,898	297	9%	$99,031,943	39	1%	$18,773,128	2,993	93%	$509,896,969

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$127,808,015	97	10%	$44,256,884	15	1%	$10,373,431	974	97%	$182,438,330
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$22,205,540	57	21%	$7,066,348	5	2%	$2,907,349	254	94%	$32,179,237
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$372,605,522	274	10%	$326,488,326	32	1%	$48,479,342	2,587	92%	$747,573,191
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$54,202,219	87	18%	$15,702,220	3	1%	$719,137	458	94%	$70,623,577
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$247,439,047	215	9%	$107,791,337	32	1%	$13,421,308	2,322	95%	$368,651,692
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$54,821,172	69	12%	$14,979,849	11	2%	$4,787,402	549	92%	$74,588,423
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$611,236,756	422	9%	$201,939,550	71	2%	$84,300,903	4,230	94%	$897,477,208
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$205,767,293	42	3%	$18,046,958	8	1%	$5,073,870	1,444	94%	$228,888,121
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$9,145,703,380**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$4,377,073,227**	**942**	**1%**	**$1,197,473,839**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$14,720,250,445**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$4,697,110,435	5,859	12%	$2,130,128,339	545	1%	$764,604,271	47,085	100%	$7,591,843,045
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$2,773,961,311	2,188	11%	$2,546,874,341	1,067	5%	$1,427,022,400	19,473	100%	$6,747,858,052
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$46,428,518	87	15%	$27,787,934	15	3%	$13,781,930	566	100%	$87,998,382
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$142,858,346	115	8%	$50,224,472	36	3%	$35,106,830	1,439	100%	$228,189,649
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$413,967,413	328	10%	$347,694,216	108	3%	$185,653,230	3,234	100%	$947,314,858
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$101,958,372	79	9%	$35,194,756	14	2%	$15,007,395	913	100%	$152,160,522
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$7,860,231	18	16%	$2,536,253	3	3%	$516,272	110	100%	$10,912,756
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$115,309,264	35	8%	$29,628,566	2	0%	$4,125,474	436	100%	$149,063,305
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$8,299,453,890**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$5,170,068,877**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$2,445,817,802**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$15,915,340,569**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$22,720,332,708**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$13,104,776,250**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$5,222,443,636**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$41,047,552,591**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.80 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by EF4 Tornado

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$1,084,310,884	2,245	18%	$397,041,277	193	2%	$382,597,389	12,489	100%	$1,863,949,549
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$29,810,111	23	9%	$10,335,912	14	5%	$8,061,148	264	100%	$48,207,171
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$161,428,892	201	14%	$111,193,154	74	5%	$77,319,878	1,391	100%	$349,941,925
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$16,938,495	32	18%	$4,971,939	8	4%	$3,436,046	180	100%	$25,346,480
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$1,292,488,382**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$523,542,282**	**289**	**2%**	**$471,414,461**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$2,287,445,125**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$678,691,781	1,760	23%	$296,105,001	155	2%	$162,423,371	7,255	96%	$1,137,220,153
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$49,370,729	27	6%	$14,823,566	17	3%	$8,767,271	458	94%	$72,961,566
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$28,286,538	23	10%	$5,704,468	13	6%	$15,604,593	229	97%	$49,595,600
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$16,309,023	17	8%	$5,497,843	23	11%	$10,042,496	195	95%	$31,849,362
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$772,658,071**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$322,130,878**	**208**	**2%**	**$196,837,731**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$1,291,626,681**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$1,651,110,505	3,519	17%	$1,094,283,620	256	1%	$322,360,574	21,171	100%	$3,067,754,699
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$1,360,061,342	1,522	12%	$1,652,934,640	415	3%	$612,559,740	12,278	100%	$3,625,555,722
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$197,896,639	175	8%	$46,373,296	55	3%	$59,840,609	2,135	100%	$304,110,544
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$44,568,960	86	15%	$25,314,595	34	6%	$16,969,593	558	100%	$86,853,147
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$3,253,637,446**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$2,818,906,151**	**760**	**2%**	**$1,011,730,516**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$7,084,274,112**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$2,410,278,319	3,802	16%	$809,619,747	199	1%	$170,065,955	22,767	93%	$3,389,964,021
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$4,827,543,198	2,748	9%	$2,848,492,797	527	2%	$894,294,265	29,435	93%	$8,570,330,259
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$404,234,294	297	9%	$101,786,628	39	1%	$19,566,545	2,993	93%	$525,587,467

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$131,074,050	97	10%	$45,282,882	15	1%	$11,042,132	974	97%	$187,399,064
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$22,406,486	57	21%	$7,222,895	5	2%	$3,011,681	254	94%	$32,641,062
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$386,138,368	274	10%	$331,072,179	32	1%	$51,873,646	2,587	92%	$769,084,193
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$56,068,224	87	18%	$16,110,045	3	1%	$744,944	458	94%	$72,923,213
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$251,828,139	215	9%	$110,926,660	32	1%	$14,108,963	2,322	95%	$376,863,763
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$55,632,250	69	12%	$15,537,920	11	2%	$5,029,701	549	92%	$76,199,872
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$624,524,443	422	9%	$210,974,681	71	2%	$87,580,737	4,230	94%	$923,079,861
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$207,584,303	42	3%	$18,618,967	8	1%	$5,366,827	1,444	94%	$231,570,098
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$9,377,312,074**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$4,515,645,401**	**942**	**1%**	**$1,262,685,396**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$15,155,642,873**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$4,725,315,558	5,859	12%	$2,189,725,335	545	1%	$819,980,570	47,085	100%	$7,735,021,463
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$2,840,888,488	2,188	11%	$2,657,991,477	1,067	5%	$1,494,534,128	19,473	100%	$6,993,414,092
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$46,428,518	87	15%	$28,413,217	15	3%	$14,519,754	566	100%	$89,361,490
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$144,846,213	115	8%	$51,691,297	36	3%	$37,446,309	1,439	100%	$233,983,819
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$428,136,668	328	10%	$363,161,304	108	3%	$196,842,112	3,234	100%	$988,140,084
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$104,640,997	79	9%	$36,653,869	14	2%	$15,545,261	913	100%	$156,840,126
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$7,860,231	18	16%	$2,734,217	3	3%	$534,775	110	100%	$11,129,223
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$116,003,885	35	8%	$30,399,945	2	0%	$4,273,331	436	100%	$150,677,162
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$8,414,120,558**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$5,360,770,661**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$2,583,676,240**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$16,358,567,459**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$23,110,216,531**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$13,540,995,373**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$5,526,344,344**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$42,177,556,250**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.81 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 50-Year Thunderstorm Winds

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$5,830,996	2,245	18%	$437,467	193	2%	$1,124,317	12,489	100%	$7,392,779
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$113,484	23	9%	$10,788	14	5%	$10,650	264	100%	$134,921
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$573,271	201	14%	$130,574	74	5%	$69,787	1,391	100%	$773,631
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$62,355	32	18%	$4,500	8	4%	$2,011	180	100%	$68,867
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$6,580,106**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$583,329**	**289**	**2%**	**$1,206,765**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$8,370,198**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$2,886,787	1,760	23%	$327,255	155	2%	$250,938	7,255	96%	$3,464,980
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$146,704	27	6%	$19,926	17	3%	$8,816	458	94%	$175,446
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$112,948	23	10%	$4,027	13	6%	$30,743	229	97%	$147,717
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$48,462	17	8%	$2,671	23	11%	$11,170	195	95%	$62,303
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$3,194,901**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$353,879**	**208**	**2%**	**$301,667**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$3,850,446**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$7,829,786	3,519	17%	$2,128,131	256	1%	$446,588	21,171	100%	$10,404,505
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$5,145,704	1,522	12%	$2,708,787	415	3%	$1,087,100	12,278	100%	$8,941,590
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$912,884	175	8%	$56,929	55	3%	$68,092	2,135	100%	$1,037,905
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$133,663	86	15%	$32,431	34	6%	$14,624	558	100%	$180,717
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$14,022,037**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$4,926,278**	**760**	**2%**	**$1,616,404**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$20,564,717**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$14,463,297	3,802	16%	$2,764,430	199	1%	$790,536	22,767	93%	$18,018,264
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$21,684,278	2,748	9%	$8,157,332	527	2%	$2,915,739	29,435	93%	$32,757,348
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$1,611,164	297	9%	$194,919	39	1%	$29,142	2,993	93%	$1,835,226

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$666,195	97	10%	$94,806	15	1%	$31,129	974	97%	$792,129
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$94,486	57	21%	$9,000	5	2%	$2,154	254	94%	$105,640
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$1,186,890	274	10%	$238,271	32	1%	$528,293	2,587	92%	$1,953,454
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$172,850	87	18%	$33,004	3	1%	$276	458	94%	$206,129
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$981,126	215	9%	$274,055	32	1%	$24,062	2,322	95%	$1,279,244
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$316,211	69	12%	$45,086	11	2%	$28,912	549	92%	$390,210
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$2,463,006	422	9%	$379,406	71	2%	$970,023	4,230	94%	$3,812,436
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$1,423,278	42	3%	$54,484	8	1%	$13,913	1,444	94%	$1,491,676
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$45,062,781**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$12,244,793**	**942**	**1%**	**$5,334,179**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$62,641,756**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$22,121,036	5,859	12%	$3,887,812	545	1%	$1,980,016	47,085	100%	$27,988,864
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$10,823,194	2,188	11%	$3,865,153	1,067	5%	$2,378,822	19,473	100%	$17,067,168
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$238,395	87	15%	$40,314	15	3%	$23,860	566	100%	$302,569
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$706,542	115	8%	$59,652	36	3%	$100,908	1,439	100%	$867,103
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$1,577,350	328	10%	$512,093	108	3%	$315,245	3,234	100%	$2,404,689
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$430,211	79	9%	$54,803	14	2%	$14,665	913	100%	$499,679
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$15,146	18	16%	$1,223	3	3%	$239	110	100%	$16,609
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$515,234	35	8%	$34,042	2	0%	$7,737	436	100%	$557,013
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$36,427,108**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$8,455,092**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$4,821,492**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$49,703,694**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$105,286,933**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$26,563,371**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$13,280,507**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$145,130,811**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.82 - Estimated Buildings Impacted by 100-Year Thunderstorm Winds

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$9,479,653	2,245	18%	$868,736	193	2%	$2,115,009	12,489	100%	$12,463,397
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$185,992	23	9%	$21,727	14	5%	$18,901	264	100%	$226,620
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$896,613	201	14%	$245,612	74	5%	$134,144	1,391	100%	$1,276,370
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$97,755	32	18%	$8,973	8	4%	$3,928	180	100%	$110,655
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$10,660,013**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$1,145,048**	**289**	**2%**	**$2,271,982**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$14,077,042**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$4,529,697	1,760	23%	$643,626	155	2%	$438,712	7,255	96%	$5,612,034
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$235,557	27	6%	$42,792	17	3%	$17,869	458	94%	$296,218
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$184,825	23	10%	$8,193	13	6%	$58,948	229	97%	$251,966
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$76,853	17	8%	$5,587	23	11%	$22,466	195	95%	$104,906
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$5,026,932**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$700,198**	**208**	**2%**	**$537,995**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$6,265,124**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$12,369,145	3,519	17%	$4,062,155	256	1%	$820,330	21,171	100%	$17,251,630
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$7,852,233	1,522	12%	$5,013,788	415	3%	$2,046,008	12,278	100%	$14,912,029
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$1,468,851	175	8%	$118,080	55	3%	$134,929	2,135	100%	$1,721,860
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$222,106	86	15%	$60,671	34	6%	$29,370	558	100%	$312,147
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$21,912,335**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$9,254,694**	**760**	**2%**	**$3,030,637**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$34,197,666**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$18,460,085	3,802	16%	$4,072,325	199	1%	$1,102,078	22,767	93%	$23,634,488
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$25,775,144	2,748	9%	$9,418,758	527	2%	$3,254,817	29,435	93%	$38,448,719
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$2,682,105	297	9%	$346,230	39	1%	$52,584	2,993	93%	$3,080,919
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$666,195	97	10%	$94,806	15	1%	$31,129	974	97%	$792,129

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$153,709	57	21%	$17,470	5	2%	$4,551	254	94%	$175,730
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$1,947,460	274	10%	$475,907	32	1%	$828,120	2,587	92%	$3,251,487
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$276,432	87	18%	$60,387	3	1%	$540	458	94%	$337,359
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$1,564,339	215	9%	$484,527	32	1%	$43,107	2,322	95%	$2,091,973
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$539,169	69	12%	$80,837	11	2%	$46,735	549	92%	$666,742
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$3,954,518	422	9%	$694,991	71	2%	$1,493,613	4,230	94%	$6,143,122
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$1,423,278	42	3%	$54,484	8	1%	$13,913	1,444	94%	$1,491,676
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$57,442,434**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$15,800,722**	**942**	**1%**	**$6,871,187**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$80,114,344**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$36,367,644	5,859	12%	$6,917,100	545	1%	$3,603,645	47,085	100%	$46,888,390
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$17,480,153	2,188	11%	$7,228,126	1,067	5%	$4,512,082	19,473	100%	%$29,220,361
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$394,109	87	15%	$76,230	15	3%	$47,394	566	100%	$517,732
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$1,210,561	115	8%	$115,287	36	3%	$189,199	1,439	100%	$1,515,047
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$2,604,740	328	10%	$1,017,999	108	3%	$573,057	3,234	100%	$4,195,795
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$726,991	79	9%	$112,593	14	2%	$30,980	913	100%	$870,564
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$25,204	18	16%	$2,338	3	3%	$518	110	100%	$28,060
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$822,139	35	8%	$62,817	2	0%	$12,139	436	100%	$897,095
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$59,631,541**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$15,532,490**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$8,969,014**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$84,133,044**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$154,673,255**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$42,433,152**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$21,680,815**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$218,787,220**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.83 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 300-Year Thunderstorm Winds

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$30,032,734	2,245	18%	$2,980,131	193	2%	$6,340,632	12,489	100%	$39,353,496
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$565,221	23	9%	$76,111	14	5%	$56,325	264	100%	$697,657
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$2,529,130	201	14%	$799,614	74	5%	$473,143	1,391	100%	$3,801,887
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$299,098	32	18%	$32,788	8	4%	$14,663	180	100%	$346,550
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$33,426,183**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$3,888,644**	**289**	**2%**	**$6,884,763**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$44,199,590**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$13,052,953	1,760	23%	$2,066,163	155	2%	$1,254,553	7,255	96%	$16,373,669
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$596,418	27	6%	$161,922	17	3%	$64,606	458	94%	$822,946
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$622,603	23	10%	$30,780	13	6%	$197,069	229	97%	$850,452
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$204,416	17	8%	$24,993	23	11%	$82,874	195	95%	$312,284
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$14,476,390**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$2,283,858**	**208**	**2%**	**$1,599,102**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$18,359,351**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$33,974,077	3,519	17%	$12,654,072	256	1%	$2,649,859	21,171	100%	$49,278,008
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$19,292,850	1,522	12%	$15,150,110	415	3%	$6,347,654	12,278	100%	$40,790,613
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$4,359,145	175	8%	$452,661	55	3%	$506,268	2,135	100%	$5,318,073
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$593,618	86	15%	$178,977	34	6%	$111,500	558	100%	$884,095
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$58,219,690**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$28,435,820**	**760**	**2%**	**$9,615,281**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$96,270,789**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$52,417,478	3,802	16%	$10,040,079	199	1%	$2,355,478	22,767	93%	$64,813,034
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$73,341,455	2,748	9%	$28,382,621	527	2%	$8,401,527	29,435	93%	$110,125,603
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$8,071,004	297	9%	$981,200	39	1%	$161,475	2,993	93%	$9,213,679
Town Of Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$2,014,322	97	10%	$327,484	15	1%	$89,218	974	97%	$2,431,024

County	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 Falkland	270	192	71%	$473,359	57	21%	$55,514	5	2%	$19,139	254	94%	$548,012
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$5,815,751	274	10%	$2,020,934	32	1%	$1,589,596	2,587	92%	$9,426,281
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$826,953	87	18%	$161,244	3	1%	$2,457	458	94%	$990,654
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$4,385,660	215	9%	$1,258,918	32	1%	$115,000	2,322	95%	$5,759,578
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$956,172	69	12%	$135,667	11	2%	$72,350	549	92%	$1,164,189
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$11,342,917	422	9%	$2,171,328	71	2%	$2,918,762	4,230	94%	$16,433,007
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$4,028,357	42	3%	$148,216	8	1%	$59,467	1,444	94%	$4,236,041
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$163,673,428**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$45,683,205**	**942**	**1%**	**$15,784,469**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$225,141,102**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$113,957,577	5,859	12%	$19,330,028	545	1%	$10,340,408	47,085	100%	$143,628,013
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$51,546,795	2,188	11%	$22,517,073	1,067	5%	$14,394,067	19,473	100%	$88,457,935
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$1,294,825	87	15%	$233,300	15	3%	$170,655	566	100%	$1,698,780
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$4,191,400	115	8%	$414,628	36	3%	$539,027	1,439	100%	$5,145,055
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$8,593,707	328	10%	$3,643,109	108	3%	$1,842,182	3,234	100%	$14,078,998
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$2,370,312	79	9%	$437,642	14	2%	$123,092	913	100%	$2,931,046
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$58,110	18	16%	$9,814	3	3%	$3,080	110	100%	$71,004
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$2,357,106	35	8%	$217,711	2	0%	$28,195	436	100%	$2,603,012
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$184,369,832**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$46,803,305**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$27,440,706**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$258,613,843**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$454,165,523**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$127,094,832**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$61,324,321**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$642,584,675**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.84 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by 700-Year Thunderstorm Winds

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	10,051	80%	$55,731,938	2,245	18%	$5,297,975	193	2%	$10,904,046	12,489	100%	$71,933,959
Town of Hookerton	264	227	86%	$1,069,258	23	9%	$138,486	14	5%	$101,019	264	100%	$1,308,764
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	1,116	80%	$4,734,918	201	14%	$1,468,379	74	5%	$901,498	1,391	100%	$7,104,794
Town of Walstonburg	180	140	78%	$579,850	32	18%	$62,536	8	4%	$28,746	180	100%	$671,131
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**11,534**	**80%**	**$62,115,964**	**2,501**	**17%**	**$6,967,376**	**289**	**2%**	**$11,935,309**	**14,324**	**100%**	**$81,018,648**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	5,340	71%	$24,065,088	1,760	23%	$3,571,088	155	2%	$2,191,146	7,255	96%	$29,827,322
Town of Maysville	486	414	85%	$1,006,057	27	6%	$297,225	17	3%	$120,973	458	94%	$1,424,255
Town Of Pollocksville	236	193	82%	$1,225,912	23	10%	$61,555	13	6%	$369,494	229	97%	$1,656,962
Town Of Trenton	206	155	75%	$357,242	17	8%	$54,008	23	11%	$156,592	195	95%	$567,842
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**6,102**	**72%**	**$26,654,299**	**1,827**	**22%**	**$3,983,876**	**208**	**2%**	**$2,838,205**	**8,137**	**96%**	**$33,476,381**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	17,396	82%	$60,525,738	3,519	17%	$21,528,976	256	1%	$4,851,536	21,171	100%	$86,906,250
City of Kinston	12,289	10,341	84%	$33,290,670	1,522	12%	$26,745,193	415	3%	$11,312,355	12,278	100%	$71,348,219
Town Of La Grange	2,135	1,905	89%	$8,093,681	175	8%	$868,442	55	3%	$1,000,773	2,135	100%	$9,962,896
Town Of Pink Hill	558	438	78%	$1,054,378	86	15%	$307,043	34	6%	$218,970	558	100%	$1,580,391
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**30,080**	**83%**	**$102,964,467**	**5,302**	**14%**	**$49,449,654**	**760**	**2%**	**$17,383,634**	**36,142**	**99%**	**$169,797,756**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	18,766	77%	$102,165,108	3,802	16%	$16,954,834	199	1%	$4,165,027	22,767	93%	$123,284,968
City of Greenville	31,680	26,160	83%	$132,211,538	2,748	9%	$49,598,298	527	2%	$14,037,459	29,435	93%	$195,847,296
Town Of Ayden	3,211	2,657	83%	$14,561,328	297	9%	$1,678,288	39	1%	$288,883	2,993	93%	$16,528,499

County	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 Bethel	1,004	862	86%	$6,555,904	97	10%	$1,000,687	15	1%	$244,643	974	97%	$7,801,235
Town Of Falkland	270	192	71%	$883,638	57	21%	$98,308	5	2%	$38,373	254	94%	$1,020,319
Town Of Farmville	2,800	2,281	81%	$10,618,134	274	10%	$4,381,036	32	1%	$2,133,997	2,587	92%	$17,133,166
Town Of Fountain	485	368	76%	$1,551,168	87	18%	$257,732	3	1%	$5,664	458	94%	$1,814,565
Town Of Grifton	2,439	2,075	85%	$7,886,273	215	9%	$1,952,831	32	1%	$183,328	2,322	95%	$10,022,432
Town Of Grimesland	598	469	78%	$3,005,091	69	12%	$344,386	11	2%	$172,782	549	92%	$3,522,258
Town Of Winterville	4,493	3,737	83%	$20,680,638	422	9%	$3,900,768	71	2%	$3,960,937	4,230	94%	$28,542,344
Village Of Simpson	1,544	1,394	90%	$7,319,086	42	3%	$247,913	8	1%	$112,655	1,444	94%	$7,679,654
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**58,961**	**80%**	**$307,437,906**	**8,110**	**11%**	**$80,415,081**	**942**	**1%**	**$25,343,748**	**68,013**	**93%**	**$413,196,736**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	40,681	86%	$211,586,886	5,859	12%	$32,607,260	545	1%	$17,628,793	47,085	100%	$261,822,939
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	16,218	83%	$94,769,050	2,188	11%	$40,016,717	1,067	5%	$25,755,616	19,473	100%	$160,541,383
Town Of Eureka	566	464	82%	$2,431,896	87	15%	$407,132	15	3%	$322,743	566	100%	$3,161,770
Town Of Fremont	1,439	1,288	90%	$7,863,385	115	8%	$801,578	36	3%	$900,085	1,439	100%	$9,565,048
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	2,798	86%	$16,477,463	328	10%	$6,759,803	108	3%	$3,363,396	3,234	100%	$26,600,662
Town Of Pikeville	913	820	90%	$4,374,548	79	9%	$848,117	14	2%	$238,124	913	100%	$5,460,790
Town Of Seven Springs	110	89	81%	$91,429	18	16%	$21,834	3	3%	$7,955	110	100%	$121,218
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	399	92%	$4,293,596	35	8%	$428,691	2	0%	$48,771	436	100%	$4,771,058
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**62,757**	**86%**	**$341,888,253**	**8,709**	**12%**	**$81,891,132**	**1,790**	**2%**	**$48,265,483**	**73,256**	**100%**	**$472,044,868**
Region Total	**205,302**	**169,434**	**83%**	**$841,060,889**	**26,449**	**13%**	**$222,707,119**	**3,989**	**2%**	**$105,766,379**	**199,872**	**97%**	**$1,169,534,389**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Severe weather can also cause significant agricultural losses. Between 2007-2023, the sum of claims paid for crop damage due to hail and wind damages in across the region was $21,969,095, or an average of $1,292,299.70 in losses every year. Table 4.85 summarizes the crop losses due to drought in reported in the RMA system.

Table 4.85 – Crop Losses Resulting from Severe Weather in the Neuse River Region, 2007-2023

Year	Cause Description	Indemnity Amount
2007	Hail	$924,536
2008	Hail	$1,143,201
2009	Hail	$1,041,731
2010	Hail	$1,246
2011	Hail	$730,186
2012	Hail	$731,654
2013	Hail	$65,680
2014	Hail	$8,798.70
2015	Hail	$732,593.93
2016	Hail	$274,456.65
2017	Hail	$94,626.15
2018	Hail	$395,612
2019	Hail	$1,223,830
2020	Hail	$103,252
2021	Hail	$1,953,687
2022	Hail	$131,122
2023	Hail	$635,755
Hail Subtotal		**$10,191,967**
2007	Wind/Excess Wind	$455,053
2008	Wind/Excess Wind	$1,513,505
2009	Wind/Excess Wind	$901,573
2010	Wind/Excess Wind	$10,882
2011	Wind/Excess Wind	$310,793
2012	Wind/Excess Wind	$868,858
2013	Wind/Excess Wind	$277,220
2014	Wind/Excess Wind	$469,614.25
2015	Wind/Excess Wind	$1,061,805.41
2016	Wind/Excess Wind	$1,009,017.74
2017	Wind/Excess Wind	$286,032.2
2018	Wind/Excess Wind	$862,779
2019	Wind/Excess Wind	$559,906
2020	Wind/Excess Wind	$1,035,173
2021	Wind/Excess Wind	$797,231
2022	Wind/Excess Wind	$758,395
2023	Wind/Excess Wind	$599,290
Wind Subtotal		**$11,777,128**
Total		**$21,969,095**

Source: USDA Risk Management Agency

ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impact from wind is damage to trees or crops. Tornadoes can cause massive damage to the natural environment, uprooting trees, and creating other debris within the tornado's path. Wind events can also bring down power lines, which could cause a fire and result in even greater environmental impacts. Lightning may also result in the ignition of wildfires. This is part of a natural process, however, and the environment will return to its original state in time.

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 4.86 summarizes the potential negative consequences of severe weather.

Table 4.86 – Consequence Analysis – Severe Weather (Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, and Hail)

Category	Consequences
Public	Injuries; fatalities
Responders	Injuries; fatalities; potential impacts to response capabilities due to storm impacts
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Potential impacts to continuity of operations due to storm impacts; delays in providing services
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Possibility of structure fire ignition; potential for disruptions in power and communications infrastructure; destruction and/or damage to any exposed property, especially windows, cars and siding; mobile homes see increased risk
Environment	Potential fire ignition from lightning; hail damage to wildlife and foliage
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Lightning damage contingent on target; can severely impact/destroy critical infrastructure and other economic drivers
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Public confidence is not generally affected by severe weather events.

HAZARD SUMMARY BY JURISDICTION

The following tables summarize tornado and thunderstorm hazard risks by jurisdiction. Most aspects of severe weather risk do not vary substantially by jurisdiction; however, the impact of these severe weather hazards may vary based on each community's property exposure. Communities with a higher proportion of mobile homes may be disproportionately impacted by thunderstorm winds. Mobile home units comprise approximately over 32% of the housing mix of Greene County and Jones County; therefore, these areas may face more severe impacts from wind.

TORNADO

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All jurisdictions	4	3	2	4	1	3.0	H

THUNDERSTORM WIND

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Greene County	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Hookerton	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Snow Hill	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Walstonburg	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Jones County	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Maysville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Pollocksville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Trenton	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Lenoir County	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Kinston	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
La Grange	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Pink Hill	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Pitt County	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Ayden	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Bethel	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Falkland	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Farmville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Fountain	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Greenville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Grifton	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Grimesland	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Simpson	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Winterville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Wayne County	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Eureka	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Fremont	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Goldsboro	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Mount Olive	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Pikeville	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M
Seven Springs	4	3	3	4	1	3.2	H
Walnut Creek	4	2	3	4	1	2.9	M

LIGHTNING AND HAIL

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

4.5.8 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Winter weather 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. They typically bounce when they hit the ground and do not stick to the surface. However, it does accumulate like snow, posing similar problems and has the potential to accumulate into a layer of ice on surfaces. Freezing rain, conversely, usually sticks to the ground, creating a sheet of ice on the roadways and other surfaces.

All of the winter storm elements – snow, low temperatures, sleet, ice, etcetera – have the potential to cause significant hazard to a community. Even small accumulations can down power lines and trees limbs and create hazardous driving conditions. Furthermore, communication and power may be disrupted for days.

Advancements in meteorology and forecasting usually allow for mostly accurate forecasting a few days in advance of an impending storm. Most storms have a duration of a few hours. Impacts can last a few days after the initial incident until cleanup is completed.

Warning Time: 1 – More than 24 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

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 a large area at the same time. 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 Neuse River 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 risk of severe winter weather.

Spatial Extent: 4 – Large

EXTENT

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.

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 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 27 to March 3, 1927, which produced the greatest one-day snowfall amounts the region has experienced, the Region was classified as a Category 5 on the RSI scale.

Table 4.87 – 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

Table 4.88 lists the greatest recorded one-day snowfall totals for each county in the region.

Table 4.88 – Greatest One-Day Snowfall by County

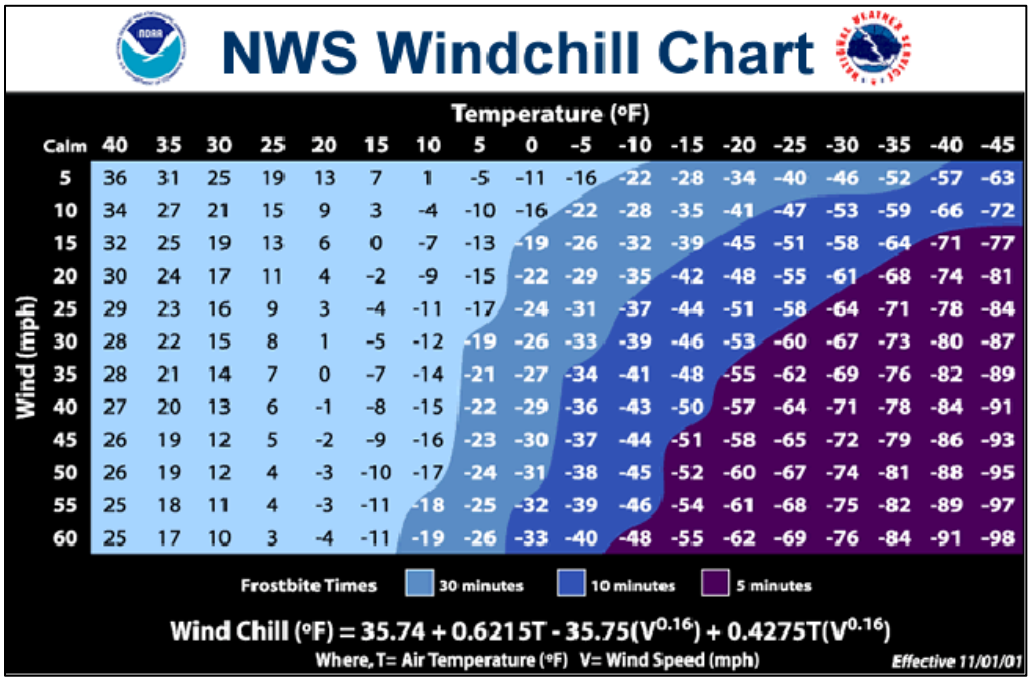
County	Inches	Location	Date
Greene	11.0”	Snow Hill	2/11/1912
Jones	14.6”	Trenton	3/3/1980
Lenoir	13.0”	Kinston	3/2/1927
Pitt	13.0”	Greenville	2/18/1896
Wayne	26.0”	Goldsboro	3/2/1927

Source: NCEI/NOAA Climate Monitoring Snowfall Extremes

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 factor involved, including precipitation type, precipitation accumulation amounts, temperature, and wind. The NWS Wind Chill Temperature Index, shown in Figure 4.39, provides a formula for calculating the dangers of winter winds and freezing temperatures.

Impact: 2 – Limited

Figure 4.39 – NWS Wind Chill Temperature Index



Source: https://www.weather.gov/safety/cold-wind-chill-chart

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 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 ½ 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 4.89 summarizes the recorded severe winter storm events that have impacted each county in the Neuse River 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 66 unique reported incidents related to severe winter storms in the Neuse River Region during this time. NCEI recorded two injuries and $10,000 in property damage resulting from these events. No blizzard, cold/wind chill, extreme cold/wind chill or sleet events were recorded during this timeframe.

Table 4.89 – Historical Hazard Occurrence 1999-2023

Hazard	Greene	Jones	Lenoir	Pitt	Wayne	Total
Blizzard	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Cold/Wind Chill	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Frost/Freeze	1	1	1	1	-	**4**
Heavy Snow	6	4	6	5	-	**21**
Ice Storm	1	2	1	1	-	**5**
Sleet	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Winter Storm	11	9	13	12	21	**66**
Winter Weather	7	3	6	9	14	**39**
Total	**26**	**19**	**27**	**28**	**35**	**135**

Source: NCEI

The Neuse River Region received four presidential disaster declarations since 1968 for incidents related to severe winter storms. As a state, North Carolina received eight disaster declarations related to severe winter storms during this timeframe.

Table 4.90 – Disaster Declarations in Neuse River Region due to Severe Winter Weaether

Disaster Number	Disaster Type	Incident Start	Incident End	Counties Declared
234	Severe Ice Storm	2/10/1968	2/10/1968	Greene, Lenoir, Pitt, Wayne
3110	Severe Snow and Winter Storm	3/13/1993	3/17/1993	Lenoir
1087	Blizzard	1/6/1996	1/12/1996	Pitt
1448	Severe Ice Storm	12/4/2002	12/6/2002	Wayne

Source: FEMA

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

According to the NCEI, the Neuse River Region experienced 66 unique severe winter storm-related incidents occurring on 50 days between 1999 and 2023. This averages to almost 3 events recorded per year somewhere in the Region. Based on this historical analysis, there is a 100% chance of experiencing a severe winter weather incident in an average year.

Probability: 4 – Highly Likely

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

In the 20-year period from 1999 through 2023, the Neuse River Region experienced two injuries and $10,000 in property damage related to severe winter storm, with no fatalities or crop damage from the impacts of any aspect of severe winter storm, though these types of impacts are possible in future events.

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; the two recorded injuries for the region due to winter weather were traffic accidents in Pitt County. 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 2023, $10,000 of property damage was recorded in Wayne County in 2016, though no additional details were present. The Region didn't experience any recorded crop damage related to the impacts of severe winter storm.

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 4.91 summarizes the potential negative consequences of severe winter storm.

Table 4.91 – 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.

Category	Consequences
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. Severe winter storm risk does not vary substantially by jurisdiction because these events are typically regional in nature.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
All jurisdictions	4	2	4	1	3	3.0	H

4.5.9 WILDFIRE

HAZARD BACKGROUND

Wildfire is defined as a highly destructive fire or any instance of uncontrolled burning in the environment. Wildfires have the ability to consume vast areas, including infrastructure, property, and natural resources. In cases where wildfires grow near populated areas, evacuations may be necessary. Beyond the direct impact on the environment, the significant volumes of smoke generated under certain atmospheric conditions can also pose health risks to nearby populations. The following three general types are as followed:

- Ground fires: these fires burn organic material in the soil beneath surface litter and are sustained by smoldering combustion.
- Surface fires: these are spread by a flaming front and burn leaf litter, fallen branches, and other ground-level fuels.
- Crown fires: ignite from the to layer of foliage on trees, known as the canopy. Crown fires are the most intense type of wildfire and are often the most challenging to contain. They require strong winds, steep slopes, and a heavy fuel load to sustain their burning.

Fuels to wildfires are subject to a variety of ignition sources, both natural and human-caused. 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. Historically, fire starts have been contained quickly with minimal loss to property and structures.

Weather plays a major role in the birth, growth and death of a wildfire. 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. In support of forecasting for fire weather, the National Weather Service Fire Weather Program emerged. This service is provided to federal and state land management agencies for the prevention, suppression, and management of forest and rangeland fires.

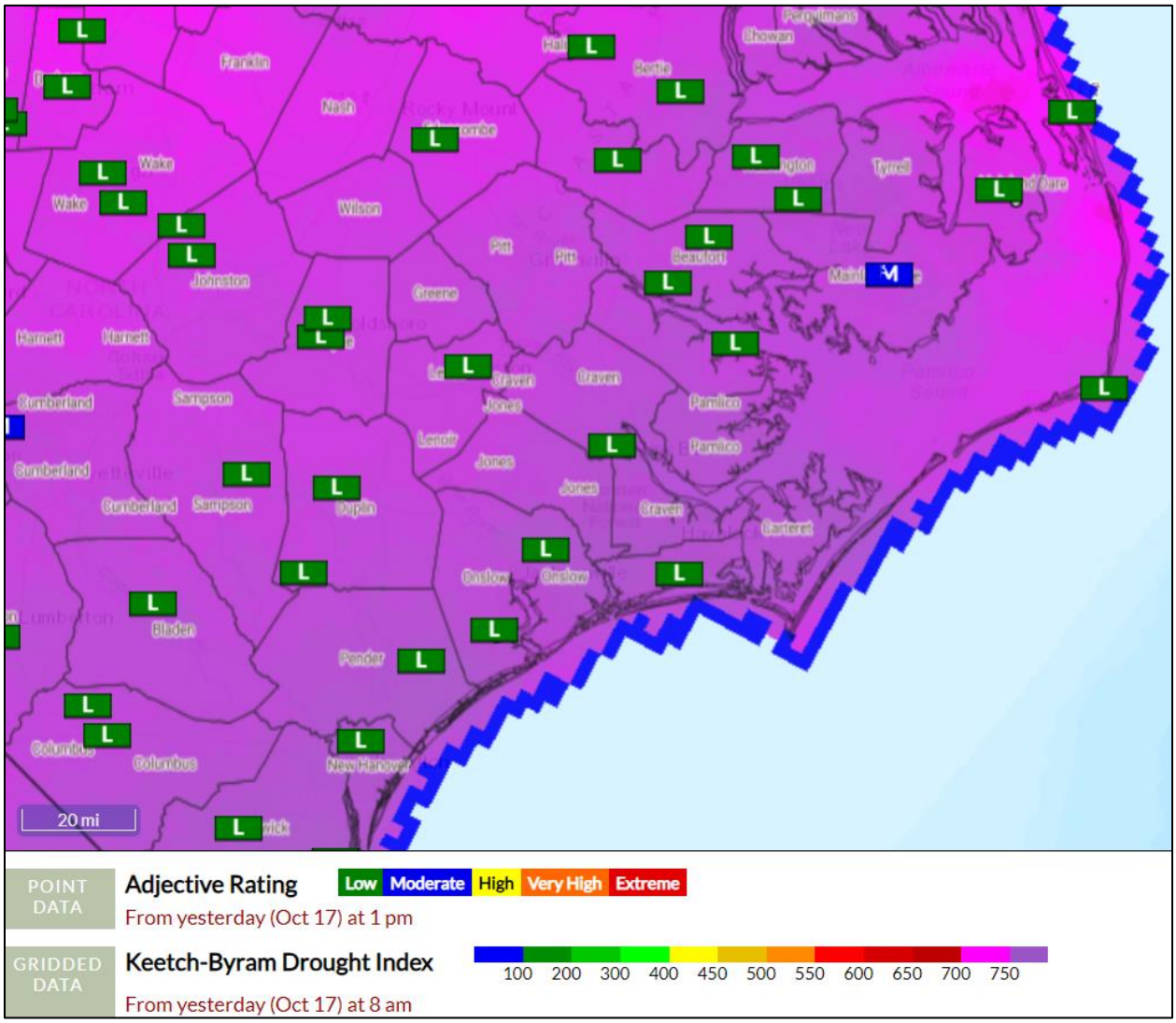
The Neuse River Region experiences a variety of wildfire conditions found in the Keetch-Byram Drought Index, which is described in Table 4.92. The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) for October 17, 2024 is shown in Figure 4.40 along with a Daily Fire Danger Estimate Adjective Rating for certain points across the east coast of the state. The KBDI for the Neuse River Region at this time was between 700 and 750, and the Fire Danger Estimate for the nearby area was “Low.”

Table 4.92 – 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 sports 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.
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.

KBDI	Description
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.

Figure 4.40 - Keetch-Byram Drought Index, October 2024



Source: USFS Wildland Fire Assessment System

Warning Time: 4 – Less than 6 hours

Duration: 3 – Less than 1 week

LOCATION

The location of wildfire risk can be defined by the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), described as the area where structures and other human improvements intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels, and demarcating the spatial extent of wildfire risk. The WUI is essentially all the land in the county that is not heavily urbanized. The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) estimates that 98 percent of the Neuse River Region population lives within the WUI. Expansion of residential development into rural areas increases the potential for wildfire threat to public safety and the potential for damage to forest

resources and dependent industries. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases wildfire risk. Table 4.93 details the extent of the WUI in the Region, and Figure 4.41 maps the WUI. More detailed maps showing WUI within jurisdiction boundaries are provided in the annexes.

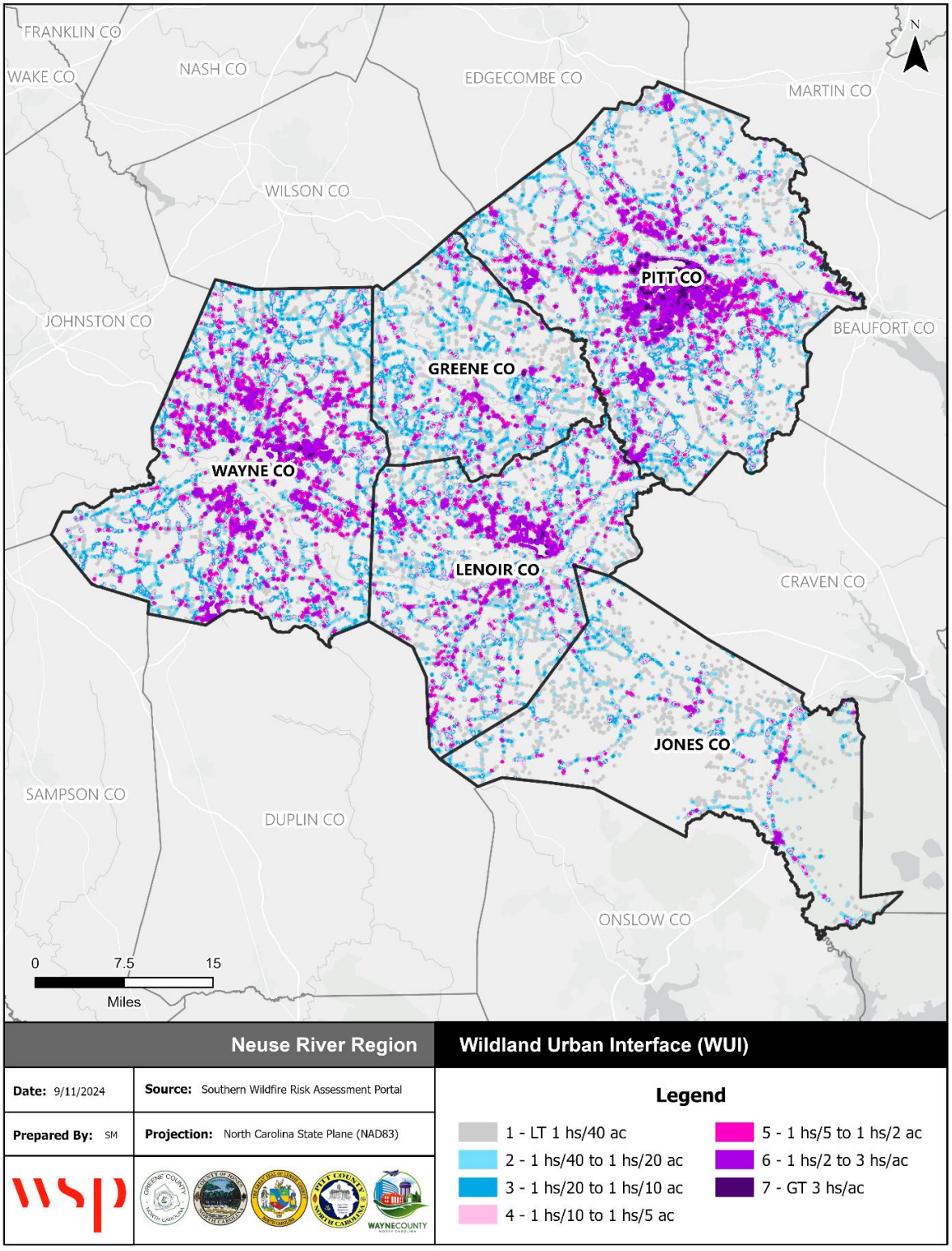
Spatial Extent: 3 – Moderate

Table 4.93 – Wildland Urban Interface, Population and Acres

	Housing Density	WUI	Percent of WUI	WUI Acres	Percent of
	LT 1hs/40ac	4,438	1.2%	229,580	32.0%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	6,926	1.9%	111,515	15.6%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	15,654	4.4%	117,201	16.4%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	25,546	7.1%	93,912	13.1%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	56,863	15.9%	86,400	12.1%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	194,655	54.4%	73,302	10.2%
	GT 3hs/1ac	53,739	15.0%	4,540	0.6%
	Total	**357,821**	**100.0%**	**716,450**	**100.0%**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure 4.41 – Wildland Urban Interface, Neuse River Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

EXTENT

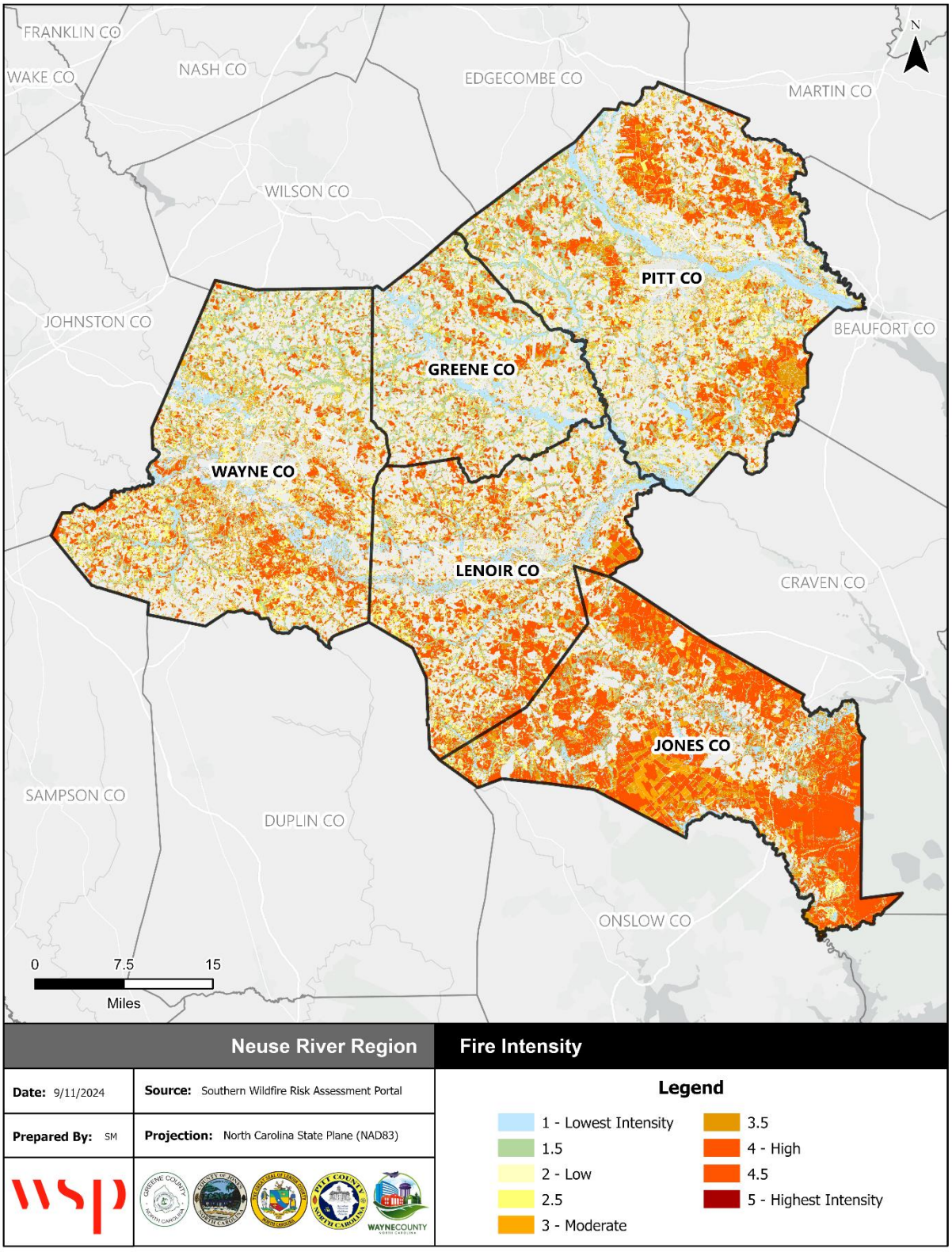
The scope of a wildfire can be characterized its intensity, assessed using the Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale. This identifies regions where substantial fuel hazards are present, potentially leading to hazardous fires. Fire intensity ratings pinpoint area with notable fuel hazards and the potential for dangerous fire behavior, considering factors such as fuel types, terrain, and a weighted average of weather conditions across four percentile weather categories. The Fire Intensity Scale consists of five classes, as defined by Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment. Table 4.95 details the Characteristic Fire Intensity within the Neuse River Region by category and Figure 4.42 shows the potential fire intensity across the Region.

Table 4.94 – 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

Figure 4.42 – Characteristic Fire Intensity, Neuse River Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Approximately 20 percent of the Neuse River Region may experience a Class 4 or Class 4.5 Fire Intensity, which poses significant harm or damage to life and property. Over 14 percent of the Region may experience Class 3 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 (36.3%) or would face a Class 1 or Class 2 Fire Intensity, which are easily suppressed.

Table 4.95 – Characteristic Fire Intensity, Neuse River Region

	Class	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	548,296	36.37%
	1 Lowest Intensity	122,824	8.15%
	1.5	172,135	11.42%
	2 Low	57,083	3.79%
	2.5	86,506	5.74%
	3 Moderate	104,502	6.93%
	3.5	111,260	7.38%
	4 High	176,951	11.74%
	4.5	127,989	8.49%
	5 Highest Intensity	0	0.00%
	Total	**1,507,546**	**100.00%**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Impact: 2 – Limited

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 4.96 lists past occurrences of wildfire in the Neuse River 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.

Table 4.96 – Records for Wildfire in the Neuse River Region, 1999-2023

Year	Wildfire Count	Acres Burned	Average Acreage Burned
1999	165	409.3	2.48
2000	134	762.7	5.69
2001	223	489.6	2.20
2002	94	422.7	4.50
2003	53	136.3	2.57
2004	109	195.5	1.79
2005	154	437.4	2.84
2006	163	558.4	3.43
2007	284	722.4	2.54
2008	159	920.1	5.79
2009	106	605.3	5.71

Year	Wildfire Count	Acres Burned	Average Acreage Burned
2010	141	323.4	2.29
2011	156	487.7	3.13
2012	80	181.5	2.27
2013	75	329.2	4.39
2014	127	278.1	2.19
2015	95	144.1	1.52
2016	86	65.2	0.76
2017	139	214.9	1.55
2018	92	206.3	2.24
2019	101	126.6	1.2
2020	54	55.5	1.0
2021	152	248.7	1.6
2022	241	675.5	2.8
2023	178	521.6	2.9
Total	**3,361**	**9,518**	**2.83**

Source: NC Forest Service

Based on NCFS records, over the 25-year period from 1999 through 2023, the Neuse River Region experienced 3,361 wildfire events that have burned over 9,500 acres of land, or approximately 2.8 acres per fire on average. Total fire counts and acreage burned by county are reported in each county's jurisdictional annex.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE

The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment provides a Burn Probability analysis which predicts the probability of an area burning based on landscape conditions, weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical fire prevention and suppression efforts. Burn Probability data is generated by simulating fires under different weather, fire intensity, and other conditions. Values in the Burn Probability (BP) data layer indicate, for each pixel, the number of times that cell was burned by a modeled fire, divided by the total number of annual weather scenarios simulated. The simulations are calibrated to historical fire size distributions. The Burn Probability for the Neuse River Region is presented in Table 4.97 and illustrated in Figure 4.43. More detailed maps showing Burn Probability within jurisdiction boundaries are provided in the annexes.

Table 4.97 – Burn Probability, Neuse River Region

Class	Acres	Percent
1	275,751	36.1%
2	156,401	20.5%
3	126,630	16.6%
4	70,638	9.2%
5	86,843	11.4%
6	37,474	4.9%
7	8,362	1.1%
8	0	0.0%
9	0	0.0%
10	0	0.0%
Total	**762,099**	**100.0 %**

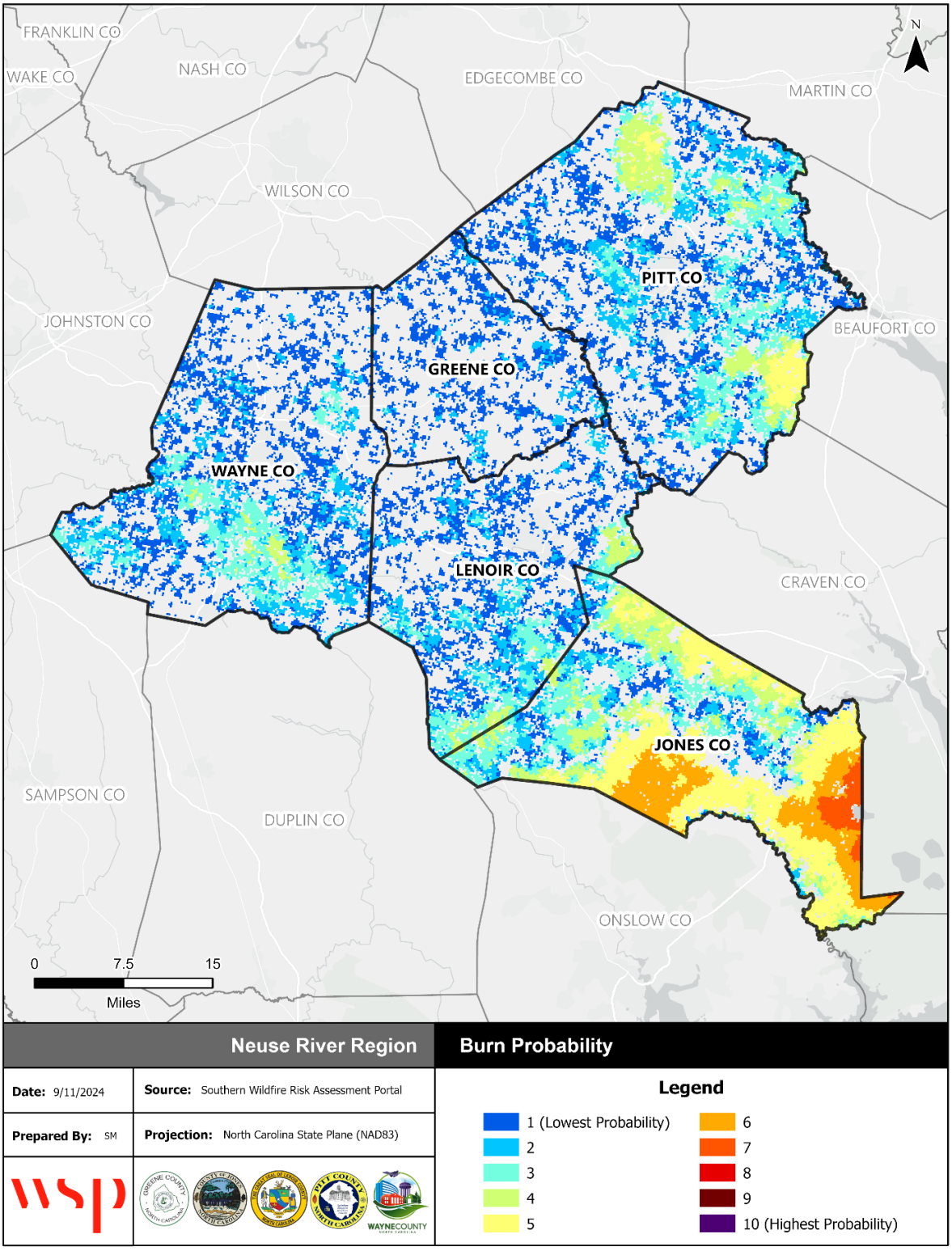
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

The entirety of the Neuse River Region has a burn probability of 7 or less, though over 73 percent of the Region has a burn probability of 3 or less. The areas of highest burn probability are located in south and southeast Jones County. Areas of moderate burn probability can also be found in northern Jones County and eastern Pitt County.

The probability of wildfire across the Region is considered likely, defined as between a 10% and 100% annual chance of occurrence. While all jurisdictions fall within this threshold, the areas containing moderate to high burn probability, noted above, have a comparatively higher probability of occurrence.

Probability: 3 – Likely

Figure 4.43 – Burn Probability, Neuse River Region



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate is a major determinant of wildfire through its control of weather, as well as through interaction with fuel availability, fuel distribution and flammability at the global, regional, and local levels. With hotter temperatures, drier soil and worsening drought conditions in the Region, wildfires have the potential to become lightning has been more frequent and more extreme. Climate change has the possibility of lengthening wildfire season throughout the season, as well as throughout the Western United States.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Population and property at risk to wildfire was estimated using data from the NCEM 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 can cause fatalities and human health hazards. Ensuring procedures are in place for rapid warning evacuation are essential to reducing vulnerability.

Table 4.98 details the population estimated to be at risk to wildfire according to the NCEM IRISK database.

Table 4.98 – Estimated Population Impacted by Wildfire

County	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
Greene County									
Unincorporated Greene County	19,426	4,262	22%	3,124	685	22%	926	203	22%
Town of Hookerton	36	0	0%	5	0	0%	2	0	0%
Town of Snow Hill	1,006	511	51%	217	110	51%	47	24	51%
Town of Walstonburg	17	3	18%	3	1	33%	1	0	0%
Subtotal Greene	**20,485**	**4,776**	**23%**	**3,349**	**796**	**24%**	**976**	**227**	**23%**
Jones County									
Unincorporated Jones County	9,255	5,208	56%	2,147	1,208	56%	410	231	56%
Town of Maysville	14	1	7%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%
Town Of Pollocksville	7	5	71%	2	1	50%	0	0	0%
Town Of Trenton	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Subtotal Jones	**9,279**	**5,216**	**56%**	**2,153**	**1,210**	**56%**	**411**	**231**	**56%**
Lenoir County									
Unincorporated Lenoir County	32,526	5,878	18%	5,835	1,054	18%	1,712	309	18%
City of Kinston	21,494	620	3%	4,958	143	3%	1,386	40	3%
Town Of La Grange	1,003	12	1%	167	2	1%	93	1	1%
Town Of Pink Hill	194	74	38%	28	11	39%	10	4	40%
Subtotal Lenoir	**55,217**	**6,584**	**11%**	**10,988**	**1,210**	**11%**	**3,201**	**354**	**11%**
Pitt County									
Unincorporated Pitt County	60,179	9,352	16%	9,408	1,462	16%	3,464	538	16%
City of Greenville	86,944	12,818	15%	9,495	1,400	15%	5,243	773	15%
Town Of Ayden	4,268	712	17%	822	137	17%	211	35	17%
Town Of Bethel	321	1	0%	61	0	0%	6	0	0%
Town Of Falkland	214	0	0%	65	0	0%	4	0	0%
Town Of Farmville	3,327	208	6%	751	47	6%	154	10	6%
Town Of Fountain	341	8	2%	107	2	2%	6	0	0%
Town Of Grifton	2,887	959	33%	542	180	33%	133	44	33%
Town Of Grimesland	461	116	25%	81	20	25%	23	6	26%
Town Of Winterville	10,388	2,058	20%	1,423	282	20%	877	174	20%
Village Of Simpson	2,325	169	7%	384	28	7%	106	8	8%
Subtotal Pitt	**171,655**	**26,401**	**15%**	**23,139**	**3,558**	**15%**	**10,227**	**1,588**	**15%**

County	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
Wayne County									
Unincorporated Wayne County	72,984	41,995	58%	11,407	6,564	58%	5,030	2,894	58%
City Of Goldsboro	36,261	10,368	29%	7,086	2,026	29%	2,157	617	29%
Town Of Eureka	399	35	9%	65	6	9%	10	1	10%
Town Of Fremont	639	299	47%	112	52	46%	13	6	46%
Town Of Mount Olive	3,466	25	1%	744	5	1%	120	1	1%
Town Of Pikeville	1,266	262	21%	191	40	21%	81	17	21%
Town Of Seven Springs	30	11	37%	3	1	33%	2	1	50%
Village Of Walnut Creek	413	384	93%	67	62	93%	30	28	93%
Subtotal Wayne	**115,458**	**53,379**	**46%**	**19,675**	**8,756**	**45%**	**7,443**	**3,565**	**48%**
Region Total	**372,094**	**96,356**	**26%**	**59,304**	**15,530**	**26%**	**22,258**	**5,965**	**27%**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

PROPERTY

Wildfire can result in direct property damage, encompassing harm to buildings, vehicles, landscaped areas, agricultural lands, and livestock. Wildfires can also damage dams or lead to erosion which may adversely impact the integrity of dams.

Employing construction methods and adhering to building codes an enhance the fire resistance and safety of structures. Strategies aimed at mitigating vulnerability to wildfires involve incorporating street design for improved fire truck access, integrating fire-resistant materials in construction, and adopting landscaping techniques to minimize flammability and limit the spread of fire. The sectors facing the greatest risk to wildfire in the Neuse River Region are commercial facilities and food and agriculture. Table 4.99 details the buildings at risk to wildfire in the Neuse River Region and Table 4.100 provides estimated critical facilities risk.

Table 4.99 – Estimated Buildings Impacted by Wildfire

County	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
Greene County													
Unincorporated Greene County	12,491	2,203	18%	$240,370,871	511	4%	$89,871,531	46	0%	$110,694,792	2,760	22%	$440,937,195
Town of Hookerton	264	1	0%	$64,296	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	1	0%	$64,296
Town of Snow Hill	1,397	567	41%	$85,002,287	54	4%	$38,612,466	22	2%	$17,563,185	643	46%	$141,177,939
Town of Walstonburg	180	24	13%	$2,205,799	8	4%	$1,201,340	1	1%	$157,518	33	18%	$3,564,657
Subtotal Greene	**14,332**	**2,795**	**20%**	**$327,643,253**	**573**	**4%**	**$129,685,337**	**69**	**0%**	**$128,415,495**	**3,437**	**24%**	**$585,744,087**
Jones County													
Unincorporated Jones County	7,531	3,100	41%	$377,937,538	749	10%	$157,986,075	95	1%	$109,700,584	3,944	52%	$645,624,198
Town of Maysville	486	29	6%	$3,001,391	2	0%	$1,469,896	1	0%	$181,983	32	7%	$4,653,270
Town Of Pollocksville	236	131	56%	$18,785,078	16	7%	$3,894,445	7	3%	$4,226,372	154	65%	$26,905,895
Town Of Trenton	206	106	51%	$11,448,747	12	6%	$3,931,609	13	6%	$6,519,078	131	64%	$21,899,434
Subtotal Jones	**8,459**	**3,366**	**40%**	**$411,172,754**	**779**	**9%**	**$167,282,025**	**116**	**1%**	**$120,628,017**	**4,261**	**50%**	**$699,082,797**
Lenoir County													
Unincorporated Lenoir County	21,188	3,150	15%	$298,060,439	476	2%	$92,563,800	35	0%	$68,953,388	3,661	17%	$459,577,626
City of Kinston	12,289	299	2%	$26,272,028	117	1%	$154,193,063	8	0%	$10,325,114	424	3%	$190,790,205
Town Of La Grange	2,135	22	1%	$2,992,100	1	0%	$178,826	1	0%	$6,713,460	24	1%	$9,884,386
Town Of Pink Hill	558	167	30%	$17,507,715	28	5%	$5,105,662	4	1%	$1,903,714	199	36%	$24,517,091
Subtotal Lenoir	**36,170**	**3,638**	**10%**	**$344,832,282**	**622**	**1%**	**$252,041,351**	**48**	**0.1%**	**$87,895,676**	**4,308**	**11%**	**$684,769,308**
Pitt County													
Unincorporated Pitt County	24,522	3,172	13%	$419,130,674	631	3%	$187,054,406	45	0%	$41,384,541	3,848	16%	$647,569,621
City of Greenville	31,680	4,171	13%	$756,661,311	433	1%	$433,763,542	41	0%	$40,608,624	4,645	15%	$1,231,033,477
Town Of Ayden	3,211	477	15%	$80,940,150	46	1%	$15,050,596	5	0%	$1,652,777	528	16%	$97,643,523

County	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 Bethel	1,004	2	0%	$202,918	2	0%	$1,115,742	0	0%	$0	4	0%	$1,318,660
Town Of Falkland	270	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0	0	0%	$0
Town Of Farmville	2,800	155	6%	$24,949,233	14	1%	$3,388,814	1	0%	$298,033	170	6%	$28,636,079
Town Of Fountain	485	9	2%	$1,050,721	5	1%	$398,804	0	0%	$0	14	3%	$1,449,524
Town Of Grifton	2,439	725	30%	$88,292,534	69	3%	$43,157,341	18	1%	$7,352,136	812	33%	$138,802,010
Town Of Grimesland	598	130	22%	$14,024,494	26	4%	$4,085,995	2	0%	$1,475,870	158	26%	$19,586,359
Town Of Winterville	4,493	788	18%	$161,831,007	102	2%	$67,047,626	13	0%	$22,738,308	903	20%	$251,616,941
Village Of Simpson	1,544	108	7%	$16,199,710	5	0%	$503,549	1	0%	$239,794	114	7%	$16,943,053
Subtotal Pitt	**73,046**	**9,737**	**13%**	**$1,563,282,752**	**1,333**	**1%**	**$755,566,415**	**126**	**0.1%**	**$115,750,083**	**11,196**	**15%**	**$2,434,599,247**
Wayne County													
Unincorporated Wayne County	47,101	23,413	50%	$2,757,502,685	2,680	6%	$1,156,468,033	237	1%	$389,705,395	26,330	56%	$4,303,676,113
City Of Goldsboro	19,490	4,663	24%	$932,266,146	428	2%	$532,531,425	183	1%	$388,284,667	5,274	27%	$1,853,082,237
Town Of Eureka	566	41	7%	$4,792,686	26	5%	$5,713,450	1	0%	$1,550,498	68	12%	$12,056,634
Town Of Fremont	1,439	600	42%	$72,213,473	49	3%	$21,433,759	21	1%	$26,206,658	670	47%	$119,853,890
Town Of Mount Olive	3,240	20	1%	$2,596,127	3	0%	$22,466,911	0	0%	$0	23	1%	$25,063,037
Town Of Pikeville	913	170	19%	$21,708,701	13	1%	$6,968,156	2	0%	$2,663,272	185	20%	$31,340,129
Town Of Seven Springs	110	33	30%	$3,172,639	1	1%	$107,304	1	1%	$228,087	35	32%	$3,508,030
Village Of Walnut Creek	436	371	85%	$107,878,918	34	8%	$30,136,406	2	0%	$4,273,331	407	93%	$142,288,656
Subtotal Wayne	**73,295**	**29,311**	**40%**	**$3,902,131,375**	**3,234**	**4%**	**$1,775,825,444**	**447**	**1%**	**$812,911,908**	**32,992**	**45%**	**$6,490,868,726**
Region Total	**205,302**	**48,847**	**24%**	**$6,549,062,416**	**6,541**	**3%**	**$3,080,400,572**	**806**	**0%**	**$1,265,601,179**	**56,194**	**27%**	**$10,895,064,165**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

Table 4.100 – Critical Facilities at Risk to Wildfire

Sector	Number of Buildings at Risk	Estimated Damages
Banking and Finance	287	$430,884,180
Chemical	1	$2,294,187
Commercial Facilities	1,963	$1,774,624,696
Communications	6	$3,481,272
Critical Manufacturing	550	$604,872,392
Emergency Services	90	$109,234,568
Energy	3	$682,926,911
Food and Agriculture	3,832	$416,168,539
Government Facilities	266	$640,625,912
Healthcare and Public Health	145	$231,367,713
Transportation Systems	188	$110,611,771
All Categories	**7,331**	**$5,007,092,141**

Source: NCEM Risk Management Tool

ENVIRONMENT

Wildfires have the potential to destroy forest and forage resources and damage natural habitats. Wildfire can also result in contamination of drinking water sources, both surface and in-wells, as well as damaging agricultural crops on private land. Wildfires are part of a natural process, however, and the environment will return to its original state in time.

CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Table 4.101 summarizes the potential detrimental consequences of wildfire.

Table 4.101 – Consequence Analysis - Wildfire

Category	Consequences
Public	In addition to the potential for fatalities, the subsequent decline in air quality from wildfires, present health hazards among the region. Community exposure to wildfire smoke can lead to severe health complications. Particularly vulnerable groups comprise of children, the elderly, individuals with respiratory issues, or those with heart disease. Even individuals in good health may encounter minor symptoms like sore throats and itchy eyes.
Responders	Ensuring public and firefighter safety remain the foremost concern in all wildland fire management endeavors. Wildfires pose genuine threats to the well-being and safety of emergency responders. In rural regions many firefighters are “retained”, signifying their part-time status and their readiness to be called away from their regular occupations to respond to fires.
Continuity of Operations (including Continued Delivery of Services)	Wildfire incidents can lead to power outages that may disrupt operations. Fallen trees, damaged power lines, and impaired road conditions can hinder access to vital facilities and emergency equipment.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Wildfires can have significant repercussions on community infrastructure, ranging from structural harm or compete destruction to endangering individuals within these facilities, disrupting transportation, shipping, and

Category	Consequences
	evacuation operations, and halting facility operations and essential services. Restoring basic services is critical and is costly. 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 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 inflict harm on the natural environment by destroying vegetation and animal habitats. Subsequently, the risk of floods and debris flows escalates as wildfires expose bare ground and eliminate vegetation cover. Moreover, the secondary repercussions of wildfires, such as erosion, landslides, the introduction of invasive species, and alterations in water quality, frequently surpass the initial damage cause by fire itself.
Economic Condition of the Jurisdiction	Wildfires can have significant short-term and long-term effects on the local economy. This hazard can potentially diminish recreation and tourism in areas affected by the extreme fire danger. Extensive damage to trees can significantly disrupt the timber supply, resulting in a short-term surplus due to timber salvage operations and a longer-term decrease as the trees regenerate. However, wildfires can have positive effects on local economies. Economic activity generated during fire suppression and post-fire rebuilding efforts can contribute positively to the community. This may include forestry work, such as constructing fire lines and other defense, as well as providing firefighting teams with essential supplied like food, ice, temporary shelters, and laundry facilities.
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. Warning time and duration do not vary by jurisdiction. Spatial extent ratings were based on the proportion of area within the WUI. Impact ratings were based on fire intensity data from SWRA. Jurisdictions with significant clusters of moderate to high fire intensity were assigned a rating of 3; all other 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 others were assigned a probability of 2.

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Greene County	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Hookerton	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Snow Hill	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Walstonburg	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Jones County	3	3	2	4	3	2.9	M
Maysville	3	3	3	4	3	3.1	H

Jurisdiction	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Score	Priority
Pollocksville	3	3	3	4	3	3.1	H
Trenton	3	3	3	4	3	3.1	H
Lenoir County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Kinston	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
La Grange	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Pink Hill	3	3	3	4	3	3.1	H
Pitt County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Ayden	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Bethel	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Falkland	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Farmville	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Fountain	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Greenville	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Grifton	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Grimesland	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Simpson	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Winterville	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Wayne County	3	2	3	4	3	2.8	M
Eureka	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Fremont	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Goldsboro	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Mount Olive	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Pikeville	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Seven Springs	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	M
Walnut Creek	2	2	3	4	3	2.5	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 4.102:

- **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.
- **Moderate 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 4.102 – Summary of Hazard Risk Classification

High Risk (≥ 3.0)	Hurricane & Tropical Storm Excessive Heat Severe Winter Weather Flooding Wildfire
Moderate Risk (2.0 – 2.9)	Tornadoes & Thunderstorms Dam Failure Drought
Low Risk (< 2.0)	Earthquake

Table 4.103 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.

Table 4.103 – Summary of PRI Results

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Dam 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	Negligible-Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	2.3-3.0
Hurricane & Tropical Storms	Likely	Catastrophic	Small	More than 24 hrs	Less than 1 week	3.3
Tornado[2]	Highly Likely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	3.0
Thunderstorm Wind[1, 2]	Highly Likely	Limited-Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	2.9-3.2
Lightning & Hail[2]	Highly Likely	Minor	Negligible	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 6 hrs	2.2
Severe Winter Weather	Highly Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 hrs	Less than 1 week	3.0
Wildfire	Possible-Likely	Limited-Critical	Small-Moderate	Less than 6 hrs	Less than 1 week	2.5-3.1

[1]Note: PRI ratings for this hazard vary by jurisdiction. The range of ratings are shown here.

[2]Note: 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 Neuse River 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, 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 Neuse 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 Neuse Region to implement hazard mitigation activities. All information is based upon the input provided by local government officials through the Local Capability Self-Assessment and subsequent updates by the planning team and the HMPC.

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 Neuse 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. An asterisk (*) indicates that the given item is currently under development. Each of these local plans, ordinances, and programs should be considered available mechanisms for incorporating the requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This information will help identify opportunities to address gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts with other initiatives and integrate the implementation of this plan with existing planning mechanisms where appropriate.

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 Redevelopment Ordinance	Building Code	Fire Code	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System
Greene County	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Hookerton	✓	*				+	+	+	+	+	✓		+		+	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Snow Hill	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓	+		+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Walstonburg	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓		+		+	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Jones County	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Maysville	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓		+		+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Pollocksville	✓			✓		+	+	+	+	+	✓		+		+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Trenton	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓		+		+	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lenoir County	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Kinston	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓	✓		+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of La Grange	✓	✓	✓			+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓			+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Pink Hill	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓	+		+	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pitt County	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Ayden	✓	✓			✓	+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓	✓		+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Bethel	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓			+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

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 Redevelopment Ordinance	Building Code	Fire Code	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	National Flood Insurance Program	Community Rating System
Town of Falkland	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓				+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Farmville	✓	✓			✓	+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓			+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Fountain	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓				+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
City of Greenville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓	✓	✓	+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Grifton	✓	✓			✓	+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓			+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Grimesland	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓				+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Village of Simpson	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Winterville	✓	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+	+	+	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wayne County	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Eureka	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓		✓		+							✓	✓	✓		
Town of Fremont	✓	✓				+			+	+	✓		✓		+	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
City of Goldsboro	✓	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+	✓	+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Mount Olive	✓	✓				+	+	+	+	+	✓		✓		+	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Pikeville	✓					✓			+	+	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Town of Seven Springs	✓					+			+	+	✓		✓			✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Village of Walnut Creek	✓					+	+	+	+	+	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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.

5.3.1.1 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 over time.

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.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

A hazard mitigation plan is a community's blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural and human-caused hazards on people and the built environment. The essential elements of a hazard mitigation plan include a risk assessment, capability assessment, and mitigation strategy.

- All participating jurisdictions in this regional planning effort participated in and adopted the 2020 Neuse 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 participating jurisdictions are covered under RebuildNC's Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plans.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

An emergency operations plan outlines responsibilities and how resources will be deployed during and following an emergency or disaster.

— All participating jurisdictions have an emergency operations plan in place. Towns and cities are covered under a county plan.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN

A continuity of operations plan establishes a chain of command, line of succession, and plans for backup or alternate emergency facilities in case of an extreme emergency or disaster event.

— All participating jurisdictions have an emergency operations plan in place. Towns and cities are covered under a county plan.

5.3.1.2 GENERAL PLANNING

The implementation of hazard mitigation activities 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.

COMPREHENSIVE/LAND USE PLAN

A comprehensive or land use plan establishes the overall vision for what a community wants to be and serves as a guide for future governmental decision making. Typically, a comprehensive plan contains sections on demographic conditions, land use, transportation elements, and community facilities. Given the broad nature of the plan and its regulatory standing in many communities, the integration of hazard mitigation measures into the comprehensive plan can enhance the likelihood of achieving risk reduction goals, objectives, and actions.

— 20 of the 31 participating jurisdictions have a comprehensive land use plan in place.

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.

— 15 of the 31 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.

— 2 of the 31 participating jurisdictions have a historic preservation plan in place or under development.

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.

— 23 of the 31 participating jurisdictions have a zoning ordinance in place and enforce zoning regulations.

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.

— 25 of the 31 participating jurisdictions have a subdivision ordinance in place and enforce subdivision regulations.

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 and enforce building code requirements.

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. North Carolina has limitations regarding building codes and mandates statewide code enforcement.

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. In North Carolina, the average BCEGS grade is 4 for both commercial and residential building.

5.3.1.3 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 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) contains specific regulatory measures that enable government officials to determine where and how growth occurs relative to flood

hazards. Participation in the NFIP is voluntary for local governments; however, program participation is strongly encouraged by FEMA as a first step 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 and CRS class information (see CRS section below) for each participating jurisdiction in the Neuse region. Detailed policy and claim information for each participating jurisdiction can be found in the jurisdictional annexes.

All jurisdictions in the region, except for the Town of Eureka, participate in the NFIP and will continue to comply with all required provisions of the program. The Town of Eureka does not participate in the NFIP because the town is entirely within the Unshaded Zone X.

Floodplain management is managed through zoning ordinances, building code restrictions, and community and county building inspection programs. 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 programs in a way that reduces the risk of flooding to people and property.

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

An additional indicator of floodplain management capability is active participation in the 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 is available for communities who request it.

— 10 of 31 participating jurisdictions in the Neuse Region participate in the Community Rating System. Each community's CRS Class is shown in Table 5.2

Table 5.2 – NFIP and CRS Information

Jurisdiction	Date of Initial FIRM/FHBM	NFIP Entry Date	Current CRS Class	Current Effective Map Date
Greene County	12/02/77	06/12/95	-	06/20/18
Town of Hookerton	09/26/75	11/24/99	-	04/16/13
Town of Snow Hill	12/28/73	01/20/82	-	04/16/13
Town of Walstonburg	01/02/04	12/28/98	-	NFSHA
Jones County	06/02/78	08/16/88	-	01/17/25
Town of Maysville	07/02/04	08/19/86	-	02/16/06
Town of Pollocksville	03/15/74	09/04/86	-	06/15/22
Town of Trenton	03/01/74	09/01/87	-	02/16/06
Lenoir County	12/27/74	01/06/83	7	06/19/20
City of Kinston	03/15/74	06/15/82	6	04/16/13
Town of La Grange	07/02/04	07/02/04	-	04/16/13
Town of Pink Hill	07/02/04	01/26/12	-	NSFHA
Pitt County	06/30/78	01/06/83	8	01/17/25
Town of Ayden	05/24/74	08/04/87	-	07/07/14
Town of Bethel	01/02/04	01/02/04	-	07/07/14
Town of Falkland	01/02/04	01/02/04	-	05/16/08
Town of Farmville	04/12/74	04/01/82	7	04/16/13
Town of Fountain	01/02/04	05/18/05	-	04/16/13
City of Greenville	06/14/74	07/03/78	5	06/19/20
Town of Grifton	12/17/73	02/17/82	7	07/07/14
Town of Grimesland	01/02/04	01/02/04	-	06/19/20
Village of Simpson	06/07/74	01/02/04	-	06/19/20
Town of Winterville	07/07/14	02/24/78	10	07/07/14
Wayne County	12/27/74	09/16/91	7	06/20/18
Town of Eureka*	12/02/05	*Not Participating*	-	06/20/18
Town of Fremont	12/02/05	05/27/97	-	06/20/18
City of Goldsboro	06/07/74	06/01/82	7	06/20/18
Town of Mount Olive	06/17/77	02/17/82	-	06/20/18
Town of Pikeville	03/13/81	02/14/97	-	06/20/18
Town of Seven Springs	07/15/77	02/17/82	-	06/20/18
Village of Walnut Creek	01/21/83	10/19/89	8	06/20/18

Source: FEMA NFIP Policy Statistics; FEMA Community Status Book

*The Town of Eureka does not currently participate in the NFIP. The Town has no area in the SFHA or the Shaded X Zone.

Note that Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, and Wayne County had new FIRMs go effective on January 17, 2025. This new data will be incorporated into the next update of this hazard mitigation plan.

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 31 participating jurisdictions have a floodplain management plan in place.

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 31 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.

— 8 of the 31 participating jurisdictions have a stormwater management plan in place.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE PROCEDURES

Properties in communities that participate in the NFIP that are determined to be “substantially damaged” following a flood or other hazard event must be brought into compliance with the local flood damage prevention ordinance. Determination of substantial damage is a coordinated effort between emergency management, police and fire departments, and permitting departments such as planning and building inspections departments. Substantial damage management procedures for participating jurisdictions are detailed below in Table 5.3.

Participating jurisdictions that did not provide substantial damage estimating procedures to include in this plan are in the process of developing written protocols for their processes. These will be added to this plan in future updates.

Table 5.3 – Floodplain Management and Substantial Damage/Improvement (SD/SI) Procedures

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Greene County	Maintains a countywide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Building Inspections Director designated as the Floodplain Administrator. Greene County also handles permitting and substantial damage management for incorporated towns.	Post-event, the Green County tax office and building inspections office conduct damage assessments. The County enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement requirements for unincorporated and incorporated areas during permitting by estimating market value from tax office data, comparing improvement/repair costs to the market value, and making an SD/SI determination.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Town of Hookerton	Participates in NFIP	Town Clerk designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Greene County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Greene County
Town of Snow Hill	Participates in NFIP	Zoning Administrator designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Greene County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Greene County
Town of Walstonburg	Participates in NFIP	Town Clerk designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Greene County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Greene County
Jones County	Maintains a countywide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	The County Building Inspector designated as the Floodplain Administrator. Jones County also handles permitting and substantial damage management for incorporated towns.	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Maysville	Maintains a flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Zoning Administrator	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Jones County Building Inspector coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Trenton	Participates in the NFIP	Floodplain Administrator	Building permits and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Jones County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Jones County
Pollocksville	Maintains a flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	The mayor (or their designee) designated as Floodplain Administrator	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Jones County Building Inspector coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Lenoir County	Maintains a flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 7)	The Lenoir Planning Director designated as Floodplain Administrator	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage The County enforces cumulative substantial damage and a lower substantial damage threshold.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Kinston	Maintains a townwide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 6)	Town of Kinston Unified Development Ordinance administrator designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Substantial damage/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Pink Hill	Maintains a townwide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Mayor of Town of Pink Hill designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Pink Hill does not have any SFHA.	N/A
La Grange	Maintains a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Town Manager serves as Floodplain Administrator	La Grange enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement during permitting. Determinations are made by the Floodplain Administrator by estimating the structure's market value and comparing that to the cost to improve or repair that structure according to the permit application. Building inspections are handled by Lenoir County Planning & Inspections.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Pitt County	Maintains a countywide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 8)	The Pitt County Planning Director designates a staff member to serve as the Floodplain Administrator	Immediately after a flood event, employees across multiple departments that consist of County planners, engineers, inspectors, building officials, certified floodplain managers, and emergency management personnel (including fire chiefs) deploy to the affected areas. The County is broken into four areas, and each area has a dedicated number of teams to conduct windshield surveys and assess damage. This is tracked digitally through software and/or on paper forms, then logged into County databases, and the parcel is flagged. Once homeowners and/or contractors come in for permits for repair work, this data is referenced to determine if the project qualifies as substantial damage. If substantial damage is triggered, then the building must come into compliance with all County ordinances, including the floodplain ordinance. If a homeowner or applicant comes in to improve the property voluntarily without damage, then substantial improvement protocols are activated. This entails a lengthy review during plan review of the project scope, evaluating the building's depreciated value either by tax assessor value or through an appraisal, and the work is adjusted accordingly depending on the determination. All work is also field verified by inspectors to make sure construction is up to code and in compliance with County ordinances.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required
Ayden	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Ayden.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Bethel	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Bethel.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County
Falkland	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Falkland.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County
Farmville	Maintains a town-wide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 7)	The Town Manager designated as Floodplain Administrator	Farmville enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement during permitting. Determinations are made by the Floodplain Administrator by estimating the structure's market value and comparing that to the cost to improve or repair that structure according to the permit application.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required
Fountain	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Fountain.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Greenville	Maintains a citywide flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 5).	Greenville Floodplain Coordinator designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Substantial damage/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Grifton	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and is a CRS community (Class 7)	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Grifton.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County
Grimesland	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Grimesland.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County
Simpson	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Simpson.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Winterville	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Pitt County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Pitt County Floodplain Administrator also administers floodplain permitting and SD/SI for Winterville.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Pitt County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Pitt County
Wayne County	Maintains a countywide flood damage ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 7).	Wayne County Planning Director designated as the Floodplain Administrator. Wayne County Inspections Department supports substantial damage and substantial improvement management by tracking project costs in the permitting system.	Substantial damage/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Inspections Department coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage Wayne County has a lower substantial improvement threshold and cumulative substantial improvement definition, including repairs taking place over any ten-year period for which the cost exceeds 30 percent of the market value of the structure before start of construction.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Eureka	Community does not participate in NFIP.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fremont	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Wayne County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Wayne County Planning Director designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Wayne County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Wayne County

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Goldsboro	Maintains a local flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 7)	City engineer designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required.
Mount Olive	Maintains a local flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Code Enforcement Officer designated as the Floodplain Administrator	Mount Olive enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement during permitting. Determinations are made by the Floodplain Administrator by estimating the structure's market value and comparing that to the cost to improve or repair that structure according to the permit application.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required
Pikeville	Maintains a local flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP	Town Administrator designated as the Floodplain Administrator.	Pikeville enforces substantial damage and substantial improvement during permitting. Determinations are made by the Floodplain Administrator by estimating the structure's market value and comparing that to the cost to improve or repair that structure according to the permit application.	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required
Seven Springs	Participates in the NFIP and is subject to the Wayne County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Wayne County Planning Director designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Permitting and post-disaster damage estimations, including substantial damage determinations, are handled by Wayne County.	Substantial damage management is handled by Wayne County

Jurisdiction	Applicable local floodplain management regulations	Designated officials for SD/SI determinations and staff training	Processes used by the community to make SD/SI determinations	Communication procedures of the community for SD/SI requirements
Walnut Creek	Maintains a local flood damage prevention ordinance and participates in the NFIP and is a CRS community (Class 8)	Village Administrator designated as Floodplain Administrator.	Substantial damages/improvements determined by Floodplain Administrator with Building Official coordination: • Estimation of market value or obtaining appraisal • Cost comparison to improve, to repair a damaged building to pre-damaged condition, or combined, vs. market value of building/structure • Determination of whether work constitutes substantial improvement/repair of damage	If work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage, applicants are notified and compliance with building codes and flood prevention ordinance required

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 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 5.4 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.

Table 5.4 – 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 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
Greene County	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Town of Hookerton					✓	✓							✓	
Town of Snow Hill	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Town of Walstonburg					✓	✓							✓	
Jones County	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Town of Maysville									✓				✓	
Town of Pollocksville									✓				✓	✓
Town of Trenton									✓				✓	
Lenoir County	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Kinston	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of La Grange	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Town of Pink Hill													✓	
Pitt County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Ayden	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Town of Bethel	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

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 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 Falkland									✓				✓	
Town of Farmville	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Fountain									✓				✓	
City of Greenville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Grifton	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
Town of Grimesland									✓				✓	
Village of Simpson									✓				✓	
Town of Winterville	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wayne County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Eureka														
Town of Fremont														
City of Goldsboro	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Mount Olive													✓	
Town of Pikeville													✓	✓
Town of Seven Springs														
Village of Walnut Creek						✓							✓	✓

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey

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 5.5 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 5.5 – 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
Greene County					✓						
Town of Hookerton											
Town of Snow Hill				✓	✓						
Town of Walstonburg											
Jones County					✓						
Town of Maysville											
Town of Pollocksville					✓						
Town of Trenton											
Lenoir County		✓			✓						
City of Kinston	✓	✓		✓	✓						
Town of La Grange	✓			✓	✓				✓		
Town of Pink Hill											
Pitt County	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	
Town of Ayden	✓			✓	✓						

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 Bethel	✓			✓	✓						
Town of Falkland					✓						
Town of Farmville	✓			✓	✓						
Town of Fountain				✓	✓						
City of Greenville	✓	✓				✓					
Town of Grifton	✓				✓	✓					
Town of Grimesland					✓						
Village of Simpson					✓						
Town of Winterville	✓			✓	✓						
Wayne County	✓	✓			✓	✓					
Town of Eureka											
Town of Fremont											
City of Goldsboro	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Town of Mount Olive					✓						
Town of Pikeville				✓	✓				✓		
Town of Seven Springs											
Village of Walnut Creek				✓		✓					

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey

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 5.6 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.

Table 5.6 – 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	NFPA Firewise USA Site Recognition	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues
Greene County	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Town of Hookerton						
Town of Snow Hill	✓	✓				
Town of Walstonburg						
Jones County	✓	✓	✓			✓
Town of Maysville						
Town of Pollocksville						
Town of Trenton						
Lenoir County	✓	✓	✓			✓
City of Kinston	✓	✓	✓			✓
Town of La Grange						
Town of Pink Hill						
Pitt County	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Town of Ayden	✓	✓				
Town of Bethel	✓	✓				
Town of Falkland						
Town of Farmville	✓	✓				✓
Town of Fountain						
City of Greenville	✓	✓	✓			✓
Town of Grifton	✓	✓				✓
Town of Grimesland						
Village of Simpson						
Town of Winterville	✓	✓				✓
Wayne County	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Town of Eureka						
Town of Fremont						
City of Goldsboro	✓	✓				
Town of Mount Olive						
Town of Pikeville						
Town of Seven Springs						
Village of Walnut Creek						

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey

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 5.7 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 5.7 – Mitigation Resources

Jurisdiction	Do you apply for mitigation grant funding?	Do you perform reconstruction projects?	Do you perform building elevations?	Do you perform acquisitions?
Greene County	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Hookerton	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Snow Hill	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Walstonburg	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jones County	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Maysville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Pollocksville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Trenton	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lenoir County	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Kinston	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of La Grange	✓			
Town of Pink Hill	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pitt County	✓	✓		✓
Town of Ayden	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Bethel	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Falkland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Farmville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Fountain	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Greenville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Grifton	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Grimesland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Village of Simpson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Winterville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wayne County	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Eureka	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Fremont	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Goldsboro	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Mount Olive	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Pikeville	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town of Seven Springs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Village of Walnut Creek	✓	✓	✓	✓

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.).

5.3.7 LOCAL SELF-ASSESSMENT RATING

Staff representatives from each of the participating communities rated their community's perceived capability across each of the capability categories and overall, as either "limited," "moderate," or "high." Table 5.8 summarizes the results of the self-assessment ratings for each community in the Neuse Region.

Table 5.8 – 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
Greene County	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Hookerton	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Snow Hill	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Walstonburg	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Jones County	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Maysville	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Pollocksville	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Trenton	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Lenoir County	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
City of Kinston	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of La Grange	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Pink Hill	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Pitt County	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Ayden	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Bethel	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Falkland	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Farmville	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Fountain	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
City of Greenville	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Grifton	High	High	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Grimesland	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Jurisdiction	Plans, Ordinances, Codes and Programs	Administrative and Technical Capability	Fiscal Capability	Education and Outreach Capability	Mitigation Capability	Political Capability	Overall Capability
Village of Simpson	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Winterville	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Wayne County	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Eureka	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Town of Fremont	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
City of Goldsboro	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Town of Mount Olive	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Town of Pikeville	High	High	Moderate	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Limited
Town of Seven Springs	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Village of Walnut Creek	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey

5.4 CONCLUSIONS ON LOCAL CAPABILITY

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 Neuse region to implement hazard mitigation actions.

Table 5.9 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 72, which falls into the Moderate capability ranking and reflects a slight increase in overall capability regionwide over the past five years.

Table 5.9 – Capability Assessment Results

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Greene County	95	Moderate
Town of Hookerton	46	Low
Town of Snow Hill	83	Moderate
Town of Walstonburg	45	Low
Jones County	85	Moderate
Town of Maysville	52	Low
Town of Pollocksville	56	Low
Town of Trenton	49	Low
Lenoir County	93	Moderate
City of Kinston	100	Moderate
Town of La Grange	84	Moderate

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Town of Pink Hill	40	Low
Pitt County	109	High
Town of Ayden	93	Moderate
Town of Bethel	90	Moderate
Town of Falkland	61	Low
Town of Farmville	99	Moderate
Town of Fountain	62	Low
City of Greenville	108	High
Town of Grifton	90	Moderate
Town of Grimesland	61	Low
Village of Simpson	61	Low
Town of Winterville	96	Moderate
Wayne County	106	High
Town of Eureka	33	Low
Town of Fremont	32	Low
City of Goldsboro	110	High
Town of Mount Olive	60	Low
Town of Pikeville	46	Low
Town of Seven Springs	29	Low
Village of Walnut Creek	63	Low

Source: Local Capability Assessment Survey, 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 Neuse River 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 Neuse River planning area, and Section 5, which evaluates the capacity of the Region to reduce the impact of those hazards. The intent of goal setting is to identify areas where 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 confirmed that all of the existing goals and objectives are still relevant to the region. Based on planning team input, one new objective was added to goal #2 to incorporate protection of existing property and critical facilities.

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 – Promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents and minimize public and private losses due to natural hazards through local land development regulations, capital improvements, planning/investment, and proactive long-range planning regarding land use and post-disaster redevelopment.

Objective 1.1: Reduce the length of time that local infrastructure systems are deemed inoperable due to the impacts of natural hazards.

Objective 1.2: Preserve open space in floodplain areas.

Objective 1.3: Reduce flooding and erosion vulnerability through land development initiatives, maintenance, and improvement of storm drainage.

Goal 2 – Pursue funds to reduce the risk of natural hazards to existing developments where such hazards are clearly identified and the mitigation efforts are cost-effective.

Objective 2.1: Improve all participating jurisdictions' general hazard mitigation capability.

Objective 2.2: Work toward compliance with all State and Federal planning and regulatory requirements including standards for Local Emergency Operations Plans, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances, Continuity of Operations Plans, and the Community Rating System.

Objective 2.3: Protect property and critical facilities from the impacts of natural hazards.

Goal 3 – Effectively expedite post-disaster reconstruction through the implementation of mitigation strategies and intergovernmental coordination.

Objective 3.1: Reduce the risk of damage from wildfires to existing and future development.

Objective 3.2: Ensure effective local and interagency communication and response during disaster events.

Goal 4 – Provide education to citizens that empowers them to protect themselves and their families from natural hazards.

Objective 4.1: Ensure adequate warning and notification relating to hazards including efforts to establish well publicized, accessible shelter facilities that meet national standards for safety and supply.

Objective 4.2: Improve the public awareness and understanding of local vulnerability to hazards and improve disaster warning and post-disaster information efforts.

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, the risks and vulnerabilities associated with all hazards identified and assessed in Section 4 Risk Assessment were evaluated for mitigation opportunities. 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 but are also applicable to multi-hazard mitigation. Abbreviations used in the Mitigation Action Plans to identify each action's category are listed in parentheses.

- Prevention (P)
- Property Protection (PP)
- Natural Resource Protection (NRP)
- Emergency Services (ES)
- Structural Projects (SP)
- Public Information and Outreach (PIO)

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. The prioritization criteria 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 plan for each participating jurisdiction, grouped by county. To improve regional coordination and increase capability to implement projects, many actions are multi-jurisdictional but will be led by the respective county. Action plans are organized as follows:

- Table 7.1 – Mitigation Action Plan, Greene County
- Table 7.2 – Mitigation Action Plan, Jones County
- Table 7.3 – Mitigation Action Plan, Lenoir County
- Table 7.4 – Mitigation Action Plan, Pitt County
- Table 7.5 – Mitigation Action Plan, Wayne County

The following acronyms are used to identify potential funding sources for each action:

- BRIC – Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities
- FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- GF – General Fund
- HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- NCDEQ – North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
- NCDOT – North Carolina Department of Transportation
- NCDPS – North Carolina Department of Public Safety
- UHMA – Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Table 7.1 – Mitigation Action Plan, Greene County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G1	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, hazardous waste, nuclear threat/attack, and civil disorder. The County will review and update the EOP annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCEM and NCOEMS directives.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - Annually	Carry Forward	Greene County will work with all County municipalities to review and improve the County Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis. Planning on a full rewrite of the EOP within the next five years.
G2	In the event of a substantial flooding event, or other natural hazard occurrence, perform damage assessments in coordination with NCEM. These assessments will assist the County in determining the extent of the damage caused by the respective disaster event. This data will be utilized as a tool for land use planning and future hazard mitigation plan updates.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	2.1	P, ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue to carry this effort out as natural hazard events occur throughout the County, including all participating municipalities.
G3	Request Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding for the elevation and/or acquisition of structures substantially damaged during a natural hazard event or to address infrastructure needs, if it is determined that facilities within the County or any of the participating jurisdictions are adversely impacted by flood events.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	1.2	PP	Greene County Administration, Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	HMGP, BRIC, UHMA	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue to apply for this funding as the need and/or opportunity arises. The last completed elevations and acquisitions were done under post-Matthew HMGP funding.
G4	Work to educate and inform local real estate agents, contractors, developers and citizens about issues associated with development in the floodplain by ensuring that a range of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available by: • Placing materials in the local library • Maintaining documents at the County Planning and Economic Development Office • Disseminating information to local contractors	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	4.2	PIO	Greene County Planning and Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Annually	Carry Forward	These efforts align with Community Rating System Activity 330. Greene County will initiate these efforts in conjunction with the County's application to the CRS Program. Additionally, the County's hazard webpage was updated to include stream gage data from recently installed gages.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G5	Consider joining the Community Rating System (CRS). The County will assess the cost benefit of joining this program for County residents and property owners.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	P	Greene County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$3,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Greene County has not yet made application to the CRS program. The County anticipates moving forward with this effort through implementation of this plan.
G6	Continue to work with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality to enforce standards outlined within the statewide stormwater management program. Currently, this program generally addresses stormwater management for projects disturbing an area equal to or greater than one acre. Additionally, the County will monitor localized flooding issues, and where feasible address these issues through the installation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs).	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	2.2	NRP	Greene County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Over Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Greene County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions will continue to assist the State in enforcing the land development regulatory mechanisms.
G7	Pursue all avenues available to secure grant funding to address improvements to the Town of Hookerton's WWTP. Currently, Contentnea Creek is encroaching upon the plant's lagoon dike wall. NCDEQ has stated that the integrity of the lagoon structure is at imminent risk.	Hookerton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Low	1.1	PP, SP	Greene County Administration, Town of Hookerton Elected Board	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Have submitted BRIC grant applications but have not been selected. Both jurisdictions will work towards a solution to this problem through implementation of this plan. Continuing to seek funding to implement this project.
G8	Consider establishing a program to establish CERT teams within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	Medium	3.2	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	$5,000	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	No progress to report, but Greene County intends to initiate efforts to establish Community Emergency Response Teams over the next 2 to 3 years.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G9	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Develop a Blueway Plan for Contentnea Creek • County-wide stream snagging and cleanout • Expand beaver management program • Expand greenways in Hookerton • Develop a Riparian Buffer program	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Low	1.3	SP	Greene County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To Be Determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	The County received grant funding for stream snagging in recent years. Also installed three stream gages using state grant funding. Gages are part of the FIMAN network and improve flood warning and response capabilities. County will continue to identify and implement projects to mitigate flooding.
G10	Work closely with the American Red Cross to establish a site for the development of a local animal shelter to be utilized in the event of a natural disaster.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	4.1	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, American Red Cross	To Be Determined	General Fund, American Red Cross	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue working with the American Red Cross to locate funding for this project.
G11	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	
G12	Implement projects including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation to protect critical facilities and maintain continuity of operations during hazard events.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	High	1.1	PP	County Emergency Management	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

Table 7.2 – Mitigation Action Plan, Jones County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J1	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, and hazardous waste. The County will review and update the EOP annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCDPS and NCOEMS directives. This review will involve the conducting of an annual tabletop exercise that will incorporate a review of sheltering procedures defined within the "CRES" plan.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will participate in the annual review and update of the Jones County Emergency Operations Plan.
J2	Consider establishing a program to establish a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	3.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Services	$2,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Jones County will continue to work with County residents to expand upon the County CERT program.
J3	Continue working towards a long-term solution to maintaining emergency backup generators at all facilities deemed critical in the event of a natural disaster. At a minimum, the County will aim to establish a permanent backup generator at the following locations: County Administration Building, Town of Maysville Town Hall, Comfort Volunteer Fire Department.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	4.2	PP	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	Jones County will continue to establish backup power at all critical facilities.
J4	Work to expand upon the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County EM and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will continue to diligently promote and enroll individuals into the Special Medical Needs Registry focused on providing emergency response resources to at-risk populations.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J5	Continue to improve upon capabilities available through the Nixle Based Emergency Notification System. These efforts will involve educating the public, municipal partners, and elected officials about the system's capabilities and registration requirements.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	4.1	PIO	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	$10,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will assess the effectiveness of the County's existing emergency notification system through review of the County Emergency Operations Plan and the scheduled tabletop exercise which will occur annually.
J6	Update the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions resulting in potential impacts from natural disasters. All municipal jurisdictions will also take this plan into consideration when amending or developing land use plans and/or land development regulations.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NC CAMA	5 years	Carry Forward	The Jones County Land Use Plan has not been updated since 2013. The county will work to update the plan within the next five years.
J7	Continue to maintain and enforce the County's Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDEQ.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Drought	High	1.1	NRP	Jones County Public Services, Municipal Administration	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to carry out this effort as a function of the County-wide Emergency Operations Plan.
J8	Continue to participate in the Beaver Control Program (BCP) offered through NCDEQ. Additionally, the County will continue to support the Town of Trenton in its efforts to conduct its own BCP.	Jones County, Trenton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Jones County Administration, NCDEQ	To be determined	General Fund, NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The County deals with this issue annually and will make this a priority through the implementation of this plan.
J9	Through the NC Forest Service present in the County, annual meetings will be held prior to fire season to discuss preventing, mitigating and fighting wildfires.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Wildfire	High	3.1	P, ES	Jones County Emergency Management, NC Forest Service	Staff Time	General Fund, NC Forest Service	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to work closely with the NC Forest Service to carry out this strategy focused on minimizing the impacts of wildfire on the community.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J10	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP's) and other high-risk properties from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLP's, and on an annual basis, will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. Jones County will assist all municipal jurisdictions in working through the structural mitigation grant funding process.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	All participating jurisdictions will apply for funding to carry out structural mitigation projects both following natural hazard events, as well as through annual funding programs awarded through FEMA.
J11	Review respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances annually to assess whether any revisions and/or updates have been mandated by FEMA or NCEM. Additionally, jurisdictions will consider whether regulatory options are available to provide for more effective floodplain management. Through these efforts, the County will continue to enforce a two-foot freeboard requirement.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.1	P	Jones County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement), Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Jones County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce their respective freeboard elevation standards. As flooding events occur during the planning period, each community will revisit and consider increasing this standard.
J12	Ensure that a range of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available to the realtors, developers, contractors, and citizens through various means including: • Placing materials in the local library. • Maintaining documents at the County Administration Building. • Disseminating information to local contractors. • Maintaining information in the County inspection offices.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The Jones County Inspections Department will continue to maintain material, as well as educate contractors, realtors, developers, and citizens regarding best management practices related to development within the defined flood hazard area.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J13	Ensure information is available on the County's website regarding hazards and development regulations within floodplains, including a link to FEMA and NFIP resources relating to emergency preparedness, flood protection, wind-proofing, and proper evacuation procedures. Additionally, the Towns will provide a link to this page through their respective municipal websites.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	PIO	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The County website already provides some of this information. Links will be checked and information on the website will be updated as needed.
J14	Work closely with all electric service providers operating throughout the County, to ensure that tree trimming carried out to protect the integrity of service lines is conducted on an ongoing basis.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	1.1	P	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administration, Electric Service Providers	To be determined	General Fund, Electric Service Providers	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to work with all existing electric service providers to carry out this strategy.
J15	Work to identify funding to assist with the acquisition of non-residential structures in need of assistance.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	High	1.2	PP	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	HMGP, NCDPS	Ongoing – As need is determined	Carry Forward	This strategy was originally developed in response to damages from Hurricanes Matthew and Florence. The County will continue to work to identify and acquire damaged or at-risk structures.
J16	Create a guidebook for non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations on emergency preparedness and their role in outreach, sheltering, and recovery.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	4.1	ES	Jones County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Faith-Based Organizations	Staff time	Staff Time, Non-profit funding	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The County has not initiated this effort but it remains a priority.
J17	Work closely with the Town of Trenton to identify funding and a location to relocate the County water treatment plant.	Jones County, Trenton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	PP	Jones County Board of Commissioners, Town of Trenton Town Council	To be determined	NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J18	Relocate the Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to a higher, safer level of the building or to an alternate site.	Jones County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	PP	Jones County Board of Commissioners	To be determined	General Fund, NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J19	Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools. Also, establish permanent pad mount generators at these facilities.	Jones County	All Hazards	Medium	1.1	PP	Jones County Administration	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J20	Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	Medium	4.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J21	Implement all strategies outlined within the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	1.1	SP	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J22	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

Table 7.3 – Mitigation Action Plan, Lenoir County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L1	Continue to pro-actively educate the public about services and ways to deal with extreme heat and dehydration. This task will be carried out through the following means: • Education through the Social Services Department • Maintain state Crisis Intervention Program • Disseminate pamphlets • Run local print ads • Utilize other local media	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Excessive Heat	High	4.2	PIO	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Lenoir County Health Department, Municipal Jurisdictions	$3,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County maintains a comprehensive campaign regarding the issue of heat exhaustion and dehydration. This will continue through implementation of this plan.
L2	Work with and assist the Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority in enforcing its Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDEQ.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Drought	High	1.1	P	Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – As needed	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to assist the Water and Sewer Authority in their efforts to impose water use restrictions when deemed necessary.
L3	Continue to coordinate annually with the NC Forest Service to address the threat of wildfire throughout the County. These efforts will involve posting of the daily fire risk present within the County on the County website daily. Additionally, the County will distribute and make information available regarding County methods for mitigating fire hazards.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Wildfire	High	3.1	ES	Lenoir County Emergency Management, NC Forest Service, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NC Forestry Division	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue efforts to work closely with the NC Forestry Division to educate and inform citizens about dangers associated with wildfire. The County is working for redesignation for woodland/forest fires.
L4	Continue to maintain CRS rating through implementation of a comprehensive floodplain management program.	Lenoir County, Kinston	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County has improved its CRS in the last 5 years. The rating has improved from an 8 down to a 7. Continuing to provide public education and have created a dedicated website for Flood plain management. The City of Kinston has improved their rating from a 7 to a 6. Improvement has been made through community education. The town of Pink Hill adopted a flood plain ordinance in 2024.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L5	Work closely with all electric service providers operating throughout the County to ensure that tree trimming necessary to protect the integrity of service lines is conducted on an ongoing basis.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	3.2	P	Electric Service Providers, Lenoir County Public Services	Staff Time	Electric Service Providers, Staff Time	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County continues to work closely with local electric service providers to undertake efforts to minimize the likelihood of power outages during natural hazard events.
L6	Work closely with the American Red Cross to address the sheltering needs of County residents. The County will continue to work on improving the preparedness of all existing shelter facilities, including the installation of on-site transformers at all shelter locations. Additionally, these efforts will involve support of the NC Coastal Region Evacuation and Sheltering (CRES) plan aimed at providing inland sheltering resources for coastal counties.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.1	ES	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	$50,000	General Fund, NCDPS, American Red Cross	Ongoing – as funding becomes available	Carry Forward	Lenoir County continues to work closely with the American Red Cross to improve shelter facilities, including the establishment of redundant power supplies at all shelters. LCC is currently making ADA upgrades to include showers and wheelchair accessibility.
L7	Educate, inform, and provide educational materials to citizens, contractors, local real estate agents, and homeowners regarding the hazards associated with floodplain development. Additionally, the County will utilize this service to inform the public about the potential natural hazards impact throughout Lenoir County and services available to provide assistance if the County is impacted.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.1	PIO	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$14,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	This is a component of the CRS program have actively engaged in public education. The County has created a dedicated web page for Flood Plain Management
L8	Continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazard materials throughout the County. The LEPC and County staff will continue to utilize E-Plan to monitor these materials.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	High	3.2	ES	Lenoir County LEPC	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to maintain an active LEPC. Currently meeting the minimum standards for meetings. We are in discussions to increase the numbers of meetings a year in 2025.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L9	Ensure that a variety of materials related to flood insurance, emergency response, flood protection, floodplain management, increased cost of compliance coverage, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available through various methods including: • Placing materials in the County library • Maintaining documents at the Building Inspections office • Disseminating information to local contractors • On the County website	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.1	PIO	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$14,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	This effort is a component of the County's Community Rating System Program. The County, The City of Kinston and all municipalities within the county will continue to provide these materials and information focused on improving upon the development within the defined flood hazard area. The Town of Lagrange material and education resources are in town hall, community center, and other town facilities.
L10	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions or the presence of natural hazard areas.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	Medium	1.3	P	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County updated its land use map in 2023. It focused updating future land use for the Northern areas of Lenoir County. Specifically, around industrial centers. The City of Kinston is slated to update its comprehensive plan in 2025. The Town of Pink Hill is in the process of updating their comprehensive plan in 2025. Lagrange in the process of updating their comprehensive land use plan in 2025.
L11	Work closely with local media outlets to disseminate timely and accurate information relating to natural hazard events. This task will involve reporting on weather, evacuations, sheltering and facility closures.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Lenoir County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to carry out and maintain emergency notification procedures as outlined within the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L12	Continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: • NCDEQ Coastal Stormwater Rules • NCDEQ Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations • NCDEQ Statewide Stormwater Regulations • NCDEQ CAMA Regulations • US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	NRP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will work to support all state and federal agencies in their efforts to enforce land development policies and regulations.
L13	Following the impacts of Hurricanes Mathew and Florence, establish new development within sites throughout the County that were cleared for development following Hurricane Floyd in 1998. This effort will address both redevelopment, as well as affordable housing needs.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	SP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – As opportunities arise	Carry Forward	The County will maintain an internal reference list of underused or underdeveloped subdivisions throughout the County that may be prioritized.
L14	Work to develop a management/reuse plan to address property acquired through the HMGP Program.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.2	P	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administration	$5,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County is working to develop in the next five years.
L15	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Arterial stream and ditch cleanup • MS4 in La Grange • MS4 in Kinston • Dam facilities at Till's Mill Pond • Stormwater improvements at Tick Bite	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	1.3	SP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administration	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	5 years	Carry Forward	The County is actively engaged in ditch cleaning and following state requirements on storm water management. The City of Kinston is working on flood mitigation plans for the Upper Adkin Stream to reduce flooding and ensure access to UNC Lenoir, project is partially underway and under design. Lagrange has an active program of annual routine ditch cleaning and maintenance for the main drainage arteries for the town.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L16	Acquire generators or other forms of redundant power supply to ensure that critical facilities and infrastructure remain operational where normal power supply is not available.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	Medium	4.1	PP	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	To be Determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	A trailer mount 55KW generator was acquired through a DPR grant. Generators at the Health Department and Court house have been replaced in the last five years. Additionally, grant was obtained to purchase generator, these are located at EMS stations 1, 5 and 6.
L17	Seek grant funding for mitigation projects, including acquisition/elevation, mitigation/ reconstruction, and wet/dry floodproofing to residential and non-residential structures, as well as providing redundant power to critical facilities, wind retrofits to critical facilities, storm shelters, and other activities that reduce the loss of life and property.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	1.2	PP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Continually seeking grants for future mitigation efforts.
L18	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

Table 7.4 – Mitigation Action Plan, Pitt County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P1	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (adopted March 20, 2023 with an effective date of May 1, 2023) annually to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – review annually	New	A new comprehensive land use plan was drafted and adopted in 2023 and takes into account areas that are unsuitable for development. These areas are shown clearly within the plan.
P2	Continue to coordinate and collaborate with East Carolina University and Pitt Community College through the development of their respective hazard mitigation plans. Through implementation of this update, Pitt County Planning will incorporate Vidant, GUC, and Duke Energy into the County's Mitigation Planning efforts.	Pitt County	All Hazards	High	3.2	P	Pitt County Administration, Municipal Administrations, East Carolina University, Pitt Community College	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, UNC University System	Ongoing – over the next five years	Carry Forward	Planning staff continue to work closely with ECU & PCC on annual mitigation planning efforts, and grant applications for mitigation actions. Additionally, Planning staff will continue to educate students and staff about local hazards and mitigation opportunities.
P3	Continue to impose a two-foot freeboard requirement for all development located within a defined flood hazard area. Through this plan update, Pitt County will consider amending its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to require two feet finished floor elevation above the lowest adjacent grade within the FEMA defined shaded X zone.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Pitt County Planning Board	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	Pitt County continues to impose a two-foot freeboard requirement for development in the SFHA. Staff will include the language for the freeboard within the shaded X zone for the next update of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
P4	Maintain all FEMA Elevation Certificates and FEMA Floodproofing Certificates for residential and non-residential structures for all structures built or floodproofed since application to the CRS. Non-CRS communities will also carry out this strategy in an effort to prepare for a potential application to the CRS Program.	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton, Winterville, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Fountain, Grimesland, Simpson	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administration	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County keeps all elevation certificates submitted for SFHA development in Pitt County's jurisdiction. County staff are currently researching electronic resources to help enhance tracking and recording of elevation certificates and how to make the information more accessible to the public.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P5	Consider the data and recommendations outlined within this plan when preparing updates to the County's Capital Improvements Plan. All recommendations regarding capital expenditures will focus on siting all infrastructure and critical facilities outside of the Flood Hazard Area.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, Grant Funds	Ongoing – Annually	Carry Forward	Pitt County will continue to consider all data within this plan when designing and reviewing projects to include within the County's Capital Improvements Plan.
P6	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP's) from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLP's and will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. Pitt County will assist all municipal jurisdictions in working through the structural mitigation grant funding process.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be Determined	General Fund, NCPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	This effort was carried out following the effects of Hurricanes Irene, Matthew, and Florence. Five properties were acquired after Hurricane Matthew through 1 HMGP grant cycle, and the grant was completed in 2022. The County is finalizing the process of acquiring and demolishing 5 units funded as a result of Florence.
P7	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce all NC State Erosion and Sedimentation and Erosion Control Regulations.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas.
P8	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce State and local Stormwater Regulations.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	New	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Stormwater Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents, improve water quality, and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas,

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P9	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce State and local Riparian Buffer Regulations.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	New	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Riparian Buffer Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents, improve water quality, and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas,
P10	Continue to expand upon the Alert Emergency Notification System available to all residents. Pitt County Emergency Management will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Pitt County Emergency Notification Registration Portal (https://pittcountync.onthealert.com). The County will work with NCDPS to incorporate the "Know Your Zone" program into this process. Efforts will be made to educate the public about the location and published resources defining evacuation zones and procedures.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	Ongoing activity for Pitt County Emergency Management. A new program, Hyper-Reach, was implemented in 2023 to better each the local populace.
P11	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the County Planning Department, will evaluate and assess the availability and effectiveness of all critical facilities outlined within this plan. Pitt County will coordinate with NCEM, Red Cross, local animal shelters, local care homes etc. in making determinations relating to need and capacity.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.1	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, American Red Cross	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	The County is currently investigating the need and location for a Special Medical Needs Shelter, and potentially a new EOC. Refer to updated strategy P19 and the top priority.
P12	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with annual EOP updates, will determine if access to all critical facilities is readily available in the event of a flooding event. Careful consideration should be given to localized flooding issues that may restrict access along limited access thoroughfares. Where access issues are identified, Pitt County will establish a plan for alternative transportation.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	3.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, American Red Cross	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	The County is continuing to research funding opportunities and logistics needed for a Special Medical Needs Shelter.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P13	Continue to maintain the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). This effort will include an annual update addressing risk management, service retention, alternative staffing procedures and recovery checklist for each County department.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review annually	Carry Forward	The County COOP is reviewed annually by each department and updated by Pitt County Emergency Management.
P14	Pitt County Emergency Management will review and update the County Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis. This update will involve coordination with all municipalities to ensure that all emergency contacts are accurate.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review annually	Carry Forward	The County EOP is reviewed annually and utilized during the County's annual tabletop exercise whereby EOP and COOP effectiveness are evaluated. The results of this effort are outlined in a detailed after-action report.
P15	Pitt County in coordination with all municipalities, will maintain the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County EM and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Social Services, Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry forward	Pitt County Emergency Management maintains the Special Medical Needs Registry and it is utilized by Social Services.
P16	Continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazard materials throughout the County. The LEPC and County staff will continue to utilize E-Plan to monitor these materials. Pitt County will support efforts of the State of NC to develop an alternative to the Federal E-Plan system.	Pitt County	All Hazards	High	3.2	ES	Pitt County LEPC	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry forward	The LEPC meets quarterly and monitors hazardous materials in Pitt County.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P17	Continue to maintain a library of materials focused on educating citizens, builders, realtors and developers about the dangers associated with floodplain development. This information will also provide material outlining sound techniques for floodplain development and floodproofing of existing structures. The County will also maintain staff educated on these issues to work with prospective builders.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County continues to provide this information to interested parties and employs a certified floodplain manager to assist citizens with construction in the SFHA. Staff also administers and enforces the erosion control, stormwater, and riparian buffer ordinances to minimize development within high-hazard areas.
P18	Continue to work closely with real estate agents to ensure that prospective buyers are educated about development within a flood hazard area. The County will prepare materials for dissemination to local real estate agents to assist in this education process.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County regularly supplies floodplain certifications and other SFHA information to real estate agents.
P19	Utilize recently upgraded storm surge inundation data provided through NCEM. This data will be utilized when making changes to land use policy and regulatory documents. This data will also be utilized as a component of the NCDPS “Know Your Zone” program.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	4.2	P, PIO	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The new Land Use Plan integrates this data into the plan and is used to help determine unsuitable areas for development. Once the new flood maps from FEMA are announced showing the tidal flood areas, Staff will update the flood damage prevention ordinance accordingly.
P20	Work closely with the American Red Cross, NCDPS, and local care homes to identify a location for and ultimately establish a special medical needs shelter for County residents.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Low	4.2	ES	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	$6 to $7 million dollars	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Staff have applied for BRIC funding twice for this project but were not selected during the process. Staff recognizes the need for this project and are continuing to explore funding options and opportunities for the project as they arise.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P21	Work to proactively implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan developed in coordination with the NCDPS.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Low	1.3	SP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	• HMRRP Infrastructure Action 1 has been completed, as a new lift station across from Ayden-Grifton High School was completed outside of the floodplain. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 13 is near completion, as a gym is under construction at the District Park, and a second gym is under construction at the Office Complex. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 15 continues to be implemented as funding is available, and waterways continue to be cleaned yearly. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 16 is complete, as GUC has completed their new Operations Center.
P22	Create a Mid-East Regional Mobility Infrastructure Resilience Plan, which will inventory all infrastructure assets, categorize the assets by type and risk level, and provide options to increase resilience.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	2.1	P	Mid-East Commission, Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	Grant Funding	1-3 years	New	The Mid-East Commission and Pitt County are currently exploring and applying for funding for this project and aim to have it completed by the next plan update.
P23	Using the new advisory flood maps provided by North Carolina Emergency Management, inform members of the general public of potential flood hazards on their property, especially those properties that are not included on FEMA flood Maps.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	New	Staff will use these maps for advisory purposes, until the changes are adopted by FEMA in future rounds of mapping.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P24	Repair the Lake Glenwood Dam, and monitor other high-hazard dams within the County	Pitt County, Greenville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.3	SP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund; Grant Funding	1-3 years	New	Pitt County acquired the high-hazard dam at Lake Glenwood in 2023 and are actively working on reconstruction plans for the dam. Staff are also searching for the funding to repair the dam and bring it into compliance.
P25	Maintain the County's Water Supply/Watershed plan to guide infrastructure and improvement projects.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	New	Staff will continue to reference the Water Supply/Watershed Plan to ensure development will not impact the water quality of the public's drinking water.
P26	Explore the logistics required to launch a neighborhood cooling center program to areas that are most vulnerable. Establish nighttime cooling centers through partnerships with faith-based organizations.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Excessive Heat	Medium	1.3	ES	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund; Grant Funding	2-3 Years	New	Staff will explore how to feasibly create this program and locate funding sources.
P27	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	
P28	Continue to proactively seek out funding through NCEM, FEMA, and other sources to facilitate implementation of the Flood Mitigation Alternatives and Water Quality Recommendations of the most recent adopted City of Greenville Watershed Master Plans.	Greenville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3	P, PP, NRP, SP	City of Greenville	To Be Determined	General Fund, Grant Funds, Stormwater Utility	Ongoing as opportunities arise	New	The City of Greenville will continue to work towards implementation of capital improvements identified in the Watershed Master Plans. This include proactively seeking grant funding for these projects.

Table 7.5 – Mitigation Action Plan, Wayne County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W1	Continue to impose a freeboard requirement through enforcement of their respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. The freeboard requirement for Wayne County (including communities under interlocal agreement) and Goldsboro is two feet; Mount Olive is one foot.	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.1	P	Wayne County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement), Goldsboro Inspections, Mount Olive Inspections	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce their respective freeboard elevation standards. As flooding events occur during the planning period, each community will revisit and consider increasing this standard.
W2	Maintain a comprehensive Floodplain Management Program through the Community Rating System Program aimed at maintaining the lowest rating available to Wayne County flood insurance policyholders.	Wayne County, Goldsboro, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Wayne County Planning, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, Goldsboro, and Walnut Creek will continue to participate in the CRS program. Those communities not currently part of the program will consider participating through implementation of this plan.
W3	Review the vulnerability of all critical facilities identified in this plan as a component of annual County Emergency Operations Plan updates. This effort will involve an assessment of whether facilities are readily accessible before, during, or after a natural hazard event has transpired. The County will also consider all information and data outlined in this plan when making determinations on the location of all future critical facilities to ensure that they are not located within the Flood Hazard Area.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.1	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration, Municipal Jurisdictions	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – annually	Carry Forward	In conjunction with the annual review and update of the County EOP, all jurisdictions will assess their respective critical facilities. This review will address each facilities effectiveness based on use during past events, as well as the outcomes of annual scheduled tabletop exercises.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W4	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, hazardous waste, nuclear threat/attack, and civil disorder. The County will review and update this document annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCEM and NCOEMS directives.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – annually	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will continue to participate in the annual review and update of the Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan.
W5	Educate, inform, and provide educational materials to citizens, contractors, local real estate agents and homeowners regarding information that will advise individuals about the hazards associated with floodplain development. Additionally, the County will utilize this service to inform a range of interest groups about the natural hazards present throughout Wayne County and services available to provide assistance, if and when the County is impacted.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration	$4,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County will maintain and distribute information regarding the promotion of proper development techniques within the defined flood hazard area.
W6	Post flood level signs at prominent locations throughout the County displaying past flood levels to remind citizens of the past and potential flood dangers that exist within their community.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration	$5,000	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	To date, the County has not undertaken this effort but will aim to move forward with the project through implementation of this plan.
W7	Continue to promote the availability of flood insurance available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) using the following means: • Post on County website • Provide information on building permit applications • Make available at the County library • Display information in the Inspections Department	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	PIO	Wayne County Inspections, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, as well as each participating municipal jurisdiction, will work to educate property owners about the availability of NFIP flood insurance through the various mechanisms outlined within this strategy.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W8	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP) and other high-risk properties from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLPs, and on an annual basis, will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. The priority will be for the elevation of structures in Seven Springs and acquisition of structures in all other jurisdictions. The County will assist municipal jurisdictions in facilitating the grant submittal process.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	All participating jurisdictions will apply for funding to carry out structural mitigation projects both following natural hazard events, as well as through annual funding programs awarded through FEMA. The County is still actively working through FEMA funding for post-Florence buyouts that have not been finalized.
W9	Continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: • NCDEQ Coastal Stormwater Rules • NCDEQ Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations • NCDEQ Statewide Stormwater Regulations • NCDEQ CAMA Regulations • US Army Corps of Engineers Non-Coastal Wetland Regulations	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Wayne County Public Works, Municipal Public Works Departments	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will continue to coordinate with and support State and Federal efforts to manage non-point source stormwater runoff through all relevant land development regulations. The County updated its Stormwater Regulations in 2023 and will continue to look for opportunities to update similar regulations over the next five years.
W10	Continue to maintain and enforce respective Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDENR.	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Walnut Creek	Drought	High	4.2	NRP	Wayne Water Districts, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – as necessary	Carry Forward	Wayne County will continue to work in concert with NCDEQ to establish, and when necessary, impose water use restrictions to minimize issues associated with drought conditions.
W11	Continue to support and recruit for participants for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). This effort will be coordinated with NCEM.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	Medium	3.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services	$2,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Wayne County will continue to work with County residents to expand upon the County Community Emergency Response Team program.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W12	Continue to expand upon the County's Code Red Emergency Notification System available to all residents. The Wayne County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Wayne County Emergency Notification Registration Portal.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services	$10,000	General Fund, NCDPS	1 year	Carry Forward	The County will review emergency notification protocols on an annual basis and where feasible improve upon the effectiveness of the overall system.
W13	Work to expand upon the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County OES and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will continue to diligently promote and enroll individuals into the Special Medical Needs Registry focused on providing emergency response resources to at-risk populations.
W14	Ensure that there is adequate capacity for snow and ice removal in the event of a major snowstorm. Wayne County will work with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) to ensure that all resources necessary are available to carry out this effort. Additionally, the County will work closely with the County school system, as well as other entities, to make determinations regarding closures and delays.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Severe Winter Weather	High	1.1	ES	Wayne County Administration, Wayne County Emergency Services	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	The County will work with NCDOT and municipal administrations to improve upon capacity associated with snow and ice removal during severe winter weather events.
W15	Continue to pro-actively educate the public about services and means to deal with extreme heat and dehydration. This effort will be carried out through the following means: • Education through DSS • Maintain Crisis Prevention Program • Disseminate pamphlets • Run local print ads • Utilize other local media	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Excessive Heat	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Health Department, Wayne County Social Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	In response to periods of extreme heat, the County Emergency Management Department will work with the Wayne County Public Health Department to educate citizens about the dangers of dehydration and heat exhaustion during peak summer months.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W16	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Stormwater Assessment/Repair – Fremont • Stormwater Assessment/Repair – Pikeville • Dixie Trail and John St (Flooding/Stormwater) – Goldsboro • Engineering study of existing stormwater utility/drainage – County	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	SP	Wayne County Public Works, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Studies have been initiated to address stormwater infiltration in the various sewer districts. These projects are still ongoing, especially in Eureka.
W17	Work to establish pad mount backup generators at all county/critical facilities to facilitate the efficient utilization of designated shelter facilities and facilitate post disaster response.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	Medium	1.1	PP	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This has been completed in some school facilities designated as shelter facilities but need for expansion to additional facilities continues.
W18	Work to proactively implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan developed in coordination with the NCDPS.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	1.3	SP	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA, NCDEQ	5 years	Carry Forward	Some of the action items have been initiated such as acquisition and Seven Springs RV/Tourism Development but others will be possibly initiated over the next five years.
W19	Obtain a GIS program that will allow for 3D modeling of flood areas.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	4.2	P	Wayne County Planning	To be determined	General Fund	5 years	New	
W20	Develop and Implement Heat Emergency Response Plans/Protocols	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Excessive Heat	Medium	4.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Health Department	To be determined.	General Fund, FEMA, NDPS	5 years	New	

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W21	Prohibiting or limiting floodplain development through regulatory and/or incentive-based measures.	Wayne County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	2.1	P	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	5 years	New	
W22	Elevate or retrofit structures and utilities above the expected flood levels.	Wayne County	Flooding	Medium	2.3	PP	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing as opportunities arise	New	
W23	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

8 PLAN MAINTENANCE

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

8.1.1 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN 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 for each action. Additionally, a timeline or target date for implementation is provided for each action to help assess whether reasonable progress is being made toward implementation. When applicable, potential funding sources have also been identified for actions. The participating jurisdictions will seek funding sources to implement mitigation projects in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments. These criteria will be reviewed and updated as needed as part of the HMPC's regular review of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Mitigation Action Plans. This approach enables individual jurisdictions to update their own unique Mitigation Action Plan as needed without altering the broader focus of the regional plan.

8.1.2 PLAN INTEGRATION

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 local plans and programs. 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 findings and goals of this plan with other local planning documents. HMPC members should strive to ensure that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan 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.

Jurisdiction	Integration of 2020 plan	Intended integration of this plan update
Greene County	The County has utilized the mitigation plan during the development and consideration of land development regulations.	The County will continue to utilize the plan for this purpose.
Hookerton	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Snow Hill	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Walstonburg	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Jones County	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Maysville	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Pollocksville	Pollocksville pursued resiliency planning beyond what was covered in the 2020 hazard mitigation plan via resiliency planning with NCSU's Coastal Dynamics Lab.	Pollocksville will continue to implement resiliency strategies identified in the Pollocksville Floodprint.
Trenton	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Lenoir County	Lenoir County utilizes the existing plan during their annual review of the County's Emergency Operations and Continuity of Operations Plan.	The County will continue to utilize the plan for this purpose.
Kinston	Kinston factored the recommendations and information presented in the exiting plan into the City's updated Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2015 and continues to utilize this plan when making decisions relating to the City's land development regulations.	The City will continue to utilize this plan when making decisions relating to the City's Land Development Regulations.
La Grange	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Pink Hill	No integration occurred.	Additional integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Pitt County	Pitt County integrated its hazard mitigation goals into its 2023 comprehensive plan update.	Pitt County will continue to utilize the hazard mitigation plan as it implements its comprehensive plan.
Ayden	Town integrated P1 from the 2020 plan into the Land Use Plan and the UDO with a conservation Land Use Classification and Conservation Zoning District applied to all mapped floodplains.	Town is in the process of updating the Land Use Plan again and has continued to identify floodplains as conservation districts, which essentially prohibits development of the floodplains.
Bethel	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Falkland	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Farmville	Farmville released an updated comprehensive plan in 2022, which considers high-risk areas in its future land use map and development strategies.	Farmville will continue to implement its future land use map and development strategies, which take into account hazard risk.
Fountain	No integration occurred	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Greenville	The City of Greenville is very diligent about utilizing the mitigation plan in decisions associated with land development regulatory and/or policy changes. Additionally, the City reviews the plan in association with all subdivision development and rezoning requests.	The City will continue to utilize the plan in this manner, as well as for guidance regarding capital expenditures that will involve projects outlined within this plan.
Grifton	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Grimesland	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.

Jurisdiction	Integration of 2020 plan	Intended integration of this plan update
Simpson	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Winterville	No integration occurred.	No integration occurred.
Wayne County	No integration occurred.	No integration occurred.
Eureka	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Fremont	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Goldsboro	The City of Goldsboro actively utilizes the existing plan as a tool for assessing potential capital expenditures for infrastructure during the City's annual budgeting process.	The City will continue to utilize the plan for these purposes.
Mount Olive	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Pikeville	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Seven Springs	No integration occurred.	Integration will be pursued as opportunities arise.
Walnut Creek	Strategies defined within the plan were utilized in the implementation of the Village's Community Rating System Program.	The community will continue to utilize the plan in this manner, as well as for guidance regarding capital expenditures that will involve projects outlined within this plan.

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 Services Director or Planning Directors will take the lead in all plan monitoring and update procedures. As such, the County Emergency Services Directors/Planning Directors, agree to continue its 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 community implement the plan's recommended actions for which no current funding exists;
- Monitor and assist in implementation and update of this plan; 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 County Boards of Commissioners and Town 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 provide relevant information for posting on County and Town 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 will include creating and maintaining a bank of ideas on how to meet local match or participation requirements. When funding does become available, the counties and towns 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 Services Directors/Planning Directors will be responsible for convening the HMPC and initiating regular reviews. Regular maintenance will take place through quarterly meetings of the HMPC. 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 the 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 by 2025, the next plan update for the Neuse 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 County 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. Jurisdictional representatives should provide input on whether the action as implemented met the defined objectives and/or is likely to be successful in reducing 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 Services Directors/Planning 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 Services Directors/Planning Directors 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 projects (mitigation strategies) 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 Town 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 Town 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 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 (e.g. Twitter, Facebook).

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. The HMPC will continue to reach out to stakeholders and organizations that can represent or connect with vulnerable populations and underserved communities.

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 will be provided below.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region 4
3005 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341

FEMA

July 14, 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: Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. McGugan:

We are pleased to inform you the Neuse River 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 July 14, 2025, the plan is approved for a period of five (5) years to July 13, 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) Ayden town	APA	
2) Bethel town	APA	
3) Eureka town	APA	
4) Falkland town	APA	
5) Farmville town	APA	
6) Fountain town	APA	
7) Fremont town	APA	
8) Goldsboro city	APA	
9) Greene County	Approved	7/14/25
10) Greenville city	APA	
11) Grifton town	APA	
12) Grimesland town	APA	
13) Hookerton town	Approved	7/14/25
14) Jones County	APA	
15) Kinston city	APA	
16) La Grange town	APA	
17) Lenoir County	APA	
18) Maysville town	APA	
19) Mount Olive town	APA	
20) Pikeville town	APA	
21) Pink Hill town	Approved	7/14/25
22) Pitt County	APA	
23) Pollocksville town	Approved	7/14/25
24) Seven Springs town	Approved	7/14/25
25) Simpson village	APA	
26) Snow Hill town	APA	
27) Trenton town	APA	
28) Walnut Creek village	APA	

Community Name	Jurisdiction Status	Date Approved by FEMA
29) Walstonburg town	APA	
30) Wayne County	Approved	7/14/25
31) Winterville town	APA	

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: Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. McGugan:

This is a follow-up to our previous correspondence of July 14, 2025, in which we approved the Neuse River 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 07:09:26 -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	Jurisdiction Status	Date Approved by FEMA
1)	Ayden town	Approved	1/14/26
2)	Bethel town	Approved	1/12/26
3)	Eureka town	Approved	5/1/26
4)	Falkland town	Approved	8/21/25
5)	Farmville town	Approved	7/21/25
6)	Fountain town	Approved	8/21/25
7)	Fremont town	Approved	12/19/25
8)	Goldsboro city	Approved	4/28/26
9)	Greene County	Approved	7/14/25
10)	Greenville city	Approved	1/14/26
11)	Grifton town	Approved	1/6/26
12)	Grimesland town	Approved	1/21/26
13)	Hookerton town	Approved	7/14/25
14)	Jones County	Approved	7/23/25
15)	Kinston city	Approved	9/5/25
16)	La Grange town	Approved	12/19/25
17)	Lenoir County	Approved	9/8/25
18)	Maysville town	Approved	3/17/26
19)	Mount Olive town	Approved	5/1/26
20)	Pikeville town	Approved	9/11/25
21)	Pink Hill town	Approved	7/14/25
22)	Pitt County	Approved	8/5/25
23)	Pollocksville town	Approved	7/14/25
24)	Seven Springs town	Approved	7/14/25
25)	Simpson village	Approved	1/12/26
26)	Snow Hill town	Approved	9/15/25
27)	Trenton town	Approved	5/1/26
28)	Walnut Creek village	Approved	9/11/25

Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Status	Date Approved by FEMA
29) Walstonburg town	Approved	9/30/25
30) Wayne County	Approved	7/14/25
31) Winterville town	Approved	8/12/25

Ayden, North Carolina

AYDEN

RESOLUTION 25-26-02 ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
TOWN OF AYDEN
August 11, 2025

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Ayden 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Ayden 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 Ayden 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 Ayden to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Ayden 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 Ayden hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

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(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 Manager 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 Ayden 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 11th day of August, 2025 in Ayden, North Carolina

THE TOWN OF AYDEN INCORPORATED SEAL 1891 PITT COUNTY, NC

Ivory Mewborn, Mayor
Town of Ayden

ATTEST:

Jeremy Crawford
Town Clerk

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Resolution 25-06

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Bethel 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Bethel 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 Bethel 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 Bethel to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Bethel 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 Bethel hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Pitt County Planning 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 Pitt 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 Bethel 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 5th day of August, 2025.

Carl Wilson, Mayor

Attest:

Linda Sheppard, Town Clerk

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within 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, Town of Eureka 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 Eureka 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 Eureka to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Eureka 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 Eureka hereby:

1

1. Adopts the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Town of Eureka 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 Eureka 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 Eureka 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 April , 2026

Name, Chair
Mayor of Eureka Billy Martin

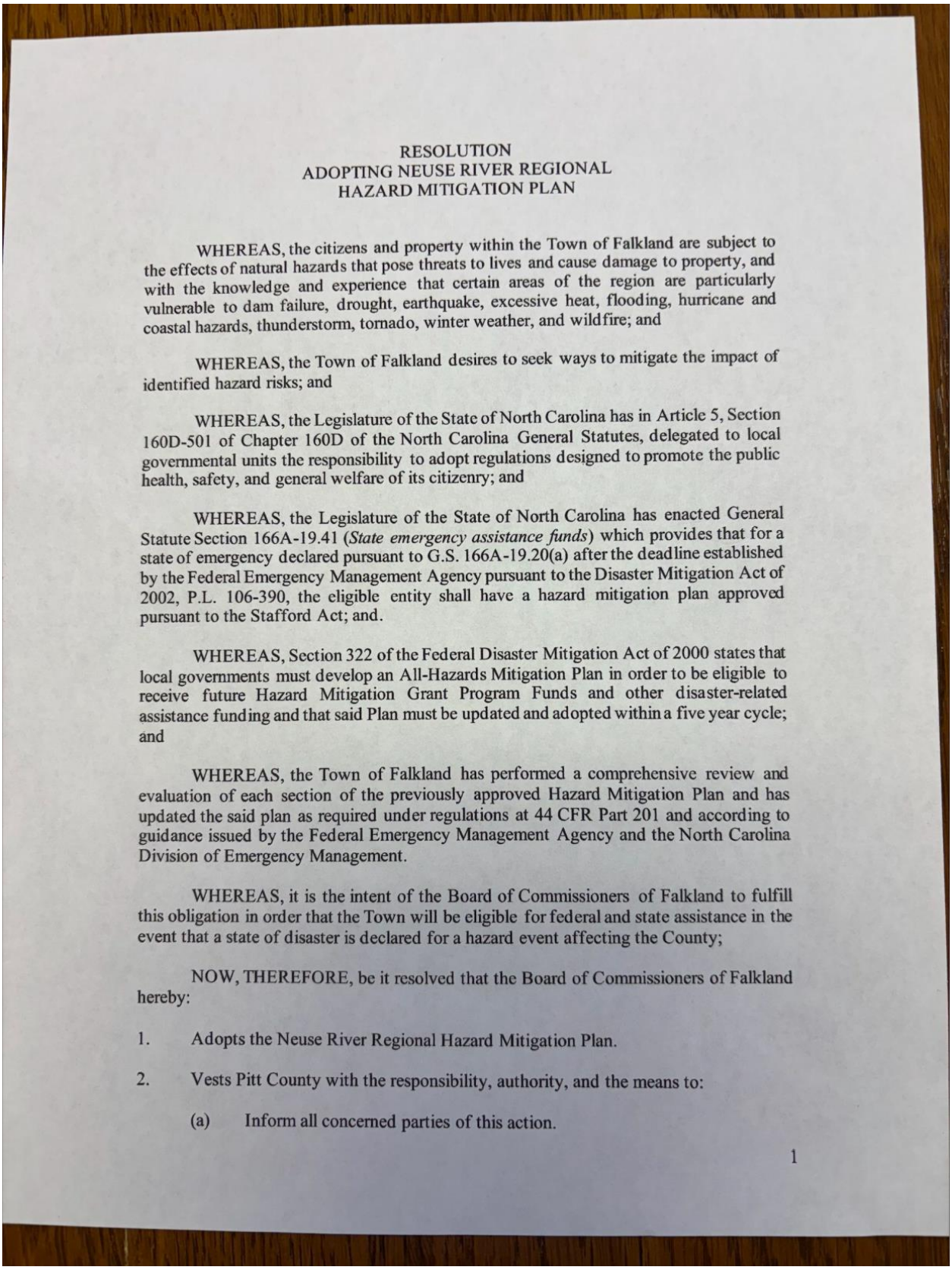
Attest:

X Mary Crowder
Name, Clerk
Mary Crowder

Certified by: _____ (SEAL)

Date: April 7, 2026

2



RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Falkland 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Falkland 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 Falkland 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 Falkland 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 Board of Commissioners of Falkland hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Pitt County with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

   (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.

1

(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 Pitt County Planning 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 Falkland 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 June, 2025.

Ginger Little

Ginger Little, Mayor

Attest:

Vickie Wells

Vickie Wells, Clerk

2

RESOLUTION (2025) 1668

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Farmville 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Farmville 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 Farmville 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 Farmville to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Farmville will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the Town;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Farmville hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the Planning 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 the Planning Director 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 Farmville 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 23rd day of June, 2025.

John O. Moore, Mayor

Attest:

Amy Johnson, Clerk

Certified by: Amy B Johnson (SEAL)

Date: 6/23/25

TOWN OF FARMVILLE SEAL NORTH CAROLINA

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Fountain 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Fountain 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 Fountain 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 Town of Fountain to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Fountain 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 Town of Fountain hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests Town of Fountain 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 Fountain 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 Fountain 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 10 day of June, 2025.

Doris Edwards
Name, Mayor Pro Tem
Town of Fountain Board of Commissioners

Attest:
Leola H. Vines
Name, Clerk
Town of Fountain

Certified by: Leola H. Vines (SEAL)

Date: 6-10-2025

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Fremont 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Fremont 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 Fremont 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 Aldermen/Alderwoman of the Town of Fremont to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Fremont 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 Aldermen/Alderwoman of the Town of Fremont hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Town of Fremont with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

1

(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 Fremont 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 Fremont Town Board of Aldermen/Alderwoman 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 17 day of June, 2025.

Eddie Yelverton
Mayor

Attest:

Joyce M. Artis
Interim Town Clerk

Certified by: Joyce M Artis (SEAL)

Date: June 17, 2025

NORTH CAROLINA 1869 INCORPORATED TOWN OF FREMONT

2

RESOLUTION 2026 - 25

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the City of Goldsboro 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the City of Goldsboro 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 City of Goldsboro 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; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City of Goldsboro City Council to fulfill this obligation in order that the City of Goldsboro 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 by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Goldsboro, North Carolina, that the City of Goldsboro:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Vests the City of Goldsboro 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 City of Goldsboro 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 City of Goldsboro 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.

This Resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after April 13, 2026.

Charles Gaylor, IV
Mayor

Attested by:

Laura Getz
City Clerk

Board of Commissioners
Bennie Heath – Chairman
Jerry Jones – Vice-Chair
Derek Burress
Ray Johnson
Robert (Bobby) Taylor, Jr.

GREENE COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

County Manager
Kyle J. DeHaven

County Attorney
Kevin MacQueen

Finance Officer
Sandy Shirtz

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Greene 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Greene 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 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, Greene 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 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 Greene County Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that Greene 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;

Board of Commissioners
Bennie Heath – Chairman
Jerry Jones – Vice-Chair
Derek Burress
Ray Johnson
Robert (Bobby) Taylor, Jr.

GREENE COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

County Manager
Kyle J. DeHaven

County Attorney
Kevin MacQueen

Finance Officer
Sandy Shirtz

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Greene County Board of Commissioners hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Greene County Emergency Services Director 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 Greene County Emergency Services Director 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 Greene 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 16th day of June, 2025.

GREENE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS NORTH CAROLINA

Bennie Heath
Bennie Heath, Chairman
Greene County Board of Commissioners

Attest:
Kyle J. DeHaven, Clerk to the Board

Certified by: Kathy Mooring (SEAL)

Date: 6-23-25

229 Kingold Blvd., Suite D • Snow Hill, NC 28580 • (252) 747-3446 •
www.GreeneCountyNC.gov

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RESOLUTION NO. 045-25
RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
ADOPTING THE *NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN*

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Pitt County, including the citizens and property within the City of Greenville, are subject to the effects of natural hazards and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of Pitt County and the City of Greenville are particularly vulnerable to flooding, high winds, and severe winter weather; and

WHEREAS, Pitt County and participating municipal jurisdictions, including the City of Greenville, desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks;

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Assembly has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143, Parts 3, 5, and 8 of Article 19 of Chapter 160A, and Article 8 of Chapter 160A 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;

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Assembly has in North Carolina General Statute 166A-19.41(b)(2)a.3. stated 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";

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;

WHEREAS, Pitt County and its participating municipal jurisdictions, including the City of Greenville, have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have 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 Pitt County Board of Commissioners 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 Pitt County;

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City Council of the City of Greenville to fulfill this obligation in order that the City of Greenville will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the City of Greenville; and

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WHEREAS, the City of Greenville actively participated in the planning process of the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan* and has fulfilled all of its part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Greenville as follows:

Section 1. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby adopt the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

Section 2. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby separately adopt the sections of the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan* that are specific to the City of Greenville.

Section 3. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby repeal the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan* adopted on June 15, 2020, by Resolution Number 027-20.

Section 4. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby vest the Director of Planning and Development Service or his/her designee with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

(a) Inform all concerned parties of this action; and

(b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain or flood-related erosion areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.

Section 5. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby appoint the Director of Planning and Development Services or his/her designee to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the *Neuse River Basin Regional 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 of Greenville City Council for consideration.

Section 6. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby agree to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Section 7. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

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Adopted this 8th day of September, 2025.

DocuSigned by:
P.J. Connelly
EBD239F0CE7D4B1...
P. J. Connelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Signed by:
Valerie P. Shiuwegar
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Valerie Shiuwegar, City Clerk

DS

A

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Grimesland 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, Town of Grimesland 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 Grimesland 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 Alderman of the Town of Grimesland to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Grimesland 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 Alderman of the Town of Grimesland hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the Town of Grimesland 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 Grimesland 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 Grimesland's Board of Alderman 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 September 2025.

Eleanor H. Farr

Eleanor H. Farr, Mayor
Board of Alderman

Attest:

Jaime Moles

Jaime Moles, TownClerk

Certified by: Town of Grimesland (SEAL)

Date: 9-9-2025

2

Robert E. Taylor
Mayor

Sandra Stocks Mayor Pro-Tem
Doris Jones
Catherine Carraway
Shaun Jackson
Commissioners

Town of Hookerton

Ruth Almaraz
Town Clerk / Finance Officer

Ruby Coria
Billing Clerk / Tax Collector

Shaun Jackson
Town Administrator

Tyler Shirley
Town Superintendent

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Hookerton 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Hookerton 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 Hookerton 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.

P.O. Box 296 • Hookerton, NC 28538
(252) 747-3816 • FAX (252) 747-8131 • ruth.almaraz@hookertonnc.com • **www.hookertonnc.com**
This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

1

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Town of Hookerton to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Hookerton 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 Hookerton hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Town of Hookerton 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 Hookerton 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 Hookerton 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 3rd day of June, 2025.

Robert E Taylor
Robert E Taylor, Mayor

Attest:

Ruth Almaraz, Clerk

TOWN OF HOOKERTON CORPORATE SEAL 1907 HOOKERTON, NC

Certified by: Ruth Almaraz (SEAL)

Date: June 3, 2025

Town of Hookerton

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Jones 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the 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 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 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 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 Jones 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 Jones County hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Jones County with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

1

(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 Jones 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 Jones 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 7 day of July, 2025.

Frank Emory

Frank Emory, Chair
Jones County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Angelica Hall

Angelica Hall, Clerk
Jones County Board of Commissioners

COUNTY OF JONES NORTH CAROLINA

Certified by: _____ (SEAL)

Date: 7/7/2025

2

CITY OF KINSTON

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Lenoir 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the City of Kinston 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 City of Kinston, along with Lenoir 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 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 City of Kinston City Council to fulfill this obligation in order that the City of Kinston 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 City Council of Kinston, NC hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Planning Director with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

1

(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 Planning Director to assure that, in cooperation with Lenoir County, 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 of Kinston 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 this the 2nd day of September, 2025.

Don Hardy, Mayor
Kinston City Council

Attest:

Debra Thompson, Clerk
Kinston City Council

Certified by: (SEAL)

Date: September 4 2025

2

TOWN OF LA GRANGE

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of La Grange 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of La Grange 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 La Grange, in conjunction with Lenoir 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 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 the Town of La Grange to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of La Grange 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 La Grange, NC hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the 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 the Town Manager 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 La Grange, NC 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.

Bobby Wooten, Mayor
Town of La Grange, North Carolina

Attest:

Laura B Williford

Laura Williford, Town Clerk
Town of La Grange, North Carolina

TOWN OF LA GRANGE INCORPORATED SEAL 1869 NORTH CAROLINA

Certified by: Laura B Williford (SEAL)

Date: September 8, 2025

RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED BY: Michael S. James, County Manager **DATE:** 06/16/2025

SUBJECT AREA Administrative **PRESENTED BY:** Bryson

RESOLUTION: Approval to Adopt the 2025 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

ACTION REQUESTED:

Request that the Board of Commissioners to approve the adoption of the 2025 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

HISTORY/BACKGROUND:

The citizens and property within Lenoir County are subject to the effects of natural and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience, that certain areas of the county are particularly vulnerable to flooding, high winds, and severe winter weather, Lenoir County desires to seek ways in which to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks.

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

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

EVALUATION:

Lenoir County Emergency Management 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.

MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION: X Approve ___ Deny

RESOLUTION: NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:
by the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners hereby:

1. Adopt the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Lenoir 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 The Emergency Management Director or their 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 Lenoir 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.

FUNDING SOURCE:

AMENDMENTS

MOVED: Eric Rouse **SECOND:** J. Mac Daughety

APPROVED: **YES** **DENIED:** **UNANIMOUS:** **X**

YEA VOTES:

___ Sutton ___ Best ___ Daughety ___ Cummings
___ Harris ___ Hill ___ Rouse

Linda Rouse Sutton 07/16/2025
Linda Rouse Sutton, Chairman Date

Reekitta Deaver 07/16/2025
ATTEST DATE

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
RESOLUTION NO. 26-1

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Maysville 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 Maysville 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 Maysville 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 Maysville to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Maysville 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 Maysville hereby:

1

1. Adopts the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Town of Maysville 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 Maysville 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 Maysville 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 8 day of January, 2026.

Wayne Sayland

Wayne Sayland, Mayor

Attest:

Portia Bradford

Portia Bradford, Clerk

TOWN OF MAYSVILLE CORPORATE SEAL NORTH CAROLINA

RESOLUTION ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
2024

WHEREAS, Town of Mount Olive 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 Mount Olive 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 Mount Olive 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 Mount Olive 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 Mount Olive; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Mount Olive, in coordination with other jurisdictions participating in the Neuse River Region has prepared a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan with input from the appropriate local and state officials;

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have reviewed the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan for legislative compliance and has approved the plan pending the completion of local adoption procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Town Board of Commissioners of the Town of Mount Olive hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update to the 2020 Plan; and
2. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the proposed actions of the Plan. This 5th day of February 2026

J. Jerome Newton
Mayor

ATTEST:
Sherry Davis
Town Clerk

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Pikeville 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pikeville 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 Pikeville 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 Pikeville to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Pikeville 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 Pikeville hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the Town of Pikeville 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 Pikeville 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 Pikeville 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.

Garrett Johnston, Mayor
Town of Pikeville

Attest:

Wendy Holland, Clerk
Town of Pikeville

Certified by: _____ (SEAL)

Date: 9-9-25

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Pink Hill 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town 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 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 Pink Hill 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 Board of Commissioners of the Town of Pink Hill hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the Town 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 Lenoir 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 Lenoir 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 10th day of June, 2025.

Michael L. Horne, Mayor
On behalf of the Pink Hill Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Lauren E. Smith, Town Clerk

(SEAL)

Date: 10-10-25

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Pitt 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Pitt 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 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 Pitt 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 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 Pitt County Board of Commissioners 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 Pitt County Board of Commissioners hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the County Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

1

(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 County Manager 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 Pitt 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 4th day of August, 2025.

Benji Holloman, Chair
Pitt County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Kimberly Hines, Clerk
Pitt County Board of Commissioners

Certified by: Katherine Crisp (SEAL)

Date: 8/5/25

Mayor
James V. Bender, Jr.

Commissioners
Maria Robles
Nancy Barbee
Sherry W. Henderson
Ellis Banks
Victor C. Bryan



314 Main Street
P.O. Box 97, Pollocksville, NC 28573
252-224-9831 Fax 252-224-0423
admin@townofpollocksville.com

Town Clerk & Finance Officer
Toni Floyd

Public Works
Robbie Tew

Utilities ORC
J. J. Chadwick, Jr.

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Pollocksville 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorms, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pollocksville 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 Pollocksville 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 Pollocksville 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 Board of Commissioners of the Town of Pollocksville hereby:

Mayor
James V. Bender, Jr.

Commissioners
Maria Robles
Nancy Barbee
Sherry W. Henderson
Ellis Banks
Victor C. Bryan

POLLOCKSVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA

314 Main Street
P.O. Box 97, Pollocksville, NC 28573
252-224-9831 Fax 252-224-0423
admin@townofpollocksville.com

Town Clerk & Finance Officer
Toni Floyd

Public Works
Robbie Tew

Utilities ORC
J. J. Chadwick, Jr.

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Jones County Emergency Management 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 Jones 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 follows all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Jones 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 10th day of June, 2025

James V Bender, Jr., Mayor
Town of Pollocksville

Attest:
Toni W Floyd
Toni W Floyd, Town Clerk

Certified by: _____

Date: 6/10/2025

TOWN OF POLLOCKSVILLE INCORPORATED (SEAL) SEAL 1849 NORTH CAROLINA

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Seven Springs 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Seven Springs 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 Seven Springs 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 Seven Springs to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Seven Springs 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 Seven Springs hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests Town of Seven Springs 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 Seven Springs 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 Seven Springs 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 17th day of June, 2025.

Ronda Hughes
Ronda Hughes, Mayor
Town of Seven Springs Board of Commissioners

Attest:
Patricia Jones
Patricia Jones, Town Clerk
Town of Seven Springs Board of Commissioners

Certified by: _____ (SEAL)

Date: 6/17/25

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Village of Simpson 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Simpson 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 Village of Simpson 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 Council of the Village of Simpson to fulfill this obligation in order that the Village of Simpson 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 Council of the Village of Simpson hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests Pitt 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 Pitt County Planning 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 Council of the Village of Simpson 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 June, 2025.

Richard C Zeck,
Mayor

Attest:

Susan Ellsworth
Clerk

Certified by: _____

Date: June 16, 2025

MAYOR
DENNIS K. LILES
MAYOR PRO-TEM
ROSA S. WILKES
COMMISSIONERS
DIANNE J. ANDREWS
FAYE DANIELS
GERALDINE E. SHACKLEFORD
LORRINE B. WASHINGTON

TOWN MANAGER
APRIL H. VINSON
FINANCE OFFICER
APRIL WILLIAMS
TOWN CLERK
MARY CANTEY
CHIEF OF POLICE
JOSH SMITH

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Snow Hill 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Snow Hill 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 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 Snow Hill 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 Snow Hill to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Snow Hill will be eligible for federal and state assistance if 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 Snow Hill hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests Town of Snow Hill 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 Snow Hill Town Manager and Greene 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 following all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Snow Hill 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 on the 11th day of August 2025.

Mayor
Town of Snow Hill

Attest:

Town Clerk

TOWN OF SNOW HILL, N.C. CORPORATE SEAL

Certified by: (SEAL)

Date: August 11 2025

TOWN OF SNOW HILL 908 SE SECOND ST. SNOW HILL, NC 28580 (252) 747-3414 FAX (252) 747-4269
www.snowhillnc.com

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Trenton 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 Trenton 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 Trenton 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 Town of Trenton to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Trenton 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 Town of Trenton hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests Jones County Emergency Management 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 Jones 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 Jones 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 13 day of January, 2026.

Name, Chair
Trenton Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Name, Clerk
Trenton Board of Commissioners

Certified by: GLENN SPIVEY (SEAL)

Date: 1-13-26

TOWN OF TRENTON JONES COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

2

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within The Village of Walnut 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, The Village of Walnut 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 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 Village of Walnut Creek 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 Village Council of The Village of Walnut Creek to fulfill this obligation in order that The Village of Walnut Creek 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 Village Council of The Village of Walnut Creek hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests The Village of Walnut Creek 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 Wayne County Emergency Management and Village Administrator 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 Village Council of The Village of Walnut Creek 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 27th day of August 2025.

Mayor Danny Jackson

Attest:

Jaqui Whitmire Clerk

Certified by: ~~(SEAL)~~

Date: 8/27/2025

VILLAGE OF WALNUT CREEK EST 1975

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Walstonburg 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Walstonburg 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, Walstonburg 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 Walstonburg to fulfill this obligation in order that Walstonburg will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting Greene County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Walstonburg hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the Town of Walstonburg 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 Greene 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 Walstonburg and the Greene 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 9th day of September, 2025.

Brenda Haymond, Mayor

Attest:

Bess Patton Clerk to the Board

2

COUNTY OF WAYNE

RESOLUTION #2025-21
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the County of Wayne 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the County of Wayne 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 County of Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne County hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1

2. Vests the County of Wayne 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 Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator 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 Wayne 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 17 day of June, 2025.

Barbara Aycock, Chair
Wayne County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Carol Bowden, Clerk
Wayne Board of Commissioners

Certified by: (SEAL)

Date: 6/17/25

Resolution No. 25-R-082

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of Winterville, 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 failure, drought, earthquake, excessive heat, flooding, hurricane and coastal hazards, thunderstorm, tornado, winter weather, and wildfire; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Winterville, North Carolina 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 Winterville, North Carolina 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 Council of The Town of Winterville, North Carolina to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town of Winterville 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 Council of the Town of Winterville hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Vests the Town of Winterville, North Carolina 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.

1

Resolution No. 25-R-082

3. Appoints Pitt 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 Winterville 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 4th day of August 2025.

Richard E. Hines, Mayor
Town of Winterville

Attest:

Donald Harvey, Town Clerk
Town of Winterville

Certified by Donald Harvey, Town Clerk (SEAL)

Date: August 4, 2025

ANNEX A GREENE COUNTY

A.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Greene 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.4 provides a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Greene County. Figure A.1 through Figure A.4 shows the locations of all critical facilities in Greene County.

Table A.5 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Greene County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to storm surge and wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table A.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Greene County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	583	$387,293,030
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	13	$4,764,300
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	3	$403,660
Total	**599**	**$392,460,990**

Source: Greene County, HMPC

Table A.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Hookerton

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	$114,040
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$114,040**

Source: Greene County, HMPC

Table A.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Snow Hill

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	15	$54,987,082
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	5	$18,444,670
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	5	$2,007,800
Total	**25**	**$75,439,552**

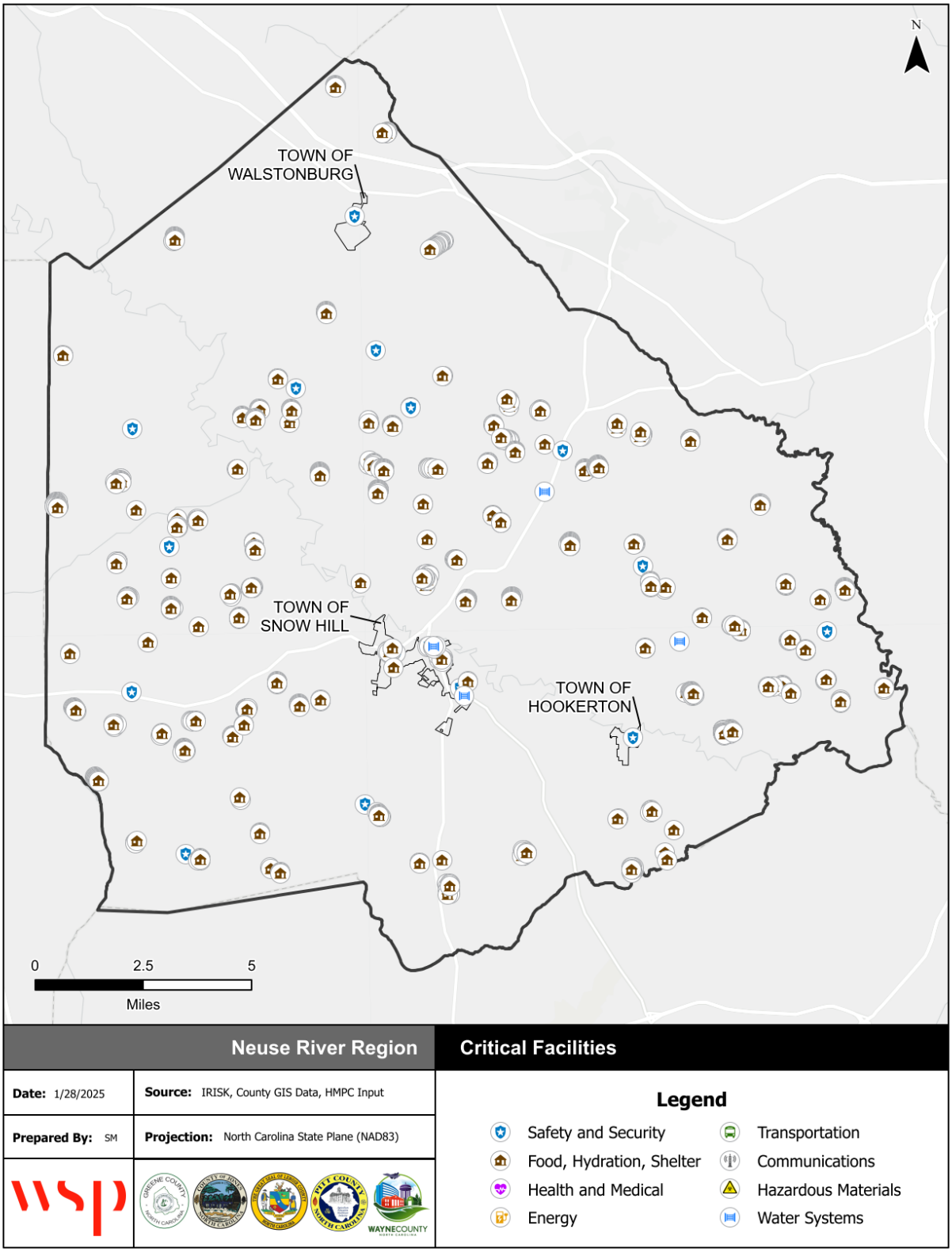
Source: Greene County, HMPC

Table A.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Walstonburg

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	$503,420
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$503,420**

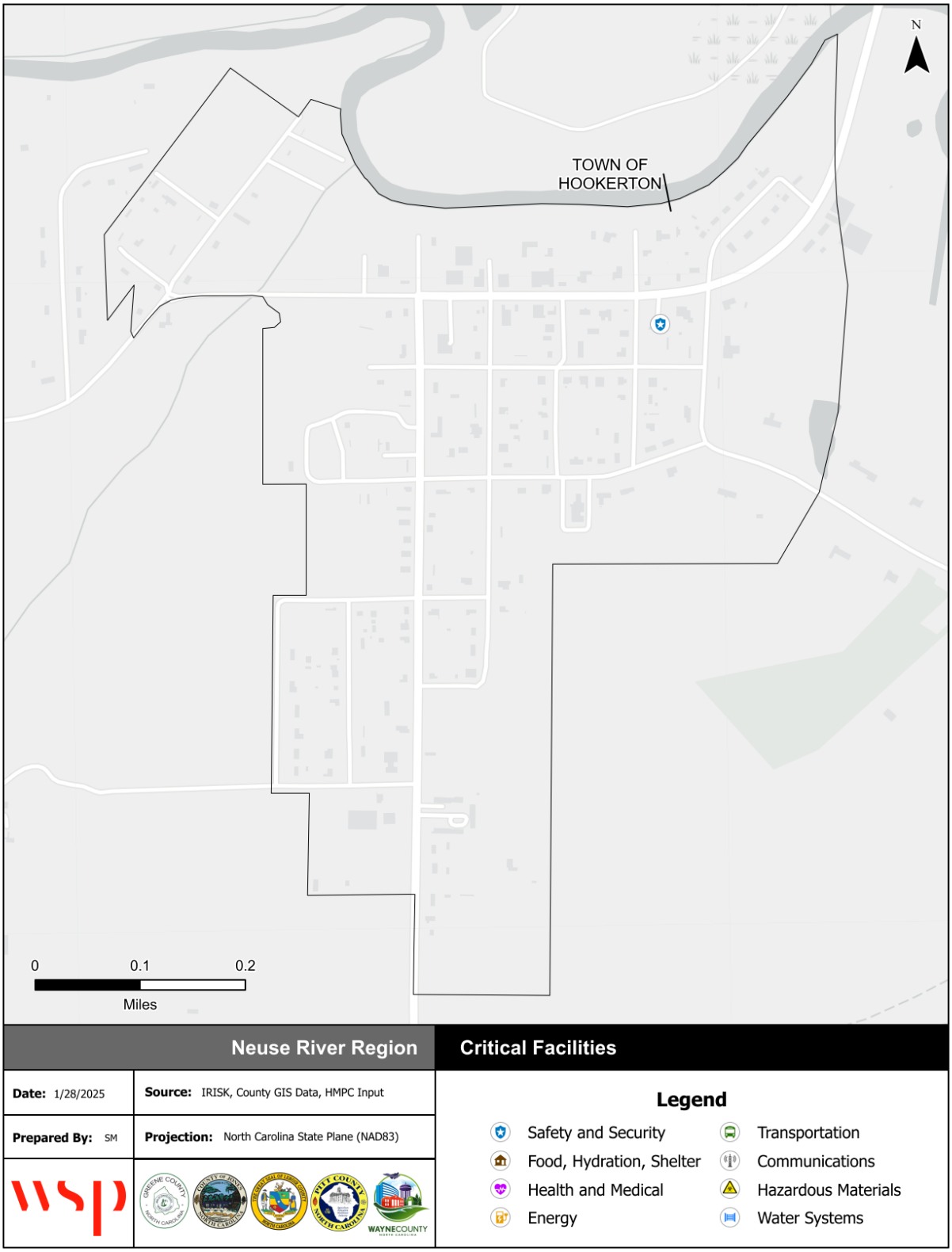
Source: Greene County, HMPC

Figure A.1 – Critical Facilities, Greene County



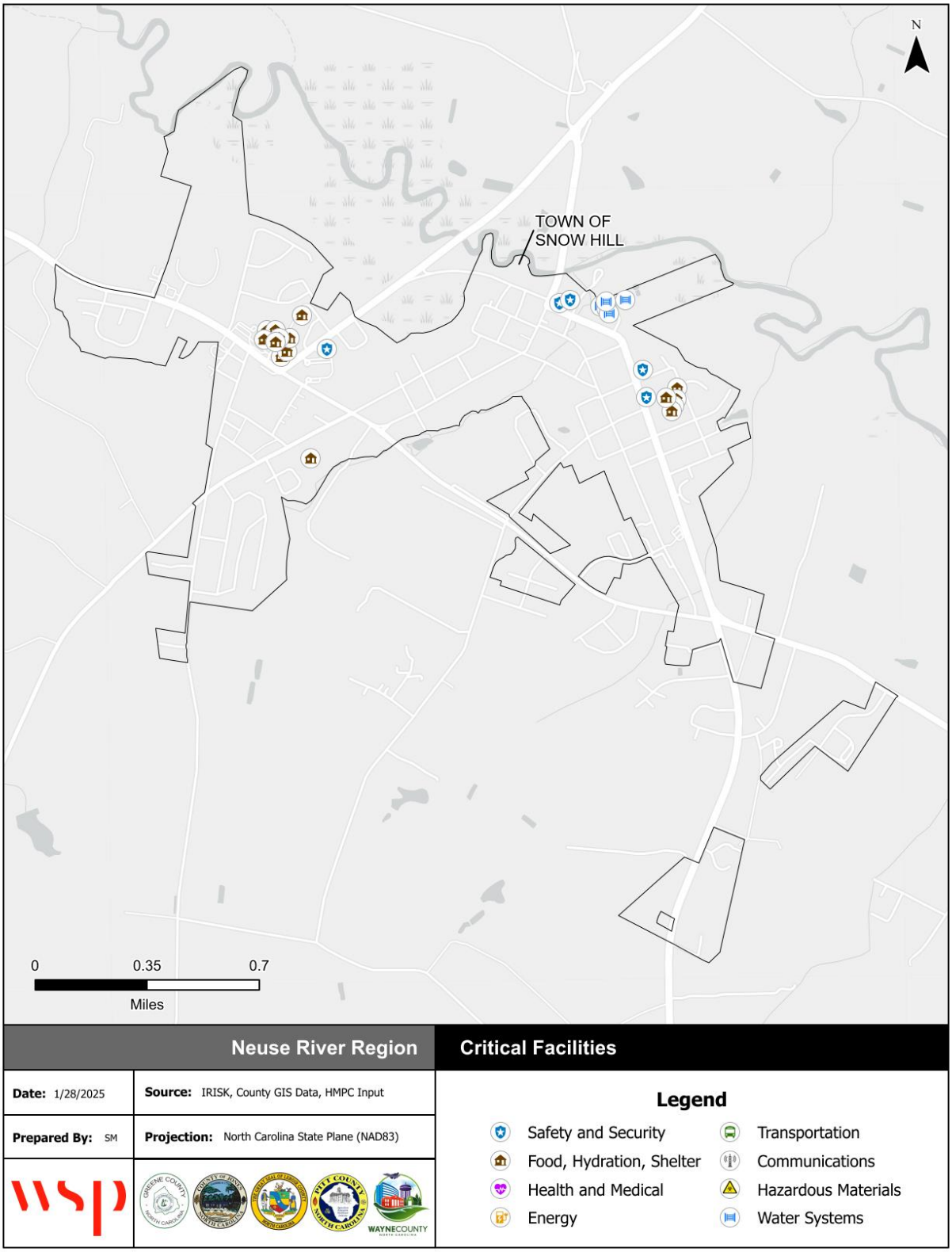
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Hookerton



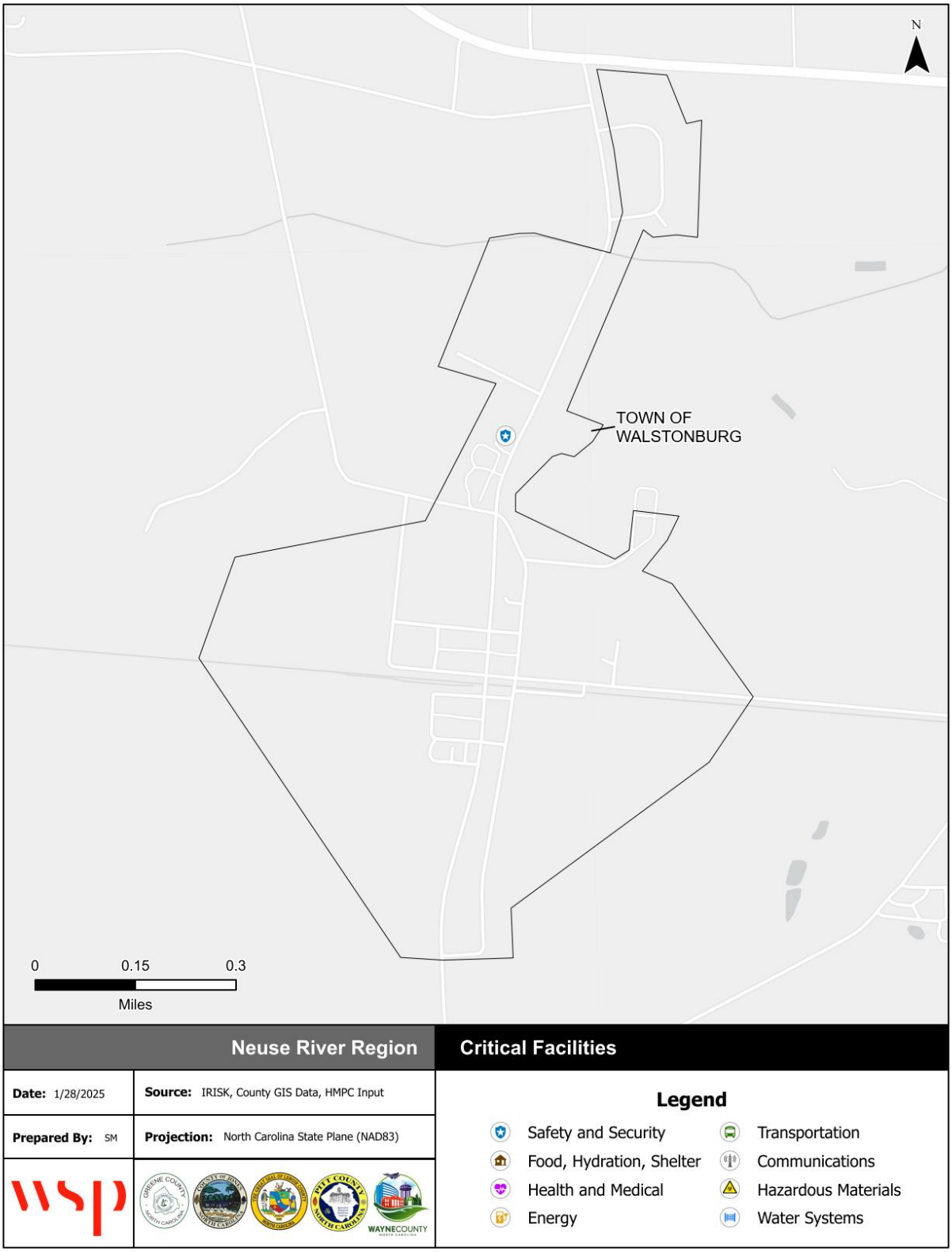
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Snow Hill



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure A.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Walstonburg



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table A.5 – Greene County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Unincorporated Greene County									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$4,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$50,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$50,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$96,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$96,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$96,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$96,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$96,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2001 Jesse Hill Rd	$48,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$21,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$552,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$552,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$552,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$552,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$552,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$367,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$367,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$154,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$154,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$154,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$154,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$154,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,064,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$879,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,006,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,006,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,006,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,006,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,006,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$679,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$679,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$679,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$679,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$679,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$853,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3510 Taylor Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$615,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$615,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$615,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$615,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,298,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$157,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$157,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$547,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$547,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,218,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations		$57,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$157,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$16,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$16,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$336,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$32,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$32,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$32,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$656,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$32,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$386,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$386,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$386,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$656,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$628,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$366,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$588,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$588,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$588,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$588,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$69,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$69,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$69,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$69,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$69,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1053 Yadkinville Rd	$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,294,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$110,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$110,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$110,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$110,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$18,510	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$469,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$469,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$469,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$469,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$233,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$287,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,208,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,208,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$472,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1265 Nahunta Rd	$72,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$92,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$495,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$495,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$495,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$58,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$58,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$58,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$406,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$406,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$406,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$406,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$406,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$649,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$16,066,570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$488,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$19,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1441 Nahunta Rd	$594,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2985 Fort Run Rd	$332,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$37,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$37,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$37,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$37,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$37,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$602,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$602,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$602,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$602,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$222,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$222,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$222,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$222,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$223,870	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3659 Highway 903 North	$1,022,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$121,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$223,870	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$223,870	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$223,870	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,041,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$573,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	153 Fire Station Rd	$229,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$388,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$388,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$29,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$16,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$16,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$408,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$966,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$9,225,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$197,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$197,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$197,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$197,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$197,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$169,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$169,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$169,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$169,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$169,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$46,630	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$46,630	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1169 Ormond Farm Rd	$44,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$492,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$492,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$492,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$492,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$492,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$281,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$281,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$281,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$281,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	6846 Highway 903 South	$429,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	1.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$9,630	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$9,630	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$50,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$50,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$50,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$56,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$56,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$56,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3949 Highway 258 South	$10,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$194,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$479,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$479,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$112,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$62,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$179,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$179,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$179,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$102,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$102,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$114,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$114,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$114,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$114,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$471,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	712 Duke Whittaker Rd	$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$83,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$265,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$228,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$232,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$232,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$232,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$232,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$550,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$550,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$550,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$550,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$9,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$9,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$121,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$283,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$283,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$283,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$105,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$105,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$105,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	398 Highway 58 South	$15,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$54,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$54,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$108,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$108,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$480,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$480,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$256,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$256,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$256,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$256,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$388,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$388,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$200,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$200,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$200,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$286,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$286,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$286,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$286,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$480,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	936 Sylivant Farm Rd	$153,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$571,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$571,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$318,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$445,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$314,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$511,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$511,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$511,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$511,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$511,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1962 Peanut Rd	$66,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	383 Hart Rd	$61,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$156,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$156,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$415,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$53,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,409,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	7553 NC 58 N	$90,150	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1
Safety and Security	Fire Station	5846 Hwy 258 N	$374,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	201 Carolina Dr	$1,336,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	6680 NC 91	$296,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Town of Hookerton									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	404 East Main St	$114,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Town of Snow Hill									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	410 Southeast Second St	$145,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,488,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,488,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,488,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,488,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,488,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3.5
Safety and Security	Police Station		$8,590,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$401,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$401,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$401,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$401,560	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$401,560	1.9	AE	NA	Y	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,165,358	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	602 W. Harper St.	$1,054,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	312 SE Second St	$4,740,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	201 Martin L King Jr Parkway	$4,670,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	110 SE First St	$297,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Town of Walstonburg									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	409 North Wilson St	$503,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

A.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority by jurisdiction in Greene County than for the Neuse River 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.6 details the acreage of Greene County's total area by jurisdiction and flood zone on the Effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, at 9 percent, the Towns of Hookerton and Snow Hill have the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplain. Overall, just under 12 percent of the total land in the county is within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplain, although none of the land in Walstonburg falls within this area.

Table A.6 – Flood Zone Acreage by Jurisdiction, Greene County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Hookerton		
Zone AE	18.1	9.0
Zone X (500-year)	2.9	1.4
Zone X (unshaded)	180.4	89.6
Total	**201.4**	--
Snow Hill		
Zone AE	89.7	9.0
Zone X (500-year)	3.0	0.3
Zone X (unshaded)	904.1	90.7
Total	**996.8**	--
Walstonburg		
Zone X (unshaded)	293.9	100.0
Total	**293.9**	--
Greene County Unincorporated		
Zone AE	19483.5	11.5
Zone X (500-year)	2505.5	1.48
Zone X (unshaded)	147294.9	87.0
Total	**169,283.8**	--
Greene County Total		
Zone AE	19,591.3	11.5
Zone X (500-year)	2,511.4	1.5
Zone X (unshaded)	148,673.3	87.1
Total	**170,776.9**	--

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM; U.S. Census Bureau

Table A.7 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Greene County and participating jurisdictions.

Table A.7 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Greene County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Greene County		
Zone X (500-yr)	15	$36,140,700
Zone X (unshaded)	584	$356,320,290
Total	**599**	**$392,460,990**
Town of Hookerton		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$114,040
Total	**1**	**$114,040**
Town of Snowhill		
Zone AE	1	$401,560
Zone X (500-yr)	1	$401,560
Zone X (unshaded)	23	$74,636,432
Total	**25**	**$75,439,552**
Town of Walstonburg		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$503,420
Total	**1**	**$503,420**
Greene County Total		
Zone AE	1	$401,560
Zone X (500-yr)	16	$36,542,260
Zone X (unshaded)	609	$431,574,182
Total	**626**	**$468,518,002**

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure A.5 through Figure A.8 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Greene County with land in or near the SFHA, and Figure A.9 through Figure A.12 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table A.7 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Greene County and participating jurisdictions.

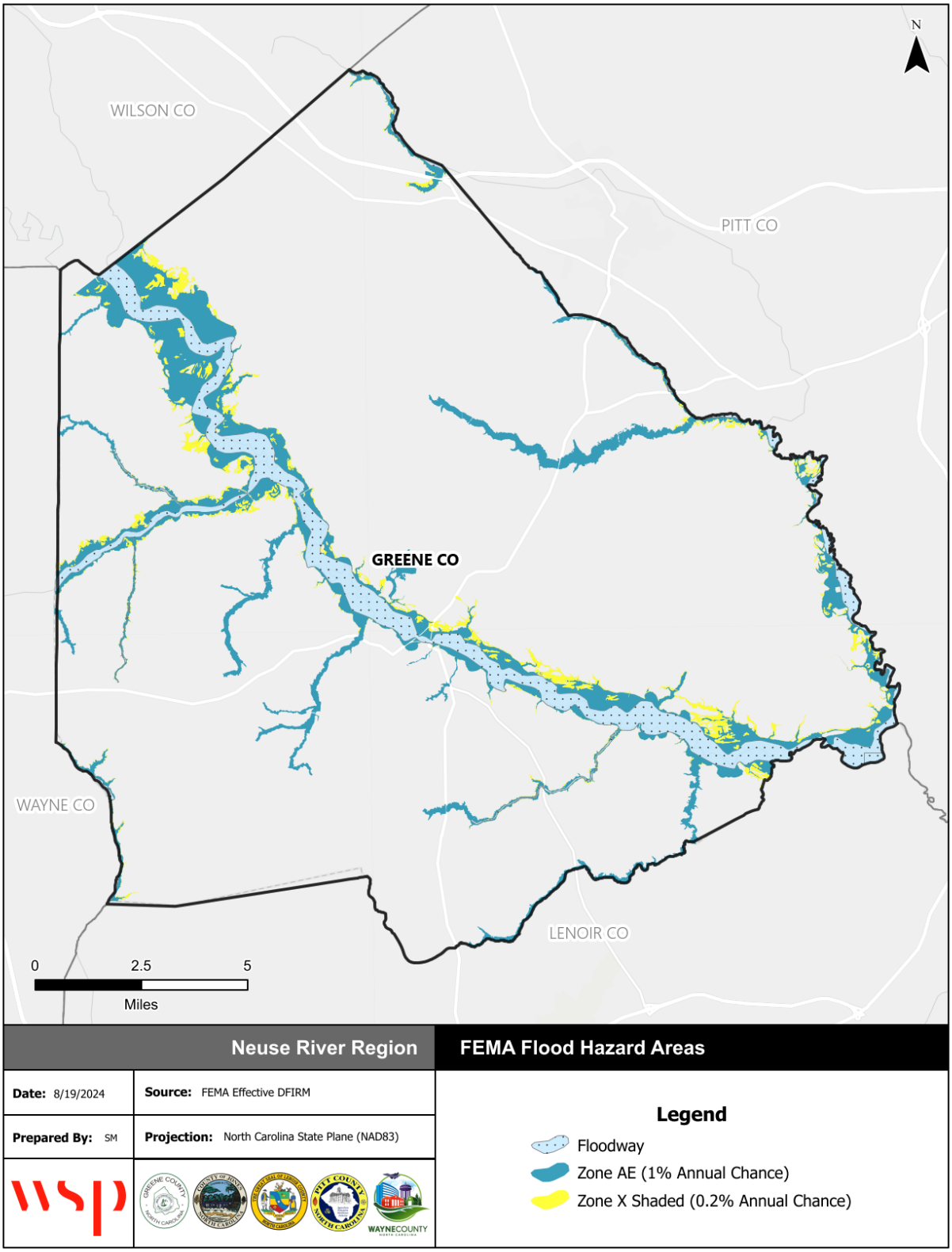
Table A.7 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Greene County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Greene County		
Zone X (500-yr)	15	$36,140,700
Zone X (unshaded)	584	$356,320,290
Total	**599**	**$392,460,990**
Town of Hookerton		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$114,040
Total	**1**	**$114,040**
Town of Snowhill		
Zone AE	1	$401,560
Zone X (500-yr)	1	$401,560
Zone X (unshaded)	23	$74,636,432
Total	**25**	**$75,439,552**
Town of Walstonburg		

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$503,420
Total	**1**	**$503,420**
Greene County Total		
Zone AE	1	$401,560
Zone X (500-yr)	16	$36,542,260
Zone X (unshaded)	609	$431,574,182
Total	**626**	**$468,518,002**

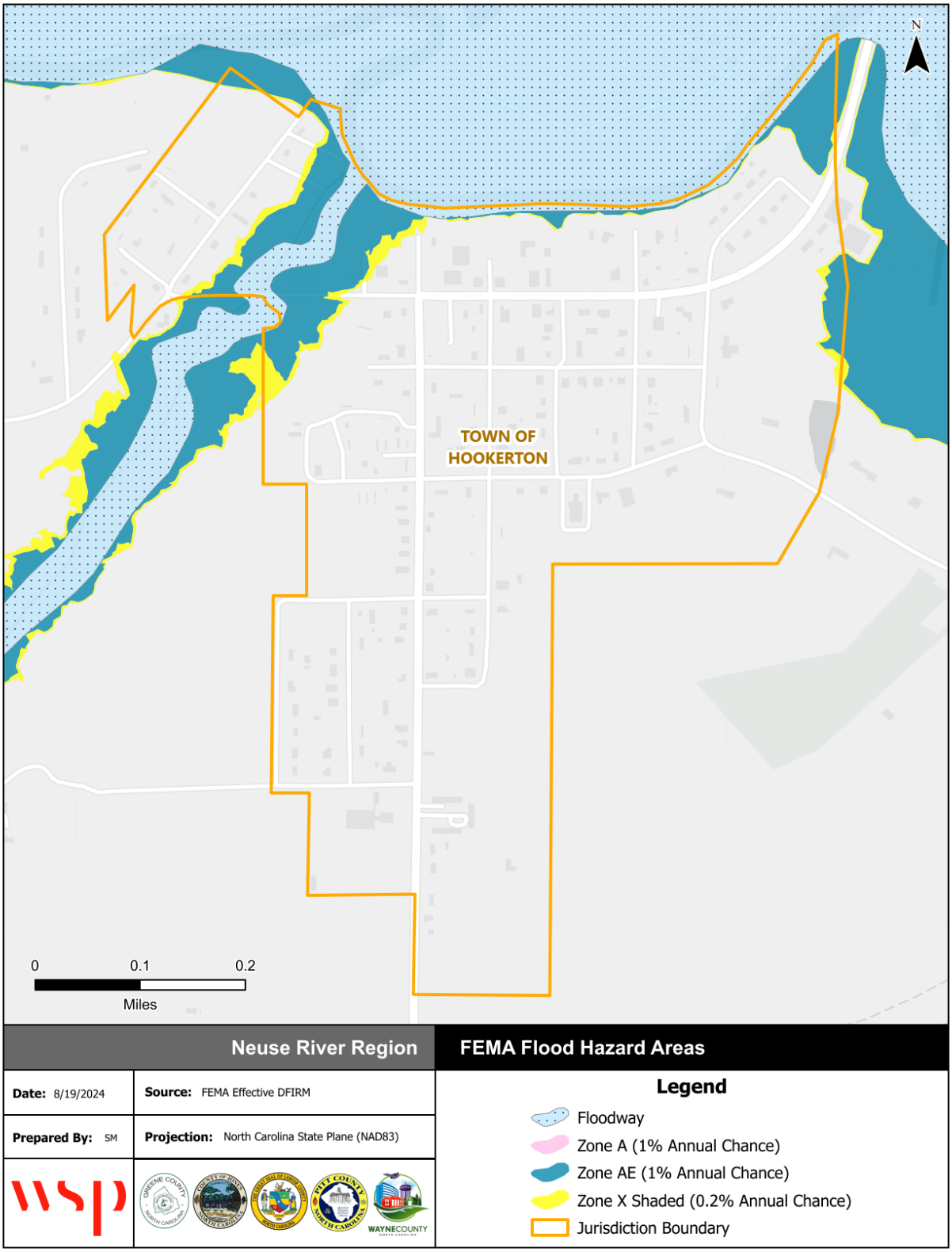
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure A.5 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Greene County



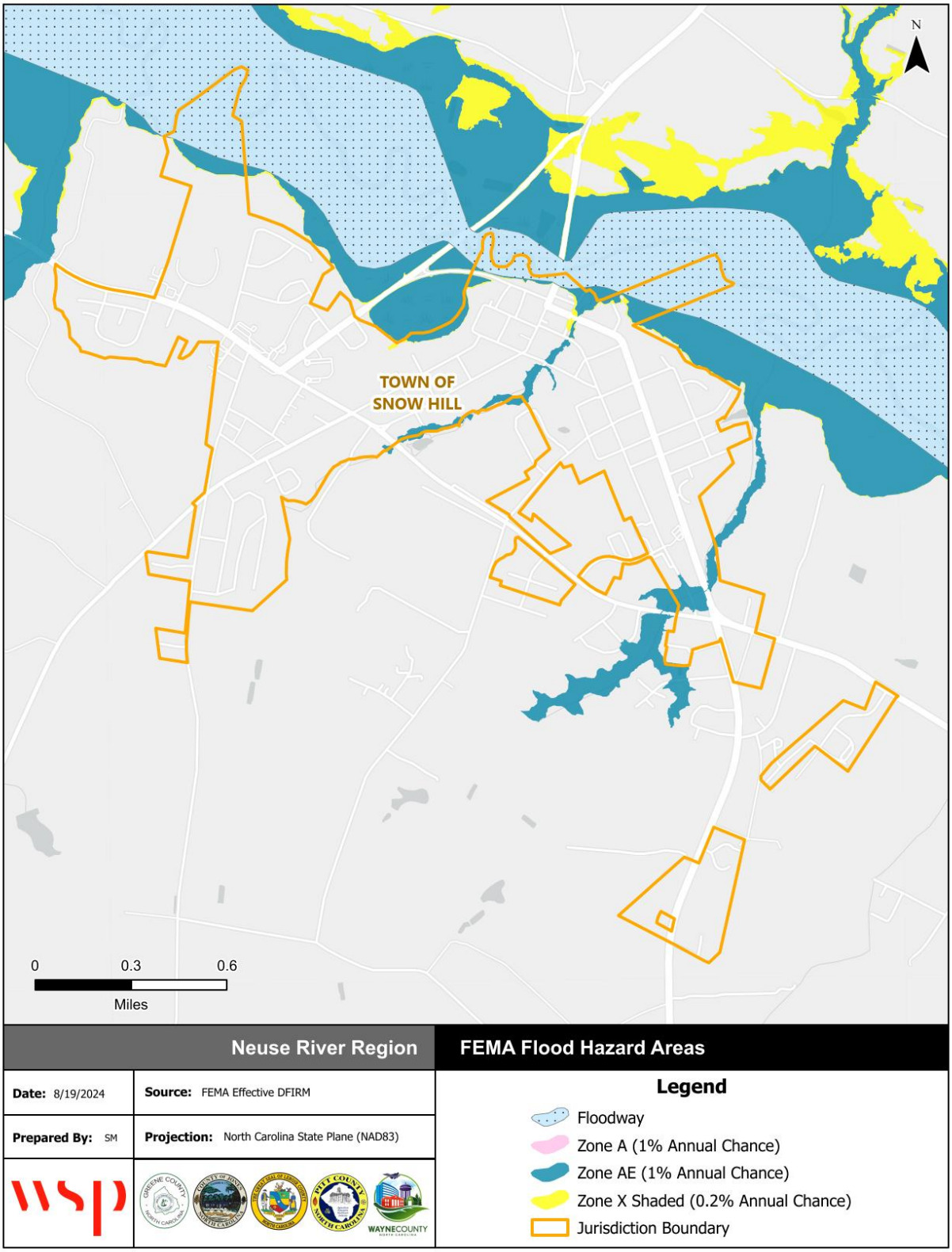
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.6 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Hookerton



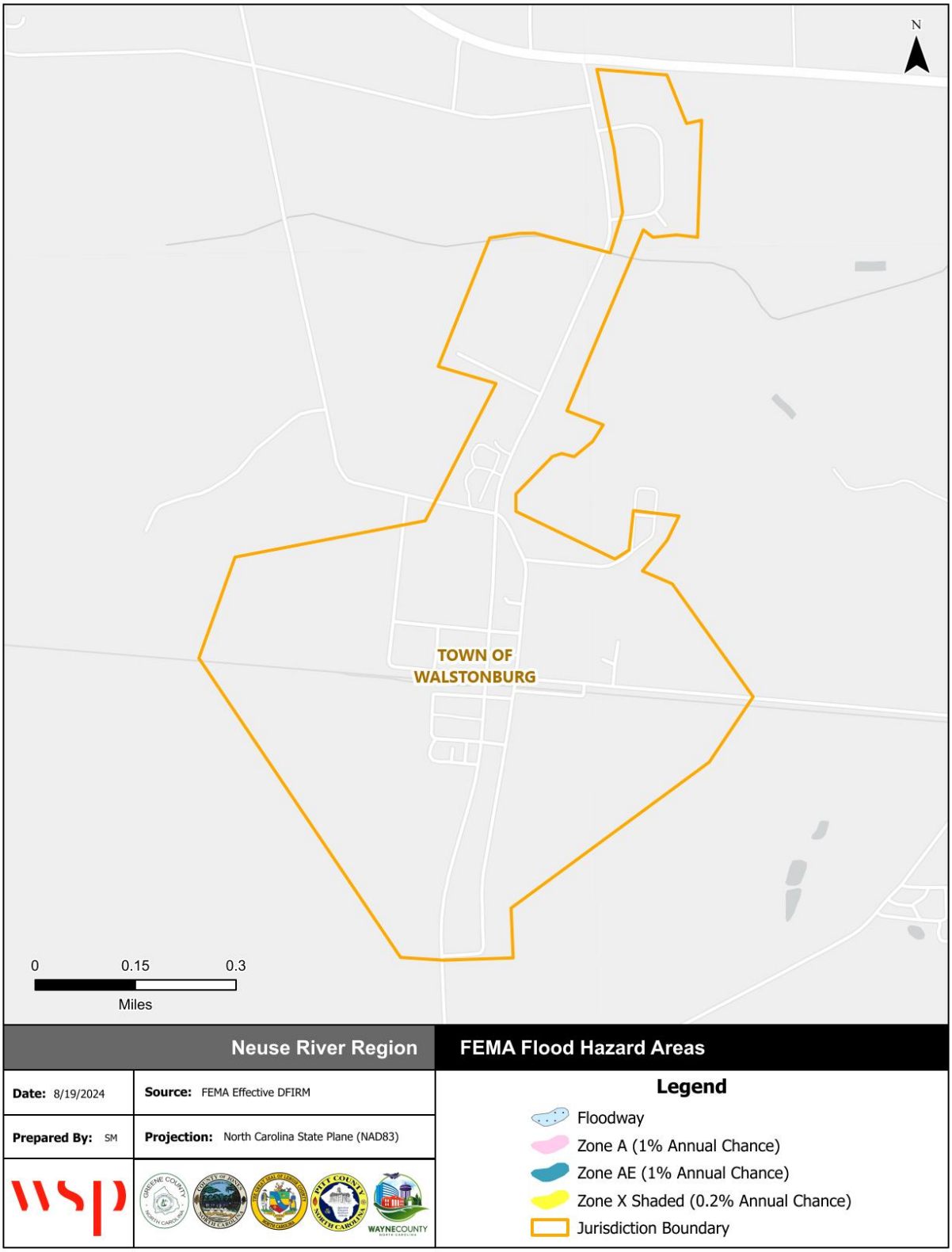
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.7 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Snow Hill



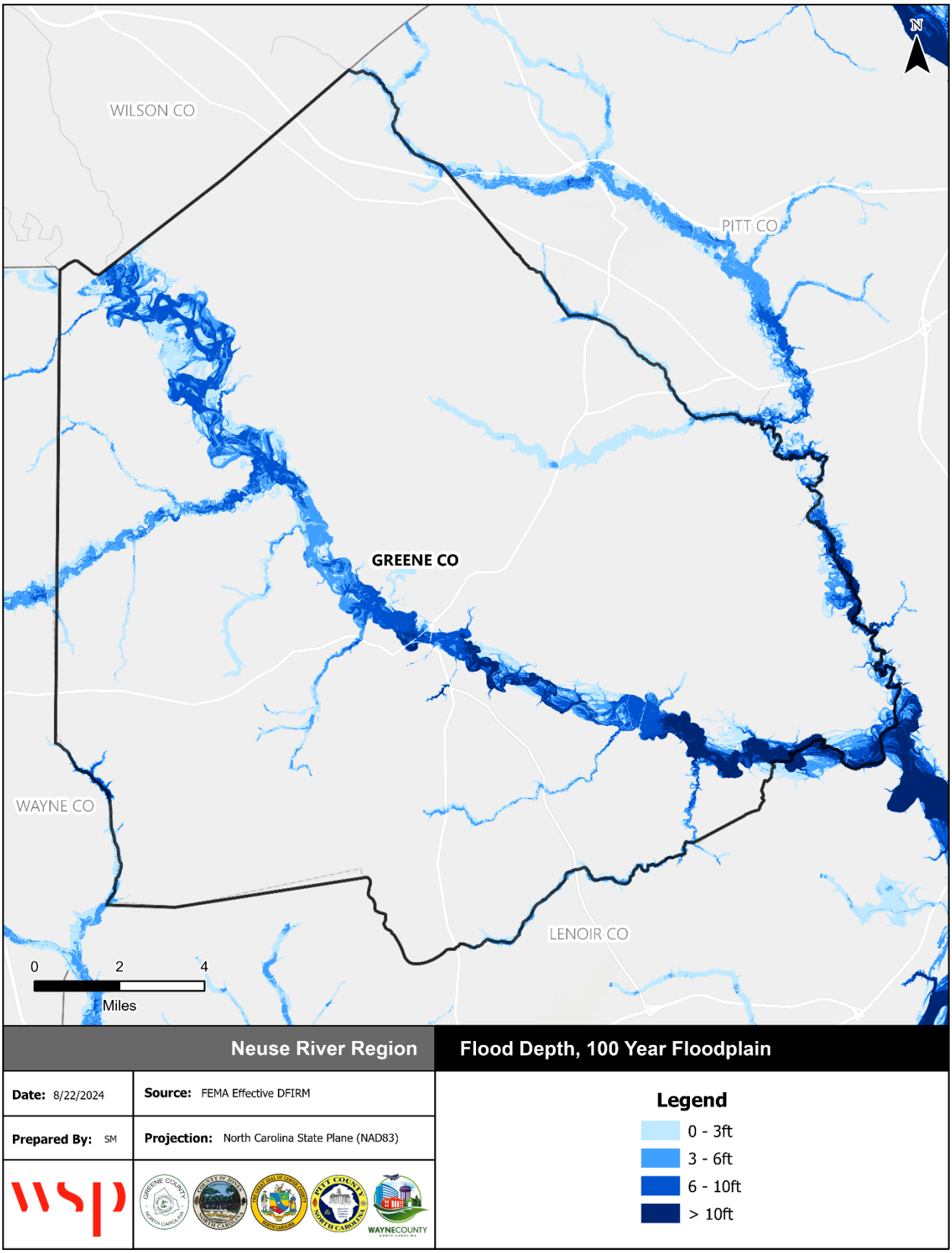
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.8 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Walstonburg



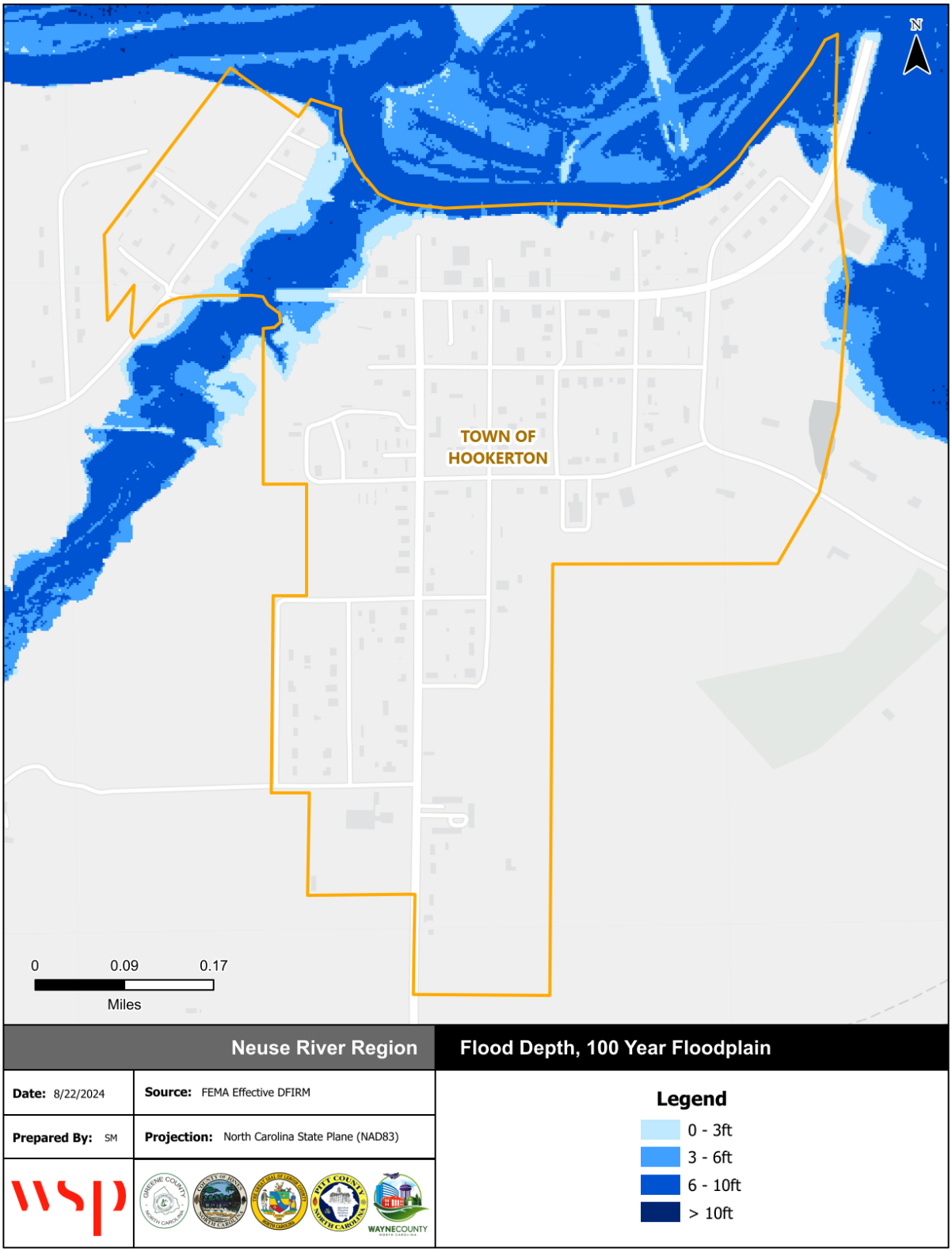
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.9 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Greene County



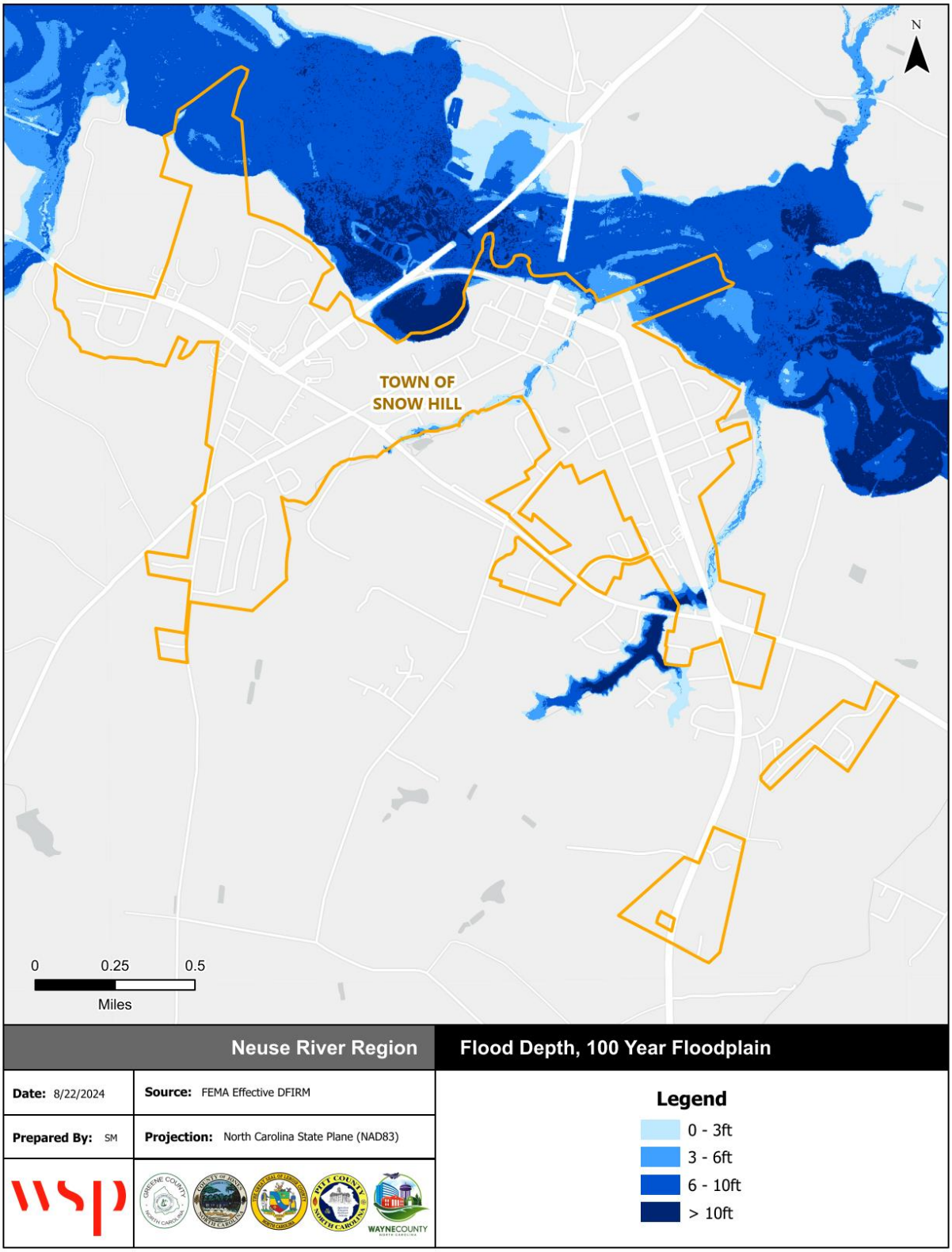
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.10 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Hookerton



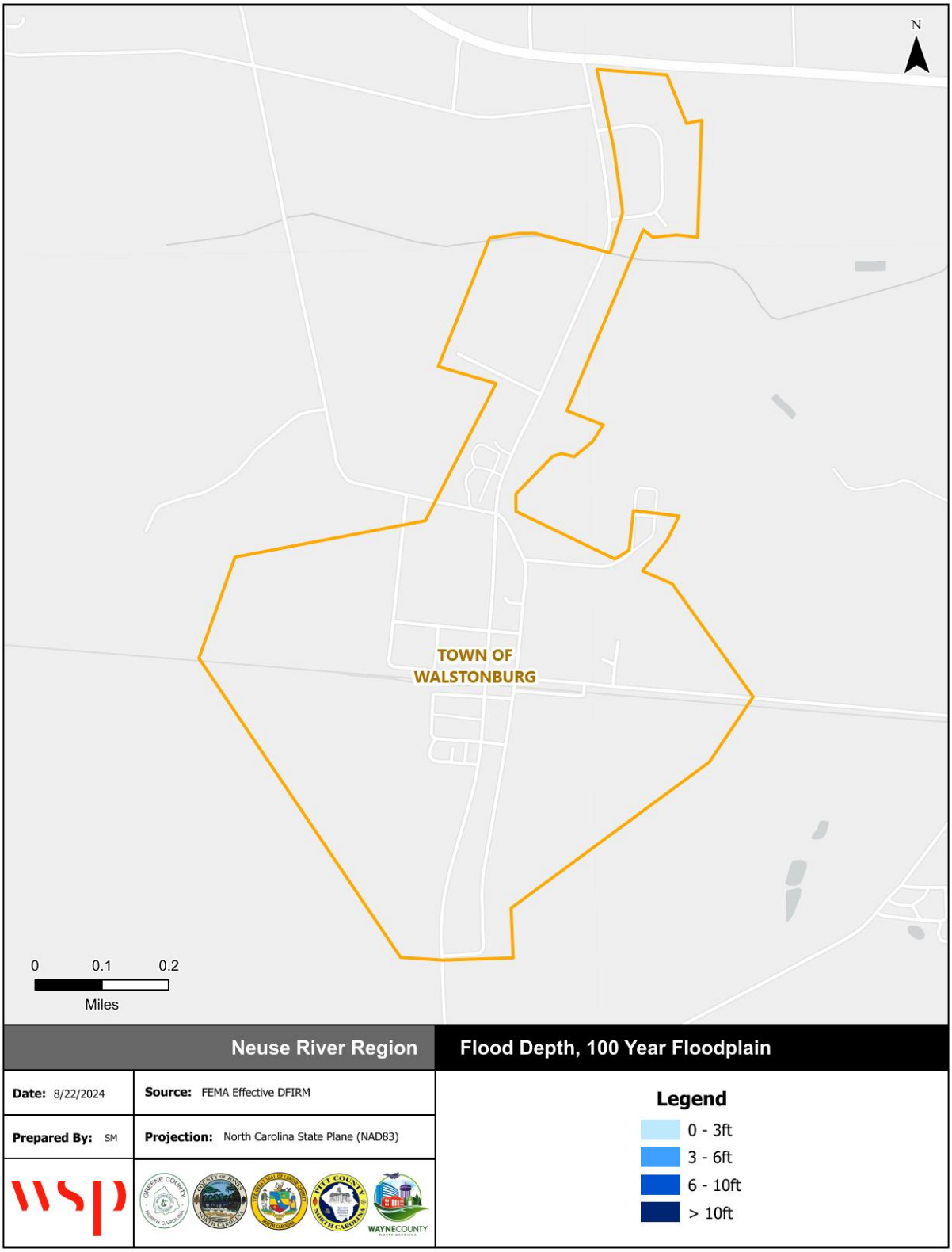
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.11 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Snow Hill



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure A.12 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Walstonburg



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

A.2.1.1 *FLOOD INSURANCE DATA*

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Greene County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Table A.8 – NFIP Program Entry Dates

Community	Regular Program Entry
Greene County (Unincorporated Area)	June 12, 1995
Town of Hookerton	November 24, 1999
Town of Snow Hill	January 20, 1982
Town of Walstonburg	December 28, 1998

Source: FEMA Community Information System

Table A.9 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Greene County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	45	$26,463	$11,474,000	56	$1,745,639.28
Non-Residential	1	$1,968	$135,000	4	$152,534.38
Total	**46**	**$28,431**	**$11,609,000**	**60**	**$1,898,173.66**
Town of Hookerton					
Non-Residential	1	$4,129	$700,000	0	$0.00
Total	**1**	**$4,129**	**$700,000**	**0**	**$0.00**
Town of Snow Hill					
Single Family	15	$10,669	$4,232,000	17	$526,655.74
2-4 Family	0	$0	$0	1	$3,357.95
Non-Residential	7	$6,767	$3,124,000	3	$179,600.00
Total	**22**	**$17,436**	**$7,356,000**	**21**	**$709,613.69**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table A.10 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Greene County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	7	$5,545	$1,231,000	23	$1,107,085.47
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	39	$22,886	$10,378,000	13	$492,260.63
Preferred	0	$0	$0	22	$293,937.85
Total	**46**	**$28,431**	**$11,609,000**	**58**	**$1,893,283.95**
Town of Hookerton					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	$4,129	$700,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	0	$0.00
Total	**1**	**$4,129**	**$700,000**	**0**	**$0.00**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Snow Hill					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	$1,766	$625,000	10	$253,215.52
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	19	$15,670	$6,731,000	5	$83,457.95
Preferred	0	$0	$0	6	$372,940.22
Total	**22**	**$17,436**	**$7,356,000**	**21**	**$709,613.69**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table A.11 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Greene County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	$3,733	$354,000	12	$710,936.60
B, C & X Zone	28	$15,478	$7,181,000	29	$694,151.54
Standard	28	$15,478	$7,181,000	11	$466,418.68
Preferred	0	$0	$0	18	$227,732.86
Total	**31**	**$19,211**	**$7,535,000**	**41**	**$1,405,088.14**
Town of Hookerton					
B, C & X Zone	1	$4,129	$700,000	0	$0.00
Standard	1	$4,129	$700,000	0	$0.00
Total	**1**	**$4,129**	**$700,000**	**0**	**$0.00**
Town of Snow Hill					
A01-30 & AE Zones	0	$0	$0	4	$122,664.73
B, C & X Zone	12	$11,110	$3,658,000	$10.00	$363,398.17
Standard	12	$11,110	$3,658,000	5	$83,457.95
Preferred	0	$0	$0	5	$279,940.22
Total	**12**	**$11,110**	**$3,658,000**	**14**	**$486,062.90**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table A.12 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Greene County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	4	$1,812	$877,000	11	$396,148.87
B, C & X Zone	11	$7,408	$3,197,000	6	$92,046.94
Standard	11	$7,408	$3,197,000	2	$25,841.95
Preferred	0	$0	$0	4	$66,204.99
Total	**15**	**$9,220**	**$4,074,000**	**17**	**$488,195.81**
Town of Snow Hill					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	$1,766	$625,000	6	$130,550.79
B, C & X Zone	7	$4,560	$3,073,000	1	$93,000.00
Standard	7	$4,560	$3,073,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$93,000.00
Total	**10**	**$6,326**	**$3,698,000**	**7**	**$223,550.79**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

A.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table A.13 summarizes the acreage in Greene County that falls within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized by housing density. Areas in the WUI are those where development may intermix with flammable vegetation. It is estimated that 21,346 people, or 99.9% of the total Greene County population live within the WUI. Approximately 46 percent of Greene County is not included in the WUI.

Table A.13 – Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Greene County

	Housing Density	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
	Not in WUI	79,326.0	*46.4%*
	LT 1hs/40ac	37,782	41.2%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	19,902	21.7%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	15,264	16.6%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	9,092	9.9%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	7,178	7.8%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	2,340	2.6%
	GT 3hs/1ac	129	0.1%
	Total	**171,013.0**	

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.13 through Figure A.16 depicts the WUI for Greene County and all participating jurisdictions overlayed with locations of critical facilities. The WUI is the area where housing development is built near or among areas of vegetation that may be prone to wildfire. Figure A.17 details the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure A.18 depicts Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

There are areas of high potential fire intensity throughout the county, but the largest contiguous areas are concentrated in the northeastern portion of Greene County, with some clusters around Walstonburg. Burn probability is low throughout the county. Additionally, many of the areas with higher potential fire intensity are largely outside of the WUI, so a fire might not pose as high a risk to human settlement and the built environment.

Table A.14 through Table A.17 provides the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Greene County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table A.18 through Table A.21 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table A.14 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Greene County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	138	$9,728,313.00	$9,728,313.00	$19,456,626.00
Commercial	122	$49,845,213.00	$49,845,213.00	$99,690,426.00
Education	19	$29,985,367.00	$29,985,367.00	$59,970,734.00
Government	44	$217,408,184.00	$217,408,184.00	$434,816,368.00
Industrial	27	$18,122,749.00	$27,184,123.50	$45,306,872.50
Religious	43	$66,114,397.00	$66,114,397.00	$132,228,794.00
Residential	3,901	$361,853,833.49	$180,926,916.75	$542,780,750.24
Total	**4,294**	**$753,058,056.49**	**$376,529,028.25**	**$1,129,587,084.74**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.15 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Hookerton

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	0	-	-	-
Commercial	20	$6,761,951.00	$6,761,951.00	$13,523,902.00
Education	0	-	-	-
Government	5	$2,156,063.00	$2,156,063.00	$4,312,126.00
Industrial	4	$2,379,113.00	$3,568,669.50	$5,947,782.50
Religious	9	$5,803,668.00	$5,803,668.00	$11,607,336.00
Residential	227	$28,113,142.00	$14,056,571.00	$42,169,713.00
Total	**265**	**$45,213,937.00**	**$22,606,968.50**	**$67,820,905.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.16 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Walstonburg

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	7	$159,662.00	$159,662.00	$319,324.00
Commercial	15	$3,284,246.00	$3,284,246.00	$6,568,492.00
Education	0	-	-	-
Government	5	$2,051,444.00	$2,051,444.00	$4,102,888.00
Industrial	6	$1,532,413.00	$2,298,619.50	$3,831,032.50
Religious	1	$268,325.00	$268,325.00	$536,650.00
Residential	127	$14,019,318.00	$7,009,659.00	$21,028,977.00
Total	**161**	**$21,315,408.00**	**$10,657,704.00**	**$31,973,112.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.17 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Snow Hill

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	3	$335,430.00	$335,430.00	$670,860.00
Commercial	98	$49,660,850.00	$49,660,850.00	$99,321,700.00
Education	21	$21,715,035.00	$21,715,035.00	$43,430,070.00
Government	27	$76,676,900.00	$76,676,900.00	$153,353,800.00
Industrial	10	$7,500,841.00	$11,251,261.50	$18,752,102.50
Religious	15	$11,059,074.00	$11,059,074.00	$22,118,148.00
Residential	687	$90,964,013.00	$45,482,006.50	$136,446,019.50
Total	**861**	**$257,912,143.00**	**$128,956,071.50**	**$386,868,214.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.18 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Greene County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	19	$85,943,890
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	5	$1,658,950
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	2	$249,810
Total	**26**	**$87,852,650**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.19 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Hookerton

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	$114,040
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$114,040**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.20 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Snow Hill

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	10	$29,160,292
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	5	$18,444,670
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	4	$1,606,240
Total	**19**	**$49,211,202**

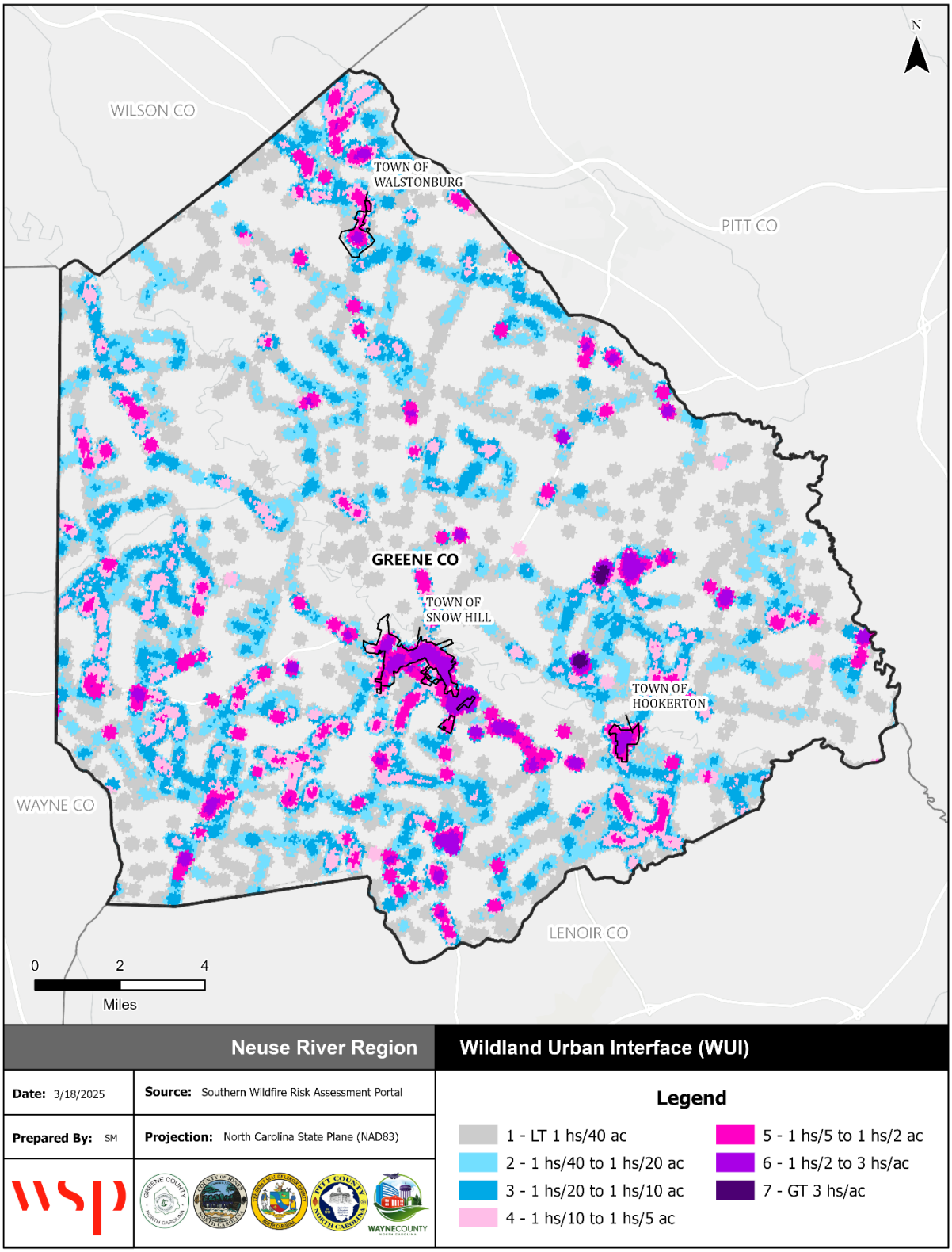
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table A.21 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Walstonburg

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	0	$0
Total	**0**	**$0**

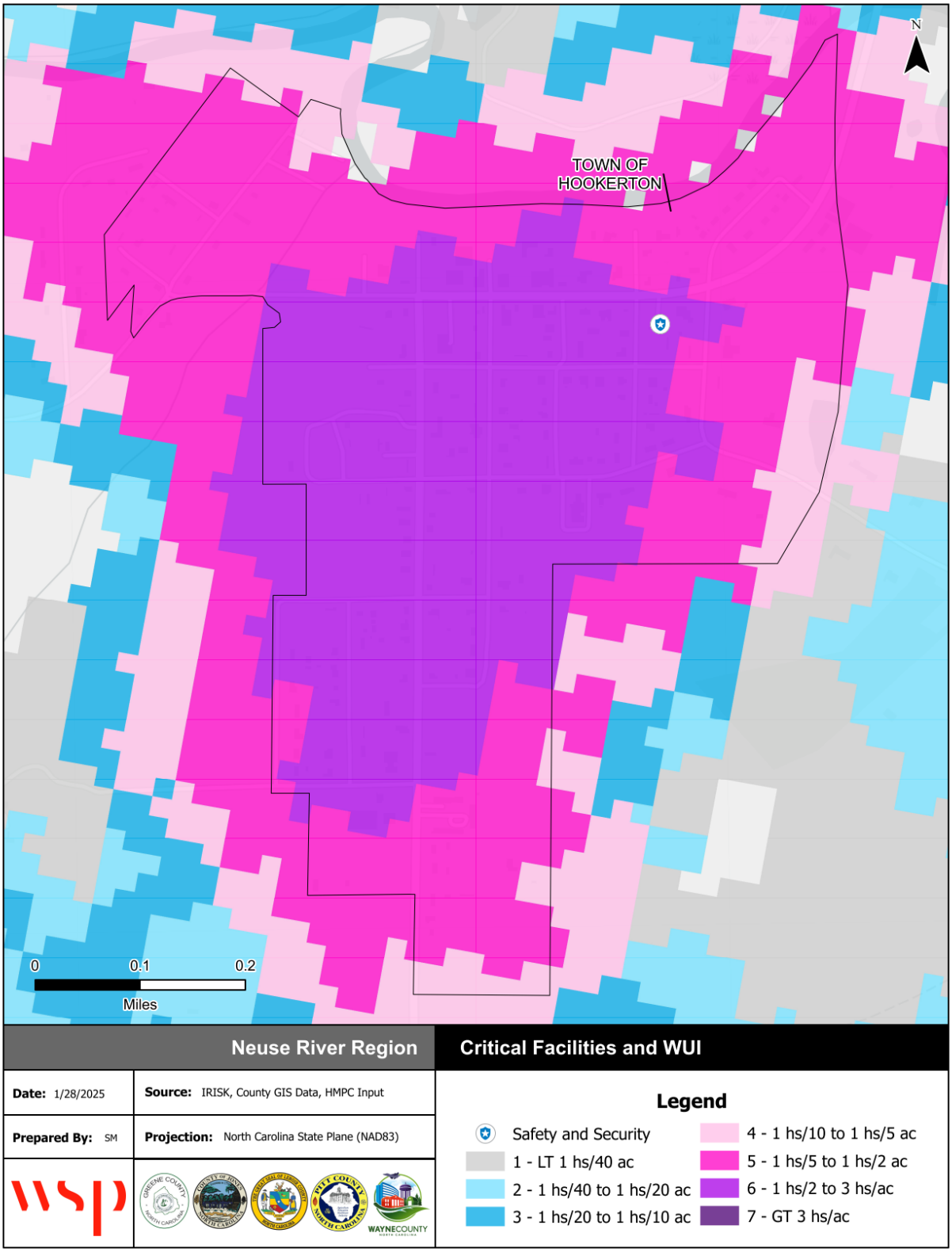
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.13 - Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Greene County



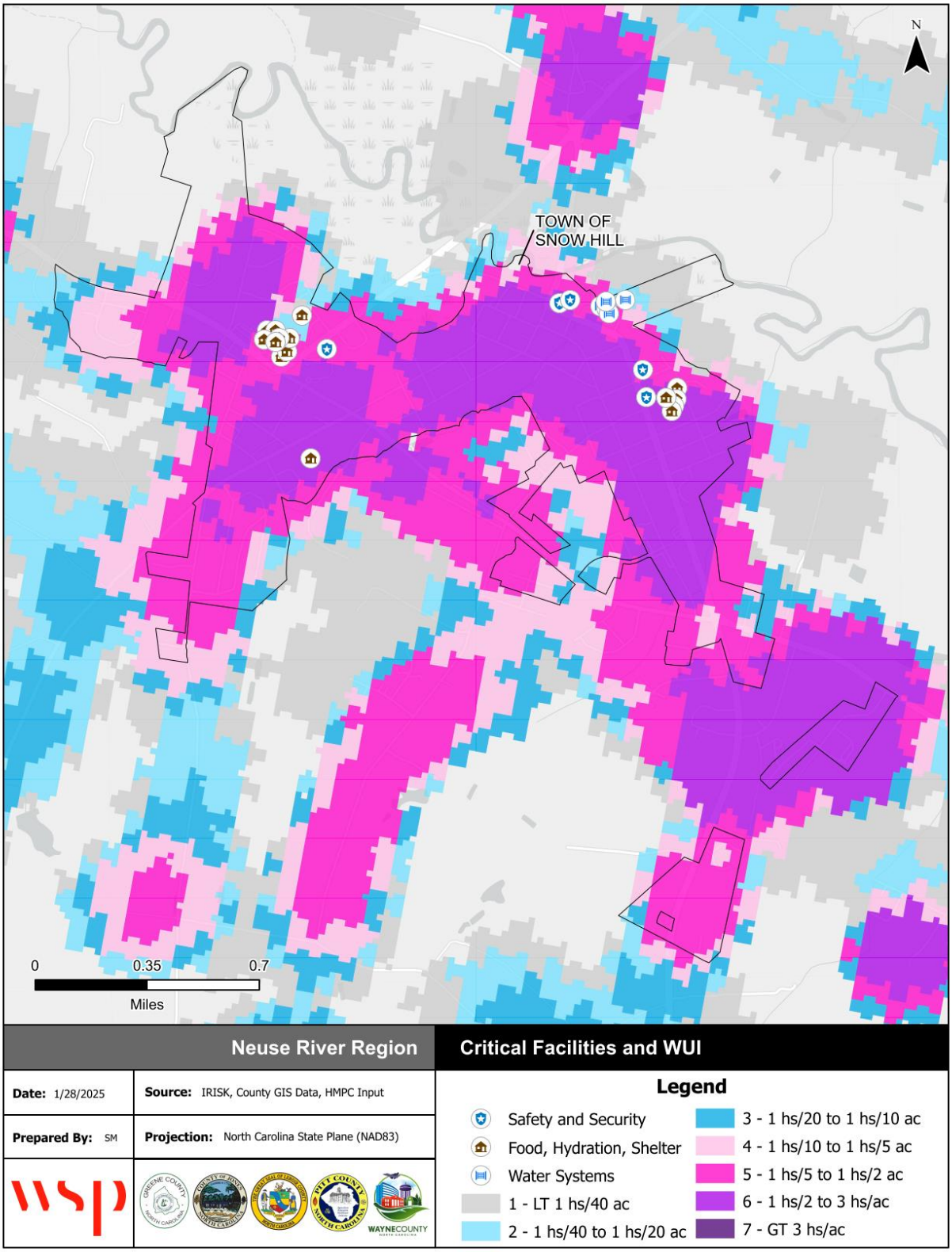
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.14 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Hookerton



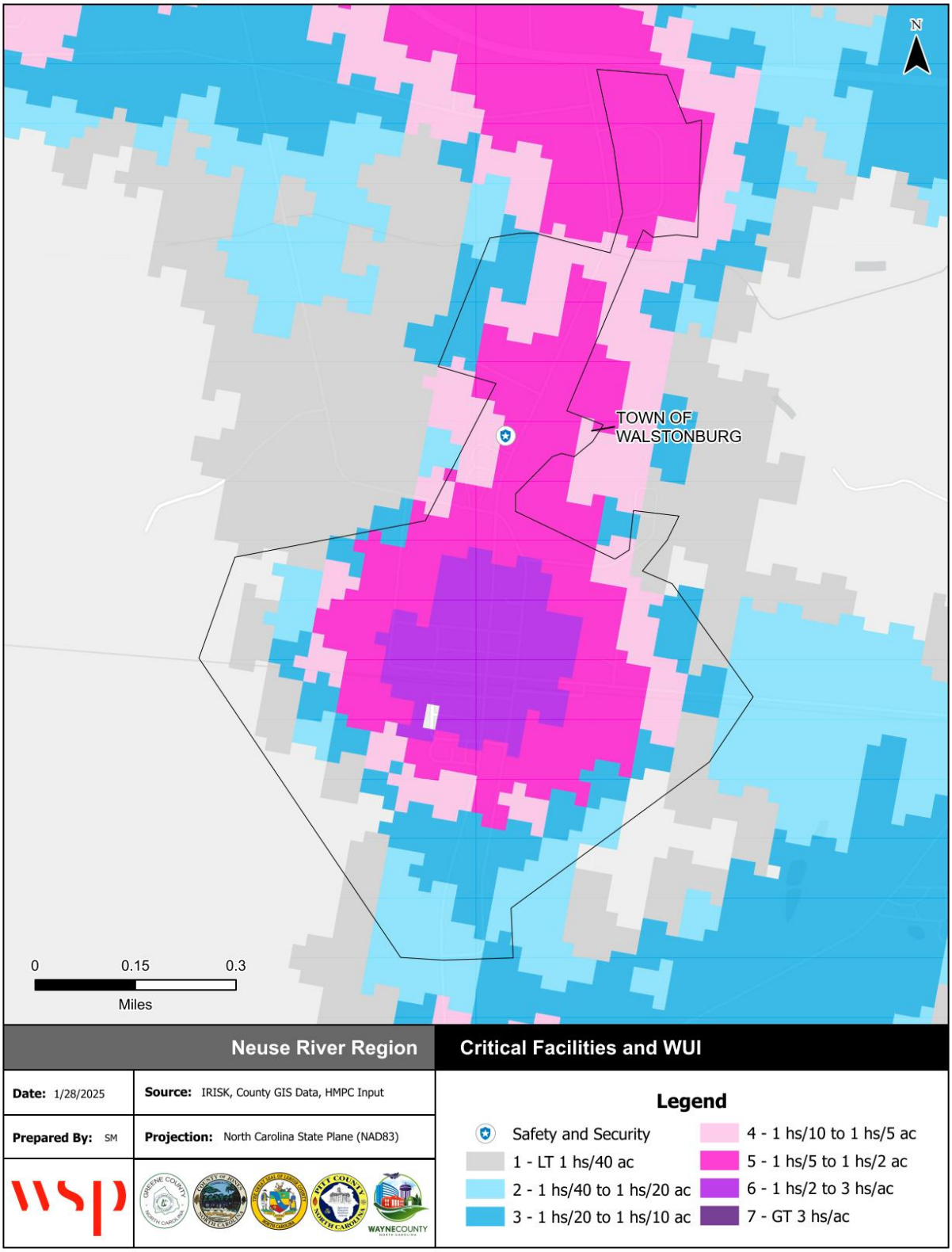
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.15 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Snow Hill



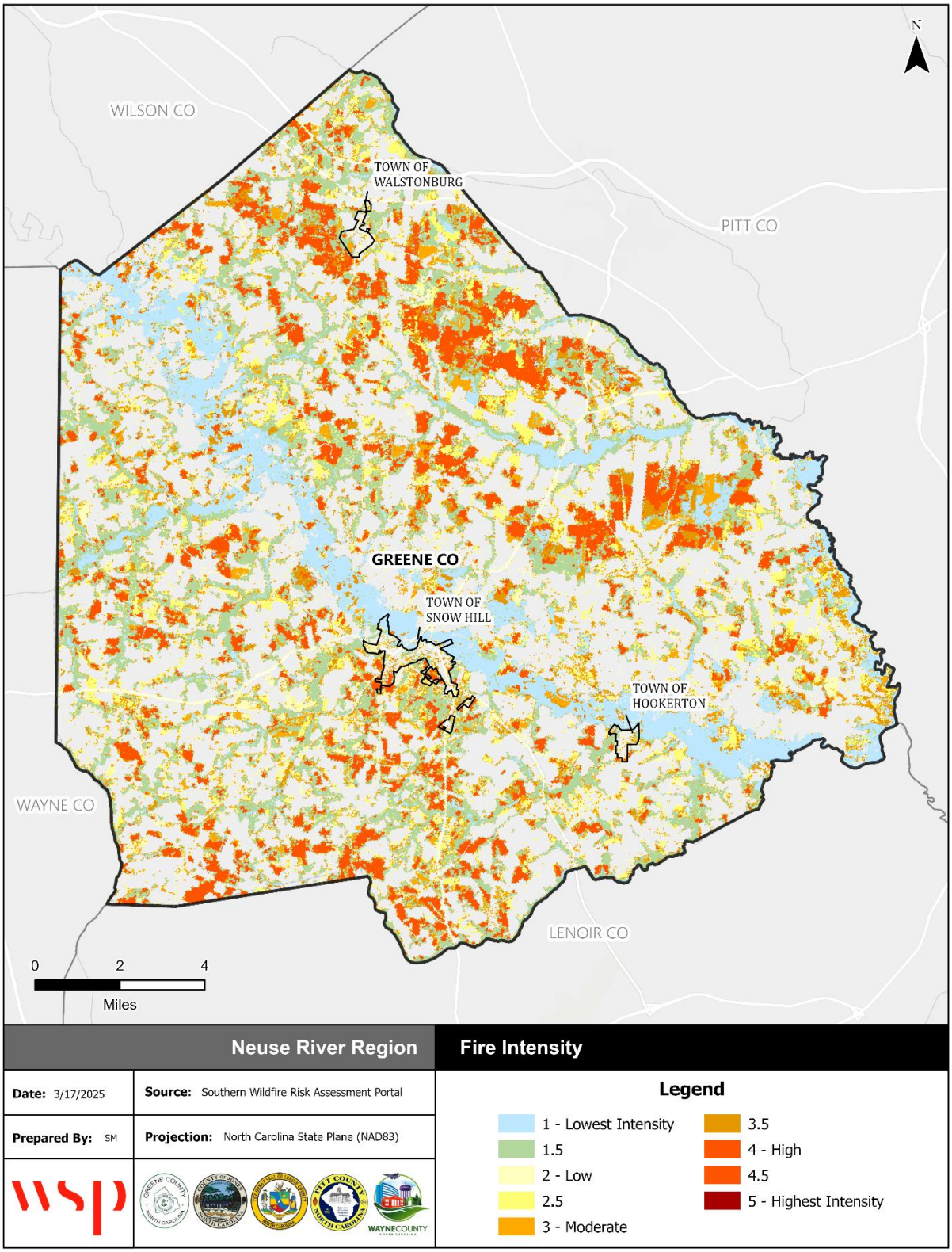
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.16 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Walstonburg



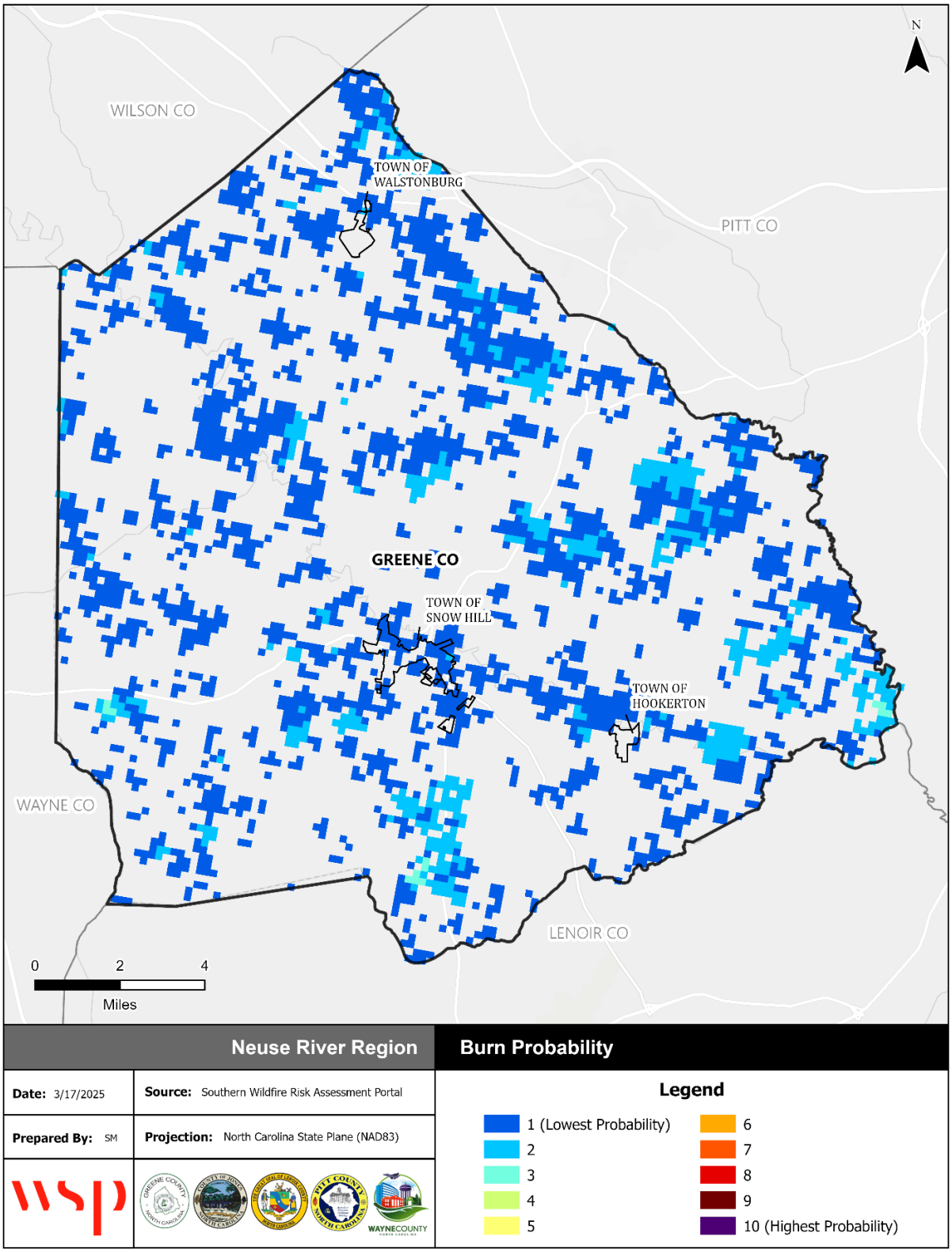
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.17 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Greene County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure A.18 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Greene County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

A.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table A.22 – Mitigation Action Plan, Greene County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G1	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, hazardous waste, nuclear threat/attack, and civil disorder. The County will review and update the EOP annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCEM and NCOEMS directives.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - Annually	Carry Forward	Greene County will work with all County municipalities to review and improve the County Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis. Planning on a full rewrite of the EOP within the next five years.
G2	In the event of a substantial flooding event, or other natural hazard occurrence, perform damage assessments in coordination with NCEM. These assessments will assist the County in determining the extent of the damage caused by the respective disaster event. This data will be utilized as a tool for land use planning and future hazard mitigation plan updates.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	2.1	P, ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue to carry this effort out as natural hazard events occur throughout the County, including all participating municipalities.
G3	Request Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding for the elevation and/or acquisition of structures substantially damaged during a natural hazard event or to address infrastructure needs, if it is determined that facilities within the County or any of the participating jurisdictions are adversely impacted by flood events.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	1.2	PP	Greene County Administration, Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	HMGP, BRIC, UHMA	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue to apply for this funding as the need and/or opportunity arises. The last completed elevations and acquisitions were done under post-Matthew HMGP funding.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G4	Work to educate and inform local real estate agents, contractors, developers and citizens about issues associated with development in the floodplain by ensuring that a range of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available by: • Placing materials in the local library • Maintaining documents at the County Planning and Economic Development Office • Disseminating information to local contractors	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	4.2	PIO	Greene County Planning and Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Annually	Carry Forward	These efforts align with Community Rating System Activity 330. Greene County will initiate these efforts in conjunction with the County's application to the CRS Program. Additionally, the County's hazard webpage was updated to include stream gage data from recently installed gages.
G5	Consider joining the Community Rating System (CRS). The County will assess the cost benefit of joining this program for County residents and property owners.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	P	Greene County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$3,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Greene County has not yet made application to the CRS program. The County anticipates moving forward with this effort through implementation of this plan.
G6	Continue to work with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality to enforce standards outlined within the statewide stormwater management program. Currently, this program generally addresses stormwater management for projects disturbing an area equal to or greater than one acre. Additionally, the County will monitor localized flooding issues, and where feasible address these issues through the installation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs).	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	2.2	NRP	Greene County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Over Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Greene County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions will continue to assist the State in enforcing the land development regulatory mechanisms.
G7	Pursue all avenues available to secure grant funding to address improvements to the Town of Hookerton's WWTP. Currently, Contentnea Creek is encroaching upon the plant's lagoon dike wall. NCDEQ has stated that the integrity of the lagoon structure is at imminent risk.	Hookerton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Low	1.1	PP, SP	Greene County Administration, Town of Hookerton Elected Board	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Have submitted BRIC grant applications but have not been selected. Both jurisdictions will work towards a solution to this problem through implementation of this plan. Continuing to seek funding to implement this project.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/ Explanation
G8	Consider establishing a program to establish CERT teams within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	Medium	3.2	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	$5,000	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	No progress to report, but Greene County intends to initiate efforts to establish Community Emergency Response Teams over the next 2 to 3 years.
G9	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Develop a Blueway Plan for Contentnea Creek • County-wide stream snagging and cleanout • Expand beaver management program • Expand greenways in Hookerton • Develop a Riparian Buffer program	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Low	1.3	SP	Greene County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To Be Determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	The County received grant funding for stream snagging in recent years. Also installed three stream gages using state grant funding. Gages are part of the FIMAN network and improve flood warning and response capabilities. County will continue to identify and implement projects to mitigate flooding.
G10	Work closely with the American Red Cross to establish a site for the development of a local animal shelter to be utilized in the event of a natural disaster.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	4.1	ES	Greene County Emergency Management, American Red Cross	To Be Determined	General Fund, American Red Cross	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Greene County will continue working with the American Red Cross to locate funding for this project.
G11	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	
G12	Implement projects including retrofitting, floodproofing, and backup generator installation to protect critical facilities and maintain continuity of operations during hazard events.	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	All Hazards	High	1.1	PP	County Emergency Management	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

ANNEX B JONES COUNTY

B.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Jones 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.4 provides a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Jones County. Figure B.1 through Figure B.4 shows the locations of all critical facilities in Jones County.

Table B.5 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Jones County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to storm surge and wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table B.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Jones County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	1	$446,250
Food, Hydration, Shelter	4	$22,567,820
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	5	$933,400
Safety and Security	11	$11,355,140
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	15	$3,364,380
Total	**36**	**$38,666,990**

Source: Jones County, HMPC

Table B.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Maysville

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	$623,800
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**3**	**$623,800**

Source: Jones County, HMPC

Table B.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Pollocksville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$3,347,890
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$665,850
Safety and Security	3	$1,144,390
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**5**	**$5,158,130**

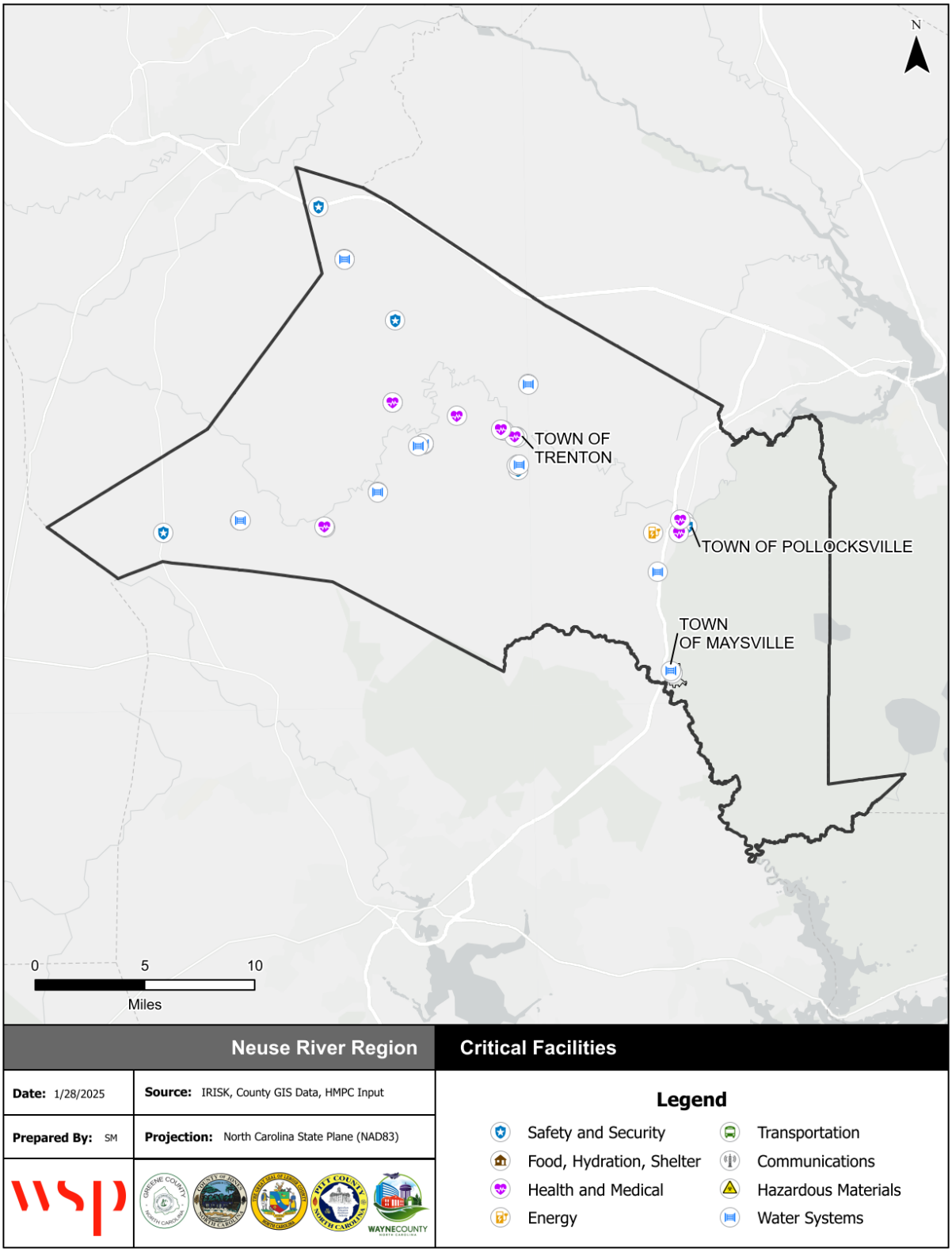
Source: Jones County, HMPC

Table B.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Trenton

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	1	$470,720
Safety and Security	2	$1,641,340
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**3**	**$2,112,060**

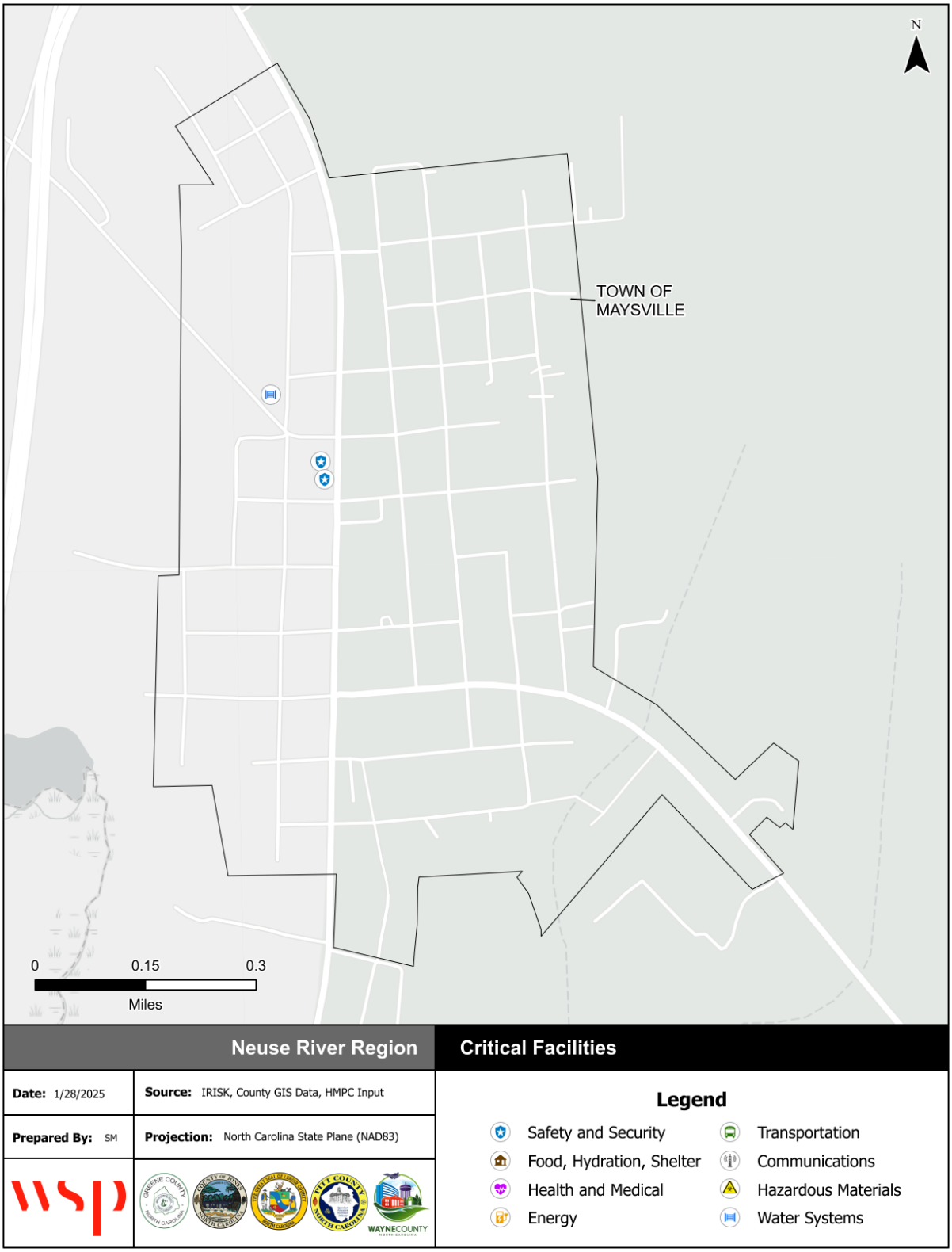
Source: Jones County, HMPC

Figure B.1 – Critical Facilities, Jones County



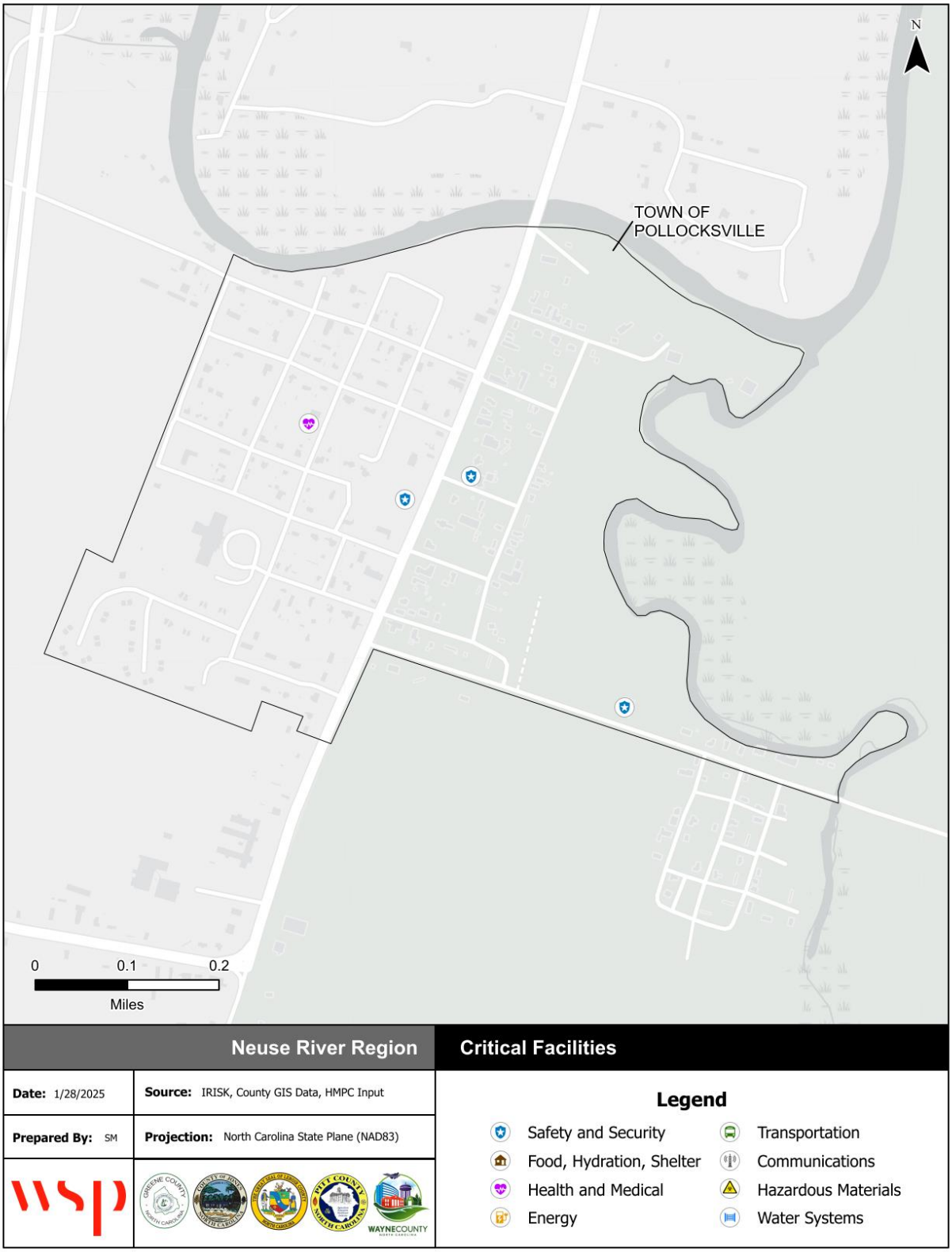
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Maysville



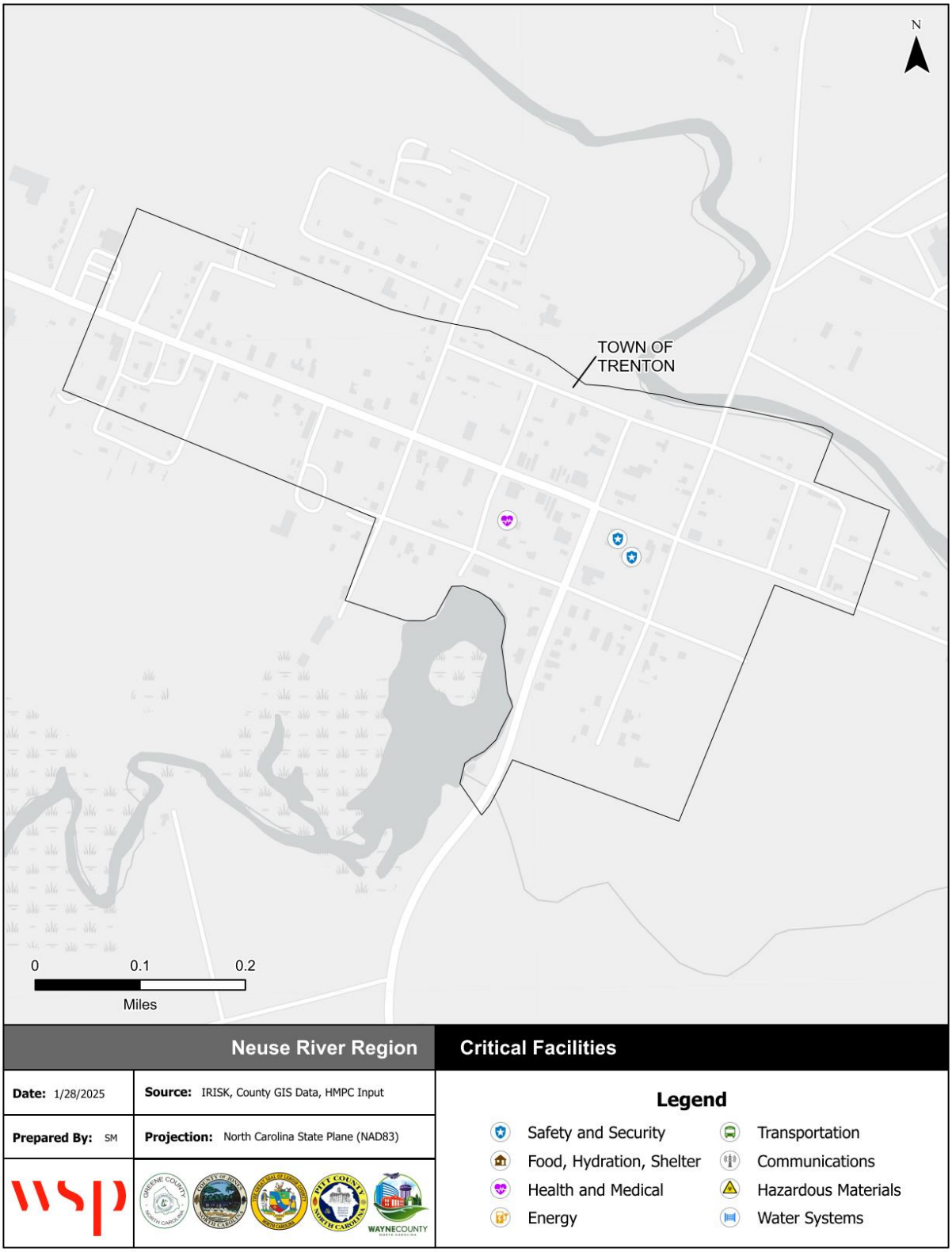
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Pollocksville



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure B.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Trenton



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table B.5 – Jones County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Unincorporated Jones County									
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	794 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$534,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	792 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$534,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	832 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$3,149,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	916 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$73,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	4.5
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	1378 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$13,280,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	215 Francks Field Road, Trenton, NC 28585	$3,149,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	89 HWY 41 W, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	9061 NC-17, Pollocksville, NC 28573	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	814 6th Street, Maysville, NC 28555	$3,998,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	436 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$2,189,230	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	4
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	320 W Jones St, Trenton, NC 28585	$624,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3085 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$147,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	3085 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$147,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	6936 Wyse Fork Rd, Dover, NC 28526	$351,570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	8114 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$485,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	4384 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$4,664,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4255 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$740,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	4282 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$115,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3614 Wyse Fork Rd, Dover, NC 28526	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Energy	Utilities	4457 NC-58, Pollocksville, NC 28573	$446,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Health and Medical	Medical	110 Industrial Park Dr, Trenton, NC 28585	$670,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Water Systems	Utilities	10090 US-17, Pollocksville, NC 28573	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	797 NC-58, Trenton, NC 28585	$3,149,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Water Systems	Utilities	1197 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Utilities	1197 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	4
Water Systems	Utilities	1137 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$59,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1137 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$59,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1137 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	$59,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	4
Water Systems	Utilities	1261 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Water Systems	Utilities	2760 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	0
Water Systems	Utilities	2760 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	0
Water Systems	Utilities	6331 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	6331 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	5515 Wyse Fork Rd, Trenton, NC 28585	$37,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	1.5
Water Systems	Utilities	5515 Wyse Fork Rd, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2.5
Water Systems	Utilities	5515 Wyse Fork Rd, Trenton, NC 28585	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2.5
Town of Maysville									
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	3002 White Oak River Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	5	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	404 Main Street, Maysville, NC 28555	$579,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	5	2
Safety and Security	Police Station	406 Main Street, Maysville 28555	$44,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Pollocks									
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	300 Trent Street, Pollocksville, NC 28573	$3,347,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	4	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	314 Main Street	$266,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	Y	0	3
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	221 Main Street, Pollocksville, NC 28573	$144,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	4	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	209 Beaufort Road, Pollocksville, NC 28573	$733,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	4	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	308 2nd Street, Pollocksville, NC 28573	$665,850	0.1	X SHADED	3	Y	1	2
Town of Trenton									
Safety and Security	Police Station	101 Market St, Trenton, NC 28585	$1,306,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	107-A East, Lakeview Dr, Trenton, NC 28585	$334,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	Y	0	3.5
Health and Medical	Medical	105 S, 105 Cherry St, Trenton, NC 28585	$470,720	0.1	X SHADED	5	Y	0	3.5

B.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority by jurisdiction in Jones County than for the Neuse River 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.6 details the acreage of Jones County's total area by jurisdiction and flood zone on the Effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, at over 30 percent, the Town of Pollocksville has the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplain, followed closely by Trenton at over 26 percent. Overall, just over 15 percent of the county's total land area falls within this floodplain.

Table B.6 – Flood Zone Acreage by Jurisdiction, Jones County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Maysville		
Zone AE	12.6	3.2%
Zone X (unshaded)	378.4	96.8%
Total	**391.0**	--
Pollocksville		
Zone AE	59.0	30.9%
Zone X (500-year)	36.0	18.9%
Zone X (unshaded)	96.0	50.3%
Total	**191.0**	--
Trenton		
Zone AE	32.6	26.4%
Zone X (500-year)	51.5	41.8%
Zone X (unshaded)	39.2	31.8%
Total	**123.2**	--
Jones County Unincorporated		
Zone A	11,318.9	3.8%
Zone AE	35,585.7	11.8%
Zone X (500-year)	1,252.3	0.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	253,693.7	84.1%
Total	**301,850.6**	--
Jones County Total		
Zone A	11,318.9	3.7%
Zone AE	35,689.9	11.8%
Zone X (500-year)	1,339.8	0.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	254,207.3	84.0%
Total	**302,555.9**	--

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.5 through Figure B.8 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Jones County, and Figure B.9 through Figure B.12 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

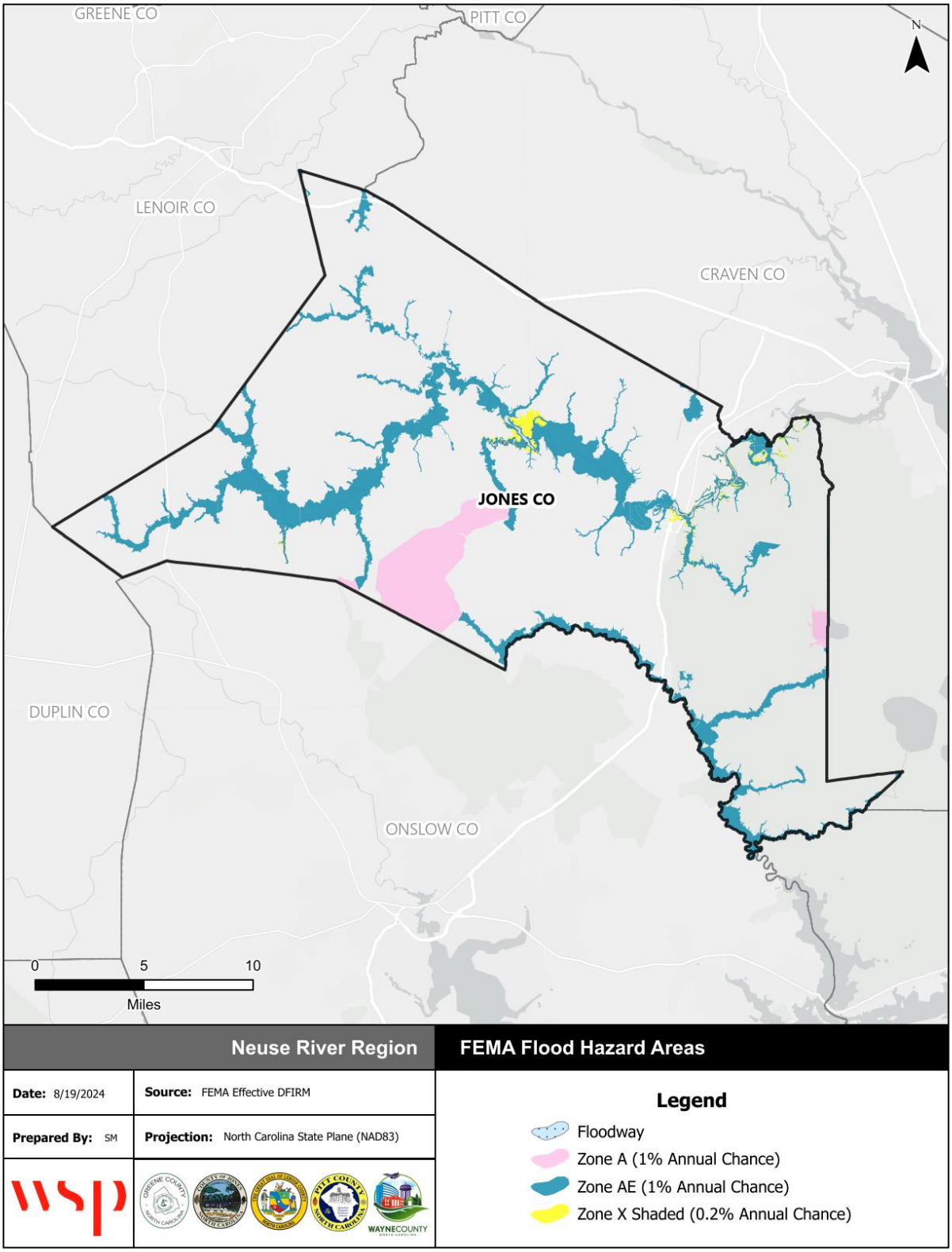
Table B.7 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Jones County and participating jurisdictions.

Table B.7 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Jones County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Jones County		
Zone X (unshaded)	36	$38,666,990
Total	**36**	**$38,666,990**
Town of Maysville		
Zone X (unshaded)	3	$623,800
Total	**3**	**$623,800**
Town of Pollocksville		
Zone X (500-yr)	1	$665,850
Zone X (unshaded)	4	$4,492,280
Total	**5**	**$515,8130**
Town of Trenton		
Zone X (500-yr)	1	$470,720
Zone X (unshaded)	2	$1,641,340
Total	**3**	**$2,112,060**
Jones County Total		
Zone X (500-yr)	2	$1,136,570
Zone X (unshaded)	45	$45,424,410
Total	**47**	**$46,560,980**

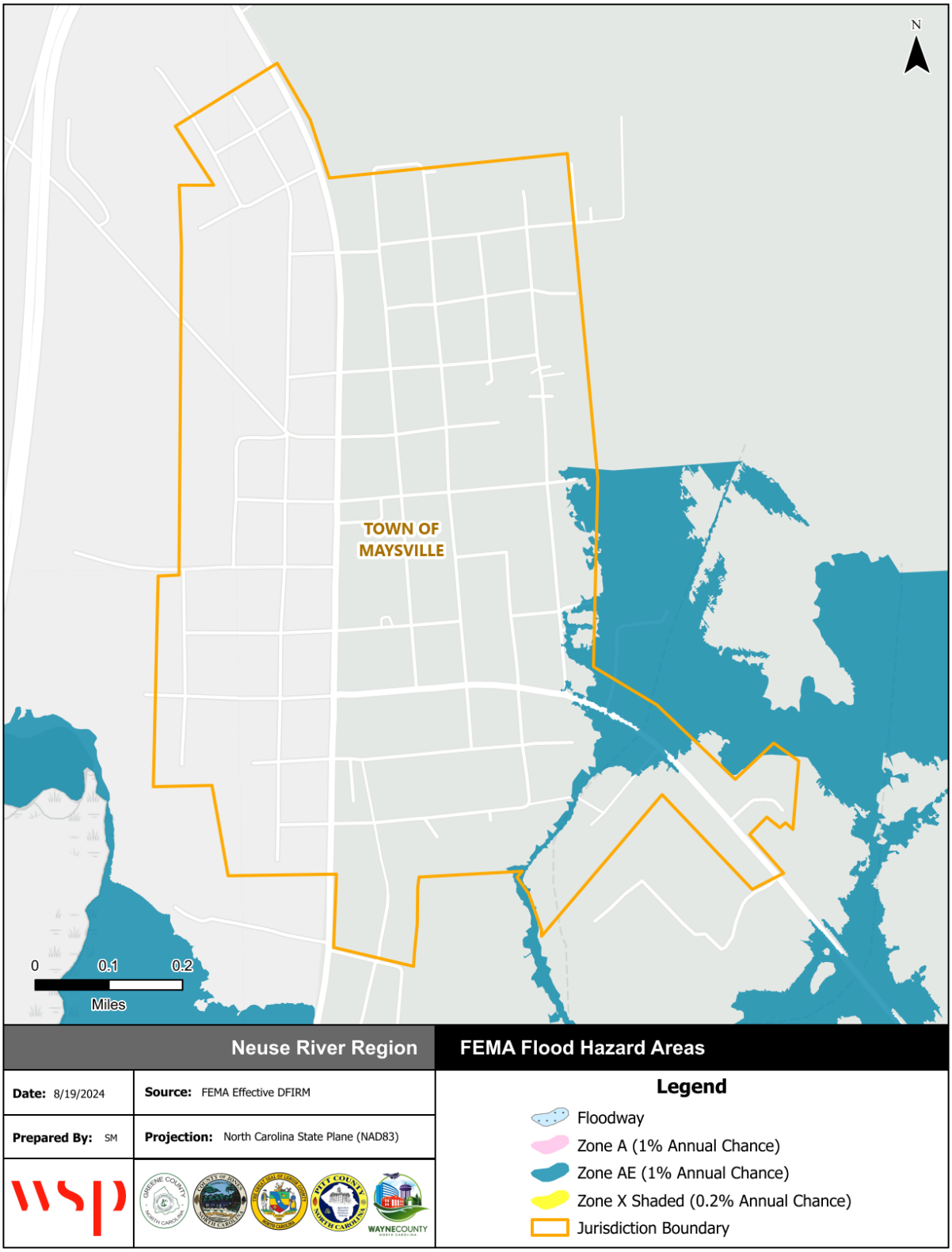
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure B.5 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Jones County



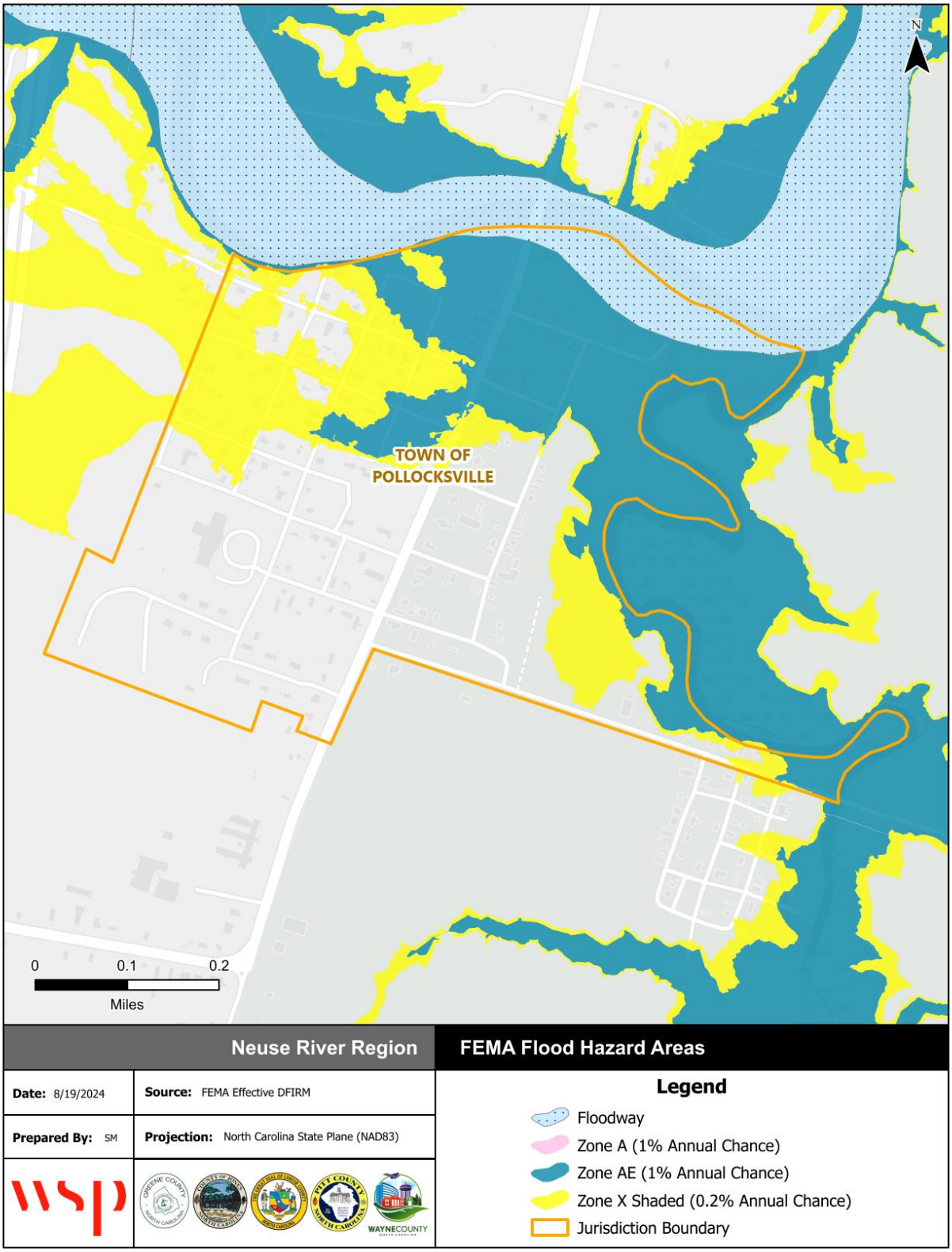
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.6 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Maysville



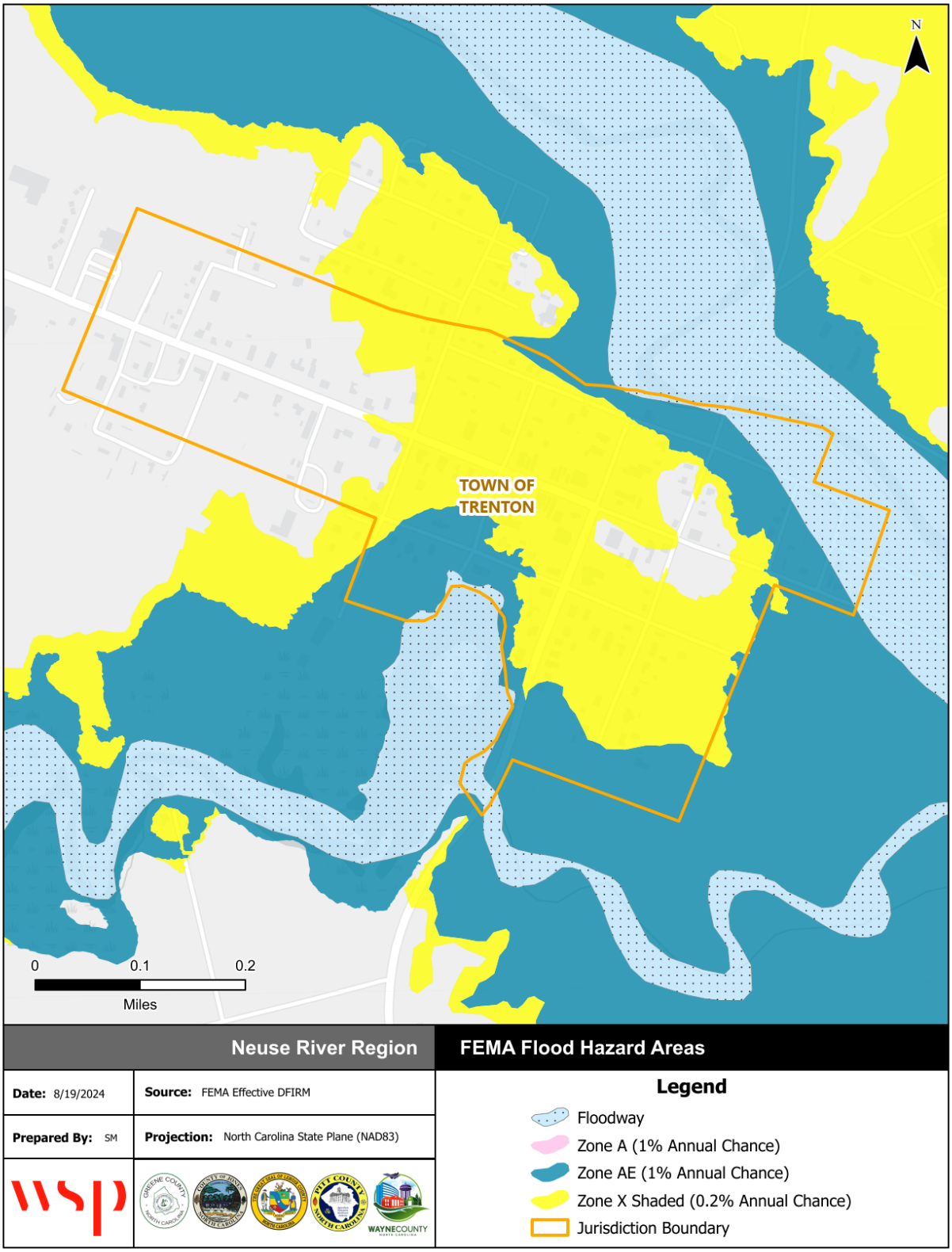
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.7 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Pollocksville



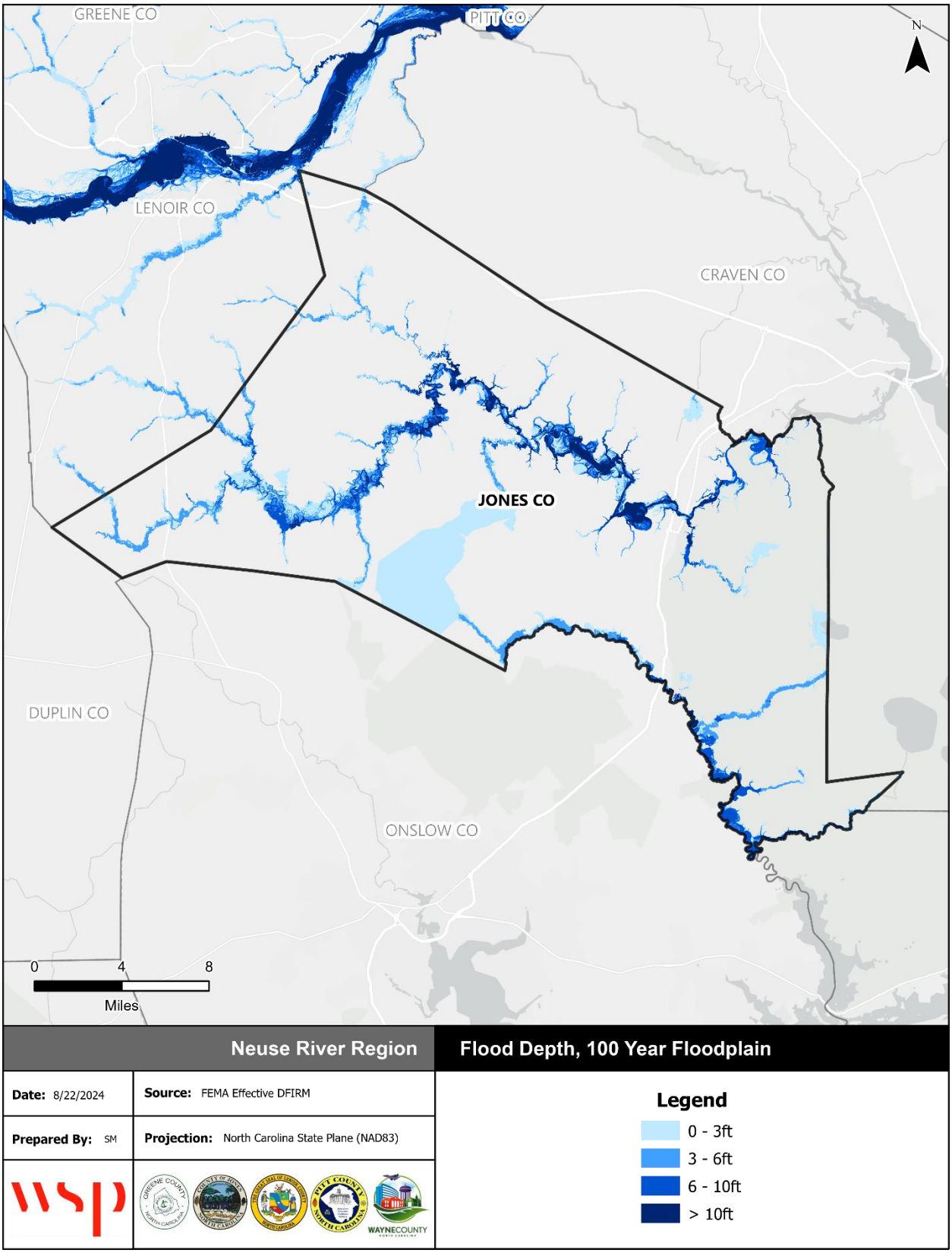
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.8 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Trenton



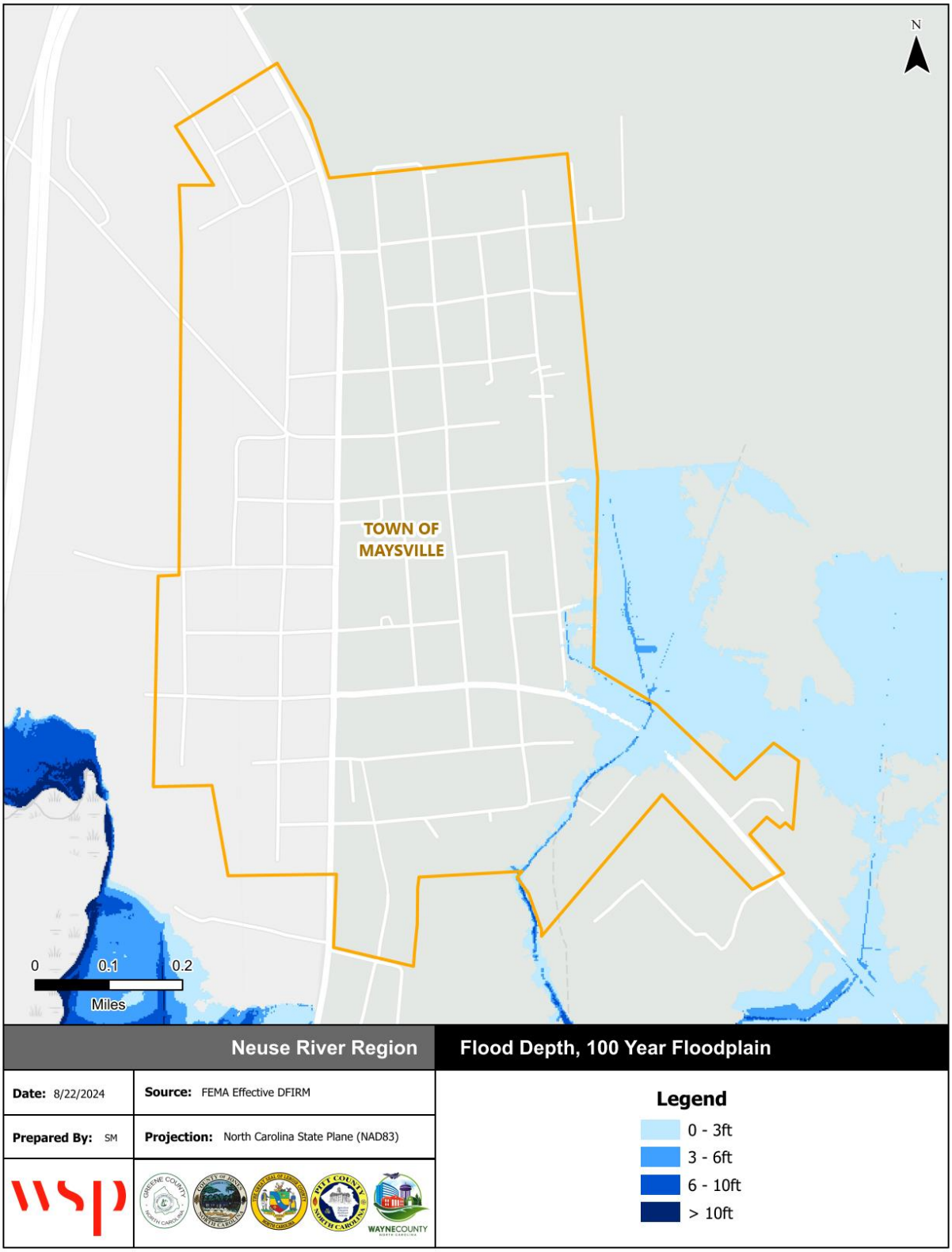
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.9 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Jones County



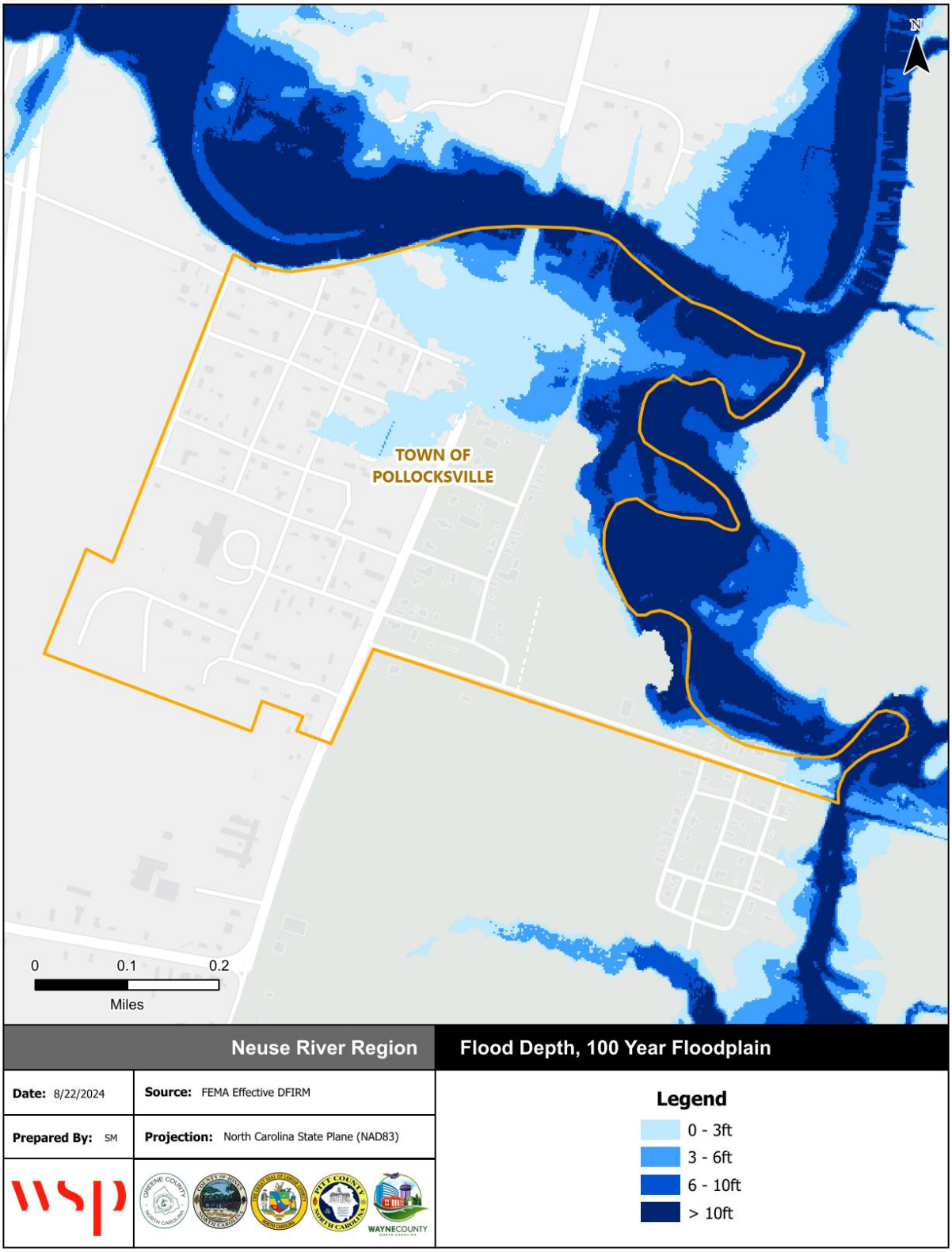
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.10 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Maysville



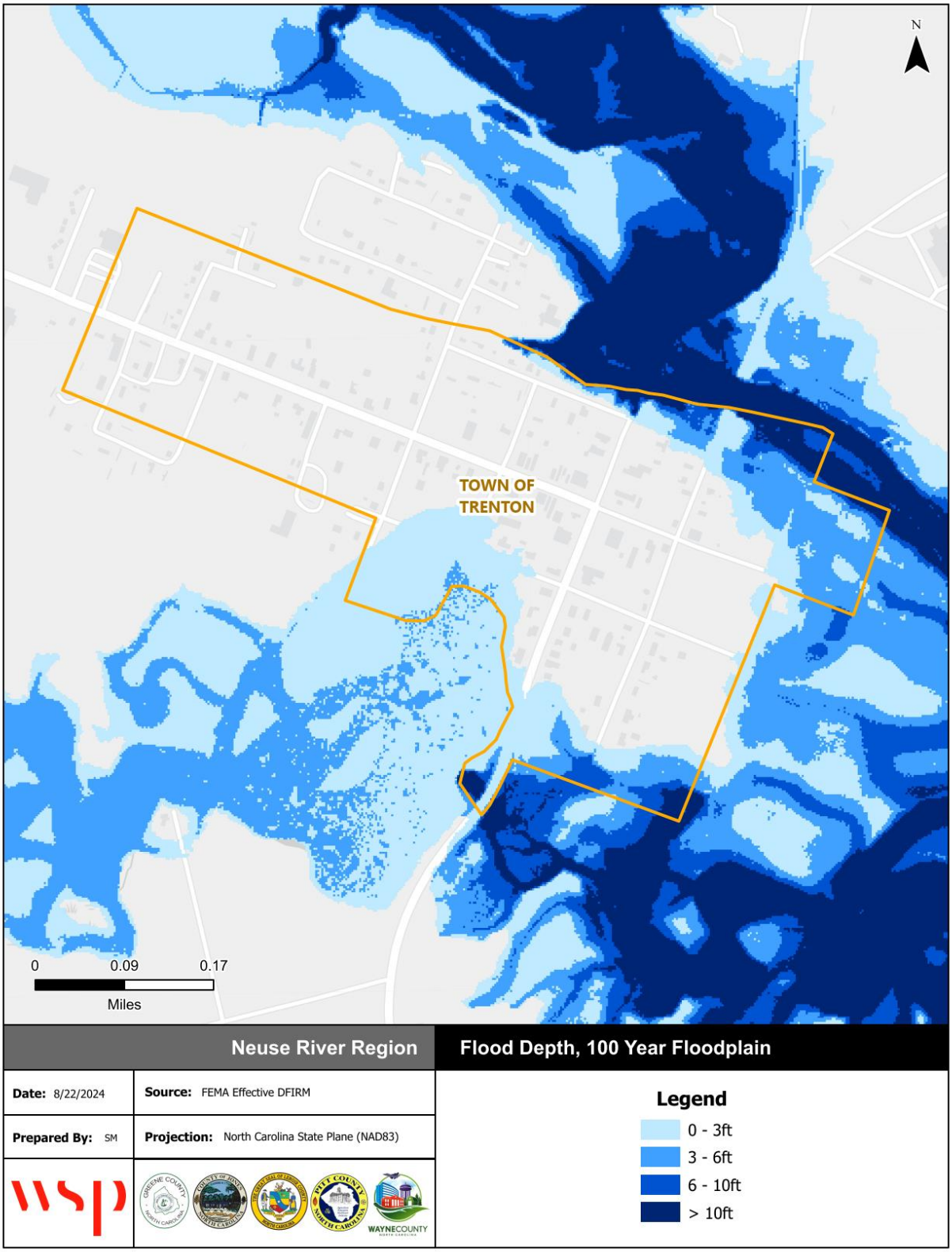
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.11 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Pollocksville



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure B.12 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Trenton



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

B.2.1.1 *FLOOD INSURANCE DATA*

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Jones County and incorporated areas categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Table B.8 – NFIP Program Entry Dates

Community	Regular Program Entry
Jones County (Unincorporated Area)	August 16, 1988
Town of Maysville	August 19, 1986
Town of Pollocksville	September 4, 1986
Town of Trenton	September 1, 1987

Source: FEMA Community Information System

Table B.9 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Jones County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	202	$94,629	$50,504,100	129	$12,518,418.96
Non-Residential	6	$10,107	$1,718,600	4	$522,360.32
Total	**208**	**$104,736**	**$52,222,700**	**133**	**$13,040,779.28**
Town of Maysville					
Single Family	5	$2,699	$995,000	4	$61,586.51
All Other Residential	1	$743	$509,000	0	$0.00
Non-Residential	1	$3,044	$1,000,000	0	$0.00
Total	**7**	**$6,486**	**$2,504,000**	**4**	**$61,586.51**
Town of Pollocksville					
Single Family	19	$13,804	$5,780,000	20	$2,006,310.72
Non-Residential	3	$3,982	$438,000	3	$452,544.10
Total	**22**	**$17,786**	**$6,218,000**	**23**	**$2,458,854.82**
Town of Trenton					
Single Family	7	$5,406	$1,882,000	18	$636,871.84
Non-Residential	7	$13,446	$2,374,000	5	$217,367.36
Total	**14**	**$18,852**	**$4,256,000**	**23**	**$854,239.20**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table B.10 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Jones County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	27	$18,871	$7,261,000	73	$7,273,864.39
A Zones	0	$0	$0	23	$1,978,531.75
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	113	$81,330	$34,340,000	7	$599,637.59
Preferred	0	$0	$0	51	$3,651,361.21
Total	**140**	**$100,201**	**$41,601,000**	**154**	**$13,503,394.94**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Maysville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	$966	$174,000	1	$4,439.72
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	5	$5,520	$2,330,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$57,146.79
Total	**7**	**$6,486**	**$2,504,000**	**4**	**$61,586.51**
Town of Pollocksville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	$2,572	$554,000	14	$1,431,242.40
A Zones	0	$0	$0	1	$39,676.24
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	20	$15,214	$5,664,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	8	$987,936.18
Total	**22**	**$17,786**	**$6,218,000**	**23**	**$2,458,854.82**
Town of Trenton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,436	$177,000	4	$155,010.97
A Zones	0	$0	$0	8	$131,773.81
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	13	$17,416	$4,079,000	4	$305,327.50
Preferred	0	$0	$0	7	$262,126.92
Total	**14**	**$18,852**	**$4,256,000**	**23**	**$854,239.20**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table B.11 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Jones County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	4	$2,421	$866,000	24	$2,298,816.68
A Zones	0	$0	$0	12	$976,077.28
B, C & X Zone	53	$39,014	$16,547,000	33	$1,516,383.44
Standard	53	$39,014	$16,547,000	4	$142,923.01
Preferred	0	$0	$0	29	$1,373,460.43
Total	**57**	**$41,435**	**$17,413,000**	**69**	**$4,791,277.40**
Town of Maysville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$477	$98,000	0	$0.00
B, C & X Zone	3	$4,584	$1,859,000	3	$57,146.79
Standard	3	$4,584	$1,859,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$57,146.79
Total	**4**	**$5,061**	**$1,957,000**	**3**	**$57,146.79**
Town of Pollocksville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,200	$304,000	6	$786,334.69
B, C & X Zone	15	$11,979	$4,278,000	4	$326,622.51
Standard	15	$11,979	$4,278,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	4	$326,622.51
Total	**16**	**$13,179**	**$4,582,000**	**10**	**$1,112,957.20**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Trenton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,436	$177,000	3	$147,610.97
A Zones	0	$0	$0	4	$85,408.19
B, C & X Zone	10	$11,536	$2,913,000	5	$405,562.67
Standard	10	$11,536	$2,913,000	2	$170,070.54
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$235,492.13
Total	**11**	**$12,972**	**$3,090,000**	**12**	**$638,581.83**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table B.12 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Jones County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	23	$16,450	$6,395,000	49	$4,975,047.71
A Zones	0	$0	$0	11	$1,002,454.47
B, C & X Zone	60	$42,316	$17,793,000	25	$2,734,615.36
Standard	60	$42,316	$17,793,000	3	$456,714.58
Preferred	0	$0	$0	22	$2,277,900.78
Total	**83**	**$58,766**	**$24,188,000**	**85**	**$8,712,117.54**
Town of Maysville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$489	$76,000	1	$4,439.72
B, C & X Zone	2	$936	$471,000	0	$0.00
Standard	2	$936	$471,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	0	$0.00
Total	**3**	**$1,425**	**$547,000**	**1**	**$4,439.72**
Town of Pollocksville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,372	$250,000	8	$644,907.71
A Zones	0	$0	$0	1	$39,676.24
B, C & X Zone	5	$3,235	$1,386,000	4	$661,313.67
Standard	5	$3,235	$1,386,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	4	$661,313.67
Total	**6**	**$4,607**	**$1,636,000**	**13**	**$1,345,897.62**
Town of Trenton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	0	$0	$0	1	$7,400.00
A Zones	0	$0	$0	4	$46,365.62
B, C & X Zone	3	$5,880	$1,166,000	6	$161,891.75
Standard	3	$5,880	$1,166,000	2	$135,256.96
Preferred	0	$0	$0	4	$26,634.79
Total	**3**	**$5,880**	**$1,166,000**	**11**	**$215,657.37**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

B.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table B.13 summarizes the acreage in Jones County that falls within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized by housing density. Areas in the WUI are those where development may intermix with flammable vegetation. It is estimated that 10,167 people, or 99.7% of the total Jones County population live within the WUI. Approximately 74 percent of Jones County is not included in the WUI.

Table B.13 – Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Jones County

	Housing Density	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
	Not in WUI	*224,606.0*	*74.1%*
	LT 1hs/40ac	45,548	58.0%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	12,897	16.4%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	9,205	11.7%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	5,934	7.6%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	3,573	4.5%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	1,402	1.8%
	GT 3hs/1ac	0	--
	Total	303,165.0	

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.13 through Figure B.16 depicts the WUI for Jones County and all participating jurisdictions. The WUI is the area where housing development is built near or among areas of vegetation that may be prone to wildfire. Figure B.17 detail the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure B.18 depicts Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Potential fire intensity is moderate to high across much of Jones County, particularly the unincorporated areas, but slightly lower along the North Carolina Highway 58 corridor. The largest uninterrupted area of high potential fire intensity is in the Croatan National Forest. Burn probability is also highest in the Croatan National Forest area, as well as along the Onslow County border. These areas where high potential fire intensity and high burn probability overlap, however, are largely outside of the WUI, therefore impacts to buildings and people would be minimal.

Table A.14 through Table A.17 provides the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Jones County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table B.18 through Table B.21 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table B.14 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Jones County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	114	$4,681,873.93	$4,681,873.93	$9,363,747.86
Commercial	65	$15,033,197.51	$15,033,197.51	$30,066,395.03
Education	5	$4,716,860.25	$4,716,860.25	$9,433,720.51
Government	15	$5,362,724.96	$5,362,724.96	$10,725,449.93
Industrial	37	$3,253,023.10	$4,879,534.65	$8,132,557.75
Religious	43	$11,665,039.87	$11,665,039.87	$23,330,079.74
Residential	1,942	$129,429,759.11	$64,714,879.55	$194,144,638.66
Total	**2,221**	**$174,142,478.74**	**$87,071,239.37**	**$261,213,718.11**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.15 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Maysville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	1	$92,700.54	$92,700.54	$185,401.07
Commercial	24	$2,856,751.12	$2,856,751.12	$5,713,502.24
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	3	$982,100.00	$982,100.00	$1,964,200.00
Industrial	-	-	-	-
Religious	14	$3,099,570.00	$3,099,570.00	$6,199,140.00
Residential	408	$31,088,198.15	$15,544,099.08	$46,632,297.23
Total	**450**	**$38,119,319.81**	**$19,059,659.90**	**$57,178,979.71**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.16 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Pollocksville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	19	$1,840,437.92	$1,840,437.92	$3,680,875.84
Education	3	$3,381,747.55	$3,381,747.55	$6,763,495.10
Government	3	$750,010.00	$750,010.00	$1,500,020.00
Industrial	2	$65,778.74	$98,668.11	$164,446.86
Religious	6	$1,765,790.00	$1,765,790.00	$3,531,580.00
Residential	165	$11,141,464.98	$5,570,732.49	$16,712,197.47
Total	**198**	**$18,945,229.20**	**$9,472,614.60**	**$28,417,843.79**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.17 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Trenton

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture			-	-
Commercial	17	2,267,146.06	2,267,146.06	4,534,292.12
Education	7	503,486.30	503,486.30	1,006,972.59
Government	10	3,091,220.59	3,091,220.59	6,182,441.17
Industrial	1	16,449.92	24,674.89	41,124.81
Religious	5	614,568.53	614,568.53	1,229,137.07
Residential	136	7,683,153.50	3,841,576.75	11,524,730.25
Total	**176**	**14,176,024.90**	**7,088,012.45**	**21,264,037.35**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.18 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Jones County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$4,622,800
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	3	$115,470
Safety and Security	5	$3,766,580
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	6	$37,980
Total	**16**	**$8,542,830**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.19 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Maysville

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	$623,800
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**3**	**$623,800**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.20 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Pollocksville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$3,347,890
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$665,850
Safety and Security	3	$1,144,390
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**5**	**$5,158,130**

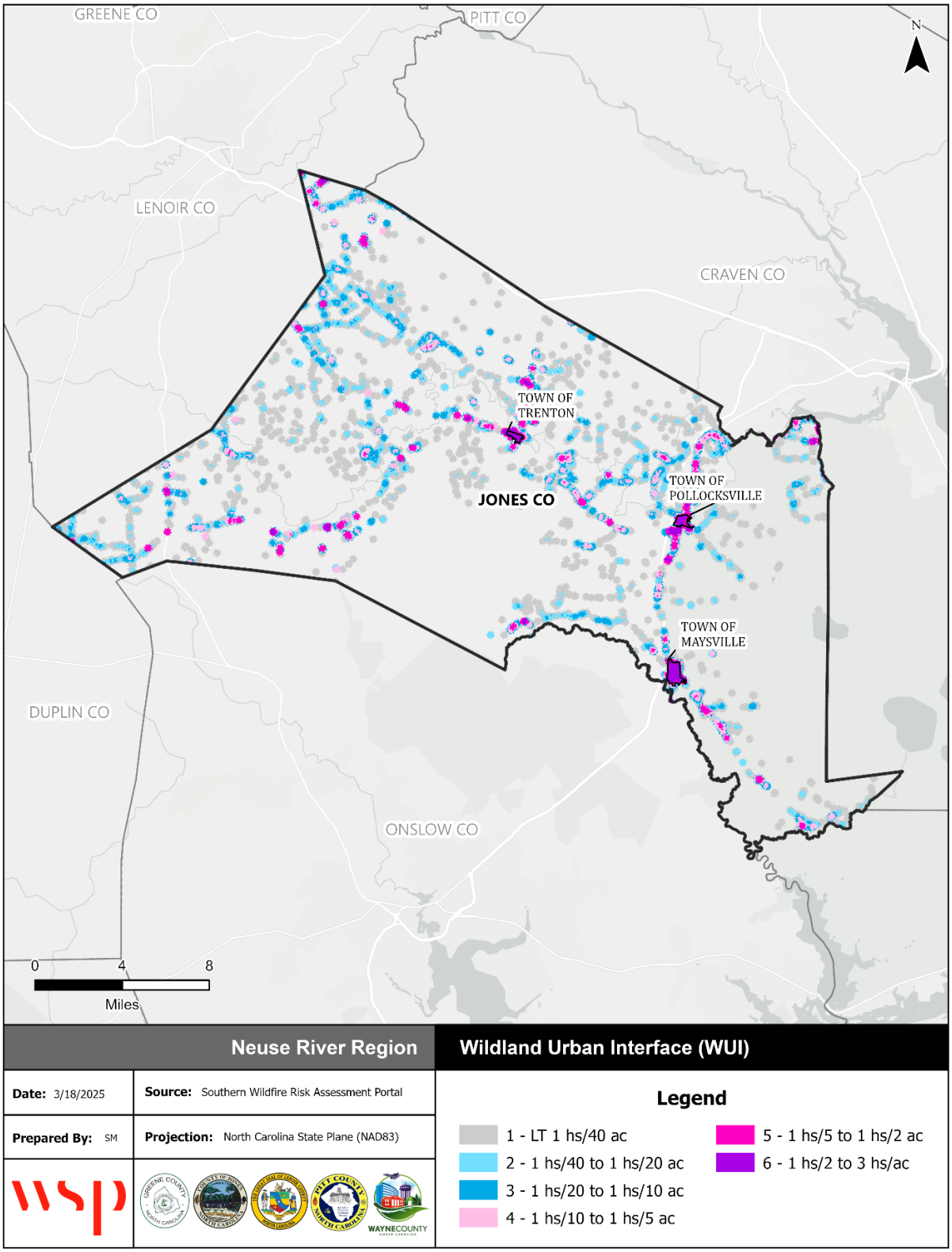
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table B.21 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Trenton

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	1	$470,720
Safety and Security	2	$1,641,340
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**3**	**$2,112,060**

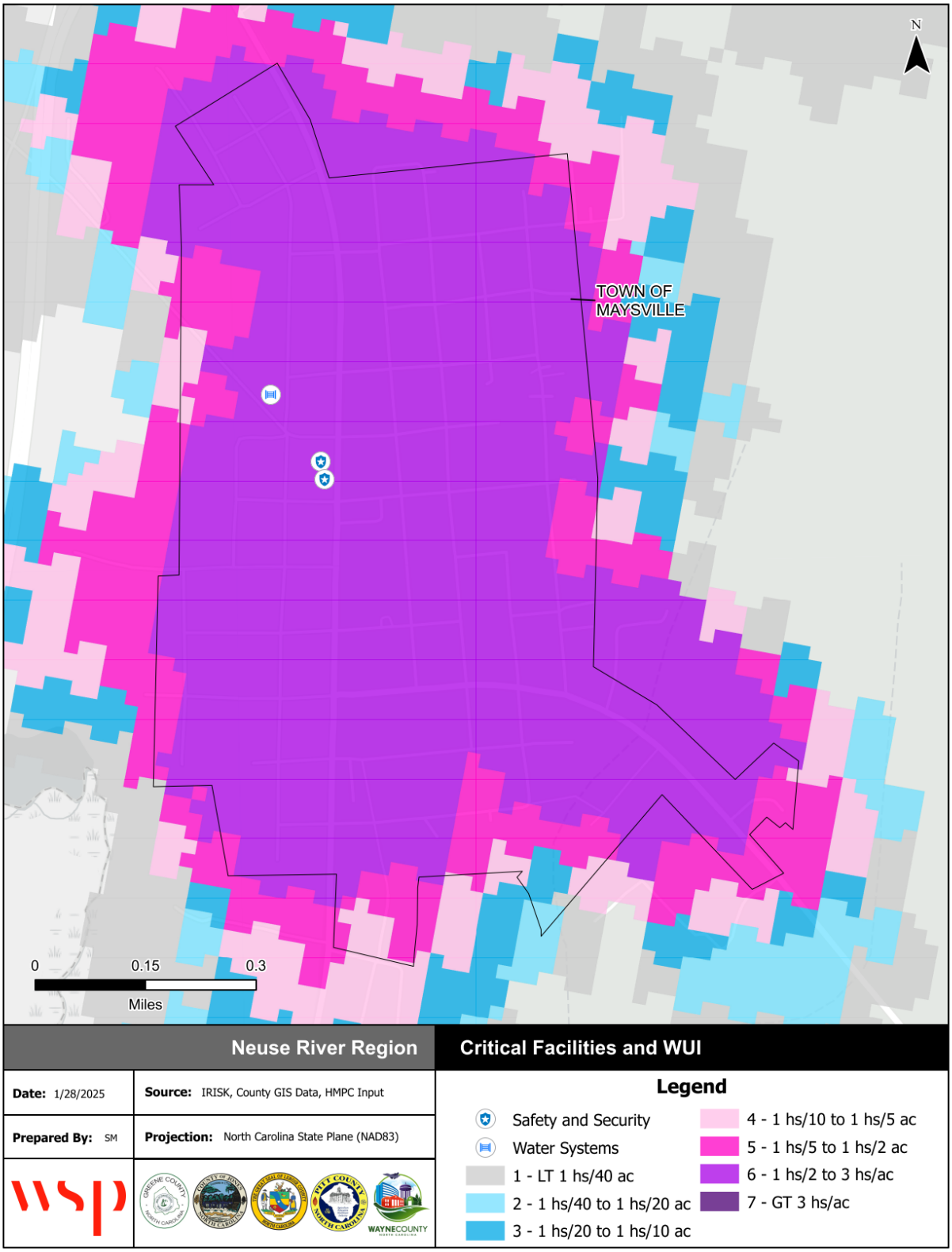
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.13 – Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Jones County



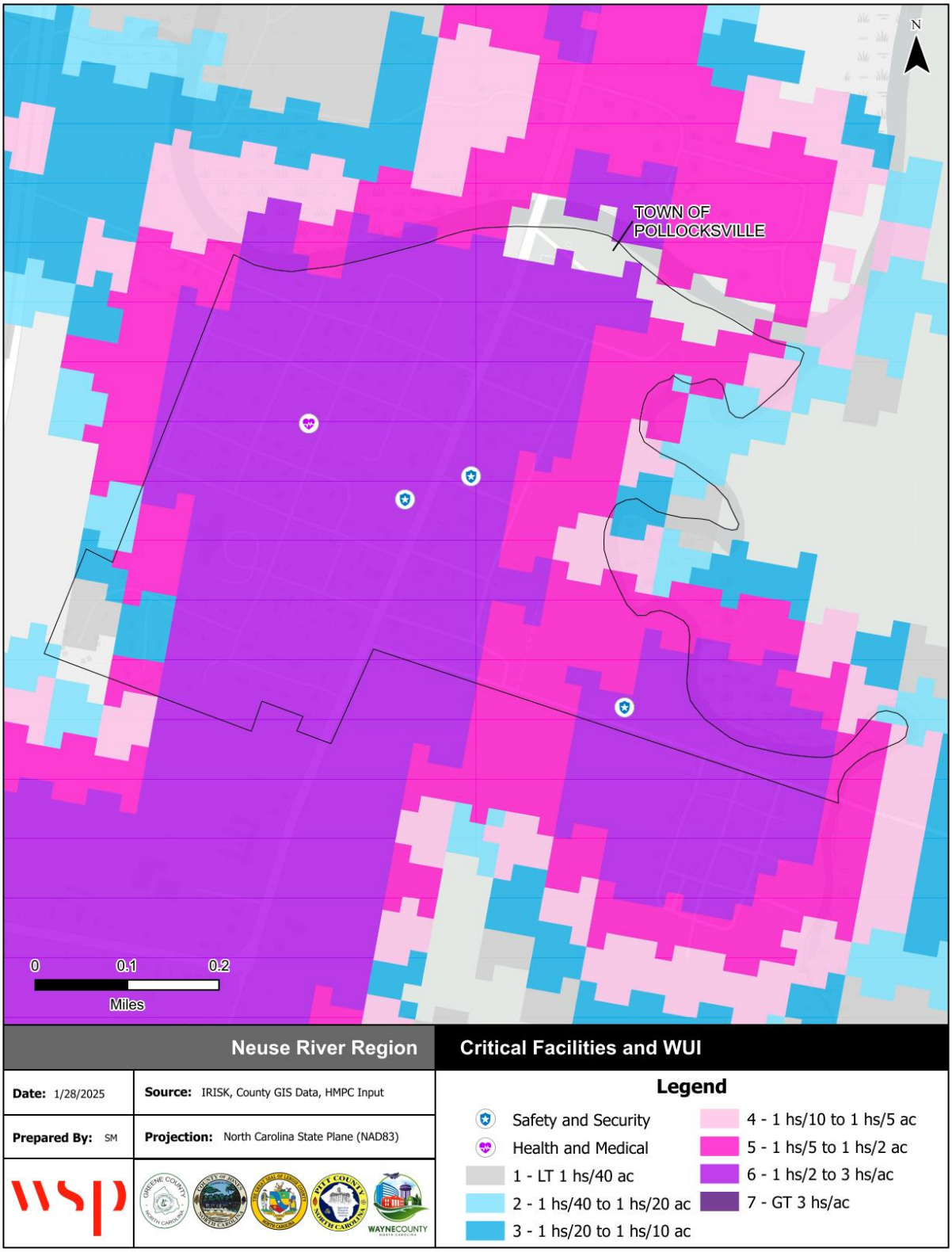
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.14 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Maysville



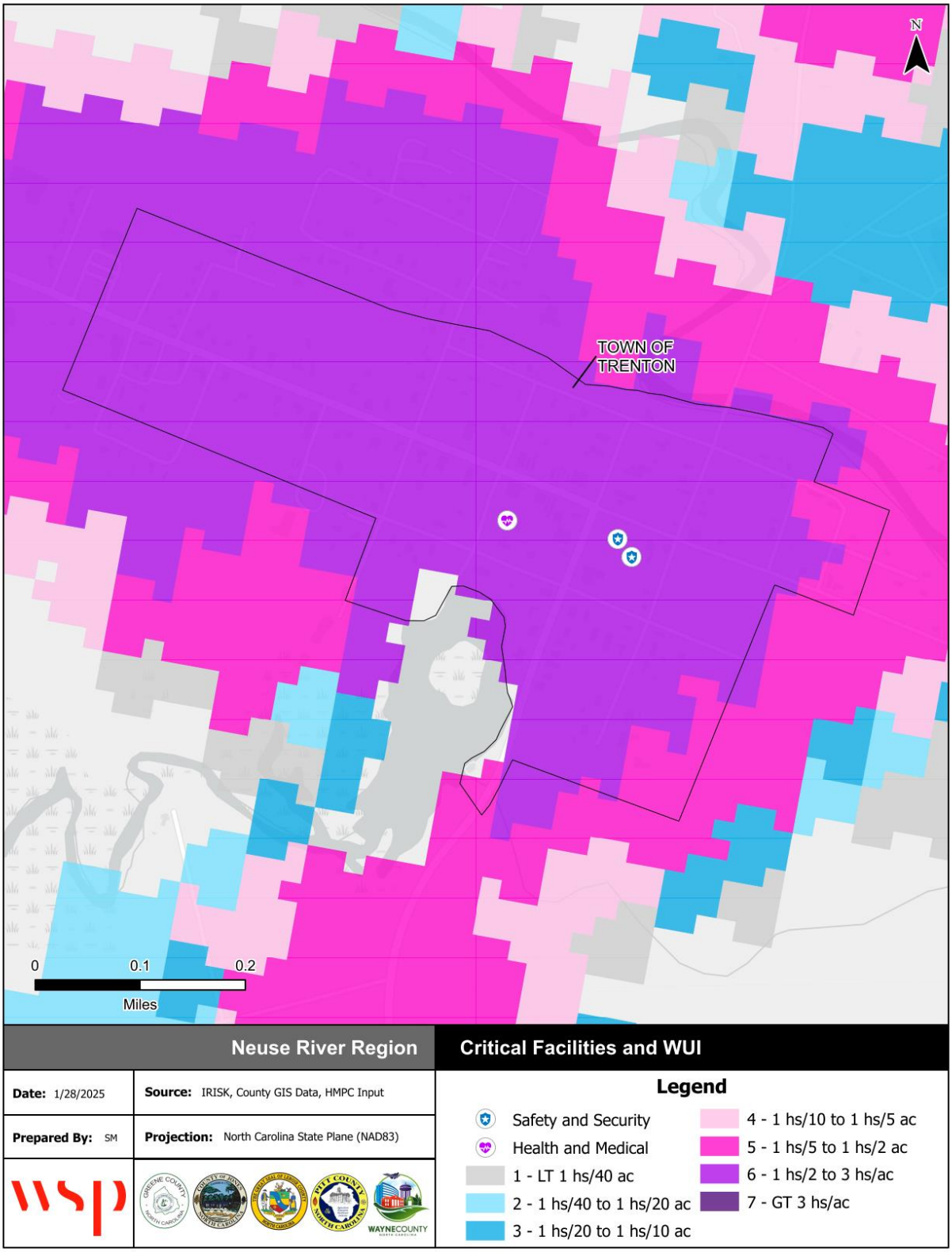
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.15 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Pollocksville



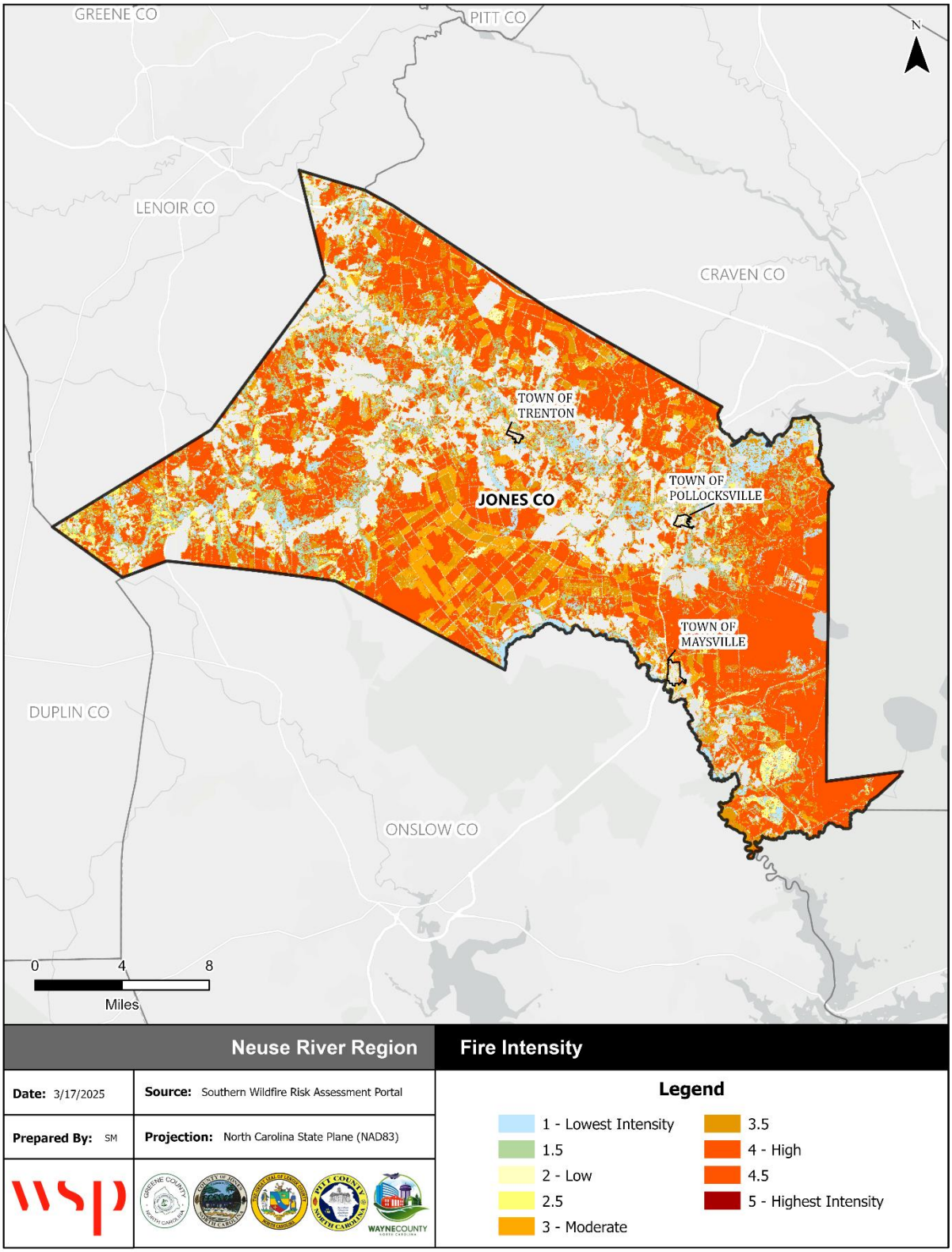
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.16 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Trenton



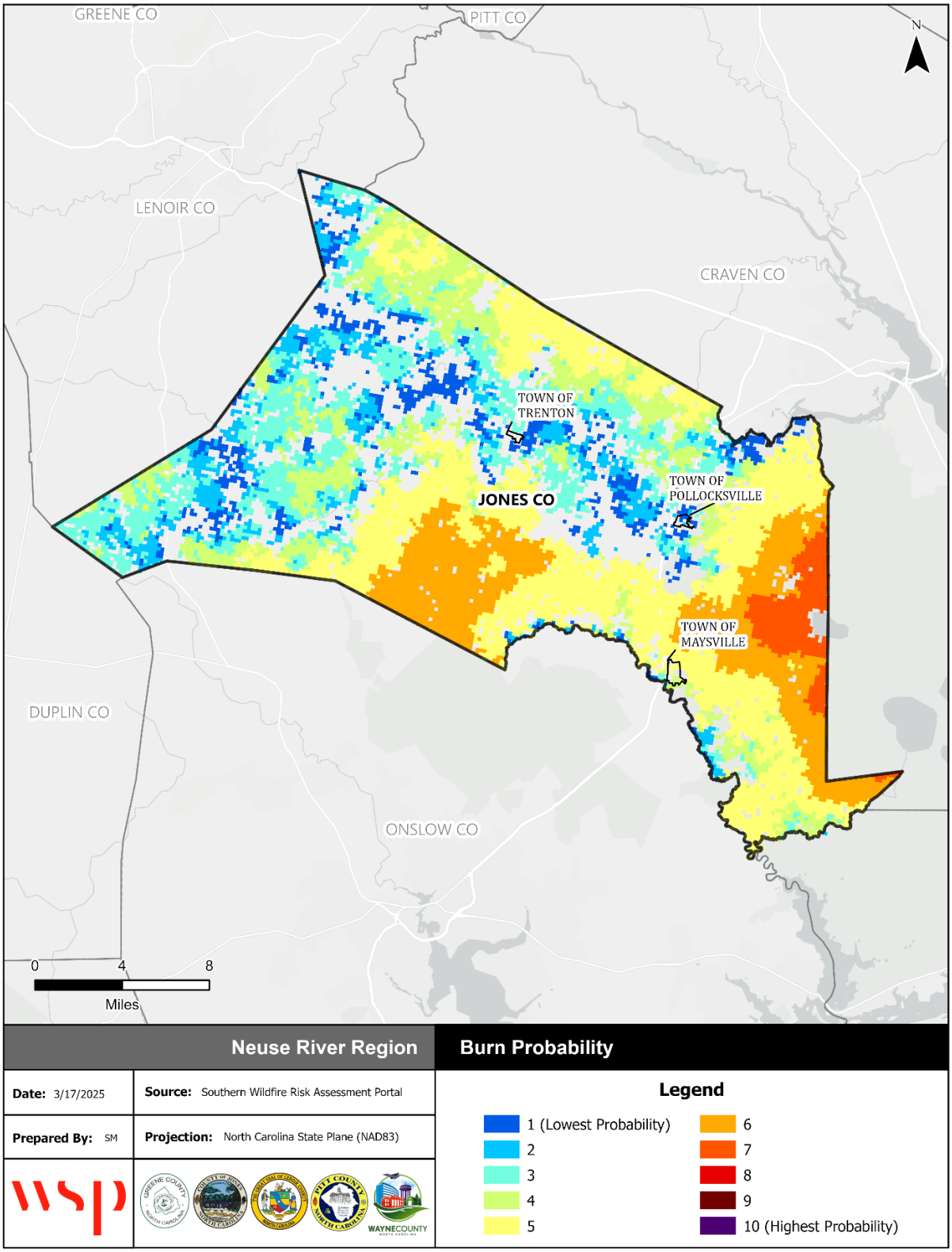
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.17 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Jones County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure B.18 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Jones County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

B.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table B.22 – Mitigation Action Plan, Jones County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J1	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, and hazardous waste. The County will review and update the EOP annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCDPS and NCOEMS directives. This review will involve the conducting of an annual tabletop exercise that will incorporate a review of sheltering procedures defined within the "CRES" plan.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will participate in the annual review and update of the Jones County Emergency Operations Plan.
J2	Consider establishing a program to establish a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	3.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Services	$2,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Jones County will continue to work with County residents to expand upon the County CERT program.
J3	Continue working towards a long-term solution to maintaining emergency backup generators at all facilities deemed critical in the event of a natural disaster. At a minimum, the County will aim to establish a permanent backup generator at the following locations: County Administration Building, Town of Maysville Town Hall, Comfort Volunteer Fire Department.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.2	PIO	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	Jones County will continue to establish backup power at all critical facilities.
J4	Work to expand upon the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County EM and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Jones County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will continue to diligently promote and enroll individuals into the Special Medical Needs Registry focused on providing emergency response resources to at-risk populations.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J5	Continue to improve upon capabilities available through the Nixle Based Emergency Notification System. These efforts will involve educating the public, municipal partners, and elected officials about the system's capabilities and registration requirements.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	High	4.1	PIO	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	$10,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will assess the effectiveness of the County's existing emergency notification system through review of the County Emergency Operations Plan and the scheduled tabletop exercise which will occur annually.
J6	Update the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions resulting in potential impacts from natural disasters. All municipal jurisdictions will also take this plan into consideration when amending or developing land use plans and/or land development regulations.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NC CAMA	5 years	Carry Forward	The Jones County Land Use Plan has not been updated since 2013. The county will work to update the plan within the next five years.
J7	Continue to maintain and enforce the County's Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDEQ.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Drought	High	1.1	NRP	Jones County Public Services, Municipal Administration	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to carry out this effort as a function of the County-wide Emergency Operations Plan.
J8	Continue to participate in the Beaver Control Program (BCP) offered through NCDEQ. Additionally, the County will continue to support the Town of Trenton in its efforts to conduct its own BCP.	Jones County, Trenton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Jones County Administration, NCDEQ	To be determined	General Fund, NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The County deals with this issue annually and will make this a priority through the implementation of this plan.
J9	Through the NC Forest Service present in the County, annual meetings will be held prior to fire season to discuss preventing, mitigating and fighting wildfires.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Wildfire	High	3.1	P, ES	Jones County Emergency Management, NC Forest Service	Staff Time	General Fund, NC Forest Service	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to work closely with the NC Forest Service to carry out this strategy focused on minimizing the impacts of wildfire on the community.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J10	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP's) and other high-risk properties from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLP's, and on an annual basis, will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. Jones County will assist all municipal jurisdictions in working through the structural mitigation grant funding process.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	All participating jurisdictions will apply for funding to carry out structural mitigation projects both following natural hazard events, as well as through annual funding programs awarded through FEMA.
J11	Review respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances annually to assess whether any revisions and/or updates have been mandated by FEMA or NCEM. Additionally, jurisdictions will consider whether regulatory options are available to provide for more effective floodplain management. Through these efforts, the County will continue to enforce a two-foot freeboard requirement.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.1	P	Jones County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement), Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Jones County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce their respective freeboard elevation standards. As flooding events occur during the planning period, each community will revisit and consider increasing this standard.
J12	Ensure that a range of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available to the realtors, developers, contractors, and citizens through various means including: • Placing materials in the local library. • Maintaining documents at the County Administration Building. • Disseminating information to local contractors. • Maintaining information in the County inspection offices.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The Jones County Inspections Department will continue to maintain material, as well as educate contractors, realtors, developers, and citizens regarding best management practices related to development within the defined flood hazard area.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J13	Ensure information is available on the County's website regarding hazards and development regulations within floodplains, including a link to FEMA and NFIP resources relating to emergency preparedness, flood protection, wind-proofing, and proper evacuation procedures. Additionally, the Towns will provide a link to this page through their respective municipal websites.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	PIO	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The County website already provides some of this information. Links will be checked and information on the website will be updated as needed.
J14	Work closely with all electric service providers operating throughout the County, to ensure that tree trimming carried out to protect the integrity of service lines is conducted on an ongoing basis.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	1.1	P	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administration, Electric Service Providers	To be determined	General Fund, Electric Service Providers	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue to work with all existing electric service providers to carry out this strategy.
J15	Work to identify funding to assist with the acquisition of non-residential structures in need of assistance.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm	High	1.2	PP	Jones County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	HMGP, NCDPS	Ongoing – As need is determined	Carry Forward	This strategy was originally developed in response to damages from Hurricanes Matthew and Florence. The County will continue to work to identify and acquire damaged or at-risk structures.
J16	Create a guidebook for non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations on emergency preparedness and their role in outreach, sheltering, and recovery.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	4.1	ES	Jones County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Faith-Based Organizations	Staff time	Staff Time, Non-profit funding	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The County has not initiated this effort but it remains a priority.
J17	Work closely with the Town of Trenton to identify funding and a location to relocate the County water treatment plant.	Jones County, Trenton	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	PP	Jones County Board of Commissioners, Town of Trenton Town Council	To be determined	NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J18	Relocate the Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to a higher, safer level of the building or to an alternate site.	Jones County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	Medium	1.3	PP	Jones County Board of Commissioners	To be determined	General Fund, NCDEQ, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
J19	Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools. Also, establish permanent pad mount generators at these facilities.	Jones County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	1.1	PP	Jones County Administration	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J20	Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	All Hazards	Medium	4.2	ES	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J21	Implement all strategies outlined within the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	1.1	SP	Jones County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This effort has not been initiated but it remains a priority.
J22	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

ANNEX CLENOIR COUNTY

C.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Lenoir 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.4 provides a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Lenoir County. shows the locations of all critical facilities in Lenoir County.

Table C.5 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Lenoir County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to storm surge and wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table C.1 – Critical Facilities, Unincorporated Lenoir County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	7	$65,000
Food, Hydration, Shelter	433	$457,011,461
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	16	$5,929,940
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	33	$16,418,826
Total	**489**	**$479,425,227**

Source: Lenoir County, HMPC

Table C.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Kinston

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	11	$10,179,745
Food, Hydration, Shelter	34	$379,090,413
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	5	$351,168,010
Safety and Security	7	$6,807,355
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	30	$5,105,113
Total	**87**	**$752,350,636**

Source: Lenoir County, HMPC

Table C.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of La Grange

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	4	$5,877,115
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	3	$936,803
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	6	$473,136
Total	**13**	**$7,287,054**

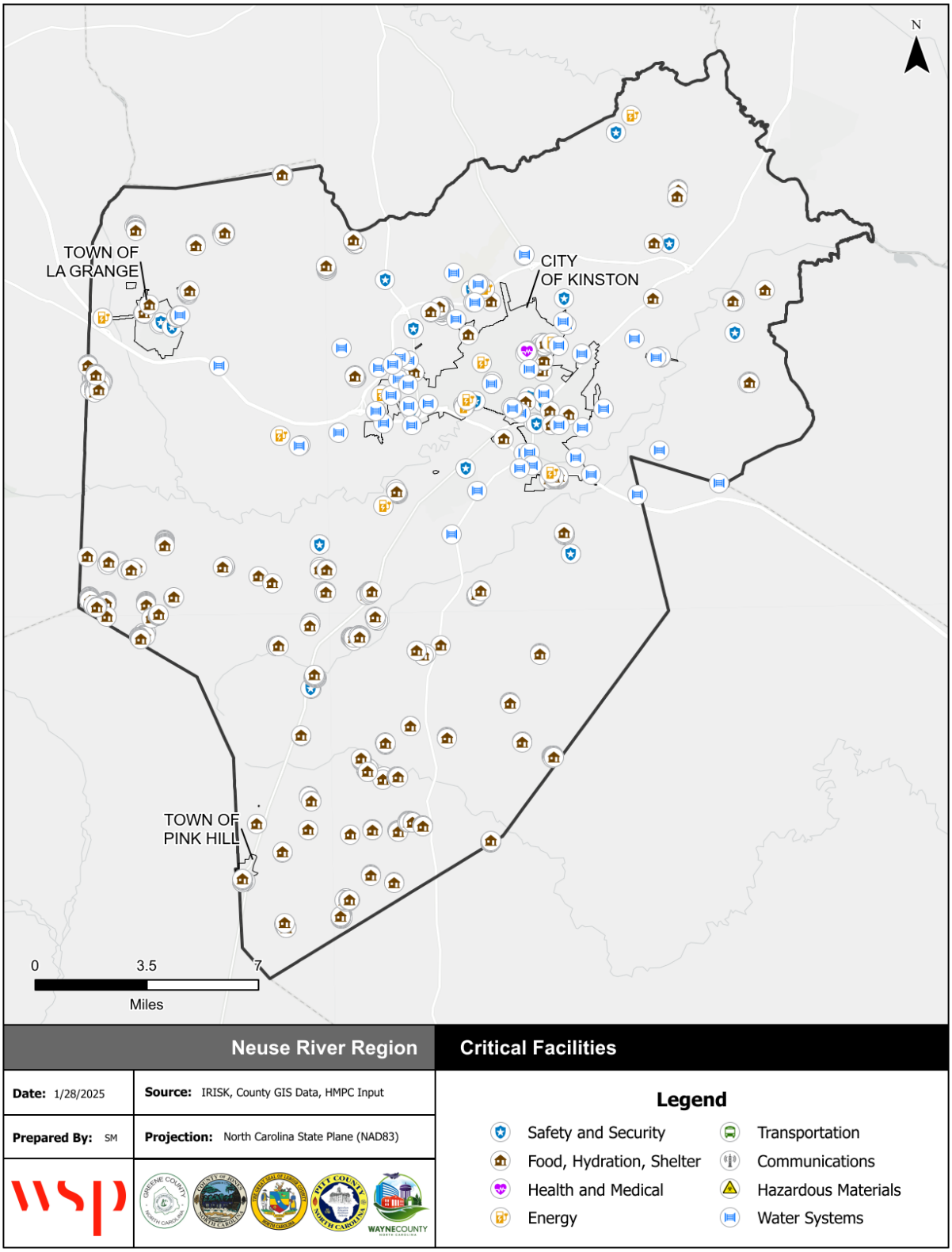
Source: Lenoir County, HMPC

Table C.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Pink Hill

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	9	$2,210,310
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	1	$111,948
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**10**	**$2,322,258**

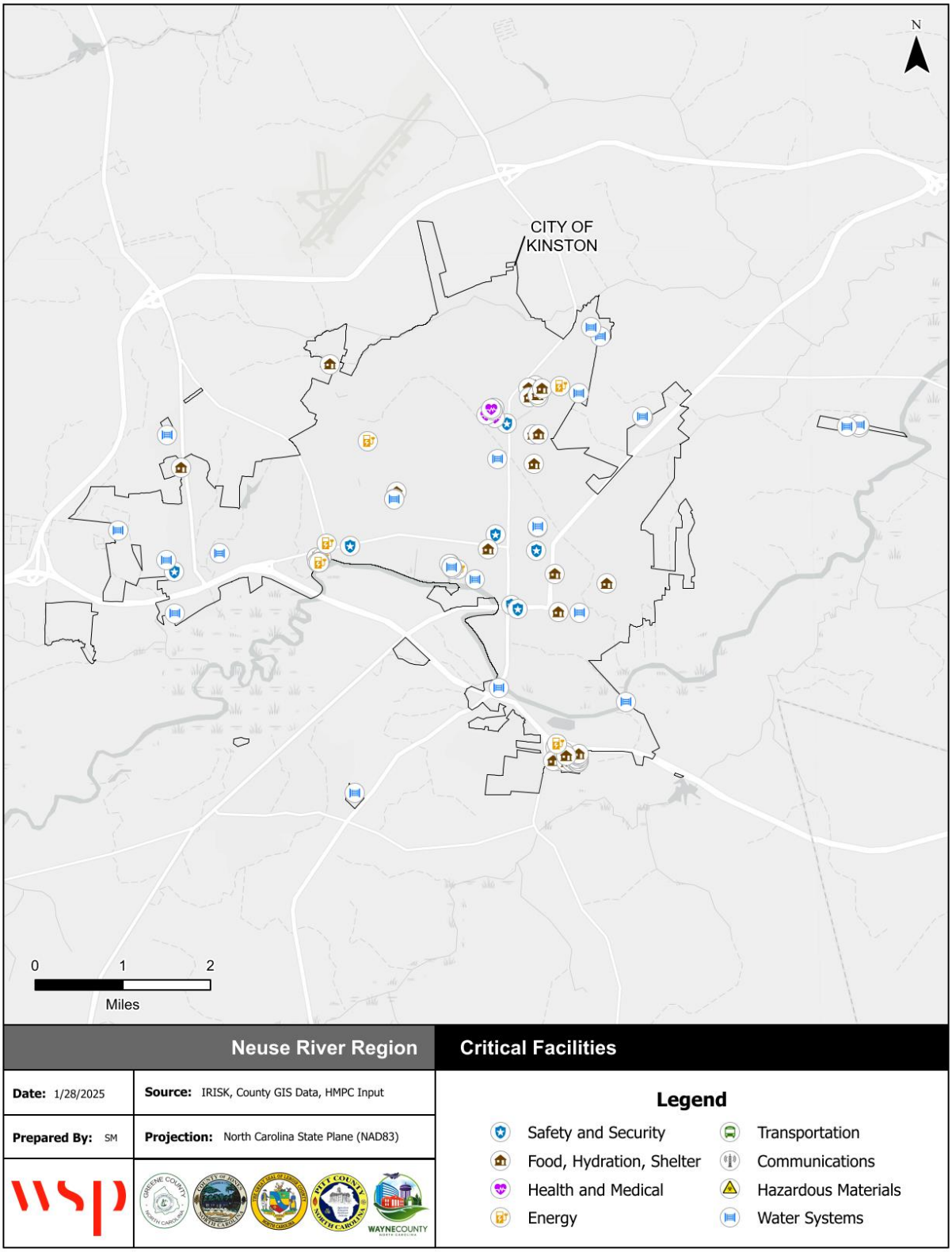
Source: Lenoir County, HMPC

Figure C.1 – Critical Facilities, Unincorporated Lenoir County



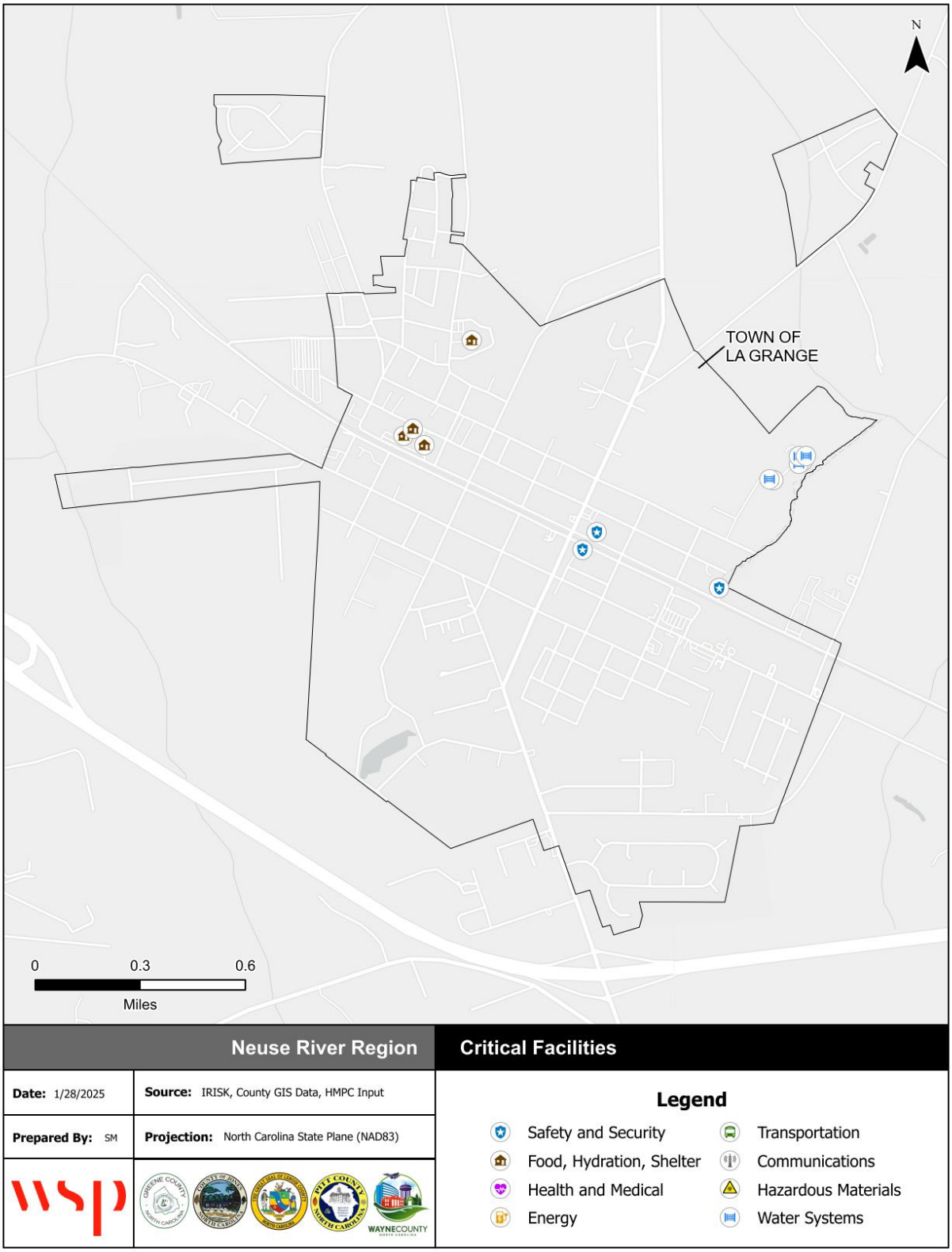
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Kinston



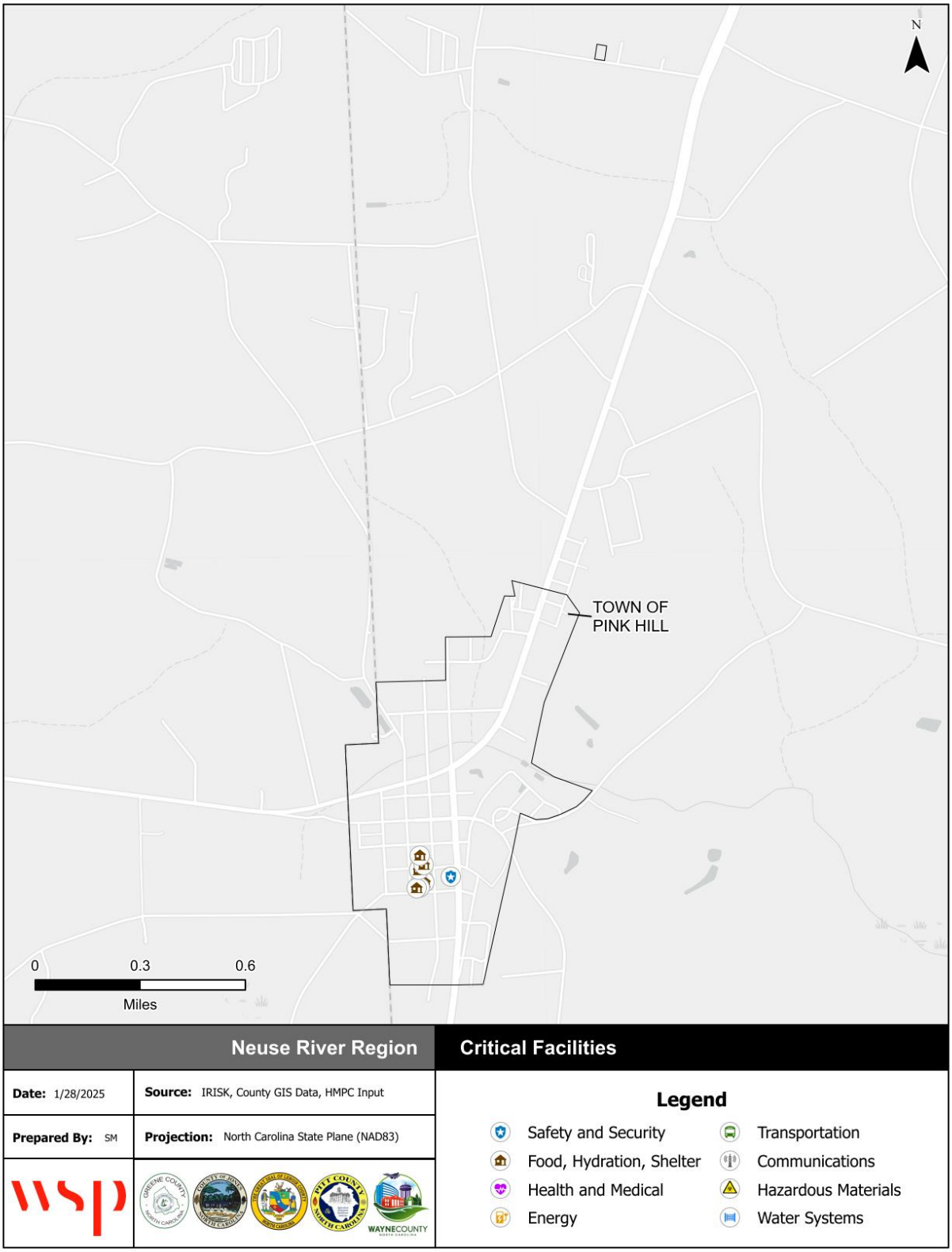
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of La Grange



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure C.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Pink Hill



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table C.5 – Lenoir County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Unincorporated Lenoir County									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$410,408	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$410,408	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$41,070	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2.5
Energy	Utilities	3295 Hugo Rd	$10,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	103 Blanton St	$130,556	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$130,556	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3216 British Rd	$569,196	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.15	AE	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	2.39	AE	5	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	2.11	AE	5	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	2.20	AE	5	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	2.22	AE	5	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	5.12	AE	5	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$261,780	4.64	AE	5	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	2666 H C Turner Rd	$7,336,989	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,511	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$101,736	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$101,736	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,772,434	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$142,926	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	866 Nobles Mill Rd	$145,426	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	524 Burncoat Rd	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Energy	Utilities	3252 Highway 55 West	-	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$351,988	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$351,988	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$351,988	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$324,568	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$324,568	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$324,568	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$324,568	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$106,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$106,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$439,002	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4490 Watering Pond Rd	$140,531	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$155,804	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$657,871	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$272,276	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$272,276	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$272,276	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$272,276	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$308,211	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$308,211	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$308,211	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$308,211	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$219,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$219,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$968,881	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$219,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$219,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1007 Stony Woods Lane	$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1042 Stony Woods Lane	$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$206,080	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$206,080	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$206,080	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$206,080	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$239,095	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$239,095	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$239,095	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$239,095	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1710 Pepperwood Way	$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1715 Pepperwood Way	$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1728 Pepperwood Way	$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$17,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$17,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$444,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$213,092	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$227,648	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$227,648	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$227,648	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$227,648	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,352	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1905 Bards Drive Southeast	$288,926	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1905 Bards Drive Southeast	$288,926	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Energy	Utilities	3297 Promise Land Rd	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$258,636	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$258,636	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$258,636	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$258,636	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$233,678	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1905 Bards Drive Southeast	$288,926	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1905 Bards Drive Southeast	$288,926	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,138	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,138	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,138	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,138	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$214,138	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$359,268	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$8,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$8,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$8,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$378,210	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$378,210	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$378,210	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$378,210	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$399,591	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$507,170	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$433,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$433,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$433,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$433,203	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,065,157	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,065,157	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,065,157	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	5030 Alphonso Walters Rd	$25,003	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4760 Fields Dead End Rd	$183,416	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4760 Fields Dead End Rd	$183,416	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4760 Fields Dead End Rd	$183,416	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	3141 Willie Measley Rd	$93,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$295,348	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$295,348	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$295,348	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$295,348	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$295,348	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$107,834	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$107,834	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$33,571	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,785	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,785	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$172,140	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$172,140	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$172,140	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$172,140	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$11,703,122	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	6001 Williams Dr	$208,065	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$130,656	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$130,656	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,470,441	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,470,441	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	406 Bland Howell Rd	$36,039	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,787,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$14,742	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	9212 Fallen Oak Lane Northeast	$14,742	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$14,742	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$358,655	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$358,655	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$358,655	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$60,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$60,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$60,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$60,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$60,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$25,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$25,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$25,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$161,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$852,204	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1608 East Main St A	$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$14,109,597	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$210,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$210,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$210,600	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2147 Fred Everett Rd	$300,752	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,778	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,778	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,778	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$274,778	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$407,306	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$407,306	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$185,410	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$185,410	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$185,410	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$385,698	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$307,332	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$486,875	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$537,448	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$307,332	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$307,332	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$307,332	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$390,185	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$390,185	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$390,185	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$390,185	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$489,024	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	4939 Highway 258 South	$8,280,825	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$120,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$124,148	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$124,148	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$730,569	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$730,569	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$730,569	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$188,381	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$188,381	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$188,381	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$395,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$395,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$395,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$395,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$183,222	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$183,222	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$268,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$268,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$268,808	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,890,109	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,890,109	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,890,109	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,890,109	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,890,109	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$235,226	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$235,226	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$76,163	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$410,408	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$410,408	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$410,408	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	274 Tilghman Mill Rd	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	2724 Tower Hill Rd	$3,780	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$81,608	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	2583 Cameron Langston Rd	$118,425	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4066 Sharon church Rd	$141,291	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$568,883	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	244 Jerusalem Rd	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	468 Fairgrounds Rd	$1,633,046	0.70	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	2421 US 258 N	$258,757	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	1891 Liddell Rd	$158,598	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	2695 Rouse Road Ext.	$1,141,851	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1003 W. New Bern Rd	$1,007,706	3.21	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1901 Dobbs Farm Rd	$8,364,505	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	3800 NC Hwy 58 N,	$2,395,786	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Safety an Security	Fire Station	3428 Carey Rd	$525,508	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1314 Hwy 55 East Kinston, NC	$15,000	0.1	X Shaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	105 W. New Bern Rd Kinston, NC	$1,000	3.25	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	2839 Airport Rd Kinston, NC	$3,179,795	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3.5
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1900 Cargo Dr Kinston, NC	$2,707,179	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1805 Oakmont Dr Kinston, NC	-	2.78	AE	NA	Y	1	3.5
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	768 Wisteria Ct Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	4.5
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1401 Meadow Brook Dr Kinston, NC	-	2.32	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	2869 Dobbs Farm Rd Kinston, NC	$2,500,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3.5
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	2350 Kennedy Dairy Rd Kinston, NC	-	1.12	AE	NA	Y	2	4
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	3810 Hwy 58 North Kinston, NC	$2,395,786	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Well Site	235 Neuse Rd Kinston, NC	$5,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Well Site	2840 Airport Rd Kinston, NC	$7,044	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	4.5
Water Systems	Well Site	518 Darden Dr Kinston, NC	$89,309	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	1.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Well Site	2002 Gray Tilghman Rd Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	2181 Banks School Rd Kinston, NC	$4,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	3.5
Water Systems	Well Site	1536 Landmark Dr Kinston, NC	$205,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Well Site	1538 Eastwood Dr Kinston, NC	$1,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	2	0
Water Systems	Well Site	2525 Forrest Dr Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3.5
Water Systems	Well Site	3211 Kelly Rd Kinston, NC	$5,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Well Site	1929 Valley View Ct Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	2147 Silverdale St Kinston, NC	$2,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Well Site	2724 Tower Hill Rd Kinston, NC	$3,780	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	3302 Tilghman Rd Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	3	3
Water Systems	Well Site	289 British Rd Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	3.5
Water Systems	Well Site	4895 Highway 70 West Kinston, NC	$37,927	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	235 Neuse Rd Kinston, NC	$5,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	2840 Airport Rd Kinston, NC	$7,044	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	4.5
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	1536 Landmark Dr Kinston, NC	$205,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	2437 Rouse Rd Ext Kinston, NC	$5,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Electric Substations	1979 Smithfield Way Kinston, NC	$50,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Energy	Electric Substations	2709 Airport Road Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Electric Substations	2437 Rouse Rd Ext Kinston, NC	$5,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Electric Substations	1891 Louie Pollock Road Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
City of Kinston									
Energy	Utilities		$609,207	5.25	AE	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station		$3,804,273	0.1	AE	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1701 Old Well Rd	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	2214 West Vernon Ave	$130,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Utilities	1885 Cherry Tree Rd Northeast	$609,207	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Utilities		$609,207	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Utilities		$609,207	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Utilities		$609,207	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	1
Energy	Utilities		$609,207	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical		$70,233,602	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical		$70,233,602	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical		$70,233,602	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical		$70,233,602	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical		$70,233,602	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$244,758	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$3,058,083	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$214,472	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,946,669	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$5,946,669	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,068,566	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	306 West Vernon Ave	$146,876	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$48,648	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	531 Summerlea Circle Southeast	$59,200	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	301 North Rochelle Blvd	$9,423,520	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	201 East King St	$180,633	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	201 South McDaniel St	$750,000	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$17,089,487	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	200 Rhodes Ave	$325,124	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	2404 N. Queen St	$75,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	401 E. Vernon Ave	$1,727,219	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1247 Hill Farm Rd	$565,106	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	2600 Rouse Rd	$1,810,656	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1936 Banks School Rd	$5,656,874	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	614 E. New Bern Rd Kinston, NC	-	3.5	AE	5	N	0	1
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	300 Pollock St Kinston, NC	-	5.49	AE	NA	Y	0	3.5
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	646 Sussex St Kinston, NC	$473,127	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	801 Cunningham Rd Kinston, NC	$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1300 S. Queen St Kinston, NC	-	2.18	AE	NA	N	1	2
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	2220 Autumn Dr Kinston, NC	$172,907	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	3
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	187 Briery Run Rd Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1916 Buxton St Kinston, NC	$1,222,307	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	4
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	2360 Hwy 258 South Kinston, NC	$2,304,445	0.1	X Shaded	NA	Y	2	0
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1575 Parrott-Dickerson Rd Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3
Water Systems	Sewer Lift Station	1314 Hill Farm Road Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	902 Atlantic Ave Kinston, NC	$59,200	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	900 Atlantic Ave Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	904 Atlantic Ave Kinston, NC	$59,200	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	1113 N. East St Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	402 Old Well Rd Kinston, NC	$250,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	1020 E. King St Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	1900 Market St Kinston, NC	$33,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Well Site	1131 Cunningham Rd Kinston, NC	$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2.5
Water Systems	Well Site	1006 Jefferson Dr Kinston, NC	$2,500	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Well Site	904 Atlantic Ave Kinston, NC	$59,200	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	1113 N. East St Kinston, NC	$54,527	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	402 Old Well Rd Kinston, NC	$250,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Elevated Water Tanks	1131 Cunningham Rd Kinston, NC	$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Electric Substations	906 Manning Street Kinston, NC	$577,834	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Electric Substations	1202 East New Bern Road Kinston, NC	$5,946,669	0.1	X Shaded	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Electric Substations	810 Greenmead Drive Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Electric Substations	902 Hull Road Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	2
Energy	Electric Substations	1902 Hardee Road Kinston, NC	-	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Sewer Treatment Plant	2131 Becton Farm Road Kinston, NC	$15,000	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	3.5
Town of La Grange									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$901,725	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$901,725	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$901,725	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$3,171,940	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Police Station		$169,199	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	119 E. Railroad St	$481,910	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	0	1.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	3
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$78,856	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	N	1	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	311 E. Railroad St	$285,694	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Pink Hill									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	102 E College St	$111,948	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	3100 Marsh Grove LN 3119	$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$74,300	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1104 Charlton Way	$868,848	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1104 Charlton Way	$868,848	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	101 West Walnut St	$26,814	0.1	X Unshaded	NA	Y	3	0

C.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority by jurisdiction in Lenoir County than for the Neuse River 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.6 details the acreage of Lenoir County's total area by jurisdiction and flood zone on the Effective DFIRM. Pink Hill and Kinston don't have any land in the high or moderate risk flood zones, and La Grange has only 1.8 percent of its area in the SFHA. Overall, 16.2 percent of the county's total land area falls within this floodplain.

Table C.6 – Flood Zone Acreage by Jurisdiction, Lenoir County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Kinston		
Zone X (unshaded)	8,806.7	75.0%
Total	**8,806.7**	--
La Grange		
Zone AE	27.5	1.8%
Zone X (500-year)	3.1	0.2%
Zone X (unshaded)	1,457.80	97.9%
Total	**1,488.39**	--
Pink Hill		
Zone X (unshaded)	297.1	100.0%
Total	**297.1**	--
Unincorporated Lenoir County		
Zone AE	41,069.8	16.9%
Zone X (500-year)	8,703.5	3.6%
Zone X (unshaded)	193,406.2	79.5%
Total	**243,179.5**	--
Lenoir County Total		
Zone AE	41,097.2	16.2%
Zone X (500-year)	8,706.7	3.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	203,967.8	80.4%
Total	**253,771.7**	--

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.5 through Figure C.8 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Lenoir County, and Figure C.9 through Figure C.12 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

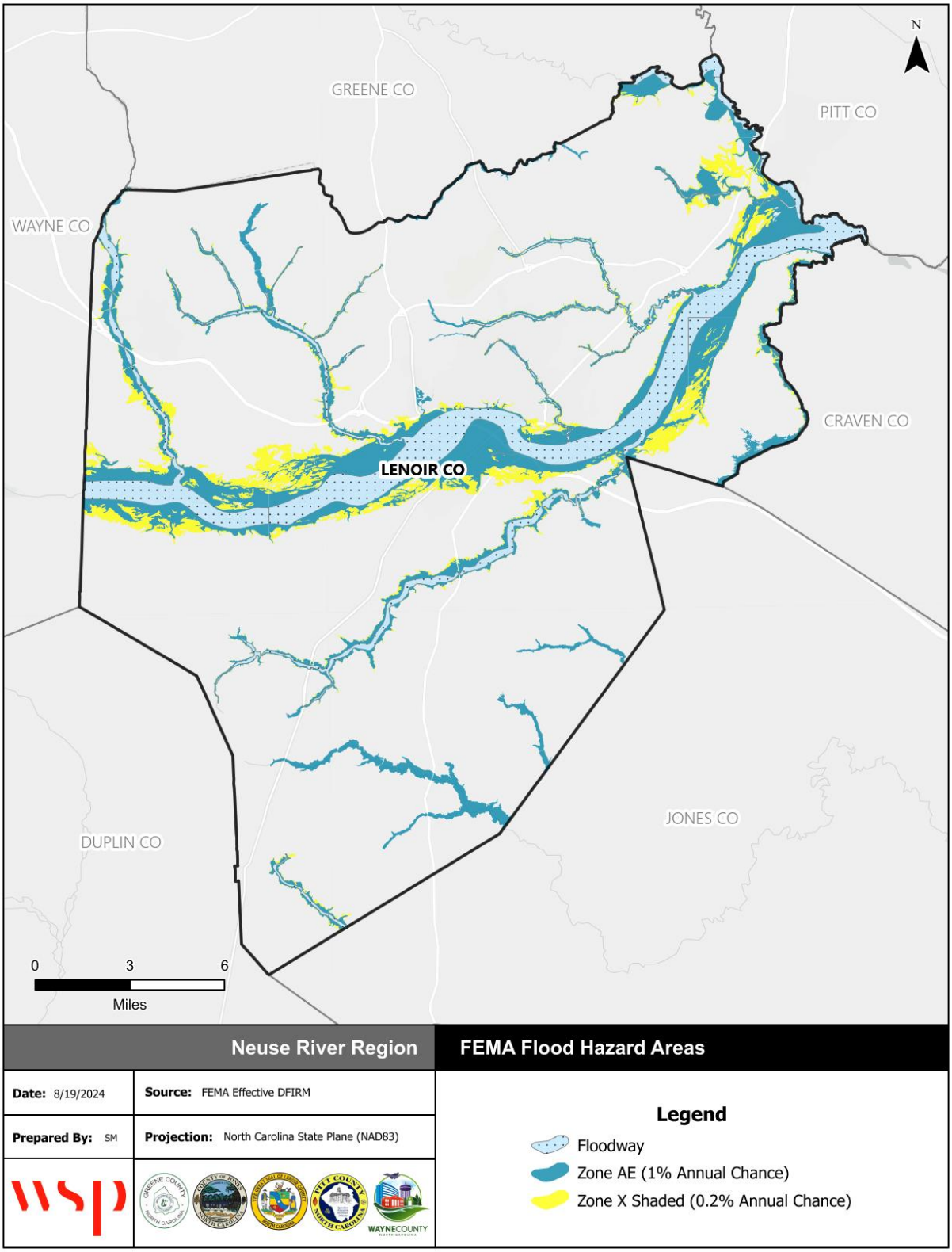
Table C.7 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Lenoir County and participating jurisdictions.

Table C.7 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Lenoir County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Lenoir County		
Zone AE	13	$4,288,595
Zone X (500-year)	4	$104,309
Zone X (unshaded)	472	$475,032,323
Total	**489**	**$479,425,227**
City of Kinston		
Zone AE	5	$4,413,480
Zone X (500-year)	13	$43,230,320
Zone X (unshaded)	69	$704,706,836
Total	**87**	**$752,350,636**
Town of La Grange		
Zone X (unshaded)	13	$7,287,054
Total	**13**	**$7,287,054**
Town of Pink Hill		
Zone X (unshaded)	10	$2,322,258
Total	**10**	**$2,322,258**
Lenoir County Total		
Zone AE	18	$8,702,075
Zone X (500-year)	17	$43,334,629
Zone X (unshaded)	564	$1,189,348,471
Total	**599**	**$1,241,385,175**

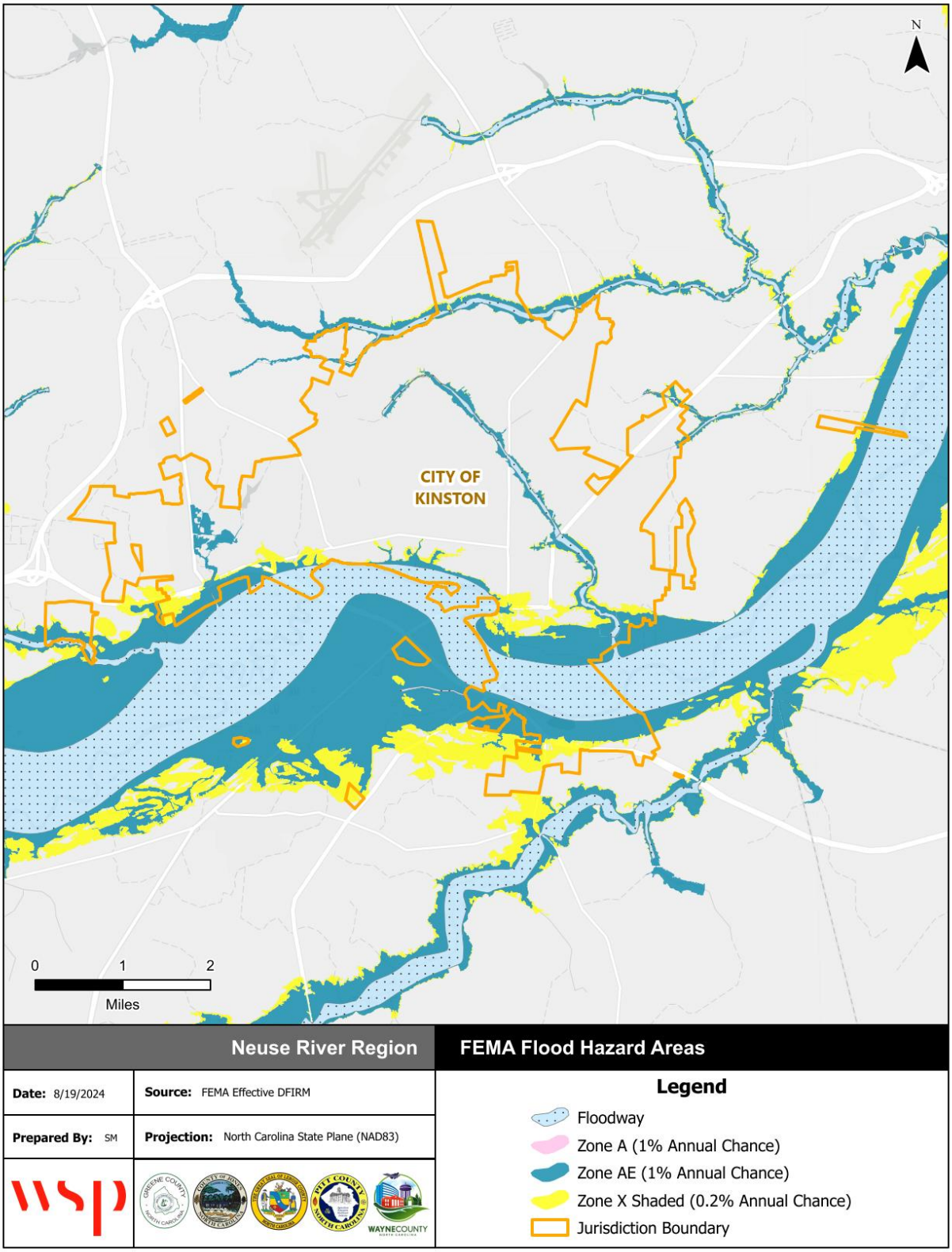
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure C.5 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Lenoir County



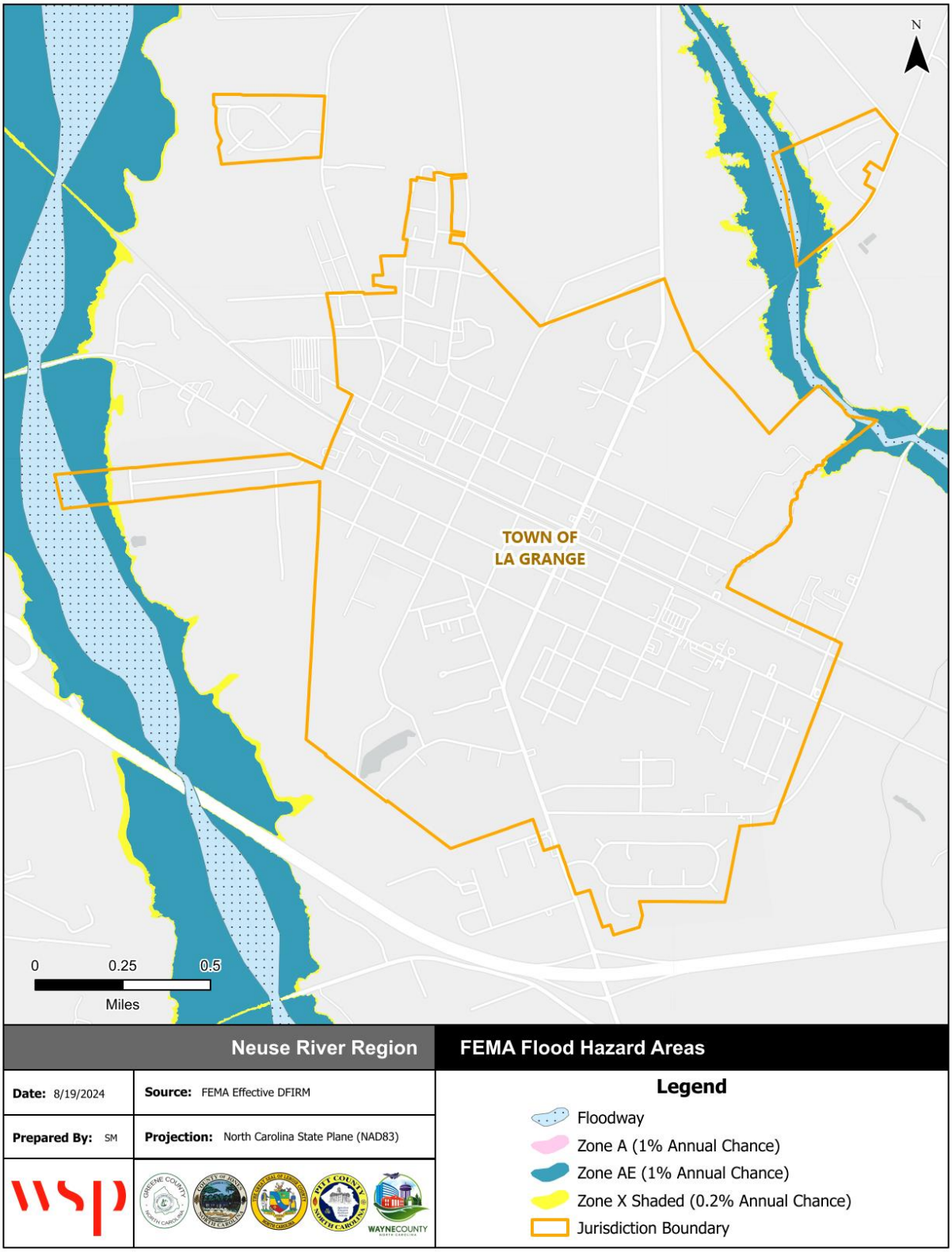
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.6 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, City of Kinston



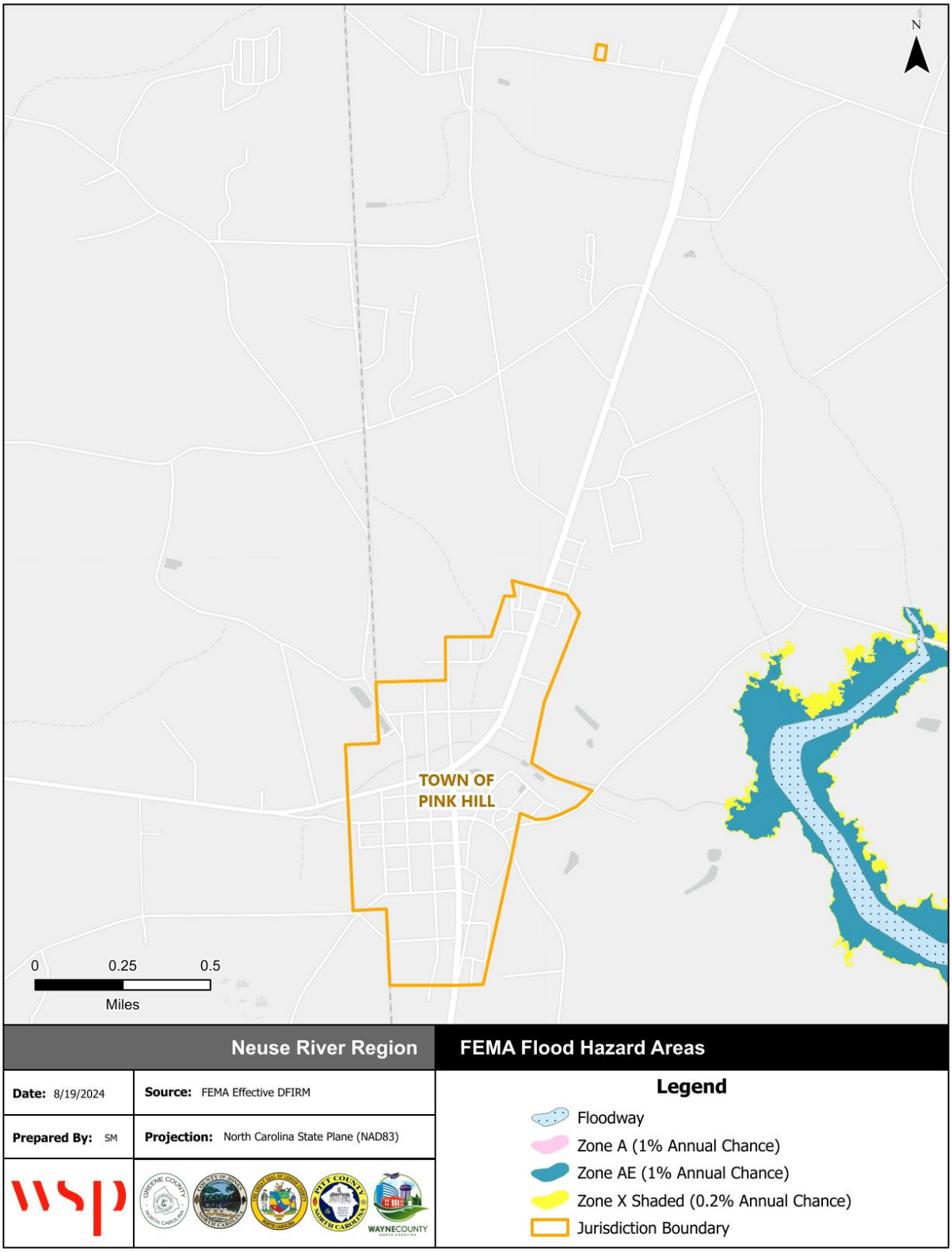
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.7 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of La Grange



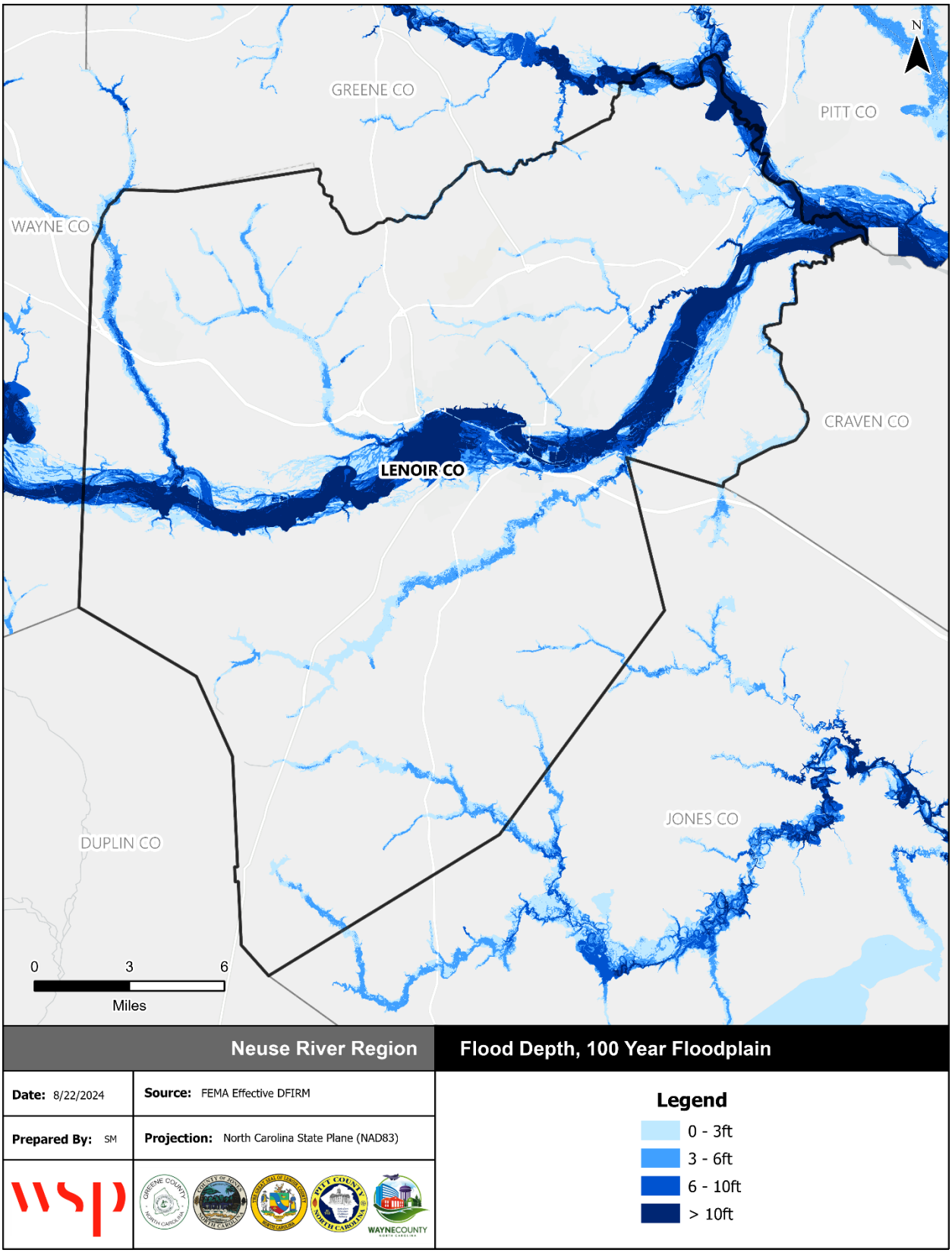
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.8 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Pink Hill



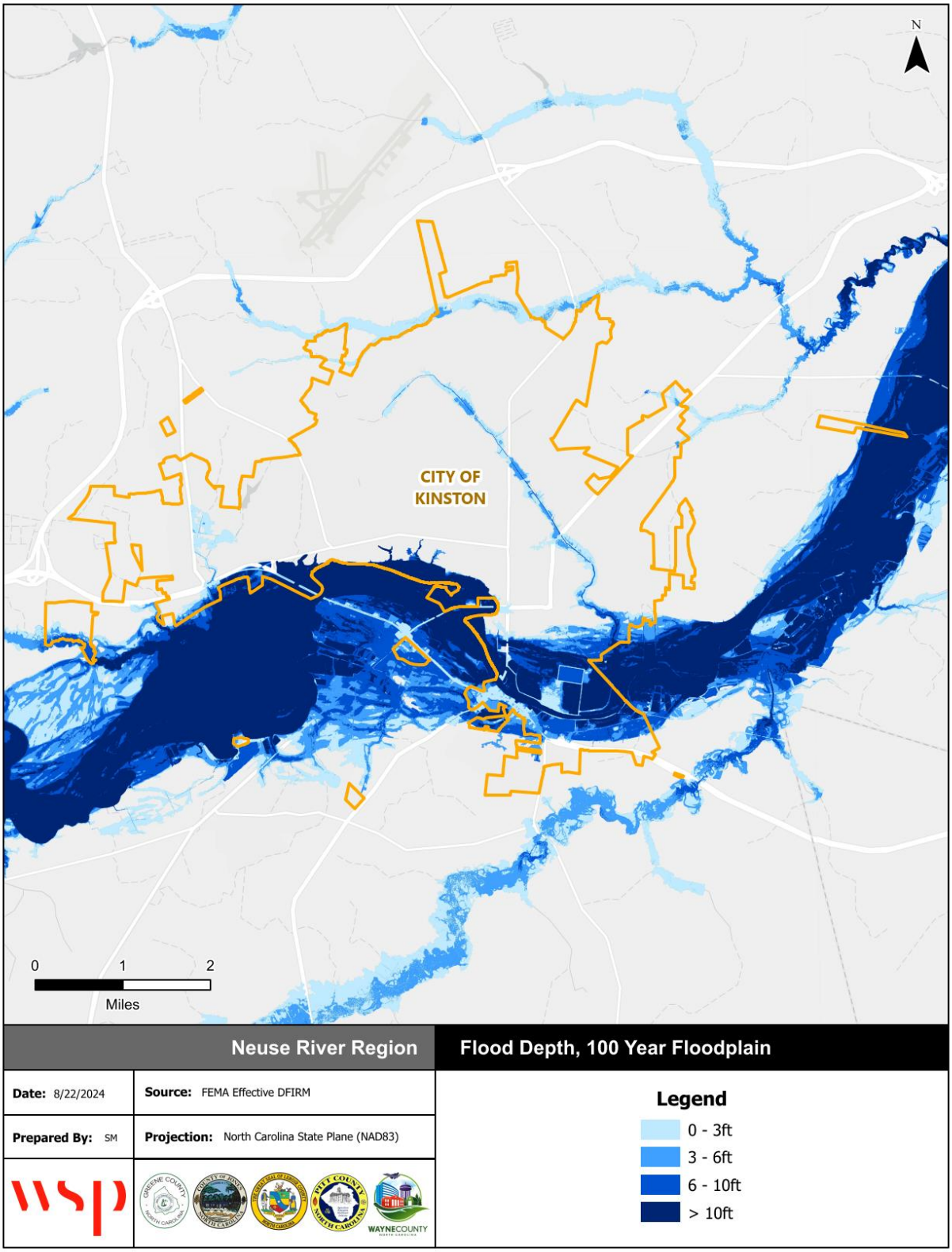
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.9 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Lenoir County



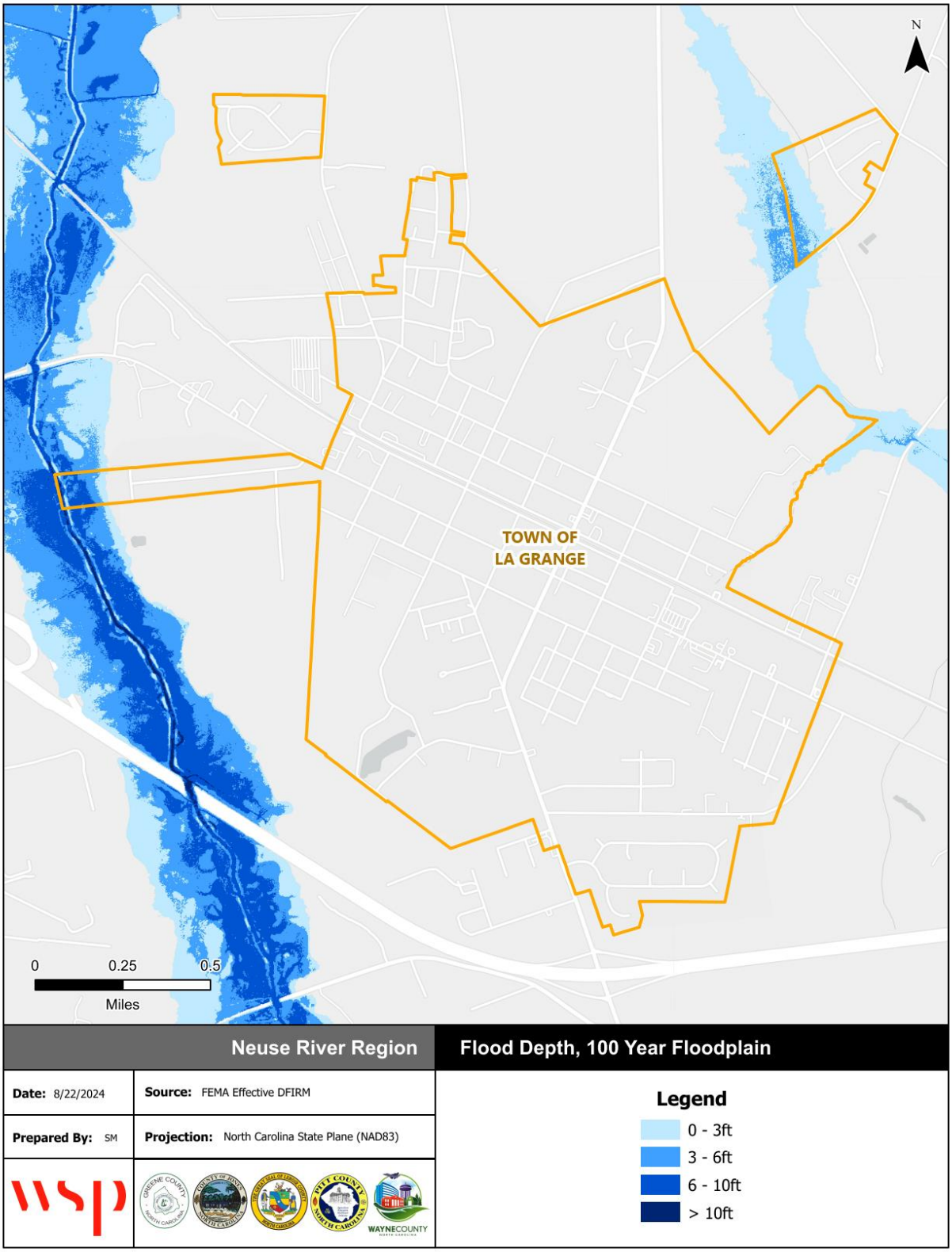
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.10 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, City of Kinston



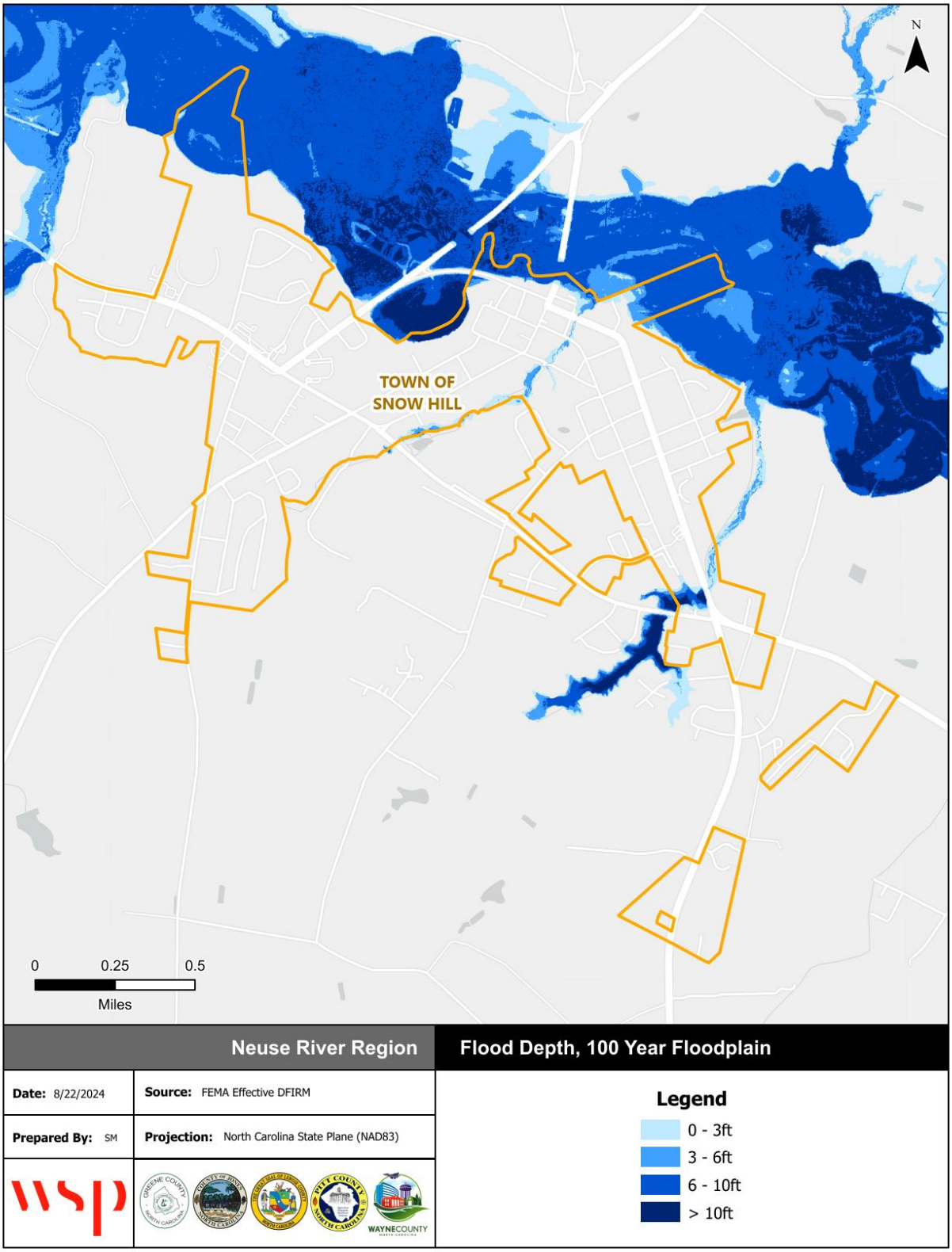
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.11 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of La Grange



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure C.12 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Snow Hill



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

C.2.1.1 *FLOOD INSURANCE DATA*

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Lenoir County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Table C.8 – NFIP Program Entry Dates

Community	Regular Entry Date
Lenoir County (Unincorporated Area)	January 6, 1983
City of Kinston	June 15, 1982
Town of La Grange	July 2, 2004
Town of Pink Hill	January 26, 2012

Source: FEMA Community Information System

Table C.9 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Lenoir County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	113	$69,635	$28,327,000	193	$6,330,333.12
All Other Residential	0	$0	$0	2	$30,149.28
Non-Residential	7	$7,846	$2,037,000	6	$1,175,381.81
Total	**120**	**$77,481**	**$30,364,000**	**201**	**$7,535,864.21**
City of Kinston					
Single Family	132	$97,536	$31,852,000	373	$7,445,466.59
2-4 Family	14	$9,675	$3,101,000	20	$1,220,944.26
All Other Residential	23	$58,049	$9,350,000	58	$5,851,305.00
Non-Residential	56	$105,569	$23,974,000	152	$21,843,964.73
Total	**367**	**$498,158**	**$89,456,100**	**513**	**$36,427,891.84**
Town of La Grange					
Single Family	4	$2,194	$1,084,000	2	$40,078.89
Non-Residential	1	$2,329	$488,000	0	$0.00
Total	**5**	**$4,523**	**$1,572,000**	**2**	**$40,078.89**
Town of Pink Hill					
Single Family	1	$479	$350,000	0	$0.00
Total	**1**	**$479**	**$350,000**	**0**	**$0.00**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table C.10 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Lenoir County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	55	$39,257	$11,344,000	143	$6,122,003.38
A Zones	0	$0	$0	2	$14,367.69
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	65	$38,224	$19,020,000	16	$603,583.57
Preferred	0	$0	$0	31	$620,129.18
Total	**120**	**$77,481**	**$30,364,000**	**192**	**$7,360,083.82**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
City of Kinston					
A01-30 & AE Zones	144	$215,279	$46,484,000	473	$32,417,233.87
A Zones	0	$0	$0	21	$224,789.31
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	81	$55,550	$21,793,000	43	$2,229,447.33
Preferred	0	$0	$0	42	$1,280,547.77
Total	**225**	**$270,829**	**$68,277,000**	**579**	**$36,152,018.28**
Town of La Grange					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	5	$4,523	$1,572,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$40,078.89
Total	**5**	**$4,523**	**$1,572,000**	**2**	**$40,078.89**
Town of Pink Hill					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	$479	$350,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	0	$0.00
Total	**1**	**$479**	**$350,000**	**0**	**$0.00**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table C.11 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Lenoir County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	29	$19,437	$4,287,000	81	$2,635,298.39
A Zones	0	$0	$0	2	$14,367.69
B, C & X Zone	28	$15,894	$8,380,000	26	$783,904.06
Standard	28	$15,894	$8,380,000	11	$397,185.04
Preferred	0	$0	$0	15	$386,719.02
Total	**57**	**$35,331**	**$12,667,000**	**109**	**$3,433,570.14**
City of Kinston					
A01-30 & AE Zones	108	$169,504	$32,958,000	399	$21,782,361.28
A Zones	0	$0	$0	21	$224,789.31
B, C & X Zone	53	$37,716	$14,020,000	64	$1,802,072.43
Standard	53	$37,716	$14,020,000	35	$993,434.85
Preferred	0	$0	$0	29	$808,637.58
Total	**161**	**$207,220**	**$46,978,000**	**484**	**$23,809,223.02**
Town of La Grange					
B, C & X Zone	5	$4,523	$1,572,000	2	$40,078.89
Standard	5	$4,523	$1,572,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$40,078.89
Total	**5**	**$4,523**	**$1,572,000**	**2**	**$40,078.89**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table C.12 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Lenoir County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	26	$19,820	$7,057,000	62	$3,486,704.99
B, C & X Zone	37	$22,330	$10,640,000	21	$439,808.69
Standard	37	$22,330	$10,640,000	5	$206,398.53
Preferred	0	$0	$0	16	$233,410.16
Total	**63**	**$42,150**	**$17,697,000**	**83**	**$3,926,513.68**
City of Kinston					
A01-30 & AE Zones	36	$45,775	$13,526,000	74	$10,634,872.59
B, C & X Zone	28	$17,834	$7,773,000	21	$1,707,922.67
Standard	28	$17,834	$7,773,000	8	$1,236,012.48
Preferred	0	$0	$0	13	$471,910.19
Total	**64**	**$63,609**	**$21,299,000**	**95**	**$12,342,795.26**
Town of Pink Hill					
B, C & X Zone	1	$479	$350,000	**0**	**$0.00**
Standard	1	$479	$350,000	**0**	**$0.00**
Preferred	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**0**	**$0.00**
Total	1	$479	$350,000	0	$0.00

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

C.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table C.13 summarizes the acreage in Lenoir County that falls within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized by housing density. Areas in the WUI are those where development may intermix with flammable vegetation. It is estimated that 54,563 people, or 91.8% of the total Lenoir County population live within the WUI. Approximately 47 percent of Lenoir County is not included in the WUI.

Table C.13 – Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Lenoir County

	Housing Density	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
	Not in WUI	*121,617.0*	*47.3%*
	LT 1hs/40ac	43,516	32.2%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	21,024	15.5%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	21,380	15.8%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	19,629	14.5%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	17,158	12.7%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	12,240	9.0%
	GT 3hs/1ac	309	0.2%
	Total	**256,873.0**	

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.13 through Figure C.16 depicts the WUI for Lenoir County and all participating jurisdictions. The WUI is the area where housing development is built near or among areas of vegetation that may be prone to wildfire. Figure C.17 and details the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of

fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure C.18 depicts Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Potential fire intensity is highest in the unincorporated areas of Lenoir County, particularly along the eastern and southeastern border. Burn probability is low to moderate across the entire county, with the highest probability also along the eastern and southeastern borders. In the incorporated areas, burn probability is low. While the areas along the County's border and in the unincorporated areas have high potential fire intensity as well as moderate burn probability, they are largely outside of the WUI, so fire here would not necessarily threaten human life or property.

Table C.14 through Table C.17 provides the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Lenoir County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table C.18 through Table C.21 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table C.14 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Lenoir County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	612	$35,433,708.00	$35,433,708.00	$70,867,416.00
Commercial	395	$78,309,047.00	$78,309,047.00	$156,618,094.00
Education	54	$71,355,140.00	$71,355,140.00	$142,710,280.00
Government	47	$141,163,794.00	$141,163,794.00	$282,327,588.00
Industrial	70	$19,339,379.00	$29,009,068.50	$48,348,447.50
Religious	102	$65,825,788.00	$65,825,788.00	$131,651,576.00
Residential	11,608	$648,311,473.00	$324,155,736.50	$972,467,209.50
Total	**12,888**	**$1,059,738,329.00**	**$529,869,164.50**	**$1,589,607,493.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.15 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, City of Kinston

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	23	$1,678,605.00	$1,678,605.00	$3,357,210.00
Commercial	665	$352,773,076.00	$352,773,076.00	$705,546,152.00
Education	27	$48,977,845.00	$48,977,845.00	$97,955,690.00
Government	72	$85,535,938.00	$85,535,938.00	$171,071,876.00
Industrial	54	$9,708,643.00	$14,562,964.50	$24,271,607.50
Religious	65	$100,587,066.00	$100,587,066.00	$201,174,132.00
Residential	6,767	$523,185,980.00	$261,592,990.00	$784,778,970.00
Total	**7,673**	**$1,122,447,153.00**	**$561,223,576.50**	**$1,683,670,729.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.16 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of La Grange

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	4	$168,623.00	$168,623.00	$337,246.00
Commercial	58	$8,463,279.00	$8,463,279.00	$16,926,558.00
Education	5	$4,518,017.00	$4,518,017.00	$9,036,034.00
Government	10	$4,416,167.00	$4,416,167.00	$8,832,334.00
Industrial	6	$103,062.00	$154,593.00	$257,655.00
Religious	18	$18,756,540.00	$18,756,540.00	$37,513,080.00
Residential	1,213	$78,960,127.00	$39,480,063.50	$118,440,190.50
Total	**1,314**	**$115,385,815.00**	**$57,692,907.50**	**$173,078,722.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.17 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Pink Hill

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	54	$4,951,343.00	$4,951,343.00	$9,902,686.00
Education	12	$4,383,411.00	$4,383,411.00	$8,766,822.00
Government	7	$745,545.00	$745,545.00	$1,491,090.00
Industrial	8	$582,900.00	$874,350.00	$1,457,250.00
Religious	6	$2,900,081.00	$2,900,081.00	$5,800,162.00
Residential	251	$10,812,085.00	$5,406,042.50	$16,218,127.50
Total	**338**	**$24,375,365.00**	**$12,187,682.50**	**$36,563,047.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.18 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Lenoir County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	2	$5,000
Food, Hydration, Shelter	54	$170,771,483
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	9	$3,954,278
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	23	$8,233,529
Total	**88**	**$182,964,290**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.19 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Kinston

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	3	$577,834
Food, Hydration, Shelter	10	$56,614,061
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	4	$280,934,408
Safety and Security	3	$4,204,397
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	19	$4,541,986
Total	**39**	**$346,872,686**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.20 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of La Grange

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3	$4,975,390
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	2	$767,604
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**5**	**$5,742,994**

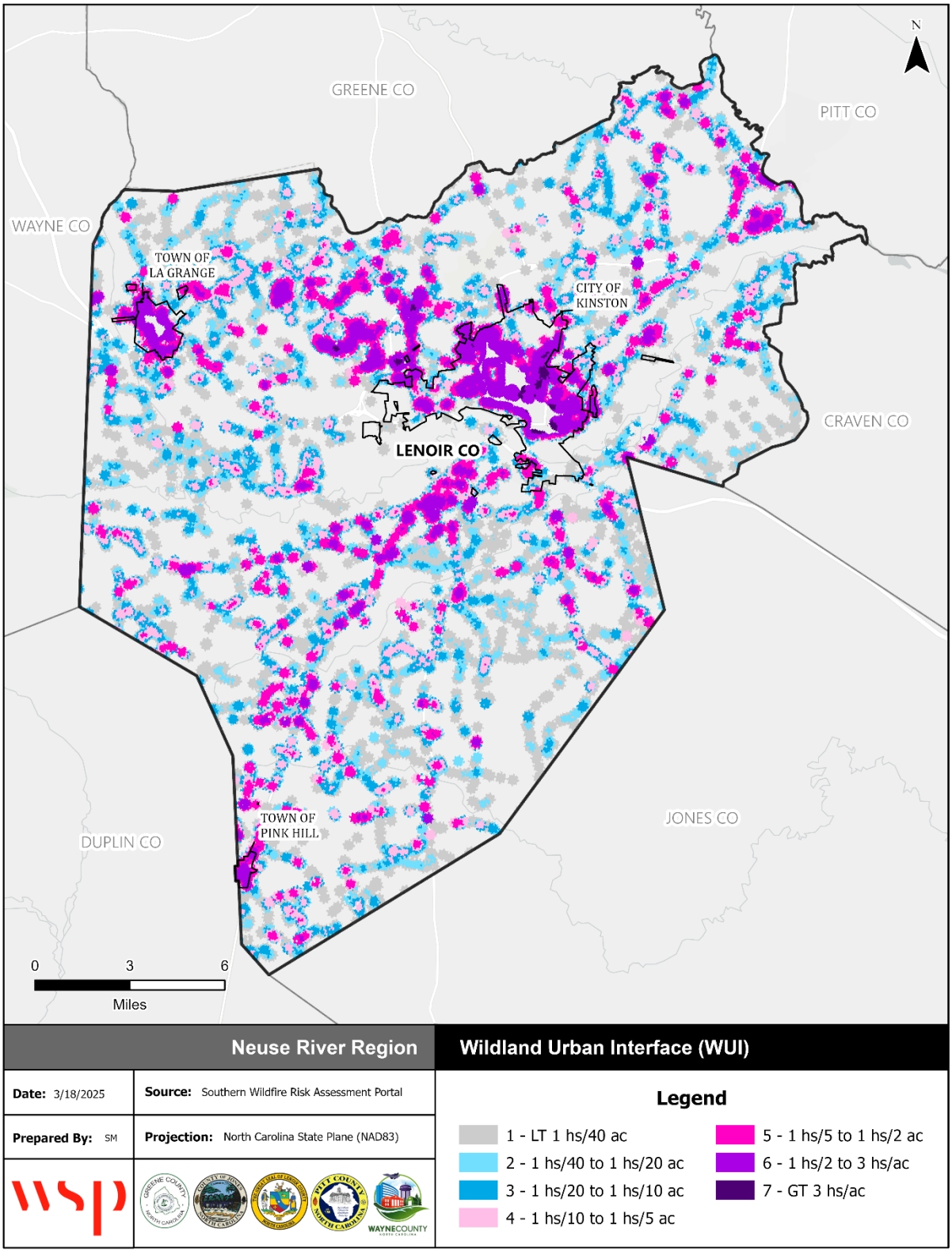
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table C.21 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Pink Hill

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	9	$2,210,310
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	1	$111,948
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**10**	**$2,322,258**

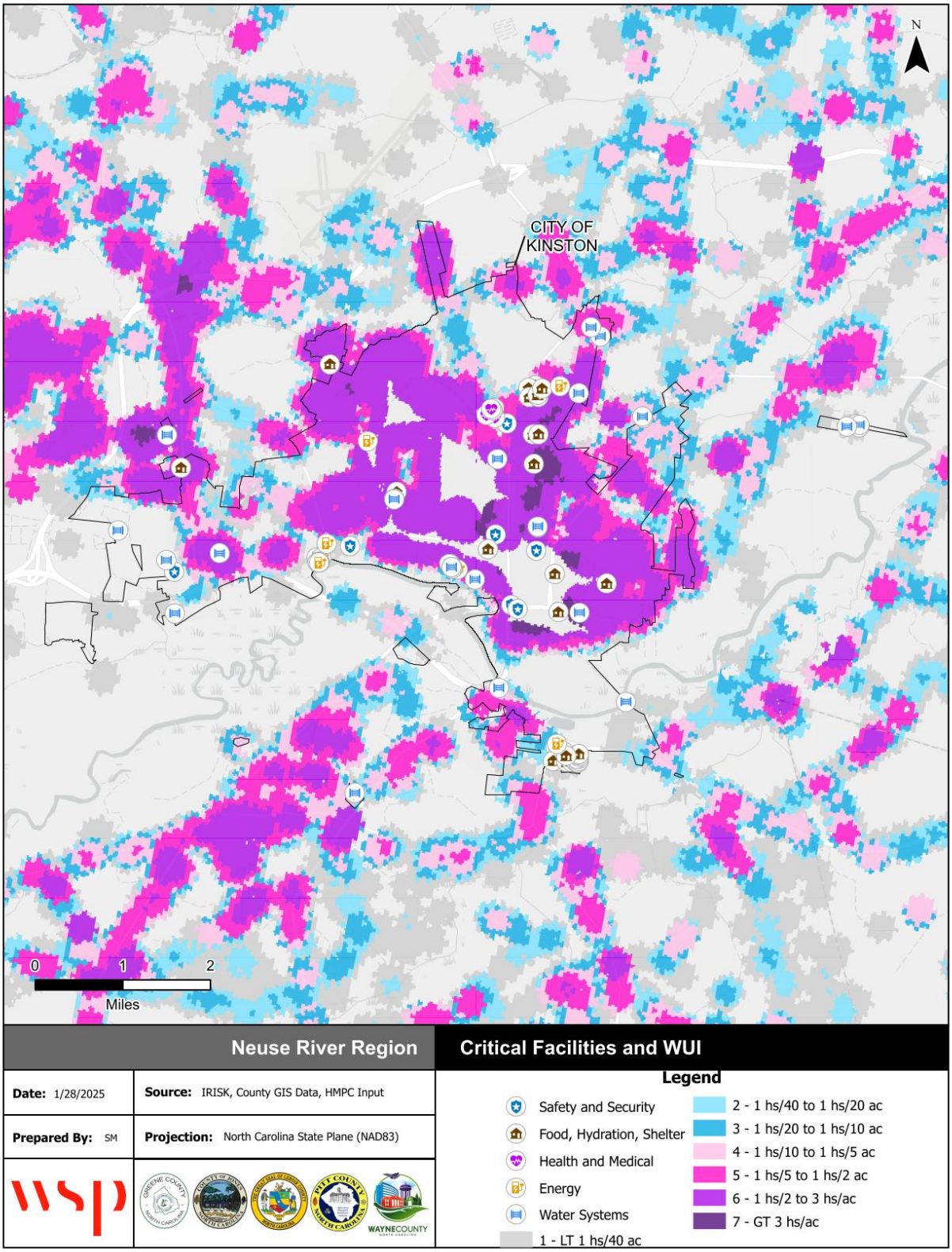
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.13 – Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Lenoir County



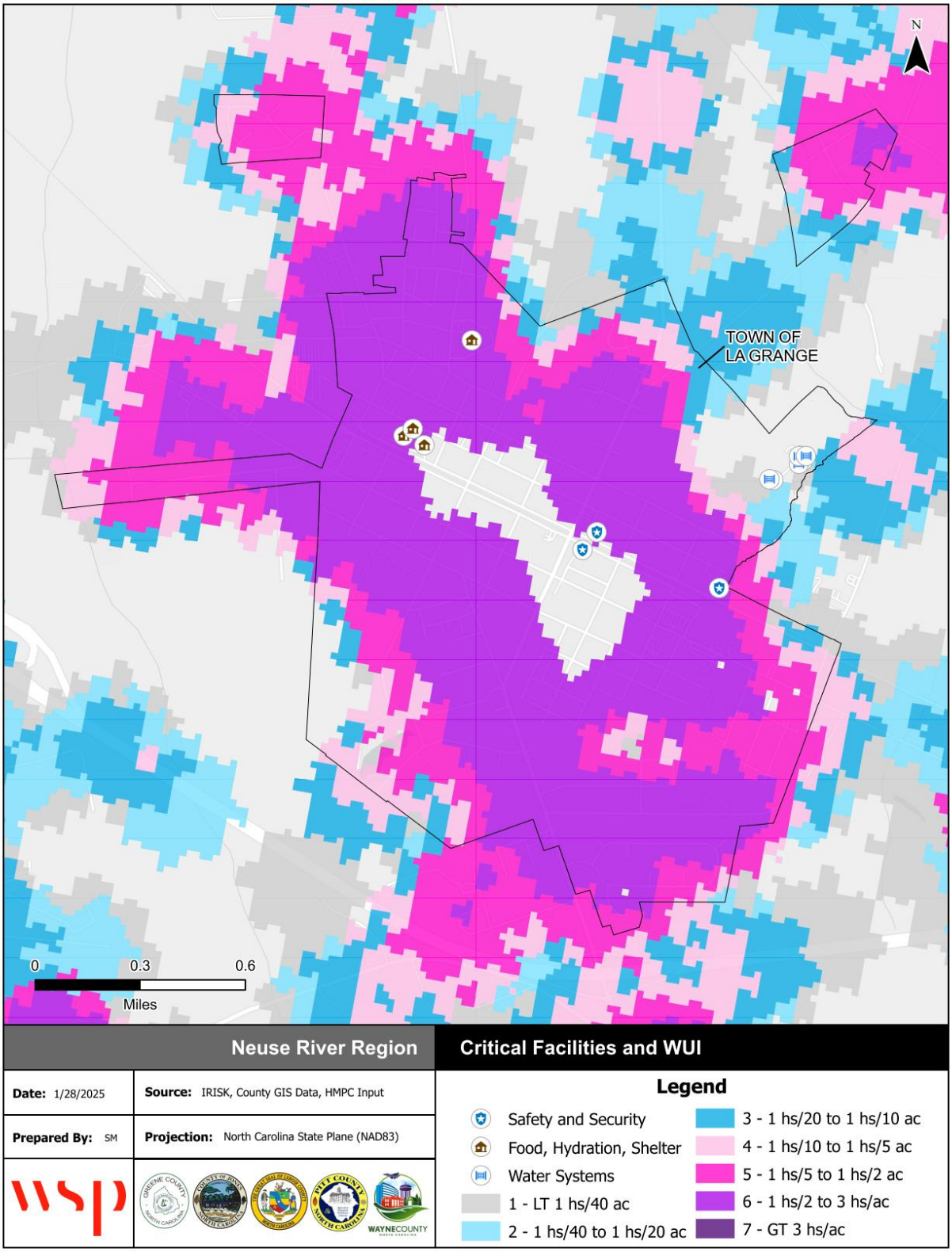
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.14 – Wildland Urban Interface, City of Kinston



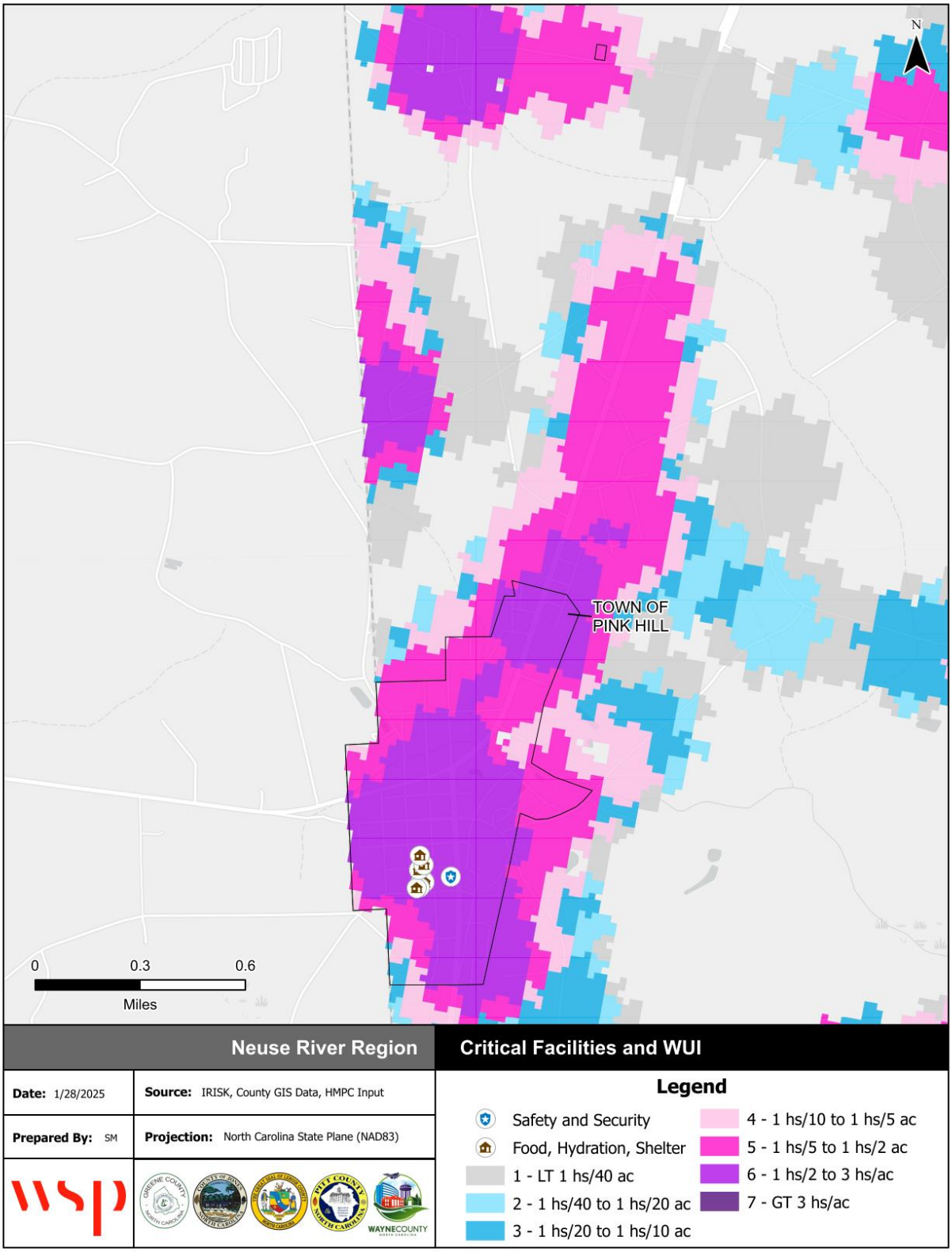
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.15 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of La Grange



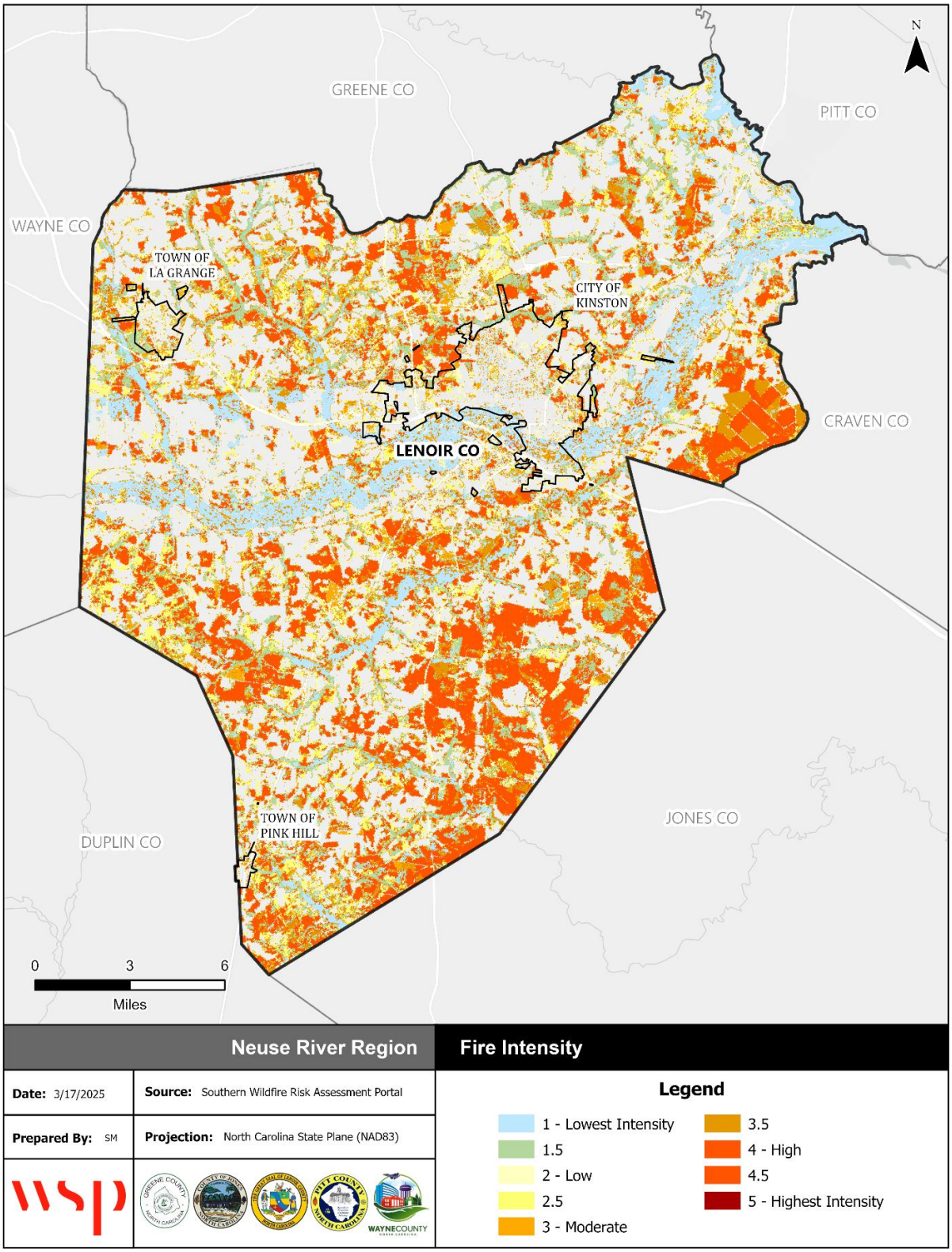
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.16 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Pink Hill



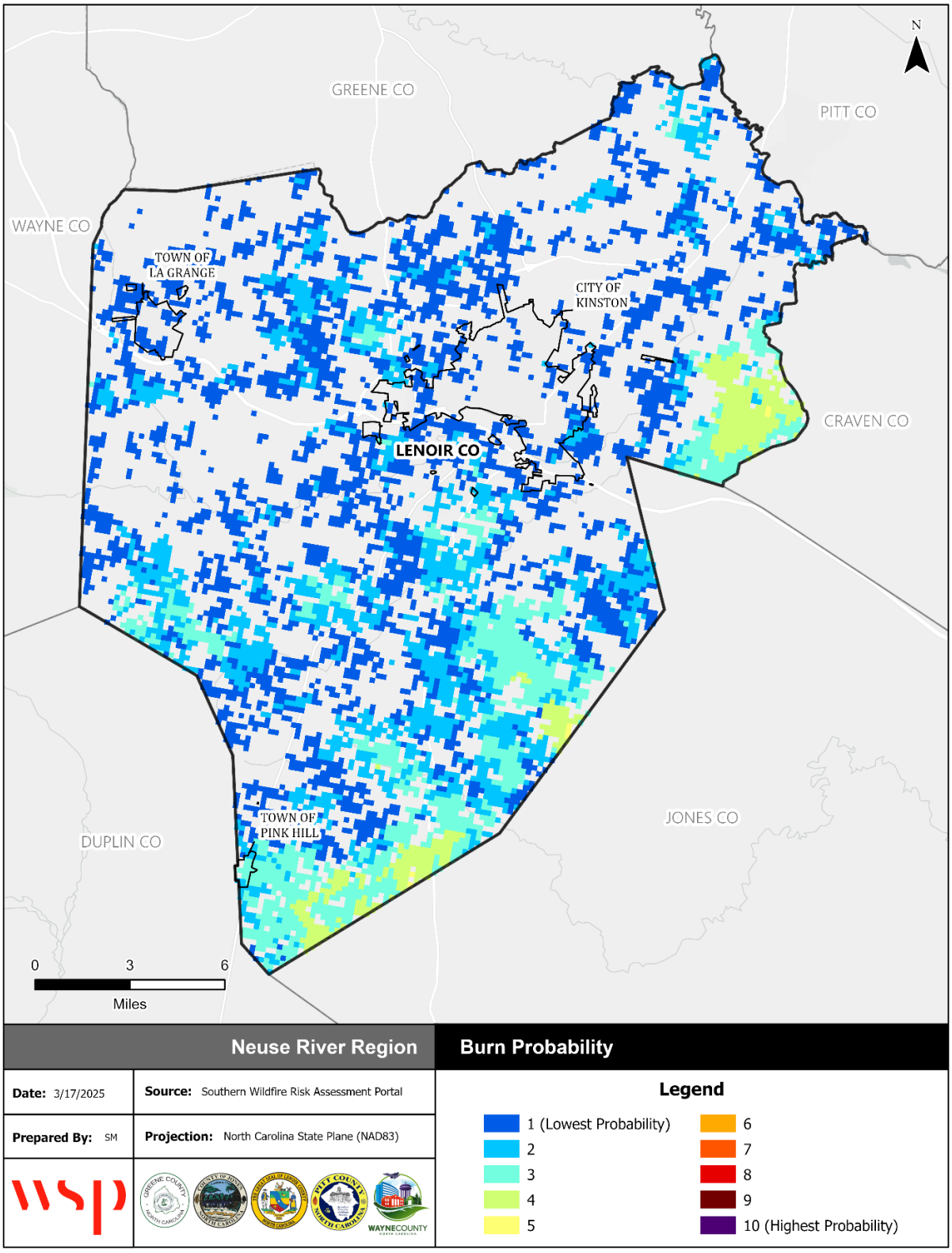
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.17 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Lenoir County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure C.18 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Lenoir County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

C.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table C.22 – Mitigation Action Plan, Lenoir County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L1	Continue to pro-actively educate the public about services and ways to deal with extreme heat and dehydration. This task will be carried out through the following means: • Education through the Social Services Department • Maintain state Crisis Intervention Program • Disseminate pamphlets • Run local print ads • Utilize other local media	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Excessive Heat	High	4.2	PIO	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Lenoir County Health Department, Municipal Jurisdictions	$3,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County maintains a comprehensive campaign regarding the issue of heat exhaustion and dehydration. This will continue through implementation of this plan.
L2	Work with and assist the Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority in enforcing its Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDEQ.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Drought	High	1.1	P	Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – As needed	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to assist the Water and Sewer Authority in their efforts to impose water use restrictions when deemed necessary.
L3	Continue to coordinate annually with the NC Forest Service to address the threat of wildfire throughout the County. These efforts will involve posting of the daily fire risk present within the County on the County website daily. Additionally, the County will distribute and make information available regarding County methods for mitigating fire hazards.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Wildfire	High	3.1	ES	Lenoir County Emergency Management, NC Forest Service, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NC Forestry Division	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	The County will continue efforts to work closely with the NC Forestry Division to educate and inform citizens about dangers associated with wildfire. The County is working for redesignation for woodland/forest fires.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L4	Continue to maintain CRS rating through implementation of a comprehensive floodplain management program.	Lenoir County, Kinston	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County has improved its CRS in the last 5 years. The rating has dropped from an 8 down to a 7. Continuing to provide public education and have created a dedicated website for Flood plain management. The City of Kinston has improved their rating from a 7 to a 6. Improvement has been made through community education. The town of Pink Hill adopted a flood plain ordinance in 2024.
L5	Work closely with all electric service providers operating throughout the County to ensure that tree trimming necessary to protect the integrity of service lines is conducted on an ongoing basis.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	3.2	P	Electric Service Providers, Lenoir County Public Services	Staff Time	Electric Service Providers, Staff Time	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County continues to work closely with local electric service providers to undertake efforts to minimize the likelihood of power outages during natural hazard events.
L6	Work closely with the American Red Cross to address the sheltering needs of County residents. The County will continue to work on improving the preparedness of all existing shelter facilities, including the installation of on-site transformers at all shelter locations. Additionally, these efforts will involve support of the NC Coastal Region Evacuation and Sheltering (CRES) plan aimed at providing inland sheltering resources for coastal counties.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.1	ES	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	$50,000	General Fund, NCDPS, American Red Cross	Ongoing – as funding becomes available	Carry Forward	Lenoir County continues to work closely with the American Red Cross to improve shelter facilities, including the establishment of redundant power supplies at all shelters. LCC is currently making ADA upgrades to include showers and wheelchair accessibility.
L7	Educate, inform, and provide educational materials to citizens, contractors, local real estate agents, and homeowners regarding the hazards associated with floodplain development. Additionally, the County will utilize this service to inform the public about the potential natural hazards impact throughout Lenoir County and services available to provide assistance if the County is impacted.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.1	PIO	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$14,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	This is a component of the CRS program have actively engaged in public education. The County has created a dedicated web page for Flood Plain Management

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L8	Continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazard materials throughout the County. The LEPC and County staff will continue to utilize E-Plan to monitor these materials.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	High	3.2	ES	Lenoir County LEPC	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to maintain an active LEPC. Currently meeting the minimum standards for meetings. We are in discussions to increase the numbers of meetings a year in 2025.
L9	Ensure that a variety of materials related to flood insurance, emergency response, flood protection, floodplain management, increased cost of compliance coverage, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, are available through various methods including: • Placing materials in the County library • Maintaining documents at the Building Inspections office • Disseminating information to local contractors • On the County website	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.1	PIO	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	$14,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	This effort is a component of the County's Community Rating System Program. The County, The City of Kinston and all municipalities within the county will continue to provide these materials and information focused on improving upon the development within the defined flood hazard area. The Town of Lagrange material and education resources are in town hall, community center, and other town facilities.
L10	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions or the presence of natural hazard areas.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	Medium	1.3	P	Lenoir County Planning, Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County updated its land use map in 2023. It focused updating future land use for the Northern areas of Lenoir County. Specifically, around industrial centers. The City of Kinston is slated to update its comprehensive plan in 2025. The Town of Pink Hill is in the process of updating their comprehensive plan in 2025. Lagrange in the process of updating their comprehensive land use plan in 2025.
L11	Work closely with local media outlets to disseminate timely and accurate information relating to natural hazard events. This task will involve reporting on weather, evacuations, sheltering and facility closures.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Lenoir County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County will continue to carry out and maintain emergency notification procedures as outlined within the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L12	Continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: • NCDEQ Coastal Stormwater Rules • NCDEQ Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations • NCDEQ Statewide Stormwater Regulations • NCDEQ CAMA Regulations • US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	NRP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Next Five Years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will work to support all state and federal agencies in their efforts to enforce land development policies and regulations.
L13	Following the impacts of Hurricanes Mathew and Florence, establish new development within sites throughout the County that were cleared for development following Hurricane Floyd in 1998. This effort will address both redevelopment, as well as affordable housing needs.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	SP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – As opportunities arise	Carry Forward	The County will maintain an internal reference list of underused or underdeveloped subdivisions throughout the County that may be prioritized.
L14	Work to develop a management/reuse plan to address property acquired through the HMGP Program.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.2	P	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administration	$5,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Lenoir County is working to develop in the next five years.
L15	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Arterial stream and ditch cleanup • MS4 in La Grange • MS4 in Kinston • Dam facilities at Till's Mill Pond • Stormwater improvements at Tick Bite	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	1.3	SP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administration	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	5 years	Carry Forward	The County is actively engaged in ditch cleaning and following state requirements on storm water management. The City of Kinston is working on flood mitigation plans for the Upper Adkin Stream to reduce flooding and ensure access to UNC Lenoir, project is partially underway and under design. Lagrange has an active program of annual routine ditch cleaning and maintenance for the main drainage arteries for the town.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/ Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
L16	Acquire generators or other forms of redundant power supply to ensure that critical facilities and infrastructure remain operational where normal power supply is not available.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	4.1	PP	Lenoir County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	To be Determined	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	A trailer mount 55KW generator was acquired through a DPR grant. Generators at the Health Department and Court house have been replaced in the last five years. Additionally, grant was obtained to purchase generator, these are located at EMS stations 1, 5 and 6.
L17	Seek grant funding for mitigation projects, including acquisition/elevation, mitigation/ reconstruction, and wet/dry floodproofing to residential and non-residential structures, as well as providing redundant power to critical facilities, wind retrofits to critical facilities, storm shelters, and other activities that reduce the loss of life and property.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure	High	1.2	PP	Lenoir County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – As Needed	Carry Forward	Continually seeking grants for future mitigation efforts.
L18	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

ANNEX D PITT COUNTY

D.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Pitt 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 D.1 through Table D.11 provides a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Pitt County. Figure D.1 through Figure D.11 shows the locations of all critical facilities in Pitt County.

Table D.12 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Pitt County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to storm surge and wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table D.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Pitt County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	26	$5,746,205
Food, Hydration, Shelter	398	$367,267,265
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	4	$4,470,261
Safety and Security	15	$56,169,224
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	10	$23,436,870
Total	**453**	**$457,089,825**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Ayden

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	1	$8,880
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$13,621,663
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	3	$2,824,592
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**6**	**$16,455,135**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Bethel

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$5,255,483
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**2**	**$5,255,483**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Falkland

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	1	$133,020
Safety and Security	1	$1,062,992
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**2**	**$1,196,012**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.5 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Farmville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	4	$150,000
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3	$25,948,586
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$1,511,617
Safety and Security	2	$1,987,377
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**10**	**$29,597,580**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.6 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Fountain

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	1	$0
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**2**	**$0**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.7 – Critical Facilities by Type, City of Greenville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	8	$3,659,539
Food, Hydration, Shelter	15	$431,306,060
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$328,263,879
Safety and Security	4	$2,422,910
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	21	$83,964,274
Total	**49**	**$849,616,662**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.8 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Grifton

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$3,483,860
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$249,700
Safety and Security	1	$145,468
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**3**	**$3,879,028**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.9 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Grimesland

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	$110,039
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$110,039**

Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.10 – Critical Facilities by Type, Village of Simpson

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	$831,172
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$831,172**

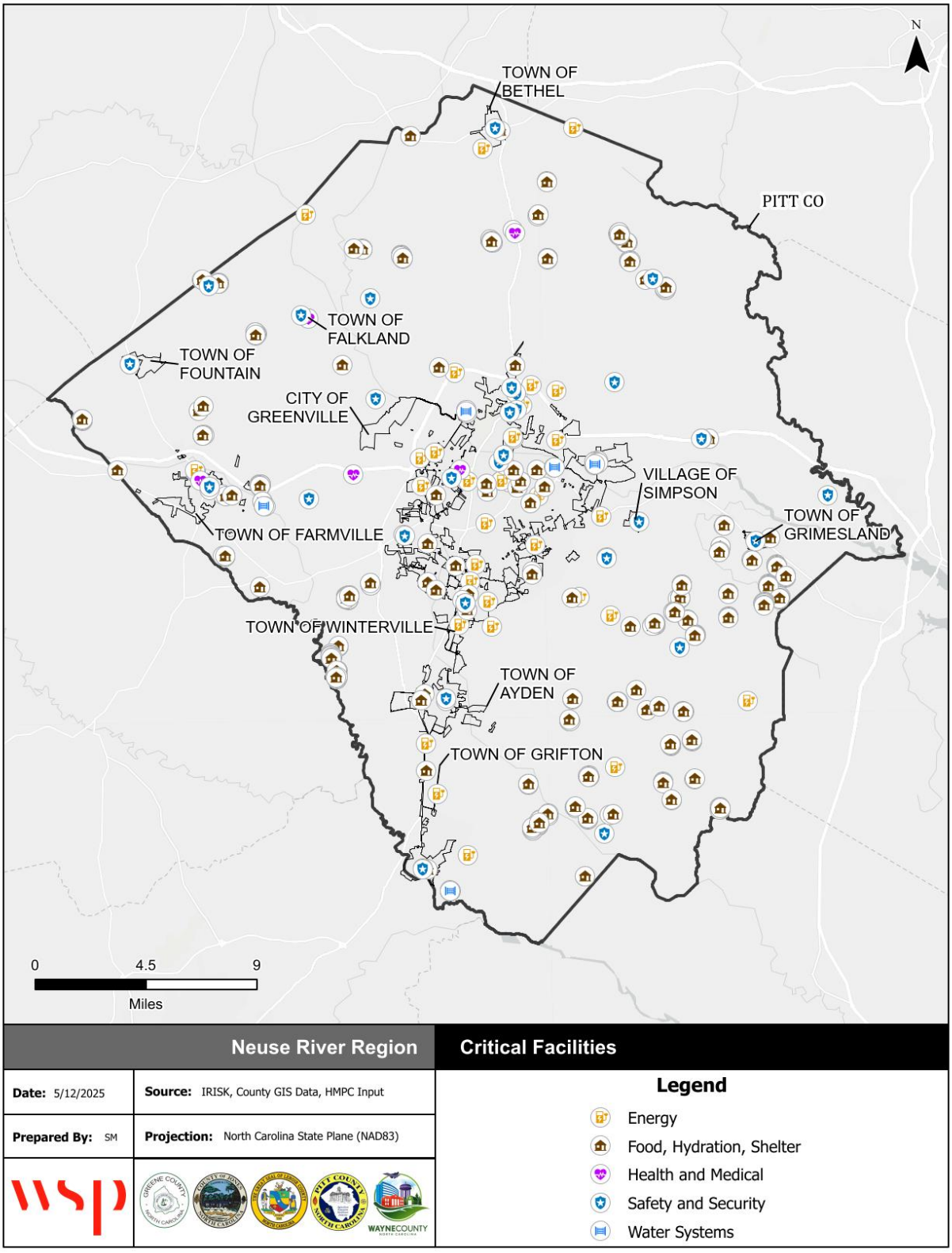
Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Table D.11 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Winterville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	1	$5,250
Food, Hydration, Shelter	4	$43,520,841
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$2,047,363
Safety and Security	3	$4,094,726
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**9**	**$49,668,180**

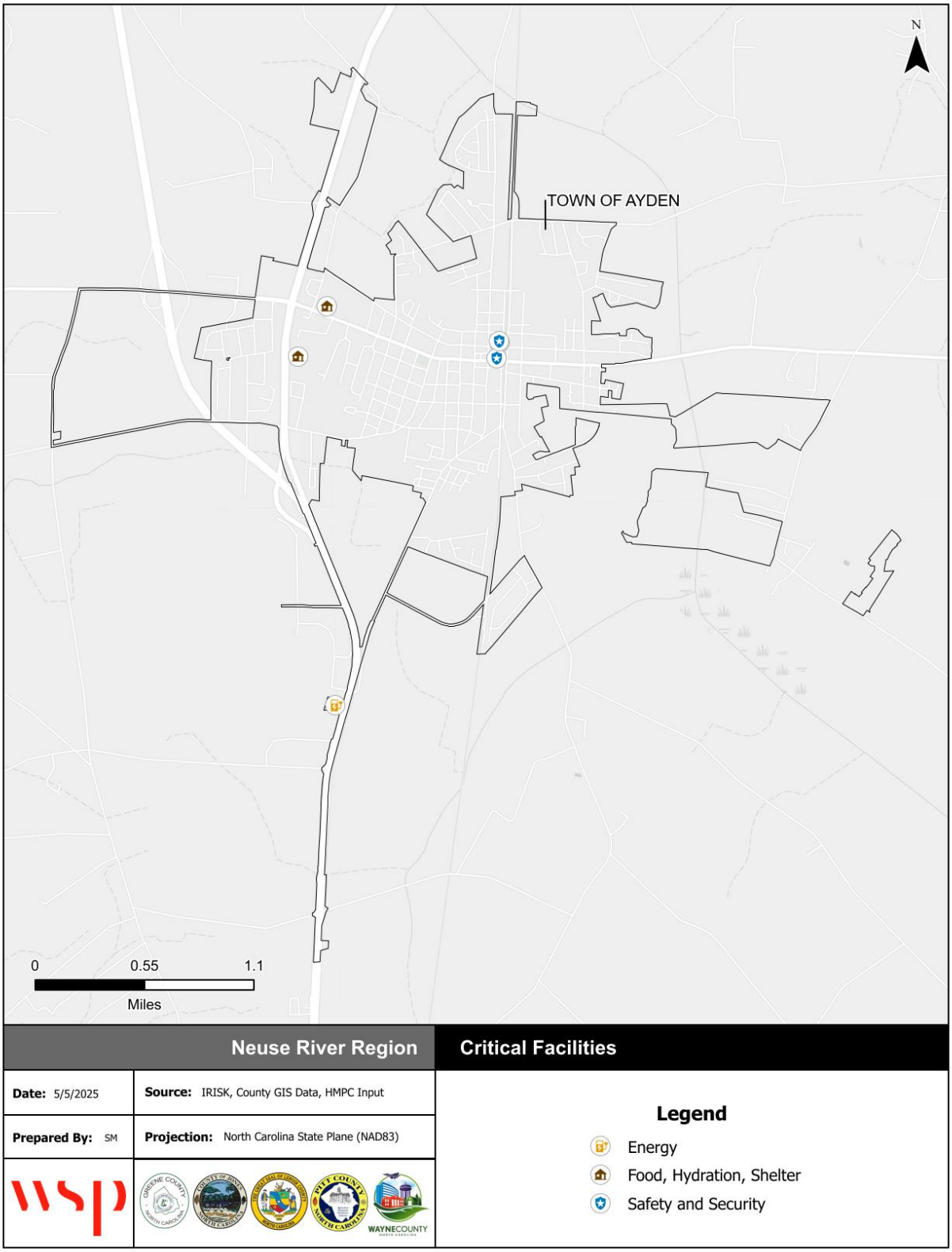
Source: Pitt County, HMPC

Figure D.1 – Critical Facilities, Unincorporated Pitt County



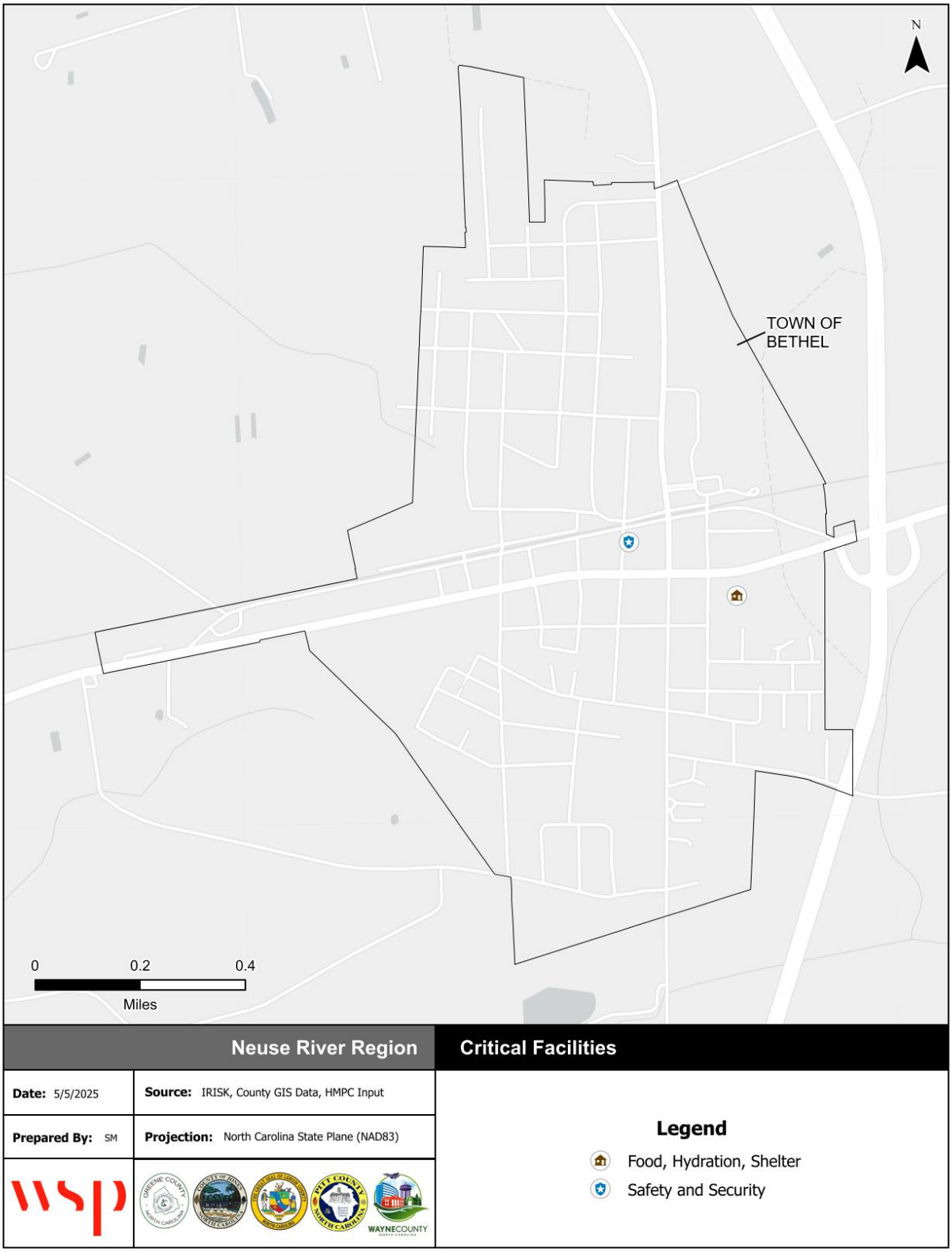
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Ayden



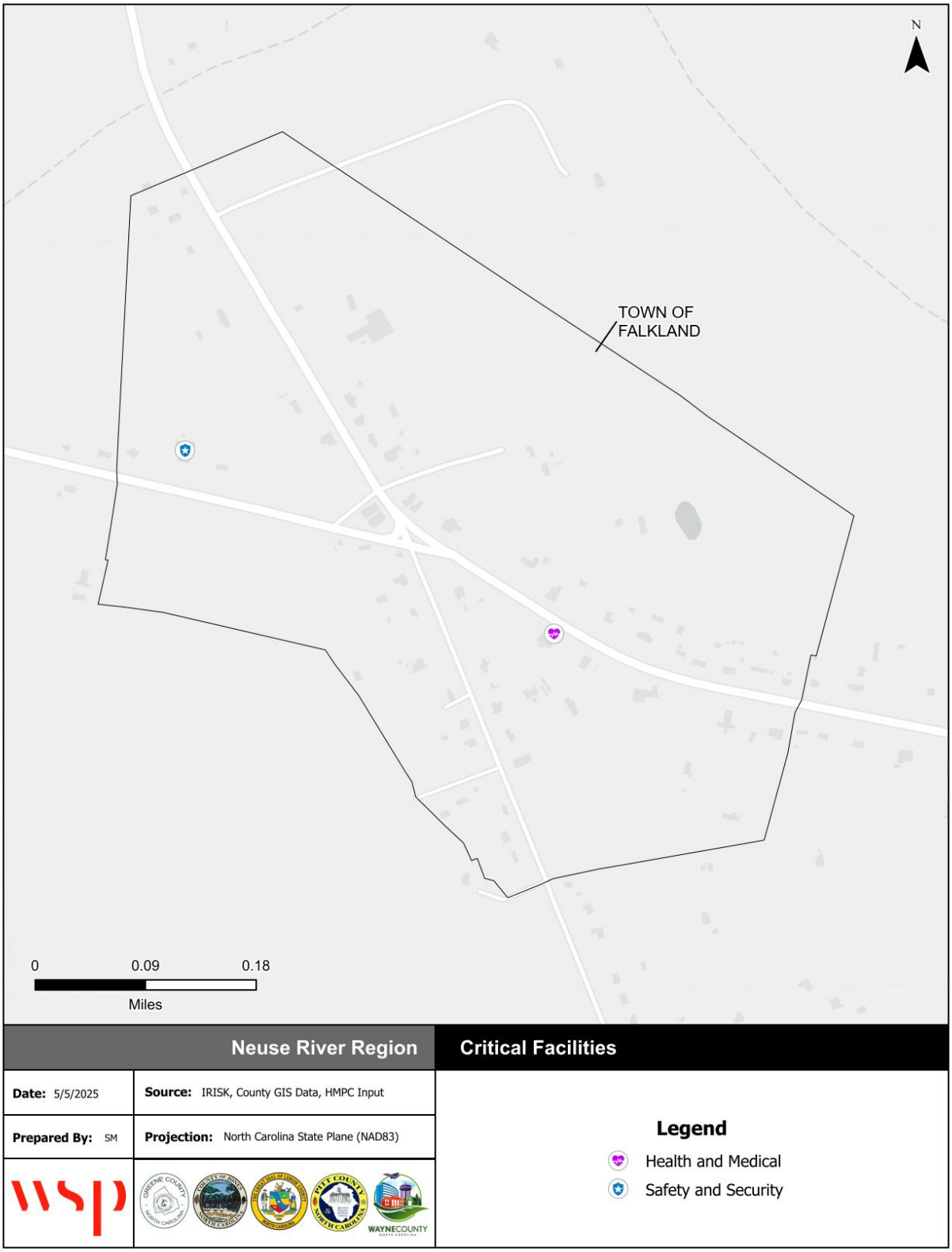
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Bethel



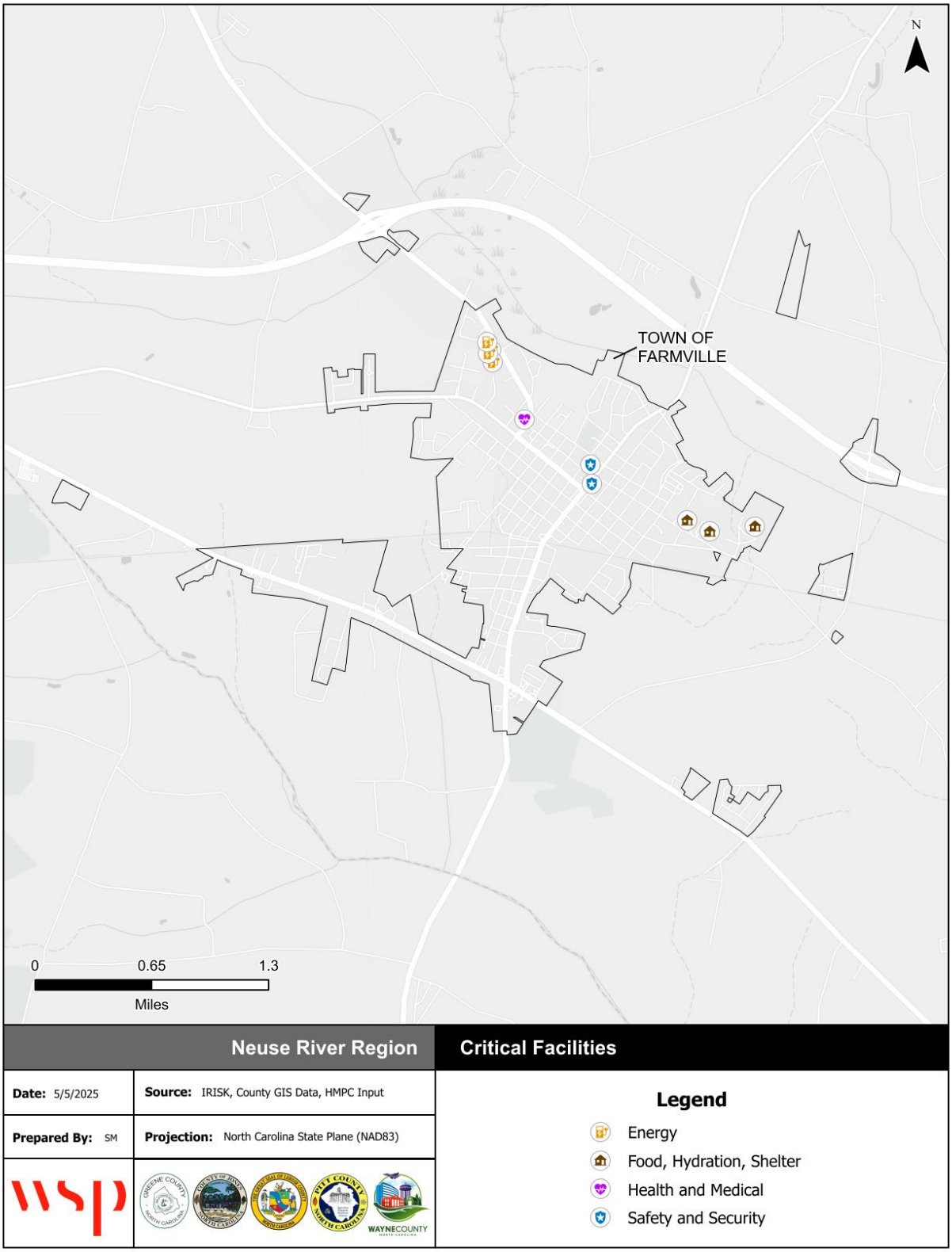
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.4 – Critical Facilities, Town of Falkland



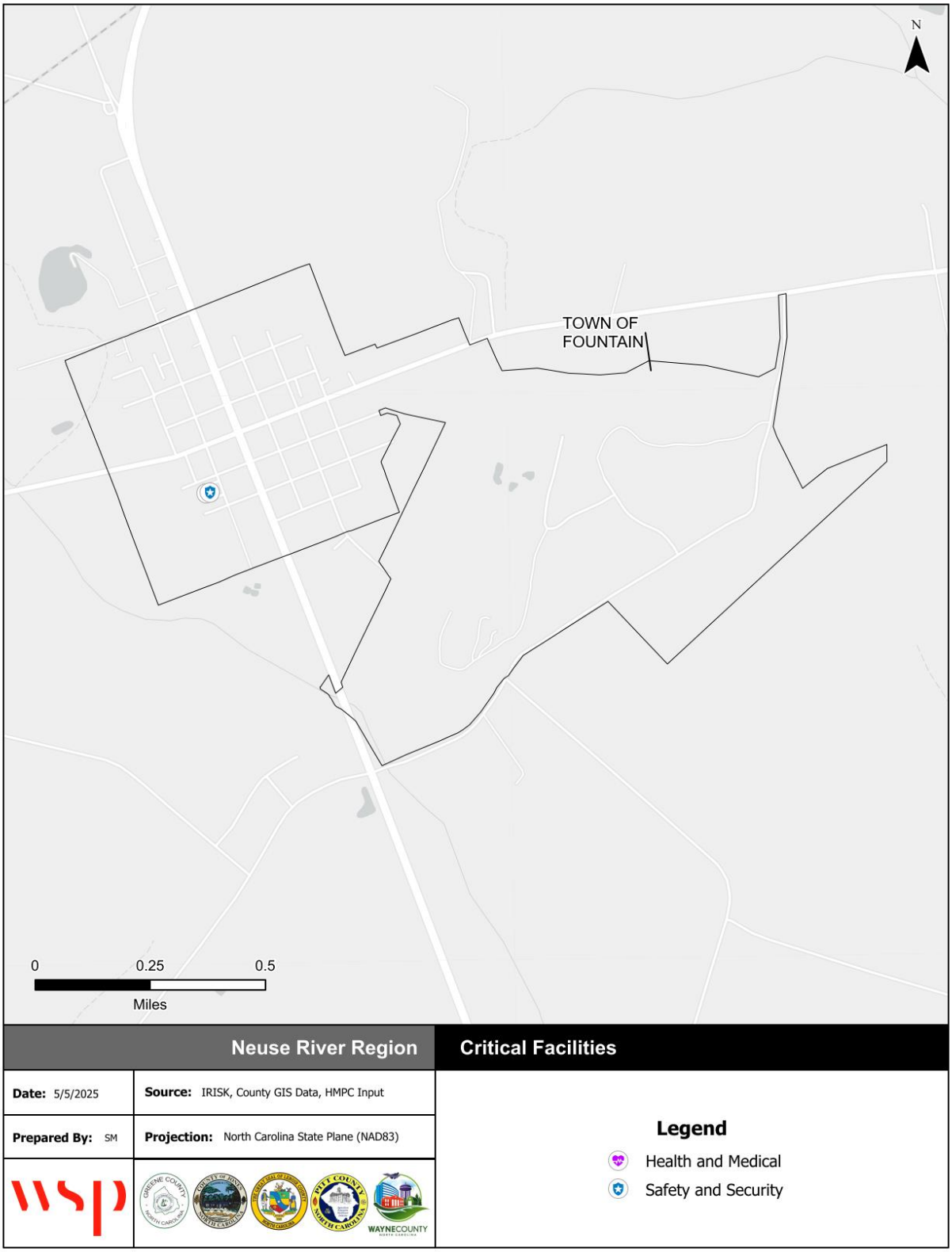
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.5 – Critical Facilities, Town of Farmville



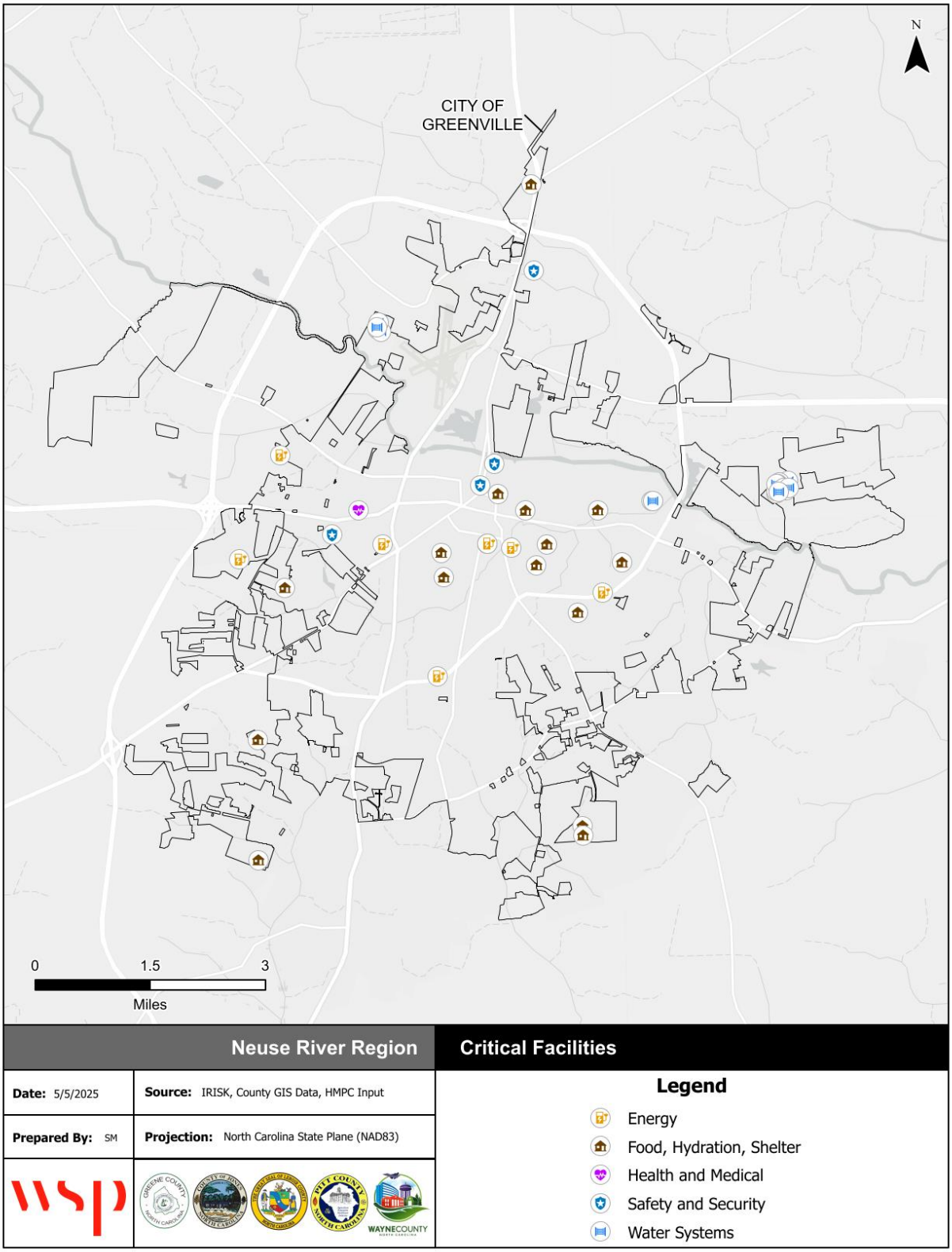
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.6 – Critical Facilities, Town of Fountain



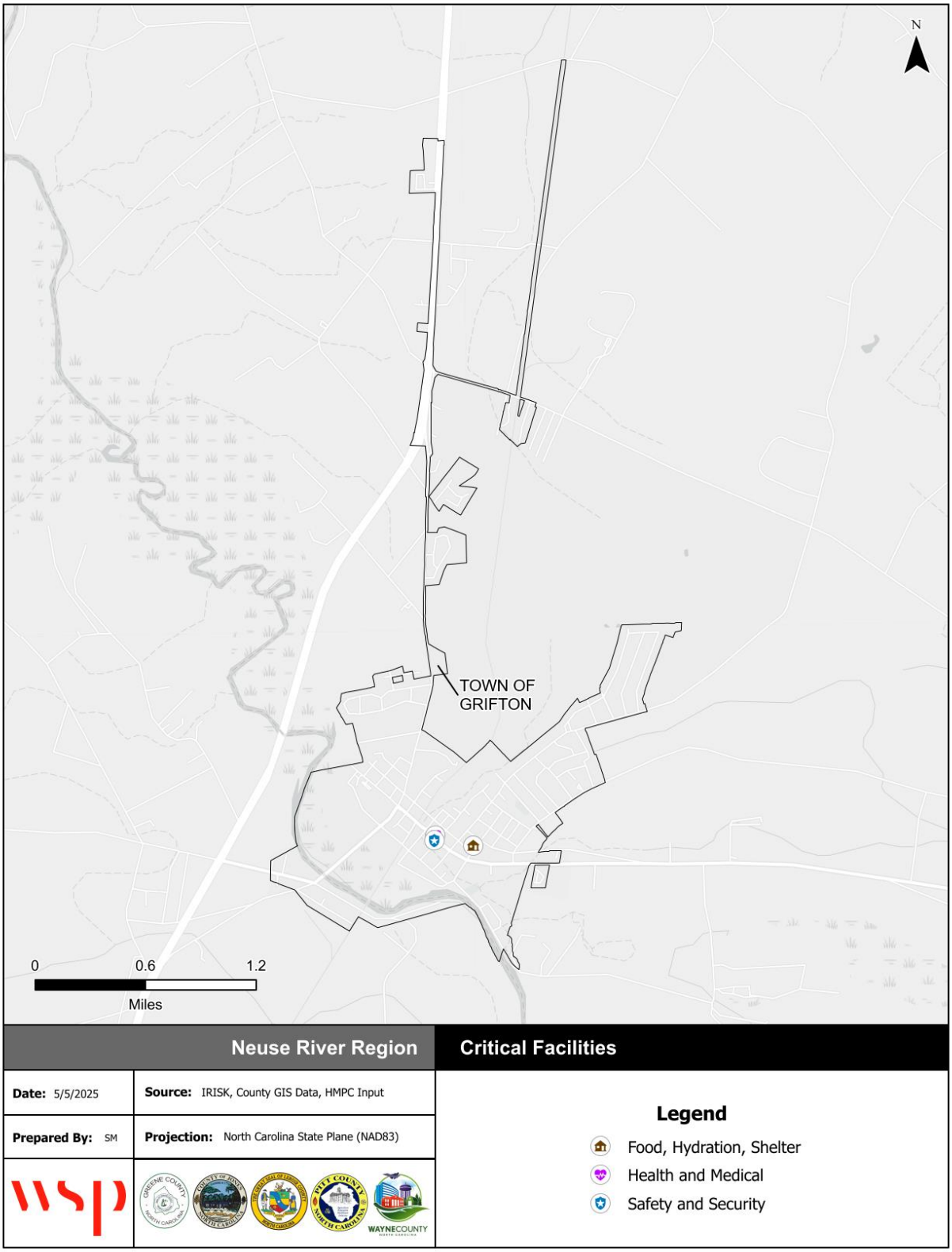
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.7 – Critical Facilities, City of Greenville



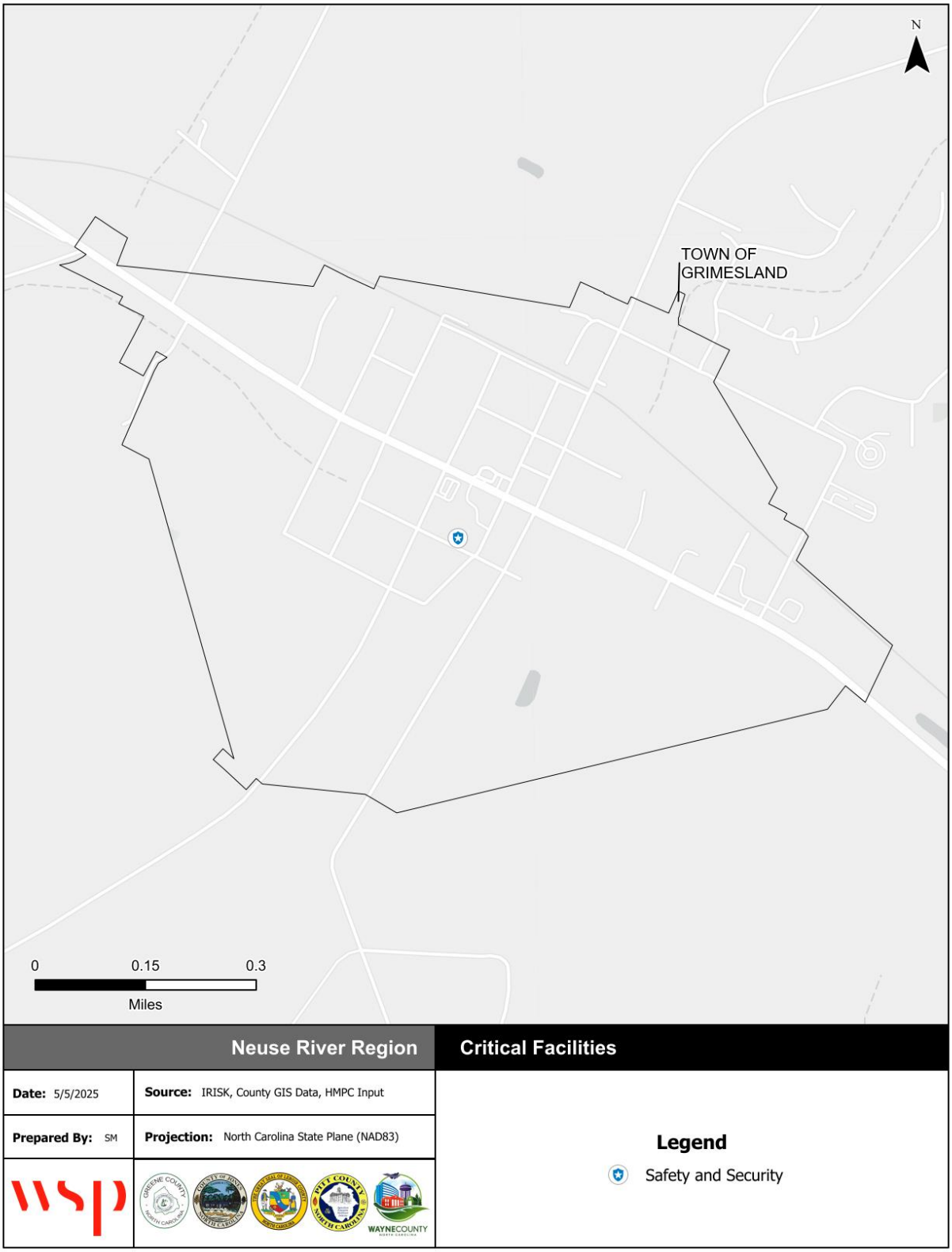
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.8 – Critical Facilities, Town of Grifton



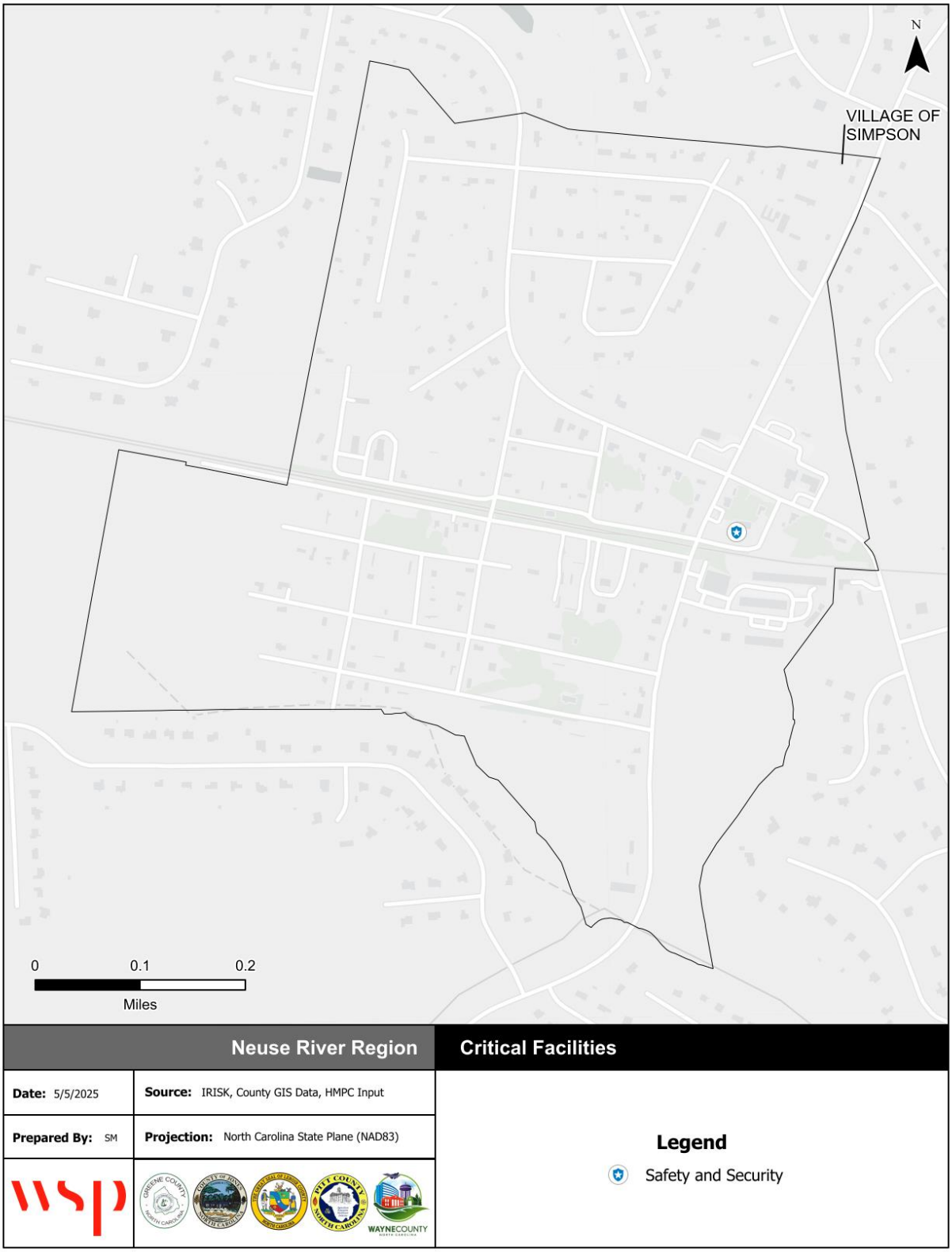
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.9 – Critical Facilities, Town of Grimesland



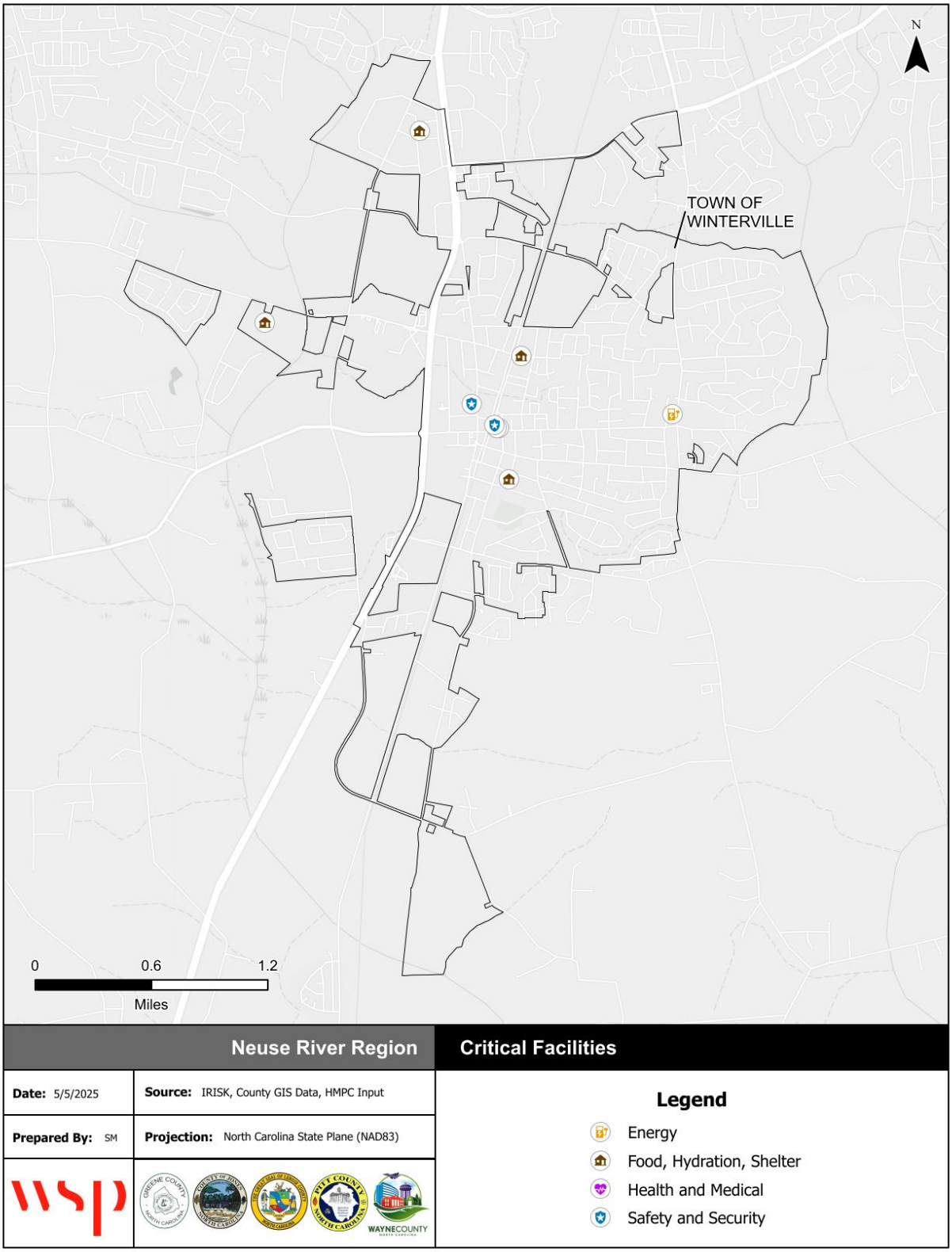
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.10 – Critical Facilities, Village of Simpson



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure D.11 – Critical Facilities, Town of Winterville



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table D.12 – Pitt County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Unincorporated Pitt County									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$91,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$91,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	3833 Stokestown Saint John Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$18,260,998	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$11,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$445,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$445,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$445,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$428,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$26,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$138,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2810 Oakland Dr	$116,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2810 Oakland Dr	$116,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$566,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$244,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3116 New Sharon Church Rd	$244,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$244,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$244,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$26,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,247,571	0.1	X SHADED	5	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	3405 Yankee Hall Rd, Greenville, NC 27834	$6,566,635	0.1	X UNSHADED	4	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$592,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$592,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$614,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,930	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$45,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$45,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,930	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$26,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	1.0	AE	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$442,615	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$442,615	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,439,803	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,439,803	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,439,803	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$273,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$273,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$244,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$428,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.9	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.5	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$448,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$592,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	5078 Gardnerville Rd	$81,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,439,803	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$445,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$171,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$171,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$566,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$566,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$85,711	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.2	AE	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$273,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	103 Allen Place	$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$138,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$566,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Energy	Utilities		$104,109	5.8	AE	4	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Utilities		$4,450	6.1	AE	3	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$536,656	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$566,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$887,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	1.0	AE	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,247,571	0.1	X SHADED	4	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$445,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,095,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$802,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$311,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	511 Patriots Pointe Dr	$2,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$441,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,247,571	0.1	X SHADED	4	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	956 South Grimesland Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$428,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$614,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	151 Franklin Lane	$65,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	151 Franklin Lane	$65,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$447,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2810 Oakland Dr	$116,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$85,711	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$85,711	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.3	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$591,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$319,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$319,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$727,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$36,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$935,906	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$935,906	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$935,906	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1549 Mason School Rd	$84,104	0.2	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$614,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	4.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	120 Blackcherry Lane	$91,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,247,571	0.1	X SHADED	5	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	101 Pinegate Circle	$796,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$448,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$448,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$614,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	111 Pinegate Circle	$441,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$540,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$246,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,140,850	0.1	AE	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$771,675	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,247,571	0.1	X SHADED	4	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	151 Franklin Lane	$65,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$91,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$935,906	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,009,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	703 Doctors Dr	$632,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$142,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$26,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$509,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$209,222	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$18,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$319,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$36,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$15,930	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$592,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,137,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Water Systems	Treatment Plant	1608 Ferrell Rd	$2,439,803	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,913,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$142,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$448,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$422,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	180 BPW Club Rd	$1,867,489	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$614,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$57,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$2,644,518	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$319,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$319,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$1,751,019	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$18,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1701 Old Well Rd	$251,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm		$91,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	7653 NC-11, Ayden NC 28513	$8,631,491	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2006 Worthington Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$13,590,765	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2995 Mills Road, Greenville, NC 27858	$17,018,496	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	503 NC-121 Greenville, NC 27834	$3,148,135	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2568 NC-33 Greenville, NC 27834	$3,251,621	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	1471 Holland Road, Greenville, NC 27834	$10,005,641	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	5659 NC-11, Bethel, NC 27812	$12,702,123	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2683 NC-903, Stokes, NC 27884	$3,703,449	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	4839 School Road, Grimesland, NC 27837	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	7267 NC 43 South, Greenville, N.C. 27858	$254,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	7243 US 13, Farmville, NC, 27828	$208,822	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4428 Lewis Store Rd., Walstonburg, N.C. 27888	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Police Station	124 New Hope Rd, Greenville NC 27834	$44,462,229	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Safety and Security	Police Station	100 New Hope Rd, Greenville NC 27834	$4,600,761	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4189 Hwy 33 East Greenville, NC 27834	$354,768	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3826 James Street Bethel, NC 27812	$127,627	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3020 Black Jack Simpson Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$572,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	5440 Clarks Neck Rd, Washington, NC 27889	$202,813	0.1	X UNSHADED	4	N	0	1
Safety and Security	Fire Station	5453 Eastern Pines Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$3,089,183	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	9521 County Home Road Ayden, NC 28513	$310,615	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	5864 US 264 Greenville, NC 27834	$616,225	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	925 West Star Drive Greenville, NC 37834	$233,301	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4975 Sharp Point Road Fountain, NC 27829	$81,464	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2501 North Memorial Dr Greenville, NC 27834	$387,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3624 NC 30 N Stokes, NC 27884	$896,945	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	4666 Stantonsburg Rd, Greenville, NC 27834	$387,118	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4207 NC 43, Greenville, NC 27834	$149,589	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	5639 NC -11 S, Bethel, NC 27812	$377,735	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	5864 US-264 E, Greenville, NC 27834	$616,225	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	N	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	5467 Eastern Pines Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$3,089,183	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS BELLS FORK	$55,192	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Energy	Substation	GUC SS EASTERN BYPASS	$9,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Energy	Substation	GUC SS FROG LEVEL	$8,510	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS GREENVILLE 230	$104,109	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS GREENVILLE 230 SOUTH	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS GREENVILLE 230 WEST	$50,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS HOLLYWOOD	$4,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS Mt PLEASANT	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Energy	Substation	GUC SS NORTHSIDE	$552,860	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS PROCTOR AND GAMBLE	$15,450	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS SIMPSON	$23,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS STOKESTOWN	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS SUGG PKWY	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS WELLCOME	$6,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS WINTERVILLE	$17,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Energy	Substation	AYDEN SS WEYERHAEUSER	$5,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Energy	Substation	VIRGINIA SS PRICE RD	$6,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	VIRGINIA SS PARMELE RD	$3,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	1.5
Energy	Substation	Duke SS Brown Hodges	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	VOA Substation	$3,456,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	5	3
Energy	Substation	PNG	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Energy	Substation	Winterville SS Church St	$1,313,325	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Substation	Winterville SS Vernon White	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Energy	Substation	Duke Substation NC 33	$4,540	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	1	3.5
City of Greenville									
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$496,464	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	1.1	AE	4	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$9,777,176	0.1	AE	5	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	0.1	AE	NA	N	2	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	0.1	AE	5	N	0	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	0.1	AE	5	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	2.9	AE	4	N	0	3
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$9,777,176	0.1	AE	NA	N	2	3.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$1,047,335	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,274,414	0.1	X UNSHADED	5	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$7,763,470	0.3	AE	5	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$118,589,570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$669,190	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	0.1	AE	5	N	0	3
Energy	Utilities		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$2,274,414	0.1	X SHADED	4	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$7,763,470	0.1	AE	NA	N	1	0
Energy	Utilities		$1,154,101	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1815 W. Berkley Road, Greenville, NC 27858	$5,368,612	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$7,763,470	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$7,763,470	0.1	AE	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$9,777,176	0.1	AE	5	N	2	2
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$9,777,176	0.1	AE	5	N	2	3
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$496,464	0.1	AE	5	N	2	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$496,464	0.1	AE	NA	N	2	2.5
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		-	7.9	AE	4	N	0	0
Water Systems	Treatment Plant		$7,763,470	0.1	AE	5	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station		$706,385	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	570 Forlines Road, Winterville, NC 28590	$33,945,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3601 S. Bend Rd. Winterville, NC 28590	$14,243,785	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	1.5
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3300 Briarcliff Drive, Greenville, NC 27834	$15,164,066	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	4710 County Home Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$11,662,514	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	4720 County Home Rd, Greenville, NC 27858	$7,021,206	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	600 W. Arlington Blvd. Greenville, NC 27834	$17,705,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	811 Howell Street, Greenville, NC 27834	$3,197,667	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	1325 Red Banks Rd. Greenville, NC 27858	$9,400,516	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	1700 Cedar Lane, Greenville, NC 27858	$9,825,108	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	100 S. Elm Street, Greenville, NC 27858	$22,146,219	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3101 N. Memorial Drive, Greenville, NC 27834	$4,002,485	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2200 E. 5th Street, Greenville, NC 27834	$5,921,141	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	E 5th Street, Greenville, NC 27858	$153,111,511	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2100 Stantonsburg Rd, Greenville, NC 27834	$328,263,879	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS EASTSIDE	$1,938,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS DICKINSON AVE	$14,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Energy	Substation	GUC SS ECU	$543,178	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	4
Energy	Substation	GUC SS EVANS	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS SOUTHSIDE	$9,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Energy	Substation	GUC SS WEST SIDE	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Town of Ayden									
Safety and Security	Medical	4112 West Avenue, Ayden, NC 28513	$929,129	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	187 W. 3rd Street, Ayden, NC 28513	$9,347,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	192 W. 3rd Street, Ayden, NC 28513	$4,274,293	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Safety and Security	Police Station	4144 West Avenue, Ayden, NC 28513	$966,334	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4144 West Avenue, Ayden, NC 28513	$929,129	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Energy	Substation	-	$8,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Town of Bethel									
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	152 E. Washington St. Bethel, NC 27812	$5,255,483	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3826 James Street	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Town of Falkland									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3620 West Ave. Falkland, Nc 27827	$1,062,992	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	5977 NC 43, Falkland, NC 27827	$133,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Town of Farmville									
Energy	Utilities	5930 MAY BOULEVARD	$74,445	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3992 Grimmersburg St. Farmville, NC 27828	$9,944,418	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3914 Grimmersburg St. Farmville, NC 27828	$4,941,704	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	3308 E. Wilson Street Farmville, NC 27828	$11,062,464	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3713 North Main Street Farmville NC 27828	$310,131	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	4414 Belcher Street, Farmville, NC 27828	$1,511,617	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	3672 North Main Street, Farmville, NC 27828	$1,677,246	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Substation	5930 May Blvd	$74,445	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Energy	Substation	-	$1,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Substation	-	$7,4445	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3.5
Energy	Substation	-	$0	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Town of Fountain									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	642 South Lynch Street Fountain, NC 27829	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	3642 Lynch St., Fountain, NC 27829	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Town of Grifton									
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	513 McCrae Street, Grifton, NC 28530	$3,483,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	535 Queen Street, Grifton, NC 28530	$249,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	540 Queen Street, Grifton, NC 28530	$145,468	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Grimesland									
Safety and Security	Fire Station		$110,039	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Winterville									
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	2439 Railroad St. Winterville, NC 28590	$4,154,169	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1986 Pitt Tech Rd, Winterville, NC 28590	$15,594,893	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	2657 Church Street, Winterville, NC 28590	$11,587,516	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Shelter, Hydration	School	431 Forlines Road, Winterville, NC 28590	$12,184,263	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2564 Mill Street Winterville, NC 28590	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2593 N. Railroad St. Winterville, NC 28590	$2,047,363	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2593 N. Railroad St. Winterville, NC 28590	$2,047,363	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Police Station	2593 N. Railroad St. Winterville, NC 28590	$2,047,363	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Energy	Substation	-	$5,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Village of Simpson									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2821 Virginia Street Simpson, NC 27879	$831,172	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0

D.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority by jurisdiction in Pitt County than for the Neuse River 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.

D.2.1 FLOODING

Table D.13 details the acreage of Pitt County's total area by jurisdiction and flood zone on the Effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, at 25.8 percent, the City of Greenville has the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplain. The Towns of Bethel, Falkland, and Grimesland have less than 1% to none of their land in the high or moderate risk flood zones. Overall, nearly 20 percent of the county's total area falls within the SFHA.

Table D.13 – Flood Zone Acreage by Jurisdiction, Pitt County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Unincorporated Pitt County		
Zone AE	76,129.2	19.6%
Zone A	238.2	0.1%
Zone X (500-year)	9,337.2	2.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	303,155.7	78.0%
Total	**388,860.3**	--
Ayden		
Zone AE	156.3	7.4%
Zone X (500-year)	8.3	0.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	19,44.0	92.2%
Total	**2,108.6**	--
Bethel		
Zone X (500-year)	0.1	0.0%
Zone X (unshaded)	673.8	100.0%
Total	**673.8**	--
Falkland		
Zone X (unshaded)	145.3	100.0%
Total	**145.3**	--
Farmville		
Zone AE	29.2	1.5%
Zone X (500-year)	20.2	1.0%
Zone X (unshaded)	1901.2	97.5%
Total	**1,950.6**	--
Fountain		
Zone AE	8.2	1.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	580.4	98.6%
Total	**588.6**	--

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Greenville		
Zone AE	5,820.4	25.8%
Zone X (500-year)	619.7	2.8%
Zone X (unshaded)	16,088.3	71.4%
Total	**22,528.4**	--
Grifton		
Zone AE	405.3	32.2%
Zone X (500-year)	64.4	5.1%
Zone X (unshaded)	790.5	62.7%
Total	**1,260.2**	--
Grimesland		
Zone X (unshaded)	353.7	100.0%
Total	**353.7**	--
Simpson		
Zone AE	4.0	1.7%
Zone X (500-year)	0.4	0.2%
Zone X (unshaded)	230.6	98.1%
Total	**235.1**	--
Winterville		
Zone AE	217.5	7.7%
Zone X (500-year)	39.1	1.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	2,576.3	90.9%
Total	**2,832.9**	--
Pitt County Total		
Zone A	238.2	0.1%
Zone AE	76949.7	19.3%
Zone X (500-year)	9469.7	2.4%
Zone X Unshaded	312351.5	78.3%
Total	**399,009.1**	--

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.9 through Figure E.16 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Pitt County, and Figure E.17 through Figure E.24 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table D.14 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Pitt County and participating jurisdictions.

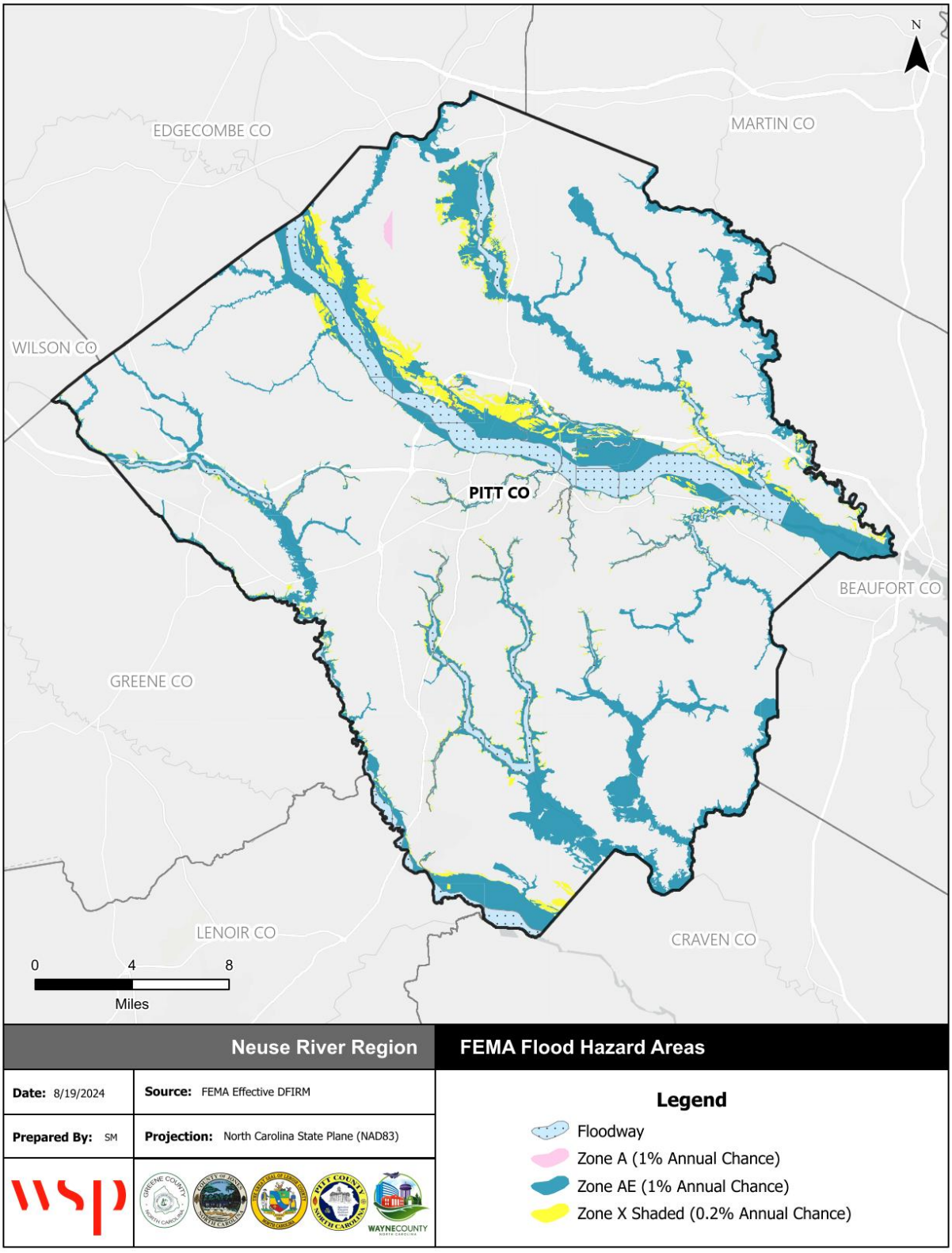
Table D.14 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Pitt County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Pitt County		
Zone AE	25	$24,150,513
Zone X (500-year)	9	$63,095,416
Zone X (unshaded)	395	$364,206,250
Total	**429**	**$451,452,179**

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Town of Ayden		
Zone X (unshaded)	5	$16,446,255
Total	**5**	**$16,446,255**
Town of Bethel		
Zone X (unshaded)	2	$5,255,483
Total	**2**	**$5,255,483**
Town of Falkland		
Zone X (unshaded)	2	$1,196,012
Total	**2**	**$1,196,012**
Town of Farmville		
Zone X (unshaded)	7	$29,522,025
Total	**7**	**$29,522,025**
Town of Fountain		
Zone X (unshaded)	2	$0
Total	**2**	**$0**
City of Greenville		
Zone AE	19	$79,415,446
Zone X (500-year)	2	$2,943,604
Zone X (unshaded)	22	$764,752,174
Total	**43**	**$847,111,224**
Town of Grifton		
Zone X (unshaded)	3	$3,879,028
Total	**3**	**$3,879,028**
Town of Grimesland		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$110,039
Total	**1**	**$110,039**
Village of Simpson		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$831,172
Total	**1**	**$831,172**
Town of Winterville		
Zone X (unshaded)	8	$49,662,930
Total	**8**	**$49,662,930**
Pitt County Total		
Zone AE	44	$103,565,959
Zone X (500-year)	11	$66,039,020
Zone X (unshaded)	448	$1,235,861,368
Total	**503**	**$1,405,466,347**

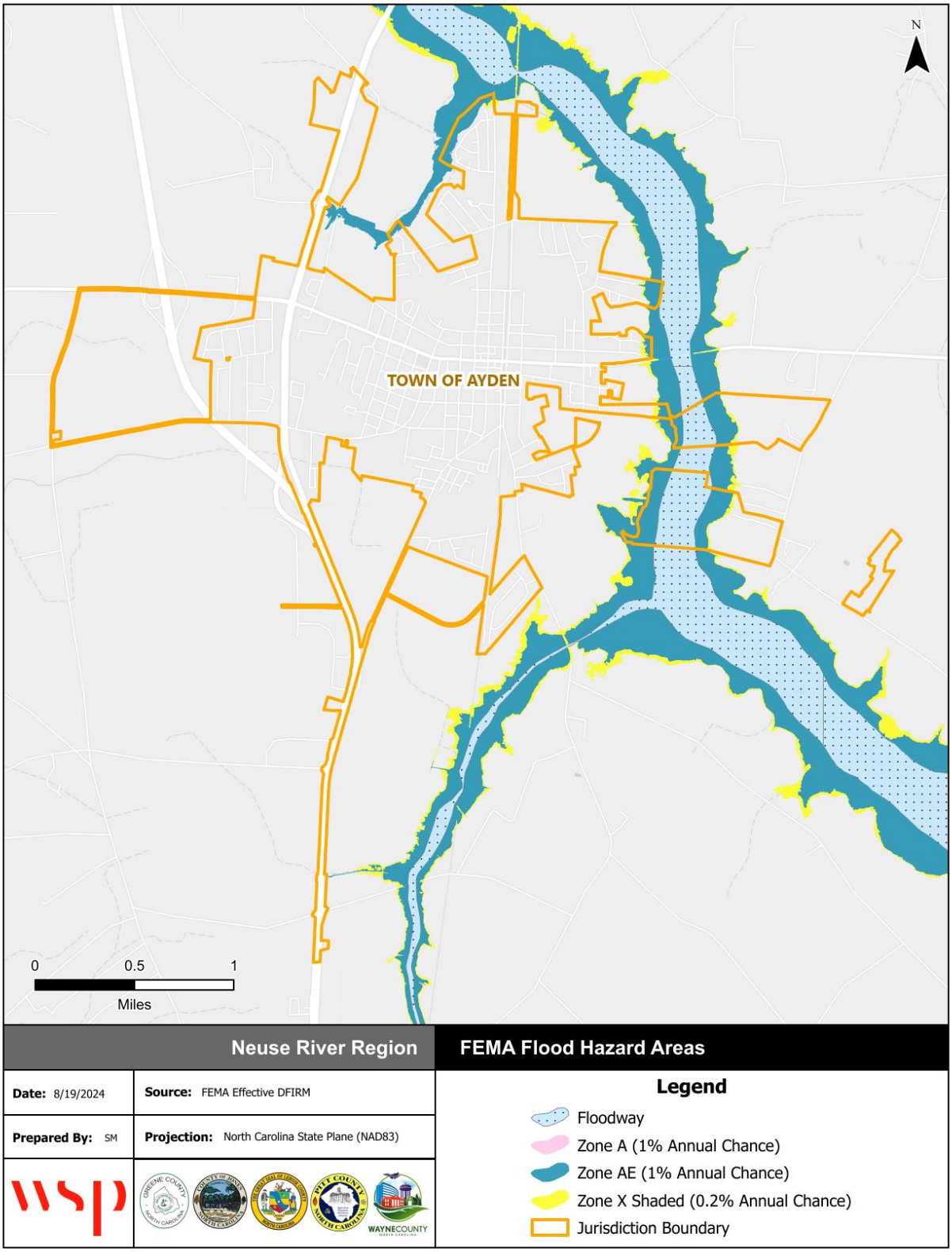
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure D.12 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Pitt County



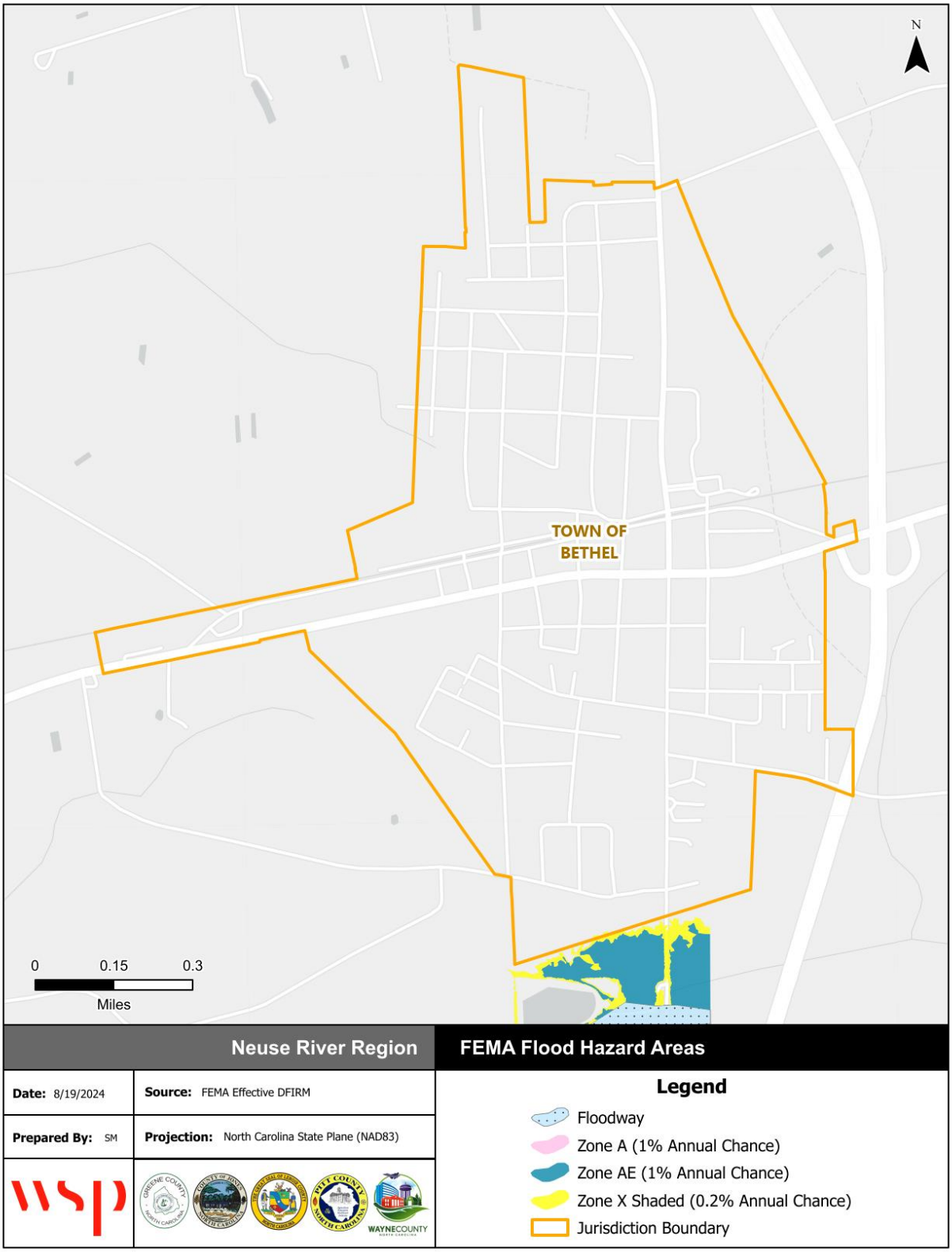
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.13 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Ayden



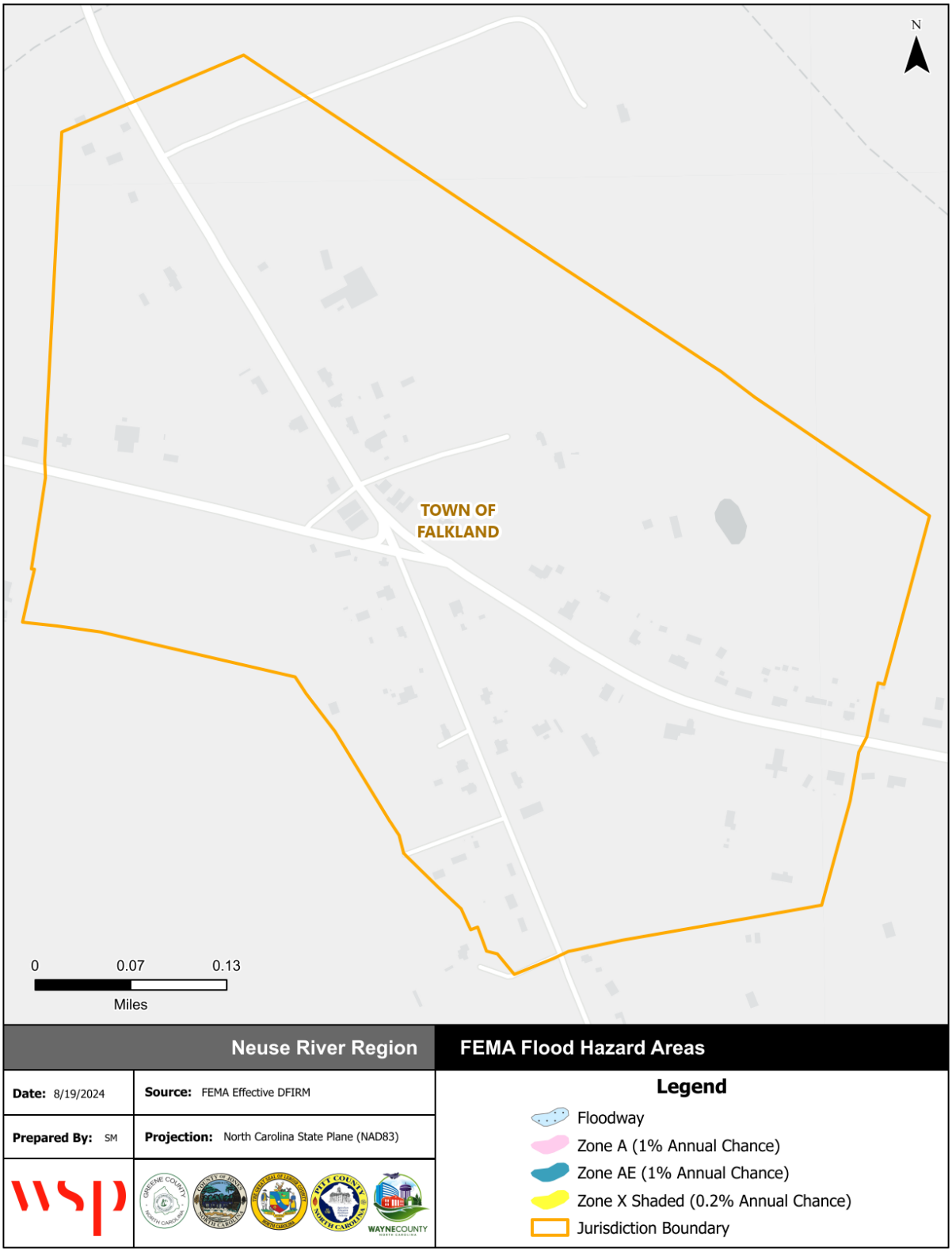
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Bethel



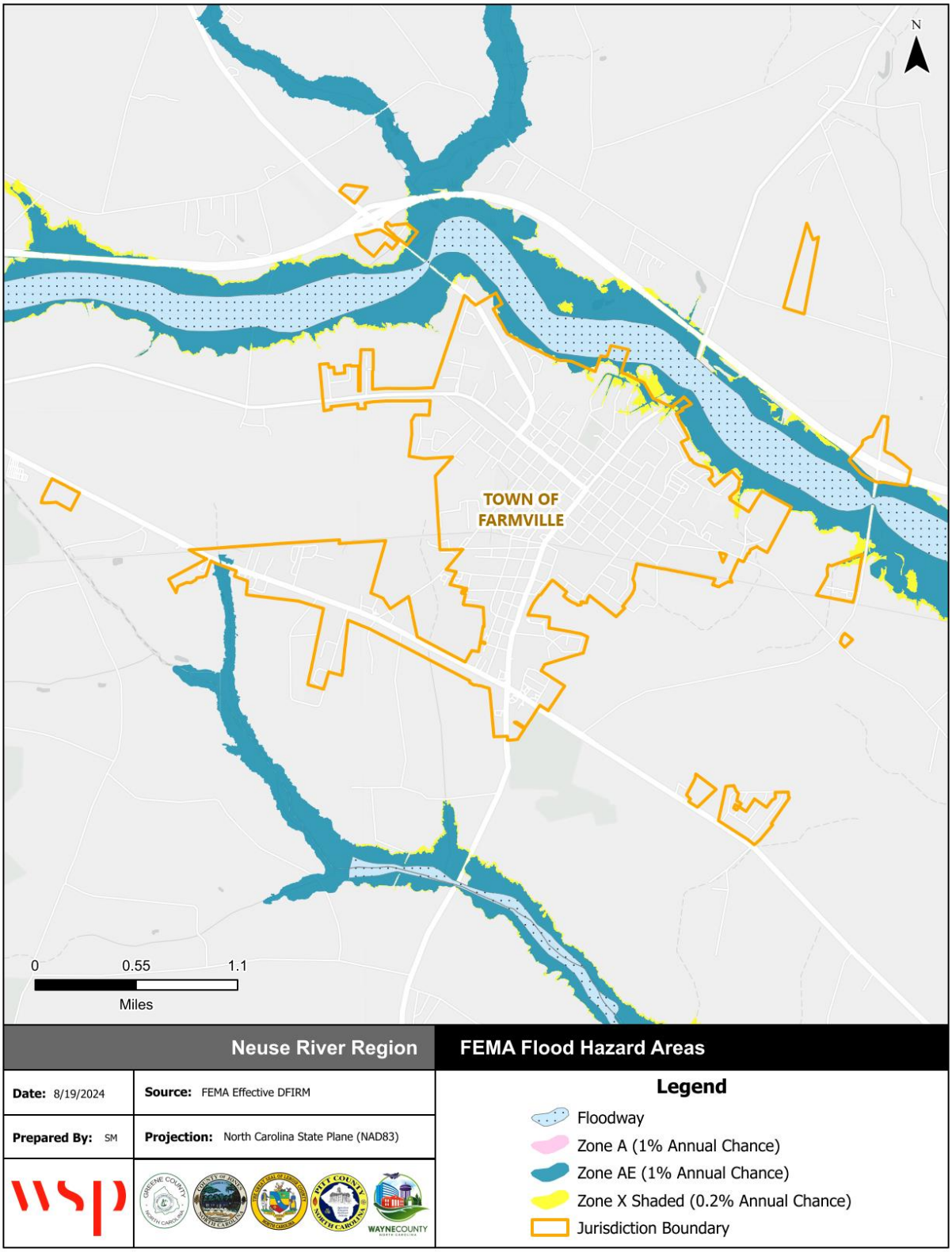
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.15 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Falkland



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.16 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Farmville



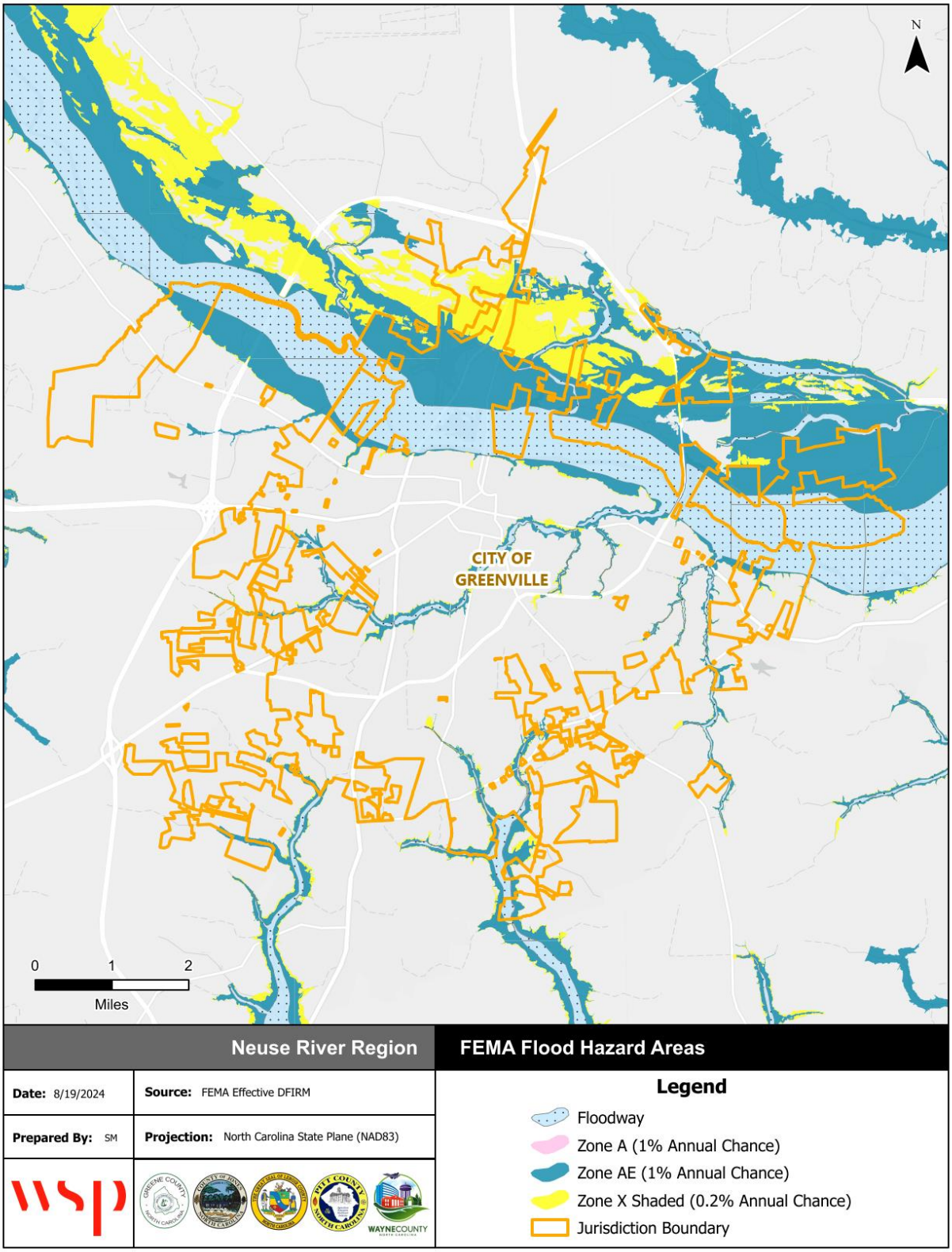
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.17 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Fountain



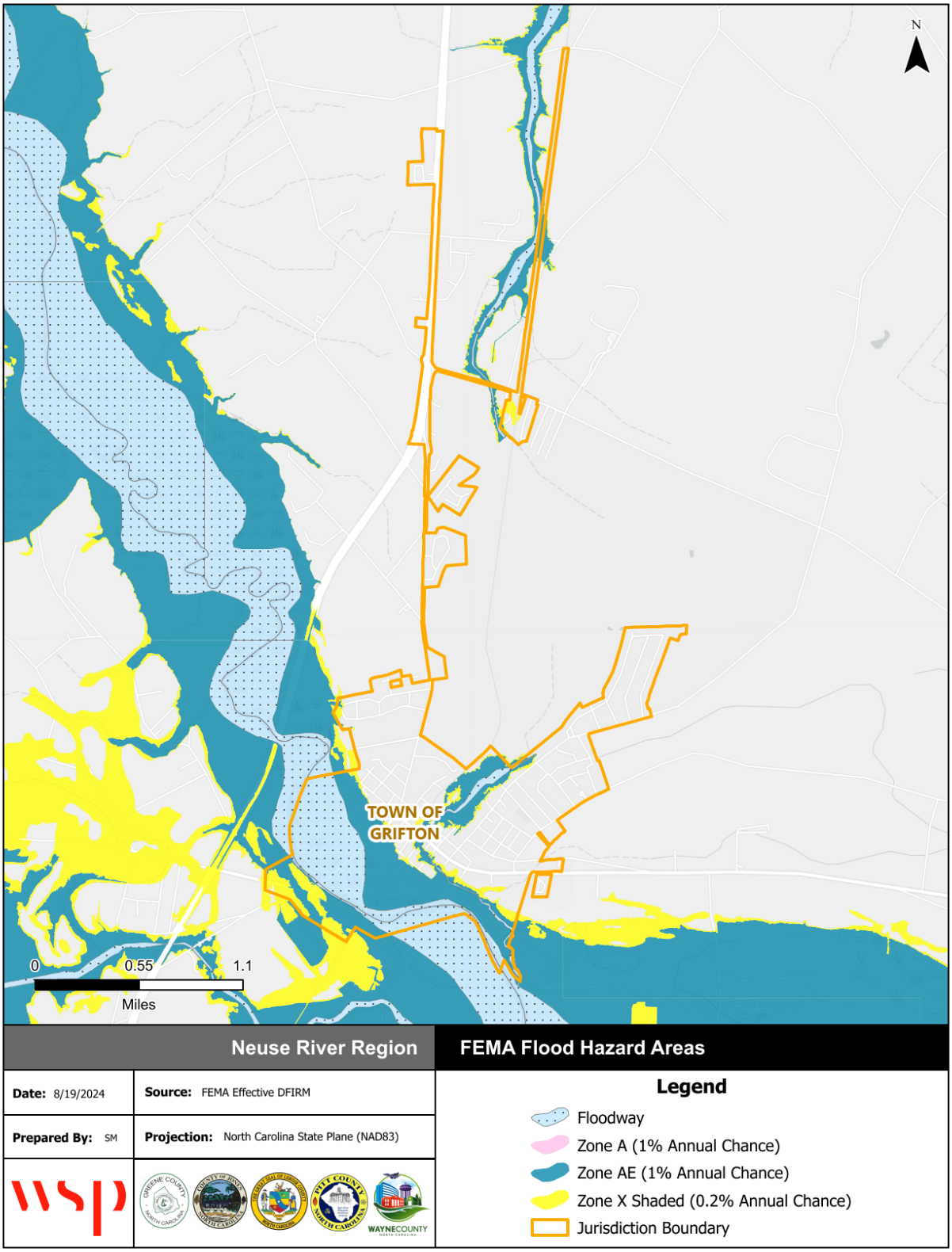
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.18 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, City of Greenville



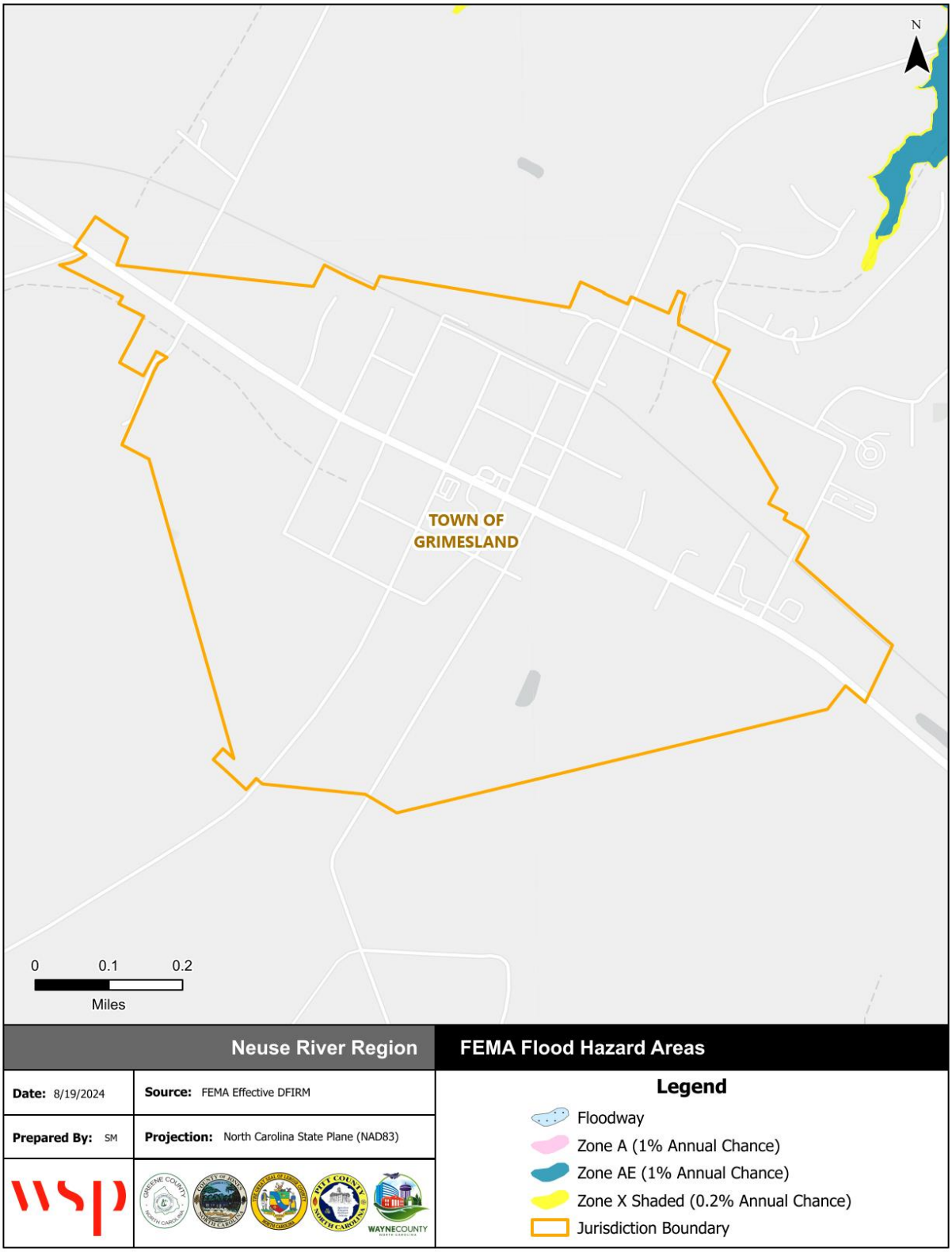
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.19 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Grifton



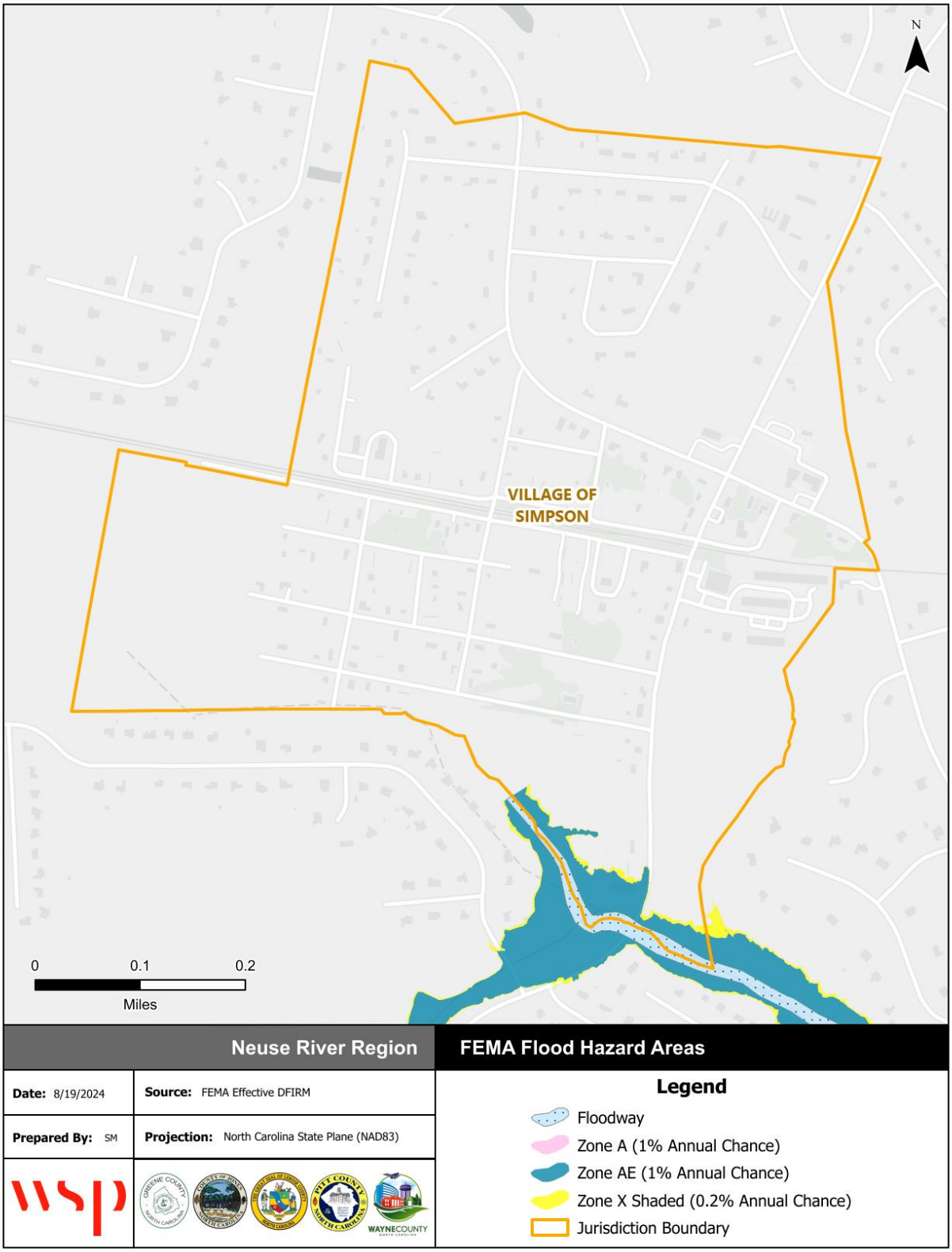
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.20 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Grimesland



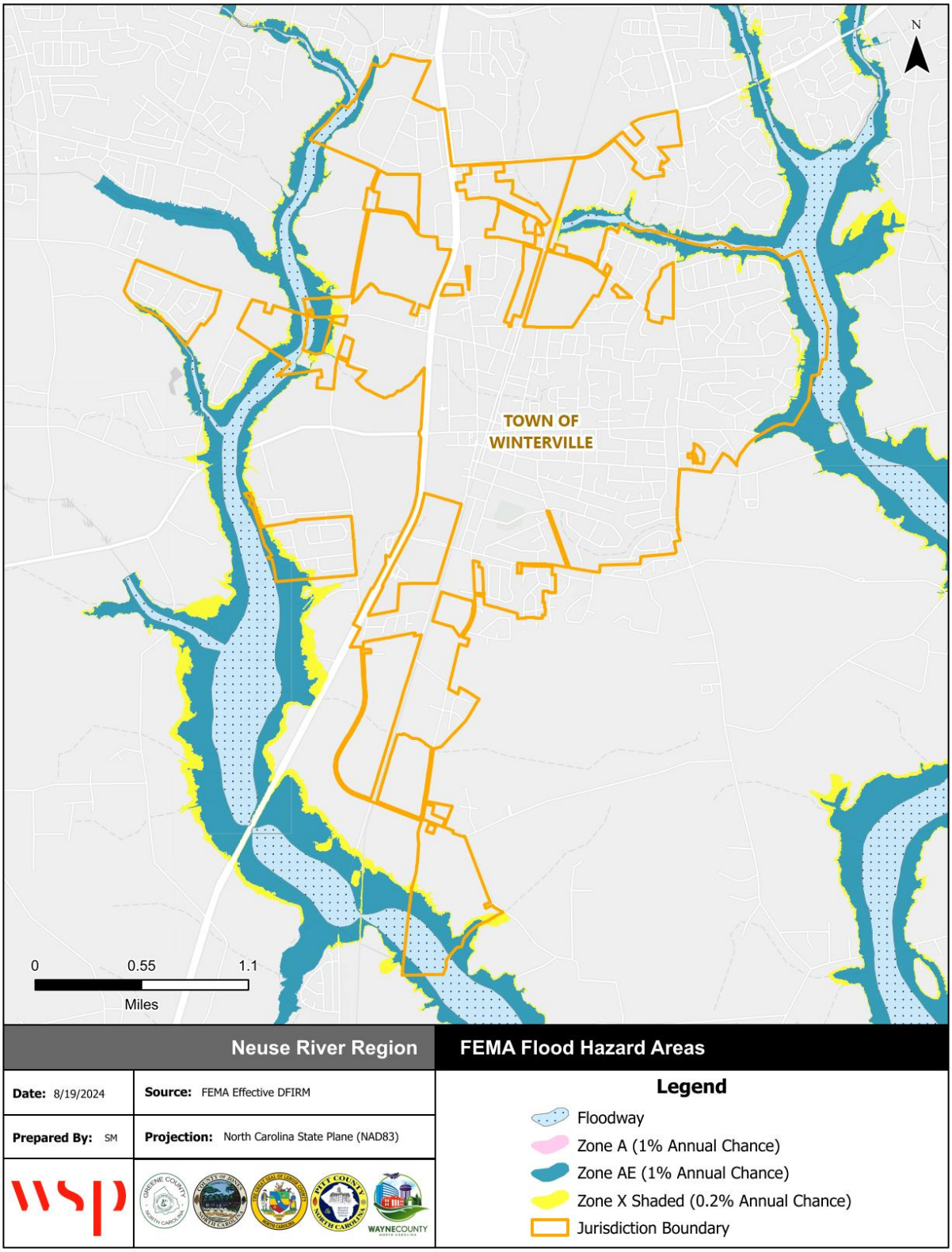
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.21 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Simpson



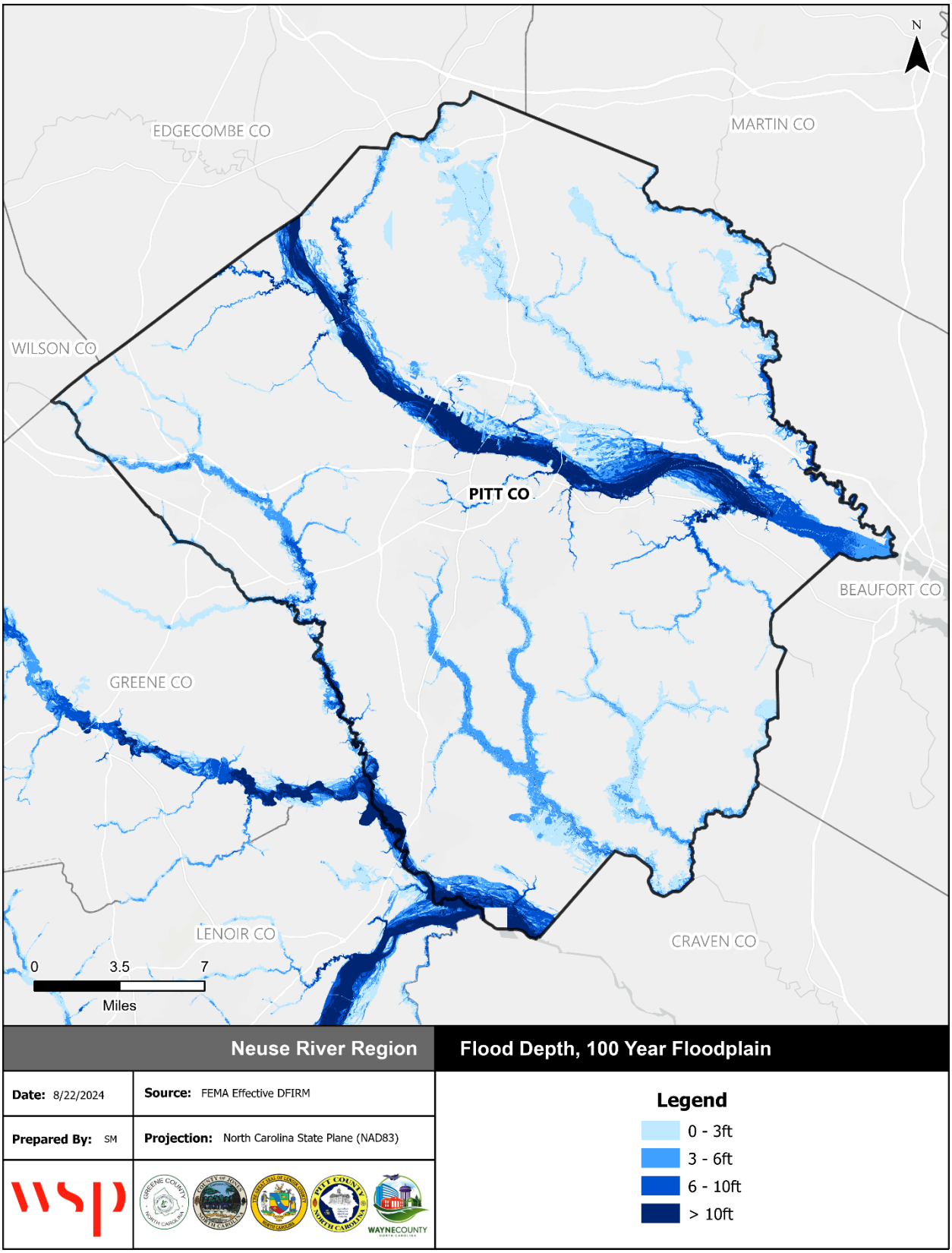
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.22 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Winterville



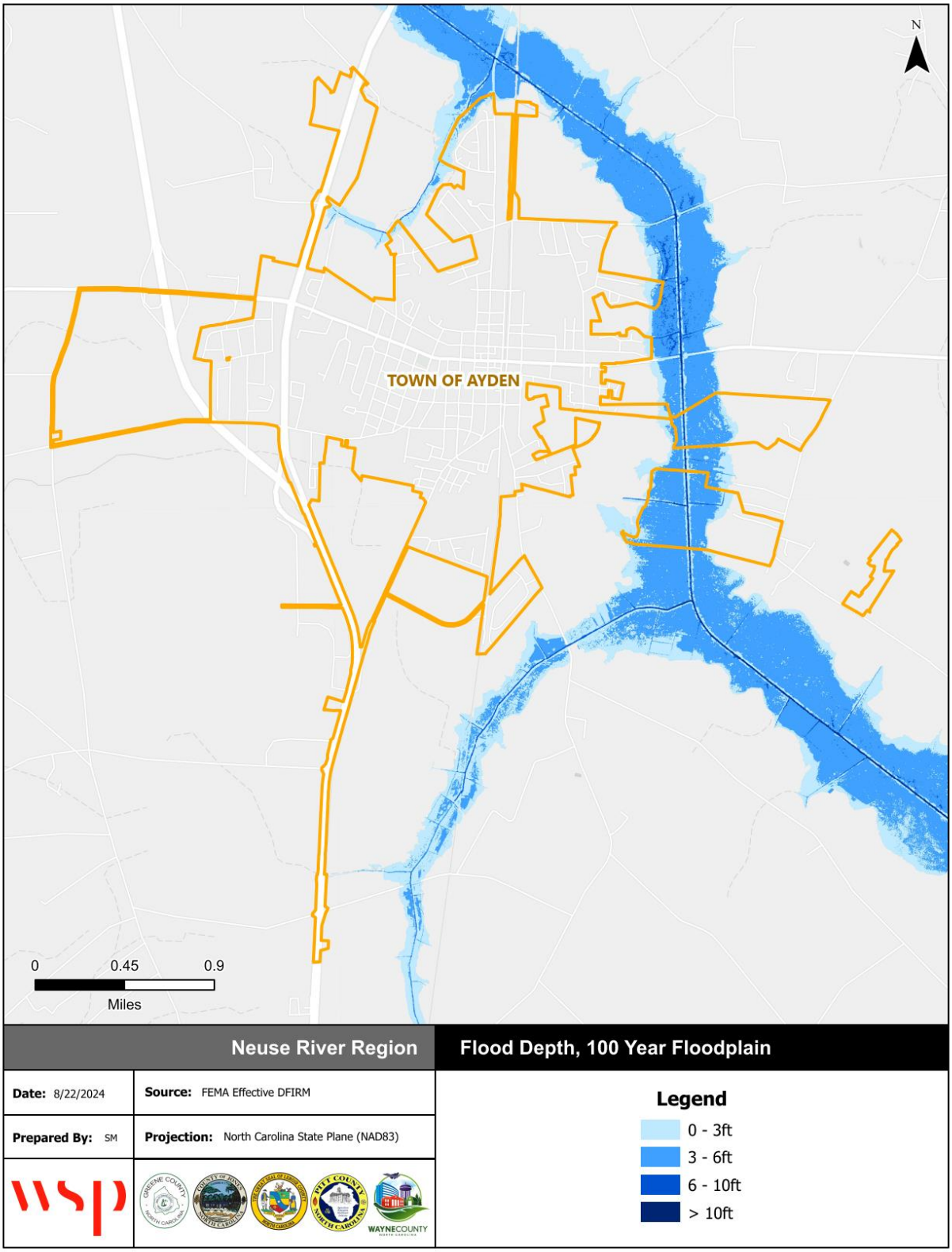
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.23 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Pitt County



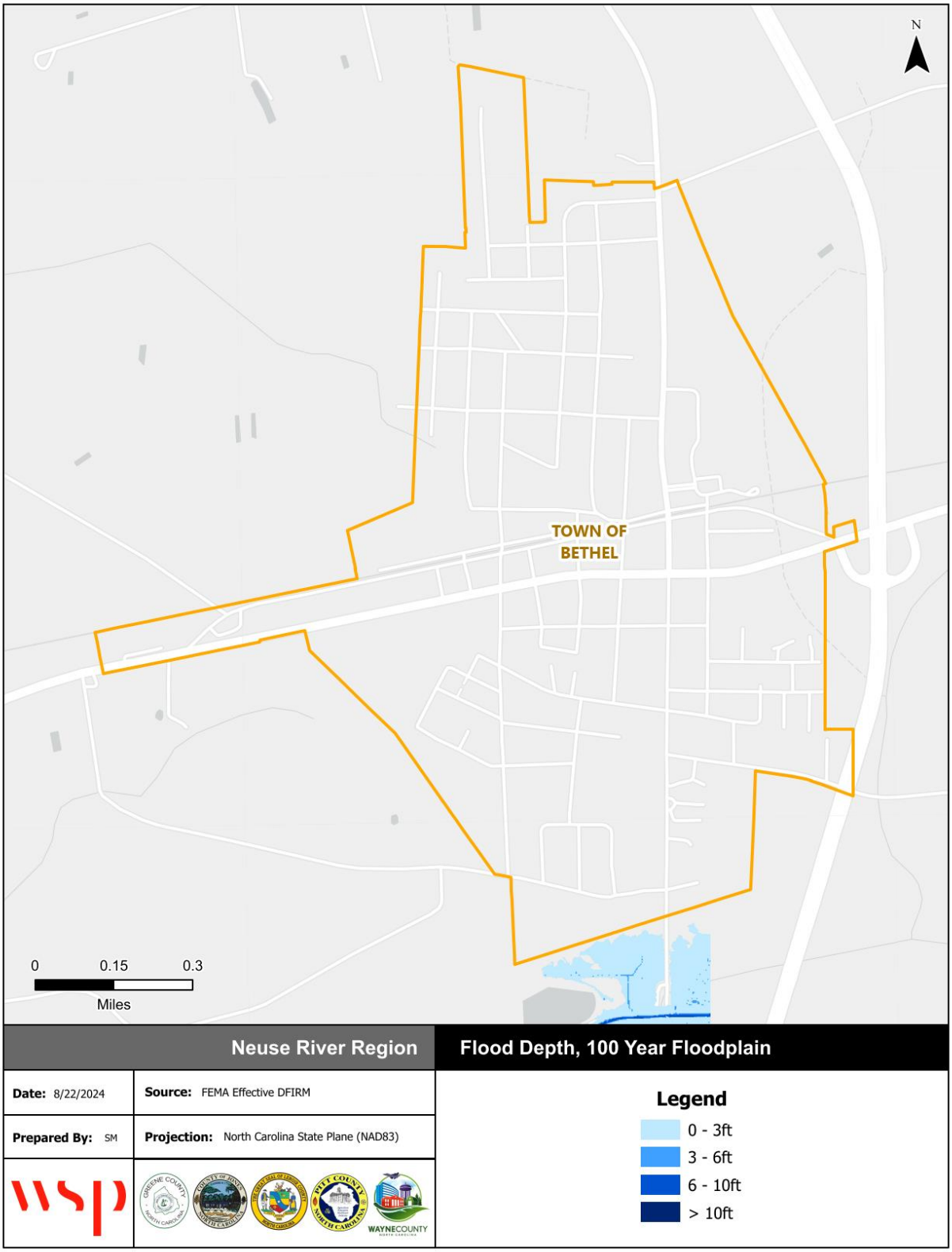
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.24 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Ayden



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.25 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Bethel



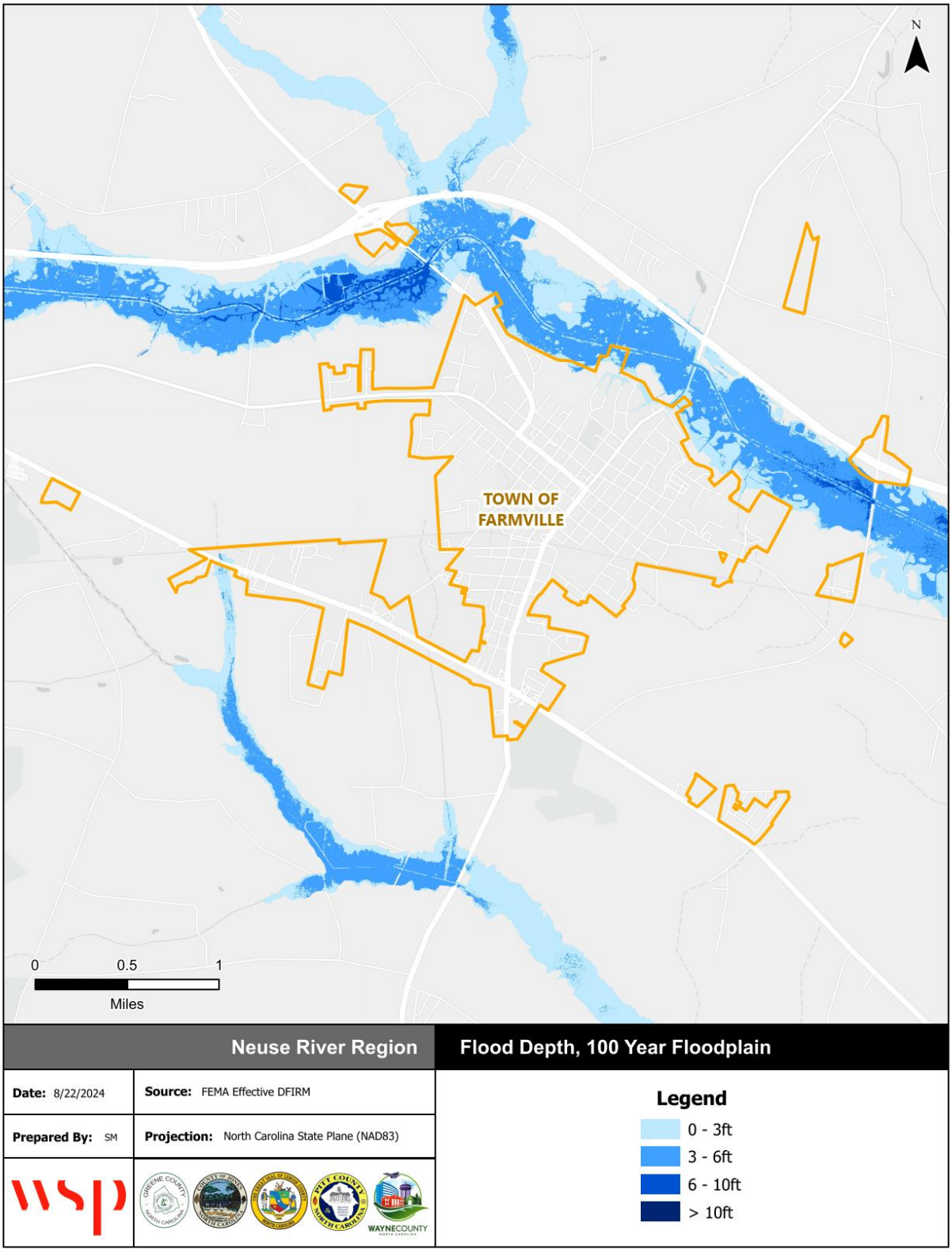
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.26 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Falkland



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.27 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Farmville



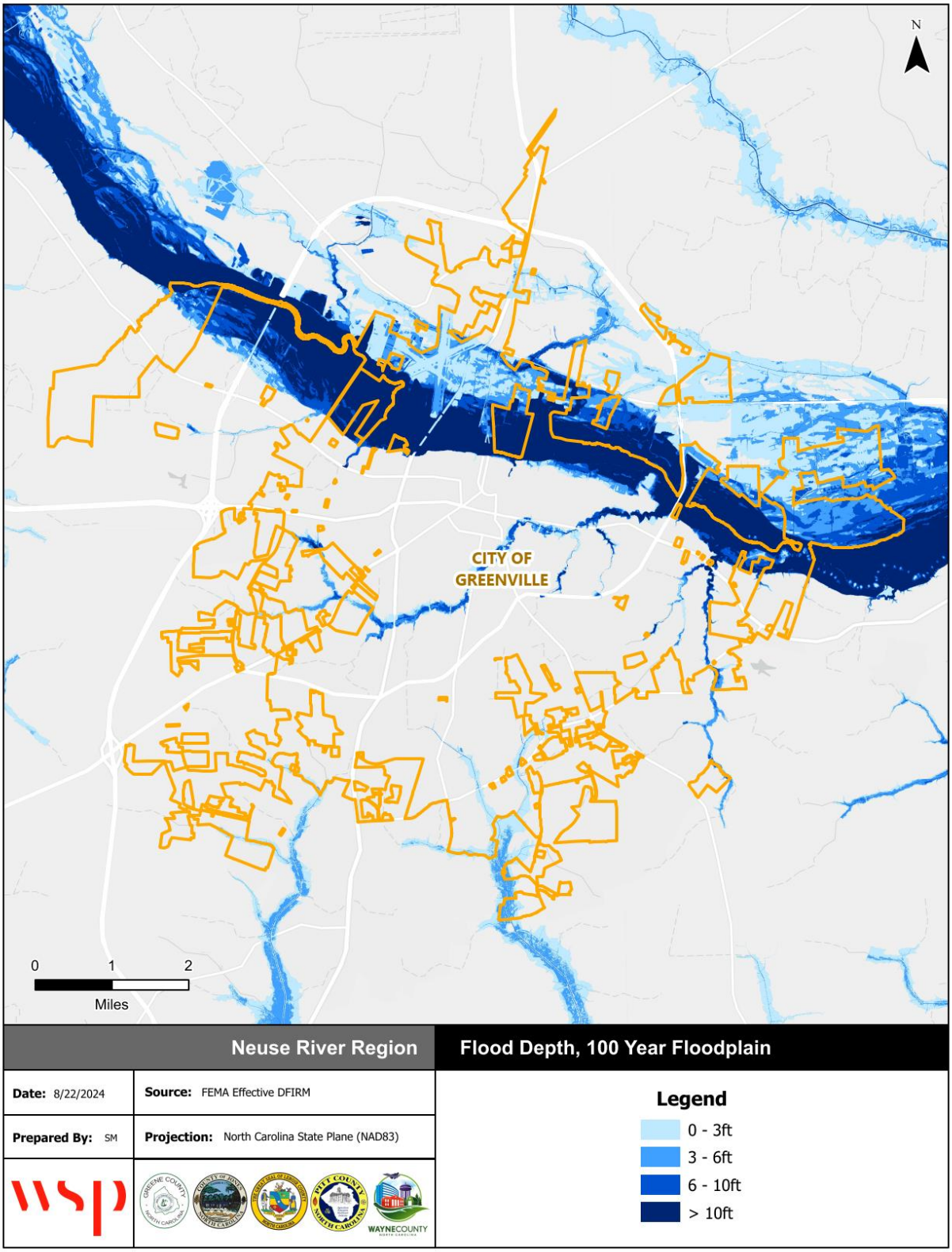
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.28 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Fountain



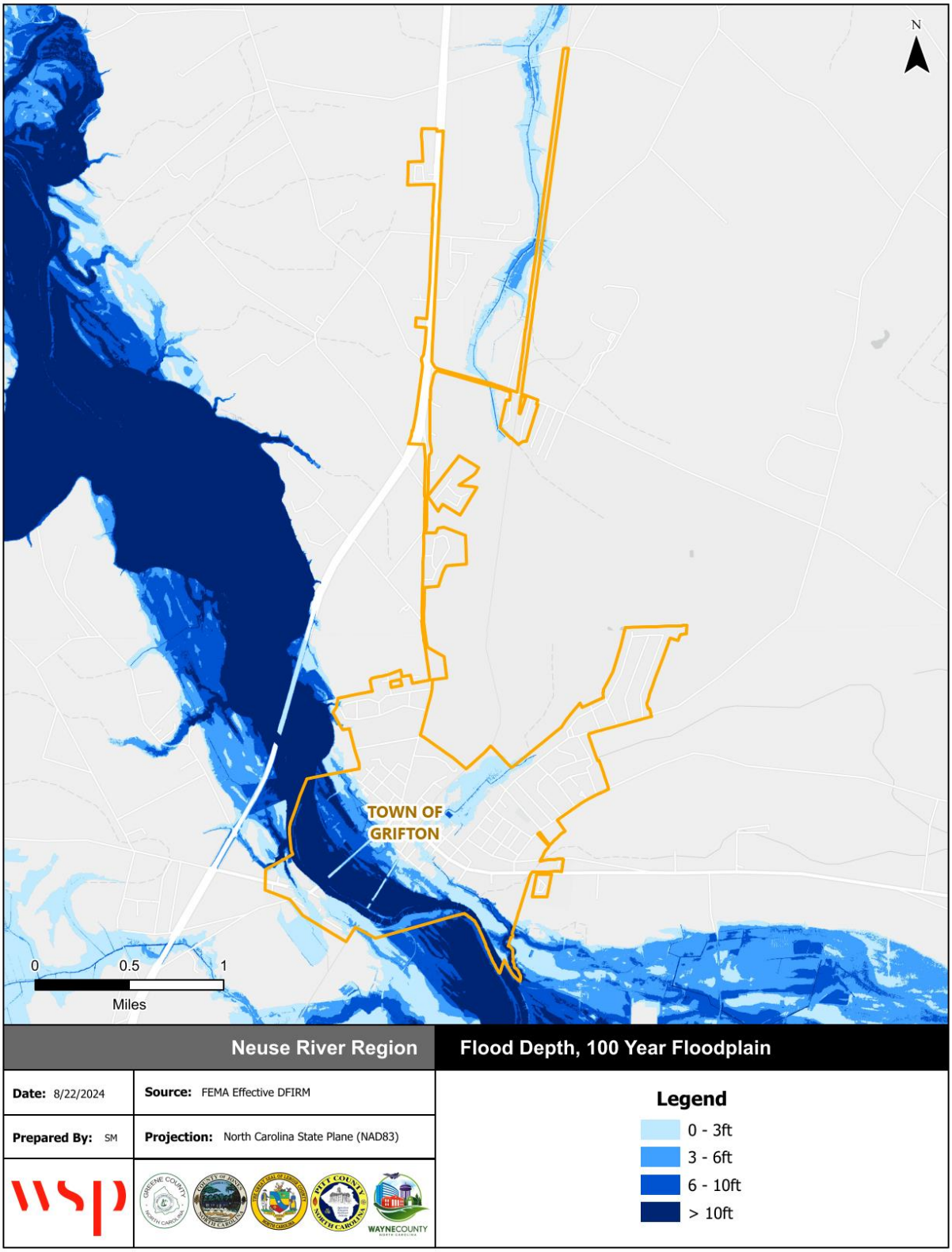
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.29 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, City of Greenville



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.30 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Grifton



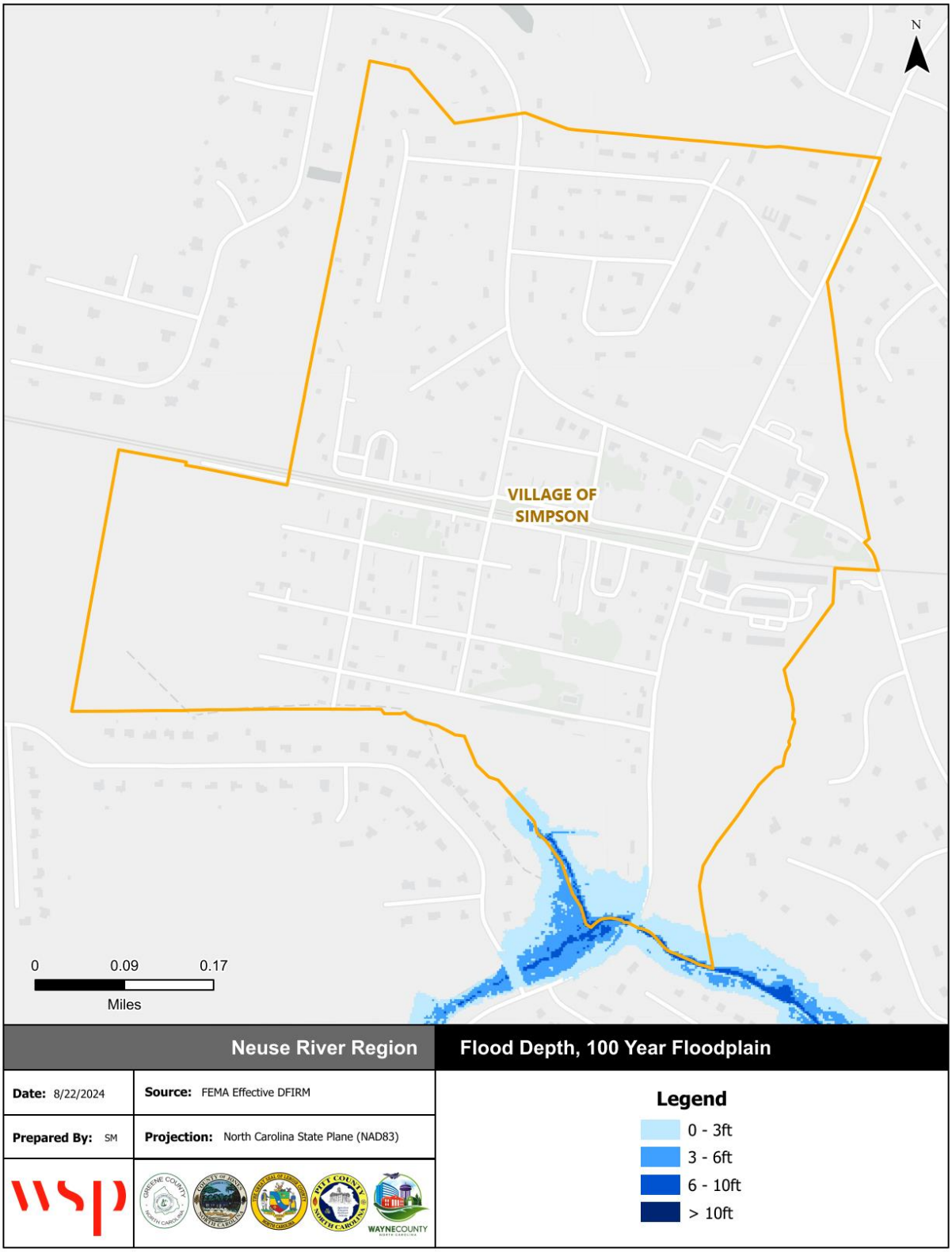
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.31 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Grimesland



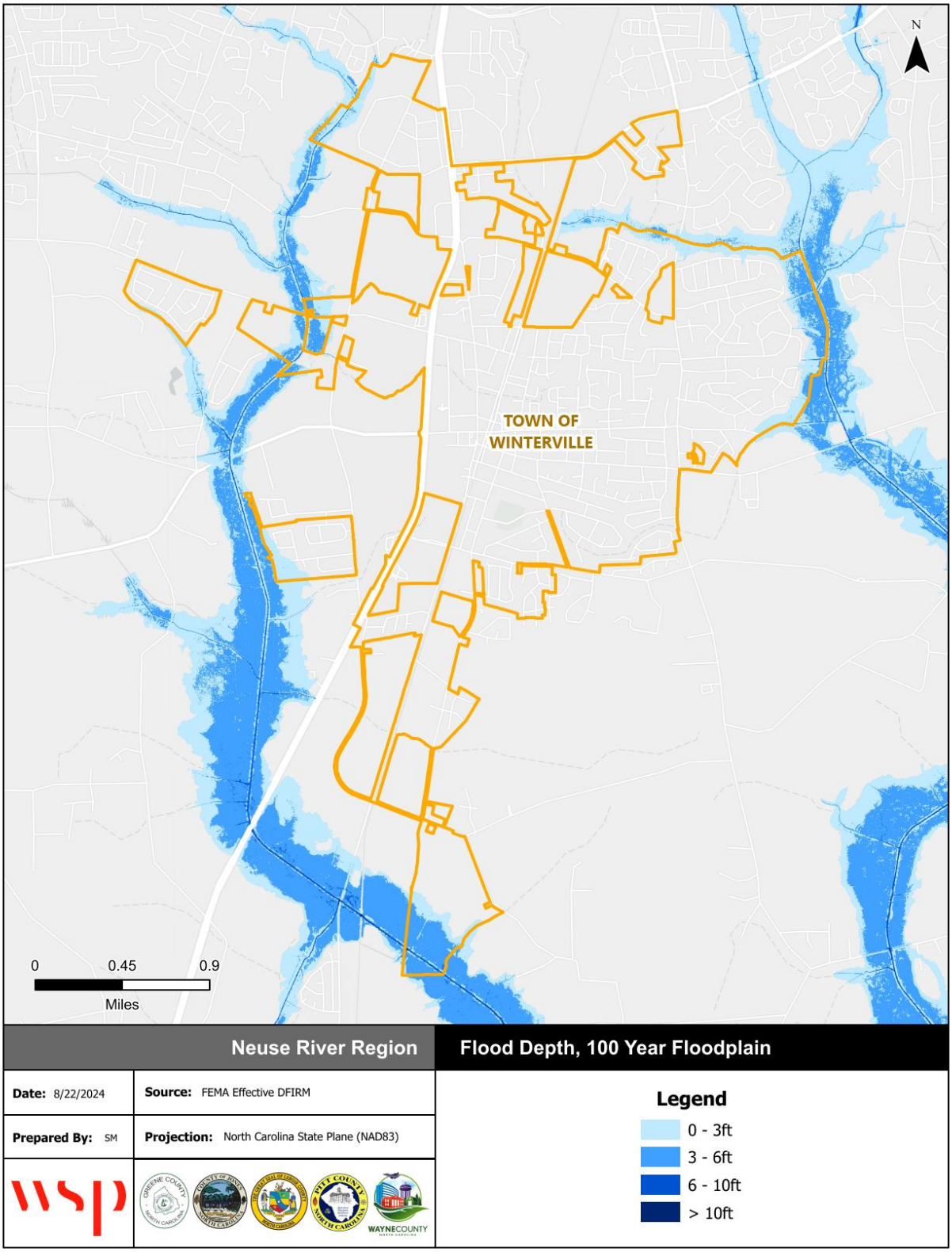
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.32 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Simpson



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure D.33 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Winterville



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

D.2.1.1 *FLOOD INSURANCE DATA*

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Pitt County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Table D.15 – NFIP Program Entry Dates

Community	Regular Entry Date
Pitt County (Unincorporated Area)	January 6, 1983
City of Greenville	July 3, 1978
Town of Ayden	August 4, 1987
Town of Bethel	January 2, 2004
Town of Falkland	January 2, 2004
Town of Farmville	April 1, 1982
Town of Fountain	May 18, 2005
Town of Grifton	February 17, 1982
Town of Grimesland	January 2, 2004
Village of Simpson	January 2, 2004
Town of Winterville	February 24, 1978

Source: FEMA Community Information System

Table D.16 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Pitt County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	238	$144,563	$62,216,000	397	$10,248,927.87
2-4 Family	3	$1,293	$694,000	10	$285,365.66
Non-Residential	5	$3,432	$1,698,000	7	$117,141.23
Total	**246**	**$149,288**	**$64,608,000**	**414**	**$10,651,434.76**
City of Greenville					
Single Family	466	$246,386	$107,250,000	346	$8,751,031.78
2-4 Family	99	$40,596	$13,593,000	96	$4,099,854.57
All Other Residential	102	$73,455	$26,442,000	65	$4,690,413.42
Non-Residential	95	$112,534	$46,115,000	75	$3,951,864.67
Total	**762**	**$472,971**	**$193,400,000**	**582**	**$21,493,164.44**
Town of Ayden					
Single Family	15	$10,764	$4,425,000	15	$193,495.10
Non-Residential	2	$1,597	$1,000,000	2	$26,668.08
Total	**17**	**$12,361**	**$5,425,000**	**17**	**$220,163.18**
Town of Bethel					
Single Family	0	$0	$0	3	$12,469.45
Total	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**3**	**$12,469.45**
Town of Falkland					
Single Family	0	$0	$0	1	$21,317.05
Total	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**1**	**$21,317.05**
Town of Farmville					
Single Family	60	$30,826	$18,882,000	29	$752,560.62
All Other Residential	1	$87	$42,000	0	$0.00
Non-Residential	3	$4,437	$1,795,000	2	$91,137.03
Total	**64**	**$35,350**	**$20,719,000**	**31**	**$843,697.65**

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Grifton					
Single Family	25	$14,756	$5,550,000	62	$838,133.80
2-4 Family	3	$2,180	$1,050,000	0	$0.00
All Other Residential	4	$10,153	$2,000,000	1	$0.00
Non-Residential	25	$22,531	$8,265,000	13	$1,793,962.97
Total	**57**	**$49,620**	**$16,865,000**	**76**	**$2,632,096.77**
Town of Grimesland					
Single Family	2	$1,248	$677,000	2	$59,781.22
Total	2	$1,248	$677,000	2	$59,781.22
Village of Simpson					
Single Family	8	$3,923	$2,629,000	3	$18,530.88
Total	**8**	**$3,923**	**$2,629,000**	**3**	**$18,530.88**
Town of Winterville					
Single Family	76	$52,167	$23,449,000	45	$303,730.31
2-4 Family	0	$0	$0	1	$4,503.77
Non-Residential	2	$4,538	$1,100,000	0	$0.00
Total	**78**	**$56,705**	**$24,549,000**	**46**	**$308,234.08**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table D.17 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Pitt County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	108	$63,854	$24,364,000	175	$6,354,889.47
A Zones	5	$3,546	$1,459,000	127	$2,570,521.94
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	133	$81,888	$38,785,000	38	$952,451.29
Preferred	0	$0	$0	73	$760,183.03
Total	**246**	**$149,288**	**$64,608,000**	**413**	**$10,638,045.73**
City of Greenville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	425	$266,041	$93,028,000	458	$18,842,211.07
A Zones	0	$0	$0	10	$164,074.75
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	337	$206,930	$100,372,000	70	$2,013,865.31
Preferred	0	$0	$0	43	$473,013.31
Total	**762**	**$472,971**	**$193,400,000**	**581**	**$21,493,164.44**
Town of Ayden					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,418	$202,000	8	$143,333.82
A Zones	0	$0	$0	1	$0.00
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	16	$10,943	$5,223,000	2	$30,630.28
Preferred	0	$0	$0	6	$46,199.08
Total	**17**	**$12,361**	**$5,425,000**	**17**	**$220,163.18**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Bethel					
B, C & X Zone					
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$12,469.45
Total	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**3**	**$12,469.45**
Town of Falkland					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	0	$0	$0	1	$21,317.05
Total	0	$0	$0	1	$21,317.05
Town of Farmville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	$2,028	$1,069,000	19	$600,801.10
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	61	$33,322	$19,650,000	2	$43,675.46
Preferred	0	$0	$0	10	$199,221.09
Total	**64**	**$35,350**	**$20,719,000**	**31**	**$843,697.65**
Town of Grifton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	19	$18,725	$5,276,000	28	$1,590,604.32
A Zones	0	$0	$0	6	$201,133.39
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	38	$30,895	$11,589,000	17	$448,363.48
Preferred	0	$0	$0	22	$398,518.15
Total	**57**	**$49,620**	**$16,865,000**	**73**	**$2,638,619.34**
Town of Grimesland					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$801	$327,000	0	$0.00
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	1	$447	$350,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$59,781.22
Total	**2**	**$1,248**	**$677,000**	**2**	**$59,781.22**
Town of Simpson					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	8	$3,923	$2,629,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$18,530.88
Total	8	$3,923	$2,629,000	3	$18,530.88
Town of Winterville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	26	$20,383	$6,998,000	30	$213,725.76
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	52	$36,322	$17,551,000	2	$10,777.45
Preferred	0	$0	$0	14	$83,730.87
Total	**78**	**$56,705**	**$24,549,000**	**46**	**$308,234.08**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table D.18 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Pitt County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	9	$5,522	$1,631,000	20	$255,289.48
A Zones	0	$0	$0	6	$201,133.39
B, C & X Zone	23	$20,951	$5,504,000	29	$472,060.57
Standard	23	$20,951	$5,504,000	13	$176,129.35
Preferred	0	$0	$0	16	$295,931.22
Total	**32**	**$26,473**	**$7,135,000**	**55**	**$928,483.44**
City of Greenville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	108	$85,481	$18,480,000	245	$11,504,934.95
A Zones	0	$0	$0	10	$164,074.75
B, C & X Zone	75	$55,925	$28,531,000	48	$968,685.97
Standard	75	$55,925	$28,531,000	30	$715,870.86
Preferred	0	$0	$0	18	$252,815.11
Total	**183**	**$141,406**	**$47,011,000**	**303**	**$12,637,695.67**
Town of Ayden					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,418	$202,000	8	$143,333.82
A Zone	0	$0	$0	1	$0.00
B, C & X Zone	9	$6,258	$2,615,000	7	$67,654.73
Standard	9	$6,258	$2,615,000	2	$30,630.28
Preferred	0	$0	$0	5	$37,024.45
Total	**10**	**$7,676**	**$2,817,000**	**16**	**$210,988.55**
Town of Bethel					
B, C & X Zone	0	$0	$0	3	$12,469.45
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$12,469.45
Total	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**3**	**$12,469.45**
Town of Falkland					
B, C & X Zone	0	$0	$0	1	$21,317.05
Standard	0	$0	$0	1	$21,317.05
Total	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**1**	**$21,317.05**
Town of Farmville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$310	$250,000	14	$470,910.69
B, C & X Zone	34	$18,784	$10,211,000	9	$181,381.20
Standard	34	$18,784	$10,211,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	9	$181,381.20
Total	**35**	**$19,094**	**$10,461,000**	**23**	**$652,291.89**
Town of Grifton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	9	$5,522	$1,631,000	20	$255,289.48
A Zones	0	$0	$0	6	$201,133.39
B, C & X Zone	23	$20,951	$5,504,000	29	$472,060.5
Standard	23	$20,951	$5,504,000	13	$176,129.35
Preferred	0	$0	$0	16	$295,931.22
Total	**32**	**$26,473**	**$7,135,000**	**55**	**$928,483.44**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Grimesland					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$801	$327,000	0	$0.00
B, C & X Zone	1	$447	$350,000	2	$59,781.22
Standard	1	$447	$350,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$59,781.22
Total	**2**	**$1,248**	**$677,000**	**2**	**$59,781.22**
Town of Simpson					
B, C & X Zone	4	$2,410	$1,400,000	3	$18,530.88
Standard	4	$2,410	$1,400,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$18,530.88
Total	**4**	**$2,410**	**$1,400,000**	**3**	**$18,530.88**
Town of Winterville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	$1,770	$444,000	1	$19,728.61
B, C & X Zone	5	$3,296	$1,649,000	7	$37,462.71
Standard	5	$3,296	$1,649,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	7	$37,462.71
Total	**7**	**$5,066**	**$2,093,000**	**8**	**$57,191.32**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table D.19 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Pitt County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	74	$44,749	$17,164,000	122	$4,679,779.57
A Zones	4	$2,931	$1,178,000	71	$1,539,330.98
B, C & X Zone	97	$60,848	$29,024,000	57	$1,166,832.24
Standard	97	$60,848	$29,024,000	20	$699,019.79
Preferred	0	$0	$0	37	$467,812.45
Total	**175**	**$108,528**	**$47,366,000**	**250**	**$7,385,942.79**
City of Greenville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	317	$180,560	$74,548,000	213	$7,337,276.12
B, C & X Zone	262	$151,005	$71,841,000	65	$1,518,192.65
Standard	262	$151,005	$71,841,000	40	$1,297,994.45
Preferred	0	$0	$0	25	$220,198.20
Total	**579**	**$331,565**	**$146,389,000**	**278**	**$8,855,468.77**
Town of Ayden					
B, C & X Zone	7	$4,685	$2,608,000	1	$9,174.63
Standard	7	$4,685	$2,608,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$9,174.63
Total	**7**	**$4,685**	**$2,608,000**	**1**	**$9,174.63**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Town of Farmville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	2	$1,718	$819,000	5	$129,890.41
B, C & X Zone	27	$14,538	$9,439,000	3	$61,515.35
Standard	27	$14,538	$9,439,000	2	$43,675.46
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$17,839.89
Total	**29**	**$16,256**	**$10,258,000**	**8**	**$191,405.76**
Town of Grifton					
A01-30 & AE Zones	10	$13,203	$3,645,000	8	$1,335,314.84
B, C & X Zone	15	$9,944	$6,085,000	8	$329,413.66
Standard	15	$9,944	$6,085,000	4	$272,234.13
Preferred	0	$0	$0	6	$102,586.93
Total	**25**	**$23,147**	**$9,730,000**	**16**	**$1,664,728.50**
Town of Simpson					
B, C & X Zone	4	$1,513	$1,229,000	0	$0.00
Standard	4	$1,513	$1,229,000	0	$0.00
Total	**4**	**$1,513**	**$1,229,000**	**0**	**$0.00**
Town of Winterville					
A01-30 & AE Zones	24	$18,613	$6,554,000	29	$193,997.15
B, C & X Zone	47	$33,026	$15,902,000	9	$57,045.61
Standard	47	$33,026	$15,902,000	2	$10,777.45
Preferred	0	$0	$0	7	$46,268.16
Total	**71**	**$51,639**	**$22,456,000**	**38**	**$251,042.76**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

D.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table D.20 summarizes the acreage in Pitt County that falls within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized by housing density. Areas in the WUI are those where development may intermix with flammable vegetation. It is estimated that 157,440 people, or 93.6% of the total Pitt County population live within the WUI. Approximately 49 percent of Pitt County is not included in the WUI.

Table D.20 – Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Pitt County

	Housing Density	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
	Not in WUI	*206,190.0*	*49.1%*
	LT 1hs/40ac	58,896	27.6%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	29,713	13.9%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	35,106	16.5%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	29,714	13.9%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	26,808	12.6%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	29,676	13.9%
	GT 3hs/1ac	3,448	1.6%
	Total	**419,551.0**	

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.34 through Figure D.44 depicts the WUI for Pitt County and all participating jurisdictions. The WUI is the area where housing development is built near or among areas of vegetation that may be prone to wildfire. Figure D.45 details the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure D.46 depicts Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression.

Potential fire intensity is highest in the unincorporated areas of Pitt County, particularly along the northern and southeastern borders, as well as a small sliver south of the Tar River and north of Farmville. Burn probability is highest in the northern portion of the county, as well as along the southeastern border, although the burn probability is low to moderate throughout the whole county. The areas where high potential fire intensity and relatively high burn probability overlap is mostly outside of the WUI. While this does not guarantee low risk, a potential fire here might not pose as high a risk to human settlement and the built environment.

Table D.21 through Table D.31 provides the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Pitt County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table D.32 through Table D.42 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table D.21 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Pitt County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	736	$49,053,744.00	$49,053,744.00	$98,107,488.00
Commercial	822	$329,466,861.00	$329,466,861.00	$658,933,722.00
Education	32	$38,498,237.00	$38,498,237.00	$76,996,474.00
Government	43	$18,207,763.00	$18,207,763.00	$36,415,526.00
Industrial	199	$55,953,358.00	$83,930,037.00	$139,883,395.00
Religious	119	$83,331,487.00	$83,331,487.00	$166,662,974.00
Residential	17,841	$1,799,589,839.00	$899,794,919.50	$2,699,384,758.50
Total	**19,792**	**$2,374,101,289.00**	**$1,187,050,644.50**	**$3,561,151,933.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.22 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Ayden

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	114	$34,783,295.00	$34,783,295.00	$69,566,590.00
Education	4	$1,435,884.00	$1,435,884.00	$2,871,768.00
Government	5	$1,165,330.00	$1,165,330.00	$2,330,660.00
Industrial	14	$5,160,593.00	$7,740,889.50	$12,901,482.50
Religious	13	$8,874,545.00	$8,874,545.00	$17,749,090.00
Residential	1,680	$213,104,341.00	$106,552,170.50	$319,656,511.50
Total	**1,830**	**$264,523,988.00**	**$132,261,994.00**	**$396,785,982.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.23 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Bethel

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	42	$20,991,433.00	$20,991,433.00	$41,982,866.00
Education	2	$3,569,071.00	$3,569,071.00	$7,138,142.00
Government	3	$449,501.00	$449,501.00	$899,002.00
Industrial	11	$10,076,468.00	$15,114,702.00	$25,191,170.00
Religious	6	$5,309,088.00	$5,309,088.00	$10,618,176.00
Residential	720	$108,663,729.00	$54,331,864.50	$162,995,593.50
Total	**784**	**$149,059,290.00**	**$74,529,645.00**	**$223,588,935.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.24 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Falkland

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	4	$1,303,009.00	$1,303,009.00	$2,606,018.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	2	$929,193.00	$929,193.00	$1,858,386.00
Industrial	2	$1,180,928.00	$1,771,392.00	$2,952,320.00
Religious	1	$1,008,117.00	$1,008,117.00	$2,016,234.00
Residential	59	$6,487,612.00	$3,243,806.00	$9,731,418.00
Total	**68**	**$10,908,859.00**	**$5,454,429.50**	**$16,363,288.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.25 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Farmville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	3	$85,864.00	$85,864.00	$171,728.00
Commercial	110	$103,618,702.00	$103,618,702.00	$207,237,404.00
Education	7	$13,989,049.00	$13,989,049.00	$27,978,098.00
Government	3	$10,502,848.00	$10,502,848.00	$21,005,696.00
Industrial	33	$8,316,146.00	$12,474,219.00	$20,790,365.00
Religious	8	$3,345,677.00	$3,345,677.00	$6,691,354.00
Residential	1,785	$221,149,926.00	$110,574,963.00	$331,724,889.00
Total	**1,949**	**$361,008,212.00**	**$180,504,106.00**	**$541,512,318.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.26 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Fountain

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	2	$78,542.00	$78,542.00	$157,084.00
Commercial	12	$2,695,622.00	$2,695,622.00	$5,391,244.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	1	$142,574.00	$142,574.00	$285,148.00
Industrial	6	$1,137,507.00	$1,706,260.50	$2,843,767.50
Religious	1	$576,830.00	$576,830.00	$1,153,660.00
Residential	216	$35,682,276.00	$17,841,138.00	$53,523,414.00
Total	**238**	**$40,313,351.00**	**$20,156,675.50**	**$60,470,026.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.27 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, City of Greenville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	13	$440,079.00	$440,079.00	$880,158.00
Commercial	1,388	$1,019,858,611.00	$1,019,858,611.00	$2,039,717,222.00
Education	99	$249,018,415.00	$249,018,415.00	$498,036,830.00
Government	52	$36,408,000.00	$36,408,000.00	$72,816,000.00
Industrial	252	$93,060,334.00	$139,590,501.00	$232,650,835.00
Religious	141	$80,394,613.00	$80,394,613.00	$160,789,226.00
Residential	19,158	$2,777,582,776.00	$1,388,791,388.00	$4,166,374,164.00
Total	**21,103**	**$4,256,762,828.00**	**$2,128,381,414.00**	**$6,385,144,242.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.28 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Grifton

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	63	$29,699,461.00	$29,699,461.00	$59,398,922.00
Education	3	$865,410.00	$865,410.00	$1,730,820.00
Government	6	$651,621.00	$651,621.00	$1,303,242.00
Industrial	15	$5,309,292.00	$7,963,938.00	$13,273,230.00
Religious	10	$3,887,500.00	$3,887,500.00	$7,775,000.00
Residential	985	$98,372,793.00	$49,186,396.50	$147,559,189.50
Total	**1,082**	**$138,786,077.00**	**$69,393,038.50**	**$208,179,115.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.29 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Grimesland

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	6	$219,989.00	$219,989.00	$439,978.00
Commercial	11	$5,676,176.00	$5,676,176.00	$11,352,352.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	5	$1,908,477.00	$1,908,477.00	$3,816,954.00
Industrial	2	$311,141.00	$466,711.50	$777,852.50
Religious	4	$1,824,681.00	$1,824,681.00	$3,649,362.00
Residential	210	$21,192,360.00	$10,596,180.00	$31,788,540.00
Total	**238**	**$31,132,824.00**	**$15,566,412.00**	**$46,699,236.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.30 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Simpson

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	4	$2,032,316.00	$2,032,316.00	$4,064,632.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	1	$382,626.00	$382,626.00	$765,252.00
Industrial	1	$29,551.00	$44,326.50	$73,877.50
Religious	2	$2,110,881.00	$2,110,881.00	$4,221,762.00
Residential	236	$26,755,601.00	$13,377,800.50	$40,133,401.50
Total	**244**	**$31,310,975.00**	**$15,655,487.50**	**$46,966,462.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.31 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Winterville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	4	$269,071.00	$269,071.00	$538,142.00
Commercial	201	$106,434,351.00	$106,434,351.00	$212,868,702.00
Education	7	$1,001,196.00	$1,001,196.00	$2,002,392.00
Government	12	$5,115,130.00	$5,115,130.00	$10,230,260.00
Industrial	38	$8,575,649.00	$12,863,473.50	$21,439,122.50
Religious	17	$9,678,129.00	$9,678,129.00	$19,356,258.00
Residential	3,024	$452,003,879.00	$226,001,939.50	$678,005,818.50
Total	**3,303**	**$583,077,405.00**	**$291,538,702.50**	**$874,616,107.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.32 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Pitt County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	24	$33,080,308
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$3,089,183
Safety and Security	10	$50,212,576
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**35**	**$86,382,067**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.33 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Ayden

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$13,621,663
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	3	$2,824,592
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**5**	**$16,446,255**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.34 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Bethel

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$5,255,483
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**2**	**$5,255,483**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.35 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Falkland

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	1	$133,020
Safety and Security	0	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$133,020**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.36 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Farmville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	1	$74,445
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$14,886,122
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$1,511,617
Safety and Security	2	$1,987,377
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**6**	**$18,459,561**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.37 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Fountain

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	1	$0
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**2**	**$0**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.38 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, City of Greenville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	2	$1,154,101
Food, Hydration, Shelter	9	$269,087,281
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	2	$1,753,720
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	2	$4,548,828
Total	**15**	**$276,543,930**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.39 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Grifton

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	1	$3,483,860
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$249,700
Safety and Security	1	$145,468
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**3**	**$3,879,028**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.40 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Grimesland

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	$110,039
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$110,039**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.41 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Village of Simpson

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	$831,172
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$831,172**

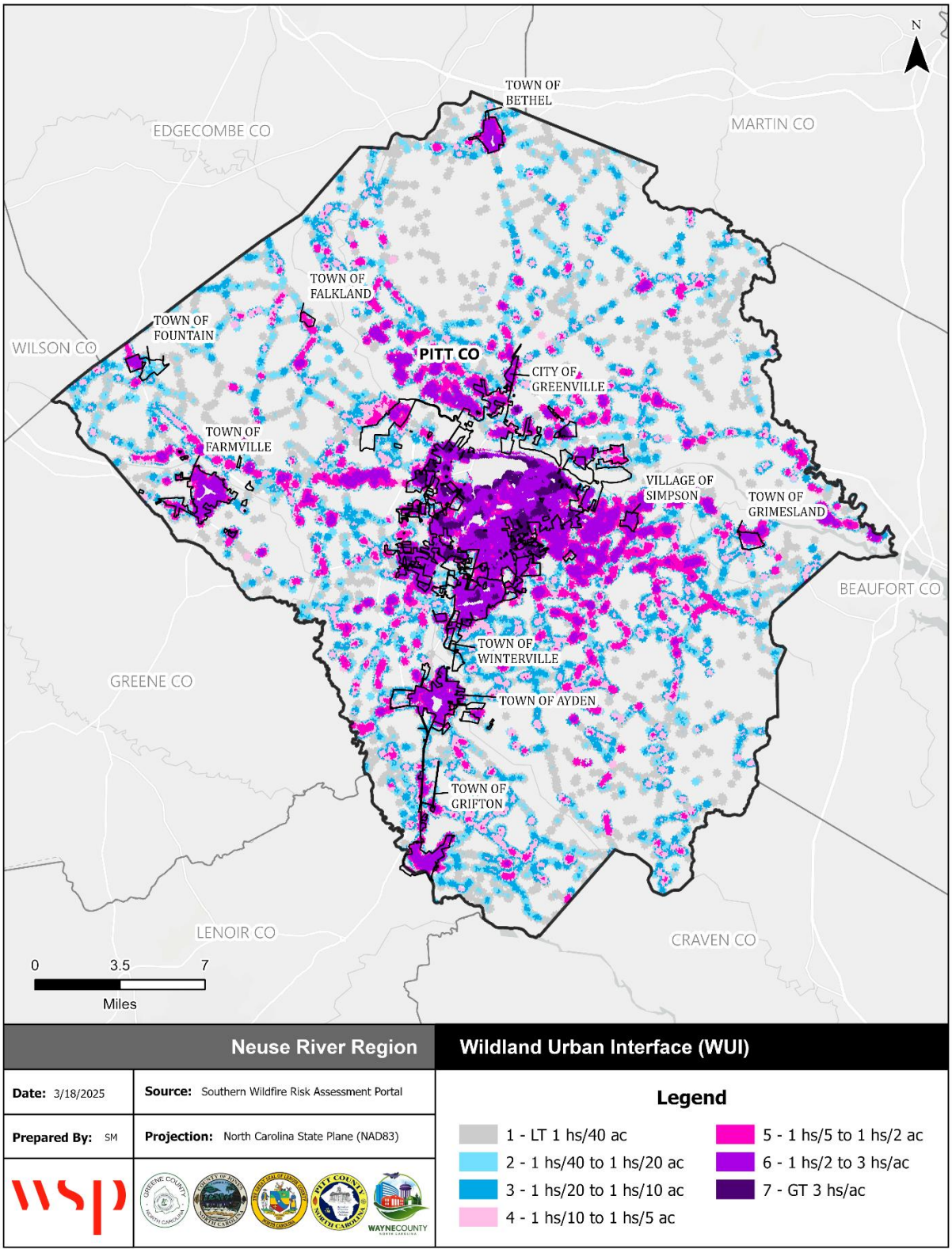
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table D.42 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Winterville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	3	$27,925,948
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$2,047,363
Safety and Security	3	$4,094,726
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**7**	**$34,068,037**

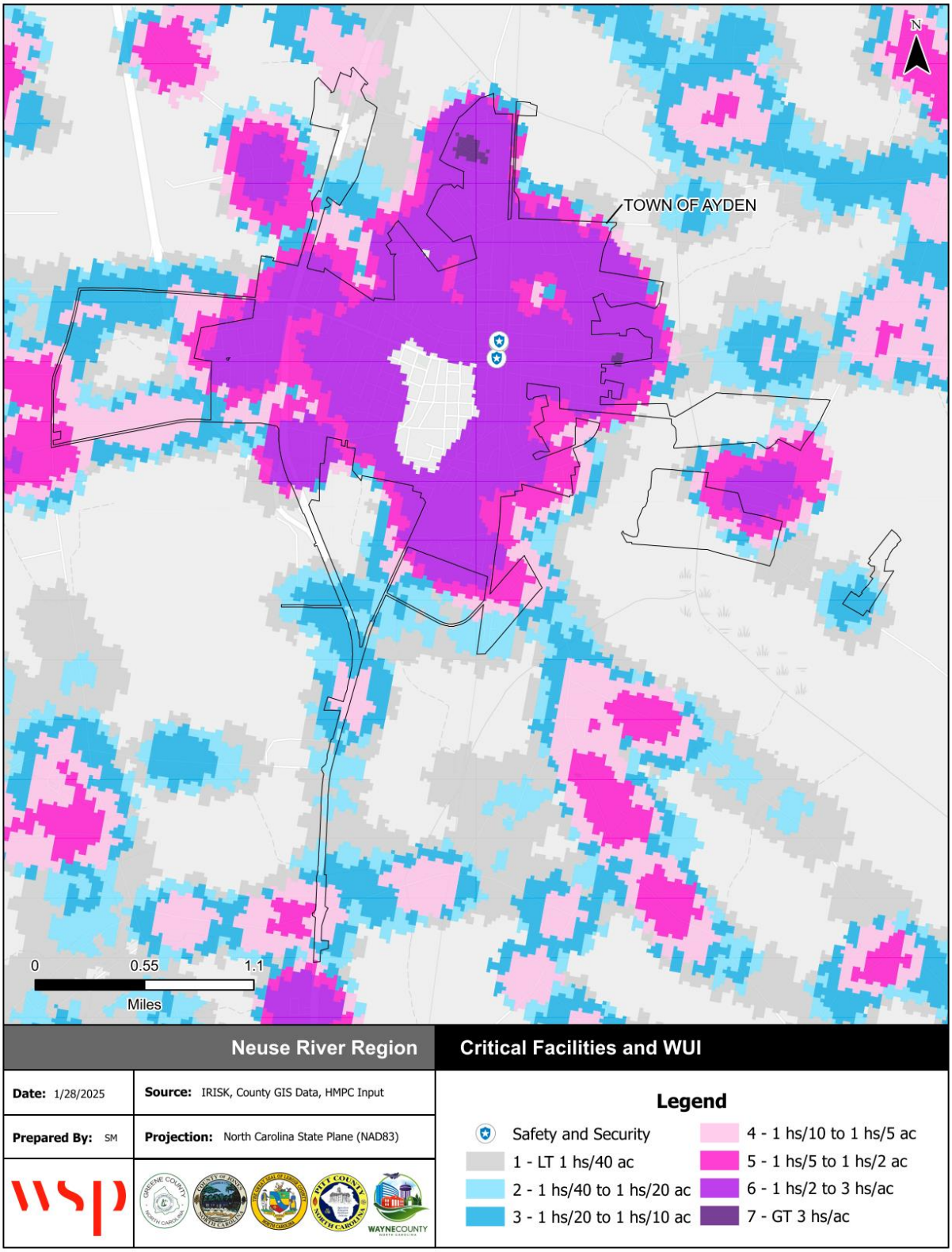
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.34 – Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Pitt County



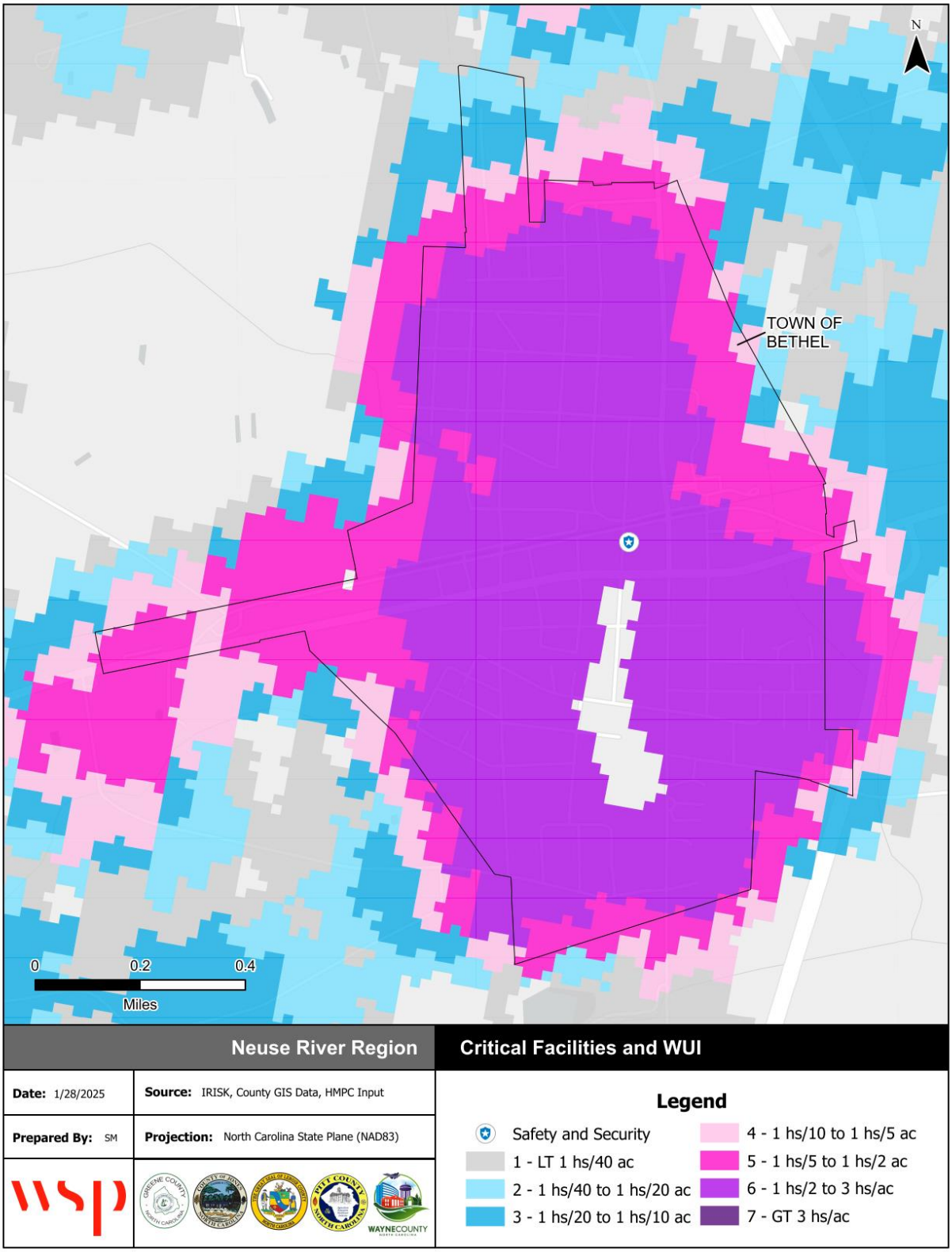
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.35 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Ayden



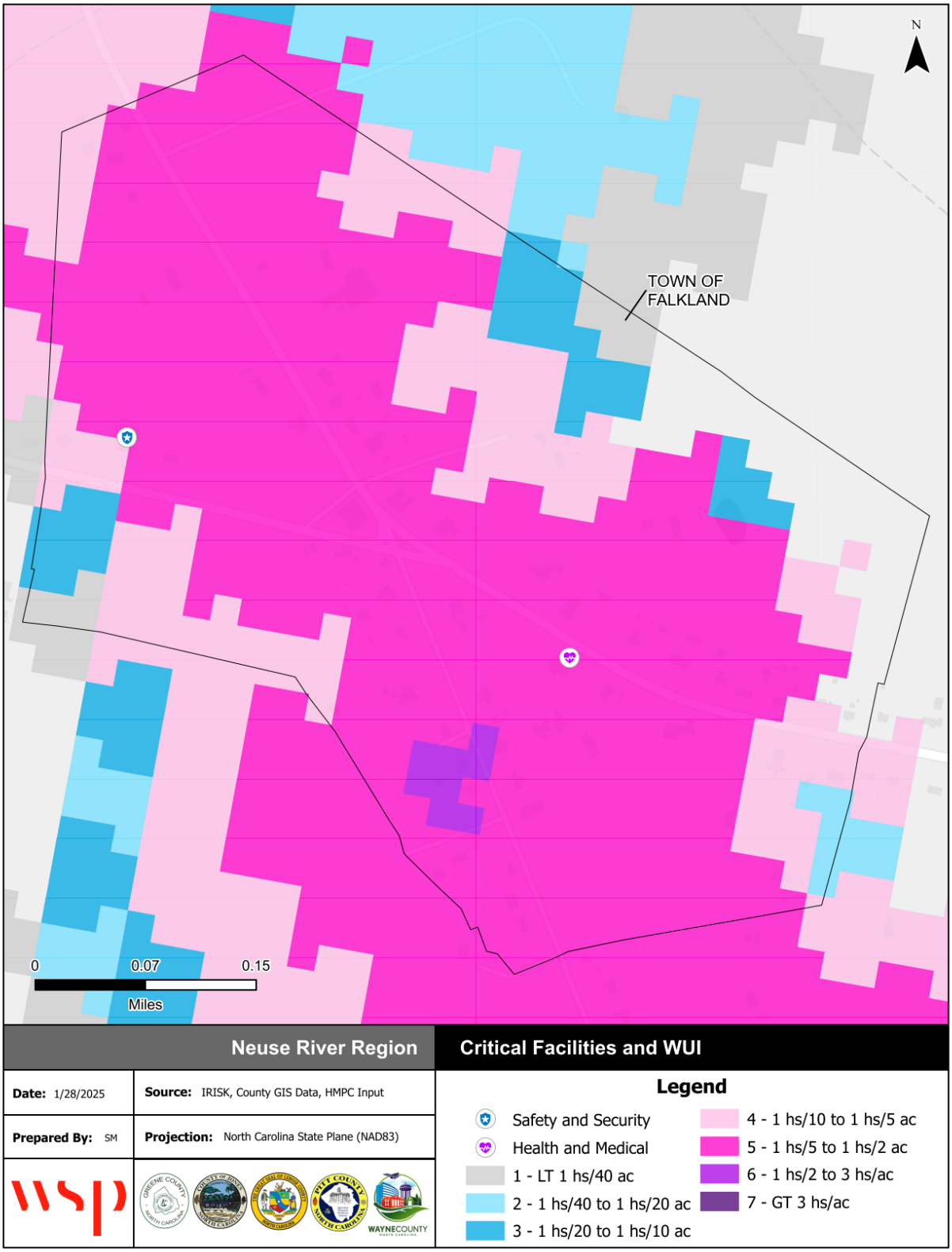
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.36 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Bethel



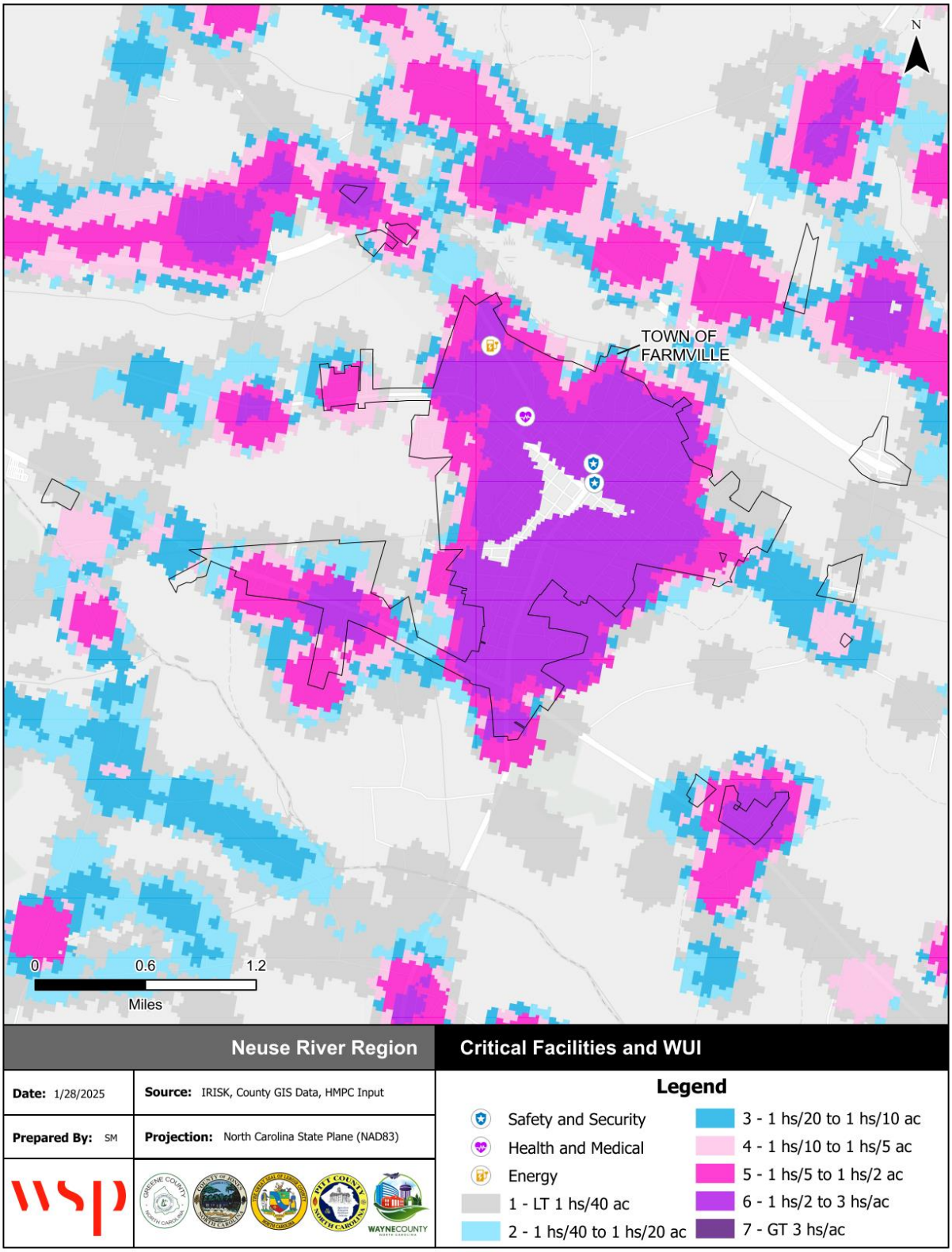
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.37 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Falkland



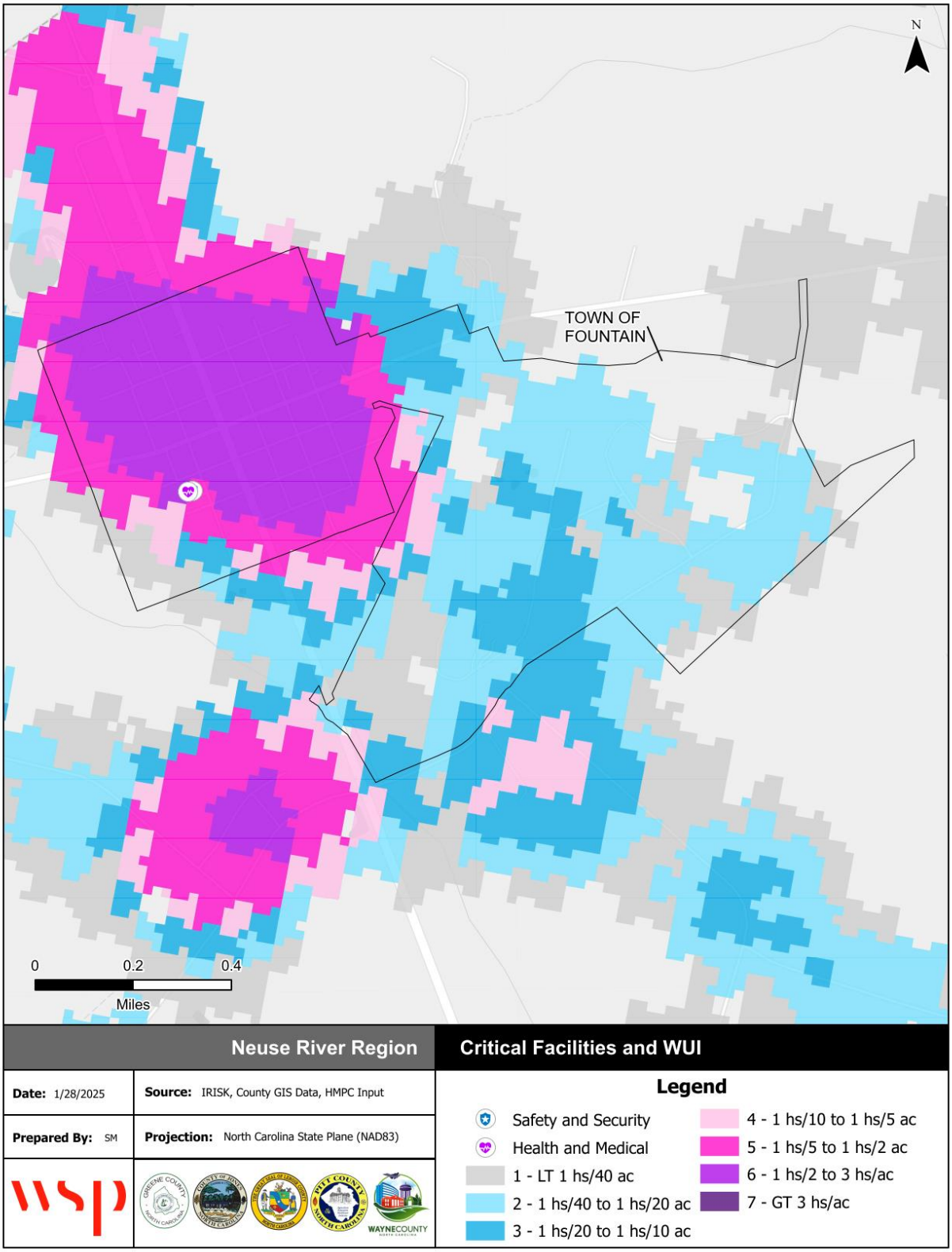
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.38 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Farmville



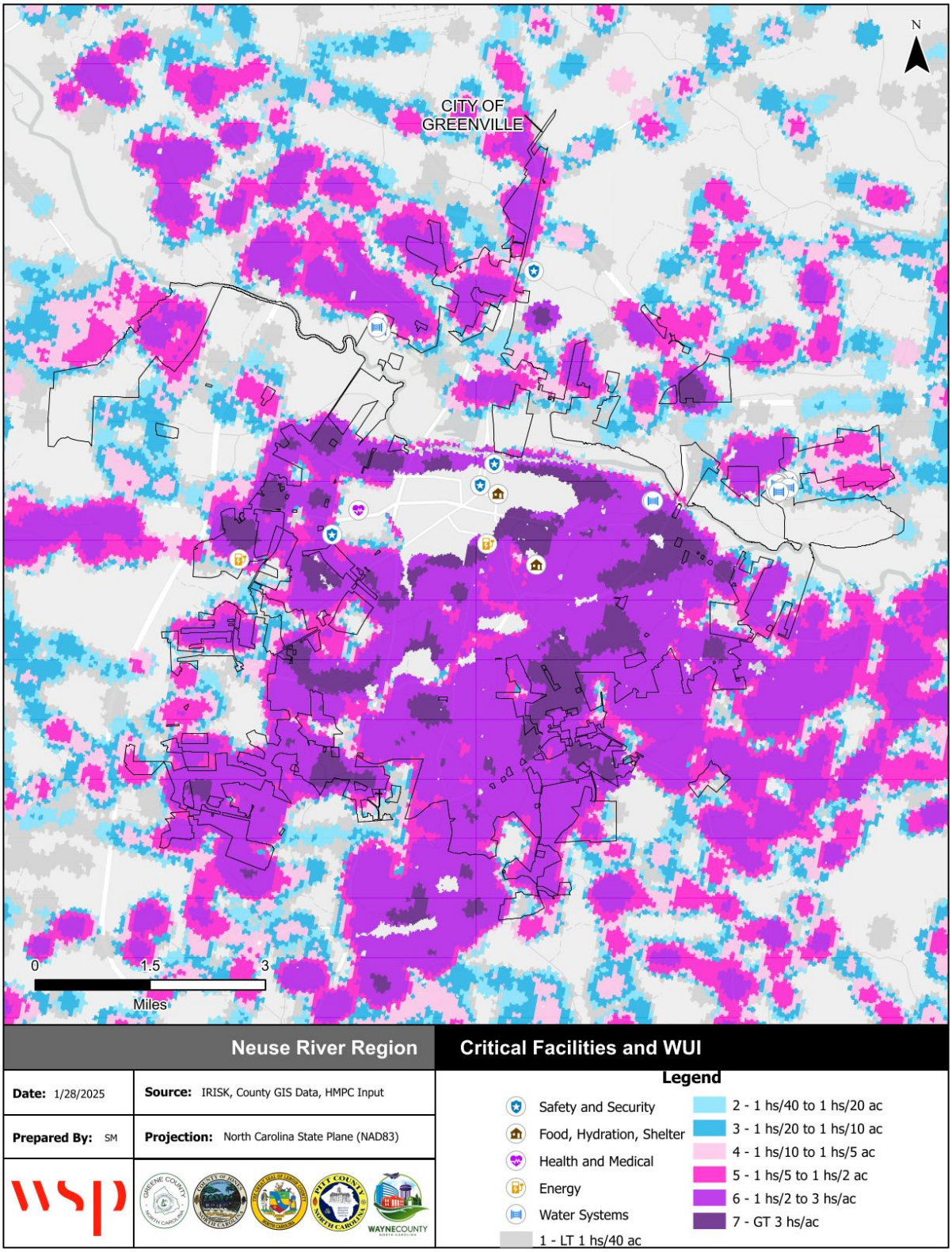
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.39 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Fountain



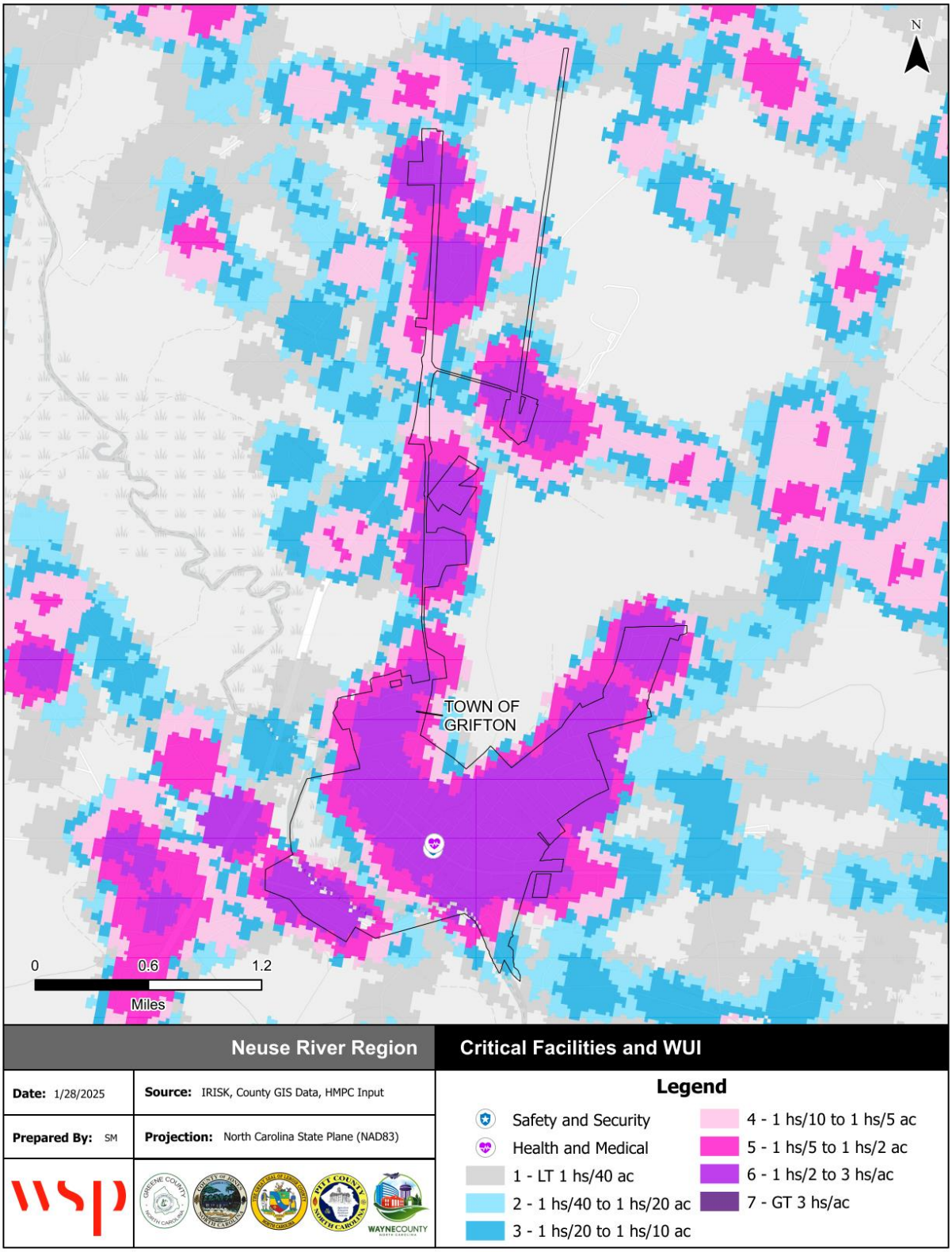
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.40 – Wildland Urban Interface, City of Greenville



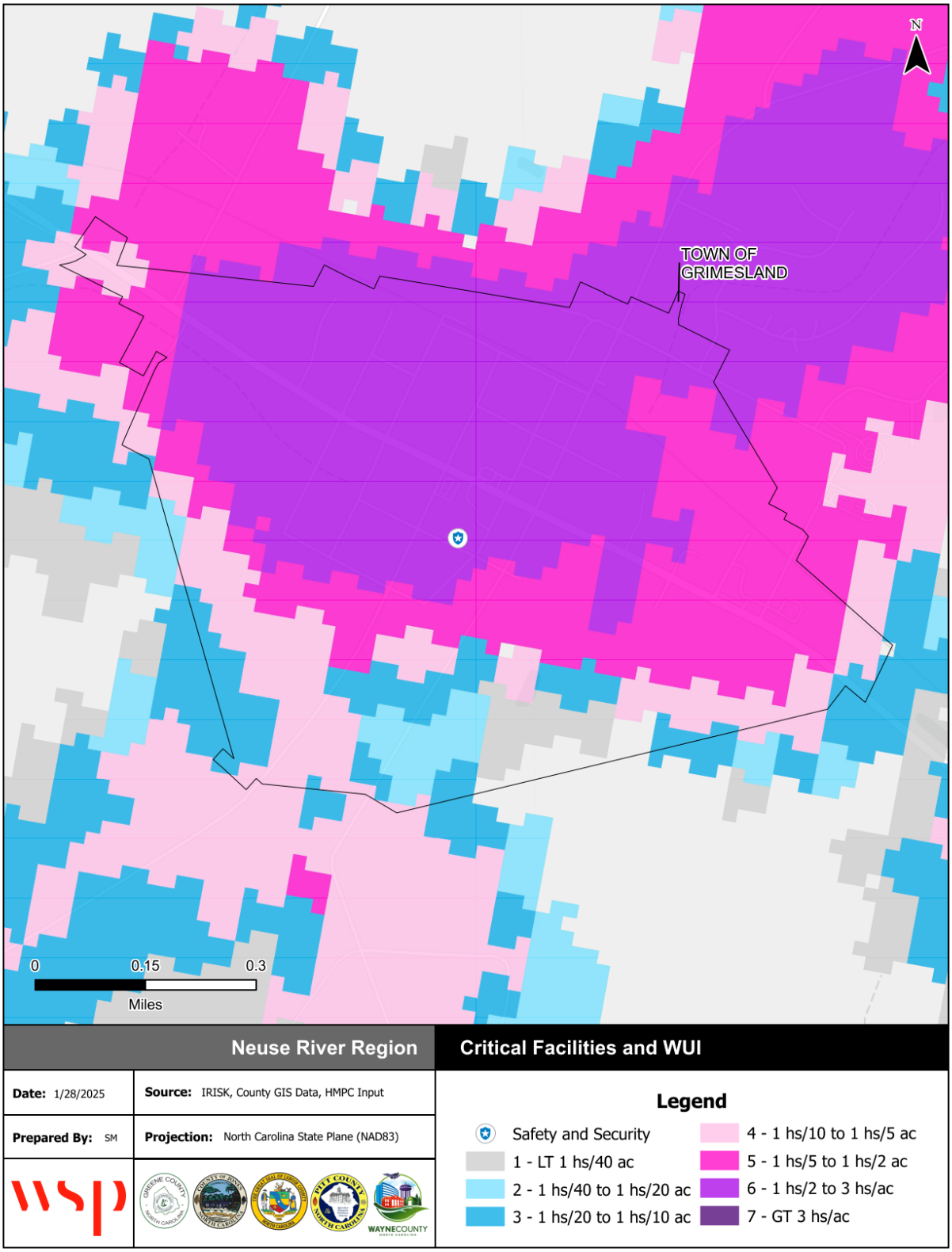
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.41 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Grifton



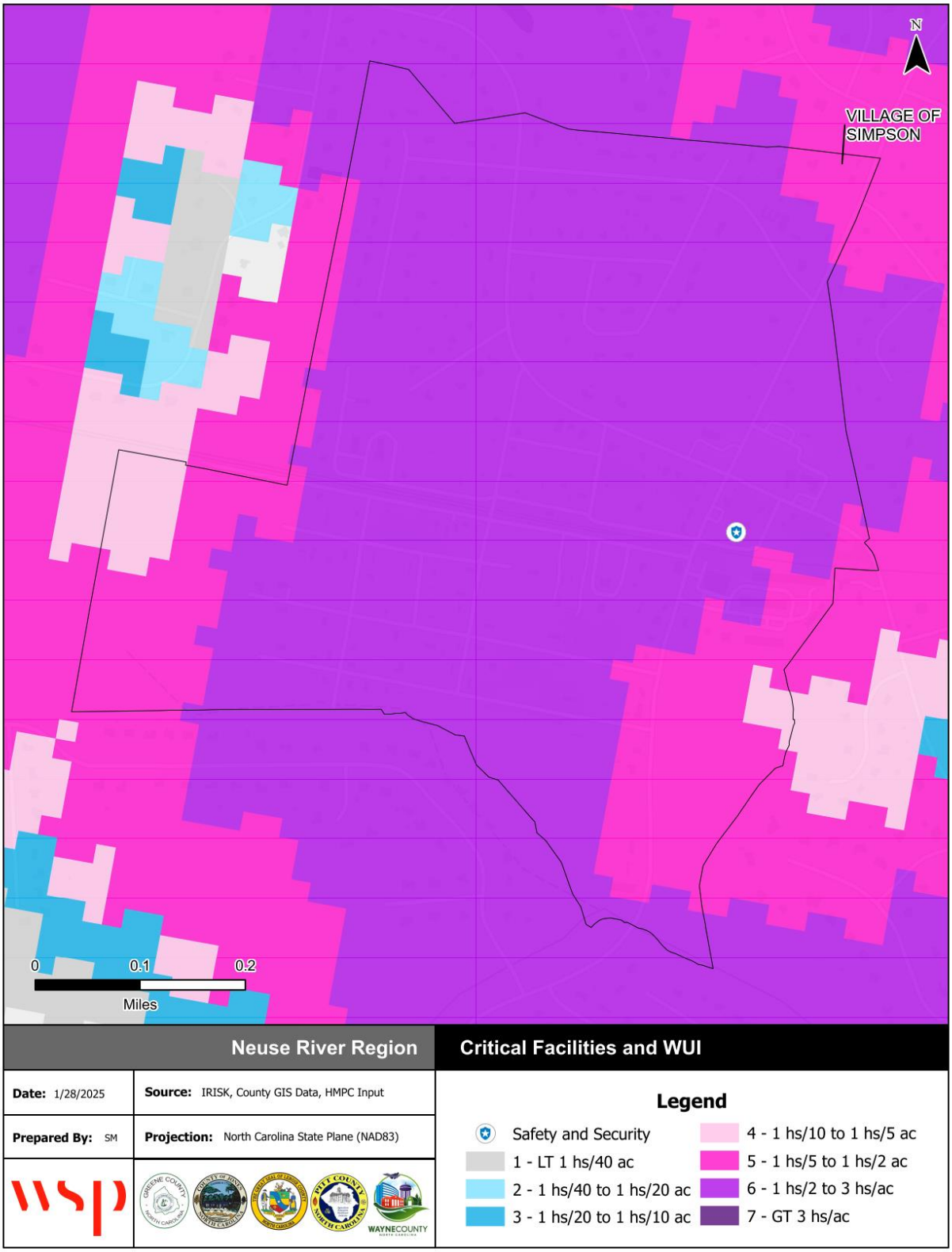
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.42 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Grimesland



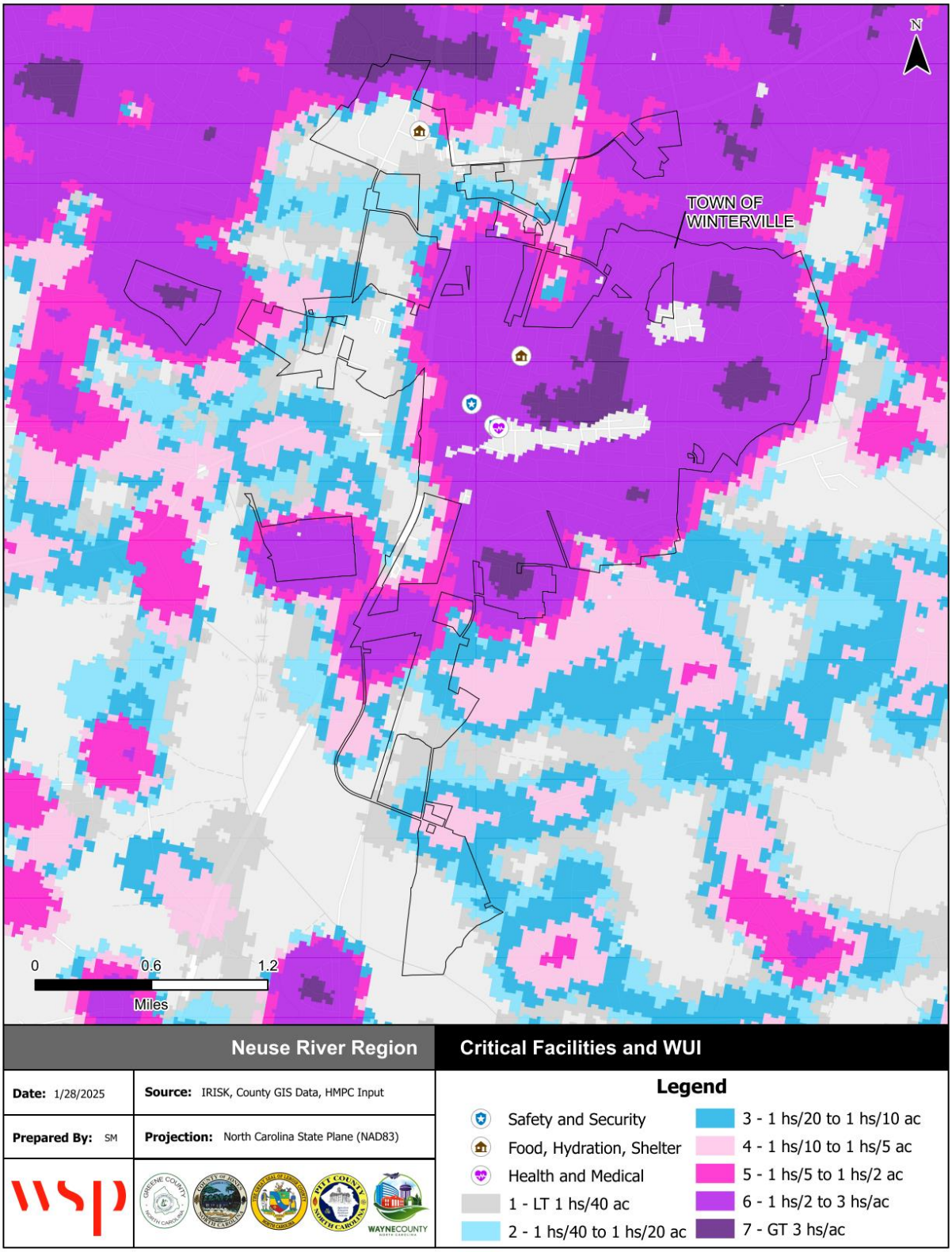
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.43 – Wildland Urban Interface, Village of Simpson



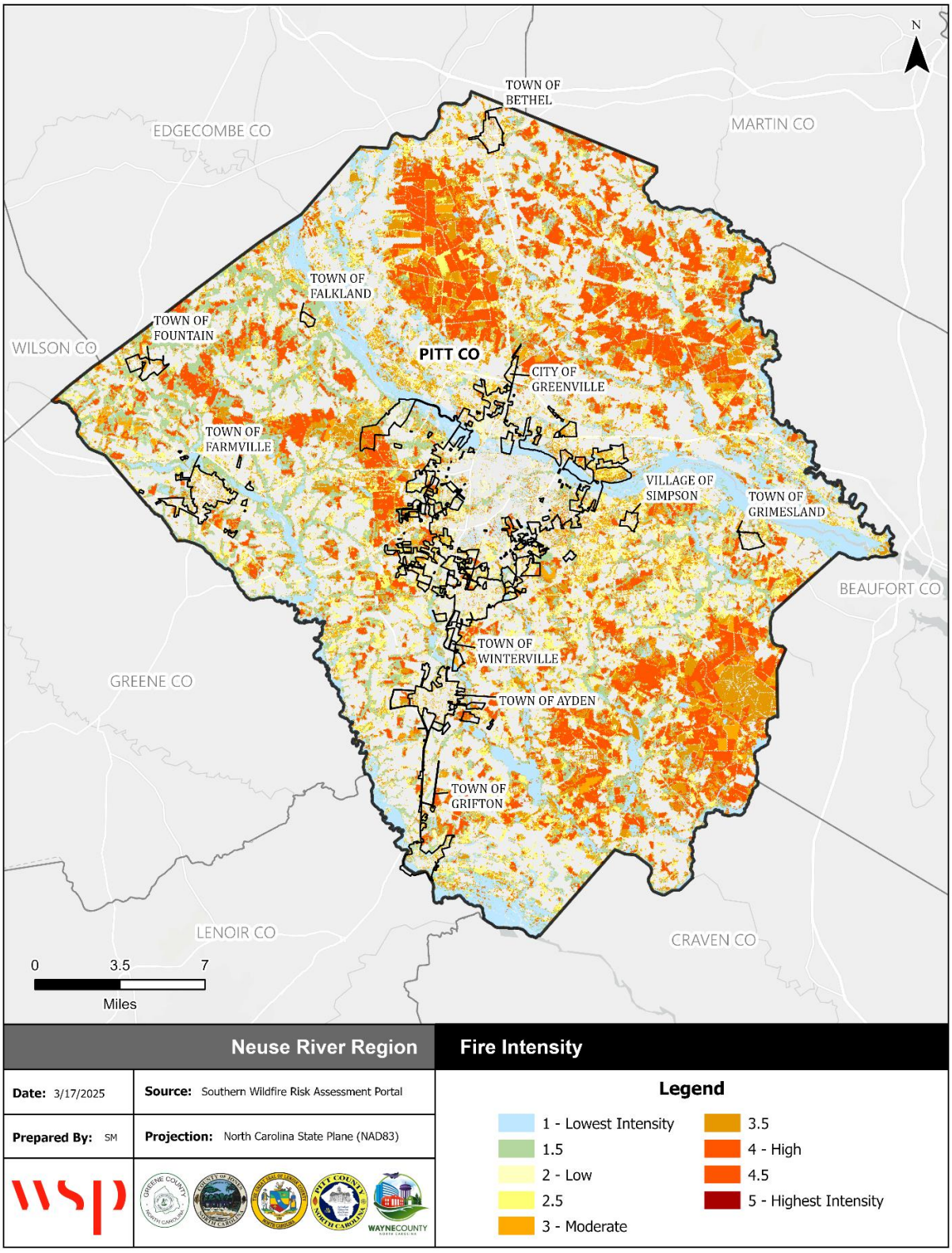
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.44 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Winterville



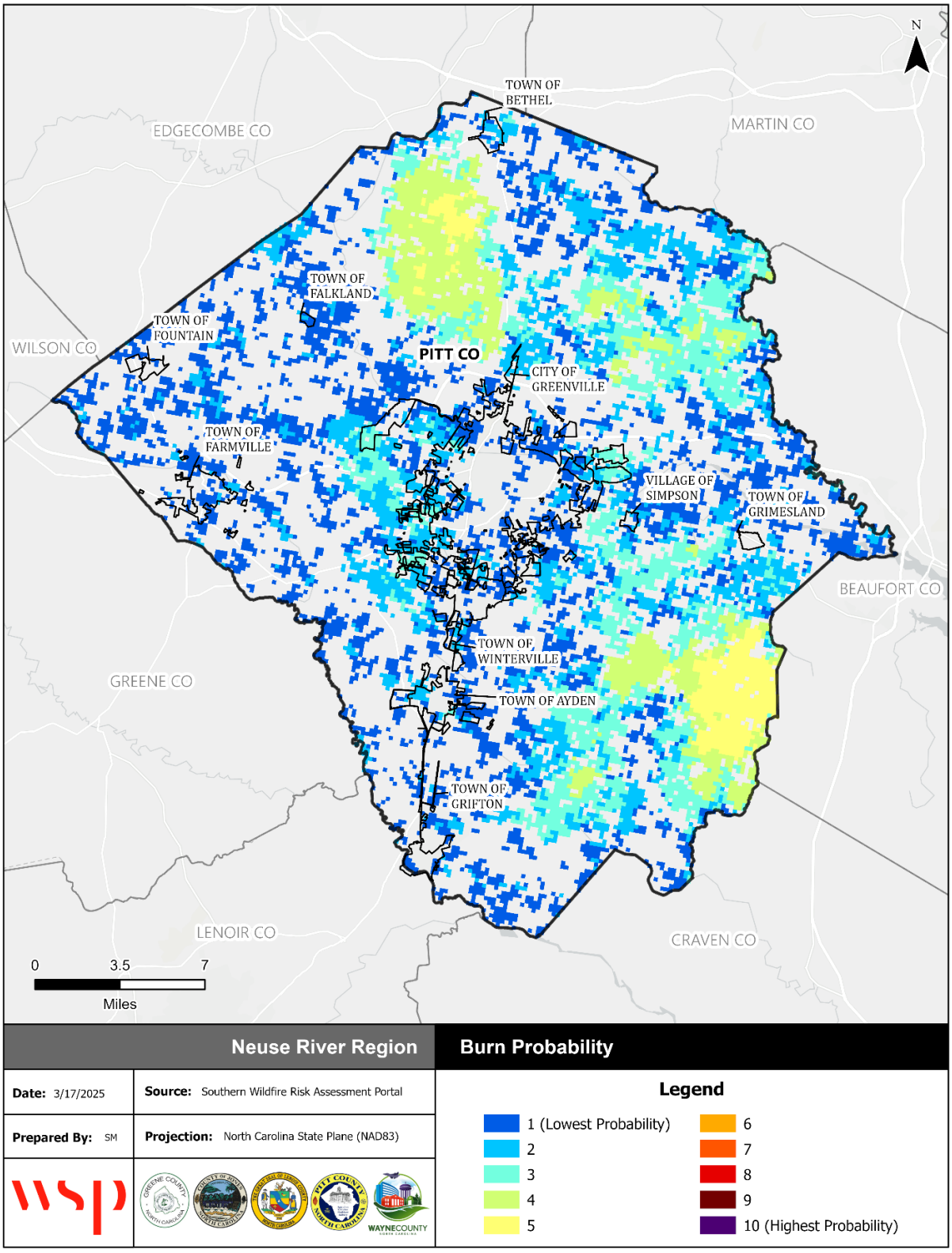
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.45 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Pitt County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure D.46 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Pitt County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

D.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table D.43 – Mitigation Action Plan, Pitt County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P1	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (adopted March 20, 2023 with an effective date of May 1, 2023) annually to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – review annually	New	A new comprehensive land use plan was drafted and adopted in 2023 and takes into account areas that are unsuitable for development. These areas are shown clearly within the plan.
P2	Continue to coordinate and collaborate with East Carolina University and Pitt Community College through the development of their respective hazard mitigation plans. Through implementation of this update, Pitt County Planning will incorporate Vidant, GUC, and Duke Energy into the County's Mitigation Planning efforts.	Pitt County	All Hazards	High	3.2	P	Pitt County Administration, Municipal Administrations, East Carolina University, Pitt Community College	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, UNC University System	Ongoing – over the next five years	Carry Forward	Planning staff continue to work closely with ECU & PCC on annual mitigation planning efforts, and grant applications for mitigation actions. Additionally, Planning staff will continue to educate students and staff about local hazards and mitigation opportunities.
P3	Continue to impose a two-foot freeboard requirement for all development located within a defined flood hazard area. Through this plan update, Pitt County will consider amending its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to require two feet finished floor elevation above the lowest adjacent grade within the FEMA defined shaded X zone.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Pitt County Planning Board	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	Pitt County continues to impose a two-foot freeboard requirement for development in the SFHA. Staff will include the language for the freeboard within the shaded X zone for the next update of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
P4	Maintain all FEMA Elevation Certificates and FEMA Floodproofing Certificates for residential and non-residential structures for all structures built or floodproofed since application to the CRS. Non-CRS communities will also carry out this strategy in an effort to prepare for a potential application to the CRS Program.	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton, Winterville, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Fountain, Grimesland, Simpson	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administration	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County keeps all elevation certificates submitted for SFHA development in Pitt County's jurisdiction. County staff are currently researching electronic resources to help enhance tracking and recording of elevation certificates and how to make the information more accessible to the public.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P5	Consider the data and recommendations outlined within this plan when preparing updates to the County's Capital Improvements Plan. All recommendations regarding capital expenditures will focus on siting all infrastructure and critical facilities outside of the Flood Hazard Area.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, Grant Funds	Ongoing – Annually	Carry Forward	Pitt County will continue to consider all data within this plan when designing and reviewing projects to include within the County's Capital Improvements Plan.
P6	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP's) from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLP's and will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. Pitt County will assist all municipal jurisdictions in working through the structural mitigation grant funding process.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be Determined	General Fund, NCPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	This effort was carried out following the effects of Hurricanes Irene, Matthew, and Florence. Five properties were acquired after Hurricane Matthew through 1 HMGP grant cycle, and the grant was completed in 2022. The County is finalizing the process of acquiring and demolishing 5 units funded as a result of Florence.
P7	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce all NC State Erosion and Sedimentation and Erosion Control Regulations.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas.
P8	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce State and local Stormwater Regulations.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	New	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Stormwater Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents, improve water quality, and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas,

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P9	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce State and local Riparian Buffer Regulations.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDEQ	Ongoing – over next five years	New	Pitt County will continue to ensure the County's Riparian Buffer Ordinance is updated in accordance with state and federal regulations to protect residents, improve water quality, and minimize impacts and development in high-hazard areas,
P10	Continue to expand upon the Alert Emergency Notification System available to all residents. Pitt County Emergency Management will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Pitt County Emergency Notification Registration Portal (https://pittcountync.onthealert.com). The County will work with NCDPS to incorporate the "Know Your Zone" program into this process. Efforts will be made to educate the public about the location and published resources defining evacuation zones and procedures.	Pitt County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	Ongoing activity for Pitt County Emergency Management. A new program, Hyper-Reach, was implemented in 2023 to better each the local populace.
P11	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the County Planning Department, will evaluate and assess the availability and effectiveness of all critical facilities outlined within this plan. Pitt County will coordinate with NCEM, Red Cross, local animal shelters, local care homes etc. in making determinations relating to need and capacity.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	High	4.1	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, American Red Cross	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	The County is currently investigating the need and location for a Special Medical Needs Shelter, and potentially a new EOC. Refer to updated strategy P19 and the top priority.
P12	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with annual EOP updates, will determine if access to all critical facilities is readily available in the event of a flooding event. Careful consideration should be given to localized flooding issues that may restrict access along limited access thoroughfares. Where access issues are identified, Pitt County will establish a plan for alternative transportation.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	3.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, American Red Cross	Ongoing – Review Annually	Carry Forward	The County is continuing to research funding opportunities and logistics needed for a Special Medical Needs Shelter.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P13	Continue to maintain the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). This effort will include an annual update addressing risk management, service retention, alternative staffing procedures and recovery checklist for each County department.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review annually	Carry Forward	The County COOP is reviewed annually by each department and updated by Pitt County Emergency Management.
P14	Pitt County Emergency Management will review and update the County Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis. This update will involve coordination with all municipalities to ensure that all emergency contacts are accurate.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – Review annually	Carry Forward	The County EOP is reviewed annually and utilized during the County's annual tabletop exercise whereby EOP and COOP effectiveness are evaluated. The results of this effort are outlined in a detailed after-action report.
P15	Pitt County in coordination with all municipalities, will maintain the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County EM and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Social Services, Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry forward	Pitt County Emergency Management maintains the Special Medical Needs Registry and it is utilized by Social Services.
P16	Continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazard materials throughout the County. The LEPC and County staff will continue to utilize E-Plan to monitor these materials. Pitt County will support efforts of the State of NC to develop an alternative to the Federal E-Plan system.	Pitt County	All Hazards	High	3.2	ES	Pitt County LEPC	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry forward	The LEPC meets quarterly and monitors hazardous materials in Pitt County.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P17	Continue to maintain a library of materials focused on educating citizens, builders, realtors and developers about the dangers associated with floodplain development. This information will also provide material outlining sound techniques for floodplain development and floodproofing of existing structures. The County will also maintain staff educated on these issues to work with prospective builders.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County continues to provide this information to interested parties and employs a certified floodplain manager to assist citizens with construction in the SFHA. Staff also administers and enforces the erosion control, stormwater, and riparian buffer ordinances to minimize development within high-hazard areas.
P18	Continue to work closely with real estate agents to ensure that prospective buyers are educated about development within a flood hazard area. The County will prepare materials for dissemination to local real estate agents to assist in this education process.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – over next five years	Carry Forward	Pitt County regularly supplies floodplain certifications and other SFHA information to real estate agents.
P19	Utilize recently upgraded storm surge inundation data provided through NCEM. This data will be utilized when making changes to land use policy and regulatory documents. This data will also be utilized as a component of the NCDPS “Know Your Zone” program.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	4.2	P, PIO	Pitt County Emergency Management, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	The new Land Use Plan integrates this data into the plan and is used to help determine unsuitable areas for development. Once the new flood maps from FEMA are announced showing the tidal flood areas, Staff will update the flood damage prevention ordinance accordingly.
P20	Work closely with the American Red Cross, NCDPS, and local care homes to identify a location for and ultimately establish a special medical needs shelter for County residents.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Low	4.2	ES	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	$6 to $7 million dollars	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Staff have applied for BRIC funding twice for this project but were not selected during the process. Staff recognizes the need for this project and are continuing to explore funding options and opportunities for the project as they arise.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P21	Work to proactively implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan developed in coordination with the NCDPS.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Low	1.3	SP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	• HMRRP Infrastructure Action 1 has been completed, as a new lift station across from Ayden-Grifton High School was completed outside of the floodplain. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 13 is near completion, as a gym is under construction at the District Park, and a second gym is under construction at the Office Complex. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 15 continues to be implemented as funding is available, and waterways continue to be cleaned yearly. • HMRRP Infrastructure Action 16 is complete, as GUC has completed their new Operations Center.
P22	Create a Mid-East Regional Mobility Infrastructure Resilience Plan, which will inventory all infrastructure assets, categorize the assets by type and risk level, and provide options to increase resilience.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms, Earthquake	Medium	2.1	P	Mid-East Commission, Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	Grant Funding	1-3 years	New	The Mid-East Commission and Pitt County are currently exploring and applying for funding for this project and aim to have it completed by the next plan update.
P23	Using the new advisory flood maps provided by North Carolina Emergency Management, inform members of the general public of potential flood hazards on their property, especially those properties that are not included on FEMA flood Maps.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	PIO	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	New	Staff will use these maps for advisory purposes, until the changes are adopted by FEMA in future rounds of mapping.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
P24	Repair the Lake Glenwood Dam, and monitor other high-hazard dams within the County	Pitt County, Greenville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.3	SP	Pitt County Board of Commissioners, Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund; Grant Funding	1-3 years	New	Pitt County acquired the high-hazard dam at Lake Glenwood in 2023 and are actively working on reconstruction plans for the dam. Staff are also searching for the funding to repair the dam and bring it into compliance.
P25	Maintain the County's Water Supply/Watershed plan to guide infrastructure and improvement projects.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	P	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – Review Annually	New	Staff will continue to reference the Water Supply/Watershed Plan to ensure development will not impact the water quality of the public's drinking water.
P26	Explore the logistics required to launch a neighborhood cooling center program to areas that are most vulnerable. Establish nighttime cooling centers through partnerships with faith-based organizations.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Excessive Heat	Medium	1.3	ES	Pitt County Planning Department	Staff Time	General Fund; Grant Funding	2-3 Years	New	Staff will explore how to feasibly create this program and locate funding sources.
P27	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	
P28	Continue to proactively seek out funding through NCEM, FEMA, and other sources to facilitate implementation of the Flood Mitigation Alternatives and Water Quality Recommendations of the most recent adopted City of Greenville Watershed Master Plans.	Greenville	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3	P, PP, NRP, SP	City of Greenville	To Be Determined	General Fund, Grant Funds, Stormwater Utility	Ongoing as opportunities arise	New	The City of Greenville will continue to work towards implementation of capital improvements identified in the Watershed Master Plans. This include proactively seeking grant funding for these projects.

ANNEX E WAYNE COUNTY

E.1 ASSET INVENTORY

Wayne 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 E.1 through Table E.8 provides a count of critical facilities by FEMA lifeline category in Wayne County. Figure E.1 through Figure E.8 shows the locations of all critical facilities in Wayne County. It is important to note that the Town of Seven Springs does not currently report having any critical facilities located within their jurisdictional boundaries.

Table E.9 provides a detailed inventory of the critical facilities in Wayne County, indicating each facility's FEMA lifeline category, flood zone, 1% annual chance flood depth, and vulnerability to storm surge and wildfire. More information on hazard vulnerability is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table E.1 – Critical Facilities by Type, Unincorporated Wayne County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	58	$3,330,300
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	202	$194,007,380
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	5	$1,996,790
Safety and Security	26	$4,521,160
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	25	$1,625,560
Total	**316**	**$205,481,190**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.2 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Eureka

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	$119,920
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**1**	**$119,920**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.3 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Fremont

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	2	$242,110
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$100,000
Total	**4**	**$342,110**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.4 – Critical Facilities by Type, City of Goldsboro

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	20	$78,085,381
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	18	$66,177,530
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	86	$50,860,780
Safety and Security	6	$2,004,250
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	4	$831,190
Total	**134**	**$197,959,131**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.5 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Mount Olive

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$2,034,720
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	12	$4,468,040
Safety and Security	1	$144,320
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$182,050
Total	**16**	**$6,829,130**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.6 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Pikeville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	1	$40,000
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	$0
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	1	$749,370
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**4**	**$789,370**

Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.7 – Critical Facilities by Type, Town of Seven Springs

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	0	$0
Total	**0**	**$0**

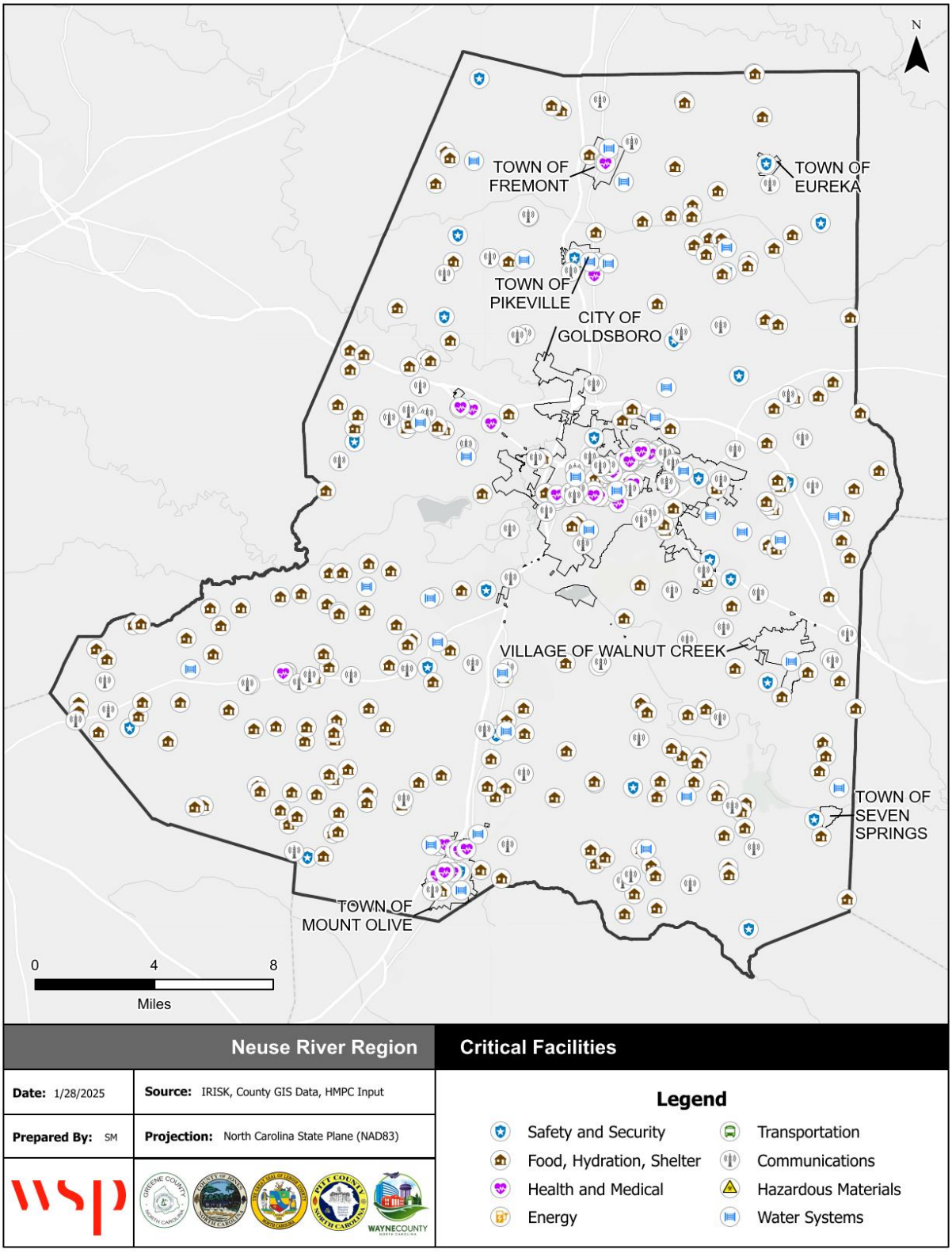
Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Table E.8 – Critical Facilities by Type, Village of Walnut 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	0	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**1**	**$0**

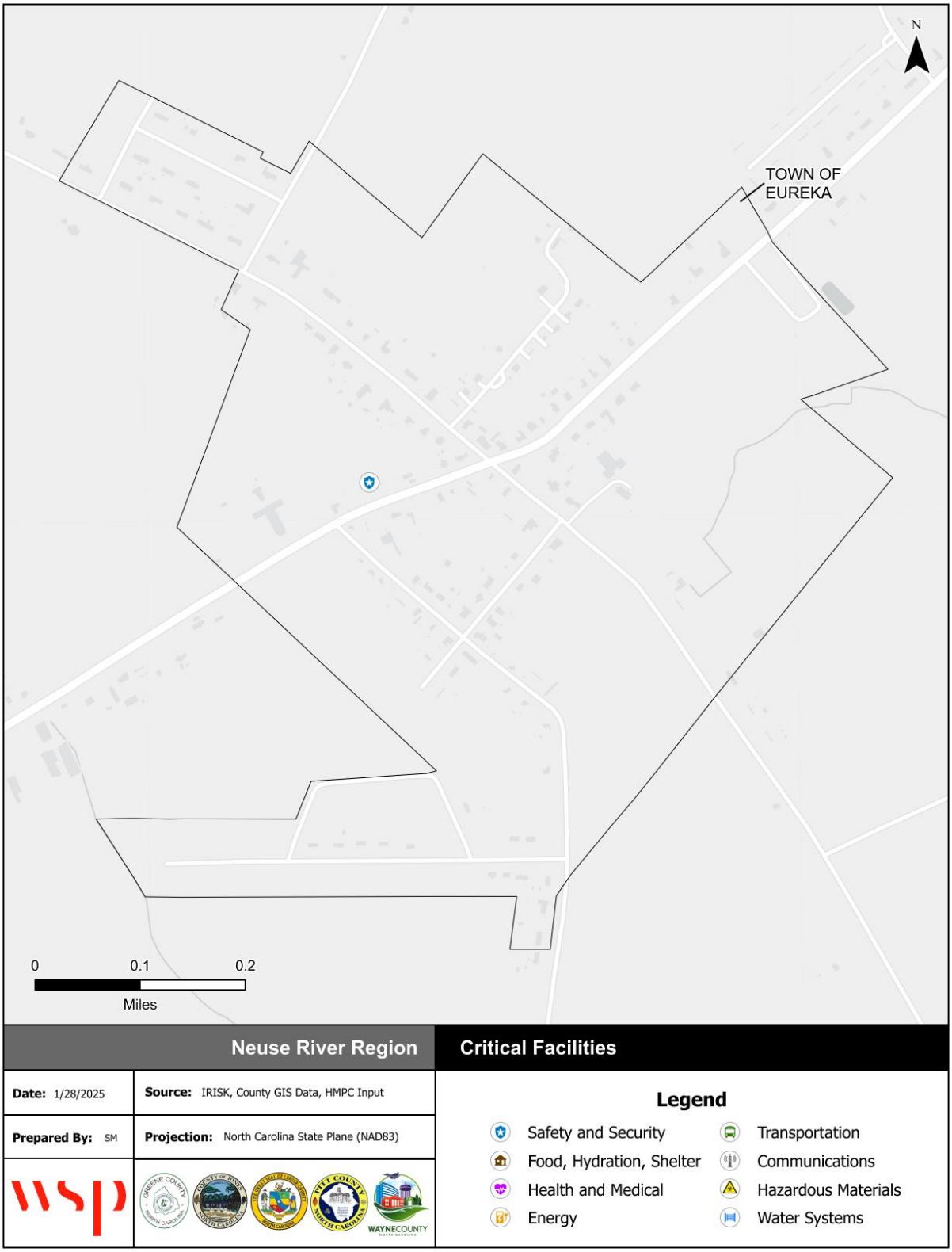
Source: Wayne County, HMPC

Figure E.1 – Critical Facilities, Unincorporated Wayne County



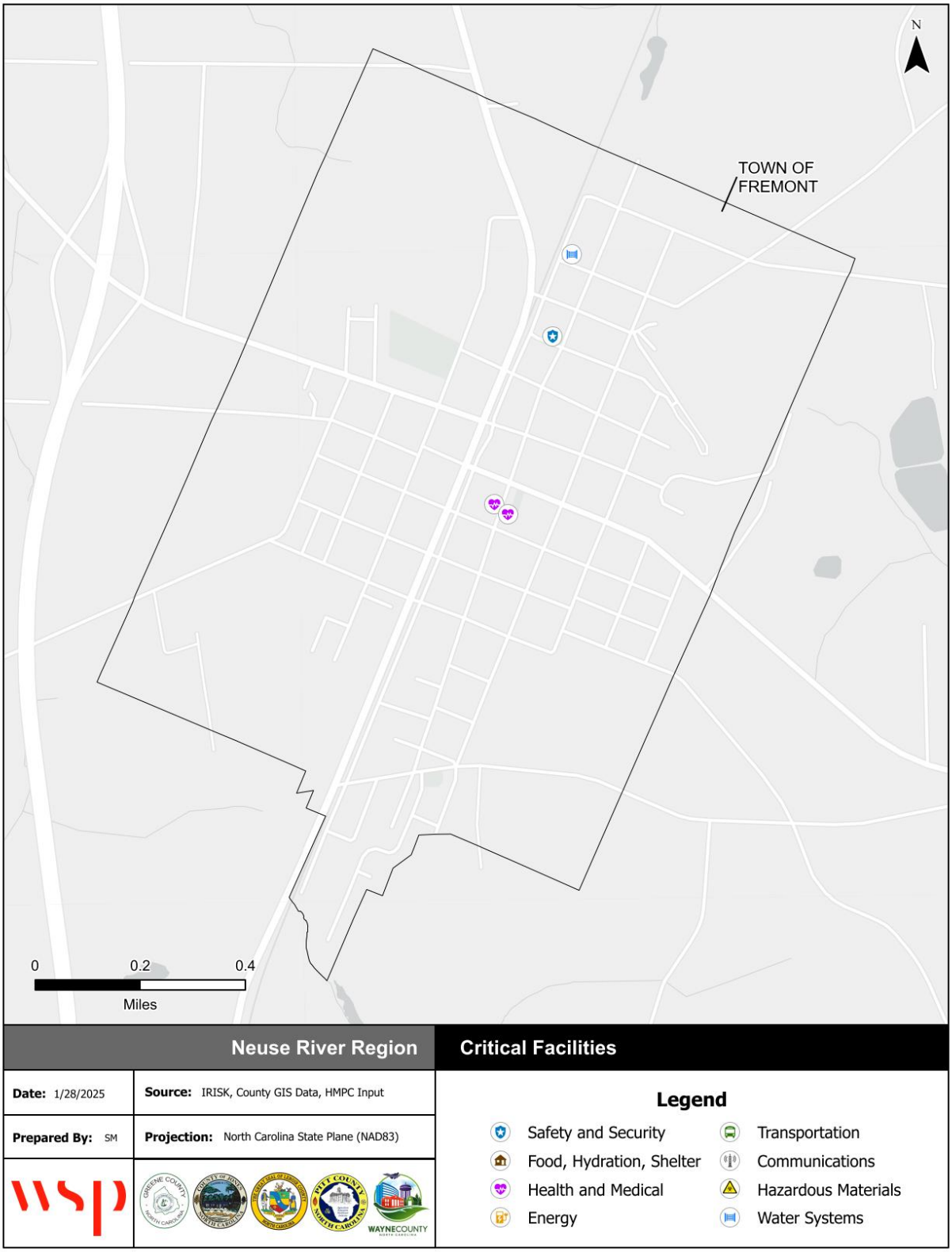
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.2 – Critical Facilities, Town of Eureka



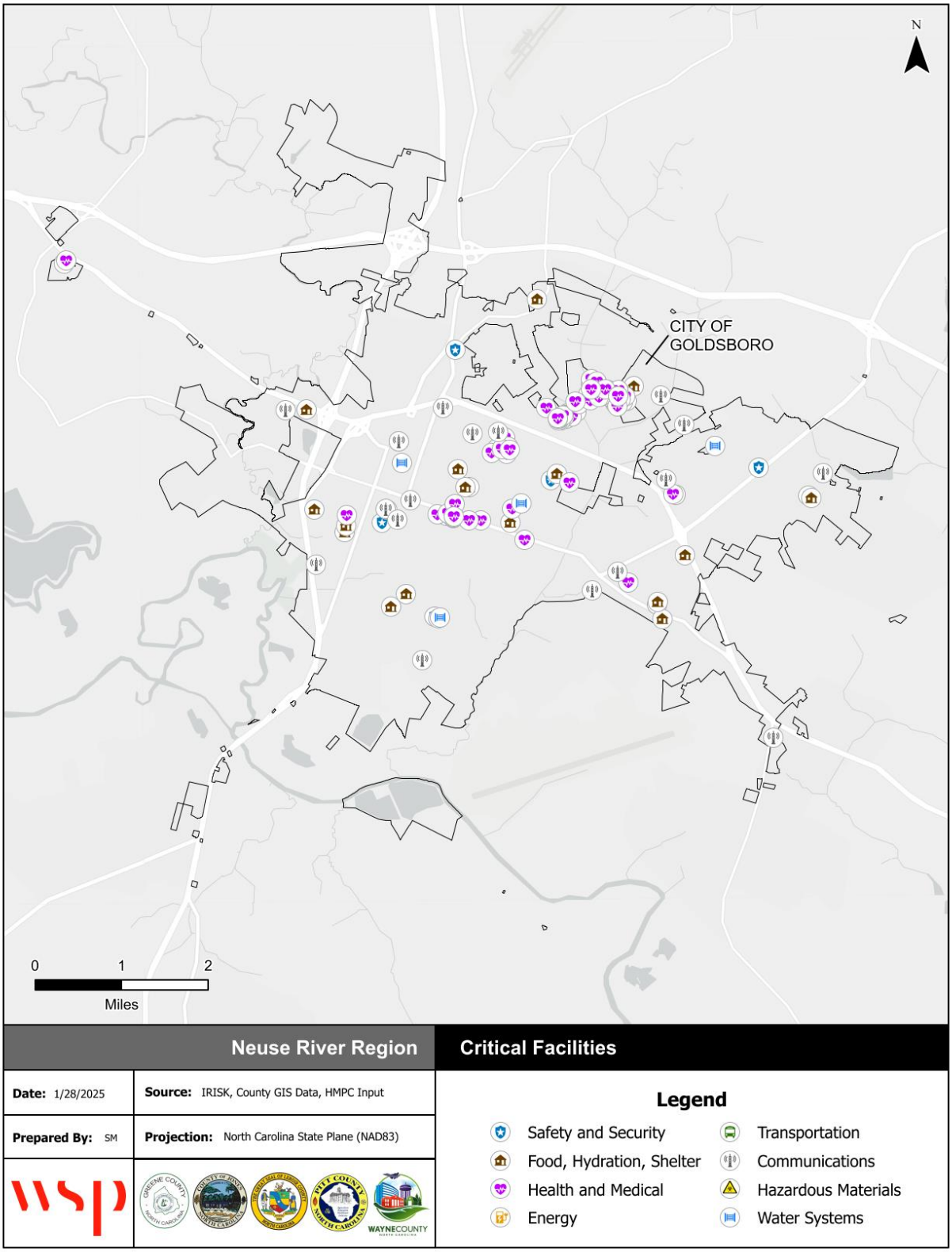
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.3 – Critical Facilities, Town of Fremont



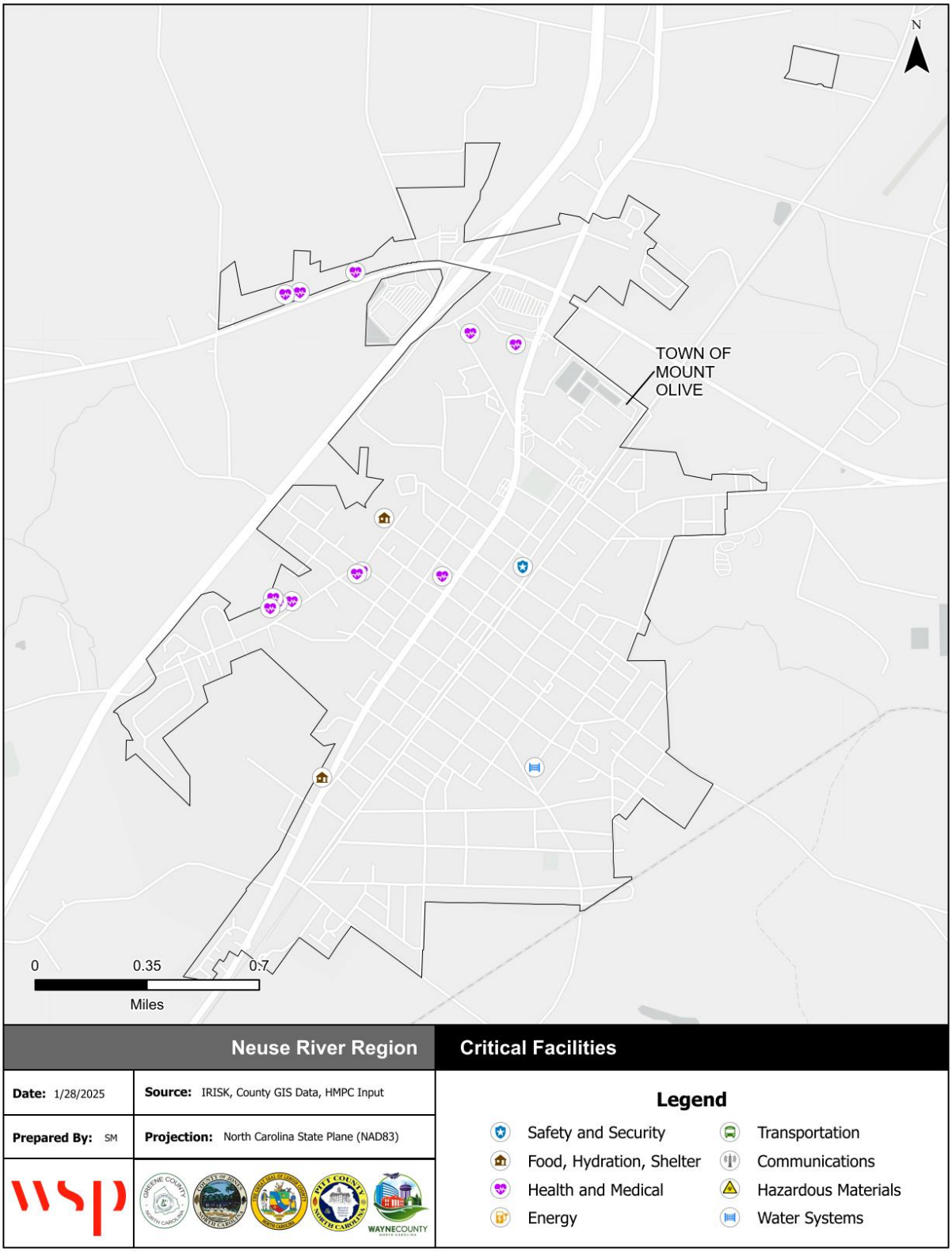
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.4 – Critical Facilities, City of Goldsboro



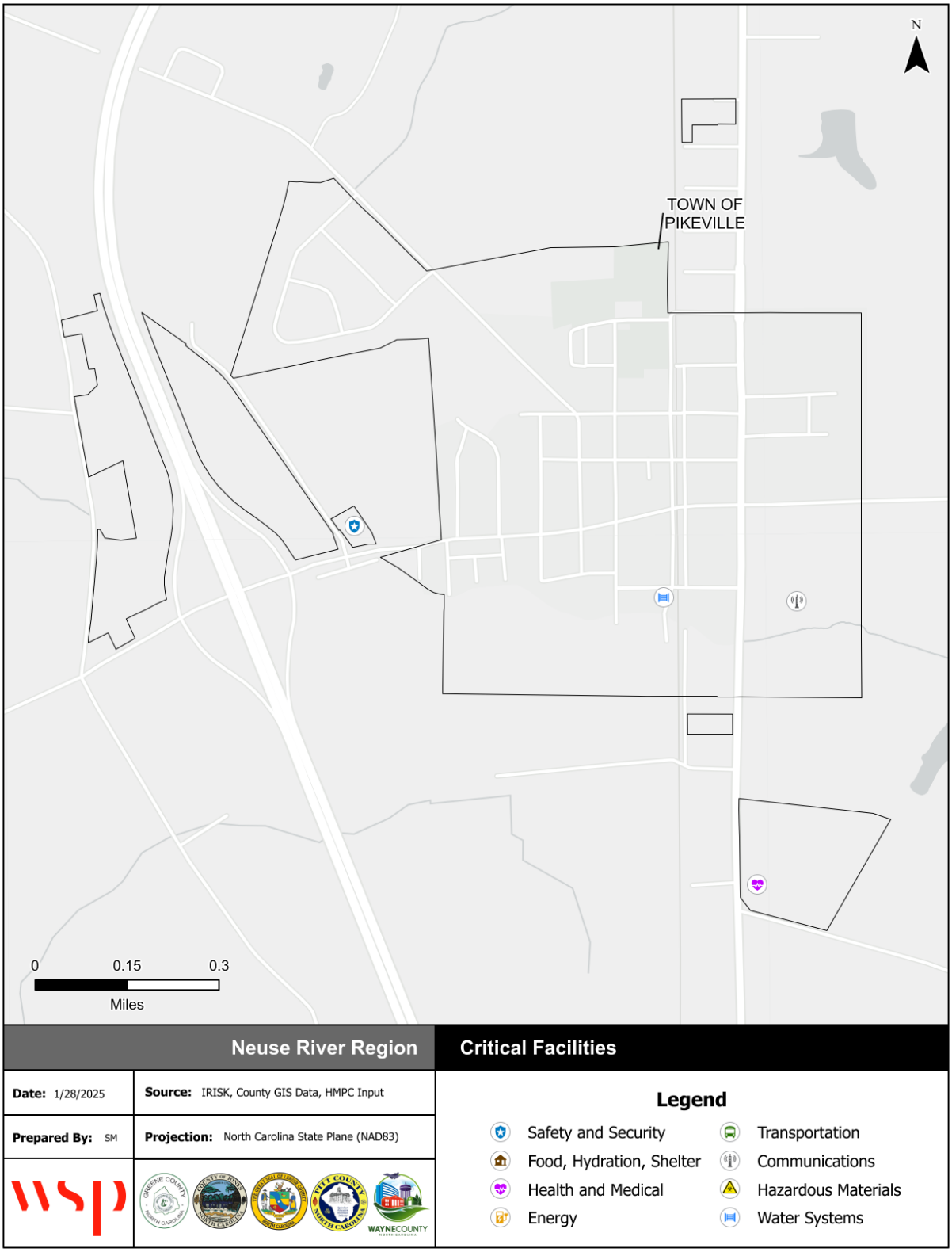
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.5 – Critical Facilities, Town of Mount Olive



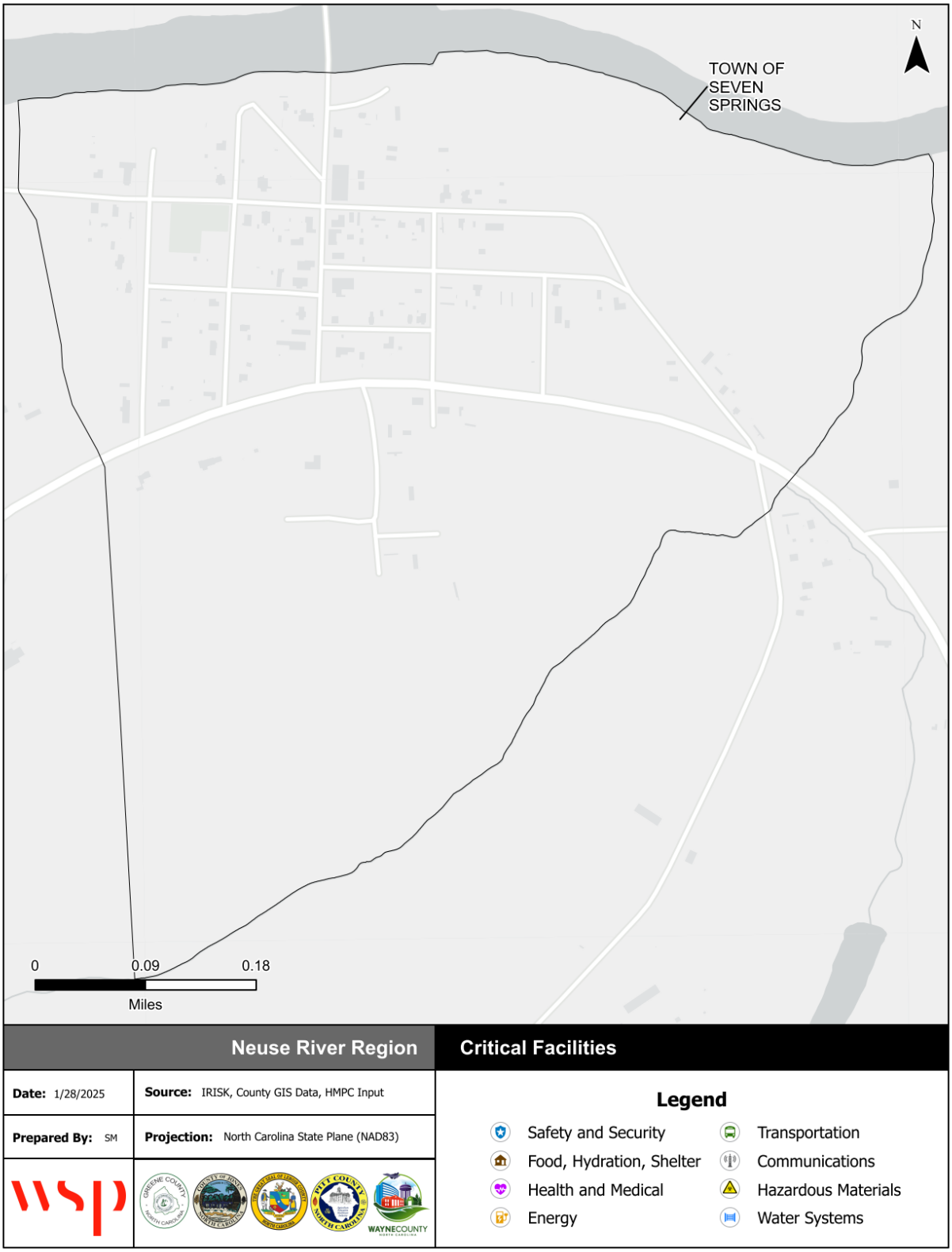
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.6 – Critical Facilities, Town of Pikeville



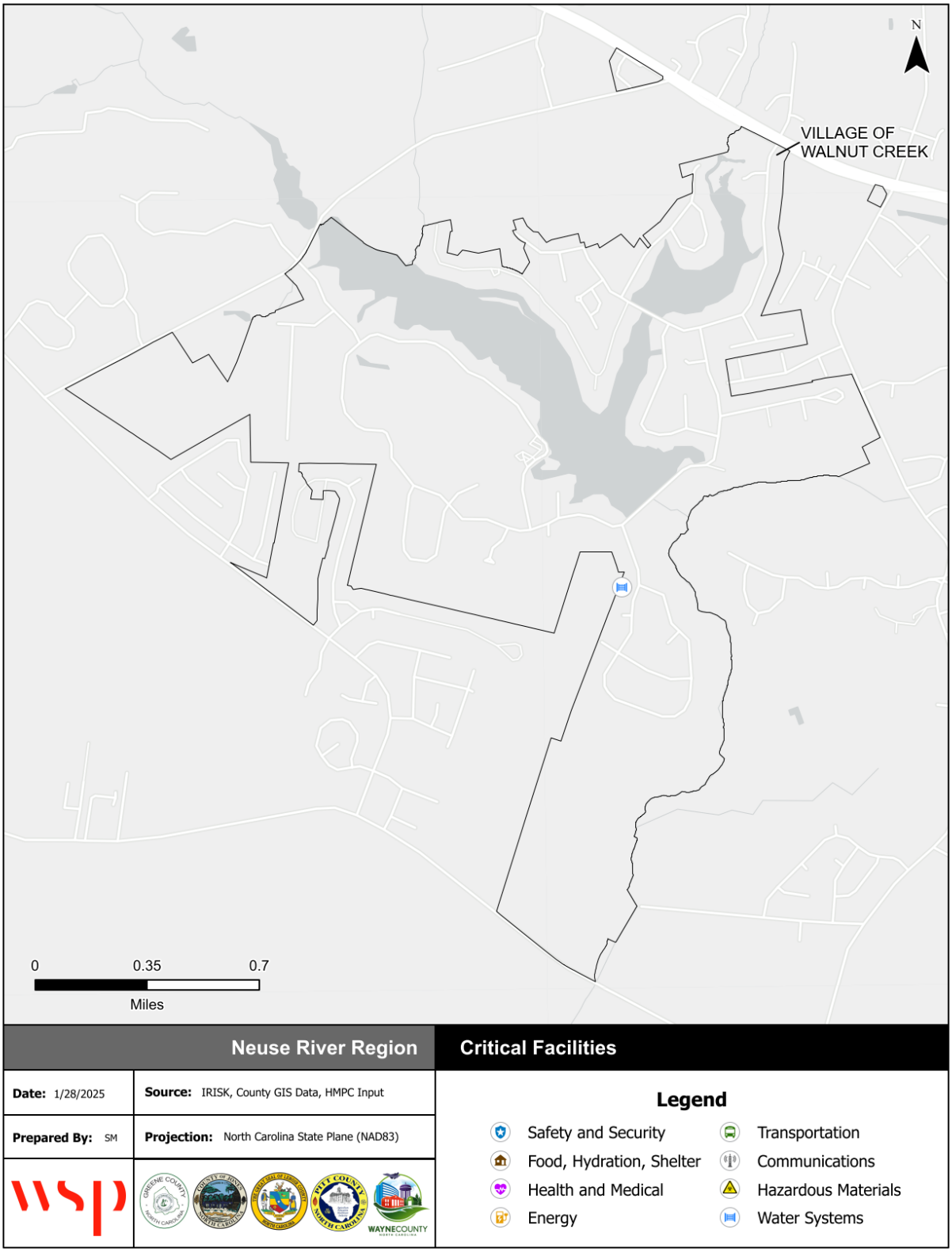
Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.7 – Critical Facilities, Town of Seven Springs



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Figure E.8 – Critical Facilities, Village of Walnut Creek



Source: NCEM IRISK Database, HMPC input, GIS Analysis

Table E.9 – Wayne County Critical Facilities Inventory

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Unincorporated Wayne County									
Communications	Utilities	3199 N US 117 HWY	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1
Communications	Utilities	6411 S US 13 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Communications	Utilities	5948 S US 13 HWY	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5
Communications	Utilities	829 LOOP RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	800 MILLERS CHAPEL RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	303 SUTTON RD	$105,340	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	528 CARVER ST	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	4
Water Systems	Utilities	4820-B ARRINGTON BRIDGE RD	$292,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Water Systems	Utilities	1696 NEW HOPE RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	448-C VAIL RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2403 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$685,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1118 ROSEWOOD RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Communications	Utilities	435 KELLY SPRINGS RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	1990 NAHUNTA RD	$162,800	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Communications	Utilities	2460-T N US 13 HWY	$117,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	760 OLD SMITHFIELD RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2450 Antioch Rd	$1,573,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	2302 W NC 55 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Communications	Utilities	2686-B PIKEVILLE-PRINCETON RD	$77,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	207 NORTHEAST CHURCH RD	$104,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	3484 S US 13 HWY	$121,520	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Communications	Utilities	2252 PINEVIEW CEMETERY RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1551 HOOKS RD	$78,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1370-B OLD GRANTHAM RD	$262,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	4	0
Water Systems	Utilities	230 SLEEPY CREEK RD	$300,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Communications	Utilities	2005-Z EDGERTON ST	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Communications	Utilities	512 PINEY GROVE CHURCH RD	$51,080	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	212 GURLEY RD	$570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1271 New Hope Rd	$4,200,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	3699 US 117 HWY ALT	$302,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5
Communications	Utilities	3119 S US 13 HWY	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Communications	Utilities	497-Z SHERIDAN FOREST RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Communications	Utilities	674 CHURCH OF GOD RD	$76,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	104 BORDER LN	$8,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Communications	Utilities	345 PINEVIEW CEMETERY RD	$43,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	3420 S US 13 HWY	$86,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Utilities	3929 S US 13 HWY	$44,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	5149 E US 70 HWY	$48,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Communications	Utilities	6427 E US 70 HWY	$51,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	577 DOLLARD TOWN RD	$2,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Communications	Utilities	680 COMMUNITY DR	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3.5
Communications	Utilities	4205-T INDIAN SPRINGS RD	$140,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	357 PINKNEY CHURCH RD	$84,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3927 S US 13 HWY	$167,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Communications	Utilities	635 NORTHEAST CHURCH RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	4.5
Communications	Utilities	170 Hollowell Rd	$112,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	287 VAIL RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	2796 OLD SMITHFIELD RD	$42,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	2769 SELAH CHURCH RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	1183 BRYAN BLVD	$40,000	5.8	AE	NA	N	0	3
Communications	Utilities	499-Z SHERIDAN FOREST RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1333 Rosewood Rd	$543,430	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2280 W US 70 HWY	$387,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1279 STONEY CREEK CHURCH RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	164 CORBETT RD	$920,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Communications	Utilities	7317 N US 117 HWY	$102,570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1143 S US 13 HWY	$17,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	569 BENTON POND RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Utilities	1543 PIKEVILLE-PRINCETON RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Water Systems	Utilities	2200 ANTIOCH RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Utilities	3591 N NC 111 HWY	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	282 JAMES HINSON RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	108 TOWER LN	$42,680	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1200 Dobbersville Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	495 WEAVER RD	$213,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Communications	Utilities	1774 S US 13 HWY	$226,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	647 W NC 222 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	3155 ARRINGTON BRIDGE RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	4	3.5
Communications	Utilities	324 BRYAN BLVD	$35,000	5.7	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2411 GRANTHAM SCHOOL RD	$564,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	4
Communications	Utilities	1069 HOOD SWAMP RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	584 Balance Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	405 BAKER STREET EXT	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	1134 S NC 111 HWY	$40,000	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	3635 US 117 HWY ALT	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Communications	Utilities	1298 OLD GRANTHAM RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3
Communications	Utilities	1362 CAMP JUBILEE RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2
Health and Medical	Medical	168 E NC 55 HWY	$96,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Communications	Utilities	982 BAKER CHAPEL CHURCH RD	$76,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Communications	Utilities	480 PINEVIEW CEMETERY RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	4
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	422 MCARTHUR POND RD	$150,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Water Systems	Utilities	2165-B MEMORIAL CHURCH RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Water Systems	Utilities	301-B ROCKFORD CHURCH RD	-	1.4	AE	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	891 Broadhurst Rd R	$240,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	1.5
Communications	Utilities	1990-T Nahunta Rd	$162,800	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Water Systems	Utilities	1550 N Beston Rd	$100,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1446 COUNTRY CLUB RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2600 W US 70 HWY	$706,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	237 OBERRY RD	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Communications	Utilities	397 Parkstown Rd	$442,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	138 WEAVER RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Communications	Utilities	231 W HILL ST	$63,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Utilities	524 EMMAUS CHURCH RD	$96,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	958-Z TOMMYS RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Communications	Utilities	898 Nahunta Rd	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Communications	Utilities	181-T FIELDS RD	$127,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	870-B OLD SMITHFIELD RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Utilities	862 New Daniels Chapel Rd	$48,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Communications	Utilities	106 WALKER ST	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	909 OLD GRANTHAM RD	$95,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Water Systems	Utilities	3200-Z THOROUGHFARE RD	$10	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Communications	Utilities	2339 S NC 111 HWY	$90,440	0.1	AE	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	4665 N NC 111 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	903-W DURHAM LAKE RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5
Water Systems	Utilities	197 LEIGH DR	$7,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	1171 E NEW HOPE RD	$7,505,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	1558 N Beston Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,150,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$8,051,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,640,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$8,500,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,088,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$360,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,313,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,053,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$2,025,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,330,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,249,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$12,300,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,505,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,200,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$7,505,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$2,896,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2021 ZION CHURCH ROAD	$113,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	2843 GRANTHAM SCHOOL ROAD	$176,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	5377 E NC 55 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3900 ARRINGTON BRIDGE ROAD	$145,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	4	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4533 SOUTH US 117 HWY	$441,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	480 SOUTH JORDANS CHAPEL ROAD	$262,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3430 SOUTH US 13 HWY	$141,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	157 Herring Rd	$133,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	570 EMMAUS CHURCH ROAD	$201,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	583 Old Grantham Rd	$525,870	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4720 E US 70 HWY	$278,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	583 MARK EDWARDS ROAD	$166,800	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	617 OAKLAND CHURCH ROAD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	1.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	884 ROSEWOOD ROAD	$212,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3212 NORTH US 117 HWY	$264,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	511 SAULSTON ROAD	$169,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3463 NORTH NC 111 HWY	$192,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	622 GURLEY DAIRY ROAD	$209,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	4682 NORTH NC 111 HWY	$92,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3058 NAHUNTA ROAD	$145,080	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1183 FARO ROAD	$31,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	4825 NORTH NC 581 HWY	$51,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1561 DOLLARD TOWN RD	$218,800	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	330 CAMP TRAILEE RD	$254,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	569 OLD HARVEY SUTTON RD	$71,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1651 ANTIOCH RD	$74,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1362 BLACK CREEK RD	$85,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1360 BLACK CREEK RD	$85,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1776 ANTIOCH RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	380 Piney Grove Church Rd	$435,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3745-B INDIAN SPRINGS RD	$490,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3995 INDIAN SPRINGS RD	$490,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	4	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	875 RODELL BARROW RD	$107,520	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	311 Crows Foot Rd	$502,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	274 Guy Smith Rd	$246,810	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	310 RACE TRACK RD	$106,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	325 Wood Farm Ln	$747,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	241 S JORDANS CHAPEL RD	$206,340	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	882-B Eagles Nest Rd	$308,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	882 Eagles Nest Rd	$308,830	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	501 Exum Mill Ln	$1,345,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	501-B Exum Mill Ln	$1,345,180	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1162 WESTBROOK DAIRY RD	$183,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	199 GRANT FARM LN	$13,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	199-B GRANT FARM LN	$485,010	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	856 Dobbersville Rd	$75,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1137 PAUL HARE RD	$215,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	499 MARK EDWARDS RD	$76,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	503 MARK EDWARDS RD	$44,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	6406 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$24,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	216 PARKER RD	$98,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	464 BLACK CREEK RD	$25,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	558 MCARTHUR POND RD	$88,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1240 W NC 222 HWY	$147,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3189 INDIAN SPRINGS RD	$74,570	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3893 STEVENS MILL RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3350 OLD MOUNT OLIVE HWY	$337,550	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	712 KERMIT WARREN RD	$108,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	184 ZION CHURCH RD	$96,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1583 ANTIOCH RD	$70,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	186 DALY CHAPEL RD	$100,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1869 INDIAN SPRINGS RD	$42,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1047 S US 13 HWY	$355,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	5909 N NC 111 HWY	$3,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	4.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2658 Antioch Rd	$1,362,800	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2435 Antioch Rd	$20,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	258 Conover Rd	$178,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	155 WILKINS FARM RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	444 OUTLAW RD	$41,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	464 MILLS RD	$750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1041-D MT CARMEL CHURCH RD	$34,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	907 Overman Rd	$67,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	905 Overman Rd	$67,990	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	479 Ada Stroud Rd	$216,080	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	429 E HILL ST	$169,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	414 Eagles Nest Rd	$77,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	299 ST JOHN CHURCH RD	$108,390	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	587-B GRENFIELD CEMETERY RD	$875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	587-B GREENFIELD CEMETERY RD	$875,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	699-B GRENFIELD CEMETERY RD	$62,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	681 DAVIS STREET EXT	$119,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	221 Aulander Rd	$49,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	1
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	317 Aulander Rd	$99,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2906 S US 13 HWY	$215,290	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3272 N US 13 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2230 Antioch Rd	$1,392,930	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	239 SQUIRREL RIDGE DR	$839,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	1.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	280 SQUIRREL RIDGE DR	$839,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	328 Water shed Rd	$162,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1800 PINEVIEW CEMETERY RD	$177,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1800-B PINEVIEW CEMETRY RD	$177,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	420 N Beston Rd	$77,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	340 SUTTON RD	$39,100	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	714 Corbett Hill Rd	$96,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	460 STEVENS CHURCH RD	$176,150	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	646 GARRIS CHAPEL RD	$241,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	714 OAKLAND CHURCH RD	$196,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	279 Stan-Ray RD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2975 OLD GRANTHAM RD	$213,610	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	714 ZION CHURCH RD	$294,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1413 CROWS FOOT RD	$139,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1413-B CROWS FOOT RD	$139,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	725 MILLS RD	$180,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	406 Mills Loop Rd	$191,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	493-A CHARLES MASSEY RD	$192,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2184 DOBBERSVILLE RD	$64,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	726 RAYNOR MILL RD	$57,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	221 DOBBERSVILLE RD	$75,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 SOUTH LANDFILL RD	$106,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 FRANKIES LN	$212,210	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	292 DAMON DR	$350,480	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	249-B CLAYTON RD	$55,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	533 Beaver Dam Rd	$157,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	533 Beaver Dam Rd	$157,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 W NC 55 HWY	$107,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 W NC 55 HWY	$114,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	228 Dobbersville Rd	$135,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1954 W NC 55 HWY	$73,420	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	855 GRANTHAM SCHOOL RD	$162,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	5287 US 117 ALT	$27,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	187 C E Grady Rd	$2,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	200 C E Grady Rd	$2,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2215 O'BERRY RD	$59,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3224 STEVENS MILL RD	$23,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	769 THUNDER SWAMP RD	$166,940	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	768 THUNDER SWAMP RD	$1,510,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	479 Cox Pond Rd	$216,310	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3579 STEVENS MILL RD	$268,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	541 OVERMAN RD	$305,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2550 STEVENS MILL RD	$88,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2375 GRANTHAM SCHOOL RD	$216,380	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	350 CORBETT HILL RD	$102,530	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	625 CROWS FOOT RD	$25,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1776 GRANTHAM SCHOOL RD	$187,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	691 N JORDANS CHAPEL RD	$138,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	573 DITCHBANK RD	$29,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2180-C S NC 111 HWY	$86,820	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	400 TOM HERRING RD	$172,460	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	500 C RLEWIS DAIRY RD	$121,730	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 MILES LN	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	321 Sheep Hill Rd	$80,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	178 CHESTER WHITE DR	$82,840	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 GURLEY DAIRY FARM	$120,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	435 DOBBERSVILLE RD	$355,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	392 LASSITER RD	$570	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	482 Sleepy Creek Rd	$29,120	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	246 SWINE RD	$438,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	311 W HILL ST	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	626 Mills Loop Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	335 WESTBROOK CHURCH RD	$107,520	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	928 La Grange Rd	$142,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	898 S BENTONVILLE RD	$296,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	896 S BENTONVILLE RD	$296,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3636 W US 70 HWY	$76,510	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4460 W US 70 HWY	$17,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	702 Horsepen Ln	$459,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	601 Horsepen Ln	$5,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	571 BOGUE RD	$566,890	0.1		NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	571 BOUGE RD	$566,890	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1686-C E NEW HOPE RD	$112,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1686-B NEW HOPE RD	$6,480	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	681 Broadhurst Rd	$138,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4288 W US 70 HWY	$37,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	261 KERMIT WARREN RD	$263,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	198 Southeast Dr	$33,930	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	176 GERTRUDE GRADY RD	$70,760	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	259 Crocus Ln	$71,070	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4830 ARRINGTON BRIDGE RD	$137,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	1108 Overman Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	570 Benton Pond Rd	$396,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	286 Benton Pond Rd	$589,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	4512 N US 13 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	470 Mills Loop Rd	$97,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	490 Joe Morris Rd	$346,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	671 CHARLES MASSEY RD	$81,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	556 COUNTRY CLUB RD	$109,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	2.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	490 Joe Morris Rd	$346,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	467 Savannah Rd	$37,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	839 Stevens Mill Rd	$60,000,000	0.1	AE	NA	N	2	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	5447 S US 13 HWY	$37,520	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 NAHUNTA FARM RD	$2,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	3842 S NC 111 HWY	$285,190	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	863-B LUBY SMITH RD	$9,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2235 STEVENS MILL RD	$83,640	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	3	2
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2405 OLD GRANTHAM RD	$140,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	0 S Beston RD	$700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	2627 E NC 55 HWY	$114,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	410 Joe Whitted Ln	$50,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	2	3.5
Food, Hydration, Shelter	Farm	770 THUNDER SWAMP RD	$1,510,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	210 Millers Chapel Road	$98,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
City of Goldsboro									
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-E WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$165,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	2709-Z NORTH PARK DR	$48,520	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	1
Health and Medical	Medical	1802 E ASH ST	$767,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3
Health and Medical	Medical	2802 MCLAMB PL	$652,710	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Health and Medical	Medical	107 HANDLEY PARK CT	$2,770,380	0.1	X SHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-E WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$103,650	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2804 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Health and Medical	Medical	2402 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$971,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	202 LIONEL ST	$241,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-I WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$173,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-K WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$269,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1112 GRACIE PL	$353,020	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Health and Medical	Medical	201 COX BLVD	$432,750	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-G WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$159,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2609 Hospital Rd	$1,018,720	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2705 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$641,080	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	800-T US 117 BYP	$2,801	5.5	AE	NA	N	0	3.5
Health and Medical	Medical	204 N Herman St	$59,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2720 GRAVES DR	$298,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	2808 MCLAMB PL	$3,909,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	1.5
Communications	Utilities	226-N N BERKELEY BLVD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Communications	Utilities	421-Z E NEW HOPE RD	$56,300	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2702 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$558,360	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-J WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$181,770	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	308-Z E ASH ST	$1,010,860	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	103 COX BLVD	$1,046,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2807 MCLAMB PL	$418,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-B WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$157,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2800 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	904-Z HARRIS ST	$76,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	1310-T N William St	$136,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2701 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$614,150	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Health and Medical	Medical	2806 MCLAMB PL	$457,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Health and Medical	Medical	206 N Herman St	$59,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	200 N LESLIE ST	$259,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Health and Medical	Medical	1504 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$258,880	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Health and Medical	Medical	102 HANDLEY PARK CT	$1,007,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-C WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$157,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1707 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$754,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2802 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Health and Medical	Medical	101 STEVENS MEMORIAL PL	$1,115,440	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1704-A WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$697,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Health and Medical	Medical	2607-B MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$1,138,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	905-Z EIGHTH ST	$112,110	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-G WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$100,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-A WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$159,140	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	106 E WALNUT ST	$1,334,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2609 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$1,166,980	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	208 N Herman St	$70,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-D WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$104,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2613 Hospital Rd	$977,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Health and Medical	Medical	2503 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$430,260	1.1	AE	NA	N	1	0
Communications	Utilities	1718-Z S SLOCUMB ST	$53,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Communications	Utilities	118-T S BERKELEY BLVD	$193,070	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2809 MCLAMB PL	$421,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Health and Medical	Medical	2608 Hospital Rd	$1,028,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Communications	Utilities	102 E WALNUT ST	$1,334,850	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	804 E Ash St	$241,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Utilities	1199-Z W NEW HOPE RD	$52,865,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	4
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-I WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$131,560	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	207 E Chestnut St	$17,819,670	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	3209 E Ash St	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2607-A MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$1,138,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1209 E Ash St	$204,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	1
Communications	Utilities	812-T N JAMES ST	$60,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Communications	Emergency Operations	1520 CLINGMAN ST	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	1
Health and Medical	Medical	1402 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$700,970	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	104-B ADAIR DR	$2,546,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2806 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Communications	Utilities	169 S NC 111 HWY	$1,272,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2709 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$291,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2706 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$829,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2811 MCLAMB PL	$490,630	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	3.5
Health and Medical	Medical	1104 GRACIE PL	$743,590	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2804 MCLAMB PL	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	2
Health and Medical	Medical	2808 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Water Systems	Utilities	100 E HOLLY ST	$201,500	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	101 COX BLVD	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-H WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$107,240	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Communications	Utilities	1312-C W GRANTHAM ST	$1,646,940	1.9	AE	NA	N	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	512 W New Hope Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	1.5
Health and Medical	Medical	2704 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$601,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	501 W PINE ST	$25,880	3.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1704 WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$626,450	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	203 COX BLVD	$1,948,600	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2604 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$537,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2610 Hospital Rd	$1,252,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-F WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$149,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-B WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$109,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	104-C ADAIR DR	$2,546,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	610 N JEFFERSON AVE	$128,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Health and Medical	Medical	2700 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$752,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	210-A N HERMAN ST	$62,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Water Systems	Utilities	904 Harris St	$76,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	1713-T Cuyler Best Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1110 Parkway Dr	$419,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	104-A ADAIR DR	$2,546,330	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2400-A WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$134,580	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	621 N Madison Ave	$552,790	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2707 MEDICAL OFFICE PL	$882,170	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Health and Medical	Medical	625 Country Day Rd	$814,660	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-C WAYNE MEMORIAL DR	$148,950	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2105 Royall Ave	$754,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2805 McLamb PL	$319,510	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2300-D Wayne Memorial Dr	$110,760	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	2603 Hospital Rd	$1,151,220	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1108 Parkway Dr	$610,400	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	407 N Herman St	$116,910	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	1100 E Ash St	$294,260	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Communications	Utilities	812-T1 N James St	$60,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	210-B N Herman St	$62,490	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$4,336,540	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	2	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$2,129,200	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$262,260	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	AE	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$429,410	1.8	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,334,620	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,219,690	0.1	X SHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,795,130	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$52,865,250	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$808,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$997,160	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1300 Popular St	$76,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	3
Safety and Security	Fire Station	204 S Center St	$1,361,090	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	3521 Central Heights Rd	$50	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1901 Royall Ave	$372,350	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Emergency Operations	101 W New Hope Rd	$99,960	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	100 East Patetown Rd	$93,900	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Eureka									
Safety and Security	Fire Station	116 W Main St	$119,920	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Town of Fremont									
Water Systems	Utilities	600 N Goldsboro St	$100,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3
Health and Medical	Medical	109 S Sycamore St	$110,700	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Health and Medical	Medical	102 S Sycamore St	$131,410	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5
Safety and Security	Fire Station	401 N Sycamore St	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Town of Mount Olive									
Health and Medical	Medical	201 N Breazeale Ave	$1,918,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Health and Medical	Medical	515 W Main St	$118,470	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	325 W NC 55 HWY	$187,040	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	232 Smith Chapel Rd	$155,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	327 W NC 55 HWY	$460,820	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	315 W NC 55 HWY	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3.5

FEMA Lifeline	Facility Type	Address	Structure Value	Flood Depth	Flood Zone	Min. Storm Surge Cat.	High WUI Exposure	Burn Probability	Fire Intensity
Health and Medical	Medical	234 Bert Martin Rd	$87,740	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Water Systems	Utilities	311-T Gordon St	$182,050	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	234 Smith Chapel Rd	$69,270	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	105 Michael Martin Blvd	$871,280	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	236 Smith Chapel Rd	$185,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	238 Smith Chapel Rd	$285,780	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Health and Medical	Medical	103 Smith Chapel Rd	$128,060	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School	612 S Breazeale Ave	$201,690	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	School		$1,833,030	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	401 North Center St	$144,320	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	1	0
Town of Pikeville									
Health and Medical	Medical	4680 N US 117 HWY	$749,370	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	N	0	3
Communications	Utilities	113-A S Goldsboro St	$40,000	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	2
Water Systems	Utilities	101 W Ham St	-	1.1	AE	NA	Y	0	0
Safety and Security	Fire Station	110 Hooks Grove church Rd	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	0	3.5
Village of Walnut Creek									
Water Systems	Utilities	201-T Village Dr	-	0.1	X UNSHADED	NA	Y	1	4

E.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section contains a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment for those hazards that were rated with a higher priority by jurisdiction in Wayne County than for the Neuse River 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.

E.2.1 FLOODING

Table E.10 details the acreage of Wayne County's total area by jurisdiction and flood zone on the Effective DFIRM. Per this assessment, at 50 percent, the Town of Seven Springs has the largest portion of its land area within the mapped 1%-annual-chance floodplain. The Towns of Eureka and Fremont fall entirely outside the SFHA and the moderate risk flood zone. Overall, nearly 17 percent of the county's total area falls within the SFHA.

Table E.10 – Flood Zone Acreage by Jurisdiction, Wayne County

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Unincorporated Wayne County		
Zone AE	53,331.6	16.0%
Zone X (500-year)	4,285.7	1.3%
Zone X (unshaded)	275642.1	82.7%
Total	**333,259.4**	--
Eureka		
Zone X (unshaded)	219.2	100.0%
Total	**219.2**	--
Fremont		
Zone X (unshaded)	867.2	100.0%
Total	**867.2**	--
Goldsboro		
Zone AE	3,981.5	26.1%
Zone X (500-year)	659.6	4.3%
Zone X (unshaded)	10,610.8	69.6%
Total	**15,252.0**	--
Mount Olive		
Zone AE	5.5	0.3%
Zone X (500-year)	0.4	0.0%
Zone X (unshaded)	1,583.3	99.6%
Total	**1,589.2**	--
Pikeville		
Zone AE	13.6	3.2%
Zone X (500-year)	18.6	4.3%
Zone X (unshaded)	396.4	92.5%
Total	**428.6**	--

Flood Zone	Acreage	Percent of Total (%)
Seven Springs		
Zone AE	108.9	50.3%
Zone X (500-year)	4.5	2.1%
Zone X (unshaded)	103.0	47.6%
Total	**216.5**	--
Walnut Creek		
Zone AE	338.5	22.0%
Zone X (500-year)	20.5	1.3%
Zone X (unshaded)	1,178.6	76.7%
Total	**1,537.6**	--
Wayne County Total		
Zone AE	57,779.7	16.4%
Zone X (500-year)	4989.3	1.4%
Zone X (unshaded)	290600.8	82.2%
Total	**353,369.8**	--

Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.9 through Figure E.16 reflect the effective mapped flood hazard zones for all jurisdictions in Wayne County, and Figure E.17 through Figure E.24 display the depth of flooding estimated to occur in these areas during the 1%-annual-chance flood.

Table E.11 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by flood zone in Wayne County and participating jurisdictions.

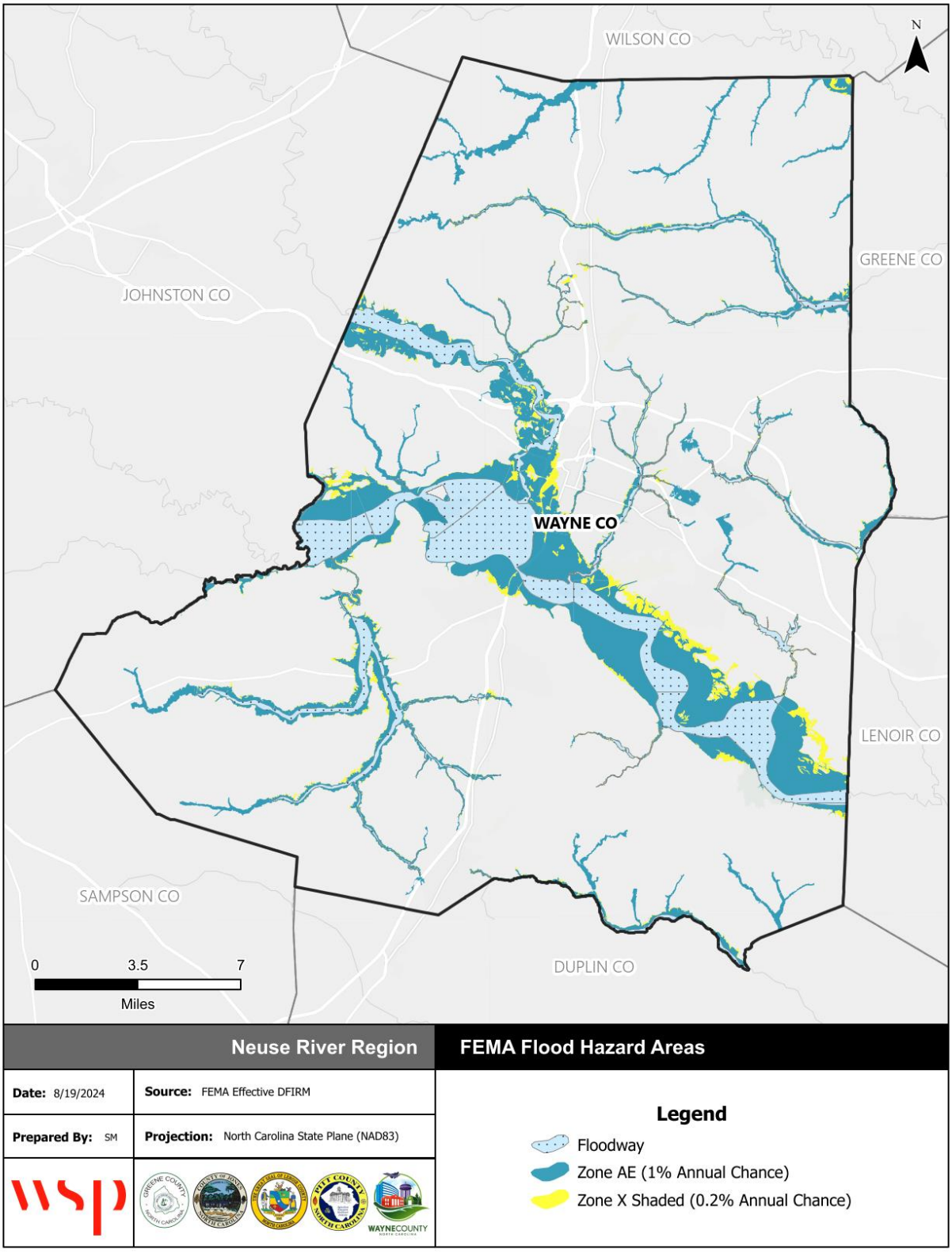
Table E.11 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Flooding, Wayne County

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Unincorporated Wayne County		
Zone AE	8	$60,425,290
Zone X (500-year)	4	$287,170
Zone X (unshaded)	303	$144,201,840
Total	**315**	**$205,481,190**
Town of Eureka		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$119,920
Total	**1**	**$119,920**
Town of Fremont		
Zone X (unshaded)	4	$34,2110
Total	**4**	**$34,2110**
City of Goldsboro		
Zone AE	7	$2,797,551
Zone X (500-year)	2	$3,990,070
Zone X (unshaded)	125	$191,171,510
Total	**134**	**$197,959,131**
Town of Mount Olive		
Zone X (unshaded)	16	$6,829,130
Total	**16**	**$6,829,130**

Flood Zone	Critical Facility Count	Structure Value
Town of Pikeville		
Zone AE	1	$0
Zone X (unshaded)	3	$789,370
Total	**4**	**$789,370**
Town of Walnut Creek		
Zone X (unshaded)	1	$0
Total	**1**	**$0**
Wayne County Total		
Zone AE	16	$63,222,841
Zone X (500-year)	6	$4,277,240
Zone X (unshaded)	453	$343,453,880
Total	**475**	**$410,953,961**

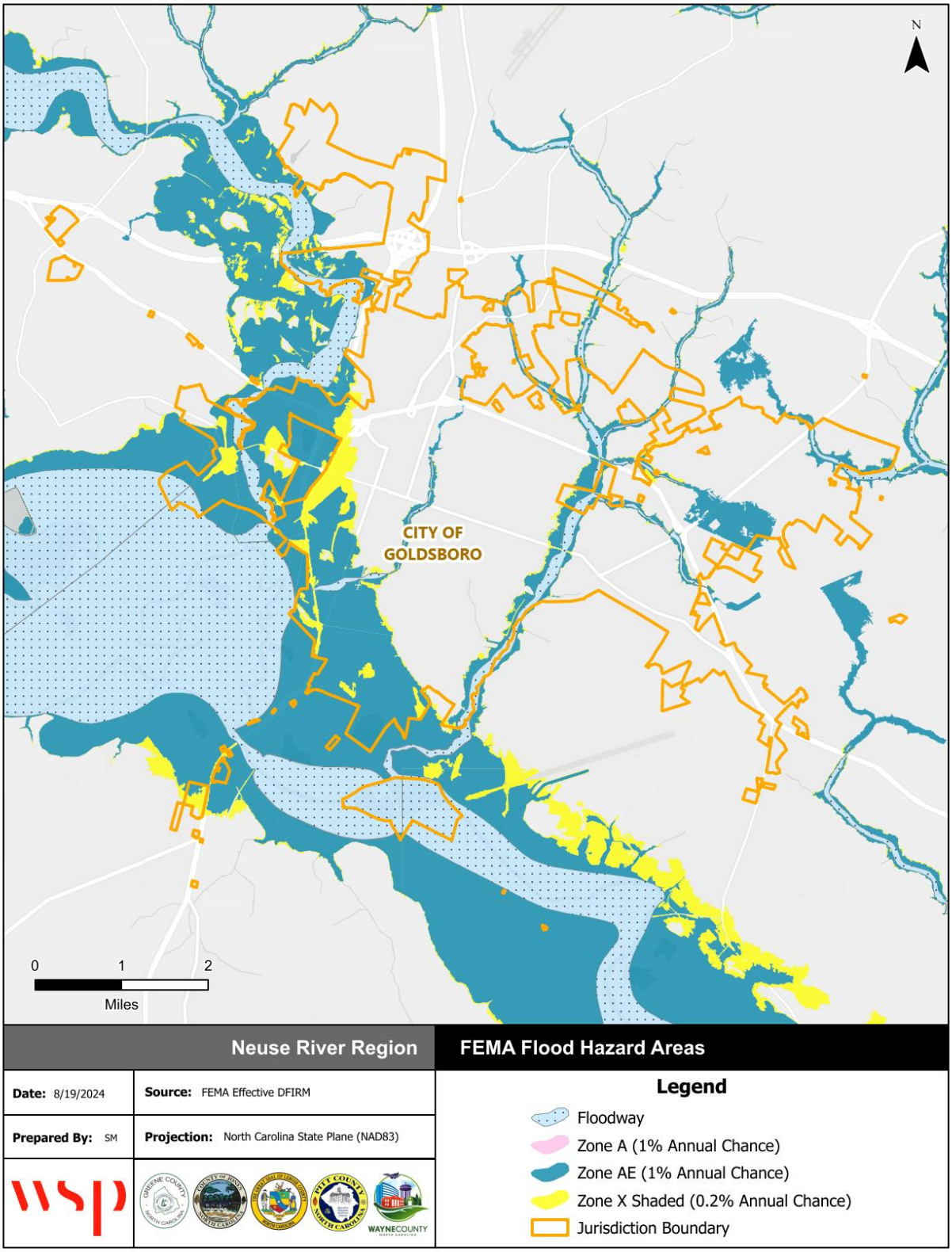
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM, HMPC

Figure E.9 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Unincorporated Wayne County



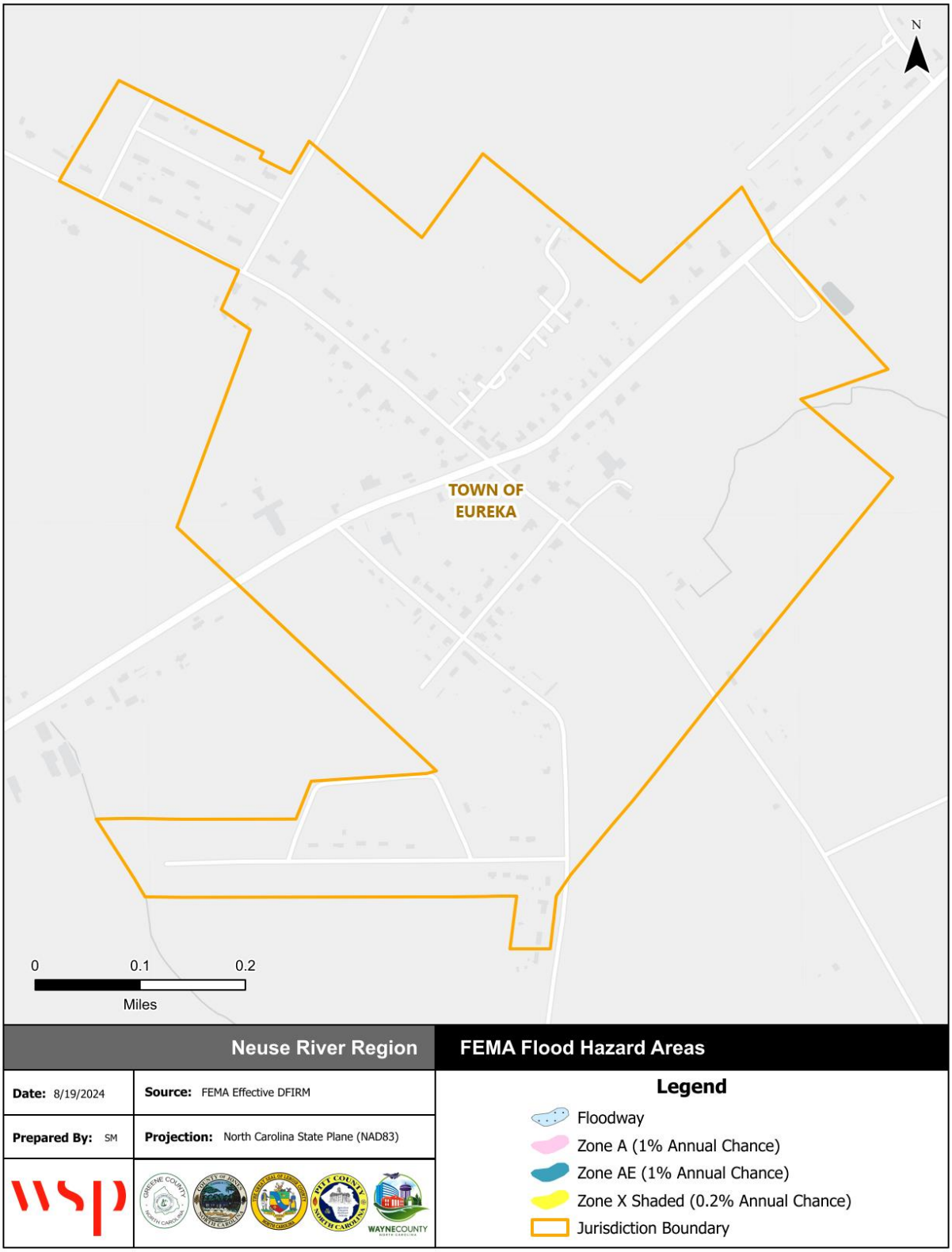
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.10 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, City of Goldsboro



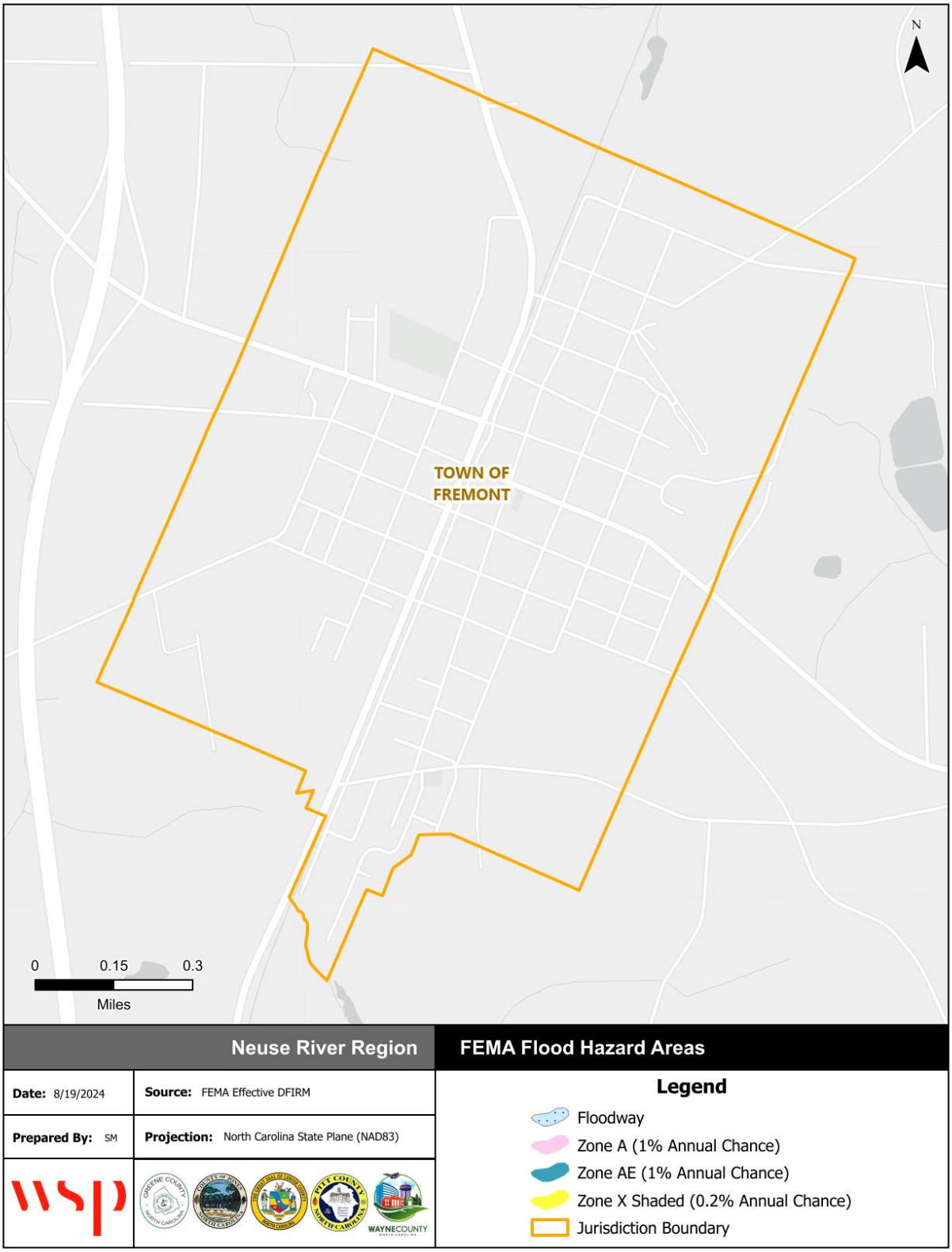
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.11 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Eureka



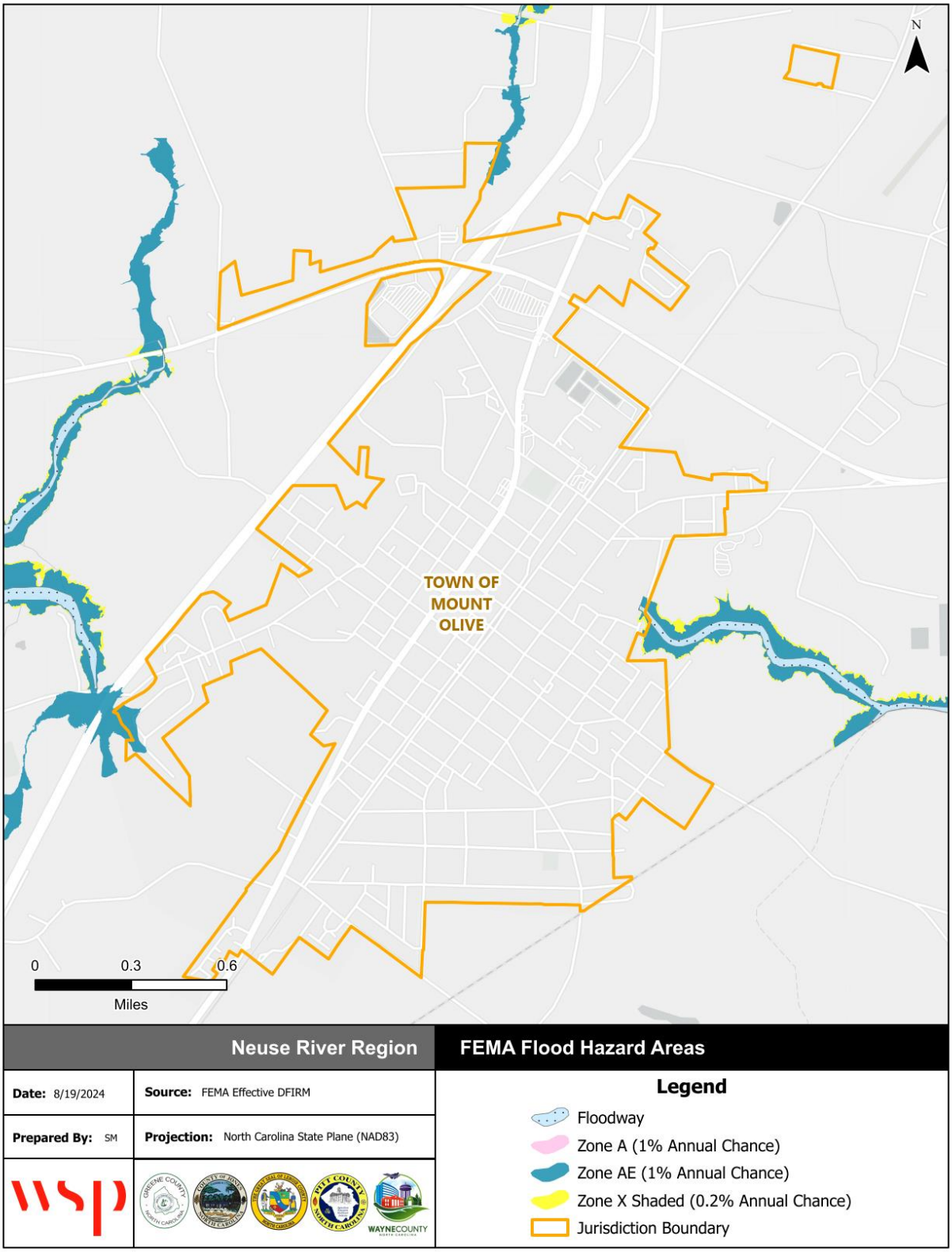
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.12 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Fremont



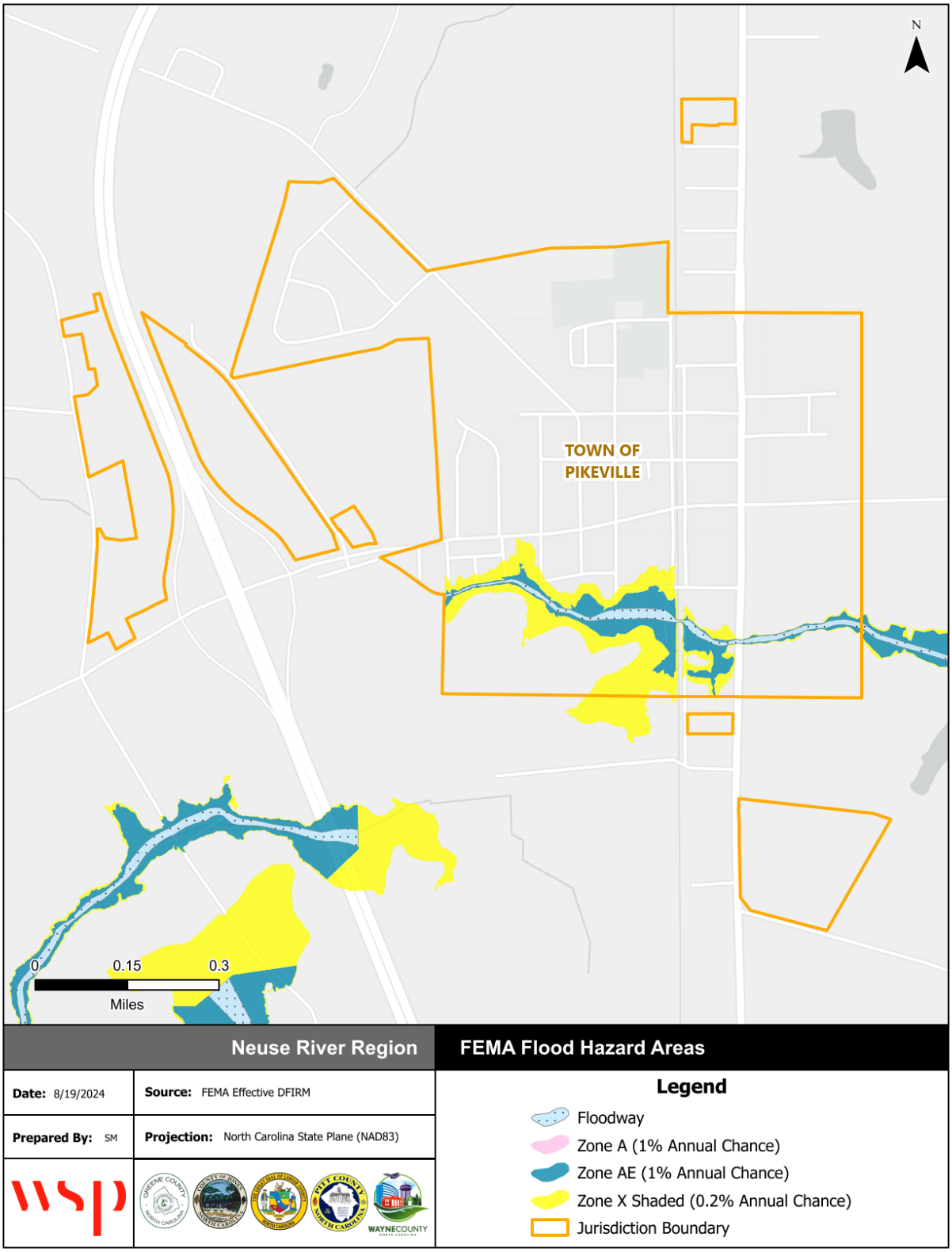
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.13 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Mount Olive



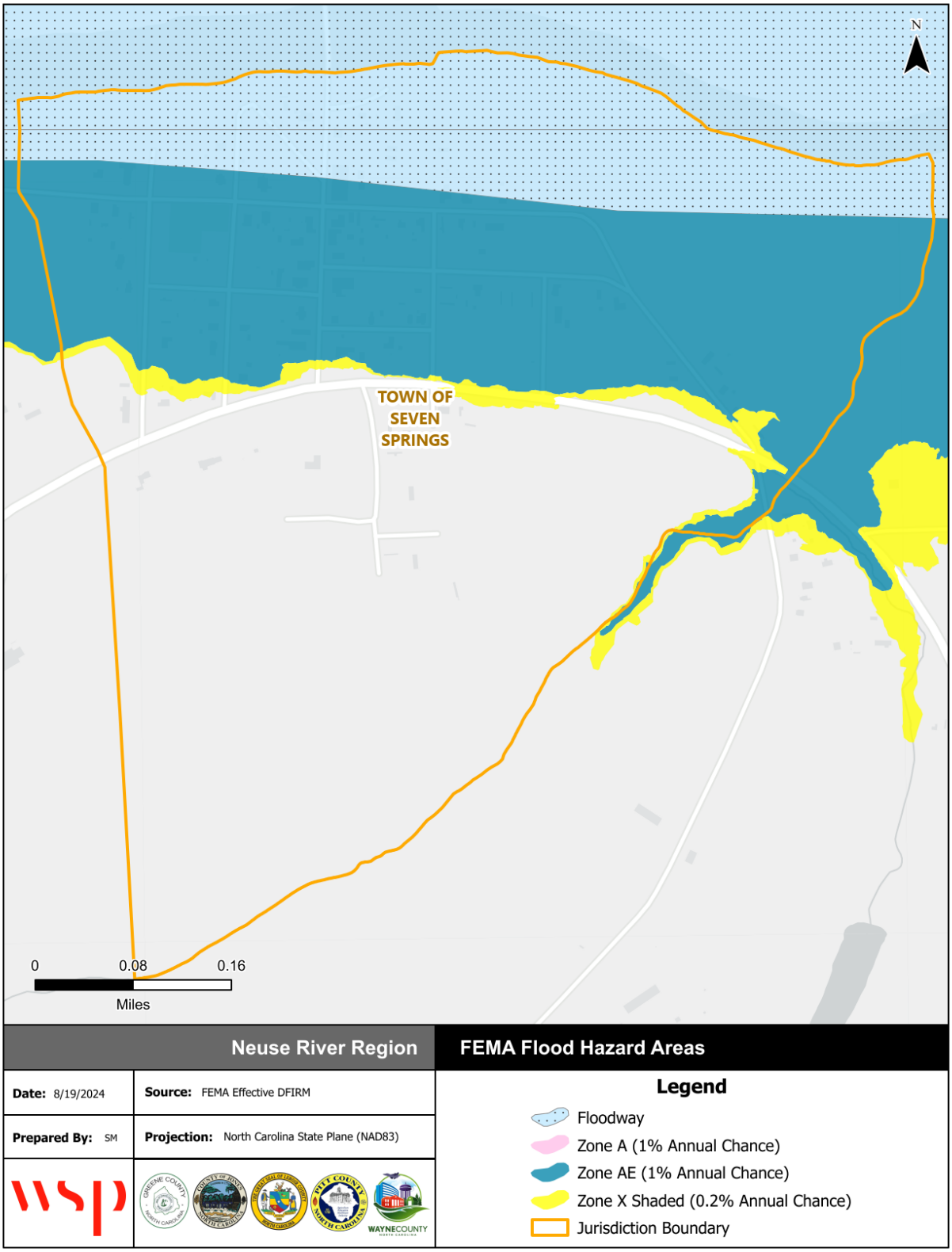
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.14 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Pikeville



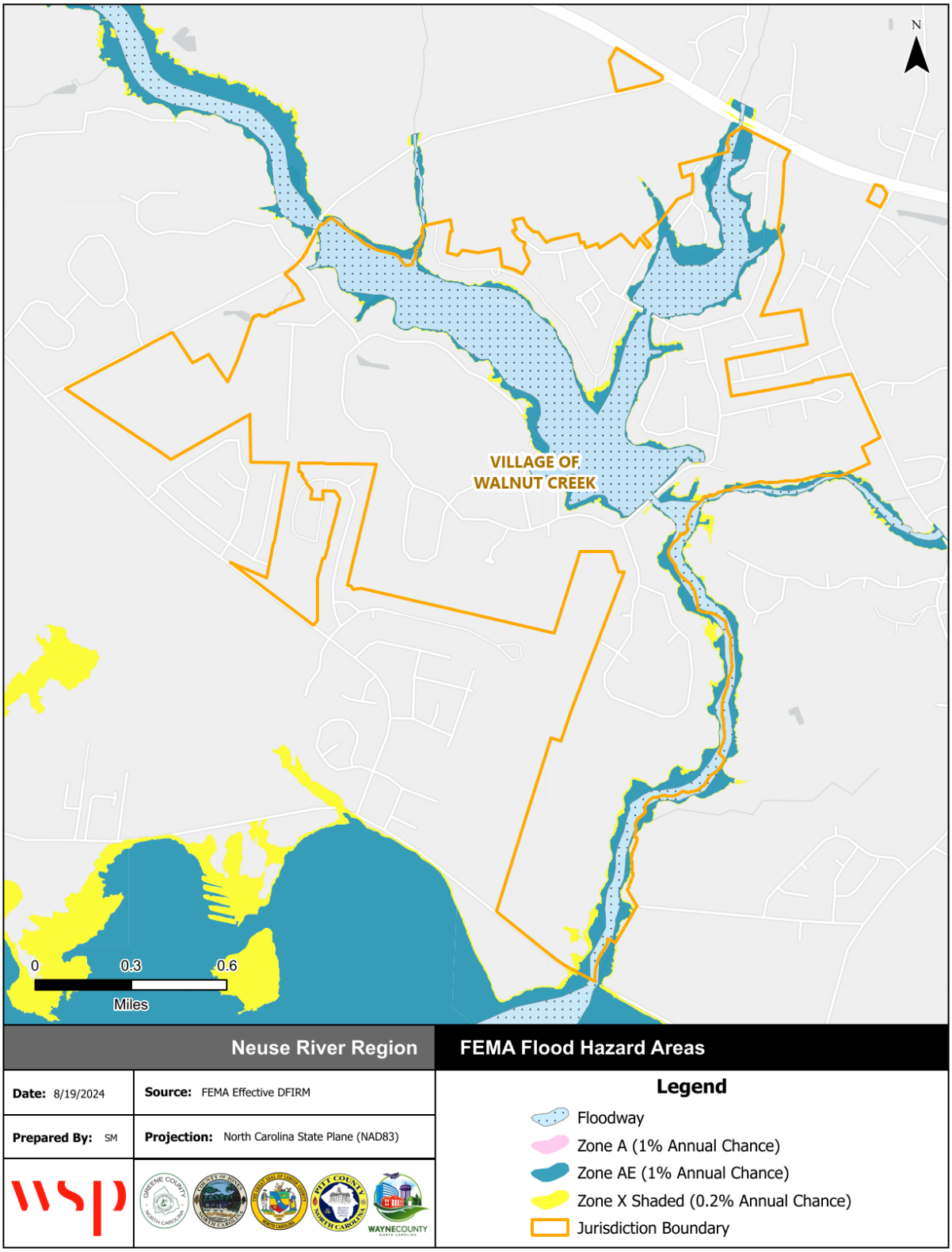
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.15 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Town of Seven Springs



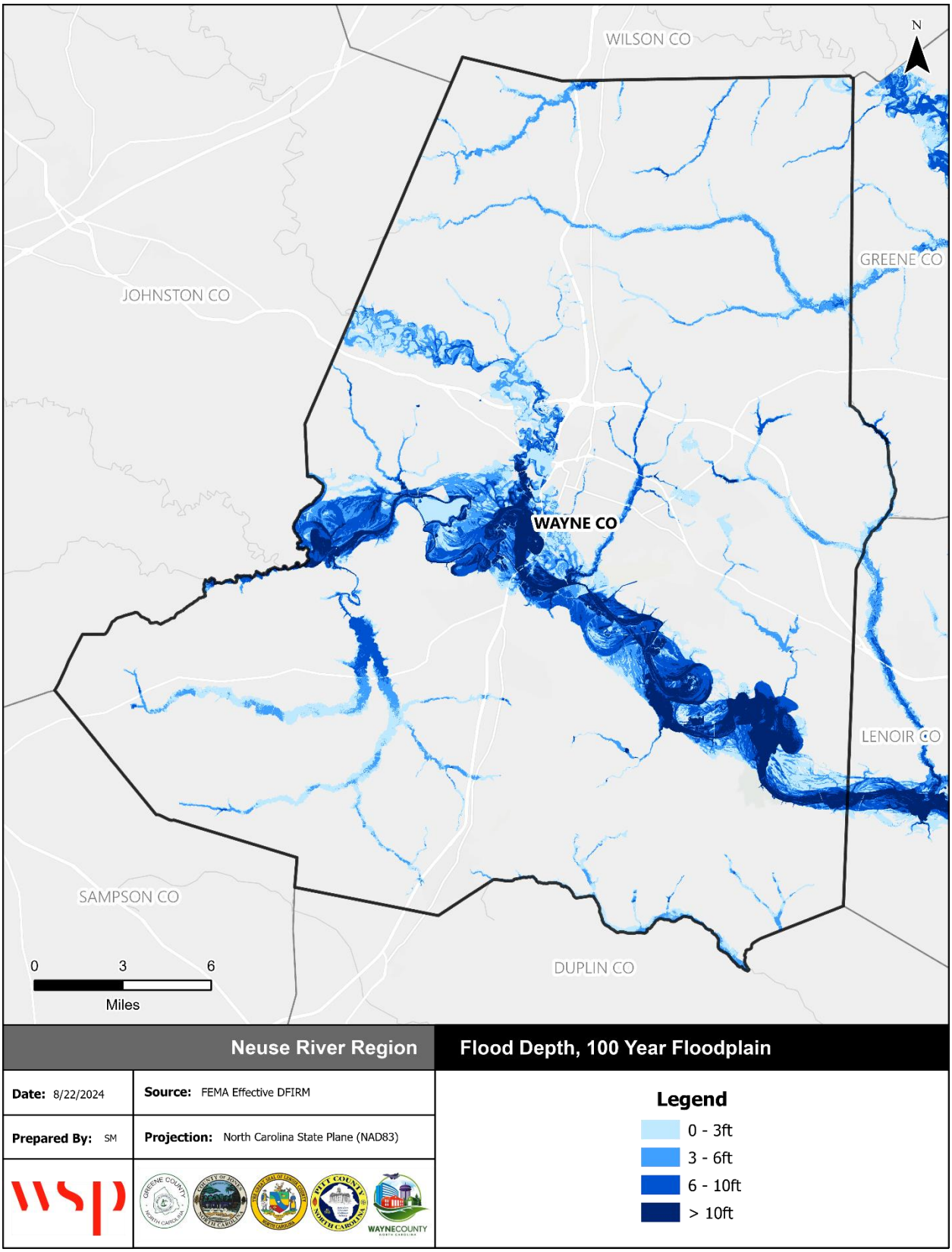
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.16 – FEMA Flood Hazard Areas, Village of Walnut Creek



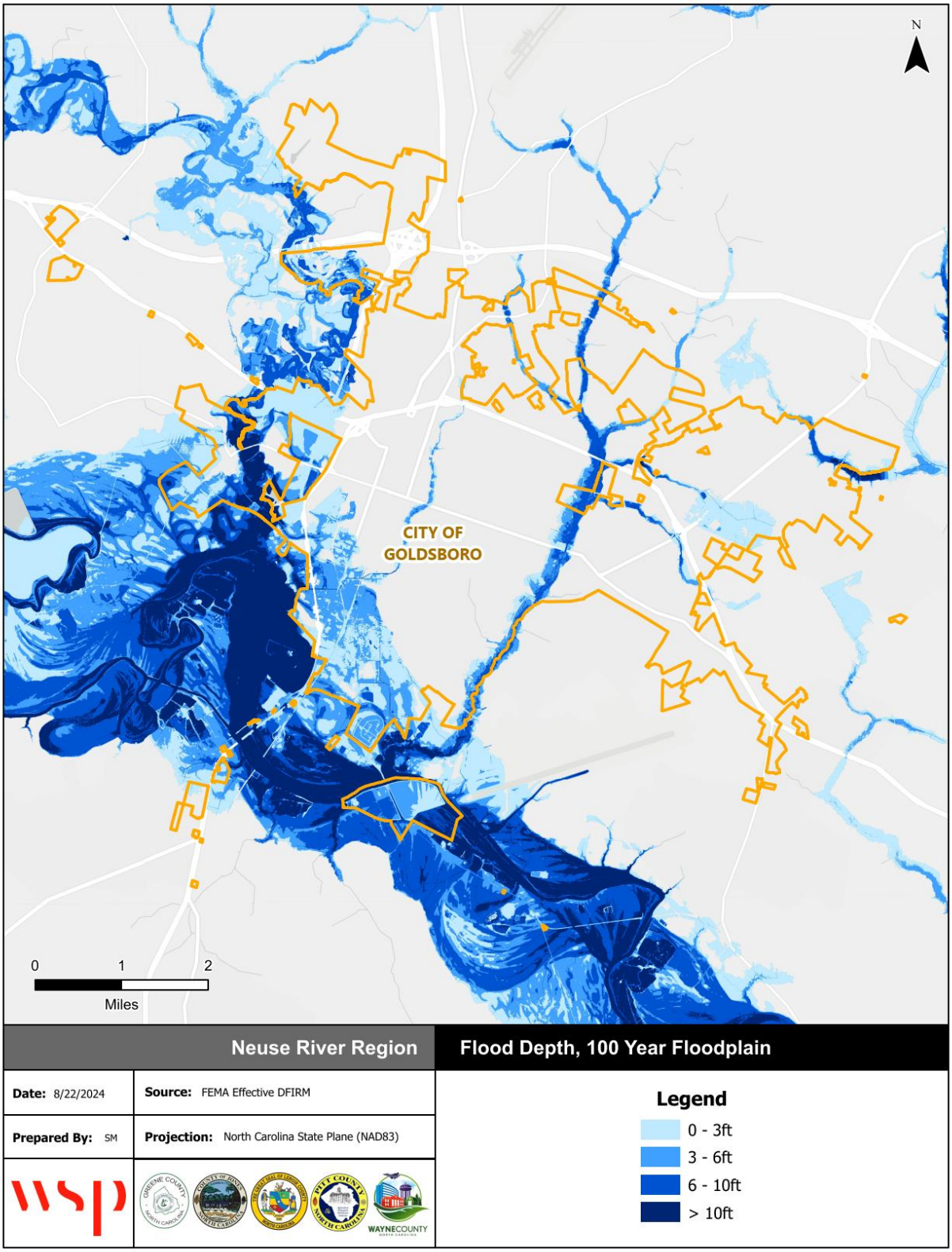
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.17 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Unincorporated Wayne County



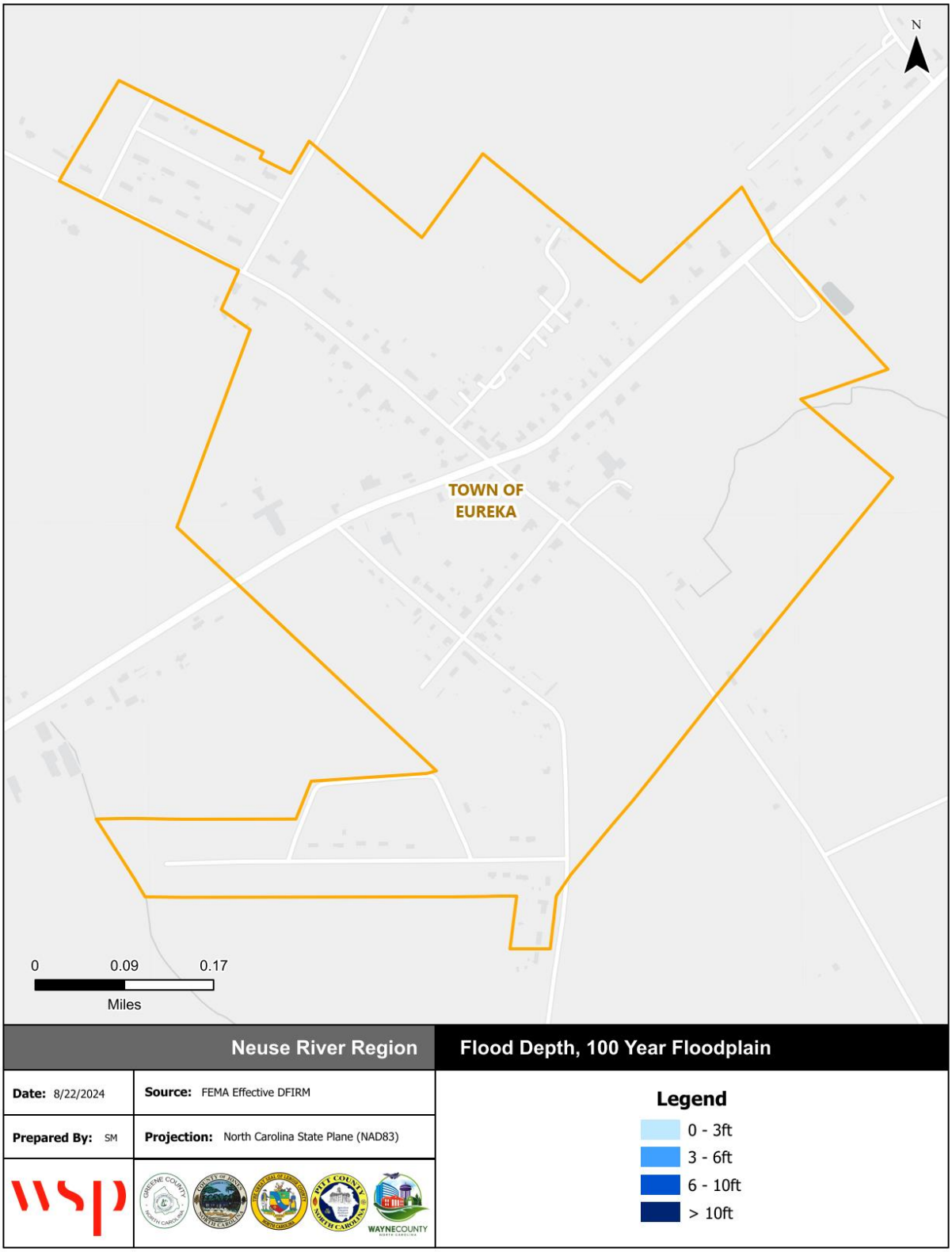
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.18 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, City of Goldsboro



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.19 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Eureka



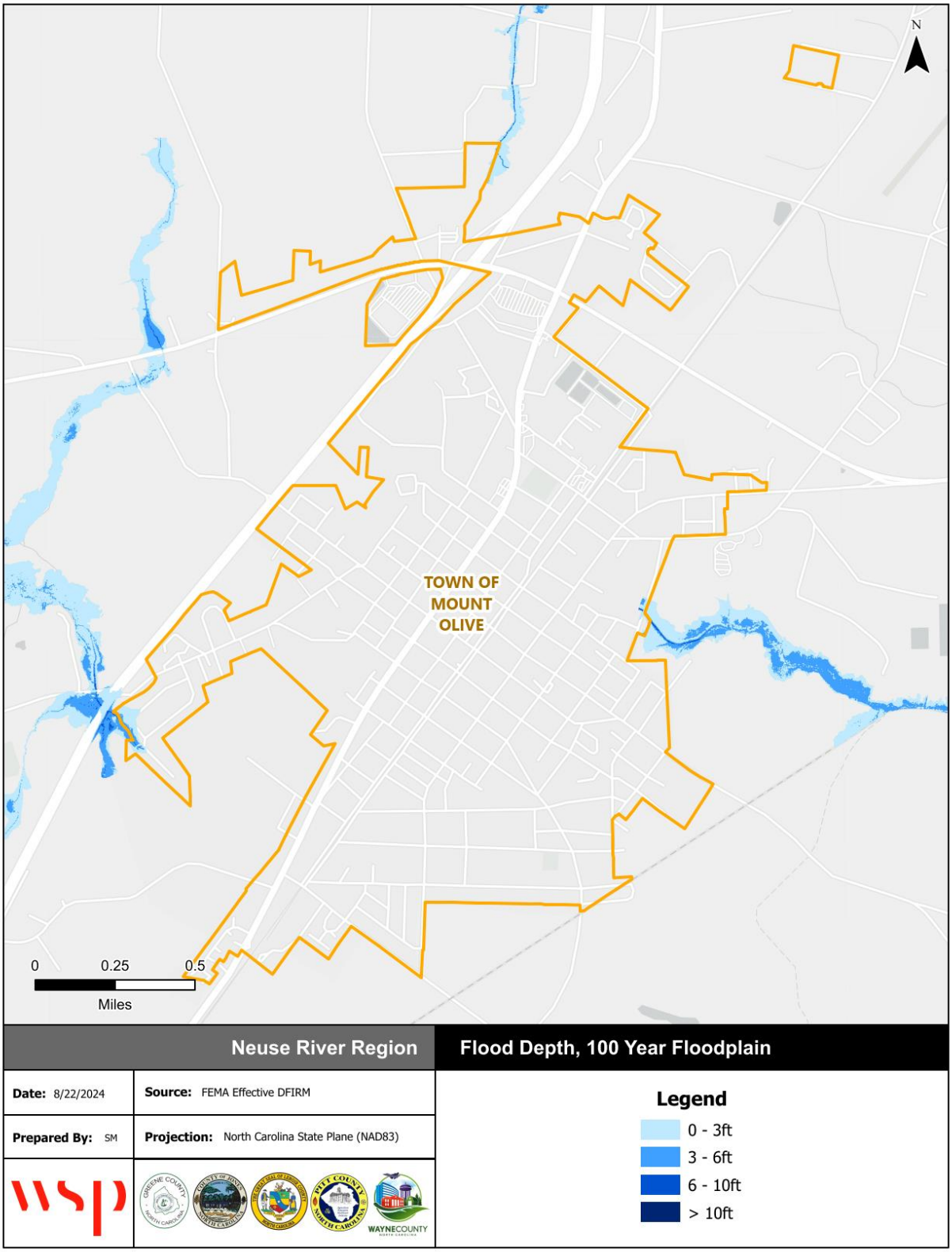
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.20 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Fremont



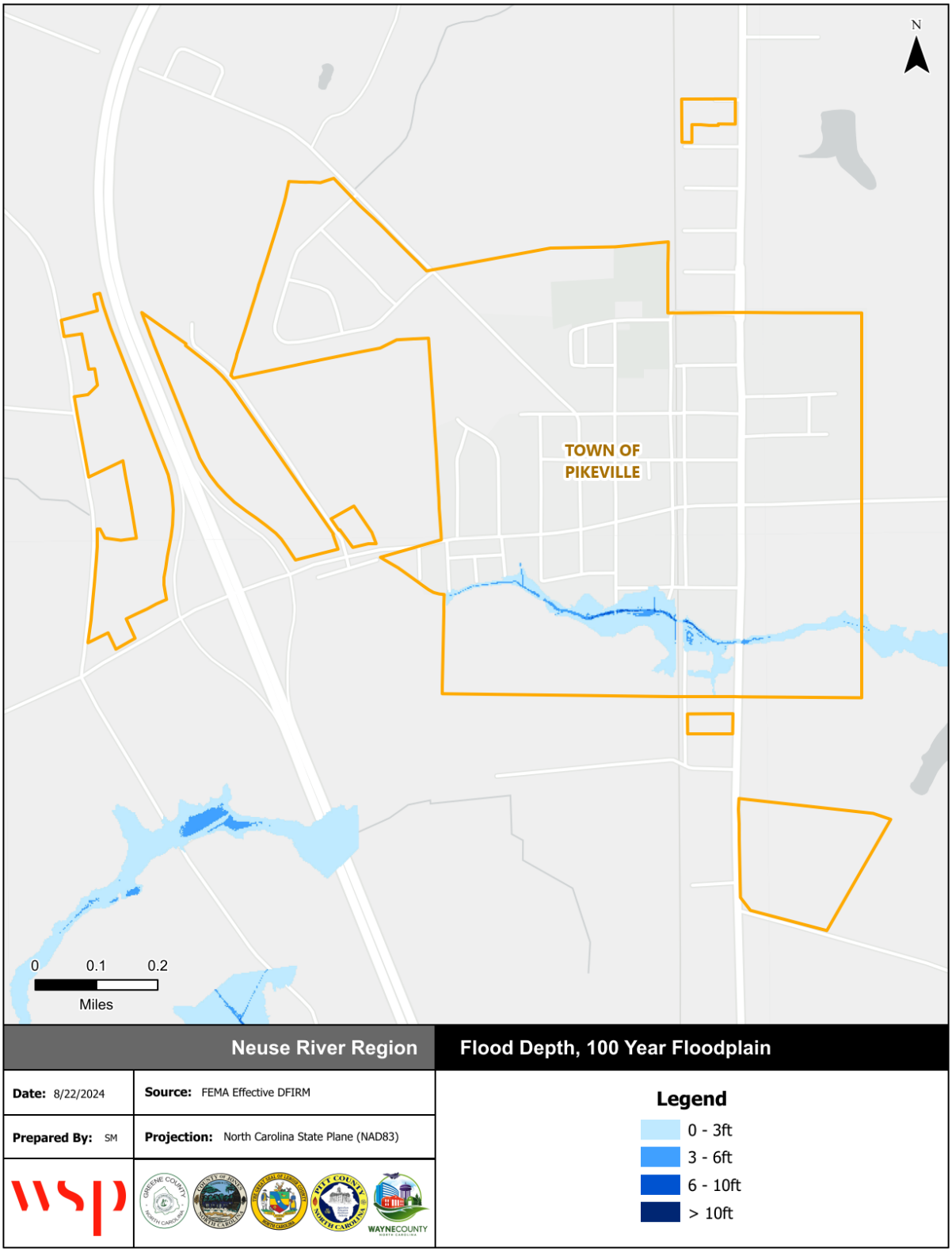
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.21 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Mount Olive



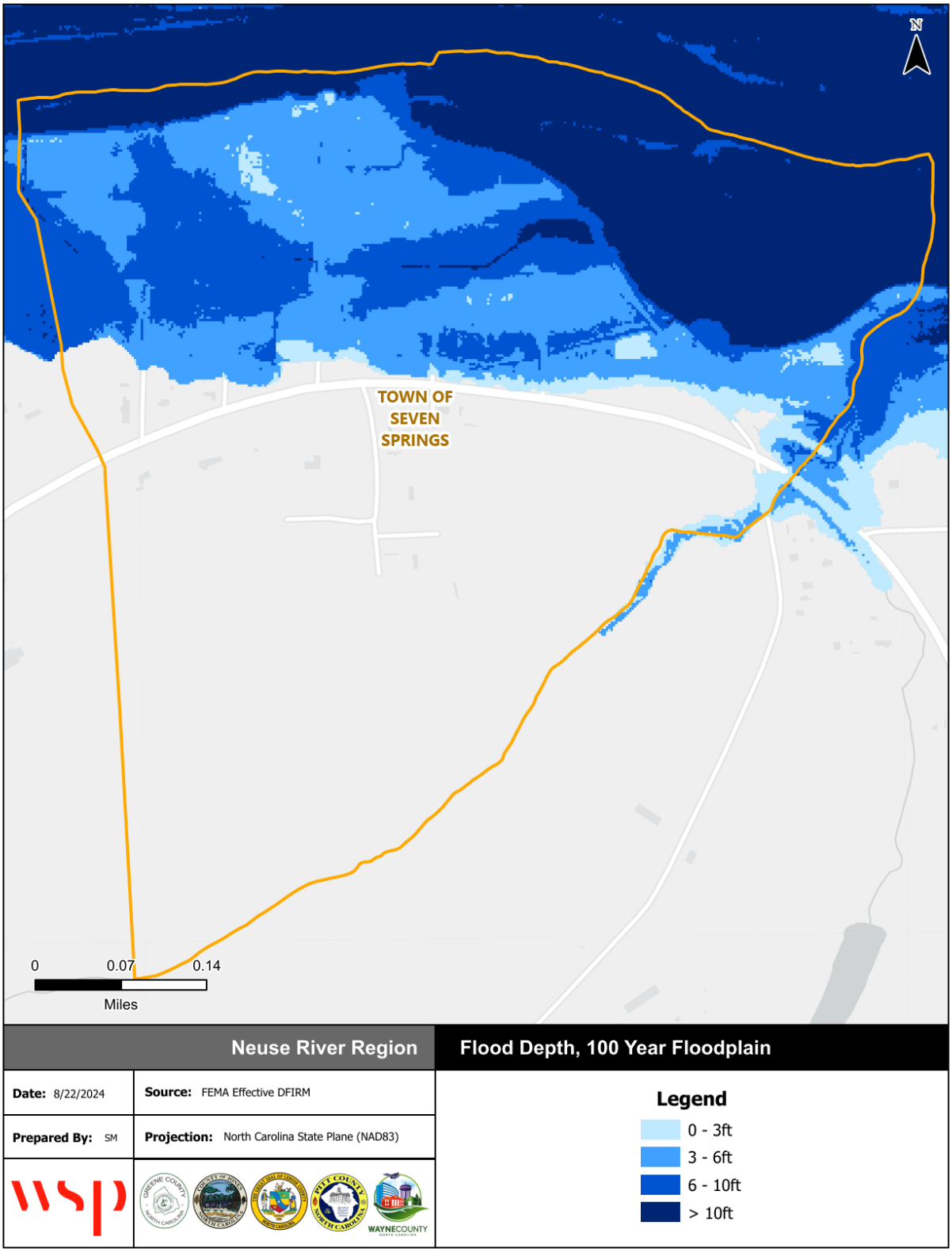
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.22 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Pikeville



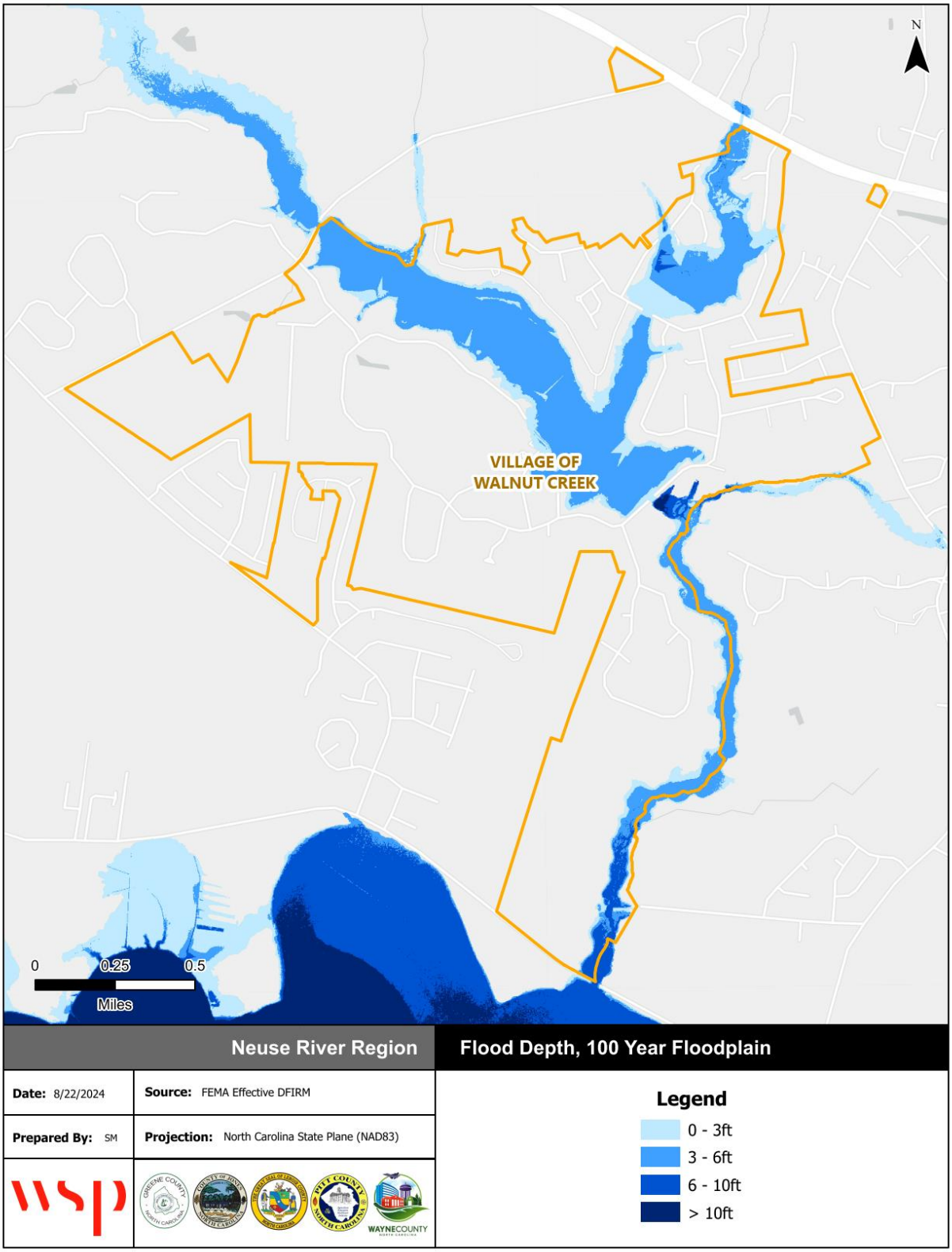
Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.23 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Town of Seven Springs



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

Figure E.24 – Flood Depth, 1%-Annual-Chance Floodplain, Village of Walnut Creek



Source: FEMA Effective DFIRM

E.2.1.1 *FLOOD INSURANCE DATA*

The following tables reflect NFIP entry dates as well as policy and claims data for Wayne County and incorporated categorized by structure type, flood zone, Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM.

Table E.12 – NFIP Program Entry Dates

Community	Regular Entry Date
Wayne County (Unincorporated Area)	September 16, 1991
Town of Eureka	*Not Participating*
Town of Fremont	May 27, 1997
City of Goldsboro	June 1, 1982
Town of Mount Olive	February 17, 1982
Town of Pikeville	February 14, 1997
Town of Seven Springs	February 17, 1982
Village of Walnut Creek	October 19, 1989

*The Town of Eureka is Not Participating in the NFIP. The Town has no land area in the SFHA.

Table E.13 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Structure Type

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wayne County Unincorporated Area					
Single Family	215	$119,048	$56,327,000	306	$12,832,289.58
2-4 Family	1	$399	$250,000	1	$15,700.00
All Other Residential	0	$0	$0	1	$4,522.68
Non-Residential	7	$6,346	$3,079,000	24	$2,022,270.91
Total	**223**	**$125,793**	**$59,656,000**	**332**	**$14,874,783.17**
City of Goldsboro					
Single Family	333	$185,582	$76,296,000	563	$10,275,589.35
2-4 Family	24	$24,708	$5,310,000	38	$1,648,963.39
All Other Residential	33	$61,767	$13,356,000	32	$2,883,973.84
Non-Residential	98	$173,723	$43,664,000	127	$12,984,167.37
Total	**488**	**$445,780**	**$138,626,000**	**760**	**$27,792,693.95**
Town of Fremont					
Single Family	4	$2,134	$767,000	1	$18,025.15
Total	**4**	**$2,134**	**$767,000**	**1**	**$18,025.15**
Town of Mount Olive					
Single Family	8	$6,134	$2,621,000	13	$422,732.24
2-4 Family	5	$2,110	$1,250,000	0	$0.00
Non-Residential	4	$10,971	$1,627,000	11	$72,522.39
Total	**17**	**$19,215**	**$5,498,000**	**24**	**$495,254.63**
Town of Pikeville					
Single Family	5	$3,117	$1,468,000	3	$28,682.74
Non-Residential	0	$0	$0	3	$42,848.05
Total	**5**	**$3,117**	**$1,468,000**	**6**	**$71,530.79**
Town of Seven Springs					
Single Family	4	$4,304	$493,000	34	$1,931,744.41
Non-Residential	0	$0	$0	3	$455,480.77
Total	**4**	**$4,304**	**$493,000**	**37**	**$2,387,225.18**

Structure Type	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Village of Walnut Creek					
Single Family	31	$21,563	$9,623,000	20	$1,049,211.72
Non-Residential	1	$535	$100,000	0	$0.00
Total	**32**	**$22,098**	**$9,723,000**	**20**	**$1,049,211.72**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table E.14 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data by Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wayne County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	65	$42,062	$12,491,000	189	$9,170,936.30
A Zones	0	$0	$0	31	$942,032.43
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	158	$83,731	$47,165,000	31	$1,307,794.55
Preferred	0	$0	$0	67	$3,346,536.45
Total	**223**	**$125,793**	**$59,656,000**	**318**	**$14,767,299.73**
City of Goldsboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	277	$279,979	$75,413,000	534	$21,510,524.66
A Zones	0	$0	$0	23	$211,597.52
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	211	$165,801	$63,213,000	66	$2,243,865.04
Preferred	0	$0	$0	113	$3,658,485.98
Total	**488**	**$445,780**	**$138,626,000**	**736**	**$27,624,473.20**
Town of Fremont					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	4	$2,134	$767,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$18,025.15
Total	**4**	**$2,134**	**$767,000**	**1**	**$18,025.15**
Town of Mount Olive					
A Zones	0	$0	$0	2	$13,455.35
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	17	$19,215	$5,498,000	7	$110,869.59
Preferred	0	$0	$0	10	$368,337.02
Total	**17**	**$19,215**	**$5,498,000**	**19**	**$492,661.96**
Town of Pikeville					
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	5	$3,117	$1,468,000	3	$42,848.05
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$28,682.74
Total	**5**	**$3,117**	**$1,468,000**	**6**	**$71,530.79**
Town of Seven Springs					
A01-30 & AE Zones	4	$4,304	$493,000	37	$2,387,225.18
Total	**4**	**$4,304**	**$493,000**	**37**	**$2,387,225.18**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Village of Walnut Creek					
A01-30 & AE Zones	14	$10,827	$3,752,000	14	$901,007.14
B, C & X Zone					
Standard	18	$11,271	$5,971,000	3	$105,360.97
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$42,843.61
Total	**32**	**$22,098**	**$9,723,000**	**20**	**$1,049,211.72**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table E.15 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Pre-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wayne County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	31	$22,530	$4,672,000	119	$5,628,943.34
A Zones	0	$0	$0	29	$925,832.43
B, C & X Zone	65	$32,824	$18,793,000	64	$2,955,747.87
Standard	65	$32,824	$18,793,000	19	$531,931.04
Preferred	0	$0	$0	45	$2,423,816.83
Total	**96**	**$55,354**	**$23,465,000**	**212**	**$9,510,523.64**
City of Goldsboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	196	$219,265	$48,949,000	460	$17,271,848.64
A Zones	0	$0	$0	21	$211,597.52
B, C & X Zone	119	$89,520	$34,212,000	125	$3,703,796.28
Standard	119	$89,520	$34,212,000	48	$1,425,612.04
Preferred	0	$0	$0	77	$2,278,184.24
Total	**315**	**$308,785**	**$83,161,000**	**606**	**$21,187,242.44**
Town of Fremont					
B, C & X Zone	2	$904	$242,000	1	$18,025.15
Standard	2	$904	$242,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$18,025.15
Total	**2**	**$904**	**$242,000**	**1**	**$18,025.15**
Town of Mount Olive					
A Zones	0	$0	$0	2	$13,455.35
B, C & X Zone	9	$14,375	$3,198,000	12	$229,664.22
Standard	9	$14,375	$3,198,000	5	$59,542.08
Preferred	0	$0	$0	7	$170,122.14
Total	**9**	**$14,375**	**$3,198,000**	**14**	**$243,119.57**
Town of Pikeville					
B, C & X Zone	3	$1,727	$943,000	2	$16,571.44
Standard	3	$1,727	$943,000	1	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$16,571.44
Total	**3**	**$1,727**	**$943,000**	**2**	**$16,571.44**
Town of Seven Springs					
A01-30 & AE Zones	1	$1,336	$157,000	30	$1,962,621.35
Total	**1**	**$1,336**	**$157,000**	**30**	**$1,962,621.35**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Village of Walnut Creek					
A01-30 & AE Zones	8	$6,322	$2,052,000	7	$574,873.27
B, C & X Zone	5	$3,268	$1,671,000	4	$147,060.09
Standard	5	$3,268	$1,671,000	3	$105,360.97
Preferred	0	$0	$0	1	$41,699.12
Total	**13**	**$9,590**	**$3,723,000**	**11**	**$721,933.36**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

Table E.16 – NFIP Policy and Claims Data Post-FIRM

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Wayne County Unincorporated Area					
A01-30 & AE Zones	34	$19,532	$7,819,000	70	$3,541,992.96
A Zones	0	$0	$0	2	$16,200.00
B, C & X Zone	93	$50,907	$28,372,000	34	$1,698,583.13
Standard	93	$50,907	$28,372,000	12	$775,863.51
Preferred	0	$0	$0	22	$922,719.62
Total	**127**	**$70,439**	**$36,191,000**	**106**	**$5,256,776.09**
City of Goldsboro					
A01-30 & AE Zones	81	$60,714	$26,464,000	74	$4,238,676.02
B, C & X Zone	92	$76,281	$29,001,000	54	$2,198,554.74
Standard	92	$76,281	$29,001,000	18	$818,253.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	36	$1,380,301.74
Total	**173**	**$136,995**	**$55,465,000**	**130**	**$6,437,230.76**
Town of Fremont					
B, C & X Zone	2	$1,230	$525,000	0	$0.00
Standard	2	$1,230	$525,000	0	$0.00
Total	**2**	**$1,230**	**$525,000**	**0**	**$0.00**
Town of Mount Olive					
B, C & X Zone	8	$4,840	$2,300,000	5	$249,542.39
Standard	8	$4,840	$2,300,000	2	$51,327.51
Preferred	0	$0	$0	3	$198,214.88
Total	**8**	**$4,840**	**$2,300,000**	**5**	**$249,542.39**
Town of Pikeville					
B, C & X Zone	2	$1,390	$525,000	4	$54,959.35
Standard	2	$1,390	$525,000	2	$42,848.05
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$12,111.30
Total	**2**	**$1,390**	**$525,000**	**4**	**$54,959.35**
Town of Seven Springs					
A01-30 & AE Zones	3	$2,968	$336,000	7	$424,603.83
Total	**3**	**$2,968**	**$336,000**	**7**	**$424,603.83**

Flood Zone	Policies in Force	Total Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	Total of Closed Paid Losses
Village of Walnut Creek					
A01-30 & AE Zones	6	$4,505	$1,700,000	7	$326,133.87
B, C & X Zone	13	$8,003	$4,300,000	2	$1,144.49
Standard	13	$8,003	$4,300,000	0	$0.00
Preferred	0	$0	$0	2	$1,144.49
Total	**19**	**$12,508**	**$6,000,000**	**9**	**$327,278.36**

Source: FEMA Community Information System, accessed March 2025

E.2.2 WILDFIRE

Table E.17 summarizes the acreage in Wayne County that falls within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), categorized by housing density. Areas in the WUI are those where development may intermix with flammable vegetation. It is estimated that 114,305 people, or 93.2% of the total Wayne County population live within the WUI. Approximately 44 percent of Wayne County is not included in the WUI.

Table E.17 – Wildland Urban Interface Acreage, Wayne County

	Housing Density	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
	Not in WUI	*159,354.0*	*44.6%*
	LT 1hs/40ac	43,838	22.2%
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	27,979	14.2%
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	36,246	18.3%
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	29,543	15.0%
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	31,683	16.0%
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	27,644	14.0%
	GT 3hs/1ac	654	0.3%
	Total	**356,941.0**	

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.25 through Figure E.32 depicts the WUI for Wayne County and all participating jurisdictions. The WUI is the area where housing development is built near or among areas of vegetation that may be prone to wildfire. Figure E.33 detail the Fire Intensity Scale, which indicates the potential severity of fire based on fuel loads, topography, and other factors. Figure E.34 depicts Burn Probability based on landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns, and historical prevention and suppression efforts.

Potential fire intensity is highest in the southern areas of Wayne County, including unincorporated areas as well as around Seven Springs and Walnut Creek. Burn probability, however, is relatively low around the incorporated areas, and only reaches a moderate level in unincorporated areas. Areas where high potential fire intensity and relatively higher burn probability intersect are largely, although not fully, outside of the WUI. As such, a fire here might not pose as high a risk to human settlement and the built environment.

Table E.18 through Table E.25 provides the count and estimated value of all structures that intersect with areas of unincorporated Wayne County and participating jurisdictions that are rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table E.26 through Table E.33 provides building counts and values for critical facilities by FEMA lifeline that are located in areas rated moderate to high on the WUI Risk Index.

Table E.18 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Unincorporated Wayne County

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	657	$50,435,805.00	$50,435,805.00	$100,871,610.00
Commercial	910	$186,909,656.00	$186,909,656.00	$373,819,312.00
Education	89	$80,805,817.00	$80,805,817.00	$161,611,634.00
Government	50	$17,499,990.00	$17,499,990.00	$34,999,980.00
Industrial	255	$42,091,917.00	$63,137,875.50	$105,229,792.50
Religious	174	$56,057,345.00	$56,057,345.00	$112,114,690.00
Residential	27,747	$1,827,181,119.00	$913,590,559.50	$2,740,771,678.50
Total	**29,882**	**$2,260,981,649.00**	**$1,130,490,824.50**	**$3,391,472,473.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.19 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Eureka

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	13	$1,261,074.00	$1,261,074.00	$2,522,148.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	1	$82,770.00	$82,770.00	$165,540.00
Industrial	4	$183,826.00	$275,739.00	$459,565.00
Religious	6	$2,407,939.00	$2,407,939.00	$4,815,878.00
Residential	133	$6,432,125.00	$3,216,062.50	$9,648,187.50
Total	**157**	**$ 10,367,734.00**	**$5,183,867.00**	**$15,551,601.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.20 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town Fremont

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	44	$4,988,261.00	$4,988,261.00	$9,976,522.00
Education	7	$2,954,594.00	$2,954,594.00	$5,909,188.00
Government	2	$1,214,863.00	$1,214,863.00	$2,429,726.00
Industrial	4	$899,967.00	$1,349,950.50	$2,249,917.50
Religious	14	$3,021,957.00	$3,021,957.00	$6,043,914.00
Residential	507	$24,854,994.00	$12,427,497.00	$37,282,491.00
Total	**578**	**$37,934,636.00**	**$18,967,318.00**	**$56,901,954.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.21 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, City of Goldsboro

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	7	$491,404.00	$491,404.00	$982,808.00
Commercial	661	$302,607,724.00	$302,607,724.00	$605,215,448.00
Education	40	$66,705,071.00	$66,705,071.00	$133,410,142.00
Government	30	$16,592,036.00	$16,592,036.00	$33,184,072.00
Industrial	118	$38,817,781.00	$58,226,671.50	$97,044,452.50
Religious	135	$62,390,875.00	$62,390,875.00	$124,781,750.00
Residential	9,928	$1,065,866,509.00	$532,933,254.50	$1,598,799,763.50
Total	**10,919**	**$1,553,471,400.00**	**$776,735,700.00**	**$2,330,207,100.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.22 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Mount Olive

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	92	$28,013,798.00	$28,013,798.00	$56,027,596.00
Education	13	$28,171,269.00	$28,171,269.00	$56,342,538.00
Government	3	$208,880.00	$208,880.00	$417,760.00
Industrial	15	$2,040,185.00	$3,060,277.50	$5,100,462.50
Religious	14	$2,111,498.00	$2,111,498.00	$4,222,996.00
Residential	1,384	$108,111,786.00	$54,055,893.00	$162,167,679.00
Total	**1,521**	**$168,657,416.00**	**$84,328,708.00**	**$252,986,124.00**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.23 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Pikeville

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	15	$1,378,875.00	$1,378,875.00	$2,757,750.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	1	$427,970.00	$427,970.00	$855,940.00
Industrial	6	$461,299.00	$691,948.50	$1,153,247.50
Religious	5	$941,960.00	$941,960.00	$1,883,920.00
Residential	303	$21,556,629.00	$10,778,314.50	$32,334,943.50
Total	**330**	**$24,766,733.00**	**$12,383,366.50**	**$37,150,099.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.24 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Town of Seven Springs

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	16	$683,246.00	$683,246.00	$1,366,492.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	1	$73,561.00	$73,561.00	$147,122.00
Industrial	2	$112,408.00	$168,612.00	$281,020.00
Religious	2	$20,168.00	$20,168.00	$40,336.00
Residential	90	$3,210,248.00	$1,605,124.00	$4,815,372.00
Total	**111**	**$4,099,631.00**	**$2,049,815.50**	**$6,149,446.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.25 – Structures at Risk to Moderate-High WUI Risk Index, Village of Walnut Creek

Occupancy	Structures at Risk	Structure Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	19	$7,479,704.00	$7,479,704.00	$14,959,408.00
Education	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-
Industrial	6	$2,420,805.00	$3,631,207.50	$6,052,012.50
Religious	2	$401,610.00	$401,610.00	$803,220.00
Residential	334	$79,963,424.00	$39,981,712.00	$119,945,136.00
Total	**361**	**$90,265,543.00**	**$45,132,771.50**	**$135,398,314.50**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.26 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Unincorporated Wayne County

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	22	$922,450
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	29	$76,829,930
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	2	$1,072,760
Safety and Security	17	$3,450,870
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	13	$1,174,380
Total	**83**	**$83,450,390**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.27 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Eureka

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	0	$0
Total	**0**	**$0**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.28 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Fremont

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	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$100,000
Total	**1**	**$100,000**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.29 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, City of Goldsboro

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	10	$797,340
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	11	$11,022,060
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	43	$18,449,010
Safety and Security	5	$643,160
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	2	$76,900
Total	**71**	**$30,988,470**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.30 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Mount Olive

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	0	$0
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	2	$2,034,720
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	8	$2,948,900
Safety and Security	0	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	0	$0
Total	**10**	**$4,983,620**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.31 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Pikeville

Facility Type	Count of Facility Type	Structure Value
Communications	1	$40,000
Energy	0	$0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0	$0
Hazardous Materials	0	$0
Health and Medical	0	$0
Safety and Security	1	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**3**	**$40,000**

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.32 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Town of Seven Springs

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	0	$0
Total	**0**	**$0**

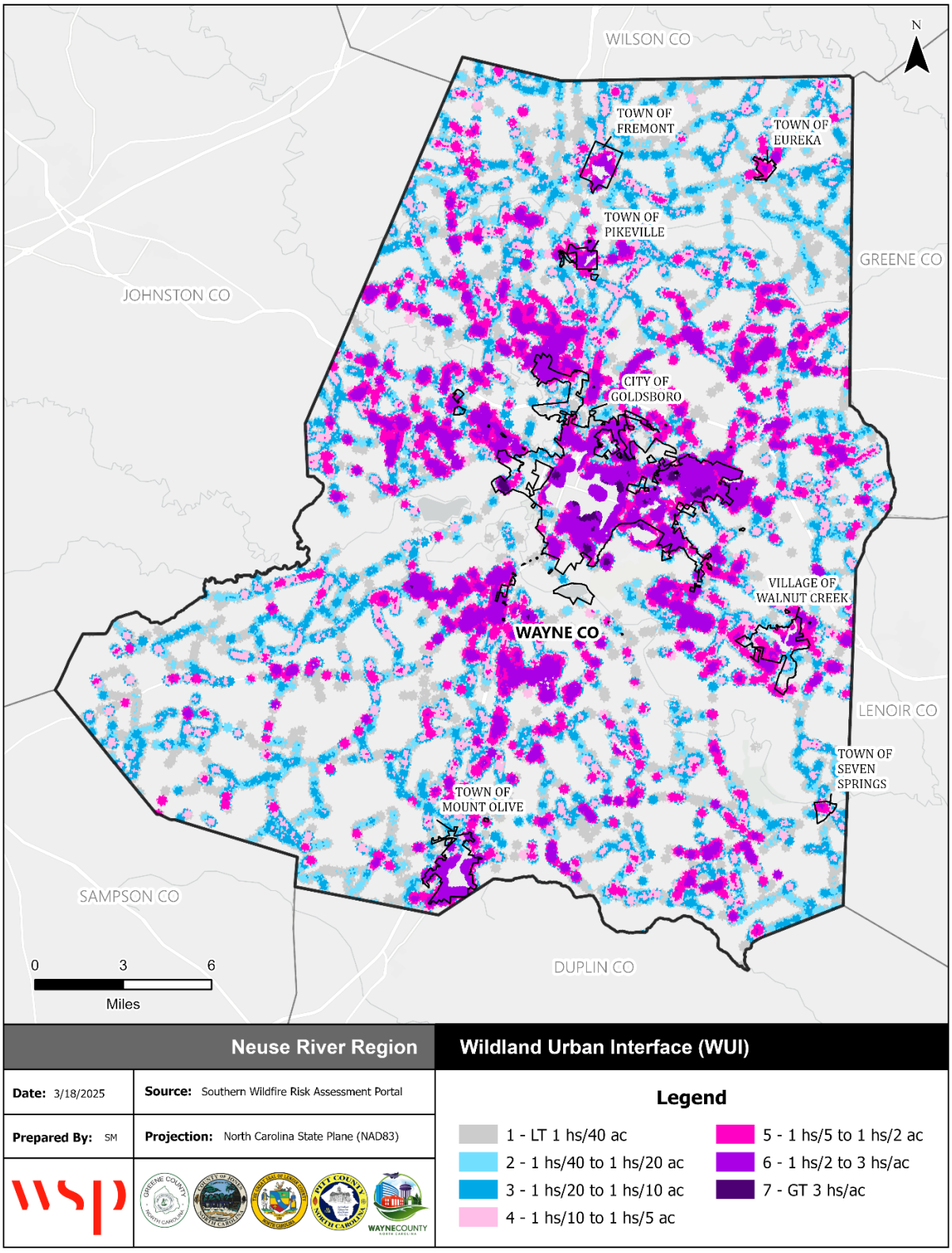
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Table E.33 – Critical Facilities Exposed to Wildfire, Village of Walnut 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	0	$0
Transportation	0	$0
Water Systems	1	$0
Total	**1**	**$0**

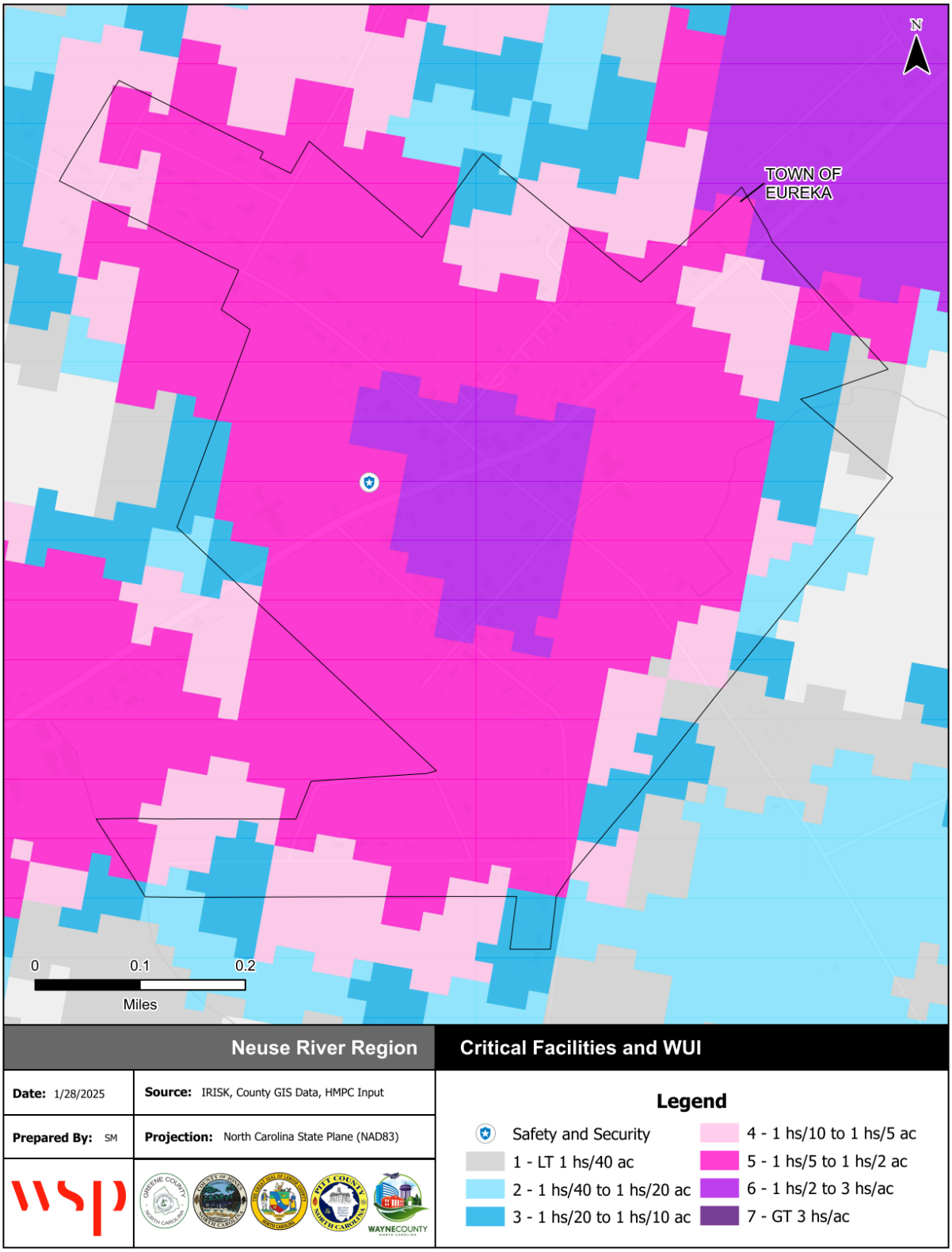
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.25 – Wildland Urban Interface, Unincorporated Wayne County



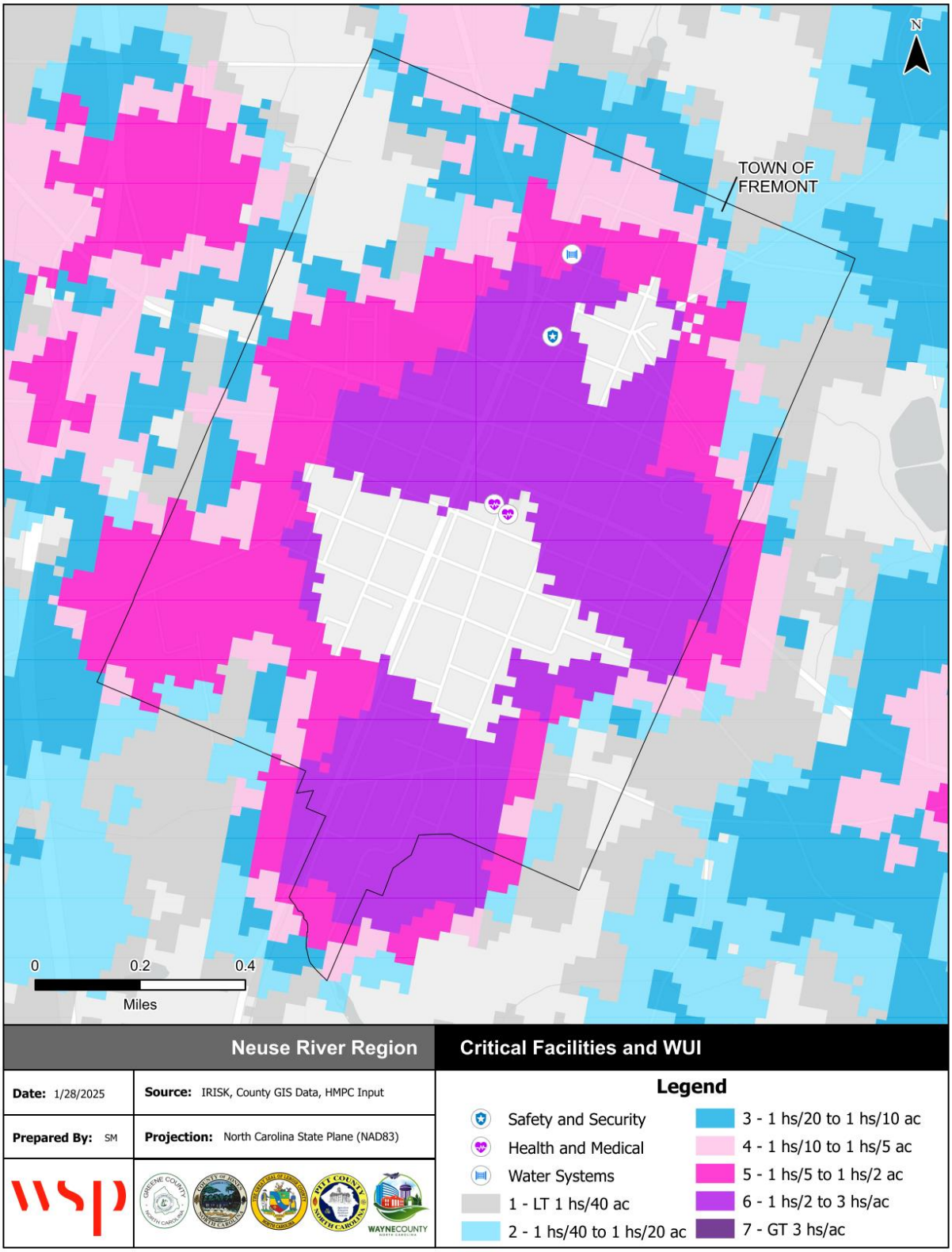
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.26 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Eureka



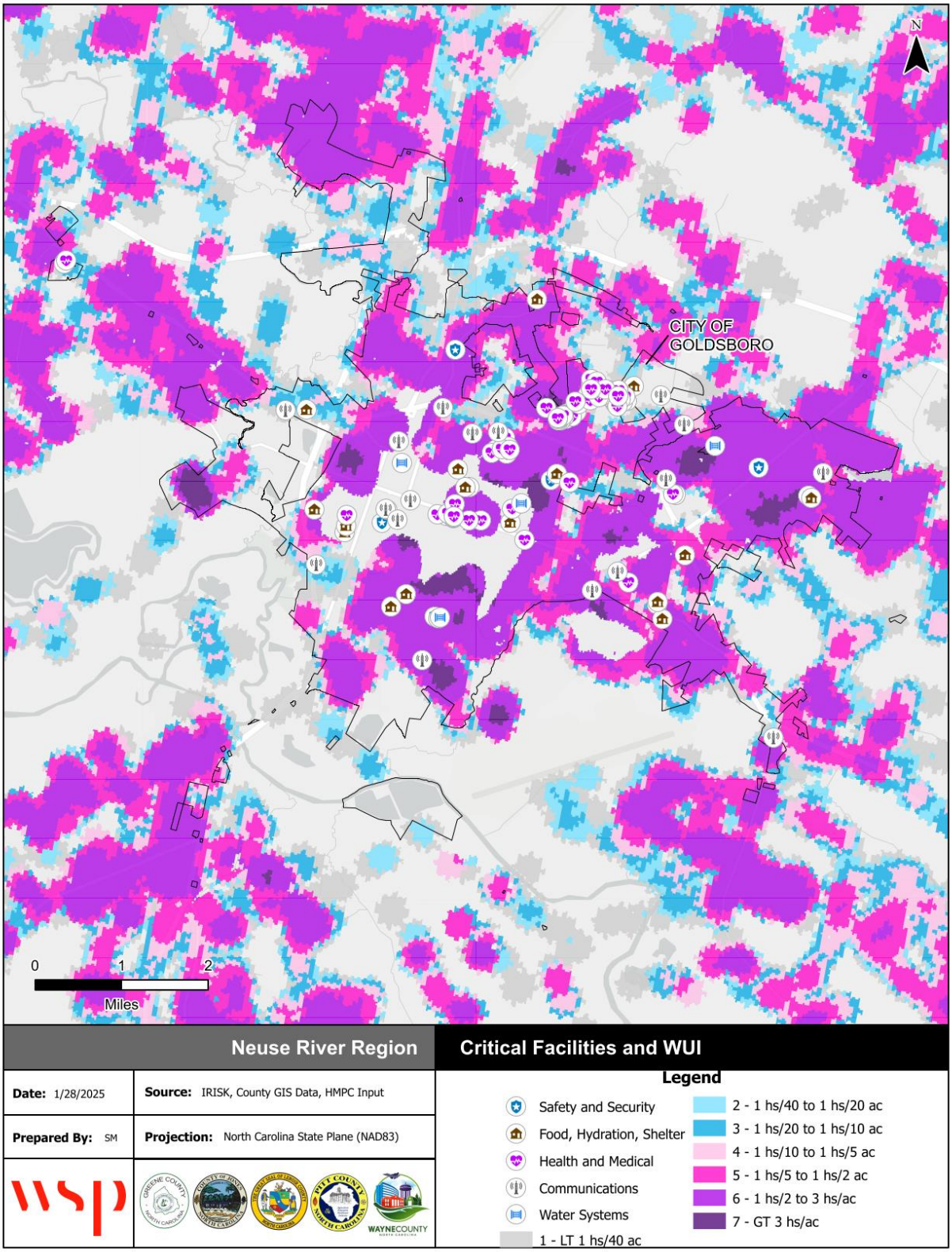
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.27 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Fremont



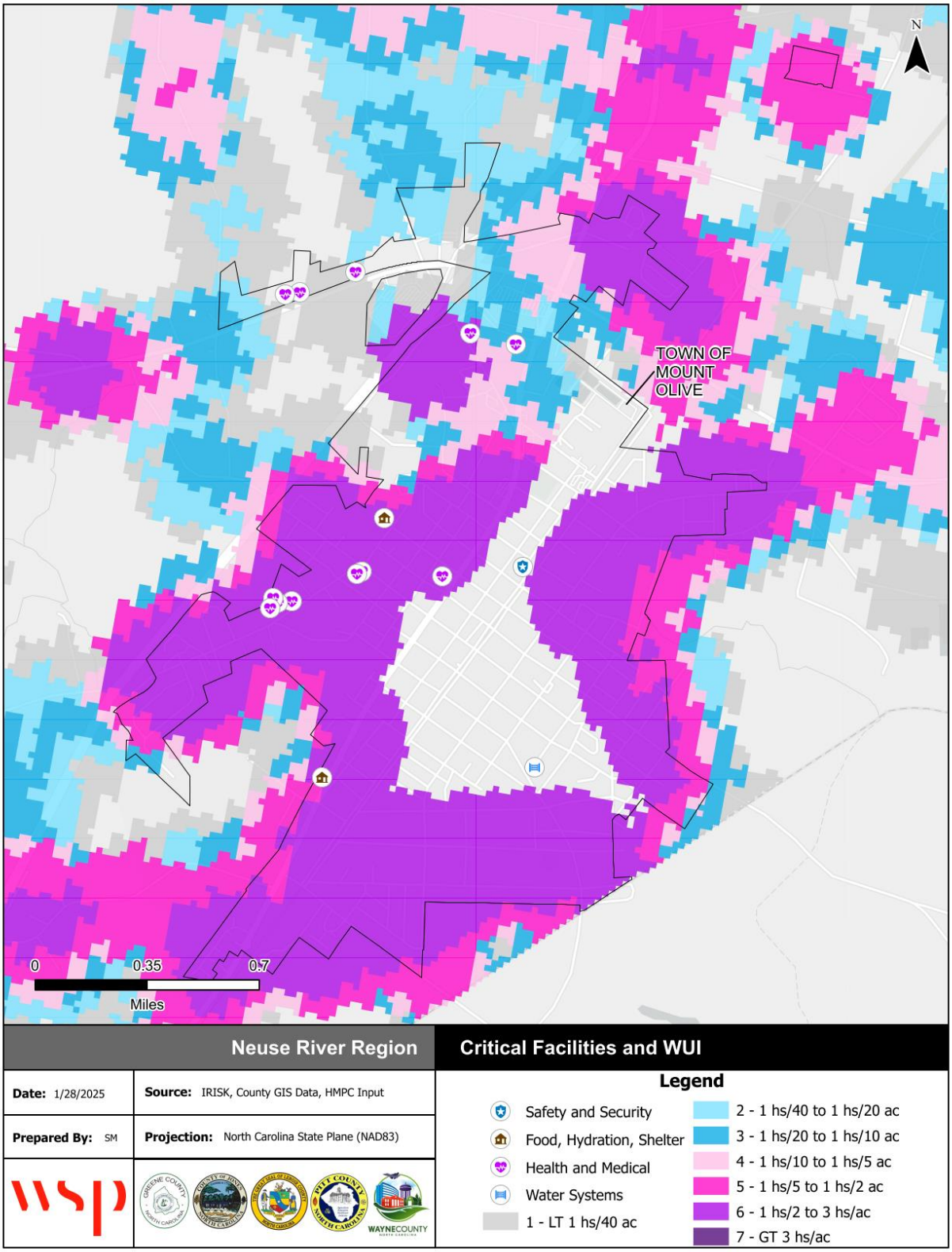
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.28 – Wildland Urban Interface, City of Goldsboro



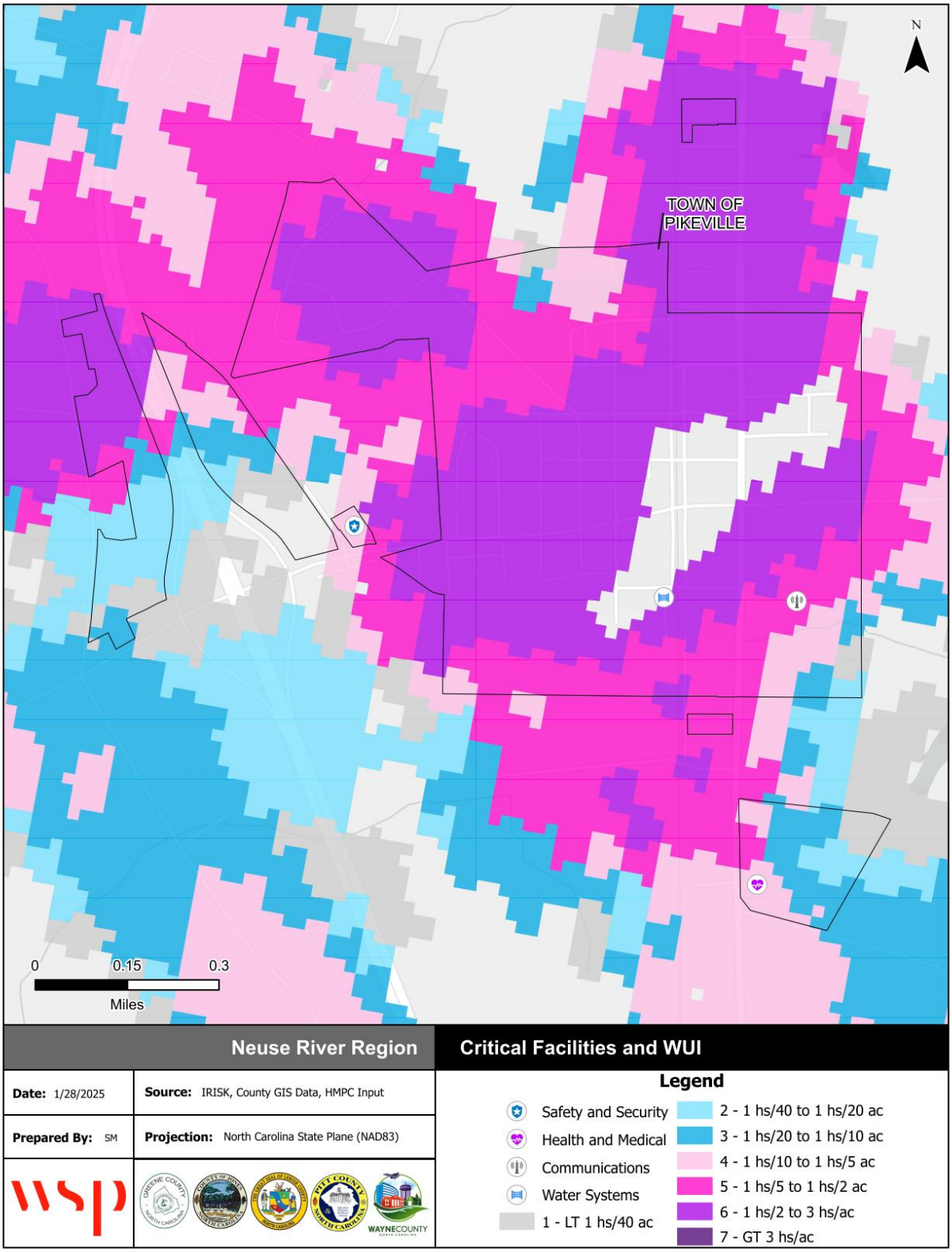
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.29 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Mount Olive



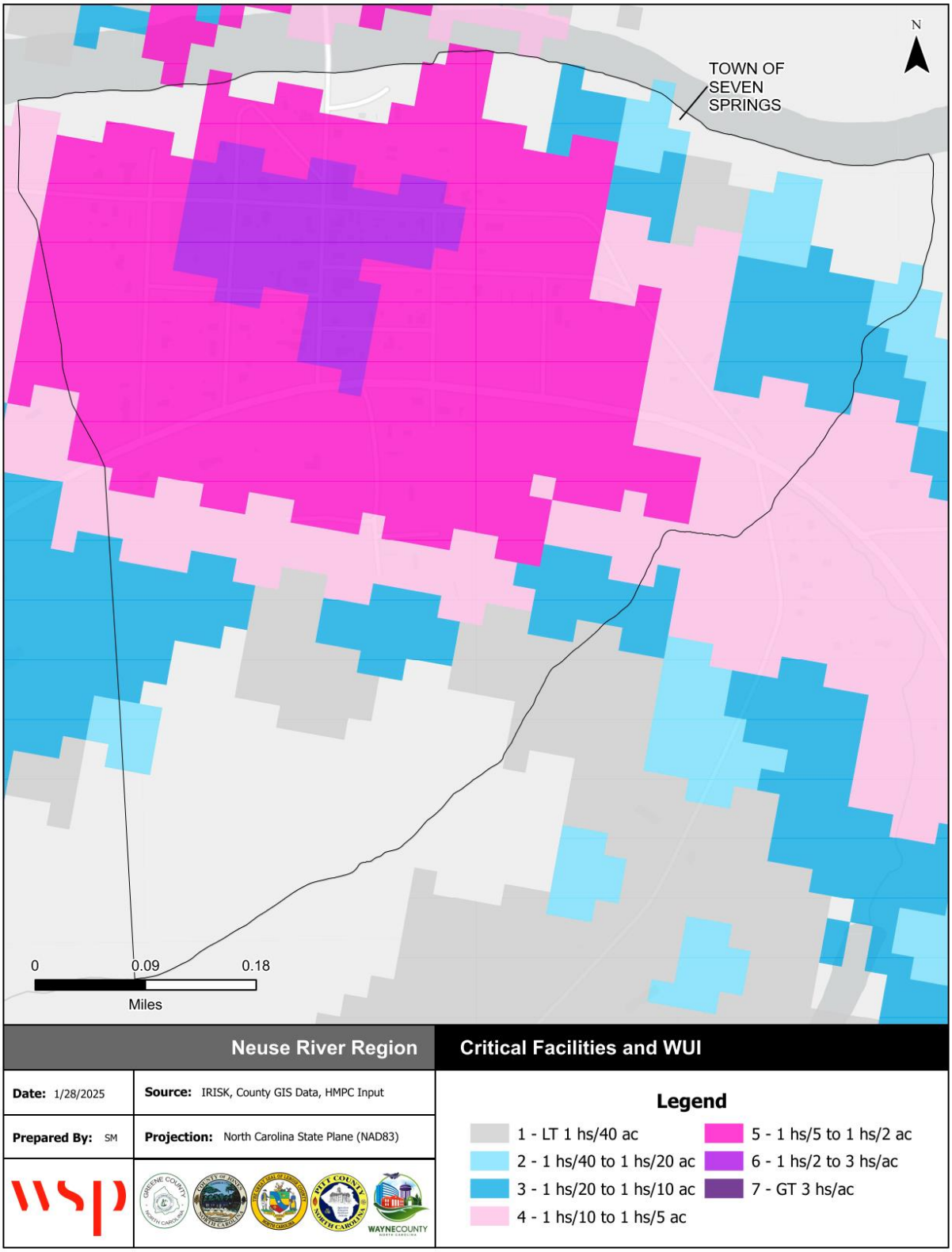
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.30 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Pikeville



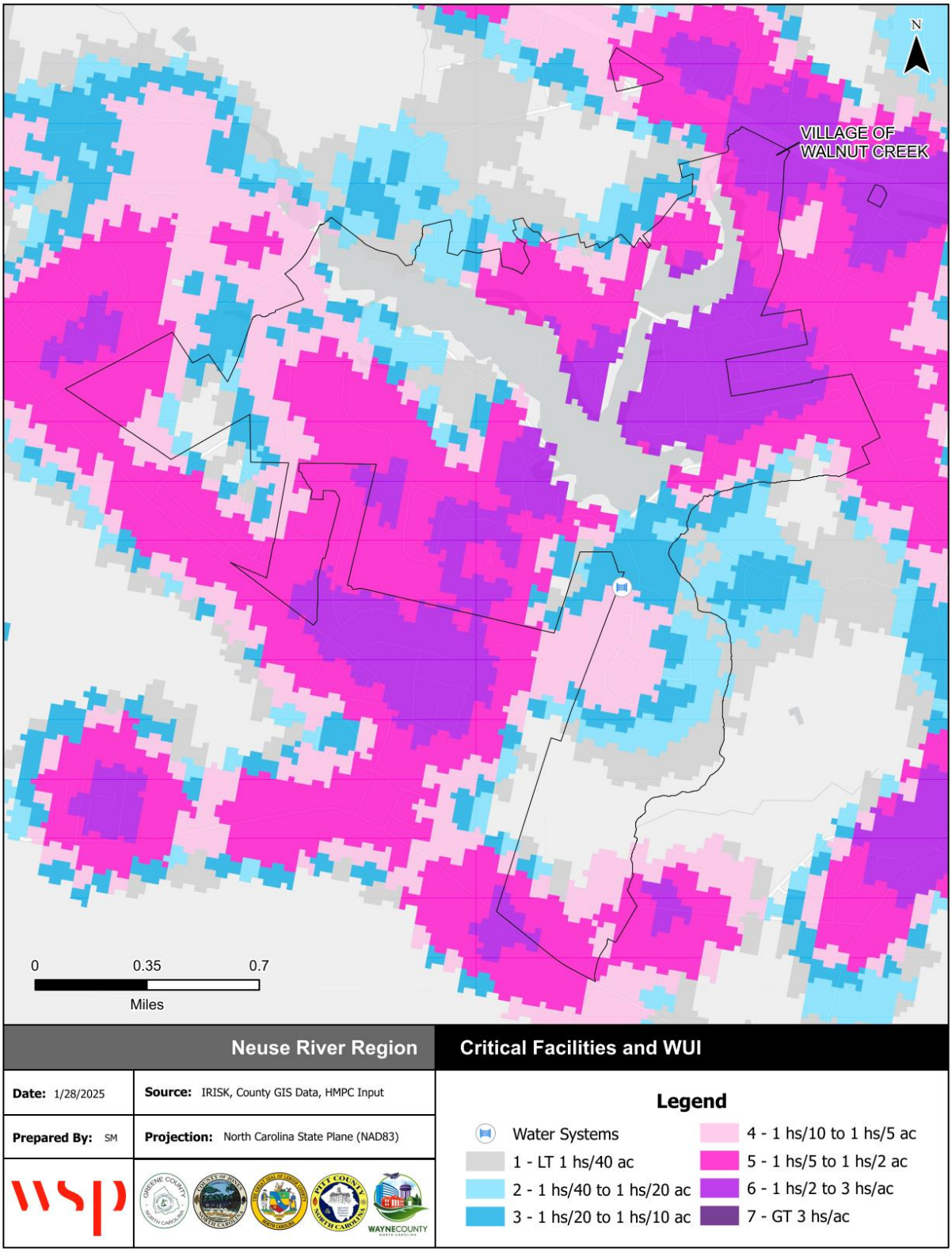
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.31 – Wildland Urban Interface, Town of Seven Springs



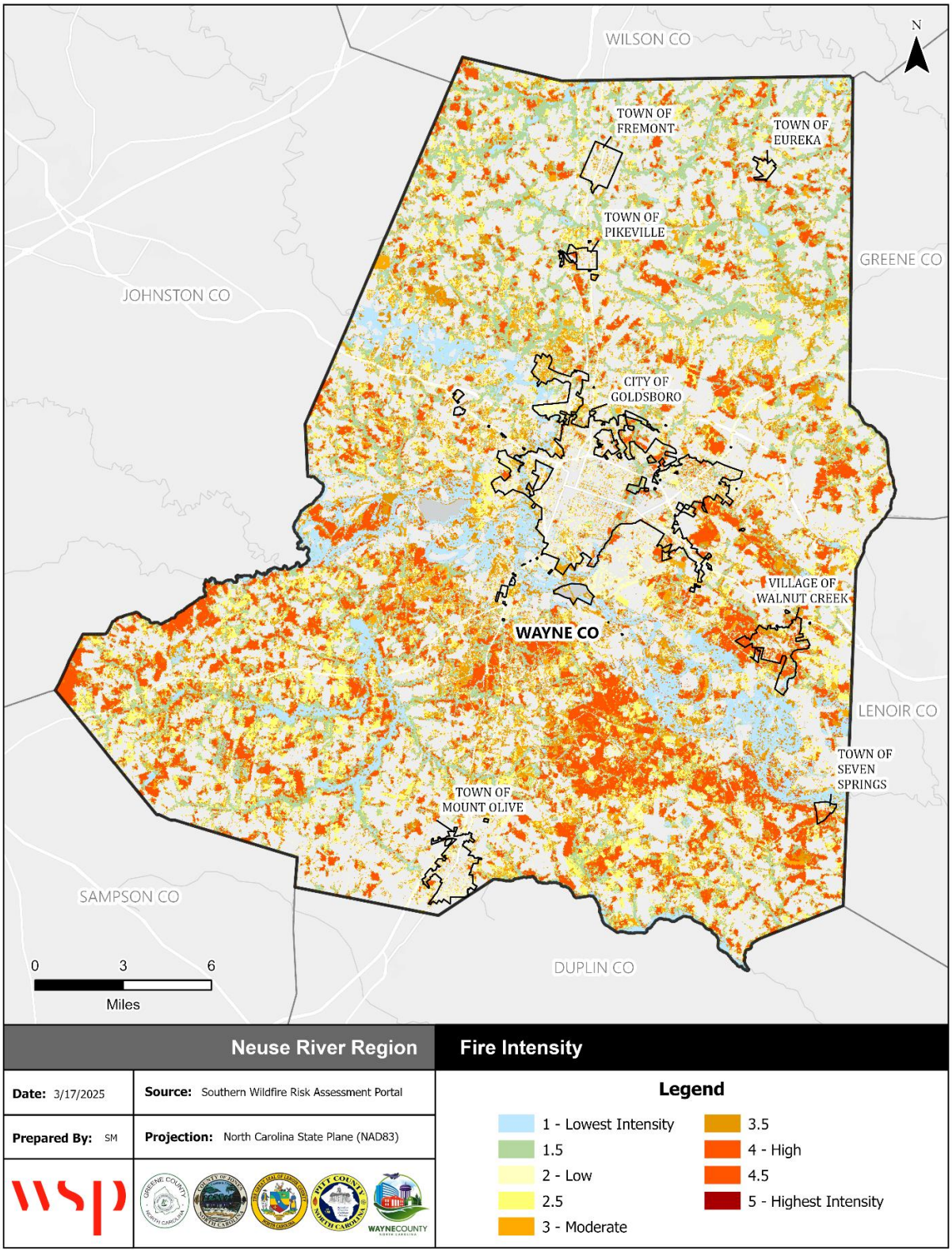
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.32 – Wildland Urban Interface, Village of Walnut Creek



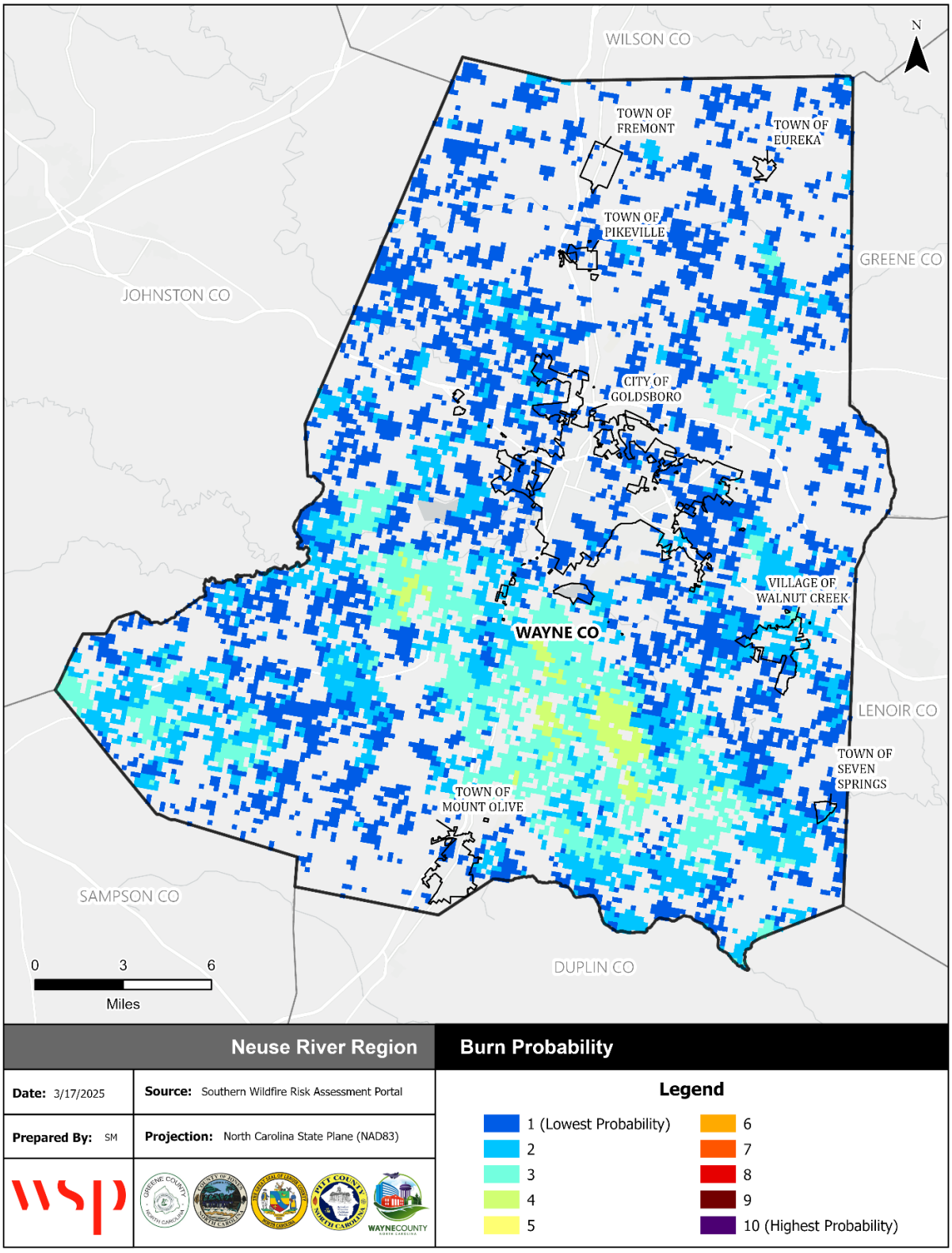
Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.33 – Fire Intensity Scale, Unincorporated Wayne County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Figure E.34 – Burn Probability, Unincorporated Wayne County



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

E.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Table E.34 – Mitigation Action Plan, Wayne County

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W1	Continue to impose a freeboard requirement through enforcement of their respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. The freeboard requirement for Wayne County (including communities under interlocal agreement) and Goldsboro is two feet; Mount Olive is one foot.	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.1	P	Wayne County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement), Goldsboro Inspections, Mount Olive Inspections	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce their respective freeboard elevation standards. As flooding events occur during the planning period, each community will revisit and consider increasing this standard.
W2	Maintain a comprehensive Floodplain Management Program through the Community Rating System Program aimed at maintaining the lowest rating available to Wayne County flood insurance policyholders.	Wayne County, Goldsboro, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	P	Wayne County Planning, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, Goldsboro, and Walnut Creek will continue to participate in the CRS program. Those communities not currently part of the program will consider participating through implementation of this plan.
W3	Review the vulnerability of all critical facilities identified in this plan as a component of annual County Emergency Operations Plan updates. This effort will involve an assessment of whether facilities are readily accessible before, during, or after a natural hazard event has transpired. The County will also consider all information and data outlined in this plan when making determinations on the location of all future critical facilities to ensure that they are not located within the Flood Hazard Area.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.1	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration, Municipal Jurisdictions	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – annually	Carry Forward	In conjunction with the annual review and update of the County EOP, all jurisdictions will assess their respective critical facilities. This review will address each facilities effectiveness based on use during past events, as well as the outcomes of annual scheduled tabletop exercises.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W4	Continue to support and participate in the directives of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan includes evacuation procedures and response to hazards not addressed in this plan such as hazardous materials, petroleum products, hazardous waste, nuclear threat/attack, and civil disorder. The County will review and update this document annually to ensure that it coordinates with the most recent NCEM and NCOEMS directives.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	2.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – annually	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will continue to participate in the annual review and update of the Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan.
W5	Educate, inform, and provide educational materials to citizens, contractors, local real estate agents and homeowners regarding information that will advise individuals about the hazards associated with floodplain development. Additionally, the County will utilize this service to inform a range of interest groups about the natural hazards present throughout Wayne County and services available to provide assistance, if and when the County is impacted.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration	$4,000	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County will maintain and distribute information regarding the promotion of proper development techniques within the defined flood hazard area.
W6	Post flood level signs at prominent locations throughout the County displaying past flood levels to remind citizens of the past and potential flood dangers that exist within their community.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Administration	$5,000	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	To date, the County has not undertaken this effort but will aim to move forward with the project through implementation of this plan.
W7	Continue to promote the availability of flood insurance available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) using the following means: • Post on County website • Provide information on building permit applications • Make available at the County library • Display information in the Inspections Department	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	2.2	PIO	Wayne County Inspections, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	Wayne County, as well as each participating municipal jurisdiction, will work to educate property owners about the availability of NFIP flood insurance through the various mechanisms outlined within this strategy.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W8	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP) and other high-risk properties from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLPs, and on an annual basis, will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. The priority will be for the elevation of structures in Seven Springs and acquisition of structures in all other jurisdictions. The County will assist municipal jurisdictions in facilitating the grant submittal process.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.2	PP	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	All participating jurisdictions will apply for funding to carry out structural mitigation projects both following natural hazard events, as well as through annual funding programs awarded through FEMA. The County is still actively working through FEMA funding for post-Florence buyouts that have not been finalized.
W9	Continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: • NCDEQ Coastal Stormwater Rules • NCDEQ Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations • NCDEQ Statewide Stormwater Regulations • NCDEQ CAMA Regulations • US Army Corps of Engineers Non-Coastal Wetland Regulations	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	High	1.3	P	Wayne County Public Works, Municipal Public Works Departments	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – next five years	Carry Forward	All jurisdictions will continue to coordinate with and support State and Federal efforts to manage non-point source stormwater runoff through all relevant land development regulations. The County updated its Stormwater Regulations in 2023 and will continue to look for opportunities to update similar regulations over the next five years.
W10	Continue to maintain and enforce respective Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDENR.	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Walnut Creek	Drought	High	4.2	NRP	Wayne Water Districts, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	Ongoing – as necessary	Carry Forward	Wayne County will continue to work in concert with NCDEQ to establish, and when necessary, impose water use restrictions to minimize issues associated with drought conditions.
W11	Continue to support and recruit for participants for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). This effort will be coordinated with NCEM.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	Medium	3.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services	$2,500	General Fund, NCDPS	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	Wayne County will continue to work with County residents to expand upon the County Community Emergency Response Team program.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W12	Continue to expand upon the County's Code Red Emergency Notification System available to all residents. The Wayne County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Wayne County Emergency Notification Registration Portal.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services	$10,000	General Fund, NCDPS	1 year	Carry Forward	The County will review emergency notification protocols on an annual basis and where feasible improve upon the effectiveness of the overall system.
W13	Work to expand upon the County's Special Medical Needs Registry (SMNR). The SMNR is available to all County residents. Effective participation will require close cooperation between County OES and local government staff members. All jurisdictions will work to advertise the availability of this service within their respective communities.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	All Hazards	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	The County will continue to diligently promote and enroll individuals into the Special Medical Needs Registry focused on providing emergency response resources to at-risk populations.
W14	Ensure that there is adequate capacity for snow and ice removal in the event of a major snowstorm. Wayne County will work with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) to ensure that all resources necessary are available to carry out this effort. Additionally, the County will work closely with the County school system, as well as other entities, to make determinations regarding closures and delays.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Severe Winter Weather	High	1.1	ES	Wayne County Administration, Wayne County Emergency Services	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing – as opportunities arise	Carry Forward	The County will work with NCDOT and municipal administrations to improve upon capacity associated with snow and ice removal during severe winter weather events.
W15	Continue to pro-actively educate the public about services and means to deal with extreme heat and dehydration. This effort will be carried out through the following means: • Education through DSS • Maintain Crisis Prevention Program • Disseminate pamphlets • Run local print ads • Utilize other local media	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Excessive Heat	High	4.2	PIO	Wayne County Health Department, Wayne County Social Services, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund, NCDPS	Ongoing - annually	Carry Forward	In response to periods of extreme heat, the County Emergency Management Department will work with the Wayne County Public Health Department to educate citizens about the dangers of dehydration and heat exhaustion during peak summer months.

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W16	Actively work with Federal, State, local and private partners to identify mitigation measures and secure funding via grants to alleviate flooding. These efforts should focus on but are not limited to the following areas: • Stormwater Assessment/Repair – Fremont • Stormwater Assessment/Repair – Pikeville • Dixie Trail and John St (Flooding/Stormwater) – Goldsboro • Engineering study of existing stormwater utility/drainage – County	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.3	SP	Wayne County Public Works, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, NCDEQ	3 to 5 years	Carry Forward	Studies have been initiated to address stormwater infiltration in the various sewer districts. These projects are still ongoing, especially in Eureka.
W17	Work to establish pad mount backup generators at all county/critical facilities to facilitate the efficient utilization of designated shelter facilities and facilitate post disaster response.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	1.1	PP	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Board of Commissioners, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	2 to 3 years	Carry Forward	This has been completed in some school facilities designated as shelter facilities but need for expansion to additional facilities continues.
W18	Work to proactively implement the recommendations of the Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan developed in coordination with the NCDPS.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	1.3	SP	Wayne County Emergency Services, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA, NCDEQ	5 years	Carry Forward	Some of the action items have been initiated such as acquisition and Seven Springs RV/Tourism Development but others will be possibly initiated over the next five years.
W19	Obtain a GIS program that will allow for 3D modeling of flood areas.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Low	4.2	P	Wayne County Planning	To be determined	General Fund	5 years	New	
W20	Develop and Implement Heat Emergency Response Plans/Protocols	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Excessive Heat	Medium	4.2	ES	Wayne County Emergency Services, Wayne County Health Department	To be determined.	General Fund, FEMA, NDPS	5 years	New	

Action #	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Goal & Objective	Category	Lead/Participating Agencies	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Implementation Schedule	2025 Status	2025 Status Comments/Explanation
W21	Prohibiting or limiting floodplain development through regulatory and/or incentive-based measures.	Wayne County	Flooding, Hurricane & Tropical Storm, Dam Failure, Tornadoes & Thunderstorms	Medium	2.1	P	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	Staff Time	General Fund	5 years	New	
W22	Elevate or retrofit structures and utilities above the expected flood levels.	Wayne County	Flooding	Medium	2.3	PP	Wayne County Administration, Municipal Administrations	To be determined	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA	Ongoing as opportunities arise	New	
W23	Create or Update Community Wildfire Protection Plans in each fire district.	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Wildfire	Med	4.1	P	County Emergency Management, Fire Departments, NC Forest Service	To Be Determined	Grant Funds	5 years	New	

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)	Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, and Wayne County and incorporated jurisdictions
Title of Plan	Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Multi-jurisdiction
Date of Plan	4/23/2025
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	
Agency	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	

Review Information	
State Review	
State Reviewer(s) and Title	Carl Baker, Mitigation Plans Manager
State Review Date	5/5/2025
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Kymberly Kudla, Community Planner
Date Received in FEMA Region	5/5/2025
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approved	7/14/2025

Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet

#	Jurisdiction Name	Requirements Met (Y/N)						
		A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. State Requirements
1	Greene County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Hookerton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Snow Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4	Walstonburg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	Jones County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Maysville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
7	Pollocksville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8	Trenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9	Lenoir County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
10	La Grange	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11	Kinston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
12	Pink Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	
13	Pitt County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
14	Ayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
15	Bethel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
16	Falkland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
17	Farmville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
18	Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
19	Greenville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

#	Jurisdiction Name	Requirements Met (Y/N)						
		A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. State Requirements
20	Grifton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
21	Grimesland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
22	Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
23	Winterville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
24	Wayne County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
25	Eureka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
26	Fremont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
27	Goldsboro	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
28	Mount Olive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
29	Pikeville	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
30	Seven Springs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
31	Walnut Creek	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.7-18; 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.15-16; Section 2.7-2.8, p.16-18, 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.10-17; Appendix B Concur	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.8-9 Concur, Annex A-E	Met
ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: A1: No revisions required. A2: No revisions required. A3: No revisions required. NCEM 2nd Review: No revisions required.		

Element B: Risk Assessment

<table>
<tr><th>Element B Requirements</th><th>Location in Plan
(section and/or page number)</th><th>Met /
Not Met</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">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))</td></tr>
<tr><td>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?</td><td>Section 4.2, p.69-73, Section 4.5, p.92-274 (Hazard Description, Location, Extent, Hazard Summary by Jurisdiction)<table><tr><td colspan="2">74-79</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>97</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>144-145</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>192</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>215-217</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>253</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>259</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274 (“Location” subheadings)<table><tr><td colspan="2">Annex A-E for flood and wildfire</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>99-103</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>111</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>121, 124-125</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>148-152</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>192, 195</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>218, 224</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>253</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>260-262</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Element B Requirements</th><th>Location in Plan
(section and/or page number)</th><th>Met /
Not Met</th></tr>
<tr><td>B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274 (“Extent” subheadings)<table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>104-106</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>112-115</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>122-126</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>139-140</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>155-162</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>192-200</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>219-229</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>254-255</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>263-266</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274 (“Historical Occurrences” subheadings)<table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>106-107</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>112-115</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>123-126</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>139-140</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>161-162</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>194-200</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>222-229</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>255-256</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>265-266</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Element B Requirements</th><th>Location in Plan
(section and/or page number)</th><th>Met /
Not Met</th></tr>
<tr><td>B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard, including type, location and range of anticipated intensities?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274
(“Probability of Future Occurrence” subheadings)<table><tr><td colspan="2">82</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>107</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>115-116</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>162-163</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>229</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>256</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>266-268</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
<tr><td>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?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274 (“Hazard Summary by Jurisdiction” subheadings);
Annexes, p.402-719
Concur</td><td>Met</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Element B Requirements</th><th>Location in Plan
(section and/or page number)</th><th>Met /
Not Met</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">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))</td></tr>
<tr><td>B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?</td><td>Section 4.3, p.74-77;
Section 4.4, p.78-91;
Section 4.5, p.92-274 ("Vulnerability Assessment" subheadings);
Annexes, p.402-719
<table><tr><td colspan="2">85-96, Annex A-E</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>107-109</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>116-119</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>127-137</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>141-143</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>163-191</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>201-214</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>229-252</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>257-258</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>269-277</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
<tr><td>B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?</td><td>Section 4.5, p.92-274; Annexes, p.402-719
<table><tr><td colspan="2">35-39, 44-66, 83-84, 85-96</td></tr><tr><td>Dam Failure</td><td>107-109</td></tr><tr><td>Drought</td><td>116-119</td></tr><tr><td>Earthquakes</td><td>127-137</td></tr><tr><td>Excessive Heat</td><td>141-143</td></tr><tr><td>Flood</td><td>163-191</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane/ Tropical Storm</td><td>201-214</td></tr><tr><td>Tornado & Thunderstorms</td><td>229-252</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Winter Weather</td><td>257-258</td></tr><tr><td>Wildfire</td><td>269-277</td></tr></table></td><td>Met</td></tr>
</table>

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Section 4.5.5, p.182-184 187-189	Met
ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: B1: No revisions required. B2: No revisions required. NCEM 2nd Review: 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.275-303 Concur	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Section 5, p.275-303 Concur, 311-339	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 5.3.1.3, p.281-293 Concur	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.304-305 Concur	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.308-334; Appendix C Concur	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.308-334 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. 306-307 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.308-334 Concur	Met
ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: C1: No revisions required. C2: Several towns and counties are in the process of developing Substantial Damage Assessment (SDA) procedures. Not all jurisdictions that have SDA procedures list how assessments are accomplished following an event. C3: No revisions required. C4: Change Jones County J1, Lenoir County L16, and Wayne County W17 actions to All Hazard and Property Protection. J3, L16, and W17 revised to Property Protection, All Hazards actions Jones County J19 duplicates generator acquisition for critical facilities listed in action J3. Backup generators for critical facilities should be an All Hazard, Property Protection action. Revised J19 to All Hazards. Left action in place since it references different facilities than J3. C5: No revisions required. NCEM 2nd Review: 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.340 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.337-339 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.337-339 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.337-339 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. 335-337; Section 8.2, p.337-338 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. 335-337; Section 8.2, p.337-338 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. 335-337; Section 8.2, p.337-338 Concur	Met
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: D1: No revisions required. D2: No revisions required. D3: No revisions required. NCEM 2nd Review: 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.23-67 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.304-307, Section 7, p.308-334 Concur	Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 7, p.308-334; Section 2.9, p.17-20 Concur	Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 8.1, p.335-337 Concur	Met

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: NCEM 1st Review: E1: No revisions required. E2: No revisions required. NCEM 2nd Review: 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.341-401	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.341-401	Choose an item.
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?		
HHPD1-a. Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	N/A	Choose an item.
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	N/A	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?	N/A	Choose an item.
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?	N/A	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?	N/A	Choose an item.
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	N/A	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?	N/A	Choose an item.
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	N/A	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?	N/A	Choose an item.
HHPD Required Revisions		
Required Revision**:** Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element H: Additional State Requirements

Element H Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
This space is for the State to include additional requirements		
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

Plan Assessment

These comments can be used to help guide your annual/regularly scheduled updates and the next plan update.

Element A. Planning Process

Strengths/Opportunities for Improvement

- Well-rounded HMPC with representatives from different stakeholders involved in the planning process. The HMPC followed the 10 CRS planning steps. Employed a number of outreach methods including posting on town websites and a public survey in which 130 responses were received. Recommend encouraging more of the participating jurisdictions to be more involved with the planning meetings.

Element B. Risk Assessment

Strengths

- Thorough risk assessment with additional information placed in annexes for each County. Vulnerable assets evaluated include people, property and environment.

Element C. Mitigation Strategy

Strengths

- A range of actions were considered and included an appendix of alternate actions spanning all types of solutions. There were 8 completed actions and every participating jurisdiction had at least one new action.

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	1) Introduction to DMA, CRS, and FMA requirements and the planning process 2) Review of HMPC responsibilities and the project schedule.	July 10, 2024 10 a.m.	City of Kinston Public Services Building 2360 Hwy 258 South Kinston, NC AND Virtual – Microsoft Teams
HMPC Mtg. #2	1) Review Draft Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA)	December 9, 2024 10 a.m.	The Jeffreys Building 134 N John Street 2nd Floor Conference Room Goldsboro, NC 27530 AND Virtual – Microsoft Teams
HMPC Mtg. #3	1) Discuss changes in capability 2) Review and update plan goals and objectives 3) Report on status of actions from the 2020 plan 4) Discuss new mitigation action alternatives	January 7, 2025 10 a.m.	Virtual – Microsoft Teams
HMPC Mtg. #4	1) Review the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 23, 2025 3 p.m.	Virtual – Microsoft Teams

Note: All HMPC Meetings were open to the public.

HMPC MEETING MINUTES AND ATTENDANCE

HMPC MEETING 1: JUNE 10, 2024

Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting #1
Wednesday, July 10th, 2024, 10:00 a.m.
City of Kinston Public Services Building and virtual meeting through Microsoft Teams

Insight Attendees:
Ryan Cox, President/CEO
Danielle Taliaferro, Administrative Assistant (Scribe)

WSP Attendees:
Abby Moore
Ranger Ruffins
Kimmy Hansen

In Person Attendees:
Kay Futrell, Jones County resident/stakeholder
Reid Southerland, Jones County Emergency Services
Thomas Shrader, Pitt County Planning & Development
Stephen Smith, Town of Ayden Administration
Murry Stroud, Lenoir County Emergency Services
Samuel Kornegay, Lenoir County Emergency Services
Kenny Talton, City of Goldsboro Planning
Mark Helmer, City of Goldsboro Planning
Elizabeth Blount, City of Kinston Planning
Omar Grady, City of Kinston resident/stakeholder
Timothy Mooring, City of Kinston Fire & Rescue
Justin Oakes, Town of Farmville Planning Director

Virtual Attendees:
Berry Gray, Wayne County Planning
David Davenport, Pitt County Planning Board
Daryl Norris, City of Greenville Public Works
Bryan Jones, City of Greenville Public Works
Yoshi Newman, City of Greenville resident/stakeholder
Jonathan Allen, Town of Fremont Administration
Jeffrey McKinnon, City of Greenville resident/stakeholder
Carl Baker, NCEM
John "Chris" Crew, NCEM
Steven Jackson, NCEM

Meeting Minutes:

- Opening & Introductions
- Neuse River Basin includes: Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, and Pitt regions
- Meeting objectives
    - Engage the community
    - Gather input
    - Educate and inform
    - Enhance plan relevance
        - More input and participation we receive, the more relevant the plan will be
- Definition of Mitigation

- Types of Mitigation
  - Houses, Businesses, Infrastructure, Critical Facilities
  - Wildfire mitigation for houses
  - Funds are available for mitigation projects
  - Ways to integrate UDO
  - Every community has a flood prevention ordinance
- Techniques
  - Prevention
  - Property Protection
  - Natural Resource Management
  - Structural Projects
  - Emergency Services
  - Education and Awareness
- Purpose of Update
  - Reflect on changing risks
  - increase community resilience
  - Compliance and Funding
  - Ensure Preparedness
- Purpose of Update - Changing Risks
  - Population Increase and community growth
  - More hazards (man-made)
    - civil disturbance, terrorism
  - Climate Change
  - Development patters
- Abigail on climate change
  - new requirement - FEMA will be looking for specific language on how climate change impacts certain hazards
- Increase community resilience
  - Vulnerable populations - new requirement, but does not identify specific populations
  - Need to focus on outreach to these groups and encourage participation
  - Need to give a voice to vulnerable communities
  - FEMA looking for solid description on how outreach was conducted
- Compliance and Funding perspective
  - Ensure compliance with federal and state requirements
  - Maintain eligibility for disaster mitigation funding and assistance programs
    - HMGP, FMA, BRIC, CRS
- Updating the Plan - Organize resources
  - Engage the public - meetings and survey
  - Coordinate with department heads an agencies
  - Hazard Mitigation plans are required in order to receive any grant money
- Risk Assessment
  - Underway
  - Hazard Identification
    - Previously identified hazards
  - Vulnerability Assessment
    - What will be affected/impacted
  - Capability Assessment
    - How prepared are we?
    - What mitigation actions are feasible
- Previously identified hazards (2020)
  - Hurricane & Tropical Storms

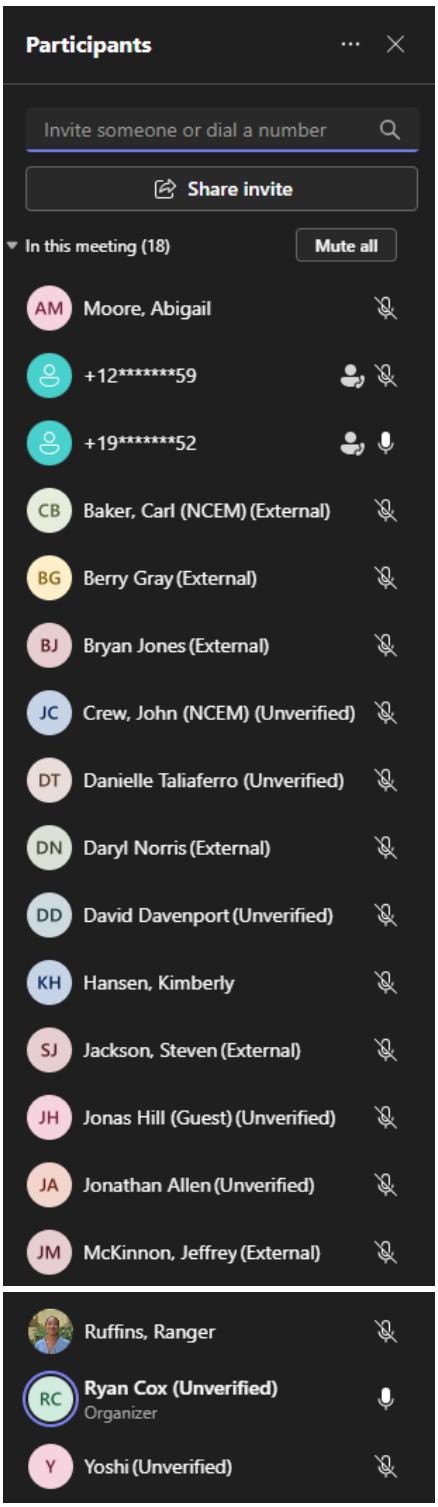
IN-PERSON SIGN IN SHEET

Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

Wednesday, July 10, 2024, 10:00 AM

	Name	Organization	Phone	E-Mail
1.	Kay Futrell	Jones County	910-340-3550	kfutrell687@gmail.com
2.	Reid Southerland	Jones County	252-647-0601	reid.southerland@jonescountync.gov
3.	Thomas Shrader	Pitt County	252-902-3258	thomas.shrader@pittcountync.gov
4.	Stephen Smith	Town of Ayden	252-481-5827	SSmith@ayden.com
5.	Timothy D. Mooring	Kinston Fire + Rescue	252-286-1141	Timothy.mooring@kinstonnc.gov
6.	Murry Stroud	Lenoir County Emerg. Svcs.	252-521-3655	murry.stroud@lenoircountync.gov
7.	KENNY TALTON	CITY OF GOLDSBORO	919-580-4335	ktalton@goldsboronc.gov
8.	MARK Helmer	City of Goldsboro	919-580-4345	MHelmer@Goldsboronc.gov
9.	Samuel Kornegay	Lenoir County	252-361-1788	samuel.kornegay@lenoircountync.gov
10.	Elizabeth Blount	City of Kinston	252-939-3271	elizabeth.blount@kinstonnc.gov
11.	Justin Oakes	Town of Farmville	252-753-6720	joakes@farmvillenc.gov
12.	Omar Gregg	City of Kinston	252-525-9405	omargregg81@gmail.com
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

VIRTUAL ATTENDANCE



HMPC MEETING 2: DECEMBER 9, 2024

Neuse River Regional HMP
HMPC Meeting #2
Jeffreys Building (134 N John St, Goldsboro) and virtual meeting through Microsoft Teams

In person attendees
Austin Brinkley, Insight
Andrea Webster, NCORR
Berry Gray, Wayne County Planning Director

Virtual attendees
Carl Baker, NCEM Hazard Mitigation
Brock Kearney, Greene County Emergency Services
Bryan Jones, City of Greenville Public Works
Chad Jackson, City of Kinston Fire Chief
Daryl Norris, City of Greenville Public Works
Jonas Hill, Pitt County Planning
Thomas Schrader, Pitt County Planning
Robert Parchman, Walnut Creek Administration
Ryan "Sissy" Mills, Jones County Emergency Services
Stephen Smith, Town of Ayden
Hannah Thompson, NC Forest Service
Tina Dixon, Town of Grimesland
Matthew Stillwagon, NCDPS NFIP Planner
Sam Kornegay, Lenoir County Emergency Services

Meeting Minutes

I. Austin Brinkley Intro/Opening
II. Agenda review & group intros
III. Currently at Steps 4 & 5 of the process
    a. Hazard identification and risk assessment
    b. HIRA Org. Review – Section 4.2 – 4.6
IV. Major Disaster Declarations
    a. 13 total declarations
V. Asset Inventory
    a. Populations for Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, Wayne
    b. Building exposure
    c. Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources (Source NCEM IRISK Database)
        i. Assets, systems, networks and functions that would have a debilitating impact on security, the economy, or public health and safety if disrupted
    d. Critical Facilities
        i. Updates in process

ii. Need help within each county – think of what those facilities are as they need to be included in update.

e. Agriculture Risk & Exposure

VI. Hazard Profiles

a. What is PRI?
   i. Priority Risk Index
   ii. How scores are determined – what poses greatest risk
   iii. High Risk – widespread potential impact. Very significant damage, general population affected.
   iv. Moderate – moderate risk
   v. Low Risk –

b. Climate Change Effect
   i. Climate change is influencing multiple hazards.
   ii. Climate change must be considered when reviewing the hazards that have been identified in this risk assessment

c. Review Dam Failure potential – low but possible
   i. Following Hurricane Matthew, 3 dams within Neuse Region failed

d. Risk of Drought
   i. Probability – Likely
   ii. Between 2000 – 2024 Albemarle Region spent an average (Slide typo)

VII. Andrea Webster – Resiliency (Extreme Heat Risk)

a. Live in the South
b. Snapshot of Wayne County – two weeks on average, per year, temps that are above 95 Fahrenheit
c. Rate of Heat-Related Illness
d. Emergency room visits in Northeastern NC – peaking at as much as 160 visits per day. Index over 101 between May 1 – September 28, 2024
e. Pacific Northwest comparison
   i. 2021 – over 1000 deaths
f. Groups at higher risk from extreme heat
   i. Older adults and children
   ii. People taking certain meds
   iii. Outdoor workers
   iv. Athletes
   v. Low Income – unhoused and no access to air conditioning
g. Urban Heat Islands
   i. Spots on map that are hotter than the city's average temp.
h. Suggested Actions
   i. Heat wave response protocol
   ii. Plant trees
   iii. Cooling stations

iv. Pub Health outreach programs during and in advance of heat waves

VIII. Austin – Flood Zone Review by Region
- a. County Maps in Presentation
- b. Total population at risk per county

IX. Hurricane and tropical storms
- a. 86 hurricanes and trop storms have passed within 50 miles of Nuese Region since 1900 – 2022
- b. Building loss estimates per county
- c. Crop losses due to hurricanes from 2007 – 2023
- d. Severe Weather (thunderstorm wind)
  - i. Have isolated impacts – highly unlikely
  - ii. Average single cell thunderstorm is approx. 15 miles in diameter and lasts for less than 30 minutes at a single location.
  - iii. $154 building loss damages
- e. Lightening
  - i. 14 records between 1998 – 2023; one injury and one fatality
- f. Hail – Highly Likely
  - i. $660k in property damage
  - ii. $1.4M in crop damage
- g. Severe Winter Storms – Highly Likely. Risks include:
  - i. Icy roadways
  - ii. Cost of snow and debris removal
  - iii. Power outages
  - iv. Lost productivity
- h. Tornadoes
  - i. 71 Incidents between 1998 – 2023
  - ii. 51 Injuries
  - iii. $37M in property damage
  - iv. $175K in crop damage
- i. Wildfires
  - i. 3,361 wildfire events within Neuse Region since 1999 accounting for 9518 acres burned
  - ii. Burn Probability is based upon landscape conditions
  - iii. Entire region has probability of 7 or less

X. PRI (Priority Risk Index)
- a. Review of chart on how scores are determined (reference PPT)
- b. PRI Results per region (see PPT)

XI. Continue to reach out to stakeholders
- a. Review existing HMP and provide status update on implementation
- b. Brainstorm for new mitigation strategies
- c. Think of actions to implement projects

XII. Next steps
   a. Develop Goals and objectives
   b. Develop new mitigation actions
   c. Review Draft Plan

XIII. Carl Baker – posted link to resilience exchange (https://www.resilienceexchange.nc.gov/)

XIV. Austin – will reconvene in January (Date TBD)

XV. Closing

-END-

HMPC MEETING 3: JANUARY 7, 2025

Neuse Regional HMP Mitigation Strategy Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, January 7, 2025 @ 10am EST

Virtual Attendees	
Austin Brinkley, Insight,	Jonas Hill, Pitt County Planning & Development
Danielle Taliaferro, Insight (scribe)	Thomas Shrader, Pitt County Planning & Development
Carl Baker, NCDPS	Justin Oakes, Town of Farmville
Bryan Jones, City of Greenville Public Works	David Stroud, WSP
Elizabeth Blount, City of Kinston, Planning Dept.	Hannah Thompson-Welch, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist,
Kenny Talton, City of Goldsboro	NC Forest Service
John Mello, Hazard Mitigation Planner, NCEM	Stephen Smith, Town of Ayden
Abby Moore, WSP	Ranger Ruffins, WSP
Nathan Slaughter, ESP	Berry Gray, Wayne County Planning
Robert Parchman, Village of Walnut Creek	Daryl Norris, City of Greenville
Helene Wetherington, NCORR	Gary Tillman, Wayne County Emergency Management
Brock Kearney, Greene County Emergency Svcs	Miranda Futrell, Lenoir County EM Services
Fritz Knack, City of Goldsboro resident	

I. Austin – Opening/Intros
II. Agenda Overview & Meeting objectives
III. Organizing Resources
IV. Plan Update Process – Step 1
    a. Organize Resources – planning & coordinating
V. Risk Capability Assessment – Step 2
    a. Reviewed in December
    b. What will be most prevalent
    c. What regions are at higher risk
    d. Hazard Identification
    e. Vulnerability Assessment
VI. What is Capability?
    a. Measures community capability to implement hazard mitigation activities
    b. What measures are already in place
VII. Capability Indicators
    a. Indicators help evaluate resources, capability, and readiness of a community to effectively implement and sustain mitigation activities
VIII. Indicator Examples
IX. Capability Assessment of 2020
    a. High Capability (14 jurisdictions)
    b. Moderate Capability (7 jurisdictions)
    c. Low Capability (10 jurisdictions)
X. Capability Evaluation Existing Plan *(Reference slides 14-16)*
XI. New FEMA Requirement on Substantial Flood Estimates (SDE) for Capability Assessment
    a. Must collect this information from each municipality individually *(reference slide 17)*
    b. Austin to send out info following meeting
XII. Impact on Mitigation Actions
XIII. Step 3 – Mitigation Strategy Development
    a. Setting goals
    b. Reviewing Alternatives
    c. Drafting Action Plan
XIV. What is the purpose?
    a. What does it entail?

b. Want to collaborate with stakeholders to heighten awareness and build capacity for continues mitigation efforts
c. Reduce vulnerability

XV. Basic Types of Mitigation
a. Mitigating against hazard impacts on existing development
b. Ensuring future development is protected

XVI. Mitigation Techniques
a. Property Protection
b. Prevention
c. Natural resource management
d. Education/Awareness
e. Public outreach

XVII. Setting Mitigation Goals
a. *Reference slides 25-26*
b. Austin reviews goal one with supporting objectives
c. Austin reviews goal two with supporting objectives
d. Goal three reviewed
e. Goal four reviewed
f. Open to group discussion – no comments

XVIII. Review Mitigation Alternatives
a. Review previous plan to determine the status of existing actions (FEMA Requirement)
b. Identify new mitigation actions to address evolving needs/vulnerabilities
c. What type of projects are of interest?

XIX. Review existing Mitigation Plan (*reference slides 28-29*)
a. What hazards does each action address?
b. How long will it take to implement?

XX. Carl places link in chat (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf)

XXI. Identify new Mitigation Actions
a. Discussions should already be underway
b. Look for BRIC Projects in your jurisdiction

XXII. Mitigation Strategy Examples
a. Increase Green Space, Parks & Urban Forests
b. Heat emergency response plans (https://www.rebuild.nc.gov/heat-action-plan-toolkit)
c. Elevating structures to meet requirements of FDPO or relocate structures

XXIII. Next Steps
a. Submit updated mitigation actions ASAP
b. Submit new mitigation actions (if any)
c. Review draft capability assessment – will provide this assessment within the coming weeks
d. Draft Plan submitted in January

XXIV. Following Draft Plan Approval > Adopt and Implement the Plan (Step Four)

XXV. Review of Contact Info – Available and willing to help for all types of mitigation actions (*reference slide # 38)*

XXVI. Questions – Open Floor

XXVII. David Stroud – short timeframe
a. Sooner we get information back from jurisdictions, sooner we can put draft together and get it to the state ASAP
b. Carl – links to resources in chat
c. Nathan – current plan doesn't expire until Sept. 2025? Asks to confirm – covered for a while, but want to make sure we get plan updated and specifically the mitigation actions. Need to get it submitted for review ASAP. FEMA is busy with tropical storm response/recovery. Sooner the better mentality
d. Getting it wrapped up by March will give time for NCEM and FEMA review

e. Austin to Abby? Any update on assessment? Abby – working on checking local government websites for new plans/staff. Will ask committee to review draft capability assessment. Updating as best as we can, and will ask folks to review to make sure everything relevant is captured.

XXVIII. Closing Comments

a. Austin to send out email with each jurisdiction's action plan and will include date to return by

-END-

HMPC MEETING 4: APRIL 23, 2025

Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Final HMPC Committee Meeting
4/23/25, 3 PM – 4 PM
Virtual, Microsoft Teams

[**Online Attendees; 24**]:

Nathan Slaughter, ESP
Berry Gray, Wayne County
Stephen Penn, Winterville
Robert Parchman, Walnut Creek
Carl Baker, NCEM
Tina Dixon, Grimesland
Sissy Mills, Jones County
Chad Jackson, Kinston
David Stroud, WSP
Stephen Smith, Ayden
Abby Moore, WSP
Justin Oakes, Farmville
Jonas Hill, Pitt County
252-714-3559
Miranda Futrell, Lenoir County
Brock Kearney, Greene County
Hannah Delude, ESP
Thomas Shrader, Pitt County
Bryan Jones, Greenville
Lauren Smith, Pink Hill
Stevens Nimmo, Kinston
Dr. Yoshi Newman, Greenville
Norman Bryson, Lenoir County
Elizabeth Blount, Kinston

I. Welcome and Introductions
    a. Wrapping up the draft plan update
        i. Draft is available on the plan website
        ii. Already sent to NCEM for review
        iii. Will be sent to FEMA very soon
        iv. Adoption is next major step
        v. Plan will be available as a PDF
    b. Attendee introductions
II. Meeting Objectives (3 key objectives)
    a. Educate and inform
    b. Review Draft Plan Items
    c. Discuss Finding
III. Mitigation Refresher
    a. Definition
    b. Types of Mitigation
    c. Mitigation Techniques
IV. Planning Process Steps
    a. 4 step process (See ppt. for comprehensive list)
V. Structure and Components Review

a. Plan structure – TOC overview
b. Plan components
    i. Hazard profiles
        1. Included some additional hazards in this version
        2. Made changes to the risk assessment summary
            a. Review/make sure it reflects what's been discussed
        3. PRI results reviewed and revised based on mitigation meeting
    ii. Capability assessment
        1. Revised slightly – stakeholders to review
    iii. Goals and objectives in mitigation strategy
        1. No revision requests currently
    iv. Mitigation action plan
        1. Large component of plan update
        2. Still a chance to provide mitigation action updates
        3. Implementation status update narrative
c. Sections overview including annexes/appendices

VI. Plan Implementation and Maintenance
a. Role this group plays in implementation/maintenance
b. Pursue implementation of actions
c. Procedures to continue public involvement
d. Integrate with other planning efforts
    i. How the previous plan has been integrated within jurisdiction
        1. Section within maintenance section
    ii. Comprehensive plan, CIP, EOP, other ordinances/policies
        1. Making mitigation more of a day-to-day activity
    iii. How to improve integration with future efforts
        1. Reflect any efforts you're hoping to do
e. Update in 2030

VII. Next Steps
a. Track/report plan integration efforts
b. Finalize mitigation actions
c. Final Public Meeting tonight
d. Review draft plan
e. Adoptions can begin as soon as we get green light from NCEM (simultaneous review)
    i. Revise based on all feedback
    ii. Send along to FEMA

1. FEMA will provide approval letter and list those who have already adopted plan

iii. All jurisdictions must adopt

VIII. Questions/Comments

a. JH – Do we still have time to provide comments?

i. DS – Yes, two weeks allotted

HMPC Meeting 4 Online Attendance

1. Summary			
Meeting title	Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Committee Meeting		
Attended participants	27		
Start time	4/23/25, 2:43:36 PM		
End time	4/23/25, 3:42:28 PM		
Meeting duration	58m 51s		
Average attendance time	39m 32s		
2. Participants			
Name	First Join	Last Leave	In-Meeting Duration
Nathan Slaughter	4/23/25, 2:55:34 PM	4/23/25, 3:41:53 PM	46m 18s
Berry Gray (External)	4/23/25, 2:50:33 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:18 PM	49m 44s
Stephen Penn (External)	4/23/25, 2:50:43 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:17 PM	49m 34s
Robert Parchman (External)	4/23/25, 2:55:11 PM	4/23/25, 3:41:16 PM	46m 4s
Baker, Carl (NCEM) (External)	4/23/25, 2:55:15 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:22 PM	45m 7s
Tina Dixon (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:55:36 PM	4/23/25, 3:41:06 PM	45m 29s
Sissy Mills Jones County Emergency Services (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:55:36 PM	4/23/25, 3:41:57 PM	46m 20s
Chad Jackson Fire Chief (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:55:37 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:01 PM	44m 24s
19197311652 (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:55:39 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:13 PM	44m 34s
Stephen Smith (External)	4/23/25, 2:58:10 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:21 PM	42m 11s
Stroud, David	4/23/25, 2:58:42 PM	4/23/25, 3:41:03 PM	42m 21s
Moore, Abigail	4/23/25, 2:59:29 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:56 PM	41m 26s
Justin Oakes (External)	4/23/25, 2:59:38 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:17 PM	40m 39s
Jonas Hill (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:59:42 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:13 PM	40m 30s
12527143559 (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:59:45 PM	4/23/25, 3:29:44 PM	29m 58s
Miranda Futrell - Desktop (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:59:51 PM	4/23/25, 3:01:59 PM	2m 8s
read.ai meeting notes (Unverified)	4/23/25, 2:59:54 PM	4/23/25, 3:42:28 PM	42m 33s
Brock Kearney (External)	4/23/25, 3:00:58 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:10 PM	39m 11s
Hannah Delude	4/23/25, 3:01:02 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:14 PM	39m 11s
Thomas Shrader (Unverified)	4/23/25, 3:01:24 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:16 PM	38m 52s
Bryan Jones (External)	4/23/25, 3:01:31 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:23 PM	38m 52s
Lauren (Unverified)	4/23/25, 3:01:50 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:18 PM	38m 27s
Stevens Nimmo KDFR (Unverified)	4/23/25, 3:02:42 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:36 PM	37m 53s
Newman, Dr. Yoshi (External)	4/23/25, 3:02:54 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:10 PM	37m 16s
Norman Bryson (Unverified)	4/23/25, 3:03:21 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:14 PM	36m 53s
Miranda Futrell - Desktop (Unverified)	4/23/25, 3:03:52 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:00 PM	36m 8s
Elizabeth Blount	4/23/25, 3:14:53 PM	4/23/25, 3:40:15 PM	25m 21s

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 the planning process 2) Explanation of mitigation 3) Review of the project schedule. 4) Review of hazard identification	September 5, 2024 6pm	Microsoft Teams
Public Meeting #2	1) Review draft Hazard Mitigation Plan 2) Solicit comments and feedback	April 23, 2025 6pm	Microsoft Teams

PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES, SIGN-IN SHEETS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC MEETING 1: SEPTEMBER 25, 2024

Neuse River Regional HMP Public Meeting, September 5, 2024

Insight Attendees
Austin Brinkley, Presenter
Danielle Taliaferro (scribe)

Other Attendees
Carl Baker, NCEM
Fritz Knack, City of Goldsboro resident/stakeholder
Ranger Ruffins, WSP
Thomas Shrader, Pitt County Planning & Development
Samuel Kornegay, Lenoir County Emergency Services

I. Opening Comments/Introduction
   a. Austin Brinkley with Insight Planning & Development
   b. Hired through North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) to help facilitate update process
   c. Working with WSP & ESP
   d. Engaging the public to educate them on hazard mitigation

II. Austin to begin presentation - Agenda overview

III. Reminder to everyone for attendance purposes - make sure to register, drop information into the chat box
   a. Will not send solicitation emails

IV. Meeting Objectives
   a. Engaging community
   b. Overview of hazard mitigation and how plan update process will work
   c. learn about concerns the public may have
   d. Gather input, educate, and inform on what happens specifically with the plan

V. Definition of "mitigate" - Review
   a. Make less severe or painful
   b. Any sustained action to reduce or eliminate the long-term loss of life or property from hazards

VI. Two Types of Mitigation
   a. Hazards against existing development
   b. Ensuring future development is conducted in a way that does not increase vulnerability
   c. Want to create a more resilient future for the Neuse River Basin

VII. Mitigation Techniques
   a. Tie into actions and content of the plan
   b. Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Management, Structural Projects, Emergency Services, Education and Awareness

VIII. Purpose of Update
   a. Reflect on Changing Risks
   b. Increase Community Resilience
   c. Compliance and Funding
   d. Ensure Preparedness

IX. Purpose of Update - Changing Risks
   a. Pop increase and community growth
   b. More Hazards - Man-made
   c. Climate Change
   d. Development Patterns

X. Purpose of Update - Increase Community Resilience
   a. Identification of New Vulnerabilities
   b. Adopting Effective Mitigation Strategies

XI. Purpose of Update - Compliance and Funding
   a. Ensure compliance with federal and state requirements
   b. Maintain eligibility for disaster mitigation funding and assistance programs

XII. Purpose of Update - Ensure Preparedness
   a. 2024 Plan Update ensures that the Neuse River Basin is better prepared to
      i. Address existing and emerging hazards
      ii. protect lives and property
      iii. sustain continuity of essential services during and following an event

XIII. Plan Update Process - Step One
   a. Planning Phase for the public involvement
   b. Coordinating with departments & agencies that make up planning committee
   c. Stakeholders are key members of planning committee

XIV. Step Two
   a. Identify previous hazards as well as new hazards
   b. Public can assist with this
   c. How capable are we of dealing with the hazards?

XV. Previously Identified Hazards (2020 Plan) listed for review
   a. Ranking system - most extreme to low risk

XVI. Step Three - Developing a plan
   a. Setting goals
   b. Reviewing Mitigation Alternatives
   c. Drafting an Action Plan to effectively mitigate against potential hazards that exist

XVII. Step 4 - Adoption and Implementation
   a. Reviewed by public
   b. Provided to NCEM & FEMA to perform compliance review
   c. Counties and municipalities will adopt plan
   d. Need to occur within the scheduled timeline

XVIII. Project Schedule
   a. Kicked off March 2024
   b. Preparing draft for public review
   c. public meeting #2 TBD
   d. June 2025 planned for adoption

XIX. Next Steps
   a. Record and analyze input received during public meeting number 1
   b. Share Public Survey

XX. Survey QR Code displayed

XXI. Questions - open floor
   a. No questions presented

XXII. Closed meeting - Thank you

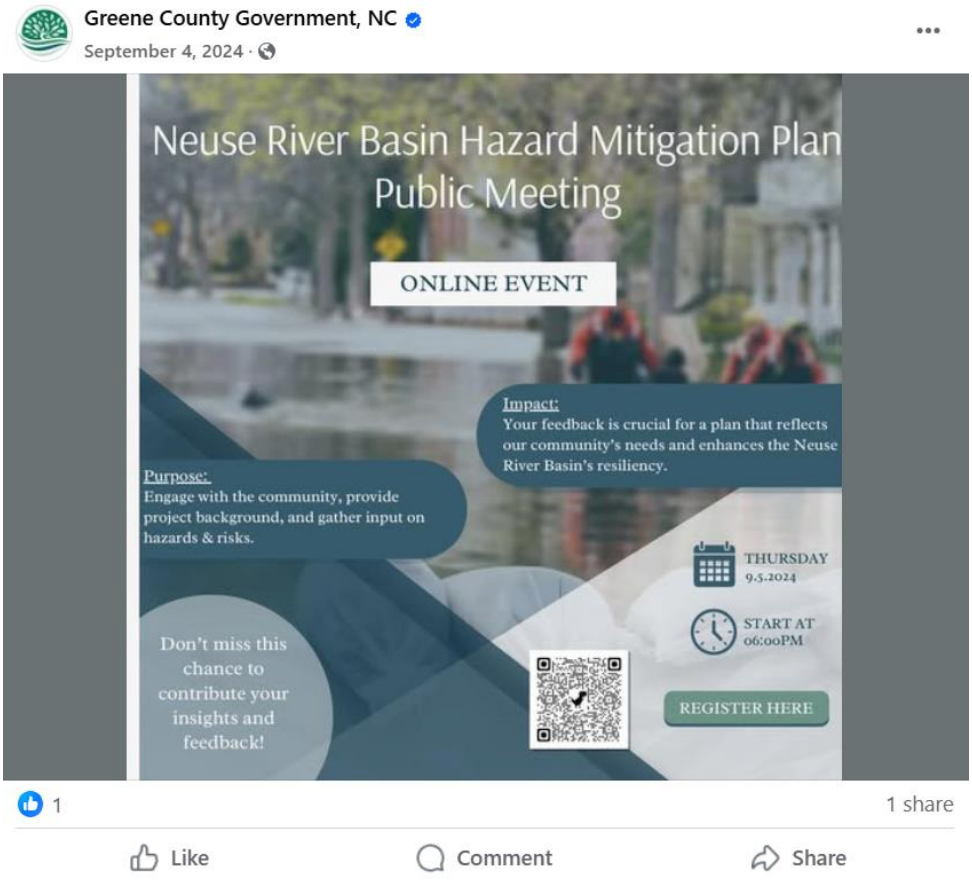
XXIII. -END-

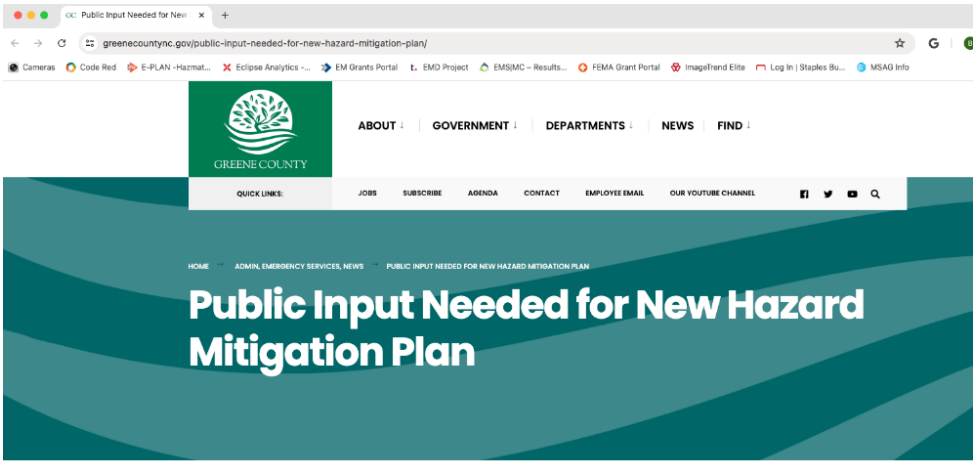
Public Meeting 1 Online Attendees

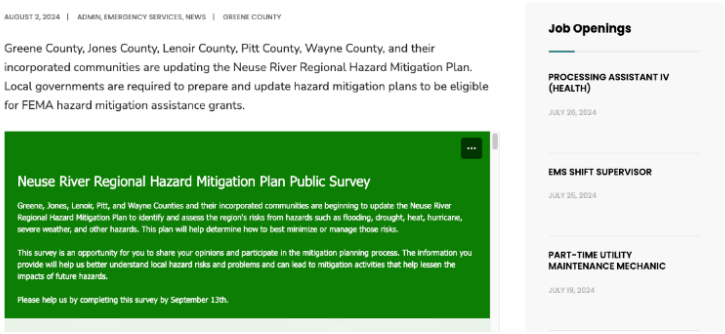
Participants

Name	First join	Last leave	In-meeting duration	Registration status	Role
AB Austin Brinkley abrinkley@insight-pd.com	5:55 PM	6:21 PM	26m 26s	--	Organizer
DT Danielle Taliaferro dtaliaferro@insight-pd.com	5:56 PM	6:21 PM	25m 2s	--	Organizer
FK Fritz Knack (Unverified)	5:48 PM	6:21 PM	32m 18s	Registered	Attendee
RR Ruffins, Ranger ranger.ruffins@wsp.com	5:58 PM	6:21 PM	22m 59s	Registered	Attendee
TS Thomas Shrader (Unverified)	5:59 PM	6:21 PM	22m 23s	Registered	Attendee
CB Baker, Carl (NCEM) (External) carl.baker@ncdps.gov	5:59 PM	6:21 PM	22m 28s	Registered	Attendee
SK Samuel Kornegay (Unverified)	6:00 PM	6:28 PM	28m 7s	Registered	Attendee

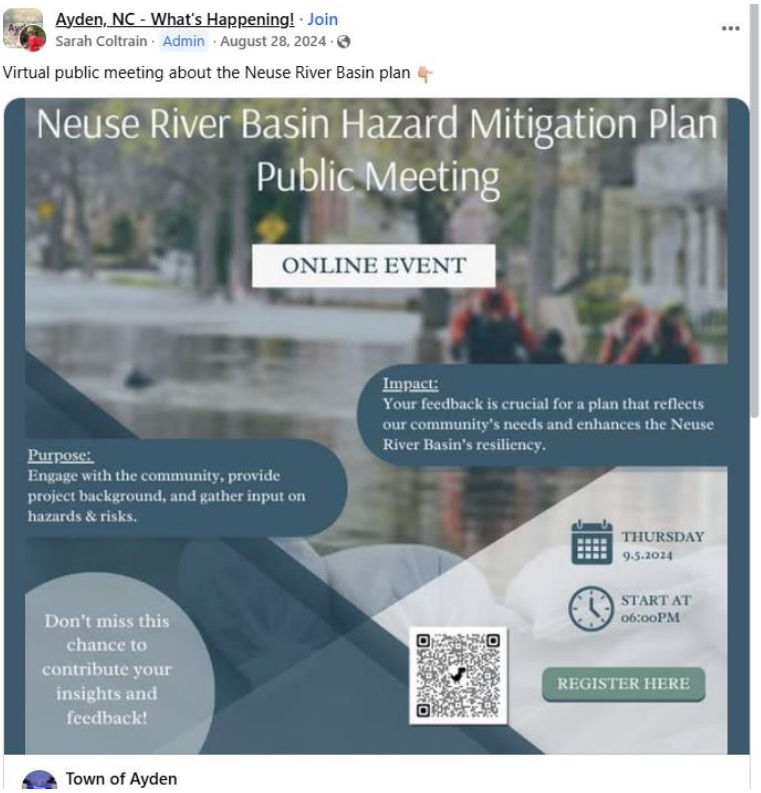
Public Meeting 1 Online Outreach

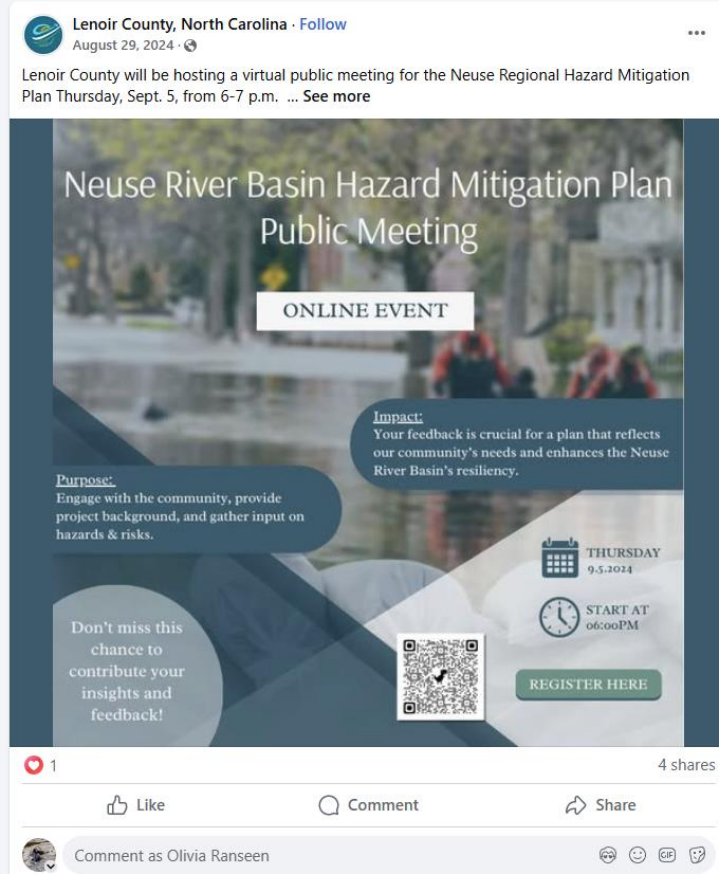



Public Input Needed for New Hazard Mitigation Plan
greenecountync.gov/public-input-needed-for-new-hazard-mitigation-plan/
GREENE COUNTY
ABOUT
GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS
NEWS
FIND
QUICK LINKS:
JOBS
SUBSCRIBE
AGENDA
CONTACT
EMPLOYEE EMAIL
OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL
HOME → ADMIN, EMERGENCY SERVICES, NEWS → PUBLIC INPUT NEEDED FOR NEW HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Public Input Needed for New Hazard Mitigation Plan


AUGUST 2, 2024 | ADMIN, EMERGENCY SERVICES, NEWS | GREENE COUNTY
Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, Wayne County, and their incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants.
Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Survey
Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties and their incorporated communities are beginning to update the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify and assess the region's risks from hazards such as flooding, drought, heat, hurricane, severe 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 September 13th.
Job Openings
PROCESSING ASSISTANT IV (HEALTH)
JULY 26, 2024
EMS SHIFT SUPERVISOR
JULY 25, 2024
PART-TIME UTILITY MAINTENANCE MECHANIC
JULY 19, 2024


Jones County NC
September 3, 2024 ·
A virtual public meeting for the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be held Thursday, September 5, 2024 from 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM.
Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting
ONLINE EVENT
Impact:
Your feedback is crucial for a plan that reflects our community's needs and enhances the Neuse River Basin's resiliency.
Purpose:
Engage with the community, provide project background, and gather input on hazards & risks.
THURSDAY 9.5.2024
START AT 06:00PM
Don't miss this chance to contribute your insights and feedback!
REGISTER HERE
2
2 shares
Like
Comment
Share


Ayden, NC - What's Happening! · Join
Sarah Coltrain · Admin · August 28, 2024 ·
Virtual public meeting about the Neuse River Basin plan
Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting
ONLINE EVENT
Impact:
Your feedback is crucial for a plan that reflects our community's needs and enhances the Neuse River Basin's resiliency.
Purpose:
Engage with the community, provide project background, and gather input on hazards & risks.
THURSDAY 9.5.2024
START AT 06:00PM
Don't miss this chance to contribute your insights and feedback!
REGISTER HERE
Town of Ayden


Lenoir County, North Carolina · Follow
August 29, 2024 ·
Lenoir County will be hosting a virtual public meeting for the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Thursday, Sept. 5, from 6-7 p.m. ... See more
Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting
ONLINE EVENT
Impact:
Your feedback is crucial for a plan that reflects our community's needs and enhances the Neuse River Basin's resiliency.
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Don't miss this chance to contribute your insights and feedback!
REGISTER HERE
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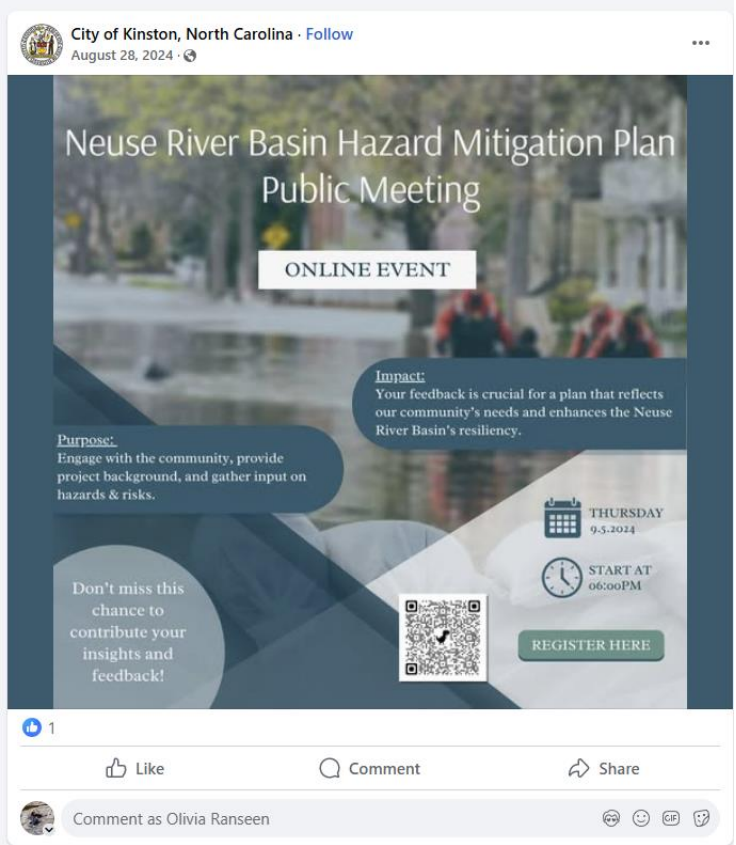
City of Kinston, North Carolina · Follow
August 28, 2024 ·
Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan
Public Meeting
ONLINE EVENT
Impact:
Your feedback is crucial for a plan that reflects our community's needs and enhances the Neuse River Basin's resiliency.
Purpose:
Engage with the community, provide project background, and gather input on hazards & risks.
THURSDAY
9.5.2024
START AT
06:00PM
Don't miss this chance to contribute your insights and feedback!
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City of Greenville, NC - Government · Follow
August 28, 2024 ·
Residents are invited to a virtual public meeting next Thursday for the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The meeting is from 6-7 p.m., and residents who are inter... See more
Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan
Public Meeting
ONLINE EVENT
Impact:
Your feedback is crucial for a plan that reflects our community's needs and enhances the Neuse River Basin's resiliency.
Purpose:
Engage with the community, provide project background, and gather input on hazards & risks.
THURSDAY
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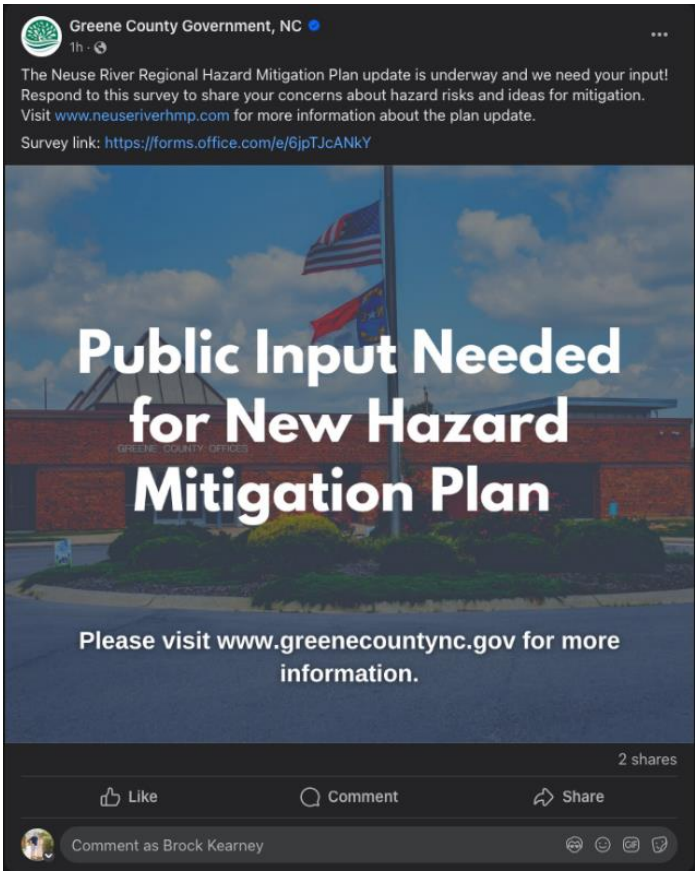
Greene County Government, NC
1h ·
The Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan update is underway and we need your input!
Respond to this survey to share your concerns about hazard risks and ideas for mitigation.
Visit www.neuseriverhmp.com for more information about the plan update.
Survey link: https://forms.office.com/e/6jpTJcANkY
Public Input Needed for New Hazard Mitigation Plan
Please visit www.greenecountync.gov for more information.
2 shares
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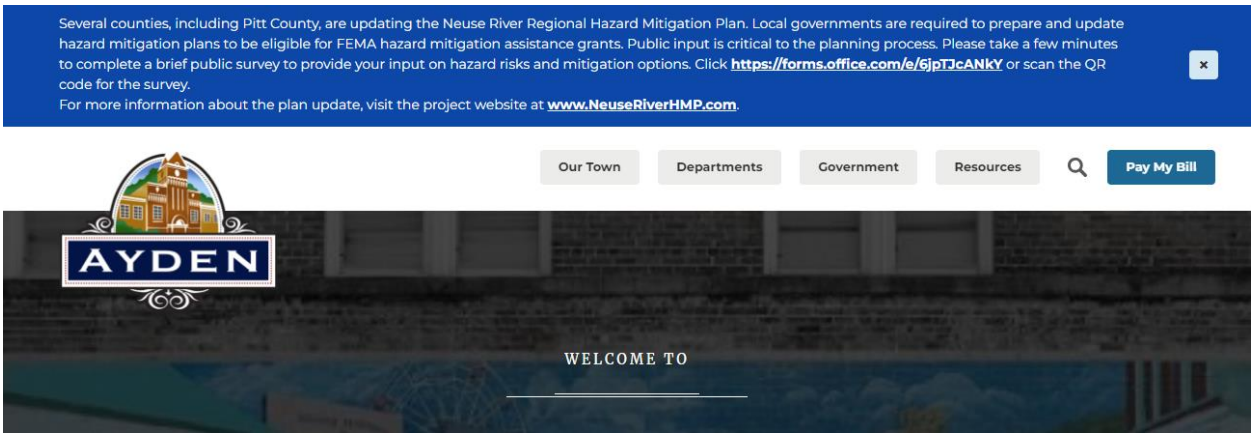
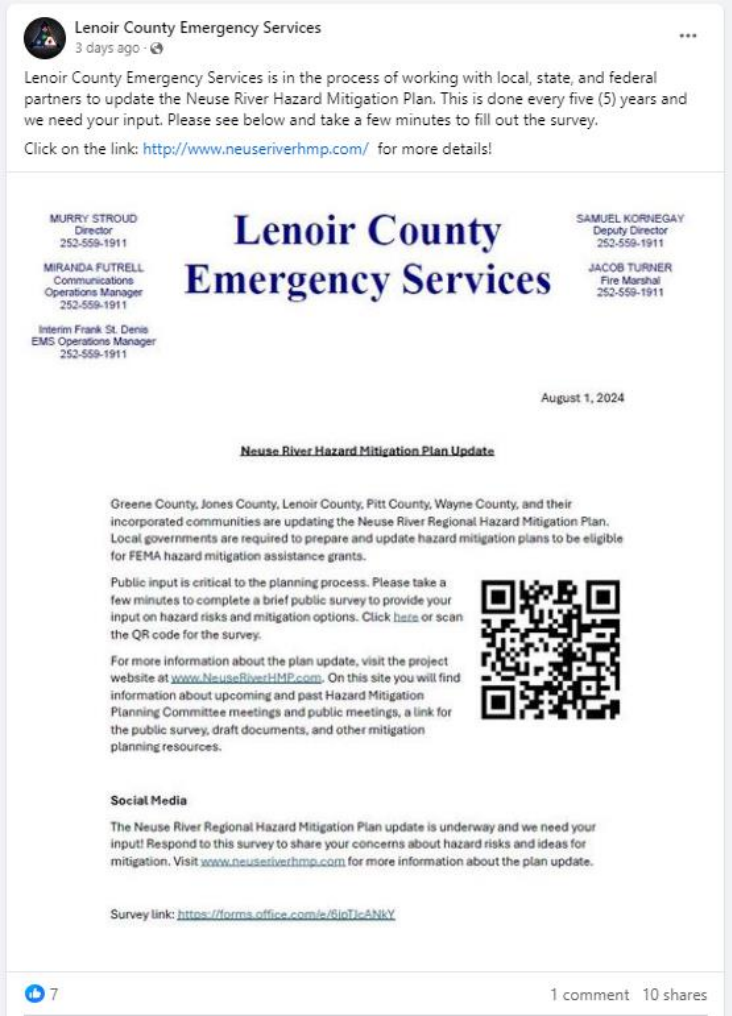

Several counties, including Pitt County, are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants. Public input is critical to the planning process. Please take a few minutes to complete a brief public survey to provide your input on hazard risks and mitigation options. Click https://forms.office.com/e/6jpTJcANkY or scan the QR code for the survey.
For more information about the plan update, visit the project website at www.NeuseRiverHMP.com.
Our Town
Departments
Government
Resources
Pay My Bill
AYDEN
WELCOME TO



Lenoir County Emergency Services
3 days ago ·

Lenoir County Emergency Services is in the process of working with local, state, and federal partners to update the Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan. This is done every five (5) years and we need your input. Please see below and take a few minutes to fill out the survey.

Click on the link: http://www.neuseriverhmp.com/ for more details!

MURRY STROUD
Director
252-559-1911

MIRANDA FUTRELL
Communications Operations Manager
252-559-1911

Interim Frank St. Denis
EMS Operations Manager
252-559-1911

Lenoir County Emergency Services

SAMUEL KORNEGAY
Deputy Director
252-559-1911

JACOB TURNER
Fire Marshal
252-559-1911

August 1, 2024

Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, Wayne County, and their incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants.

Public input is critical to the planning process. Please take a few minutes to complete a brief public survey to provide your input on hazard risks and mitigation options. Click here or scan the QR code for the survey.

For more information about the plan update, visit the project website at www.NeuseRiverHMP.com. On this site you will find information about upcoming and past Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings and public meetings, a link for the public survey, draft documents, and other mitigation planning resources.

Social Media

The Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan update is underway and we need your input! Respond to this survey to share your concerns about hazard risks and ideas for mitigation. Visit www.neuseriverhmp.com for more information about the plan update.

Survey link: https://forms.office.com/e/6JpTJcANkY

7 1 comment 10 shares

PUBLIC MEETING 2: APRIL 23, 2025

Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Final Public Meeting
4/23/25, 6 PM – 7 PM
Virtual, Microsoft Teams

[**10 Online Registrants**]:

I. Welcome and Introductions
    a. Draft plan available
        i. It is available on Neuse HMP website and sent directly to HMPC members
        ii. Plan will be available as a PDF
II. Meeting Objectives
    a. Gather Input
    b. Educate and inform
    c. Enhance Plan Relevance
III. Mitigation Refresher
    a. Definition
    b. Types of Mitigation
    c. Mitigation Techniques
IV. Purpose of Update
    a. Reflect on Changing Risks
    b. Increase Community Resilience
    c. Compliance and Funding
    d. Ensure Preparedness
V. Planning Process Steps
    a. 4 step process (See ppt. for comprehensive list)
VI. Review Project Schedule
VII. Plan Website Overview
VIII. Structure and Components Review
    a. Plan structure – TOC overview
    b. Plan components
        i. Hazard profiles
            1. Included some additional hazards in this version
            2. Made changes to the risk assessment summary
                a. Review/make sure it reflects what's been discussed
            3. PRI results reviewed and revised based on mitigation meeting
        ii. Capability assessment

1. Revised slightly – stakeholders to review

iii. Goals and objectives in mitigation strategy

1. No revision requests currently

iv. Mitigation action plan

1. Large component of plan update

c. Overview of annexes/appendices

IX. Next Steps

a. Incorporate feedback from public meeting
b. Review draft plan
c. Adoptions will begin soon

X. Questions/Comments

a. There were no questions

Public Meeting 2 Online Attendance

1. Summary			
Meeting title	Virtual Public Meeting for the Neuse Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan		
Registration page views	18		
Registered participants	9		
Canceled registrations	0		
Attended participants	6		
Start time	4/23/25, 5:48:57 PM		
End time	4/23/25, 6:42:10 PM		
Meeting duration	53m 12s		
Average attendance time	23m		
2. Participants			
Name	First Join	Last Leave	In-Meeting Duration
Nathan Slaughter	4/23/25, 5:56:15 PM	4/23/25, 6:24:00 PM	27m 44s
Shalia Fuentes-Matthews	4/23/25, 5:48:59 PM	4/23/25, 6:42:10 PM	53m 10s
Omar (Unverified)	4/23/25, 5:55:27 PM	4/23/25, 5:55:50 PM	23s
Omar (Unverified)	4/23/25, 5:56:47 PM	4/23/25, 6:23:40 PM	26m 52s
Thomas Shrader (Unverified)	4/23/25, 6:00:12 PM	4/23/25, 6:23:16 PM	23m 3s
Jonas Hill (Unverified)	4/23/25, 6:05:10 PM	4/23/25, 6:12:00 PM	6m 49s

Public Meeting 2 Online Outreach

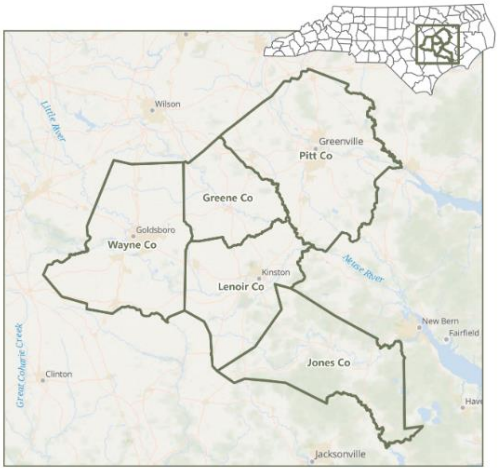
Home Meeting Materials Project Updates Resources Contact Us

Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Join us for a virtual public meeting on **Wednesday, April 23rd at 6pm** to learn about the plan update and share your feedback on the draft plan. Register here to attend.

Welcome to the website for the 2024 update of the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties and incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River 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. Check back for updates and new information throughout the planning process.



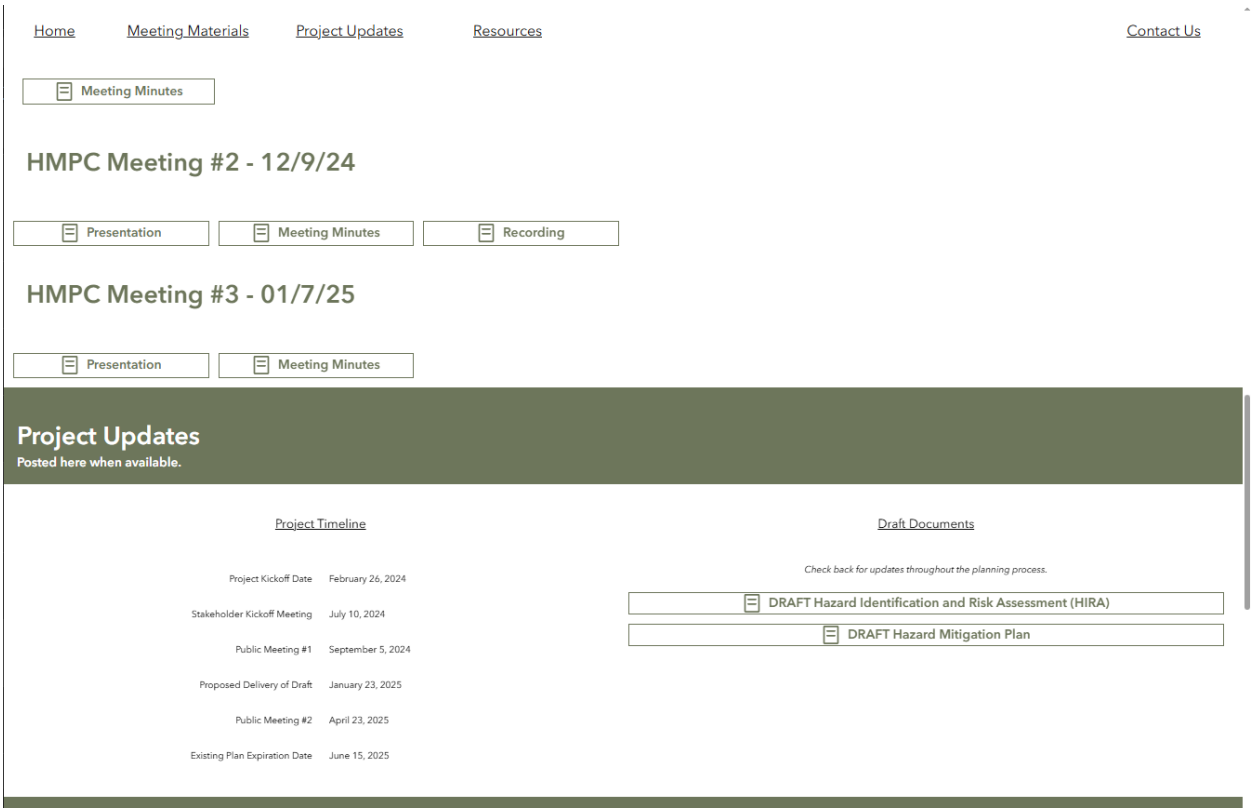




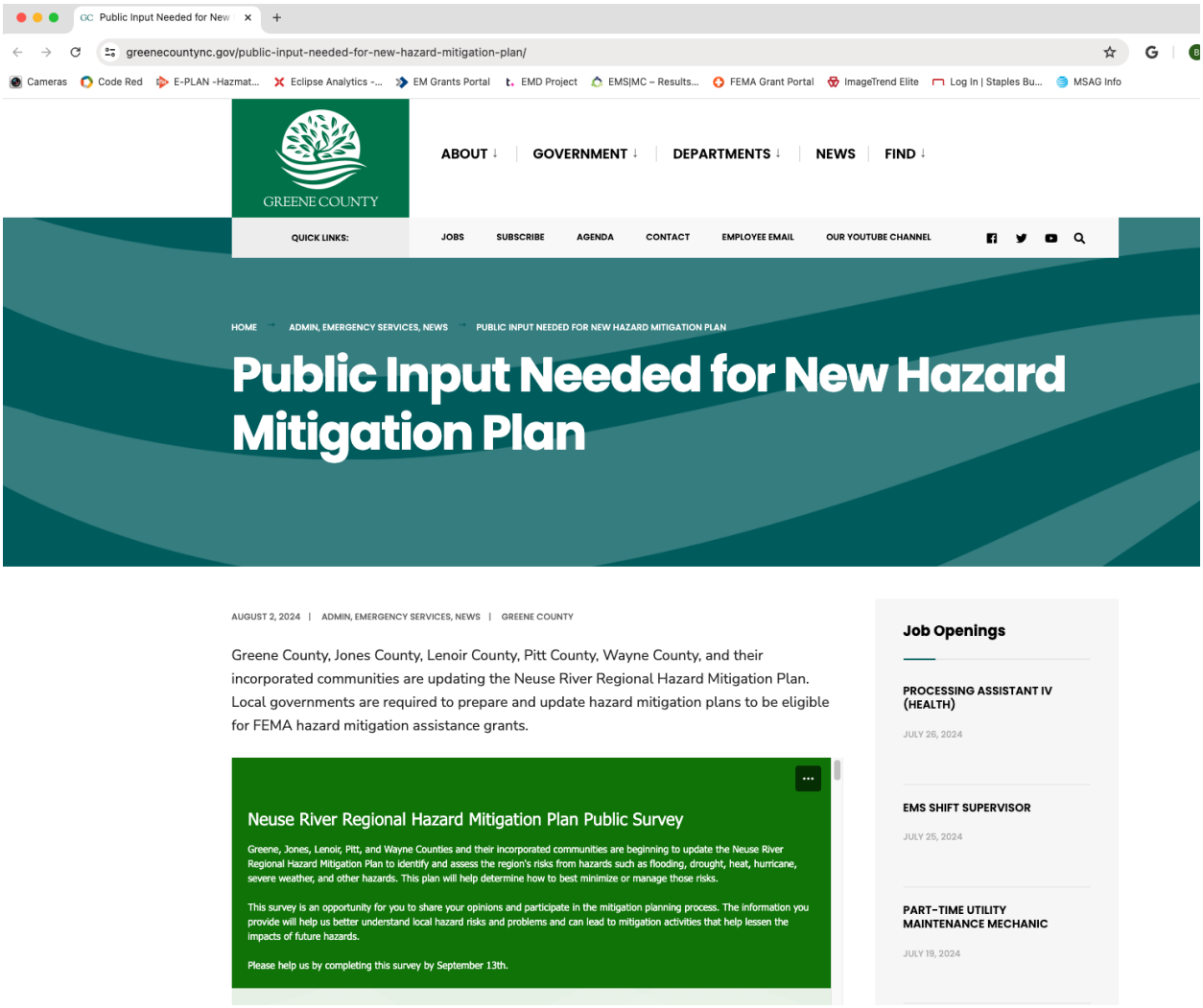
PLAN WEBSITE



Meeting Materials and Draft Documents Posted Online



Plan Website & Survey Outreach




Wayne County Government, North Carolina · Follow
September 10, 2024 ·
Don't forget! The Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan update is underway and we need your input by September 13th. Respond to this survey to share your concerns about hazard risks and ideas for mitigation. Visit www.neuseriverhmp.com for more information about the plan update and to take the survey.
Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey
4
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VILLAGE OF WALNUT CREEK

HOME | RESIDENTS | VISITORS | VILLAGE GOVERNMENT | NEWS | CONTACT US | DOC

News, Notices, Village News › Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey



Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

AUGUST 2, 2024

Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, Wayne County, and their incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants.

Public Input

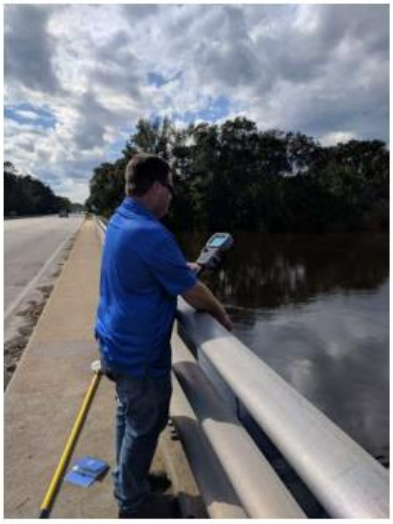
Public input is critical to the planning process. Please take a few minutes to complete a brief public survey to provide your input on hazard risks and mitigation options. Click here or scan the QR code for the survey

For more information about the plan update, visit the project website at www.NeuseRiverHMP.com. On this site you will find information about upcoming and past Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings and public meetings, a link for the public survey, draft documents, and other mitigation planning resources.

https://www.reflector.com/news/local/input-sought-for-neuse-river-hazard-mitigation-plan/article_85861ed4-540c-11ef-abb0-0b29634b3b62.html

Input sought for Neuse River hazard mitigation plan

The Daily Reflector
Aug 11, 2024



ECU faculty member Michael O'Driscoll takes measurements along the Neuse River in Kinston following Hurricane Florence in 2018. Pitt, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Wayne counties are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

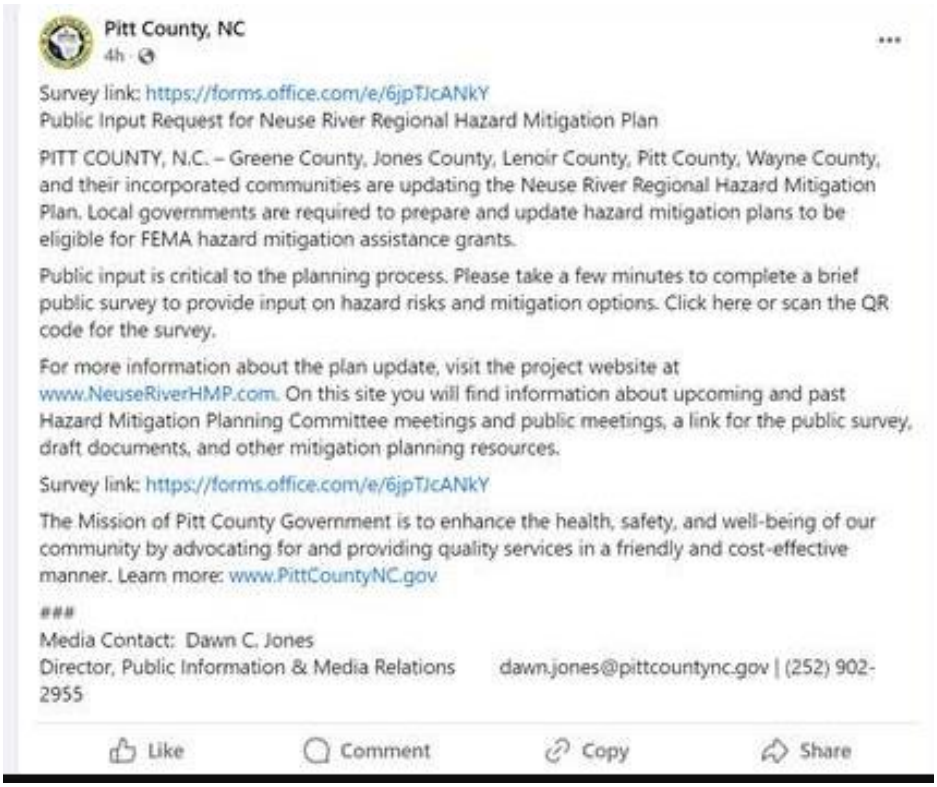
Stephen Moysey/ECU News Services

Pitt, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Wayne counties and their incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants.

Public input is critical to the planning process. County residents are being asked take a few minutes to complete a brief public survey to provide input on hazard risks and mitigation options. Visit the survey at https://tinyurl.com/dabe62rb.

For more information about the plan update, visit the project website at www.NeuseRiverHMP.com. On this site you will find information about upcoming and past Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings and public meetings, a link for the public survey, draft documents, and other mitigation planning resources.



Pitt County, NC
4h ·

Survey link: https://forms.office.com/e/6jpTJcANkY
Public Input Request for Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

PITT COUNTY, N.C. – Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, Wayne County, and their incorporated communities are updating the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Local governments are required to prepare and update hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance grants.

Public input is critical to the planning process. Please take a few minutes to complete a brief public survey to provide input on hazard risks and mitigation options. Click here or scan the QR code for the survey.

For more information about the plan update, visit the project website at www.NeuseRiverHMP.com. On this site you will find information about upcoming and past Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings and public meetings, a link for the public survey, draft documents, and other mitigation planning resources.

Survey link: https://forms.office.com/e/6jpTJcANkY

The Mission of Pitt County Government is to enhance the health, safety, and well-being of our community by advocating for and providing quality services in a friendly and cost-effective manner. Learn more: www.PittCountyNC.gov

###
Media Contact: Dawn C. Jones
Director, Public Information & Media Relations dawn.jones@pittcountync.gov | (252) 902-2955

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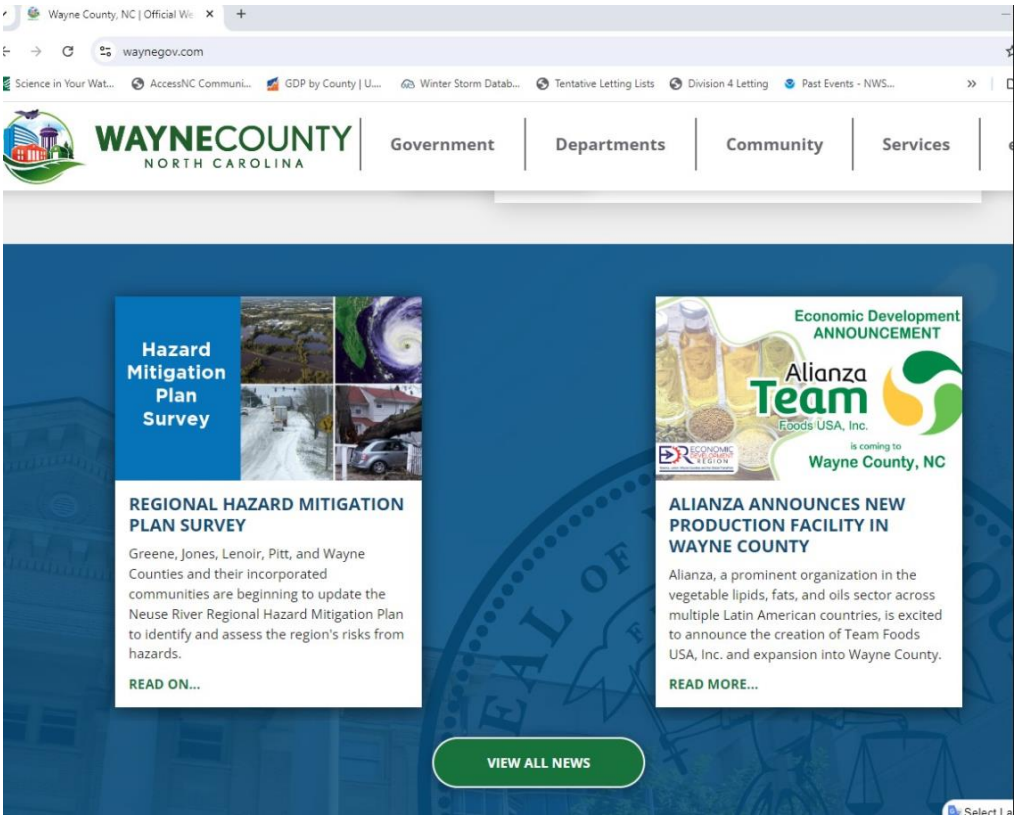


PUBLIC SURVEY

The Region distributed a public survey, shown below, that requested public input into the Hazard Mitigation Plan 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, made available in hard copy format, provided via a link on participating jurisdictions web and social media accounts, and made available online on the plan website. The Region received 130 responses to the survey.

Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Survey

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties and their incorporated communities are beginning to update the Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify and assess our region's 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 September 13, 2024 and returning it to:

WSP – Attn: David Stroud, 4021 Stirrup Creek Drive, Suite 100, Durham, NC 27703
Or by email to: david.stroud@wsp.com

1. Where do you live?
   - ☐ Greene County
   - ☐ Jones County
   - ☐ Lenoir County
   - ☐ Pitt County
   - ☐ Wayne County
   - ☐ I live outside of the Neuse River Region but work or recreate in the region.
   - ☐ Other: _____

2. Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a hazard or disaster in the Neuse River Region?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

   If yes, please explain your experience & where it occurred.

3. On a scale of 1-5, where 1 = not at all concerned and 5 = very concerned, how concerned are you about the possibility of your community being impacted by a hazard event?

4. Please review the list of hazards below and rate each hazard from 0-3 based on how much risk you think it poses to your community.
   0 = no risk, 1 = low, 2 = moderate, 3 = high
   - ___ Dam Failure
   - ___ Drought
   - ___ Earthquake
   - ___ Extreme Heat
   - ___ Flood
   - ___ Hurricane
   - ___ Severe Weather
   - ___ Winter Storm
   - ___ Tornado
   - ___ Wildfire

5. Is your home located in a floodplain?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - ☐ No, but I still experience flooding
   - ☐ I don't know

6. Do you have flood insurance for your home and/or personal property?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No
   - ☐ I don't know

7. 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: _____

Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Survey

8. Have you taken any actions to protect your home or neighborhood from hazards?

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No

   If yes, please explain what you implemented.

9. 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

10. What are some steps your local government could take to reduce the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood?

11. 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.

    ☐ 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

12. Many community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. These activities generally fall into one of six broad categories. Please rank these categories from 1 (most important) to 6 (least important) by how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.

    ___ **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.*

The following bullet points summarize significant findings from the survey. Key questions and responses are detailed in Figure B.1 through Figure B.12.

Figure B.1 – Survey Response, County of Residence

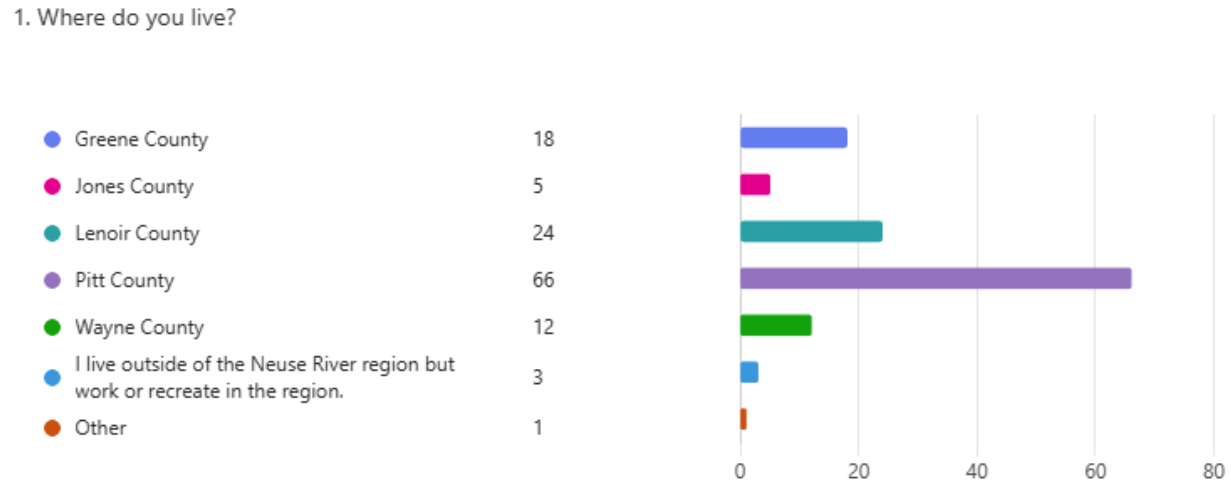


Figure B.2 – Survey Response, Disaster Impact

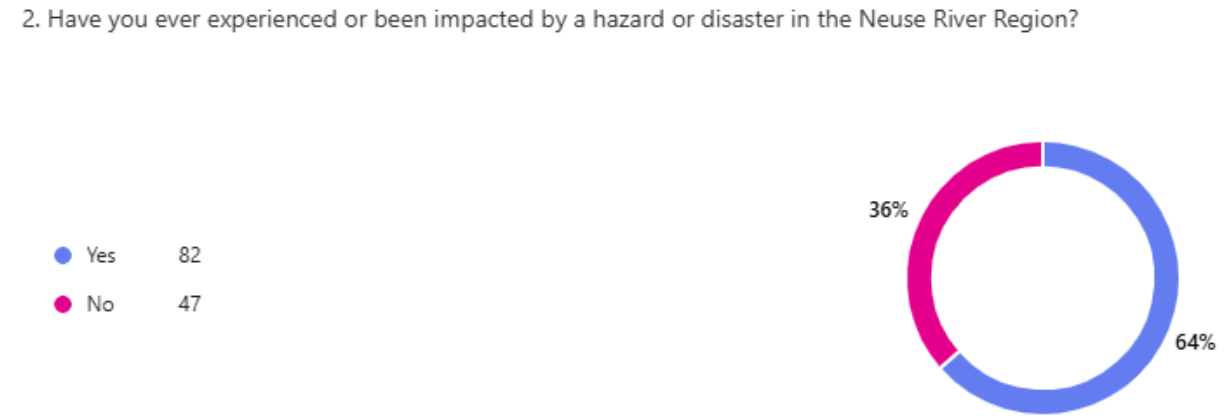


Figure B.3 – Survey Response, Disaster Impact Explanation

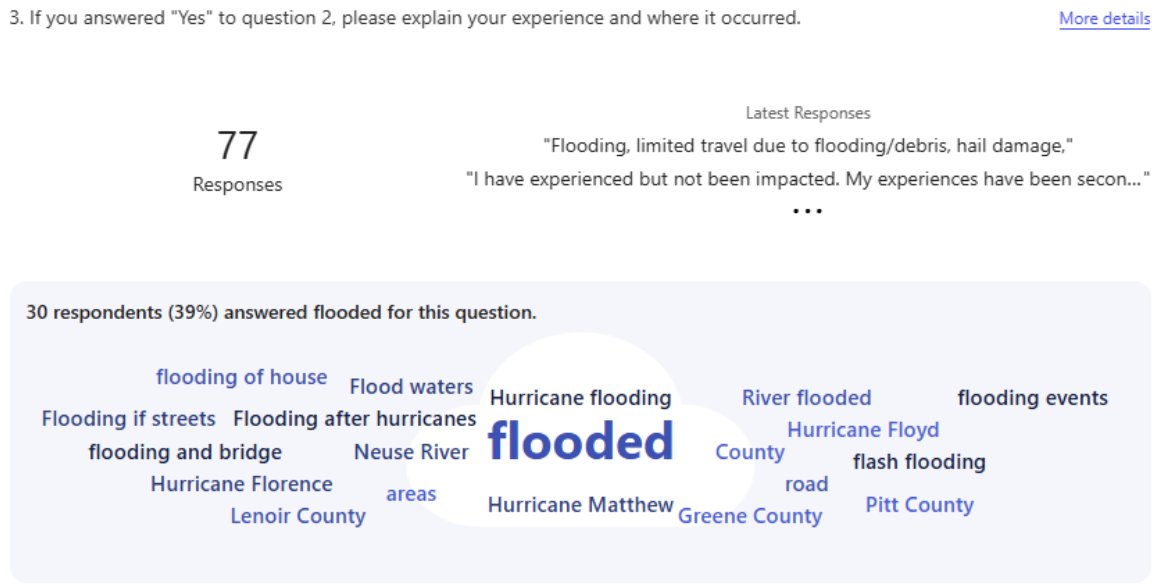


Figure B.4 – Survey Response, Hazard Concern



Figure B.5 – Survey Response, Hazard Significance Rating

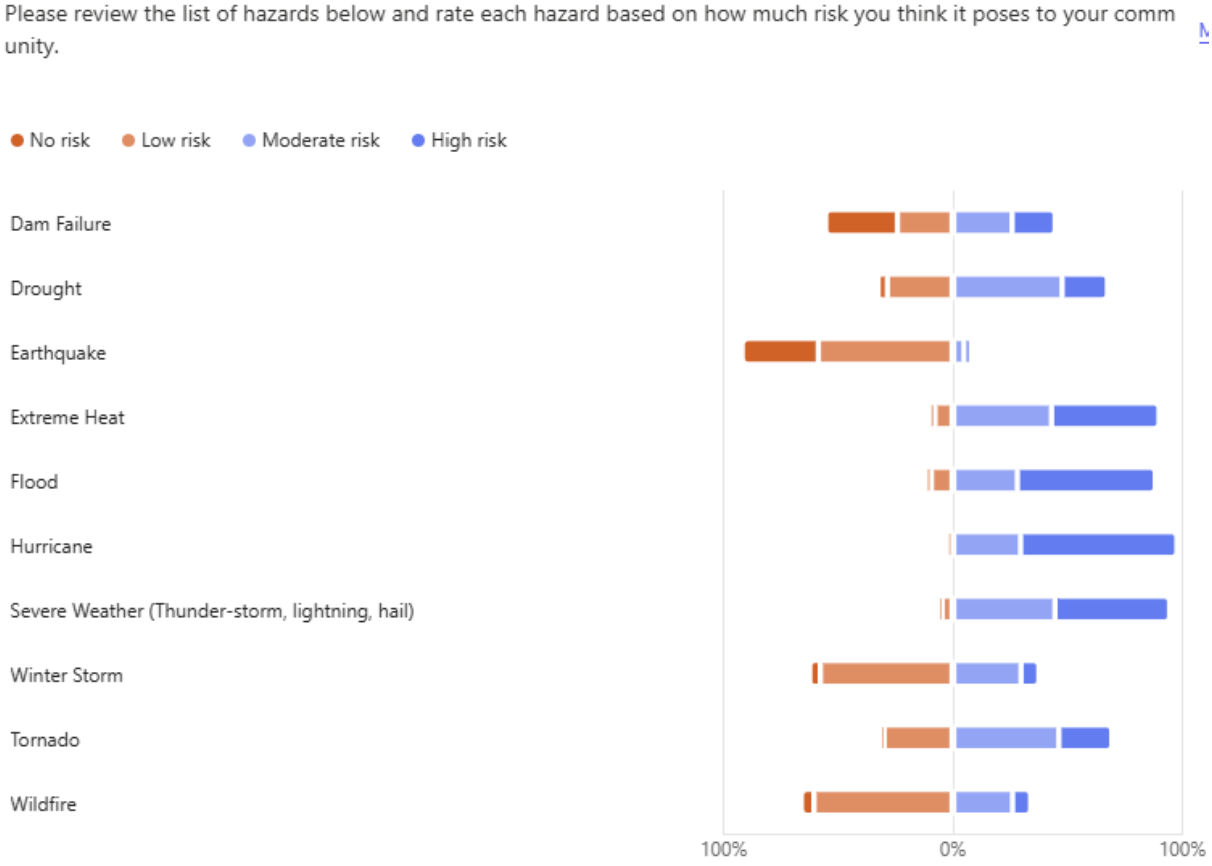


Figure B.6 – Survey Response, Floodplain Vulnerability

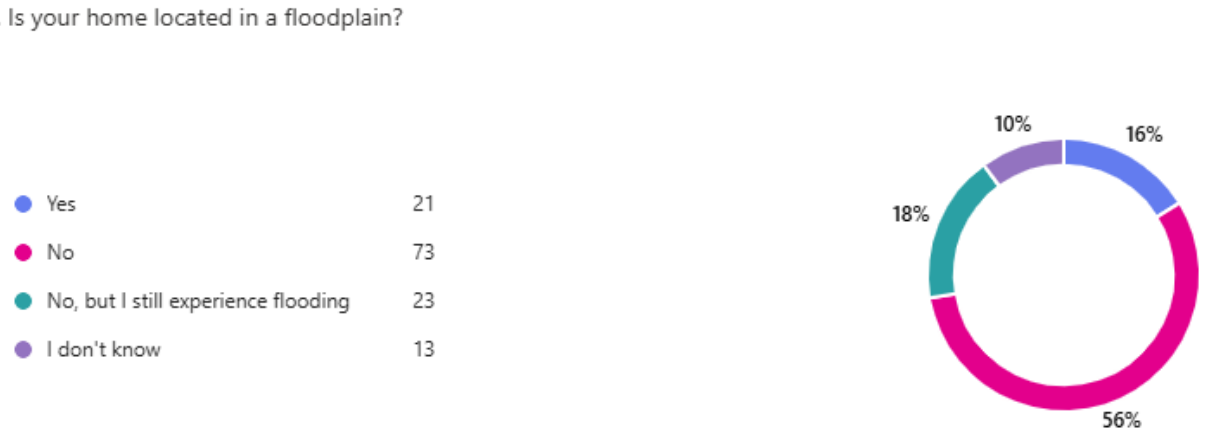


Figure B.7 – Survey Response, Flood Insurance

7. Do you have flood insurance for your home and/or personal property?

Yes	29
No	90
I don't know	10

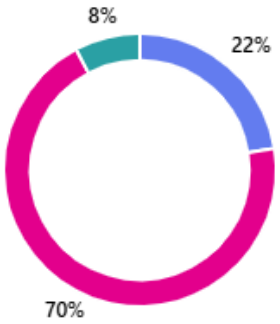


Figure B.8 – Survey Response, Lack of Flood Insurance

8. If you do NOT have flood insurance, what is the reason?

It's too expensive	20
I never really considered it	16
I don't need it because my home is elevated or otherwise protected	47
Other	12

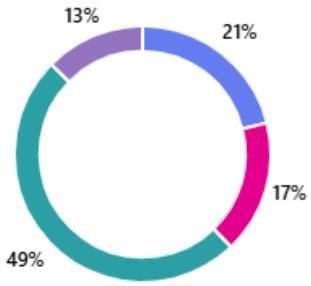


Figure B.9 – Survey Response, Personal Actions Taken for Mitigation

9. Have you taken any actions to protect your home or neighborhood from hazards?

Yes	54
No	73



Figure B.10 – Survey Response, Personal Actions Taken Continued

10. If you answered "Yes" to question 9, what actions have you implemented? More details

52
Responses

Latest Responses
"prep for various storm seasons"
"Have boats on standby in the yard for weather events."
...

8 respondents (15%) answered trees for this question.

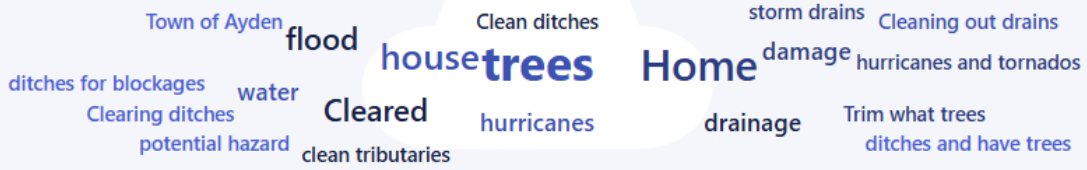


Figure B.11 – Survey Response, Government Contact

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	52
No	77

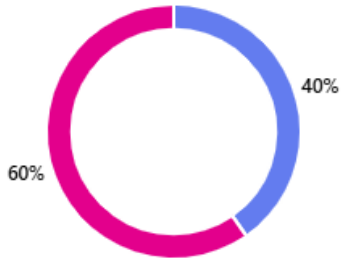


Figure B.12 – Recommendations for Local Government Action

12. What are some steps your local government could take to reduce the risk of future hazard damages in your neighbor hood? More details

87
Responses

Latest Responses
"Create drainage districts to ensure streams and rivers have no debris; force ... "
"More education for the public to ensure they know what to do in a hazard si... "
...

19 respondents (22%) answered water for this question.

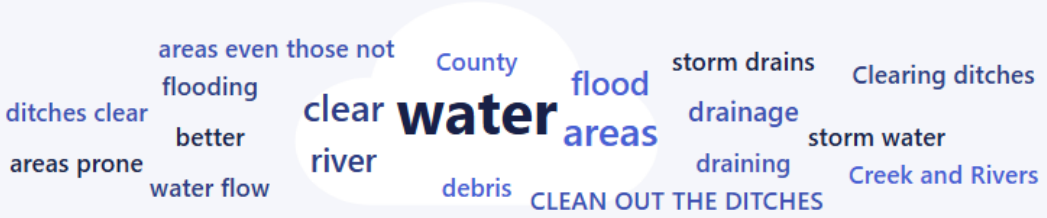


Figure B.13 – Preferred Mitigation Categories

13. Many community-wide activities can reduce our risk from hazards. These activities generally fall into one of the follo wing six broad categories:

- **Prevention:** administrative and regulatory actions, plans, policies, and ordinances that influence how land is de veloped 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, a nd storm shutters.*
- **Natural Resource Protection**: actions that minimize hazard losses and preserve or restore the functions of nat ural 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 hazar d. *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. *E xamples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical e mergency 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 m aterials, and demonstration events.*

Please rank these categories by how important you think each one is for your community to consider pursuing.

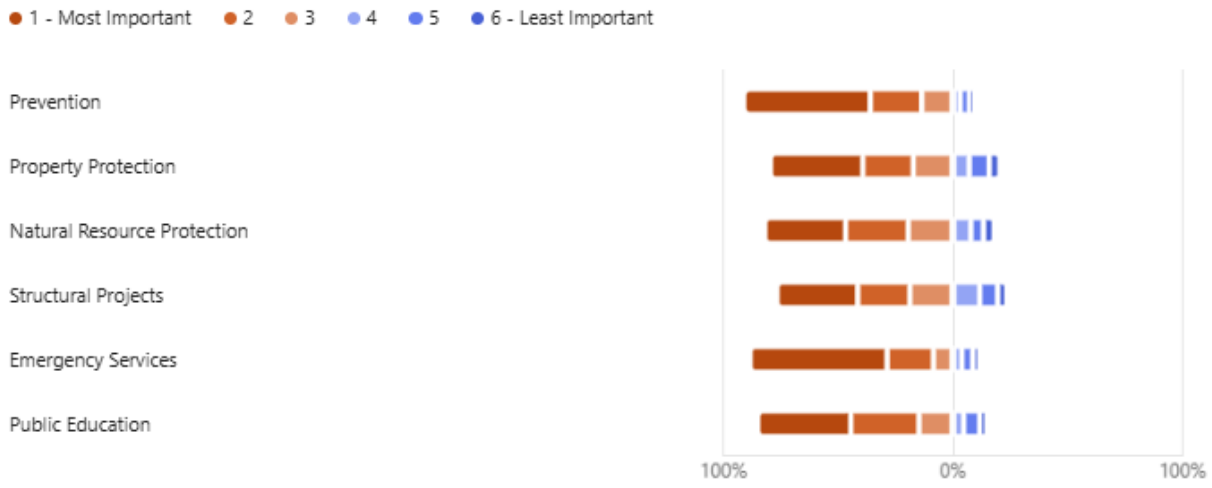
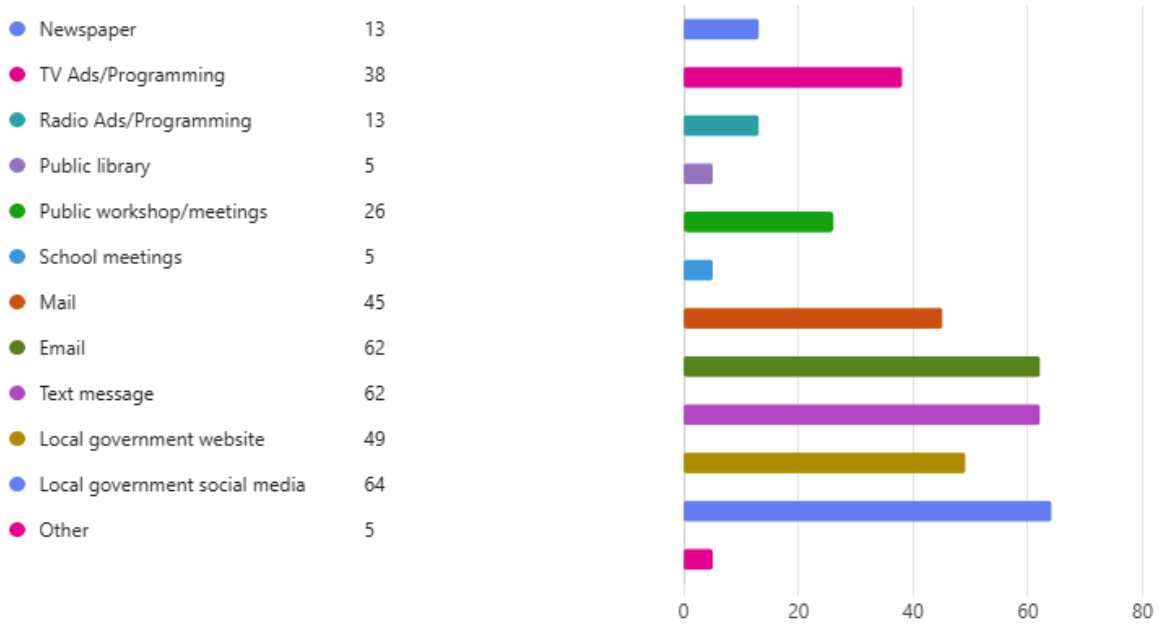


Figure B.14 – Preferred Public Outreach Methods

14. What is the best way for you to receive information about how to make your home or neighborhood more resistant t o 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 and sent an email inviting them to attend a public meeting, provide data or other input relevant to the plan update, and stay involved in the planning process, including to review the draft plan and provide feedback and comments. The coordination letter sent via email is provided below. A list of the stakeholders who were contacted is provided in Table B.3.

Stakeholders were also involved through specific requests for data to support the development of the plan as well as through participation on the HMPC.

From: Moore, Abigail
Sent: Monday, May 5, 2025 9:18 AM
Subject: Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder Notice

Good morning,

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties and their incorporated jurisdictions have updated the Neuse River 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.NeuseRiverHMP.com. If you would like to share any information or feedback that might be relevant to the plan and local mitigation efforts, please send it to me at abigail.moore@wsp.com by Friday, May 16, 2025 or submit your comments via the plan website.

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
Matt	Whittle	Habitat for Humanity, Goldsboro-Wayne
Meghan	King	Ronald McDonald House of Eastern NC, Executive Director
Dwain	Cooper	United Way of Pitt County, President & CEO
Sherry	Archibald	United Way of Wayne County, Executive Director
Molly	Taylor	Lenoir-Greene United Way, Executive Director
Sheena	Parker	Building Hope NC, Executive Director
Educational Institutions		
Steve	Lassiter	Pitt County Schools, Superintendent
Frank	Creech	Greene County Schools, Superintendent
Bryce	Marquis	Jones County Schools, Superintendent
Brent	Williams	Lenoir County Public Schools, Superintendent
Marc	Whichard	Wayne County Public Schools, Superintendent
Kathy	Delk	ECU EHS, Emergency Manager
Herman	Croom	University of Mount Olive, President
Rusty	Hunt	Lenoir Community College, President
Angie	Blizzard	Wayne Community College, Dean of Public Safety
Maria	Pharr	Pitt Community College, President
Surrounding Municipalities		
Chad	Strawn	Craven County Planning, Director
Stephen	Rea	Carteret County Emergency Management, Director
Stacie	Miles	Onslow County Emergency Services Deputy Director
Matt	Barwick	Duplin County Fire & Emergency Management, Director
Jared	Rouse	Sampson County Emergency Management, Coordinator
Kevin	Hubbard	Johnston County Emergency Services, Director
Gordon	Deno	Wilson County Emergency Management, Directo
Chris	Newkirk	Beaufort County Emergency Services, Director
Antwan	Brown	Edgecombe County Emergency Services, Director
Jody	Griffin	Martin County Emergency Management, 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

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Linda	Culpepper	DEQ Division of Water Resources, Director
Mary Beth	Houston	NCDOT Division 2, Division Engineer
Andy	Brown	NCDOT Division 4, Division Engineer
Hannah	Thompson-Welch	NC Forest Service, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist
Business Community		
Cale	Grady	Lenoir County Chamber of Commerce, President
Trent	McGee	Greenville-Pitt County Chamber of Commerce
Jami	Williams	Greene County Chamber of Commerce, Volunteer Chamber Director
Will	Collins	Wayne County Chamber of Commerce, Director of Events & Advocacy

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

The HMPC analyzed viable mitigation options that addressed each of the identified hazards and supported the identified goals and objectives. As part of the review of mitigation alternatives, the HMPC was presented 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 recommendations 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:

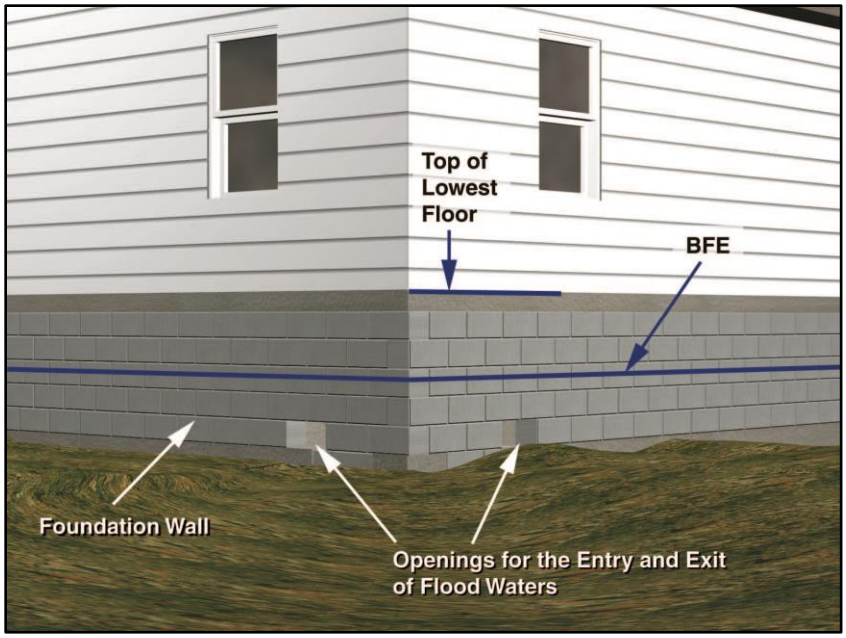
- Building codes
- Comprehensive or land use planning
- Zoning ordinance
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Subdivision regulations
- Stormwater management regulations

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 C.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 Protection 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 PLANNING

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. Land use planning could also be used to direct new development away from areas with high wildfire risk or areas downstream from dams.

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. Zoning is tied to land use planning; rezonings generally must be in agreement with a community's future land use map.

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.

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.

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

Subdivision regulations govern how land can be divided into lots for sale and development and can include design standards and improvement requirements. Subdivision regulations can tie to mitigation in variety of ways, such as by incorporating open space conservation, encouraging cluster development, or requiring certain stormwater management standards and infrastructure.

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 Neuse 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 CRS. 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			
-	Continue to enforce the zoning ordinance and amend when necessary	This is an established capability of all communities.	n/a
-	Continue to provide detailed information regarding properties located within flood hazard areas as outlined under CRS Manual Section 322.a through 322.g	Redundant	n/a
Prevention Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
J11	Review respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances annually to assess whether any revisions and/or updates have been mandated by FEMA or NCEM. Additionally, jurisdictions will consider whether regulatory options are available to provide for more effective floodplain management. Through these efforts, the County will continue to enforce a two-foot freeboard requirement.	This action seeks to ensure that communities are updating their flood damage ordinances regularly and considering potential revisions and ensure that a higher standard is being enforced.	General Fund, NCDPS
P19	Utilize recently upgraded storm surge inundation data provided through NCEM. This data will be utilized when making changes to land use policy and regulatory documents. This data will also be utilized as a component of the NCDPS "Know Your Zone" program.	The new Land Use Plan integrates this data into the plan and is used to help determine unsuitable areas for development. Once the new flood maps from FEMA are announced showing the tidal flood areas, Staff will update the flood damage prevention ordinance accordingly.	General Fund
J6, L10	Review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions or the presence of natural hazard areas.	This action seeks to minimize new development in high- risk areas and can be incorporated into the existing land use plan.	General Fund
W21	Prohibiting or limiting floodplain development through regulatory and/or incentive-based measures.	This action seeks to limit development in the floodplain.	General Fund

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.

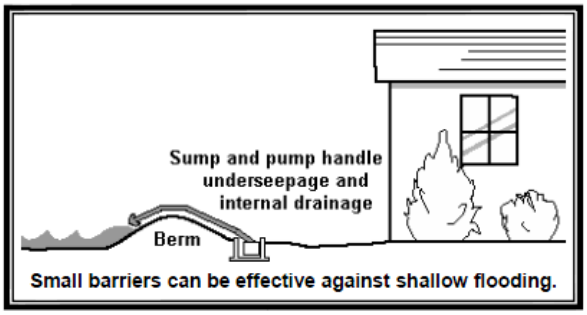
Property protection measures are normally implemented by the property owner, although in many cases technical and financial assistance can be provided by a government agency.

KEEP 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.

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.



Small barriers can be effective against shallow flooding.


This low floodwall has landscaping to minimize the adverse impact on the property's appearance.

MODIFY THE BUILDING

There are several common methods to keep a flood from damaging a building:

- 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.
- Retrofit the building to reduce the impact of flooding when it occurs.

Elevation, acquisition, and pilot reconstruction are the most effective types to consider for the planning area.

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.


Small, wood frame buildings are the easiest to relocate
Source: Kennedy House Movers, Huntsville, AL

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.



Demolishing a repetitively flooded home

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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 Neuse 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. 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 Neuse Region could receive credit for Activity 330 – Outreach Projects.

A selection of 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
Prevention measures considered by HMPC and not recommended			
-	Flood barriers	Due to the nature of flooding in this region, barriers are not a preferred mitigation technique.	n/a
Prevention Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
G3	Request Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding for the elevation and/or acquisition of structures substantially damaged during a natural hazard event or to address infrastructure needs, if it is determined that facilities within the County or any of the participating jurisdictions are adversely impacted by flood events.	Elevating or acquiring structures that have been substantially damages can protect against future losses from flooding.	HMGP, BRIC, UHMA
J10	Continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP's) and other high-risk properties from future flooding events. The County will maintain a list of RLP's, and on an annual basis, will apply for funding for all structures that meet cost-benefit thresholds as defined by FEMA. Jones County will assist all municipal jurisdictions in working through the structural mitigation grant funding process.	Mitigating repetitive loss properties can protect against future losses from flooding.	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA
L17	Seek grant funding for mitigation projects, including acquisition/elevation, mitigation/ reconstruction, and wet/dry floodproofing to residential and non-residential structures, as well as providing redundant power to critical facilities, wind retrofits to critical facilities, storm shelters, and other activities that reduce the loss of life and property.	This action seeks to modify buildings/infrastructure to reduce vulnerability.	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA

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/SHORELINE 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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 Neuse 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			
-	Create a Best Management Practices guideline to collect several techniques into one plan.	Not enough administrative or fiscal resources to complete.	N/A
Natural Resource Protection Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
G6	Continue to work with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality to enforce standards outlined within the statewide stormwater management program. Currently, this program generally addresses stormwater management for projects disturbing an area equal to or greater than one acre. Additionally, the County will monitor localized flooding issues, and where feasible address these issues through the installation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs).	BMPs help protect natural resources and minimize stormwater runoff.	General Fund
P9	Coordinate with NCDEQ to enforce state and local Riparian Buffer Regulations.	Riparian buffers help protect water quality and can absorb excess water, which can lessen downstream flooding.	General Fund

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
L12, W9	Continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: — NCDEQ Coastal Stormwater Rules — NCDEQ Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations — NCDEQ Statewide Stormwater Regulations — NCDEQ CAMA Regulations — US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations	BMPs included in stormwater regulations help protect natural resources and minimize stormwater runoff. Additionally, regulating wetland is critical to minimizing their development and preserving natural flood mitigation.	General Fund

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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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 Neuse 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			
-	Local evacuation planning	This is not necessary, as evacuation planning is managed at the county level	n/a

Action #	Mitigation Action	Reason for Pursuing / Not Pursuing	Funding
Emergency Services Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
G10	Work closely with the American Red Cross to establish a site for the development of a local animal shelter to be utilized in the event of a natural disaster.	A shelter provides protection for people before and after disaster and additional sheltering options are needed.	General Fund, American Red Cross
J5	Continue to improve upon capabilities available through the Nixle Based Emergency Notification System. These efforts will involve educating the public, municipal partners, and elected officials about the system's capabilities and registration requirements.	This action can improve the effectiveness of the county's existing emergency notification system.	General Fund
L6	Work closely with the American Red Cross to address the sheltering needs of County residents. The County will continue to work on improving the preparedness of all existing shelter facilities, including the installation of on-site transformers at all shelter locations. Additionally, these efforts will involve support of the NC Coastal Region Evacuation and Sheltering (CRES) plan aimed at providing inland sheltering resources for coastal counties.	Including on-site transformers will increase the resiliency of local shelters so that they can maintain power before and after a disaster.	General Fund, NCDPS, American Red Cross
P10	Continue to expand upon the Alert Emergency Notification System available to all residents. Pitt County Emergency Management will coordinate with all municipal jurisdictions regarding registration through the Pitt County Emergency Notification Registration Portal (https://pittcountync.onthealert.com). The County will work with NCDPS to incorporate the "Know Your Zone" program into this process. Efforts will be made to educate the public about the location and published resources defining evacuation zones and procedures.	This action can improve the effectiveness of the county's existing emergency notification system	General Fund, NCDPS
W6	Post flood level signs at prominent locations throughout the County displaying past flood levels to remind citizens of the past and potential flood dangers that exist within their community.	These signs can help make people aware that an area is dangerous and encourage them to turn around.	General fund, NCDPS

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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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			
-	New stormwater reservoirs	New large-scale reservoirs are not currently recommended	n/a
Structural Project Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
G7	Pursue all avenues available to secure grant funding to address improvements to the Town of Hookerton's WWTP. Currently, Contentnea Creek is encroaching upon the plant's lagoon dike wall. NCDEQ has stated that the integrity of the lagoon structure is at imminent risk.	This improvement is necessary to prevent a future flooding event from impacting a critical facility.	General Fund, NCDPS
P24	Repair the Lake Glenwood Dam and monitor other high-hazard dams with the county.	Pitt County acquired the high-hazard dam at Lake Glenwood in 2023 and is actively working on reconstruction plans for the dam.	General Fund, NCDPS, FEMA NCDEQ

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 on the Internet.

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 for organizing flood-related outreach. 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 RECOMMENDATIONS

Communities in the Neuse 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			
-	Maintain information on the County website, as well as the County Emergency Services Facebook page, regarding issues related to preparation and safety in the event of a natural disaster. These efforts will involve the distribution of emergency notifications when deemed necessary.	Redundant	n/a
Public Information and Outreach Measures and Funding Recommended for Implementation			
P17	Continue to maintain a library of materials focused on educating citizens, builders, realtors and developers about the dangers associated with floodplain development. This information will also provide material outlining sound techniques for floodplain development and floodproofing of existing structures. The County will also maintain staff educated on these issues to work with prospective builders	This action increases awareness of the hazards associated with floodplain development and offers potential solutions to property owners.	General Fund, NCDPS
G4, J12, L9, W7	Continue to promote the availability of flood insurance available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) using the following means: – Post on County website – Provide information on building permit applications – Make available at the County library – Display information in the Inspections Department	Increases flood insurance awareness and coverage	General Fund, NCDPS

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