

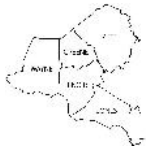
# Neuse River Basin



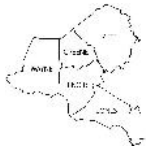
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## Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt and Wayne Counties

**Draft:**  
**January 9, 2015**



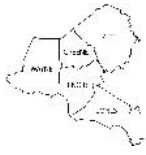
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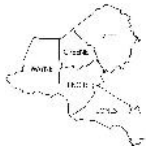
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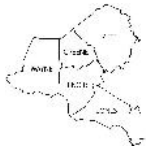
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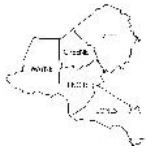
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## *I. INTRODUCTION*

When a major natural event strikes our built environment, it is deemed a “natural disaster.” Hazard mitigation is simply about preventing natural disasters. The idea of preventing natural disasters at first seems counterintuitive if not impossible. We certainly cannot prevent natural events, like hurricanes and tornados. Yet the impacts of natural events – who and what gets hurt – are largely determined by what, where, and how we build and function. Thus, some impacts of natural hazards on our population, and economic, social, and physical environment are, in the bigger picture, self-inflicted. As citizens and local government entities, we have not inherited a perfectly planned and resilient community. Thus, we must assess current vulnerabilities resulting from past decisions relating to development design and location in an effort to reduce the harmful impacts of natural, and in some cases man-made, hazards.

North Carolina Emergency Management summarizes hazard mitigation as follows:

“Hazard mitigation involves the use of specific measures to reduce the impact of hazards on people and the built environment. Measures may include both structural and non-structural techniques, such as protecting buildings and infrastructure from the forces of nature or wise floodplain management practices. Actions may be taken to protect both existing and/or future development. It is widely accepted that the most effective mitigation measures are implemented before an event at the local government level, where decisions on the regulation and control of development are ultimately made.”

## *II. NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGION*

A regional hazard mitigation plan is classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as any mitigation planning effort involving two or more county jurisdictions. This Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) involves a five-county region including Greene County, Jones County, Lenoir County, Pitt County, and Wayne County. All the municipalities within these five counties are also participants in this plan, including Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg, Maysville, Pollocksville, Trenton, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, and Walnut Creek. Once completed and certified by FEMA, this document will replace all mitigation planning documents previously adopted by any of the participating jurisdictions.

This Regional HMP is being developed as a new document. The planning process and format is being developed in a manner that will facilitate future updates and implementation at the regional scale.



### III. HAZARD MITIGATION LEGISLATION

In the early 1990s, a new federal policy regarding disasters began to evolve. Rather than simply reacting whenever disasters strike communities, the federal government would encourage communities to first assess their vulnerability to various disasters, and then take actions to reduce or eliminate potential risks. The logic is simply that a disaster resistant community can rebound from a natural disaster with less loss of property or human injury, at much lower cost, and consequently more quickly. Moreover, other costs associated with disasters, such as the time lost from productive activity by business and industries, are minimized.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. Law 93-288, as amended) embodies this new philosophy. Section 409 of the Stafford Act sets forth the requirements that communities evaluate natural hazards within their respective jurisdictions and develop an appropriate plan of action to mitigate those hazards.

The amended Stafford Act requires that the community identify potential hazards to the health, safety and well-being of its residents and identify and prioritize actions that can be taken by the community to mitigate those hazards – before disaster strikes. For communities to remain eligible for hazard mitigation assistance from the federal government, they must first prepare a hazard mitigation plan (this plan). These plans may be developed at the municipal, county, or regional level.



Responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of Section 409 of the Stafford Act and administering the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program, as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 206.405), has been delegated to the State of North Carolina, specifically to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM).

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2K) amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Act) by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions (Section 409) and replacing them with a new set of mitigation plan requirements (Section 322). This new section emphasizes the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

On July 1, 2008, FEMA issued a revised version of the *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* (“Blue Book”), which is the standard utilized for preparation of this plan. Among the most significant changes in the planning guidelines reflected in this update are 1) estimation of the numbers and types of structures that have experienced repetitive flood losses, 2) identification of actions to ensure continued local compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and 3) integration of Community Rating System (CRS) planning initiatives with the overall hazard mitigation planning process.





It should also be noted that in 2013, the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program adopted revised guidance. Although not all communities throughout the region participate in the program, those that do should take note regarding the updated guidance. This plan will acknowledge and provide direction for maintaining a given jurisdiction's current CRS rating.

**IV. WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGION?**

**A. What is Hazard Mitigation?**

Hazard mitigation is the practice of reducing risks to people and property from natural disasters. Hazard mitigation involves recognizing and adapting to natural forces, and is defined by FEMA as any sustained action taken to reduce long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. A fundamental premise of hazard mitigation is that current dollars invested in mitigation will significantly reduce the demand for future expenditures by reducing the extent of emergency recovering, repair, and reconstruction following a disaster.

**B. Why is Hazard Mitigation Important to the Neuse River Basin Region?**

The Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is being completed to attain the following goals:

- ▶ Promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents and minimize public and private losses due to natural hazards.
- ▶ Reduce the risk and impact of future natural disasters by regulating development in known high hazard areas.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Effectively expedite post-disaster reconstruction.
- ▶ Provide education to citizens that empower them to protect themselves and their families from natural hazards.
- ▶ Protect fragile natural and scenic areas within the planning jurisdiction.
- ▶ Improve upon regional emergency service provision and response.



These goals address the wide range of needs facing the Neuse River Basin Region and served as the foundation for the development of regional and local strategies outlined within Section 6 of the plan.

Hazard mitigation planning is intended to construct a framework for the prevention and reaction to disasters if and when they may occur. The framework created by this plan will help to instill an ongoing effort to lessen the impact that disasters have on citizens and property throughout the region. There are many aspects of mitigation planning that cannot be addressed at the regional level. In order to address this issue, this plan will outline strategies that will deal with both regional mitigation initiatives and strategies that serve the needs of each individual participating jurisdiction.

#### V. *PLAN FORMAT*

In developing this plan, including all strategic initiatives and policy statements, the following factors were taken into account:

- ▶ The strategy will improve upon the region's participation and role in the National Flood Insurance Program; and
- ▶ The policy meets at least one community mitigation goal; and
- ▶ The policy complies with all laws and regulations; and
- ▶ The policy is cost-beneficial; and
- ▶ The community implementing the policy has (or will have) the capability to do so; and
- ▶ The policy is environmentally sound; and
- ▶ The policy is technically feasible.

The plan format is presented in a manner that the MAC feels best represents the current situation within the region, as well as each participating jurisdiction. In developing this plan, the Neuse River Basin region has been viewed as a single entity; however, when necessary a detailed overview of county and municipal data is provided.

The plan content is organized as follows:

#### **Section 1. Introduction**

This section of the HMP update provides a statement of the problem, the purpose of the plan, acknowledges the participants in the planning process, describes the planning process, and reviews the citizen participation and adoption process for the HMP.



## **Section 2. Community Profiles**

This section of the HMP update outlines the existing conditions throughout the Region and the participating jurisdictions. These overviews address the following existing conditions: history, demographics, topography, climate, and other general information regarding the community. The detailed profiles provided within this section address each county independently. The demographic composition of each county within the Neuse River Basin region varies greatly and the data within Section 2 outlines the key differences.

## **Section 3. Hazard Identification & Analysis**

This section of the HMP update provides relevant data and narrative descriptions of natural hazards that impact the Neuse River Basin region. The information within this section is based on interviews with local officials and on public data sources such as the National Climatic Data Center and FEMA. Throughout this section the Neuse River Basin Region is addressed as a single entity. The hazards identified and discussed within this section generally impact each individual county equally. Due to this fact the weather history and likelihood of occurrence data has been presented at the regional scale.

## **Section 4. Community Capability Assessment**

This section of the HMP update provides an assessment of each community's current hazard mitigation practices, as well as its potential to engage in mitigation activities. This section provides an overview of both regional and local mechanisms available to key decision makers. All participating jurisdictions within this plan have been addressed within this plan's capability review. The following is addressed for each county and municipal government participating in this planning effort: administrative capabilities, infrastructure policies (when applicable), land development controls, and existing local and state policy programs.

## **Section 5. Vulnerability Assessment**

This section of the HMP update identifies specific locations throughout the Neuse River Basin Region that are vulnerable to natural hazards through narrative, data, and maps. The vulnerability assessment looks at each county independently. This approach was taken due to discrepancies in data that exist between each individual county. In working through this assessment, the best available data was utilized to conduct a vulnerability assessment that will give an indication of existing and future "at-risk" development within each participating jurisdiction.

## **Section 6. Mitigation Strategies**

This section of the HMP identifies local/regional goals, objectives, and specific strategies which will respond to identified mitigation needs by completing the following steps:

- ▶ Identifying policies to carry out the mitigation strategies
- ▶ Creating an action plan for the mitigation strategies
- ▶ Prioritizing the policies



- ▶ Identifying funding sources
- ▶ Assigning implementation responsibilities

Strategies have been developed to address both regional and local needs. In developing this plan, it was determined that although this is a regional planning effort, some mitigation efforts are carried out at the county and/or municipal level. Due to this distinction, a wide range of implementation strategies are provided ranging from very broad (regional) to very specific (local project specific strategies).

### **Section 7. Plan Maintenance & Implementation Procedures**

This section of the HMP provides procedures for ongoing monitoring and evaluation after the HMP is adopted by each community's governing body, NCEM, and FEMA. Additionally, this section outlines procedures to ensure that an annual evaluation report is prepared and appropriate revisions and updates of the plan are completed.

### **Appendices**

These sections present supporting documentation as outlined within the plan. All maps referenced throughout the HMP will be included in Appendix A.

## *VI. INCORPORATION OF EXISTING PLANS, STUDIES, AND REPORTS*

Each jurisdiction participating in this plan, including all municipalities, has a wide range of existing policy and regulatory documents to assist in the preparation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Information from each respective county's Comprehensive Plan, Zoning/Subdivision Ordinance (where applicable), and Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance were instrumental in compiling information presented in this plan. Through implementation of this plan each participating jurisdiction will continue to reference these documents in an effort to carry out an effective mitigation program at both the local and regional level. A summary of plans and ordinances currently maintained by each participating jurisdiction is provided in Section 4, Community Capability Assessment.

## *VII. PLANNING PROCESS*

In April 2012, Pitt County applied for and, in 2013, received a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program grant through the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) for the Neuse River Basin Region. NCEM approved the county's grant application and the hazard mitigation planning process began. Upon receipt of the aforementioned PDM grant, primary responsibility for development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was placed in the hands of the Planning Directors and/or Emergency Management Directors for Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne counties. As stated, Pitt County served as the lead agency.



In late 2013, Pitt County procured the services of Holland Consulting Planners, Inc., (HCP) of Wilmington, North Carolina, to assist in the development of a comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for the five-county region.

Subsequent to establishing a work authorization with the planning consultant, Pitt County called an initial scoping meeting with the project consultant and all regional partners. This meeting involved a general discussion of how the project should be carried out, including establishing a Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) to oversee plan development.

Through discussions at the initial meeting, it was determined that the best approach to dealing with this effort would be to establish a Regional MAC, while still maintaining the presence and membership of each individual County MAC. The Regional MAC was charged with developing the overall document and establishing regional strategies. All regional MAC meetings are open to the public, including the MAC members of each individual county jurisdiction. Each County MAC was charged with addressing the needs of their respective county, and was responsible for reviewing the draft and identifying any gaps, errors, and/or omissions.

Dealing with natural hazards and disasters is rarely the responsibility of one employee or official in any community. Rather, it is a team effort, often comprised of representatives from administration, planning/zoning, public works, fire/police, and other offices. These various interests are represented on each County MAC in order to efficiently address this "multi-disciplinary" aspect of hazard mitigation.

County MAC members were charged with the responsibility of working through the development of local strategies, and assisting the consultant through compiling the information, input, and background required to develop the overall regional plan. The following provides a listing of the County and Regional MAC members that participated in the 2015 plan update process.

### **Greene County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<b><u>MAC Member</u></b>	<b><u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u></b>
Randy Skinner	Greene County Emergency Services
Trey Cash	Greene County Emergency Services
April Baker	Town of Hookerton
Dana Hill	Town of Snow Hill
Susan Casper	Town of Walstonburg (Mayor)

### **Jones County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<b><u>MAC Member</u></b>	<b><u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u></b>
Franky J. Howard	Jones County Manager's Office
Jayne Robb	Jones County ED & Planning Department
Jonathan Franklin	Town of Maysville (Manager)
Jay Bender	Town of Pollocksville (Mayor)
Darlene Spivey	Town of Trenton (Mayor)



**Lenoir County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
Dustin Burkett	Lenoir County Emergency Services
Justin Tilghman	Lenoir County Emergency Services
Adam Short	City of Kinston
Heith Harrison	Town of La Grange
Kimberly Mitchell	Town of Pink Hill

**Pitt County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
James Rhodes	Pitt County Planning
Eli Johnson	Pitt County Planning
Bryan Jones	Pitt County Planning
Tracy Cash	Pitt County Planning
Tabitha Auten	Pitt County Planning
Jonas Hill	Pitt County Planning
Noel Lee	Pitt County Emergency Management
Angela Brown	Pitt County Emergency Management
Robert Sutton	Town of Ayden
Todd Bullock	Town of Bethel
Vickie Wells	Town of Falkland
Paul Ellis	Town of Farmville
Letha Hines	Town of Fountain
Scott Godefroy	City of Greenville
Tom Weitnauer	City of Greenville
Billy Merrill	City of Greenville
Joe Albright	Town of Grifton
Lee Latham	Town of Grimesland
David Boyd	Village of Simpson
Brenda G. Hawkins	Village of Simpson
Alan Lilley	Town of Winterville

DRAFT

**Wayne County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
William Smith, III	Wayne County Manager's Office
Mel Powers	Wayne County Emergency Services
Connie Price	Wayne County Planning
Reta Chase	Town of Eureka
Kerry McDuffie	Town of Fremont
Marty Anderson	City of Goldsboro
Charles Brown	Town of Mount Olive
Blake Proctor	Town of Pikeville
Amanda Herring	Town of Seven Springs
Lou Cook	Village of Walnut Creek





## **Neuse River Basin Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee**

### **MAC Member**

### **Jurisdiction/Agency**

Richard Hicks, Interim County Manager  
Randy Skinner, Emergency Management Director  
Misty Chase, Planning & Economic Development Coordinator

Greene County Representatives

Franky J. Howard, County Manager  
Carol Tyndall, Emergency Management Coordinator

Jones County Representatives

Michael W. Jarman, County Manager  
Roger Dail, Emergency Services Director  
Gary O'Neal, Planning & Inspection Director

Lenoir County Representatives

D. Scott Elliott, County Manager  
Noel Lee, Emergency Management Director  
James Rhodes, AICP, Planning & Development Director  
Bryan Jones, Planner II  
Tracy Cash, Planner II/GISP  
Eli Johnson, Planner III/AICP/GISP  
Jonas Hill, Planner III

Pitt County Representatives

William "Lee" Smith III, County Manager  
A. Joe Gurley, III, Emergency Services Director  
Connie Price, Planning Director

Wayne County Representatives

In working through development of a regional mitigation plan, each community involved has unique issues that need to be addressed. In order to address these unique needs, each county involved in this project took a slightly different approach. A minimum of two MAC meetings were held in each county. Notification of all county MAC meetings were made via email communication or hard copy letter depending upon the preference of the jurisdiction (see Appendix B for participation documentation). The distribution list was established in concert with each participating county. Additionally, five (5) meetings of the Regional MAC were held and two widely advertised public input meetings were convened. The following provides a detailed breakdown of these meetings by jurisdiction:

### **Greene County**

- ▶ **January 23, 2014:** The initial meeting of the Greene County MAC was held. This meeting was focused on a review of the county's existing plan including: confirmation of critical facilities, a review of the current hazard summary and impact ratings, and a discussion of progress in relation to current mitigation actions.
- ▶ **March 14, 2014:** At the second meeting of the Greene County MAC, revised strategies were submitted for review and discussion. Discussion focused on finalizing draft strategies and reviewing the steps necessary to complete the draft plan.



**Lenoir County**

- ▶ April 17, 2014: The initial meeting of the Lenoir County MAC was held. This meeting was focused on a review of the county's existing plan including: confirmation of critical facilities, a review of the current hazard summary and impact ratings, and a discussion of progress in relation to current mitigation actions.
- ▶ April 25, 2014: At the second meeting of the Lenoir County MAC, revised strategies were submitted for review and discussion. Discussion focused on finalizing draft strategies and reviewing the steps necessary to complete the draft plan.

**Jones County**

- ▶ May 9, 2014: The initial meeting of the Jones County MAC was held. This meeting was focused on a review of the county's existing plan including: confirmation of critical facilities, a review of the current hazard summary and impact ratings, and a discussion of progress in relation to current mitigation actions.
- ▶ June 5, 2014: At the second meeting of the Jones County MAC, revised strategies were submitted for review and discussion. Discussion focused on finalizing draft strategies and reviewing the steps necessary to complete the draft plan.

**Pitt County**

- ▶ October 2013: Following selection of a project consultant, Pitt County, acting as lead agency, held a coordination meeting with the consultant. This meeting focused on working through project logistics.
- ▶ December 4, 2013: The initial meeting of the Pitt County MAC was held. An overview of the project scope and schedule was provided. Participating jurisdictions were asked to review elements of the county's existing plan relevant to their jurisdiction.
- ▶ January 22, 2014: This meeting focused on providing an overview of the Community Rating System in relation to the current planning process. This issue is especially important to Pitt County because of the high CRS participation rate. Additionally, a review of hazards impacting the county and their potential impacts were discussed.
- ▶ February 26, 2014: This meeting focused on a review of draft mitigation strategies to be incorporated into the plan. Additionally, the MAC discussed progress that has been made in relation to mitigation activities currently in place.



- ▶ July 16, 2014: The final meeting of the Pitt County MAC was held. A complete draft plan was provided for review in preparation for plan review by NCEM and FEMA.

### **Wayne County**

- ▶ January 30, 2014: The initial meeting of the Wayne County MAC was held. This meeting was focused on a review of the county's existing plan including: confirmation of critical facilities, a review of the current hazard summary and impact ratings, and a discussion of progress in relation to current mitigation actions.
- ▶ February 28, 2014: The second MAC meeting was rescheduled due to poor attendance caused by inclement weather.
- ▶ March 14, 2014: At the rescheduled second meeting of the Wayne County MAC, revised strategies were submitted for review and discussion. Discussion focused on finalizing draft strategies and reviewing the steps necessary to complete the draft plan.

### **Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee Meetings**

- ▶ November 2013: An initial meeting of the Regional MAC was held. Project partners, including representatives of each participating jurisdiction were in attendance. This meeting focused on providing an overview of the project including how the planning process would be carried out.
- ▶ March 19, 2014: A meeting of the Regional MAC was held to provide an update on the project's status. The Regional MAC also discussed draft Regional mitigation strategies for incorporation into the draft plan.
- ▶ April 17, 2014: The Regional MAC convened and finalized the draft Regional mitigation strategies. Additionally, a summary of steps required to finish the project was discussed.
- ▶ August 27, 2014: The final meeting of the Regional MAC was held. At this meeting, an overview of the draft plan was provided in addition to a summary of project closeout procedures.



**Regional Project Citizen Participation**

In order to solicit public input regarding the Neuse River Basin Regional HMP, two public forums were held; one in Greenville (Pitt County) and the other in Goldsboro (Wayne County). These meetings were advertised locally through a newspaper of general circulation in each participating county. Affidavits of publication for the meeting notices have been provided in Appendix C.

- ▶ July 16, 2014: The initial public forum was held in conjunction with the regularly scheduled Pitt County Planning Board meeting. Prior to the meeting, an open house was held to provide additional opportunities for the public to be involved. The formal meeting was televised locally. Additionally, a newspaper article was written about the project overall including bringing attention to the project website ([www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org](http://www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org)). No comments from the public were received at this meeting.
- ▶ September 3, 2014: The second public forum was held in the Wayne County Planning Department. An overview of the project was provided and no comments from the public were received.

Initial draft sections of the plan were completed and distributed to the MAC on February 26, 2014, with a final draft version of the entire plan being distributed on July 16, 2014, to all Regional MAC members. Additionally, the plan was posted on a website established for the project providing for review by the following agencies and organizations: NC Forest Service, NC Department of Transportation, NC Cooperative Extension, NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, American Red Cross, NC Office of Emergency Medical Services, Eastern Regional Advisory Committee (ERAC), Greenville Utilities Commission, Pitt Community College, and East Carolina University. All adjacent county jurisdictions were made aware that the plan was available for review as well. All entities were notified via email in an effort to solicit input, and included a link to the project website (see Appendix C). No comments have been received to date; however, any comments received prior to adoption and certification will be incorporated into the plan.

Review comments were received from Regional MAC members on September 25, 2014, and NCEM on December 5, 2014. Revisions were made to the final draft HMP based on these comments (see Appendix D).



**VIII. AUTHORITY FOR HMP ADOPTION AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

This HMP Update will be adopted by the Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne County Boards of Commissioners and the governing bodies of each of the participating municipalities under the authorities and police powers granted to county and municipal governments by the North Carolina General Statutes (see NCGS, Chapter 153A).

The HMP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the following laws, regulations, and guidance:

- ▶ North Carolina General Statutes (N.C.G.S), Chapter 166-A: 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 Commissioner (a.k.a. Session Law 2001-214), adopted June 15, 2001; and
- ▶ Public Law 106-390, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended (adopted October 30, 2000); and
- ▶ Interim Final Regulations regarding Hazard Mitigation Planning and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program at 44 C.F.R. Parts 201 and 206 as published in the Federal Register: October 1, 2002 (Volume 67, Number 190, Page 61512-61515).

The above-listed laws, regulations and guidance should be carefully monitored to ensure continued compliance.

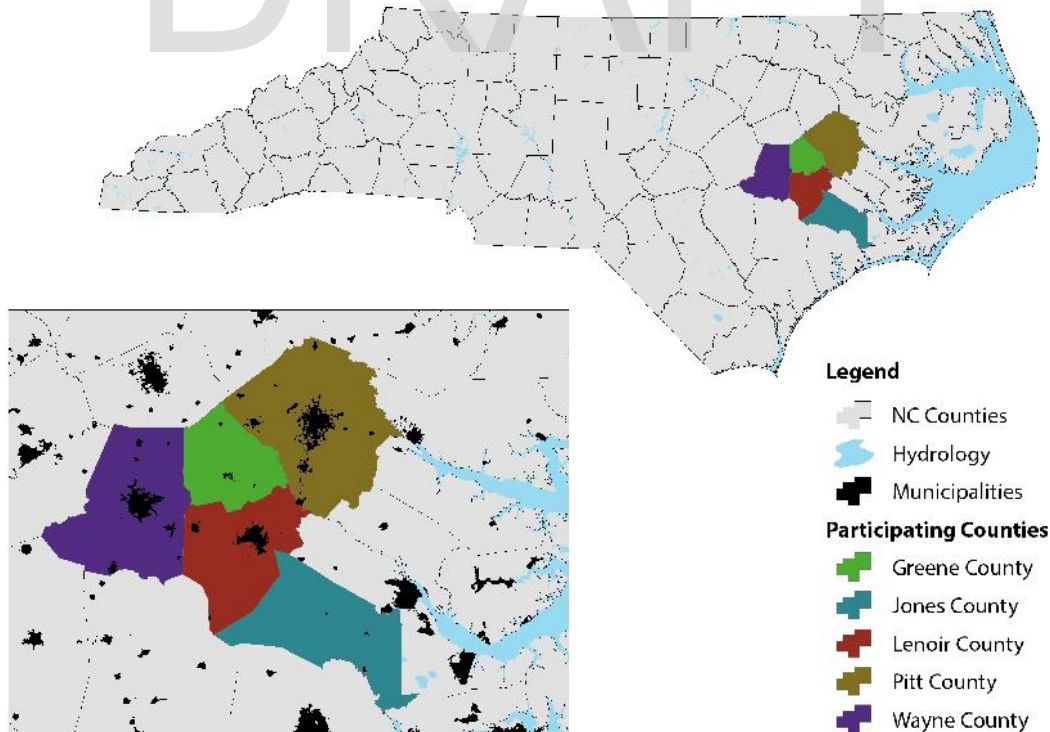


## I. INTRODUCTION

As Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties collectively comprise the Neuse River Basin Region, general information for the region as a whole such as location, topography/geology, and climate is provided in this section. Following the region's introductory information is a summary for each county, containing pertinent information regarding history, and demographics such as population, housing, and economic characteristics.

### A. Location

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties are located in eastern North Carolina's Coastal Plain section (see Figure 1). 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.



**Figure 1. Regional Location**



## B. Topography/Geology

The Neuse River Basin region has a nearly level 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.



**Cliffs of the Neuse State Park** Photo Courtesy of  
the NC Division of Parks and Recreation



**Neuse River** Photo Courtesy of the US Fish and  
Wildlife Service

## C. Climate

The climate of the Neuse River Basin Region is warm and humid. Summers are long and hot, and winters are short and mild. Summer thunderstorms account for a large part of the growing season rainfall, which is therefore subject to wide variations from year to year, from month to month, and even from county to county. In some years, there may be periods of 5 to 20 days when some local areas do not have any significant rainfall. In such cases, irrigation may be a worthwhile aid to crop production. The amount of rainfall is frequently increased in autumn and occasionally in summer by the passage of a tropical storm over the region. Rainfall in winter is usually associated with large low-pressure storms passing over the eastern part of the United States or over the Atlantic Ocean. It is less variable than rainfall in summer.

Some snow or sleet occurs almost every winter, but accumulations are generally small, and they melt in a few hours. The blanketing effect of a layer of snow that last for several days is extremely rare. The average annual maximum temperature is 77.5 degrees F., and the average minimum temperature is 45.5 degrees F.



**II. GREENE COUNTY**

**A. History**

Greene County, previously part of land grant by King Charles II of England in 1663, was first settled around 1710 by immigrants from Maryland, Virginia, and parts of North Carolina. Upon arrival of these new settlers, the Tuscarora Indians either killed, drove off, or tortured great numbers of the settlers. However, in March, 1713, a fighting force of South Carolinians and Yemassee Indians, under Colonel Murice Moore, defeated the Tuscarora, under the leadership of Chief Hancock. This was the final major battle of the Tuscarora War at Fort Neoheroka near current day Snow Hill. With the "demise" of the Indian threat, County settlers advanced in their various economic pursuits.

In 1758, the area now recognized as Greene and Lenoir Counties was separated from Johnston County and named Dobbs for the Royal Governor. Greene County was formed in 1791 from the northern part of Dobbs County. It was originally named Glasgow County in honor of James Glasgow, North Carolina Secretary of State from 1777 to 1798. However, Glasgow and accomplices were involved in issuing fraudulent land grants and were subsequently indicted. The residents of the county then changed its name to Greene County, in honor of Nathaniel Greene, one of General Washington's supporters. The county seat, Snow Hill, is the largest town and major commercial center in the county. The town draws its name from the historic white sandy banks of nearby Contentnea Creek.

**B. Demographic Summary**

**1. Population**

The population for Greene County increased by 23.3% from 1990 to 2000, and increased by 12.6% from 2000 to 2010. Table 1 provides a summary of Greene County's population figures by municipality.

**Table 1. Greene County/Municipalities Population, 1990-2010**

	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Hookerton	422	467	409	10.7%	-12.4%	-3.1%
Snow Hill	1,378	1,514	1,595	9.9%	5.4%	15.7%
Walstonburg	188	224	219	19.1%	-2.2%	16.5%
<i>Subtotal - All Municipalities</i>	1,988	2,205	2,223	10.9%	0.8%	11.8%
Unincorporated Areas	13,396	16,769	19,139	25.2%	14.1%	42.9%
Greene County (Total)	15,384	18,974	21,362	23.3%	12.6%	38.9%

Source: US Census Bureau.





Between the years 1990 and 2010, Greene County municipalities experienced sporadic growth. Nearly all of the County’s municipalities showed periods of population growth and decline. The Town of Snow Hill, however, was the only town to experience steady increases from 1990 to 2010, and as the county seat, has the largest population of the county’s municipalities. The NC Office of State Planning predicts a continuing slight increasing trend for Greene County’s overall population, with the total 2015 county population projection estimated at 21,382 persons, a 0.09% increase from the 2010 population.

## 2. Housing

The number of occupied housing units for the County, as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey, was 7,021, or 86.7% of the total number of housing units. Vacant housing units (1,079) comprised 13.3% of the total number of units. Table 2 summarizes the County’s and municipalities’ dwelling units by tenure. Walstonburg has the highest vacancy rate of Greene County’s municipalities, at 18.2%, while Snow Hill has the highest percentage of rental units, at 33.8%. Overall, the County’s 86.7% occupancy rate is relatively high.

**Table 2. Greene County/Municipalities Summary of Housing Units by Tenure, 2010**

	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Hookerton</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	158	65.3%	
Renter-Occupied Units	70	28.9%	<i>Hookerton’s % of Rental Units 28.9%</i>
Vacant Units	14	5.8%	<i>Hookerton’s Vacancy Rate 5.8%</i>
Total Housing Units - Hookerton	242	100.0%	<i>Hookerton’s % of County 3.0%</i>
<b>Snow Hill</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	504	54.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	315	33.8%	<i>Snow Hill’s % of Rental Units 33.8%</i>
Vacant Units	113	12.1%	<i>Snow Hill’s Vacancy Rate 12.1%</i>
Total Housing Units - Snow Hill	932	100.0%	<i>Snow Hill’s % of County 11.5%</i>
<b>Walstonburg</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	78	59.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	30	22.7%	<i>Walstonburg’s % of Rental Units 22.7%</i>
Vacant Units	24	18.2%	<i>Walstonburg’s Vacancy Rate 18.2%</i>
Total Housing Units - Walstonburg	132	100.0%	<i>Walstonburg’s % of County 1.6%</i>
<b>Greene County</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	4,934	60.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	2,087	25.8%	<i>County’s % of Rental Units 25.8%</i>
Vacant Units	1,079	13.3%	<i>County’s Vacancy Rate 13.3%</i>
Total Housing Units - County	8,100	100.0%	

Source: 2010 US Census.



The County's housing stock is aging – the majority of units (71.1%) were built prior to 1990. Table 3 presents housing units for the County and its municipalities by year the structures were built.

**Table 3. Greene County/Municipalities Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2010**

Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Hookerton</b>			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%	
1990 to 1999	54	22.3%	<i>Largest % of Hookerton's units built 1990-1999</i>
1980 to 1989	50	20.7%	
1970 to 1979	14	5.8%	
1960 to 1969	24	9.9%	
1950 to 1959	39	16.1%	
1940 to 1949	27	11.2%	
1939 or earlier	34	14.1%	
Total Structures	242	100.0%	
<b>Snow Hill</b>			
2005 or later	27	2.9%	
2000 to 2004	20	2.1%	
1990 to 1999	101	10.8%	
1980 to 1989	90	9.7%	
1970 to 1979	190	20.4%	<i>Largest % of Snow Hill's units built pre-1980</i>
1960 to 1969	162	17.4%	
1950 to 1959	144	15.5%	
1940 to 1949	59	6.3%	
1939 or earlier	139	14.9%	
Total Structures	932	100.0%	
<b>Walstonburg</b>			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%	
1990 to 1999	5	3.8%	
1980 to 1989	4	3.0%	
1970 to 1979	25	18.9%	
1960 to 1969	15	11.4%	
1950 to 1959	17	12.9%	
1940 to 1949	30	22.7%	<i>Largest % of Walstonburg's units built pre-1950</i>
1939 or earlier	36	27.3%	
Total Structures	132	100.0%	



Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Greene County</b>			
2005 or later	191	2.4%	
2000 to 2004	543	6.7%	
1990 to 1999	1,607	19.8%	
1980 to 1989	1,112	13.7%	
1970 to 1979	2,156	26.6%	<i>Largest % of the County's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	721	8.9%	
1950 to 1959	776	9.6%	
1940 to 1949	254	3.1%	
1939 or earlier	740	9.1%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

### 3. Economy

In 2010, there was a total of 9,650 employed persons in Greene County. Of that total, approximately 76, or 0.8%, were employed by the military. Table 4 provides the county's and municipalities' unemployment rates for the civilian labor force for selected years. While the overall unemployment rate increased for the county, the Town of Walstonburg had a relatively low unemployment rate for 2010 (6.8%). The Town of Snow Hill's unemployment rate increased by 40.4%, and the Town of Hookerton's unemployment rate increased by a substantial 221% from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 4. Greene County/Municipalities Civilian Unemployment Rate, 16 years and over**

	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Hookerton</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	210	206	-1.9 %
Number Employed	195	159	-18.5%
Number Unemployed	15	47	213.3%
Hookerton Unemployment Rate	7.1%	22.8%	221.1%
<b>Snow Hill</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	648	898	38.6%
Number Employed	598	795	32.9%
Number Unemployed	50	103	106.0%
Snow Hill Unemployment Rate	7.7%	11.5%	49.4%
<b>Walstonburg</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	91	148	62.6%
Number Employed	86	138	60.5%
Number Unemployed	5	10	100.0%
Walstonburg Unemployment Rate	5.5%	6.8%	23.6%



	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Greene County</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	8,513	9,574	12.5%
Number Employed	7,893	8,423	6.7%
Number Unemployed	620	1,151	85.6%
Greene County Unemployment Rate	7.3%	12.0%	64.4%
North Carolina Unemployment Rate	3.7%	8.8%	137.8%

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Greene County's civilian employment is heavily concentrated in the manufacturing and education/health/social service sectors. The largest single employment category is the educational services, and health care and social assistance sector, which constitutes 27.4% of all those employed who are 16 years of age and older. Manufacturing accounts for the second largest category with 17.2%. Of the County's total 2010 employed labor force, 9.6% were employed in the construction industry and 8.9% in the public administration sector. Table 5 provides a summary of Greene County's employment by industry.

**Table 5. Greene County Employment by Industry, 2010**

Categories	Total Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	410	4.9%
Construction	811	9.6%
Manufacturing	1445	17.2%
Wholesale trade	125	1.5%
Retail trade	722	8.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	321	3.8%
Information	142	1.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	245	2.9%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	302	3.6%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	2310	27.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	437	5.2%
Other services (except public administration)	401	4.8%
Public administration	752	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.



Normally, *per capita* income is considered a good indicator of an area’s income producing capability or strength. Table 6 provides a comparison of *per capita* incomes for Greene County, municipalities, and North Carolina.

**Table 6. Greene County and North Carolina *Per Capita* Income, 2000 and 2010**

	<i>Per Capita Income</i>		% of State
<b>Hookerton</b>			
2000	\$14,371	<i>Hookerton - Lowest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	70.8%
2010	\$12,990	<i>Hookerton - Lowest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	52.5%
<b>Snow Hill</b>			
2000	\$15,904		78.3%
2010	\$20,421		82.5%
<b>Walstonburg</b>			
2000	\$19,571	<i>Walstonburg - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	96.4%
2010	\$22,873	<i>Walstonburg - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	92.4%
<b>Greene County</b>			
2000	\$15,452		76.1%
2010	\$17,362	<i>County's per capita income increased by 12.4% from 2000-2010</i>	70.2%
<b>North Carolina</b>			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

The Town of Hookderton had the lowest and Walstonburg had the highest *per capita* income of all of the county’s municipalities for 2010. The County’s *per capita* income increased by \$1,910, or 12.4%.



*Photo Courtesy of Greene County, NC*



**III. JONES COUNTY**

**A. History**

A coastal county established from Craven County in 1779, Jones County was named in honor of Willie Jones. An aristocrat from Halifax, Willie Jones (pronounced Wiley) was a prominent Anti-Federalist in North Carolina during the ratification debate in the state. Jones was influential in the political opposition of the federal constitution, and he had much to do with North Carolina’s delay in entering the federal Union.

Trenton, originally referred to as Trent Bridge, became the seat of government of Jones County in 1784. The Trent River flows through Jones County, and both the river and county seat are named after the Trent River in England. Other communities in Jones include Pollocksville, Pleasant Hill, and Maysville.

The Tuscarora originally inhabited present Jones County, but German and Swiss settlers came to Jones at the beginning of the 1700s. The Tuscarora War and Cary’s Rebellion engulfed the early residents of the county. Once both conflicts had ended, the economy of Jones County began to grow, especially its agricultural industry. An agricultural center for the early North Carolina colony, Jones thrived due to the Trent River that served as both a trade passageway and water source for area farmers.

Before the Civil War, Jones County had a cash crop economy. By the 1860s, the county had one of the wealthiest plantation economies in the United States, but the Civil War ended the success of area plantations. Many farms and plantations were destroyed during the war, and farmers in Jones County entered into tenant farming. Today, farmers and foresters continue the agricultural heritage of the county, with tobacco and lumber as the principal products from Jones County.

**B. Demographic Summary**

*1. Population*

The population for Jones County increased by 10.3% from 1990 to 2000, and decreased by 2.2% from 2000 to 2010. Table 7 provides a summary of Jones County’s population figures by municipality.

**Table 7. Jones County/Municipalities Population, 1990-2010**

	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Maysville	892	1,002	1,019	12.3%	1.7%	14.2%
Pollocksville	299	269	311	-10.0%	15.6%	4.0%
Trenton	230	206	287	-10.4%	39.3%	24.8%
<i>Subtotal - All Municipalities</i>	1,421	1,477	1,617	3.9%	9.5%	13.8%



	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Unincorporated Areas	7,993	8,904	8,536	11.4%	-4.1%	6.8%
Jones County (Total)	9,414	10,381	10,153	10.3%	-2.2%	7.9%

Source: US Census Bureau.

Between the years 1990 and 2010, Jones County municipalities experienced sporadic growth. Nearly all of the County's municipalities showed periods of population growth and decline. Although the Town of Trenton experienced a decrease in population from 1990 to 2000, the town experienced a significant increase from 2000-2010 (39.3%). The NC Office of State Planning predicts a continuing slight increasing trend for Jones County's overall population, with the total 2015 county population projection estimated at 10,202 persons, a 0.05% increase from the 2010 population.

## 2. Housing

The number of occupied housing units for the County, as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey, was 4,086, or 85.4% of the total number of housing units. Vacant housing units (698) comprised 14.6% of the total number of units. Table 8 summarizes the County's and municipalities' dwelling units by tenure. Maysville has the highest vacancy rate of Jones County's municipalities, at 21.7%, while Pollocksville has the highest percentage of rental units, at 31.1%. Overall, the County's 85.4% occupancy rate is relatively high.

**Table 8. Jones County/Municipalities Summary of Housing Units by Tenure, 2010**

	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Maysville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	258	47.5%	
Renter-Occupied Units	167	30.8%	Maysville's % of Rental Units 30.8%
Vacant Units	118	21.7%	Maysville's Vacancy Rate 21.7%
Total Housing Units - Maysville	543	100.0%	Maysville's % of County 11.4%
<b>Pollocksville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	90	50.8%	
Renter-Occupied Units	55	31.1%	Pollocksville's % of Rental Units 31.1%
Vacant Units	32	18.1%	Pollocksville's Vacancy Rate 18.1%
Total Housing Units - Pollocksville	177	100.0%	Pollocksville's % of County 3.7%
<b>Trenton</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	131	69.3%	
Renter-Occupied Units	45	23.8%	Trenton's % of Rental Units 23.8%
Vacant Units	13	6.9%	Trenton's Vacancy Rate 6.9%
Total Housing Units - Trenton	189	100.0%	Trenton's % of County 4.0%



	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Jones County</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	2,946	61.6%	
Renter-Occupied Units	1,140	23.8%	<i>County's % of Rental Units 23.8%</i>
Vacant Units	698	14.6%	<i>County's Vacancy Rate 14.6%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - County</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2010 US Census.

The County's housing stock is aging – the majority of units (72.1%) were built prior to 1990. Table 9 presents housing units for the County and its municipalities by year the structures were built.

**Table 9. Jones County/Municipalities Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2010**

Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Maysville</b>			
2005 or later	21	3.9%	
2000 to 2004	2	0.4%	
1990 to 1999	80	14.7%	
1980 to 1989	41	7.6%	
1970 to 1979	100	18.4%	
1960 to 1969	74	13.6%	
1950 to 1959	127	23.4%	<i>Largest % of Maysville's units built 1950-1959</i>
1940 to 1949	34	6.3%	
1939 or earlier	64	11.8%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Pollockville</b>			
2005 or later	5	2.8%	
2000 to 2004	1	0.6%	
1990 to 1999	9	5.1%	
1980 to 1989	6	3.4%	
1970 to 1979	11	6.2%	
1960 to 1969	22	12.4%	
1950 to 1959	46	26.0%	<i>Largest % of Pollockville's units built 1950-1959</i>
1940 to 1949	17	9.6%	
1939 or earlier	60	33.9%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Trenton</b>			
2005 or later	2	1.1%	
2000 to 2004	3	1.6%	
1990 to 1999	16	8.5%	
1980 to 1989	28	14.8%	





Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
1970 to 1979	8	4.2%	
1960 to 1969	26	13.8%	
1950 to 1959	40	21.2%	<i>Largest % of Trenton's units built 1950-1959</i>
1940 to 1949	20	10.6%	
1939 or earlier	46	24.3%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Jones County</b>			
2005 or later	203	4.2%	
2000 to 2004	292	6.1%	
1990 to 1999	838	17.5%	
1980 to 1989	734	15.3%	
1970 to 1979	872	18.2%	<i>Largest % of the County's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	548	11.5%	
1950 to 1959	547	11.4%	
1940 to 1949	242	5.1%	
1939 or earlier	508	10.6%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

### 3. Economy

In 2010, there was a total of 4,652 employed persons in Jones County. Of that total, approximately 53, or 1.1%, were employed by the military. Table 10 provides the county's and municipalities' unemployment rates for the civilian labor force for selected years. While the overall unemployment rate increased for the county, the Town of Pollocksville had a relatively low unemployment rate for 2010 (5.1%). The Town of Maysville's unemployment rate increased by 25.7%, and the Town of Trenton's unemployment rate increased by a substantial 185.0% from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 10. Jones County/Municipalities Civilian Unemployment Rate, 16 years and over**

	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Maysville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	367	441	20.2 %
Number Employed	330	385	16.7%
Number Unemployed	37	56	51.4%
Maysville Unemployment Rate	10.1%	12.7%	25.7%
<b>Pollocksville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	106	177	67.0%
Number Employed	106	168	58.5%
Number Unemployed	0	9	-
Pollocksville Unemployment Rate	0.0%	5.1%	-



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	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Trenton</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	90	165	83.3%
Number Employed	81	118	29.7%
Number Unemployed	9	47	422.2%
Trenton Unemployment Rate	10.0%	28.5%	185.0%
<b>Jones County</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	4,541	4,599	1.3%
Number Employed	4,313	4,198	-2.7%
Number Unemployed	228	401	75.9%
Jones County Unemployment Rate	5.0%	8.7%	74.0%
North Carolina Unemployment Rate	3.7%	8.8%	137.8%

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Jones County's civilian employment is heavily concentrated in the manufacturing and education/health/social service sectors. The largest single employment category is the educational services, and health care and social assistance sector, which constitutes 24.0% of all those employed who are 16 years of age and older. Manufacturing accounts for the second largest category with 13.1%. Of the County's total 2010 employed labor force, 10.0% were employed in construction industry and 9.4% in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining sector. Table 11 provides a summary of Jones County's employment by industry.

**Table 11. Jones County Employment by Industry, 2010**

Categories	Total Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	393	9.4%
Construction	420	10.0%
Manufacturing	550	13.1%
Wholesale trade	206	4.9%
Retail trade	447	10.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	143	3.4%
Information	25	0.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	142	3.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	285	6.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1006	24.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	303	7.2%
Other services (except public administration)	84	2.0%
Public administration	194	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.



Normally, *per capita* income is considered a good indicator of an area’s income producing capability or strength. Table 12 provides a comparison of *per capita* incomes for Jones County, municipalities, and North Carolina.

**Table 12. Jones County and North Carolina *Per Capita* Income, 2000 and 2010**

	<i>Per Capita Income</i>		% of State
<b>Maysville</b>			
2000	\$11,119	<i>Maysville - Lowest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	54.8%
2010	\$17,606	<i>Maysville - Lowest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	71.2%
<b>Pollockville</b>			
2000	\$22,528	<i>Pollockville - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	110.9%
2010	\$19,732	<i>Pollockville - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	79.7%
<b>Trenton</b>			
2000	\$14,774		72.8%
2010	\$18,198		73.5%
<b>Jones County</b>			
2000	\$15,916		78.4%
2010	\$20,066	<i>County’s per capita income increased by 26.1% from 2000-2010</i>	81.1%
<b>North Carolina</b>			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

The Town of Maysville had the lowest and Pollockville had the highest *per capita* income of all of the county’s municipalities for 2010. The County’s *per capita* income increased by \$4,150, or 26.1%.



Photo courtesy of [www.nccourts.org](http://www.nccourts.org)



Photo courtesy of Jones County, NC



**IV. LENOIR COUNTY**

**A. History**

The land area known today as Lenoir County was first part of Bath, then Craven County, then Johnston County, and then Dobbs County and finally in 1791 Lenoir County was chartered. Lenoir County's County Seat, Kinston, was established in 1762 as "Kingston" and today is among the oldest cities in the state of North Carolina. The first courthouse in what is now Lenoir County was erected in 1779. It was a frame structure located at the corners of Queen and King Streets. This structure housed the courthouse, prison, and stocks. Today's courthouse is located at this same location.

Lenoir County's name honored a Speaker of the State Senate, General William Lenoir. General Lenoir, a hero of the Revolutionary war, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1751. At the age of eight, the family moved outside of the City of Tarboro. In the years that followed, General Lenoir was engaged in patriotic activities, which culminated in vigorous participation in the fight for America's independence.

Although agriculture dominated Lenoir County's economy for the first 150 years, North innovation became increasingly popular during the 1950s. The chemical industry was the first to arrive in Lenoir, with DuPont establishing a polyester manufacturing plant there in 1954. Small agro-businesses emerged during the 1980s to mitigate labor costs for farmers. But the 1990s was a turning point for Lenoir, as the county began constructing the Global TransPark (GTP), an integrated business and transportation complex.

**B. Demographic Summary**

**1. Population**

The population for Lenoir County increased by 4.1% from 1990 to 2000, and decreased by 0.3% from 2000 to 2010. Table 13 provides a summary of Lenoir County's population figures by municipality.

**Table 13. Lenoir County/Municipalities Population, 1990-2010**

	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Kinston	25,295	23,688	21,677	-6.4%	-8.5%	-14.3%
La Grange	2,805	2,844	2,873	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%
Pink Hill	547	521	552	-4.8%	6.0%	0.9%
<i>Subtotal - All Municipalities</i>	28,647	27,053	25,102	-5.6%	-7.2%	-12.4%
Unincorporated Areas	28,627	32,595	34,393	13.9%	5.5%	20.1%
Lenoir County (Total)	57,274	59,648	59,495	4.1%	-0.3%	3.9%

Source: US Census Bureau.



Between the years 1990 and 2010, Lenoir County municipalities experienced sporadic growth. Nearly all of the County’s municipalities showed periods of population growth and decline. The Town of La Grange, however, was the only town to experience a slight increase from 1990 to 2010. Kinston, the county seat, has the largest population of the county’s municipalities. The NC Office of State Planning predicts a continuing slight increasing trend for Lenoir County’s overall population, with the total 2015 county population projection estimated at 59,881 persons, a 0.6% increase from the 2010 population.

## 2. Housing

The number of occupied housing units for the County, as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey, was 24,142, or 87.5% of the total number of housing units. Vacant housing units (3,436) comprised 12.5% of the total number of units. Table 14 summarizes the County’s and municipalities’ dwelling units by tenure. La Grange has the highest vacancy rate of Lenoir County’s municipalities, at 22.5%, while Kinston has the highest percentage of rental units, at 43.7%. Overall, the County’s 87.5% occupancy rate is relatively high.

**Table 14. Lenoir County/Municipalities Summary of Housing Units by Tenure, 2010**

	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Kinston</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	4,593	40.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	4,910	43.7%	<i>Kinston’s % of Rental Units 43.7%</i>
Vacant Units	1,733	15.4%	<i>Kinston’s Vacancy Rate 15.4%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Kinston</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Kinston’s % of County 40.7%</i>
<b>La Grange</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	685	47.3%	
Renter-Occupied Units	437	30.2%	<i>La Grange’s % of Rental Units 30.2%</i>
Vacant Units	326	22.5%	<i>La Grange’s Vacancy Rate 22.5%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - La Grange</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>La Grange’s % of County 5.3%</i>
<b>Pink Hill</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	91	45.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	70	34.7%	<i>Pink Hill’s % of Rental Units 34.7%</i>
Vacant Units	41	20.3%	<i>Pink Hill’s Vacancy Rate 20.3%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Pink Hill</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Pink Hill’s % of County 0.7%</i>
<b>Lenoir County</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	15,039	54.5%	
Renter-Occupied Units	9,103	33.0%	<i>County’s % of Rental Units 33.0%</i>
Vacant Units	3,436	12.5%	<i>County’s Vacancy Rate 12.5%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - County</b>	<b>27,578</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2010 US Census.



The County's housing stock is aging – the majority of units (71.7%) were built prior to 1990. Table 15 presents housing units for the County and its municipalities by year the structures were built.

**Table 15. Lenoir County/Municipalities Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2010**

Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Kinston</b>			
2005 or later	57	0.5%	
2000 to 2004	429	3.8%	
1990 to 1999	992	8.8%	
1980 to 1989	1,152	10.3%	
1970 to 1979	2,041	18.2%	
1960 to 1969	2,144	19.1%	
1950 to 1959	2,220	19.8%	<i>Largest % of Kinston's units built 1950-1959</i>
1940 to 1949	1,056	9.4%	
1939 or earlier	1,145	10.2%	
Total Structures	11236	100.0%	
<b>La Grange</b>			
2005 or later	77	5.3%	
2000 to 2004	183	12.6%	
1990 to 1999	172	11.9%	
1980 to 1989	134	9.3%	
1970 to 1979	207	14.3%	
1960 to 1969	119	8.2%	
1950 to 1959	198	13.7%	
1940 to 1949	88	6.1%	
1939 or earlier	270	18.6%	<i>Largest % of La Grange's units built pre-1940</i>
Total Structures	1448	100.0%	
<b>Pink Hill</b>			
2005 or later	8	4.0%	
2000 to 2004	10	5.0%	
1990 to 1999	0	0.0%	
1980 to 1989	33	16.3%	
1970 to 1979	32	15.8%	
1960 to 1969	41	20.3%	<i>Largest % of Pink Hill's units built 1960-1969</i>
1950 to 1959	33	16.3%	
1940 to 1949	27	13.4%	
1939 or earlier	18	8.9%	
Total Structures	202	100.0%	



Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Lenoir County</b>			
2005 or later	509	1.8%	
2000 to 2004	2,226	8.1%	
1990 to 1999	5,073	18.4%	
1980 to 1989	3,211	11.6%	<i>Largest % of the County's units built pre-1990</i>
1970 to 1979	5,114	18.5%	
1960 to 1969	3,940	14.3%	
1950 to 1959	3,490	12.7%	
1940 to 1949	1,612	5.8%	
1939 or earlier	2,403	8.7%	
Total Structures	27,578	100.0%	

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

### 3. Economy

In 2010, there was a total of 27,965 employed persons in Lenoir County. Of that total, approximately 117, or 0.42%, were employed by the military. Table 16 provides the county's and municipalities' unemployment rates for the civilian labor force for selected years. While the overall unemployment rate increased slightly for the county, the Town of La Grange had an impressive 2% unemployment rate for 2010. The City of Kinston's unemployment rate decreased by 3.3%, and the Town of Pink Hill's unemployment rate increased by 133.9% from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 16. Lenoir County/Municipalities Civilian Unemployment Rate, 16 years and over**

	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Kinston</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	9,878	9,285	-6.0 %
Number Employed	8,662	8,184	-5.5%
Number Unemployed	1,216	1,101	-9.5%
Kinston Unemployment Rate	12.3%	11.9%	-3.3%
<b>La Grange</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	1,295	1,038	-19.8%
Number Employed	1,219	1,017	-16.6%
Number Unemployed	76	21	-72.4%
La Grange Unemployment Rate	5.9%	2.0%	-66.1%
<b>Pink Hill</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	248	175	-29.4%
Number Employed	234	152	-35.0%
Number Unemployed	14	23	64.3%
Pink Hill Unemployment Rate	5.6%	13.1%	133.9%



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	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Lenoir County</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	27,757	27,848	0.3%
Number Employed	25,532	25,309	-0.9%
Number Unemployed	2,225	2,539	14.1%
Lenoir County Unemployment Rate	8.0%	9.1%	13.8%
North Carolina Unemployment Rate	3.7%	8.8%	137.8%

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Lenoir County’s civilian employment is heavily concentrated in the manufacturing and education/health/social service sectors. The largest single employment category is the educational services, and health care and social assistance sector, which constitutes 29.6% of all those employed who are 16 years of age and older. Manufacturing accounts for the second largest category with 17.6%. Of the County’s total 2010 employed labor force, 9.2% were employed in the retail trade sector and 7.9% in the construction industry. Table 17 provides a summary of Lenoir County’s employment by industry.

**Table 17. Lenoir County Employment by Industry, 2010**

Categories	Total Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	897	3.5%
Construction	1999	7.9%
Manufacturing	4442	17.6%
Wholesale trade	635	2.5%
Retail trade	2337	9.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	892	3.5%
Information	290	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	781	3.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1185	4.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	7485	29.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1755	6.9%
Other services (except public administration)	1299	5.1%
Public administration	1312	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

Normally, *per capita* income is considered a good indicator of an area’s income producing capability or strength. Table 18 provides a comparison of *per capita* incomes for Lenoir County, municipalities, and North Carolina.





**Table 18. Lenoir County and North Carolina *Per Capita* Income, 2000 and 2010**

	<i>Per Capita Income</i>		<i>% of State</i>
<b>Kinston</b>			
2000	\$17,779		106.2%
2010	\$17,907		94.2%
<b>La Grange</b>			
2000	\$14,436	<i>La Grange - Lowest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	71.1%
2010	\$15,544	<i>La Grange - Lowest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	62.8%
<b>Pink Hill</b>			
2000	\$19,730	<i>Pink Hill - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	97.2%
2010	\$19,170	<i>Pink Hill - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	77.5%
<b>Lenoir County</b>			
2000	\$16,744		82.5%
2010	\$19,017	<i>County's per capita income increased by 13.6% from 2000-2010</i>	76.9%
<b>North Carolina</b>			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

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The Town of La Grange had the lowest and Pink Hill had the highest *per capita* income of all of the county's municipalities for 2010. The County's *per capita* income increased by \$2,273, or 13.6%.



Photo courtesy of Lenoir County, NC



Photo courtesy of the NC Global Transpark



*V. PITT COUNTY*

**A. History**

Pitt County was established in 1760 after a legislative act to annex Beaufort County. Named after William Pitt, a British statesman who supported the colonist’s cause for freedom, the county was formed because of the need for a regional courthouse and prison. John Hardy and several other justices were ordered to construct these municipal buildings. Martinsborough, the original county seat, was founded in 1771, taking its name from Josiah Martin, one of the last royal governors of North Carolina. In 1787, Martinsborough was changed to Greenville, the current county seat.

The original natives of this Coastal Plain region were the Tuscarora. Once European settlers began to inhabit the area, tensions escalated and the Tuscarora War started in 1711. John Barnwell, a South Carolina Colonel, was ordered along with several hundred troops to rid the area of the Tuscarora, and in April 1712 Barnwell accepted the Indian surrender at Catechna, the central city of the Tuscarora that lies north of Grifton. After the battle at Catechna the beaten Tuscarora ultimately left the region and Indian hostility subsided.

In addition to the county seat of Greenville, Pitt County holds several other communities as well: Ayden Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, and Winterville.

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**B. Demographic Summary**

*1. Population*

The population for Pitt County increased by 23.3% from 1990 to 2000, and increased by 25.7% from 2000 to 2010. Table 19 provides a summary of Pitt County’s population figures by municipality.

**Table 19. Pitt County/Municipalities Population, 1990-2010**

	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Ayden	4,883	4,622	4,932	-5.3%	6.7%	1.0%
Bethel	1,842	1,681	1,577	-8.7%	-6.2%	-14.4%
Falkland	108	112	96	3.7%	-14.3%	-11.1%
Farmville	4,446	4,302	4,654	-3.2%	8.2%	4.7%
Fountain	445	533	427	19.8%	-19.9%	-4.0%
Greenville	46,305	60,476	84,554	30.6%	39.8%	82.6%
Grifton	2,393	2,073	2,617	-13.4%	26.2%	9.4%
Grimesland	469	440	441	-6.2%	0.2%	-6.0%
Simpson	432	464	416	7.4%	-10.3%	-3.7%



	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Winterville	3,069	4,791	9,269	56.1%	93.5%	202.0%
<i>Subtotal - All Municipalities</i>	64,392	79,494	108,983	23.5%	37.1%	69.2%
Unincorporated Areas	44,088	54,304	59,165	23.2%	9.0%	34.2%
Pitt County (Total)	108,480	133,798	168,148	23.3%	25.7%	55.0%

Source: US Census Bureau.

Between the years 1990 and 2010, Pitt County municipalities experienced sporadic growth. Nearly all of the County's municipalities showed periods of population growth and decline. The City of Greenville, however, was the only town to experience steady increases from 1990 to 2010, and had one of the largest overall increases (82.6%) of all of the County's municipalities during that time period. Greenville serves as the County seat and has the largest population of the county's municipalities. The NC Office of State Planning predicts a continuing slight increasing trend for Pitt County's overall population, with the total 2015 county population projection estimated at 191,166 persons, a 13.7% increase from the 2010 population.

## 2. Housing

The number of occupied housing units for the County, as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey, was 64,005, or 87.7% of the total number of housing units. Vacant housing units (8,949) comprised 12.3% of the total number of units. Table 20 summarizes the County's and municipalities' dwelling units by tenure. Simpson has the highest vacancy rate of Pitt County's municipalities, at 31.8%, while Greenville has the highest percentage of rental units, at 54.3%. This high percentage of rental units is due in large part to the presence of East Carolina University. Overall, the County's 87.7% occupancy rate is relatively high.

**Table 20. Pitt County/Municipalities Summary of Housing Units by Tenure, 2010**

	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Ayden</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	1,026	42.0%	
Renter-Occupied Units	986	40.4%	<i>Ayden's % of Rental Units 40.4%</i>
Vacant Units	430	17.6%	<i>Ayden's Vacancy Rate 17.6%</i>
Total Housing Units - Ayden	2,442	100.0%	<i>Ayden's % of County 3.3%</i>
<b>Bethel</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	305	47.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	195	30.1%	<i>Bethel's % of Rental Units 30.1%</i>
Vacant Units	148	22.8%	<i>Bethel's Vacancy Rate 22.8%</i>
Total Housing Units - Bethel	648	100.0%	<i>Bethel's % of County 0.9%</i>



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	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Falkland</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	26	44.8%	
Renter-Occupied Units	4	6.9%	<i>Falkland's % of Rental Units 6.9%</i>
Vacant Units	28	48.3%	<i>Falkland's Vacancy Rate 48.3%</i>
Total Housing Units - Falkland	58	100.0%	<i>Falkland's % of County 0.1%</i>
<b>Farmville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	994	40.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	1,113	45.8%	<i>Farmville's % of Rental Units 45.8%</i>
Vacant Units	324	13.3%	<i>Farmville's Vacancy Rate 13.3%</i>
Total Housing Units - Farmville	2,431	100.0%	<i>Farmville's % of County 3.3%</i>
<b>Fountain</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	131	34.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	144	38.4%	<i>Fountain's % of Rental Units 38.4%</i>
Vacant Units	100	26.7%	<i>Fountain's Vacancy Rate 26.7%</i>
Total Housing Units - Fountain	375	100.0%	<i>Fountain's % of County 0.5%</i>
<b>Greenville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	12,755	32.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	21,083	54.3%	<i>Greenville's % of Rental Units 54.3%</i>
Vacant Units	4,964	12.8%	<i>Greenville's Vacancy Rate 12.8%</i>
Total Housing Units - Greenville	38,802	100.0%	<i>Greenville's % of County 53.2%</i>
<b>Grifton</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	723	55.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	351	26.8%	<i>Grifton's % of Rental Units 26.8%</i>
Vacant Units	237	18.1%	<i>Grifton's Vacancy Rate 18.1%</i>
Total Housing Units - Grifton	1,311	100.0%	<i>Grifton's % of County 1.8%</i>
<b>Grimesland</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	116	56.0%	
Renter-Occupied Units	71	34.3%	<i>Grimesland's % of Rental Units 34.3%</i>
Vacant Units	20	9.7%	<i>Grimesland's Vacancy Rate 9.7%</i>
Total Housing Units - Grimesland	207	100.0%	<i>Grimesland's % of County 0.3%</i>
<b>Simpson</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	106	62.4%	
Renter-Occupied Units	10	5.9%	<i>Simpson's % of Rental Units 5.9%</i>
Vacant Units	54	31.8%	<i>Simpson's Vacancy Rate 31.8%</i>
Total Housing Units - Simpson	170	100.0%	<i>Simpson's % of County 0.2%</i>
<b>Winterville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	2,419	73.4%	
Renter-Occupied Units	553	16.8%	<i>Winterville's % of Rental Units 16.8%</i>
Vacant Units	325	9.9%	<i>Winterville's Vacancy Rate 9.9%</i>
Total Housing Units - Winterville	3,297	100.0%	<i>Winterville's % of County 4.5%</i>





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Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
1970 to 1979	17	29.3%	<i>Largest % of Falkland's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	7	12.1%	
1950 to 1959	0	0.0%	
1940 to 1949	7	12.1%	
1939 or earlier	9	15.5%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

**Farmville**

2005 or later	39	1.6%	
2000 to 2004	214	8.8%	
1990 to 1999	261	10.7%	
1980 to 1989	254	10.4%	
1970 to 1979	642	26.4%	<i>Largest % of Farmville's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	344	14.2%	
1950 to 1959	363	14.9%	
1940 to 1949	26	1.1%	
1939 or earlier	288	11.8%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

**Fountain**

2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	5	1.3%	
1990 to 1999	13	3.5%	
1980 to 1989	14	3.7%	
1970 to 1979	118	31.5%	<i>Largest % of Fountain's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	35	9.3%	
1950 to 1959	97	25.9%	
1940 to 1949	42	11.2%	
1939 or earlier	51	13.6%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

**Greenville**

2005 or later	4383	11.3%	
2000 to 2004	6755	17.4%	
1990 to 1999	9694	25.0%	<i>Largest % of Greenville's units built 1990-1999</i>
1980 to 1989	5655	14.6%	
1970 to 1979	4950	12.8%	
1960 to 1969	3371	8.7%	
1950 to 1959	2525	6.5%	
1940 to 1949	678	1.7%	
1939 or earlier	791	2.0%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>38802</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Grifton</b>			
2005 or later	10	0.8%	
2000 to 2004	109	8.3%	
1990 to 1999	139	10.6%	
1980 to 1989	76	5.8%	
1970 to 1979	135	10.3%	
1960 to 1969	318	24.3%	<i>Largest % of Grifton's units built 1960-1969</i>
1950 to 1959	425	32.4%	
1940 to 1949	68	5.2%	
1939 or earlier	31	2.4%	
Total Structures	1311	100.0%	
<b>Grimesland</b>			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	7	3.4%	
1990 to 1999	25	12.1%	
1980 to 1989	30	14.5%	
1970 to 1979	45	21.7%	<i>Largest % of Grimesland's units built 1970-1979</i>
1960 to 1969	27	13.0%	
1950 to 1959	23	11.1%	
1940 to 1949	16	7.7%	
1939 or earlier	34	16.4%	
Total Structures	207	100.0%	
<b>Simpson</b>			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	2	1.2%	
1990 to 1999	61	35.9%	<i>Largest % of Simpson's units built 1990-1999</i>
1980 to 1989	37	21.8%	
1970 to 1979	9	5.3%	
1960 to 1969	34	20.0%	
1950 to 1959	3	1.8%	
1940 to 1949	12	7.1%	
1939 or earlier	12	7.1%	
Total Structures	170	100.0%	
<b>Winterville</b>			
2005 or later	532	16.1%	
2000 to 2004	926	28.1%	<i>Largest % of Winterville's units built 2000-2004</i>
1990 to 1999	719	21.8%	
1980 to 1989	271	8.2%	
1970 to 1979	335	10.2%	
1960 to 1969	208	6.3%	
1950 to 1959	68	2.1%	



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total
1940 to 1949	94	2.9%
1939 or earlier	144	4.4%
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b><i>Pitt County</i></b>		
2005 or later	6,221	8.5%
2000 to 2004	11,698	16.0%
1990 to 1999	18,411	25.2%
1980 to 1989	11,017	15.1%
1970 to 1979	10,346	14.2%
1960 to 1969	6,167	8.5%
1950 to 1959	4,729	6.5%
1940 to 1949	1,618	2.2%
1939 or earlier	2,747	3.8%
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>72,954</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Largest % of the County's units built 1990-1999*

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

### 3. Economy

In 2010, there was a total of 85,589 employed persons in Pitt County. Of that total, approximately 223, or 0.3%, were employed by the military. Table 22 provides the county's and municipalities' unemployment rates for the civilian labor force for selected years. While the overall unemployment rate increased for the county, the Town of Falkland had an impressive 0% unemployment rate for 2010. The Town of Fountain's unemployment rate increased by 144.4%, and the Town of Simpson's unemployment rate increased by 151.9% from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 22. Pitt County/Municipalities Civilian Unemployment Rate, 16 years and over**

	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Ayden</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	1,852	1,950	5.3%
Number Employed	1,702	1,802	5.9%
Number Unemployed	150	148	-1.3%
Ayden Unemployment Rate	8.1%	7.6%	-6.2%
<b>Bethel</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	652	358	-45.1%
Number Employed	599	319	-46.7%
Number Unemployed	53	39	-26.4%
Bethel Unemployment Rate	8.1%	10.9%	34.6%





	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Falkland</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	39	19	-51.3%
Number Employed	34	19	-44.1%
Number Unemployed	5	0	-100.0%
Falkland Unemployment Rate	12.8%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Farmville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	1,955	2,170	11.0%
Number Employed	1,810	1,961	8.3%
Number Unemployed	145	209	44.1%
Farmville Unemployment Rate	7.4%	9.6%	29.7%
<b>Fountain</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	208	228	9.6%
Number Employed	195	193	-1.0%
Number Unemployed	13	35	169.2%
Fountain Unemployment Rate	6.3%	15.4%	144.4%
<b>Greenville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	33,295	43,932	31.9%
Number Employed	30,412	39,099	28.6%
Number Unemployed	2,883	4,833	67.6%
Greenville Unemployment Rate	8.7%	11.0%	26.4%
<b>Grifton</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	912	1,189	30.4%
Number Employed	855	1,077	25.9%
Number Unemployed	57	112	96.5%
Grifton Unemployment Rate	6.3%	9.4%	49.2%
<b>Grimesland</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	189	238	25.9%
Number Employed	166	214	28.9%
Number Unemployed	23	24	4.3%
Grimesland Unemployment Rate	12.2%	10.1%	-17.2%
<b>Simpson</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	222	147	-33.8%
Number Employed	210	127	-39.5%
Number Unemployed	12	20	66.7%
Simpson Unemployment Rate	5.4%	13.6%	151.9%
<b>Winterville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	2,551	4,444	74.2%
Number Employed	2,402	4,212	75.4%
Number Unemployed	149	232	55.7%
Winterville Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.2%	-10.3%
<b>Pitt County</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	69,260	85,366	23.3%
Number Employed	64,565	77,329	19.8%
Number Unemployed	4,695	8,037	71.2%

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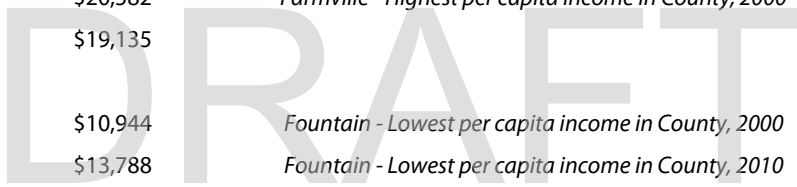




Normally, *per capita* income is considered a good indicator of an area's income producing capability or strength. Table 24 provides a comparison of *per capita* incomes for Pitt County, municipalities, and North Carolina.

**Table 24. Pitt County and North Carolina *Per Capita* Income, 2000 and 2010**

	<i>Per Capita</i> Income		% of State
<b>Ayden</b>			
2000	\$14,505		71.4%
2010	\$18,318		74.0%
<b>Bethel</b>			
2000	\$15,219		74.9%
2010	\$14,607		59.0%
<b>Falkland</b>			
2000	\$11,997		59.1%
2010	\$17,604		71.1%
<b>Farmville</b>			
2000	\$20,582	<i>Farmville - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	101.4%
2010	\$19,135		77.3%
<b>Fountain</b>			
2000	\$10,944	<i>Fountain - Lowest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	53.9%
2010	\$13,788	<i>Fountain - Lowest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	55.7%
<b>Greenville</b>			
2000	\$18,476		91.0%
2010	\$22,184		89.7%
<b>Grifton</b>			
2000	\$16,488		81.2%
2010	\$17,865		72.2%
<b>Grimesland</b>			
2000	\$14,204		69.9%
2010	\$13,993		56.5%
<b>Simpson</b>			
2000	\$18,541		91.3%
2010	\$22,298		90.1%
<b>Winterville</b>			
2000	\$19,810		97.6%
2010	\$24,728	<i>Winterville - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	99.9%





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	<i>Per Capita Income</i>		<i>% of State</i>
<b>Pitt County</b>			
2000	\$18,243		89.8%
2010	\$21,935	<i>County's per capita income increased by 20.2% from 2000-2010</i>	88.6%
<b>North Carolina</b>			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

The Town of Fountain had the lowest and Winterville had the highest *per capita* income of all of the county's municipalities for 2010. The County's *per capita* income increased by \$3,692, or 20.2%.



Photo courtesy of [www.nccourts.org](http://www.nccourts.org)



Photo courtesy of East Carolina University



**VI. WAYNE COUNTY**

**A. History**

Wayne County, North Carolina was founded in 1779 and named for the Revolutionary War hero from Pennsylvania, General Anthony Wayne. Wayne County is located in the east central part of the state in the coastal plain region. The county measures approximately 29 miles from north to south and 14-27 miles from east to west and encompasses 553.97 square miles.

Prior to 1730 Indians and wild animals were the only known occupants of the territory now known as Wayne County. Settlers trickled into the territory, but there was no general movement of immigration until after 1750.

During the Revolutionary War the County of Wayne was carved from Dobbs County and established on November 2, 1779. The County is named for General George Washington's most trusted soldier, General Anthony Wayne who was nicknamed "Mad Anthony Wayne" for his courage and valor.

Goldsboro is the county seat and is situated geographically in the center of the County. The act, establishing the County, provided the first court should be held at the home of Josiah Sasser at which time the justices were to decide on a place for all subsequent courts until a courthouse could be erected. By 1782 the commissioners were named. In 1787, an act was passed establishing Waynesborough on the west side of the Neuse River on the land of Dr. Andrew Bass "where the courthouse now stands."

In 1845, and again in 1847, acts were passed moving the Courthouse from Waynesborough to Goldsboro provided the people voted for the same.

**B. Demographic Summary**

*1. Population*

The population for Wayne County increased by 8.3% from 1990 to 2000, and increased by 8.2% from 2000 to 2010. Table 25 provides a summary of Wayne County's population figures by municipality.

**Table 25. Wayne County/Municipalities Population, 1990-2010**

	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Eureka	282	244	197	-13.5%	-19.3%	-30.1%
Fremont	1,710	1,463	1,255	-14.4%	-14.2%	-26.6%
Goldsboro	40,709	39,043	36,437	-4.1%	-6.7%	-10.5%
Mount Olive	4,582	4,567	4,589	-0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Pikeville	598	719	678	20.2%	-5.7%	13.4%



	Total Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	'90-'00	'00-'10	'90-'10
Seven Springs	163	86	110	-47.2%	27.9%	-32.5%
Walnut Creek	623	859	835	37.9%	-2.8%	34.0%
<i>Subtotal - All Municipalities</i>	48,667	46,981	44,101	-3.5%	-6.1%	-9.4%
Unincorporated Areas	55,999	66,348	78,522	18.5%	18.3%	40.2%
Wayne County (Total)	104,666	113,329	122,623	8.3%	8.2%	17.2%

Source: US Census Bureau.

Between the years 1990 and 2010, Wayne County municipalities experienced sporadic growth. Nearly all of the County's municipalities showed periods of population growth and decline. The Town of Walnut Creek, however, was the only town to experience an overall increase from 1990 to 2010, and had one of the largest increases (34.0%) of all of the County's municipalities during that time period. Goldsboro, the county seat, has the largest population of the county's municipalities. The NC Office of State Planning predicts a continuing slight increasing trend for Wayne County's overall population, with the total 2015 county population projection estimated at 127,053 persons, a 3.6% increase from the 2010 population.

## 2. Housing

The number of occupied housing units for the County, as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey, was 46,280, or 88.5% of the total number of housing units. Vacant housing units (6,027) comprised 11.5% of the total number of units. Table 26 summarizes the County's and municipalities' dwelling units by tenure. Fremont has the highest vacancy rate of Wayne County's municipalities, at 25.4%, while Goldsboro has the highest percentage of rental units, at 47.1%. Overall, the County's 88.5% occupancy rate is relatively high.

**Table 26. Wayne County/Municipalities Summary of Housing Units by Tenure, 2010**

	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Eureka</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	86	59.7%	
Renter-Occupied Units	29	20.1%	<i>Eureka's % of Rental Units 20.1%</i>
Vacant Units	29	20.1%	<i>Eureka's Vacancy Rate 20.1%</i>
Total Housing Units - Eureka	144	100.0%	<i>Eureka's % of County 0.3%</i>
<b>Fremont</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	283	38.5%	
Renter-Occupied Units	266	36.1%	<i>Fremont's % of Rental Units 36.1%</i>
Vacant Units	187	25.4%	<i>Fremont's Vacancy Rate 25.4%</i>
Total Housing Units - Fremont	736	100.0%	<i>Fremont's % of County 1.4%</i>



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	Number of Units	% of Total	
<b>Goldsboro</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	6590	37.2%	
Renter-Occupied Units	8352	47.1%	<i>Goldsboro's % of Rental Units 47.1%</i>
Vacant Units	2796	15.8%	<i>Goldsboro's Vacancy Rate 15.8%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Goldsboro</b>	<b>17,738</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Goldsboro's % of County 33.9%</i>
<b>Mount Olive</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	940	46.4%	
Renter-Occupied Units	743	36.7%	<i>Mount Olive's % of Rental Units 36.7%</i>
Vacant Units	341	16.8%	<i>Mount Olive's Vacancy Rate 16.8%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Mount Olive</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Mount Olive's % of County 3.9%</i>
<b>Pikeville</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	192	67.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	48	16.8%	<i>Mount Olive's % of Rental Units 16.8%</i>
Vacant Units	46	16.1%	<i>Mount Olive's Vacancy Rate 16.1%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Pikeville</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Mount Olive's % of County 0.5%</i>
<b>Seven Springs</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	44	63.8%	
Renter-Occupied Units	18	26.1%	<i>Seven Springs' % of Rental Units 26.1%</i>
Vacant Units	7	10.1%	<i>Seven Springs' Vacancy Rate 10.1%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Seven Springs</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Seven Springs' % of County 0.1%</i>
<b>Walnut Creek</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	352	92.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	7	1.8%	<i>Walnut Creek's % of Rental Units 1.8%</i>
Vacant Units	20	5.3%	<i>Walnut Creek's Vacancy Rate 5.3%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - Walnut Creek</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<i>Walnut Creek's % of County 0.7%</i>
<b>Wayne County</b>			
Owner-Occupied Units	29,737	56.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	16,543	31.6%	<i>County's % of Rental Units 31.6%</i>
Vacant Units	6,027	11.5%	<i>County's Vacancy Rate 11.5%</i>
<b>Total Housing Units - County</b>	<b>52,307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2010 US Census.



The County's housing stock is aging – the majority of units (63.8%) were built prior to 1990. Table 27 presents housing units for the County and its municipalities by year the structures were built.

**Table 27. Wayne County/Municipalities Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2010**

Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Eureka</b>			
2005 or later	2	1.4%	
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%	
1990 to 1999	2	1.4%	
1980 to 1989	4	2.8%	
1970 to 1979	35	24.3%	<i>Largest % of Eureka's units built pre-1980</i>
1960 to 1969	36	25.0%	
1950 to 1959	35	24.3%	
1940 to 1949	3	2.1%	
1939 or earlier	27	18.8%	
Total Structures	144	100.0%	
<b>Fremont</b>			
2005 or later	11	1.5%	
2000 to 2004	16	2.2%	
1990 to 1999	50	6.8%	
1980 to 1989	64	8.7%	
1970 to 1979	56	7.6%	
1960 to 1969	49	6.7%	
1950 to 1959	176	23.9%	<i>Largest % of Fremont's units built pre-1960</i>
1940 to 1949	50	6.8%	
1939 or earlier	264	35.9%	
Total Structures	736	100.0%	
<b>Goldsboro</b>			
2005 or later	746	4.2%	
2000 to 2004	1006	5.7%	
1990 to 1999	1718	9.7%	
1980 to 1989	2309	13.0%	
1970 to 1979	3257	18.4%	<i>Largest % of Goldsboro's units built pre-1980</i>
1960 to 1969	3168	17.9%	
1950 to 1959	3286	18.5%	
1940 to 1949	925	5.2%	
1939 or earlier	1323	7.5%	
Total Structures	17738	100.0%	





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Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
<b>Mount Olive</b>			
2005 or later	11	0.5%	
2000 to 2004	75	3.7%	
1990 to 1999	239	11.8%	
1980 to 1989	256	12.6%	
1970 to 1979	247	12.2%	
1960 to 1969	334	16.5%	
1950 to 1959	344	17.0%	<i>Largest % of Mount Olive's units built 1950-1959</i>
1940 to 1949	123	6.1%	
1939 or earlier	395	19.5%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Pikeville</b>			
2005 or later	8	2.8%	
2000 to 2004	8	2.8%	
1990 to 1999	35	12.2%	
1980 to 1989	29	10.1%	
1970 to 1979	59	20.6%	<i>Largest % of Pikeville's units built pre-1980</i>
1960 to 1969	39	13.6%	
1950 to 1959	35	12.2%	
1940 to 1949	10	3.5%	
1939 or earlier	63	22.0%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Seven Springs</b>			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	11	15.9%	
1990 to 1999	18	26.1%	
1980 to 1989	6	8.7%	<i>Largest % of Seven Springs' units built pre-1990</i>
1970 to 1979	13	18.8%	
1960 to 1969	0	0.0%	
1950 to 1959	0	0.0%	
1940 to 1949	3	4.3%	
1939 or earlier	18	26.1%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Walnut Creek</b>			
2005 or later	5	1.3%	
2000 to 2004	17	4.5%	
1990 to 1999	148	39.1%	<i>Largest % of Walnut Creek's units built 1990-1999</i>
1980 to 1989	111	29.3%	
1970 to 1979	75	19.8%	
1960 to 1969	23	6.1%	
1950 to 1959	0	0.0%	



Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
1940 to 1949	0	0.0%	
1939 or earlier	0	0.0%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Wayne County</b>			
2005 or later	2,271	4.3%	
2000 to 2004	5,525	10.6%	
1990 to 1999	11,115	21.3%	<i>Largest % of the County's units built 1990-1999</i>
1980 to 1989	8,133	15.5%	
1970 to 1979	8,468	16.2%	
1960 to 1969	6,348	12.1%	
1950 to 1959	5,544	10.6%	
1940 to 1949	1,609	3.1%	
1939 or earlier	3,294	6.3%	
<b>Total Structures</b>	<b>52,307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

### 3. Economy

In 2010, there was a total of 58,969 employed persons in Wayne County. Of that total, approximately 3,268, or 5.5%, were employed by the military. Table 28 provides the county's and municipalities' unemployment rates for the civilian labor force for selected years. While the overall unemployment rate increased for the county, the Town of Seven Springs had an impressive 2.4% unemployment rate for 2010. The Town of Mount Olive's unemployment rate increased by 69.9%, and the Town of Pikeville's unemployment rate increased by 73.3% from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 28. Wayne County/Municipalities Civilian Unemployment Rate, 16 years and over**

	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Eureka</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	108	110	1.9%
Number Employed	97	100	3.1%
Number Unemployed	11	10	-9.1%
Eureka Unemployment Rate	10.2%	9.1%	-10.8%
<b>Fremont</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	608	575	-5.4%
Number Employed	556	521	-6.3%
Number Unemployed	52	54	3.8%
Fremont Unemployment Rate	8.6%	9.4%	9.3%



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	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Goldsboro</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	14,210	14,662	3.2%
Number Employed	12,829	12,948	0.9%
Number Unemployed	1,381	1,714	24.1%
Goldsboro Unemployment Rate	9.7%	11.7%	20.6%
<b>Mount Olive</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	1,907	1,948	2.1%
Number Employed	1,729	1,640	-5.1%
Number Unemployed	178	308	73.0%
Mount Olive Unemployment Rate	9.3%	15.8%	69.9%
<b>Pikeville</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	364	267	-26.6%
Number Employed	353	253	-28.3%
Number Unemployed	11	14	27.3%
Pikeville Unemployment Rate	3.0%	5.2%	73.3%
<b>Seven Springs</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	18	82	355.6%
Number Employed	18	80	344.4%
Number Unemployed	0	2	-
Seven Springs Unemployment Rate	0.0%	2.4%	-
<b>Walnut Creek</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	433	449	3.7%
Number Employed	421	437	3.8%
Number Unemployed	12	12	0.0%
Walnut Creek Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.7%	-3.6%
<b>Wayne County</b>			
Civilian Labor Force	50,303	55,701	10.7%
Number Employed	47,140	50,504	7.1%
Number Unemployed	3,163	5,197	64.3%
Wayne County Unemployment Rate	6.3%	9.3%	47.6%
North Carolina Unemployment Rate	3.7%	8.8%	137.8%

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Wayne County’s civilian employment is heavily concentrated in the retail trade and education/health/social service sectors. The largest single employment category is the educational services, and health care and social assistance sector, which constitutes 32.3% of all those employed who are 16 years of age and older. Retail trade accounts for the second largest category with 11.4%. Of the County’s total 2010 employed labor force, 11.2% were employed in arts/entertainment industry and 9.6% in the construction industry. Table 29 provides a summary of Pitt County’s employment by industry.



**Table 29. Wayne County Employment by Industry, 2010**

Categories	Total Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,009	4.0%
Construction	3,552	7.0%
Manufacturing	7,192	14.2%
Wholesale trade	1,858	3.7%
Retail trade	5,983	11.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,250	4.5%
Information	553	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,919	3.8%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2,851	5.6%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	12,875	25.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	3,398	6.7%
Other services (except public administration)	2,611	5.2%
Public administration	3,453	6.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,504</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

Normally, *per capita* income is considered a good indicator of an area's income producing capability or strength. Table 30 provides a comparison of *per capita* incomes for Wayne County, municipalities, and North Carolina.

**Table 30. Wayne County and North Carolina *Per Capita* Income, 2000 and 2010**

	<i>Per Capita</i> Income	% of State
<b>Eureka</b>		
2000	\$14,396	70.9%
2010	\$19,058	77.0%
<b>Fremont</b>		
2000	\$16,892	83.2%
2010	\$20,064	81.1%
<b>Goldsboro</b>		
2000	\$16,614	81.8%
2010	\$20,130	81.4%



	<i>Per Capita Income</i>		<i>% of State</i>
<b>Mount Olive</b>			
2000	\$12,184	<i>Mount Olive - Lowest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	60.0%
2010	\$14,813	<i>Mount Olive - Lowest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	59.9%
<b>Pikeville</b>			
2000	\$18,526		91.2%
2010	\$21,853		88.3%
<b>Seven Springs</b>			
2000	\$46,922	<i>Seven Springs - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	231.1%
2010	\$32,423		131.0%
<b>Walnut Creek</b>			
2000	\$45,070		221.9%
2010	\$56,565	<i>Walnut Creek - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	228.6%
<b>Wayne County</b>			
2000	\$17,010		83.8%
2010	\$20,446	<i>County's per capita income increased by 20.2% from 2000-2010</i>	82.6%
<b>North Carolina</b>			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

Source: 2000 US Census; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

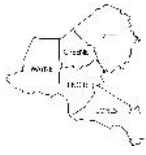
The Town of Mount Olive had the lowest and Walnut Creek had the highest *per capita* income of all of the county's municipalities for 2010. The County's *per capita* income increased by \$3,436, or 20.2%.



Photo courtesy of Wayne County, NC



Photo courtesy of HCP, Inc.



## I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Pitt, and Wayne Counties hazard mitigation efforts and the preparation of this plan, the five-county region will need to decide on which specific hazards it should focus its attention and resources. To plan for hazards and to reduce losses, the Neuse River Basin Region needs to know:

- 1) the type of natural hazards that threaten the region,
- 2) the characteristics of each hazard,
- 3) the likelihood of occurrence (or probability) of each hazard,
- 4) the magnitude of the potential hazards, and
- 5) the possible impacts of the hazards on the community.

The following section identifies each hazard that poses an elevated threat to the counties and municipalities located within the Neuse River Basin Region. A rating system that evaluates the potential for occurrence for each identified threat is provided (see Table 35). The following natural hazards were determined to be of concern for the five-county region:

1. Hurricanes
2. Flooding
3. Severe Winter Storms
4. Thunderstorms/Windstorms
5. Tornadoes
6. Wildfire
7. Earthquakes
8. Dam/Levee Failure
9. Droughts/Heat Waves

A detailed explanation of these hazards and how they have impacted the five-county region is provided on the following pages. The weather history summaries provided throughout this discussion have been compiled from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as provided through the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). The NCDC compiles monthly reports that track weather events and any financial or life loss associated with a given occurrence. These reports are compiled and stored in an online database that is organized by state and county for the entire United States. The data presented within this section as well as Appendix E are the results of this research.



## II. HURRICANES

Hurricanes are cyclonic storms that originate in tropical ocean waters poleward of about 5° latitude. Basically, hurricanes are heat engines, fueled by the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low pressure disturbance, sufficiently 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.

Hurricanes that impact North Carolina form in the so-called Atlantic Basin, from the west coast of Africa westward into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Hurricanes in this basin generally form between June 1 and November 30, with a peak around mid-September. As a hurricane develops, barometric pressure at its center falls and winds increase. Winds at or exceeding 39 mph result in the formation of a tropical storm, which is given a name and closely monitored by the NOAA National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida. When winds are at or exceed 74 mph, the tropical storm is deemed a hurricane.

Because hurricanes derive their strength from warm ocean waters, they are generally subject to deterioration once they make landfall. The forward momentum of a hurricane can vary from just a few miles per hour to up to 40 mph. This forward motion, combined with a counterclockwise surface flow make the right front quadrant of the hurricane the location of the most potentially damaging winds.

Hurricane intensity is measured using the Saffir-Simpson Scale, ranging from 1 (minimal) to 5 (catastrophic). The following scale categorizes hurricane intensity linearly based upon maximum sustained winds, minimum barometric pressure and storm surge potential.

- ▶ Category 1: Winds of 74 to 95 miles per hour. 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.
- ▶ Category 2: Winds of 96 to 110 miles per hour. 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.
- ▶ Category 3: Winds of 111 to 129 miles per hour. 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.
- ▶ Category 4: Winds of 130 to 156 miles per hour. Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or 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.

- ▶ Category 5: Winds greater than 157 miles per hour. 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.

North Carolina has had an extensive hurricane history dating back to colonial times. During the nineteenth century, storms occurred in 1837, 1846, 1856, 1879, 1883, and 1899. During the 1950s, North Carolina was impacted by several hurricanes, including Hazel, Connie, Diane, and Ione. Between 1960 - 1990, there was a decrease in landfalling hurricanes, with the exception of Hurricane Donna in 1960, Hurricane Diana in 1984, and Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Recent history has included a number of hurricanes, including several major storms, with Emily (1993), Opal (1995), Bertha (1996), Fran (1996), Bonnie (1998), Dennis (1999), Floyd (1999), Irene (1999), Isabel (2003), Alex (2004), Charley (2004), Ophelia (2005), Ernesto (2006), Irene (2011), and Sandy (2012) all leaving their mark on North Carolina. These storms had varying impacts on the five-county region of Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Pitt, and Wayne Counties. Following are brief descriptions of several storms in recent history which had a significant impact on the region.

A. July 5 to July 12, 1996 (Hurricane Bertha)

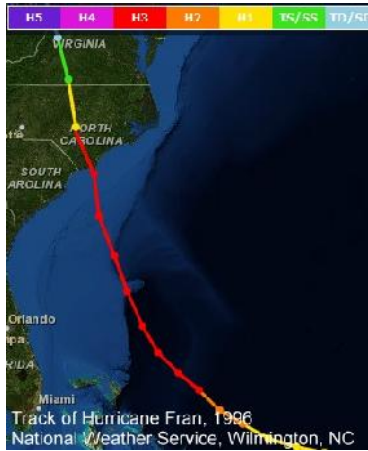
Hurricane Bertha formed on July 5, 1996. As a Category One hurricane, Bertha moved across the northeastern Caribbean. The storm's highest sustained winds reached 115 mph north of Puerto Rico. Bertha made landfall between Surf City and North Topsail Beach on July 12 as a Category Two hurricane, with estimated winds of 105 mph. Bertha claimed two lives in North Carolina and did substantial damage to agricultural crops and forestland. Storm surge flooding and beach erosion were severe along the coast. Damages were estimated to exceed \$60 million for homes and structures, and over \$150 million for agriculture. Corn, tobacco, and other crops received severe damage from the storm.







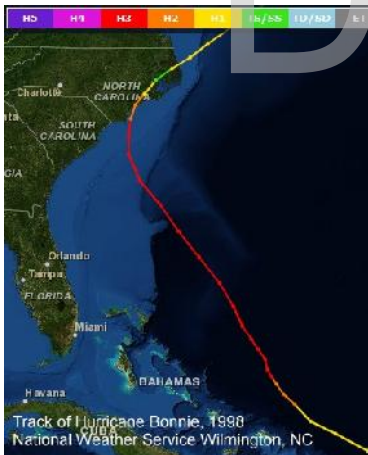
B. August 23 to September 5, 1996 (Hurricane Fran)



Hurricane Fran was the most destructive hurricane of the 1996 season. The storm was created on August 23, reaching hurricane status on August 29, while about 450 miles to the northeast of the Leeward Islands. It strengthened to a Category Three hurricane northeast of the central Bahamas on September 4. Hurricane Fran, with winds estimated at 115 mph, made landfall over Cape Fear on the evening of September 5, then continued northward over the eastern United States causing widespread damage. Fran was responsible for 34 deaths overall (24 in North Carolina alone), mostly caused by flash flooding in the Carolinas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

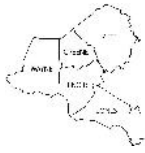
The storm surge on the North Carolina coast destroyed or seriously damaged thousands of beach front structures. Immediately following the storm, nearly 1.8 million people were without electrical power. Most electrical service was restored within 8-10 days. More than 890 businesses and 30,000 homes were damaged by the storm which also damaged or destroyed 8.25 million acres of forest. The damage in North Carolina alone was estimated at \$5.2 billion.

C. August 19 to 30, 1998 (Hurricane Bonnie)



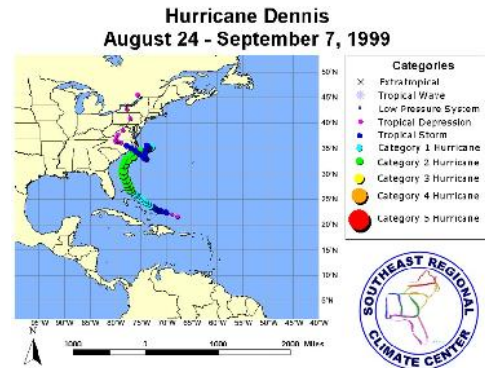
Hurricane Bonnie originated as a tropical wave over Africa. It slowly increased speed and made its way across the Atlantic, near the Leeward Islands and then Hispaniola. It made landfall near Wilmington as a border Category 2/3 hurricane with approximately 115 mph winds and a diameter of 400 miles on August 27, 1998. Rainfall totals between 8-11 inches were recorded in portions of eastern North Carolina. Storm tides of 5 to 8 feet above normal were reported mainly in eastern beaches of Brunswick County, NC, while a storm surge of 6 feet was reported at Pasquotank and Camden counties in the Albemarle Sound. A tornado was reported in the Town of Edenton in Chowan County, NC.

The storm slowly moved off land on August 28, 1998. In its wake, the total damage was estimated in the \$1 billion range. There was an estimated \$360 million in insured property damage, including \$240 million in North Carolina alone. The insured losses do not include flooding and agricultural damages, which were extensive due to the vast amount of rain and high winds. There were trees down, roofs torn off, structural damage, and widespread power outages. North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt asked that the areas be declared natural disaster areas.



D. August 24 to September 7, 1999 (Hurricane/Tropical Storm Dennis)

Hurricane Dennis developed over the eastern Bahamas on August 26, 1999, and drifted parallel to the southeastern United States from the 26<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup>. The center of Dennis approached to within 60 miles of the Carolina coastline on August 30<sup>th</sup> as a strong Category 2 hurricane. Although, the storm never made landfall, rainfall amounts approached ten inches in coastal southeastern North Carolina and beach erosion was substantial. Dennis made a return visit in September as a tropical storm, moving west-northwest through eastern and central North Carolina and then lingering off the coast for several days.



For most counties Tropical Storm Dennis left relatively little in its wake although on the Outer Banks beach erosion and the storm tide effects were extreme. Unfortunately, the hurricane approached eastern North Carolina during one of the highest astronomical tides of the month. For almost a week after Tropical Storm Dennis made landfall, associated rain fell on inland counties. This allowed most of the rivers to rise above flood stage which set the stage for the next hurricane, Hurricane Floyd and its associated record flooding.

E. September 7 to 18, 1999 (Hurricane Floyd)



Hurricane Floyd brought flooding rains, high winds, and rough seas to a good portion of the United States coastline from September 14<sup>th</sup> through the 18<sup>th</sup>. Although Hurricane Floyd reached Category 4 intensity in the Bahamas, it weakened to a Category 2 hurricane by the time it made landfall in North Carolina. Due to Floyd's large size, heavy rainfall covered a larger area and lasted longer than a typical Category 2 storm. Flooding caused major problems across the region resulting in at least 77 deaths and damages estimated in the billions. In North Carolina alone, 7,000 homes were destroyed; 17,000 homes were inhabitable; and 56,000 homes were damaged.

Along the Neuse River, storm tides were also near 6 to 8 feet above normal. Extreme flooding was experienced across most counties. Inland flooding exceeded Hurricanes Bertha, Fran, Bonnie, and Dennis combined. Most counties reported their worst flooding ever. The Tar River in Greenville and the Neuse River in Kinston were nearly 15 feet above their flood stages. The Tar River remained above flood stage for nearly two weeks while the Neuse River remained above flood stage for over a month. Unbelievable numbers of homes were covered with water and over half a million customers throughout the warning area were without power. Unofficially the flooding from Hurricane Floyd has been compared to a 500-year flood.

F. September 6 to 19, 2003 (Hurricane Isabel)

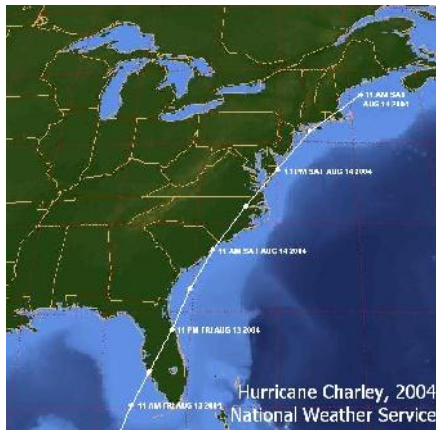


Hurricane Isabel began her path to the east coast of the United States as a tropical storm around September 6, 2003. On September 7<sup>th</sup>, Isabel was upgraded to a hurricane with 90 mile per hour (mph) sustained winds. By September 8<sup>th</sup>, Isabel became the third major hurricane of the year at a Category 4 with winds reaching almost 135 mph. Isabel continued her path towards the east coast with a well-formed eye and catastrophic winds that eventually reached 160 mph on September 11, 2003. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), at that point Isabel's hurricane force winds extended 60 miles out from the center and tropical storm force winds extended approximately 185 miles out. The storm began to weaken and on September 16<sup>th</sup> was reduced to a Category 2. Large ocean swells and dangerous surf were experienced from South Carolina to New Jersey.



The hurricane made landfall on September 19<sup>th</sup> along the southern Outer Banks. Widespread power outages were experienced in eastern North Carolina and Virginia. Major ocean overwash and beach erosion occurred along the North Carolina Outer Banks where waves up to 20 feet accompanied a 6 to 8 foot storm surge. The highest storm surges were experienced in the lower reaches of the Neuse River where water levels rose to as high as 10.5 feet at the mouth of Adams Creek. Hurricane force winds resulted in structural damage to homes. Numerous trees and power lines were downed across the area resulting in a loss of electricity for several weeks in some locations.

G. August 9 to August 15, 2004 (Hurricane Charley)

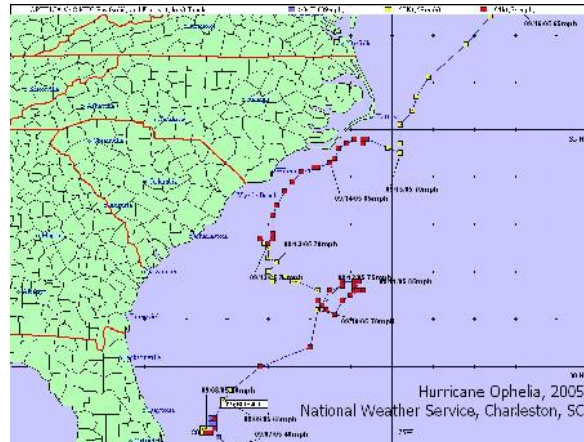


Charley moved northeast across the coastal plains of eastern North Carolina during the afternoon hours on August 14<sup>th</sup>. Onslow County received the most damage, with estimates over \$5 million, as winds gusted to near hurricane force toppling trees and power lines with structural damage to homes and businesses. Winds gusted to 60-70 mph across inland areas near the center of the storm resulting in wind damage to structures, and damage to crops reaching into the millions. Water levels rose up to two feet across the lower reaches of the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers, and across the Outer Banks. Storm total rainfall, estimated between 4 to 6 inches, occurred across a large part of the area resulting in freshwater flooding in seven counties across the coastal plains. Five weak tornadoes were reported across the area associated with Charley with damage reported. The most significant damage related to a tornado occurred along the Outer Banks.

H. September 6 to September 17, 2005 (Hurricane Ophelia)



Category one Hurricane Ophelia, with maximum sustained winds of 85 mph, approached the North Carolina coast on the 13<sup>th</sup>. The hurricane remained offshore brushing the southern coastal counties of Onslow and Carteret on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>. Highest winds and damages occurred across this area where winds gusted to near 100 mph, and storm surges of up to 6 feet resulted in structural damages totaling near \$35 million. The highest surge was reported along the lower reaches of the Neuse River where water levels rose to eight feet during the night of the 14<sup>th</sup>. Ophelia brushed by Outer Banks Hyde and Dare counties on the 16<sup>th</sup> with hurricane force wind gusts. The combination of surge from Pamlico Sound and heavy storm total rainfall, from 4 to 9 inches, resulted in the flooding of streams, roads, and lower elevations in Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, and Pamlico counties.



#### I. Retired Names

Some hurricanes are so significant and have such a great impact on an area that the names are retired. The name of a hurricane may be retired if the country affected by the storm makes the request to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). When the name is retired it may not be used again for at least ten years to avoid public confusion with other storms. Several of the hurricanes that affected the region were so destructive that their names were retired. The following is a list of those hurricanes: Hazel, Connie, Ione, Donna, Fran, Floyd, Isabel, Charley, Irene, and Sandy.

#### J. Extent

North Carolina's geographic location to the Atlantic Ocean and its proximity to the Gulf Stream make it prone to hurricanes. In fact, North Carolina has experienced the fourth greatest number of hurricane landfalls of any state in the twentieth century (trailing Florida, Texas and Louisiana).

The Neuse River Basin Region is located in the eastern North Carolina coastal plain. The geographic location of the Neuse River Basin region to the coast increases the likelihood of occurrence for hurricanes. Hurricane extent is defined by the Saffir-Simpson Scale which classifies hurricanes into Category 1 through Category 5 (see pages 3-2 and 3-3). The greatest classification of hurricane to impact the Neuse River Basin Region was Hurricane Floyd, which was a large Category 2 hurricane when it passed through the region. Using Table 36 as a guide, it was determined that hurricanes are likely to occur in the Neuse River Basin Region.



### III. FLOODING

Flooding is a localized hazard that is generally the result of excessive precipitation. It is the most common environmental hazard, due to the widespread geographical distribution of river valleys and coastal areas, and the attraction of residents to these areas. However, in coastal areas, storm surge and wind-driven waves are significant components of flooding. Floods can be generally considered in two categories: flash floods, the product of heavy localized precipitation in a short time period over a given location; and general floods, caused by precipitation over a longer time period and over a given river basin.

Flash floods occur within a few minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall or from a dam or levee failure. Flash floods can destroy buildings and bridges, uproot trees, and scour out new drainage channels. Heavy rains that produce flash floods can also trigger mudslides. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, repeated thunderstorms in a local area, or by heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms. Although flash flooding occurs often along mountain streams, it is also common in urban areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

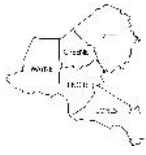
The severity of a flooding event is determined by a combination of river basin physiography, local thunderstorm movement, past soil moisture conditions, and the degree of vegetative clearing. Abnormal weather patterns may also contribute to flooding of a local area. Large-scale climatic events, such as the El Nino-Southern Oscillation in the Pacific have been linked to increased storm activity and flooding in the United States. Nationally, July is the month in which most flash flooding events occur, and nearly 90% of flash floods occur during the April through September period.

While flash floods occur within hours of a rain event, general flooding is a longer-term event, and may last for several days. The primary types of general flooding are riverine flooding, coastal flooding, and urban flooding.

Periodic flooding of lands adjacent to non-tidal rivers and streams is a natural and inevitable occurrence. When stream flow exceeds the capacity of the normal water course, some of the above-normal stream flow spills over onto adjacent lands within the floodplain. Riverine flooding is a function of precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within the watershed of the stream or river. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected to take place between the occurrence of a flood of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. Flood magnitude increases with increasing recurrence interval.

Floodplains are divisible into areas expected to be inundated by spillovers from stream flow levels associated with specific flood-return frequencies. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) uses flood zone designations to indicate the magnitude of flood hazards in specific areas. The following are flood hazard zones located within the Neuse River Basin Region and a definition of what each zone means.

- ▶ Zone 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.



- ▶ Zone AE: The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided.
- ▶ Zone AO: Areas with flood depths of 1 to 3 feet.
- ▶ Zone X: Areas of minimal flood hazard.
  - 0.2% annual chance flood hazard, areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile.
  - Future conditions 1% annual chance flood hazard.
  - Area with reduced flood risk due to levee.
  - Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

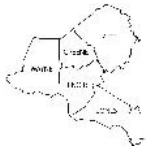
Urban flooding occurs where there has been development within stream floodplains. This is partly a result of the use of waterways for transportation purposes in earlier times. Sites adjacent to rivers and coastal inlets provided convenient places to ship and receive commodities. The price of this accessibility was increased flooding in the ensuing urban areas. Urbanization increases the magnitude and frequency of floods by increasing impermeable surfaces, increasing the speed of drainage collection, reducing the carrying capacity of the land, and occasionally overwhelming sewer systems.

From 1996-2012, the five-county region experienced sixty-three (63) flooding events that were reported to the National Climatic Data Center (see Appendix E for a detailed description of hazard events). On average, the flood level during these flooding events was reported to be 19 feet. Further information on the history of flooding events associated with hurricanes in the region is provided in the hurricane discussion of this plan.

Flood hazard varies by location and type of flooding. Coastal areas are most at risk from flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and nor'easters. Low-lying coastal areas in close proximity to the shore, sounds, or estuaries are exposed to the threat of flooding from storm surge and wind-driven waves, as well as from intense rainfall. Areas bordering rivers may also be affected by large discharges caused by heavy rainfall over upstream areas.

Inland areas are most at risk from flash flooding caused by intense rainfall over short periods of time. Urban areas are particularly susceptible to flash floods. Large amounts of impervious surfaces in urban areas increase runoff amounts and decrease the lag time between the onset of rainfall and stream flooding. Man-made channels may also constrict stream flow and increase flow velocities.

The dominant sources of flooding in the Neuse River Basin Region are riverine flooding, and local ponding of stormwater runoff. Storm surge from the Atlantic Ocean propagates into the Neuse River Basin, which further propagates into rivers and creeks throughout the region; riverine flooding from heavy rainfall also occurs throughout the many creeks and streams within the region. Not all storms which pass close to the Neuse River Region produce extremely high surge. Similarly, storms which produce flooding conditions



in one area may not necessarily produce flooding conditions in other parts of the region. Based on Table 36, the likelihood of occurrence of flooding in the Neuse River Basin Region is likely.

#### IV. SEVERE WINTER STORMS

Severe winter storms can produce an array of hazardous weather conditions, including heavy snow, blizzards, freezing rain and ice pellets, and extreme cold. Severe winter storms are extratropical cyclones fueled by strong temperature gradients and an active upper-level jet stream. The winter storms that impact North Carolina generally form in the Gulf of Mexico or off the southeast Atlantic Coast. Few of these storms result in blizzard conditions, defined by the presence of winds in excess of 35 mph, falling and blowing snow, and a maximum temperature of 20° Fahrenheit. While the frequency and magnitude of snow events are highest in the mountains due to the elevation, the geographical orientation of the mountains and Piedmont contribute to a regular occurrence of freezing precipitation events (e.g., ice pellets and freezing rain) in the Piedmont.

Severe winter weather is typically associated with much colder climates; however, in some instances winter storms do occur in the warmer climate of North Carolina. Winter storms can paralyze a community by shutting down normal day-to-day operations. Winter storms produce an accumulation of snow and ice on trees and utility lines resulting in loss of electricity and blocked transportation routes. Frequently, especially in rural areas, loss of electric power means loss of heat for residential customers, which poses an immediate threat to human life. Because of the rare occurrence of these events, central and eastern North Carolina communities are often not prepared because they cannot afford to purchase expensive road and debris clearing equipment for these relatively rare events. From 1996-2013, there were forty (40) occurrences of severe winter weather within the Neuse River Region (see Appendix E for a detailed description of hazard events). The most significant recorded snow depth over the last 20 years took place on December 2013, with recorded depths averaging 6 to 8 inches within the five-county area.

The entire State of North Carolina has a likelihood of experiencing severe winter weather. The threat varies by location and by type of storm. The Neuse River Basin Region is unlikely to be hit with severe blizzard conditions (i.e., high winds and blowing snow), but is subject to freezing rain, icing, and snowfall. The extent of winter storms can be measured by the amount of snowfall received (in inches). The greatest 24-hour snowfall recorded in the Neuse River Basin Region was in December 2013, which resulted in an average of 6-8 inches of snowfall. Based on historic information and the geographic location of the five-county area, the likelihood of occurrence for a severe winter storm is likely.



## V. SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS/WINDSTORMS

Thunderstorms are underrated in the damage, injury, and death they can bring. Lightning precedes thunder, because lightning causes thunder. As lightning moves through the atmosphere, it can generate temperatures of up to 54,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This intense heating generates shockwaves which turn into sound waves, thus generating thunder.

Warm, humid conditions encourage thunderstorms as the warm, wet air updrafts into the storm. As warm, moisture rich air rises, it forms cumulus nimbus clouds, or thunderstorm clouds, usually with a flattened top or an anvil shape, reaching to altitudes of over 40,000 feet. If this air is unstable, the conditions are favorable for causing hail, damaging winds, and tornados.

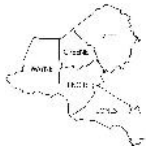
Damage to property from direct or indirect lightning can take the form of an explosion or a burn. Damage to property has increased over the last 35 years. This increase is probably due to increased population. The National Weather Service recorded 19,814 incidents of property damage between 1959 and 1994. Yearly losses are estimated at \$35 million by the National Weather Service. This amount is compiled from newspaper reports, but many strikes are not reported. Lightning causes an average of between 55 and 60 fatalities and 300 injuries per year. Between 1995 and 2008, there were 648 fatalities in the United States attributed to lightning strikes. The National Lightning Safety Institute estimates US lightning costs and losses between \$5 and \$6 billion per year. This information is compiled from insurance reports and other sources that keep track of weather damages.

Thunderstorm winds also cause widespread damage and death. Thunderstorm "straight line" wind occurs when rain-cooled air descends with accompanying precipitation. According to the National Weather Service, a severe thunderstorm is a storm which produces tornados, hail 0.75 inches or more in diameter, or winds greater than 58 mph. At the very extreme, winds of 160 mph have been recorded. These winds can smash buildings and uproot and snap trees, and are often mistaken for tornados.

'Downbursts' are often spawned during thunderstorms. Downbursts are an excessive burst of wind that is sometimes mistaken for tornadic activity. These are defined as surface winds in excess of 125 mph, which are caused by small scale downdrafts from the base of a convective cloud. A downburst occurs when rain-cooled air within a convective cloud becomes heavier than its surroundings. Since cool air is heavier than warm air, it rushes toward the ground with a destructive force. Exactly what triggers the sudden downward rush is still unknown.

Downbursts appear to strike at a central point and blow outward. (Picture a bucket of water dashed against grass. If it hits straight on, the grass will be flattened in a circular pattern. If it hits at an angle, the grass will be flattened in a teardrop pattern).





Downbursts can be further classified into two categories:

- ▶ Microburst: Less than 2 ½ miles wide at the surface, duration less than 5 minutes and winds up to 146 miles per hour.
- ▶ Macroburst: Greater than 2 ½ miles wide at the surface, duration of 5-30 minutes with winds up to 117 miles per hour.

The Neuse River Basin Region is extremely susceptible to thunderstorms and windstorms, suffering 526 such events from 1996 to 2013. These storms have caused one death, 5 injuries, and almost \$7,700,000 in property damage regionally. Thunderstorm extent is defined by the number of thunder events and wind speeds reported. According to a 60-year history from the National Climatic Data Center, the strongest recorded thunderstorm wind in the Neuse River Basin Region was reported on March 24, 2011, at 78 knots (approximately 90 mph). Additionally, the Neuse River Basin Region suffered 226 hail events from 1996 to 2013 (see Appendix E for detailed descriptions of hazard events). Hail extent can be defined by the size of the hail stone. The largest hail stone reported in the Neuse River Basin Region was 3.0 inches. Based on Table 36, the likelihood of occurrence for severe thunderstorms/windstorms is highly likely.

## VI. TORNADOS

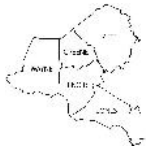
Tornados are produced during severe thunderstorms, which are created near the convergence zone between warm, moist air and cold, dry air. Tornados derive their energy from the heat contained in warm, moist air masses. Tornados do not form during every thunderstorm. They occur when the moist, warm air is trapped beneath a stable layer of cold, dry air by an intervening layer of warm, dry air. This effect is called an inversion. If this inversion is disturbed, the moist air will push through the stable air that is holding it down. This warm air will then condense as the latent heat it holds is released. This air will then spiral upwards. With the help of different types of winds, this spiral gains speed, producing a tornado.

The path of a tornado is generally less than 0.6 mile wide. The length of the path ranges from a few hundred yards to dozens of miles. A tornado will rarely last longer than 30 minutes. The combinations of conditions that cause tornados are common across the southern U.S. in early spring, especially in April and May. Tornados have been reported lifting and moving objects weighing more than 300 tons up to 30 feet in the air. They can also lift homes off their foundations and move them 300 feet. They collect an incredible amount of debris, which they can be projected outward at high velocities. Typically, tornados are accompanied by heavy rain.

The National Weather Service issues a tornado watch for a specific geographic area when conditions favor tornadic activity. A tornado warning is issued when a tornado has actually been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

The intensity, path length, and width of tornados are rated according to a scale originally developed by T. Theodore Fujita and Allen D. Pearson in 1971. At the time Fujita derived the scale, little information was





VII. WILDFIRE

A wildfire is an uncontrolled burning of grasslands, brush, or woodlands. The potential for wildfire depends upon surface fuel characteristics, recent climate conditions, current meteorological conditions and fire behavior. Hot, dry summers and dry vegetation increase susceptibility to fire in the fall, a particularly dangerous time of year for wildfire.

While natural fires occur in any area in which there is vegetation, flammability varies by species, moisture content, and is influenced by the climate. Temperate, primarily deciduous forests, such as those in North Carolina, are most vulnerable to fire in autumn, when the foliage dries out. Grasses are least prone to ignition in the morning, when their moisture content is greatest.

Many wildfires have been caused by lightning strikes, however, humans are the greatest cause of wildfires. The progressive expansion of human activities into heavily vegetated areas has not only increased the number of wildfires but also increased the losses to life and property. The majority of fires which threaten life and property have been due to human actions. Main sources of ignition have been agricultural fires and discarded cigarette butts and campfires which have gotten out of control.

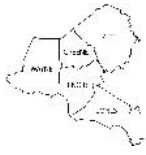
According to Forest Statistics for North Carolina, 2002, published by the USDA-Forest Service, 700,900 acres of the Region's total acreage (1,499,400 acres) are in forestland. This represents approximately 46.7% of the Region. The majority of the timberland (644,000 acres, or 92%) is in private ownership, with 4% (28,400 acres) owned by the State of North Carolina.

Table 32 provides a five-year summary of wildfire occurrences by County for the entire region. Complete fire data for 2015 was not available. From 2010 to 2014, 578 wildfires occurred, burning a total of 1,596 acres, approximately 1% of the Region's total area. This was an annual average of 116 fires and 314 acres burned. For a greater regional historical perspective from 1996 to 2014, there were 2,565 fires which consumed 8,532 acres. This was an annual average of 143 fires, with an average of 474 acres burned. The largest wildfire event was the Bull Town Road Fire in Lenoir County in 2013, burning 170 acres.

Table 32. Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties Wildfire Data, 2010-2014.

Year	Greene		Jones		Lenoir		Pitt		Wayne	
	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
2010	28	34	19	89	14	17	18	18	62	166
2011	41	73	36	294	16	15	18	31	45	75
2012	29	24	7	23	3	14	16	33	25	88
2013	25	22	11	35	7	228	9	19	23	25
2014	35	34	8	5	33	62	13	113	37	59
Totals	158	187	81	446	73	336	74	214	192	413

Source: NC Forest Service.



As population densities spread out into areas surrounding the forestland, citizens and private property become more susceptible to the effects of wildfires. Overall, however, the risk of wildfire damages in the Neuse River Basin Region is mitigated by the fact that forested tracts are generally of manageable size, accessible to fire fighting equipment and personnel, and circumscribed by roadways or waterways that limit the extent and severity of wildfires. Based on Table 36, the likelihood of occurrence is likely.

## VIII. EARTHQUAKES

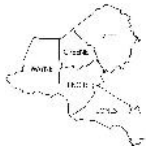
Earthquakes are geologic events that involve movement or shaking of the Earth's crust. Earthquakes are usually caused by the release of stresses accumulated as a result of the rupture of rocks along opposing fault planes in the Earth's outer crust. These fault planes generally follow the outlines of the continents.

Earthquakes are measured in terms of their magnitude and intensity. Magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude. Each unit increase in magnitude on the Richter Scale corresponds to a ten-fold increase in wave amplitude, or a 244-fold increase in energy. Intensity is most commonly measured using the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale. It is a twelve-level scale based on direct and indirect measurements of seismic effects. The scale levels are typically described using roman numerals. Table 33 provides a summary of the Modified Mercalli Scale of Earthquake Intensity and its relation to the Richter Scale.

Table 33. Modified Mercalli Scale of Earthquake Intensity

Scale	Intensity	Description of Effects	Maximum Acceleration (mm/sec)	Corresponding Richter Scale
I	Instrumental	Detected only on seismographs	<10	
II	Feeble	Some people feel it	<25	<4.2
III	Slight	Felt by people resting; like a truck rumbling by	<50	
IV	Moderate	Felt by people walking	<100	
V	Slightly Strong	Sleepers awake, church bells ring	<250	<4.8
VI	Strong	Trees sway; suspended objects swing; objects fall off shelves	<500	<5.4
VII	Very Strong	Mild alarm; walls crack; plaster falls	<1000	<6.1
VIII	Destructive	Moving cars uncontrollable; masonry fractures; poorly constructed buildings damaged	<2500	
IX	Ruinous	Some houses collapse; ground cracks; pipes break open	<5000	<6.9
X	Disastrous	Ground cracks profusely; many buildings destroyed; liquefaction and landslides widespread	<7500	<7.3
XI	Very Disastrous	Most buildings and bridges collapse; roads, railways, pipes and cables destroyed; general triggering of other hazards	<9800	<8.1
XII	Catastrophic	Total destruction; trees fall; ground rises and falls in waves	>9800	>8.1

Source: Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.



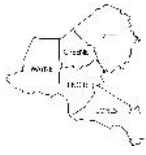
Earthquakes are relatively infrequent but not uncommon in North Carolina. Earthquake extent can be measured by Richter Scale and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale (see Table 33) and the distance of the epicenter from the Neuse River Basin Region. The earliest North Carolina earthquake on record is that of March 8, 1735, near Bath. It is likely that this earthquake was less than Intensity V (slightly strong; sleepers awake). During the great earthquake of 1811 (Intensity VI), centered in the Mississippi Valley near New Madrid, Missouri, tremors were felt throughout North Carolina. The most property damage in North Carolina ever attributed to an earthquake was caused by the August 31, 1886, Charleston, South Carolina shock. The quake left approximately 65 people dead in Charleston and caused chimney collapses, fallen plaster, and cracked walls in Abbottsburg, Charlotte, Elizabethtown, Henderson, Hillsborough, Raleigh, Waynesville, and Whiteville. On February 21, 1916, the Asheville area was the center for a large intensity VI earthquake, which was felt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Subsequent minor earthquakes have caused damage in North Carolina in 1926, 1928, 1957, 1959, 1971, 1973, and 1976. The most recent tremor, measured at 2.9 magnitude, happened near Charlotte on March 21, 2011. There is no reported history of damage in the Neuse River Basin Region resulting from earthquakes.

In North Carolina, earthquake epicenters are generally concentrated in the active Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone. The Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone is part of a crescent of moderate seismic activity risk extending from Charleston, South Carolina northwestward into eastern Tennessee and then curving northeastward into central Virginia. While there have been no earthquakes with a MMI intensity greater than IV since 1928 in this area, it has the potential to produce an earthquake of significant intensity in the future.

North Carolina's susceptibility to earthquakes decreases from west to east in relation to the Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone. Generally, there are three different zones of seismic risk in North Carolina. The eastern portion of the State faces minimal effects from seismic activity. Locations in the middle and southeastern areas of the State face a moderate hazard from seismic activity, while the area from Mecklenburg County west through the Blue Ridge faces the greatest risk from seismic activity. These different levels of risk correspond to proximity to areas with historical seismic activity and changes in topography. Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Pitt, and Wayne Counties are located in the portion of North Carolina that is less susceptible to the effects of earthquakes. The likelihood of occurrence for earthquakes is unlikely.

#### IX. DAM/LEEVE FAILURE

According to the Dam Safety Law of 1967, a dam is defined as a structure erected to impound or divert water. This term is roughly synonymous with the term "levee" and these terms can be used interchangeably. Dams provide tremendous benefits, including water for drinking, power generation, and flood protection. At the same time, however, dams also represent a great risk to public safety, the environment, and local and regional economies when they fail. Flooding may result at many points along a watercourse when a dam failure occurs. Dams are dynamic structures that experience both internal and external changes in their conditions over time. Old pipes may deteriorate and continued development along rivers can cause more runoff. That runoff can result in the overtopping of dams. In addition, large



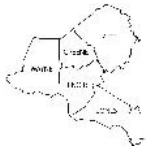
storm events, such as hurricanes or severe thunderstorms, can overwhelm a dam's ability to function properly.

According to "Success and Challenges: National Dam Safety Program 2002" completed in 2002 by the Association of State Dam Safety Officials, forty (40) dams failed in North Carolina following Hurricane Floyd in September of 1999 and over 100 dams overtopped, causing property damage and requiring evacuation of downstream areas to avoid injury and loss of life.

According to data obtained from the North Carolina Dam Safety Program within the Division of Land Resources of the NC Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, there are seventy dams located in the Neuse River Basin Region. The majority of these dams (35) are located in Wayne County and only one located in Jones County. Table 34 provides information regarding those dams.

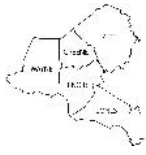
Table 34. Dams in or Affecting the Neuse River Basin Region

State ID Code	Dam Name	River or Stream	Dam Status	Hazard Classification	Nearest Town
GREEN-001	Grays Millpond Dam	Wheat Swamp Creek	Impounding	High	Grifton
GREEN-002	Turnage Millpond Dam	Tyson Marsh	Impounding	High	Snow Hill
GREEN-003	Cobb Lake Dam	Hullett Branch	Exempt	Low	La Grange
GREEN-004	Phelps Lake Dam	Bear Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	La Grange
GREEN-005	Whitley Lake Dam	Bear Creek	Impounding	High	La Grange
GREEN-006	Shirley Farm Hog Lagoon	Howell Swamp	Exempt	Intermediate	
GREEN-007	FH Shackelford Dam	Rainbow Branch	Impounding	Low	Hookerton
JONES-001	Brock Millpond Dam	Crooked Run	Impounding	High	Trenton
LENOI-001	Kellys Pond Dam	Southwest Creek	Breached	High	Graingers
LENOI-002	Nobels Millpond Dam	Trent River	Exempt	Low	Pleasant Hill
LENOI-003	Tull Millpond Dam	Southwest Creek	Impounding	High	Deep Run
LENOI-004	Davis Millpond Dam	Trotters Creek	Breached	Intermediate	Kinston
LENOI-005	Waters Millpond Dam	Moseley Creek Tributary	Exempt	Intermediate	Kinston
LENOI-006	Davis Pond Dam	Tar River	Breached	Low	Kinston
LENOI-007	Robinson Pond Dam	Manley Branch	Exempt	Low	Kinston
LENOI-008	Howards Pond Dam	Beaverdam Swamp Tributary	Exempt	Low	Jonestown
LENOI-009	Lake Pines Pond Dam	Bear Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	Kinston
LENOI-010	Whitfield Dam	Vernon Branch	Exempt	Low	
LENOI-011	J.C. Howard Dam	Tributary to Trent River	Impounding	High	
LENOI-012	Hog City Lagoon Dam		Exempt	Low	
LENOI-013	Alphin Hog Lagoon #1		Exempt	Low	
LENOI-014	Hillcrest Lake Dam		Impounding	High	
LENOI-015	Neuse Regional Water Treatment Plant Dike	Off-stream water pumped from Neuse	Impounding	High	Kinston
PITT-001	Tyers Pond Dam	Kitten Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	Greenville
PITT-002	Lake Glenwood Dam	Hardee Creek Tributary	Impounding	High	Yankee Hall
PITT-003	Monks Pond Dam	Tyson Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	Greenville
PITT-004	Allens Pond Dam	Lawrence Run Tributary	Exempt	Low	Greenville
PITT-005	Sheppard Millpond Dam	Briery Swamp	Impounding	High	Washington



NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL  
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN  
SECTION 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & ANALYSIS

State ID Code	Dam Name	River or Stream	Dam Status	Hazard Classification	Nearest Town
PITT-006	White Pond Dam #1	Tar River Tributary	Exempt	Low	Washington
PITT-007	White Pond Dam #2	Tar River Tributary	Exempt	Low	Washington
PITT-008	Lake Kristi Dam	Juniper Branch Tributary	Exempt	Intermediate	Washington
PITT-009	Greenville Utilities Commission Dam	Tar River Offstream	Impounding	High	Greenville
PITT-010	Timberlake Dam	Chicod Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	Washington
PITT-011	Brook Valley Country Club Dam	Meeting House Branch	Impounding	High	Greenville
PITT-012	Worthington Farms Dam	Unnamed Tributary to Contentnea Creek	Exempt	Low	
WAYNE-001	Spring Lake Dam	Walnut Creek Tributary	Impounding	High	Seven Springs
WAYNE-002	Tom Harrison Memorial Dam	Walnut Creek	Impounding	High	Seven Springs
WAYNE-003	Wayne County Wildlife Pond Dam	Beaver Dam	Impounding	High	Snow Hill
WAYNE-004	West Lake Dam	Aycock Swamp Tributary	Exempt	Low	Stantonsburg
WAYNE-005	Aycock Millpond Dam	Great Swamp	Breached	High	Snow Hill
WAYNE-006	Sleepy Creek Upper Lake Dam	Sleepy Creek	Impounding	High	Seven Springs
WAYNE-007	Williams Millpond Dam	Lewis Branch	Impounding	High	Hallsville
WAYNE-008	Durhams Lake Dam	Yellow Marsh Branch	Exempt	Low	Stevens Mill
WAYNE-009	H.F. Lee Power Station Cooling Lake Dam	Neuse River Offstream	Impounding	High	Goldsboro
WAYNE-010	Rudy Hill Dam	Peters Branch	Impounding	High	La Grange
WAYNE-011	Cruse Dam	Little Marsh Run	Exempt	Intermediate	La Grange
WAYNE-012	Wills Pond	Old Mill Branch	Exempt	Low	La Grange
WAYNE-013	Bass Lake Dam	West Bear Creek	Impounding	High	La Grange
WAYNE-014	Robin Lake Estates Dam A	Carraway Creek Tributary	Impounding	High	Seven Springs
WAYNE-015	Sleepy Creek Lake Lower Dam	Sleepy Creek	Impounding	High	Seven Springs
WAYNE-016	Norwood Lake Dam	Nahunta Swamp Tributary	Exempt	Low	Snow Hill
WAYNE-017	Grantham Pond Dam	Kelly Creek Tributary	Exempt	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-018	Robin Lake Estates Dam E	Neuse River Tributary	Exempt	Low	Seven Springs
WAYNE-019	Robin Lake Estates Dam B	Neuse River Tributary	Exempt	Low	Seven Springs
WAYNE-020	Futrelle Pond Dam	Johnson Branch Tributary	Impounding	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-021	Lunker Lake	Bear Creek Tributary	Impounding	Low	La Grange
WAYNE-022	H.F. Lee Active Ash Pond	Neuse	Impounding	High	Goldsboro
WAYNE-023	Cliffs of Neuse State Park	Mill Creek	Impounding	Low	Seven Springs
WAYNE-024	Fallingbrook estates Dam	Little River Tributary	Exempt	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-025	Cogdell Pond Dam	The Canal Tributary	Breached	High	Goldsboro
WAYNE-026	Old Crescent Lake Dam	Poplar Branch	Breached	High	Goldsboro
WAYNE-027	Robin Lake Estates Dam C		Exempt	Low	
WAYNE-028	Doug Jernigan Farms Lagoon Dike	Offstream	Exempt	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-029	Mt. Olive Waste Water Treatment Plant #1	Offstream	Exempt	Low	



State ID Code	Dam Name	River or Stream	Dam Status	Hazard Classification	Nearest Town
WAYNE-030	Mt. Olive Waste Water Treatment Plant #2	Offstream	Impounding	High	
WAYNE-031	H.F. Lee Ash Pond 1 (Inactive)	Neuse	Exempt	Low	
WAYNE-032	H.F. Lee Ash Pond 2 (Inactive)	Neuse	Exempt	Low	
WAYNE-033	H.F. Lee Ash Pond 3	Neuse	Exempt	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-034	H.F. Lee Triangular Pond	Neuse	Exempt	Low	Goldsboro
WAYNE-035	Ruth Bryan Dam		Impounding	High	

Source: North Carolina Dam Inventory September 23, 2013, North Carolina Dam Safety Program.

Thirty-five (35) of the dams are considered exempt. Exempt status means that a dam is not regulated by dam safety laws because of the size of the dam and/or a low hazard classification. Thirty-six of the seventy dams have a low hazard classification, five have an intermediate classification, and twenty-nine have a high hazard classification.

As of 2010, North Carolina had 1,152 “high hazard” dams – the largest number of “high hazard” dams in the United States. Another 748 dams in the State are classified as “intermediate hazard,” meaning that significant property damage would occur in the event of a dam failure. In the event of a dam breach or levee failure, the extent of flooding would be similar to that of a flooding event which on average was reported to be 19 feet. The likelihood of occurrence of a dam failure affecting the Neuse River Basin Region is unlikely.

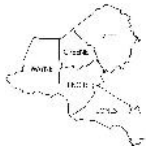
#### X. DROUGHTS/HEAT WAVES

The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) generally defines a drought as a hazard of nature that is a result of a deficient supply of precipitation to meet the demand. Droughts occur in all types of climate zones and have varying effects on the area experiencing the drought. Droughts tend to be associated with heat waves. An extended drought period may have economic impacts (agriculture, industry, tourism, etc.), social impacts (nutrition, recreation, public safety, etc.), and environmental impacts (animal/plant, wetland, and water quality).

NDMC also reports that droughts are related to the balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration or to the timing of seasonal occurrences such as rainy seasons. Often times, development and human involvement aggravates the impact of droughts. Planning for droughts has become increasingly more important. Thirty-eight states have some type of drought plan in place. North Carolina is one of those states with a drought plan focusing on response.

The Drought Monitoring Council was an interagency coordination and information exchange body created in 1992. In 2002, the council did a creditable job monitoring and coordinating drought responses, while increasing public awareness of the council’s function and effectiveness. In 2003, the General

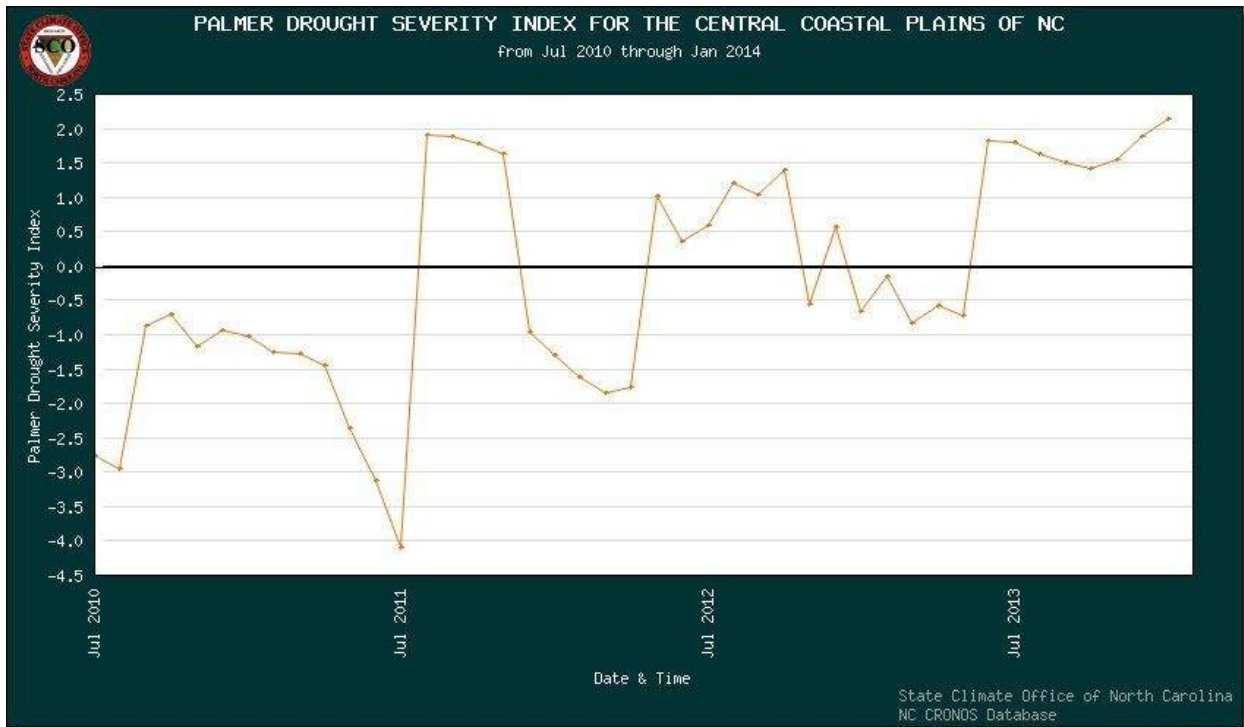




Assembly recognized the Drought Monitoring Council's leadership and performance by giving them official statutory status and assigning them the responsibility for issuing drought advisories. The council's name was changed to the Drought Management Advisory Council (DMAC) to reflect the broader role of the council, which extends beyond monitoring drought conditions. The drought advisories provide accurate and consistent information to assist local governments and other water users in taking appropriate drought response actions in specific areas of the state that are exhibiting impending or existing drought conditions.

According to the NC Drought Management Advisory Council, there are four categories of drought. From least detrimental to worst, the drought categories are moderate, severe, extreme, and exceptional. State and federal officials use the different drought categories as a barometer to assist local governments and other water users in taking appropriate drought response actions. For instance, drought officials recommend to water users and local governments experiencing moderate drought to minimize non-essential water uses. Non-essential uses include those that do not have health or safety impacts such as car washing and cleaning streets or sidewalks. However, officials recommend that water users eliminate non-essential water use when areas are experiencing severe drought, a category that is one step worse than moderate drought.

In addition to the DMAC classifications, the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) attempts to measure the duration and intensity of the long-term drought-inducing circulation patterns. Long-term drought is cumulative, so the intensity of drought during the current month is dependent on the current weather patterns plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. Since weather patterns can change almost literally overnight from a long-term drought pattern to a long-term wet pattern, the PDSI can respond fairly rapidly. Note that man-made changes are not considered in this calculation. PDSI index values generally range from -6 to +6, where negative values denote dry spells, and positive values denote we spells. The following graph depicts the PDSI ratings throughout the region since adoption of the last plan.

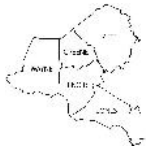


There are two ways of monitoring drought outlined within this plan. For the purposes of this plan, the PDSI as outlined above will be utilized to determine extent. The National Climatic Data Center indicated that all the counties within the Neuse River Basin Region experienced severe drought conditions during the summer months of 2011 (-4.1 PDSI in July 2011). Drought effects are often severe. Drought can last for extended periods and it affects all citizens, businesses and government. Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Pitt, and Wayne Counties and the municipalities within those counties have the authority to restrict use of certain water resources. These restrictions and how they are imposed are found in local ordinances. Based on Table 36, the likelihood of occurrence for drought is possible.

XI. EXPLANATION OF HAZARDS NOT IDENTIFIED

The following hazards were not identified within the context of this document for the reasons indicated.

Hazard	Why Not Identified
Landslides	There is no history of landslides in the Neuse River Basin Region.
Volcanoes	There is no history of volcanic activity in the Neuse River Basin Region.
Nor'easters	There is no history of nor'easters in the Neuse River Basin Region.
Sinkholes	There is no history of sinkholes in the Neuse River Basin Region.
Tsunamis	There is no history of tsunamis in the Neuse River Basin Region.



XII. RANKING OF NATURAL HAZARD POTENTIAL

The hazards outlined within the preceding sections, as well as hazards that have occurred in years prior to 2008 (when the last Hazard Mitigation Plans were prepared), have been ranked below based on a score derived from several factors. Each hazard was ranked based on frequency, number of injuries caused, number of resulting deaths, and dollar amount of property damage losses since 1996. These factors have been ranked on a scale of 1 (High) to 9 (Low). The table is organized to display the ranking of each hazard with respect to a given factor. As evidenced by the table, the hazards have been listed in order by total hazard potential. Refer to Appendix E for a listing of natural hazard events by year.

Table 35. Neuse River Basin Region Ranking of Hazard Potential

Hazard	Ranking by Frequency	Ranking by Injuries	Ranking by Deaths	Ranking by Property Damage Loss	Total All Factors
Hurricanes	5	4	1	1	11
Thunderstorms/Windstorms	1	3	3	4	11
Tornados	3	2	6	2	13
Severe Winter Storms	4	1	4	5	14
Flooding	2	5*	5	3	15
Droughts/Heat Waves	6	5*	2	6	19
Dam/Levee Failure**	7	6	7	7	27
Wildfire**	7	6	7	7	27
Earthquakes**	7	6	7	7	27

\*Indicates a tie score.

\*\*Due to the lack of historical data, wildfire, earthquakes, and dam/levee failure were given the same score for all factors.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



XIII. HAZARD DAMAGE AND LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE SUMMARY

The following table provides an estimate of damage potential and likelihood of occurrence based on the preceding sections. All factors were taken into account when filling out this table including input from county/municipal staff members, data documenting historical occurrences, information included in each county's 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan update, and instances of storms impacting the region since the last plan update.

Table 36. Neuse River Basin Region Hazard Impact

Type of Hazard & Associated Elements	Likelihood of Occurrence <sup>1</sup> (Highly Likely, Likely, Possible, Unlikely)	Impact Rating <sup>2</sup> (Intensity Scales or Relative Terms)	Potential Impact <sup>3</sup> (Catastrophic, Critical, Limited, Negligible)
Hurricanes	Likely	Severe	Critical
Flooding	Likely	Severe	Critical
Severe Winter Storms	Likely	Severe	Limited
Thunderstorms/Windstorms	Highly Likely	Severe	Limited
Tornados	Likely	Severe	Critical
Droughts/Heat Waves	Possible	Severe	Limited
Earthquakes	Unlikely	Moderate	Limited
Dam/Levee Failure	Unlikely	Moderate	Negligible
Wildfire	Likely	Moderate	Limited

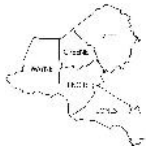
NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Likelihood of occurrence was estimated using historic data and the following chart (based on the 2010 plans):

Likelihood	Frequency of Occurrence
Highly Likely	Near 100% probability in the next year.
Likely	Between 10 and 100% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 10 years.
Possible	Between 1 and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.
Unlikely	Less than 1% probability in the next year, or less than one chance in the next 100 years.

<sup>2</sup> The hazard's intensity was estimated using historic data and various standardized scales as outlined in Table 35 Ranking of Hazard Potential. This table provides a composite score of hazard impact and potential based on four factors including: frequency, number of injuries, number of deaths, ranking based on total property damage losses. The classification listed in the table above is based on the following classifications:

Severe: Hazard potential ranking of 0 to 20  
Moderate: Hazard potential ranking of 21 or greater



<sup>3</sup> The potential impact was estimated by considering the magnitude of the event, how large an area within the community is affected, and the amount of human activity in that area, then using the following chart as a tool (based on the 2008 plans):

Level	Area Affected	Impact
Catastrophic	More than 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple deaths</li><li>• Complete shutdown of facilities for 30 days or more</li><li>• More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged</li></ul>
Critical	25 to 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple severe injuries</li><li>• Shutdown of critical facilities for 1-2 weeks</li><li>• More than 25 percent of property is severely damaged</li></ul>
Limited	10 to 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some injuries</li><li>• Shutdown of some critical facilities 24 hours to one week</li><li>• More than 10 percent of property is severely damaged</li></ul>
Negligible	Less than 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minor injuries</li><li>• Minimal quality-of-life impact</li><li>• Shutdown of some critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less</li><li>• Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged</li></ul>
N/A	Hazard has no discernable impact on the built environment	

DRAFT



This section of the HMP is intended to analyze each regional jurisdiction's capacity to address the threats that natural hazards pose to them. In order to provide a thorough review of each entity involved in this planning effort, this section of the plan provides a detailed overview of capability with regards to Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties, as well as each municipal jurisdiction.

This section of the HMP will identify those areas in which the participating jurisdictions are already undertaking positive hazard mitigation efforts that should be supported or enhanced and may also identify areas where their current policies may be worsening hazard risks. In order to achieve these goals, this section contains the following subsections:

- I) Agency/Organizational Review
- II) Existing Policies and Program Review
- III) Community Capability Assessment
- IV) Legal Capability Review
- V) Fiscal Capability Review
- VI) Political Acceptability Review

Elements I and II noted above are further broken down by County and subsequently each participating municipal jurisdiction within each County. Under the Agency/Organization Review section, the review of each municipality is provided in a summary format due to the significant number of entities involved in this plan. This plan denotes the programs and policies in place within each jurisdiction; however, further information relating to these documents is available through each respective governments administration.

#### *I. AGENCY/ORGANIZATIONAL REVIEW*

The purpose of this subsection of the HMP is to list and describe all local government departments, agencies and organizations that have a direct (or indirect) impact on hazard mitigation and/or hazard control through specific responsibilities in these areas or through seemingly unrelated responsibilities (e.g., site selection for school facilities), and to describe these responsibilities.

#### **A. Greene County**

##### *1. Unincorporated Greene County*

The Greene County Office Complex is located at 229 Kingold Boulevard, Snow Hill. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners-Manager form of government. Table 37 below provides an overview of offices, organizations, and agencies responsible for hazard control and hazard mitigation activities in the County. The table provides a summary of each departments' function, as well as each respective departments' relative impact on mitigation issues.



**Table 37. Agency/Organizational Review for Greene County**

County Department	Description
Planning and Zoning (includes building inspections)	The Planning & Economic Development Department administers the Subdivision and Manufactured Home Parks Ordinances for the County and provides staff support for the Planning Board. These ordinances support and guide the proper subdivision and development of land within the jurisdiction of the County in order to promote the public health, safe, and general welfare of the citizens.
Engineering (includes capital improvements)	The County does not have a licensed professional engineer on staff, and contracts for engineering services on an "as-needed" basis.
Sewer	Greene County does not maintain or provide central sewer service.
Water	The Public Works Department is charged with managing the Greene County Regional Water System. The water systems contains approximately 3,800 customers, ten (10) wells, three (3) 500,000 gallon elevated storage tanks, and 312 miles of distribution lines.
Fire	The Emergency Services Department is responsible for the coordination of County fire and rescue districts in order to develop a comprehensive emergency services system within Greene County. The department conducts fire inspections of buildings within the County in accordance with the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code. The department also assists local and State law enforcement with investigation of fires in Greene County. Greene County has eleven (11) volunteer fire departments that serve the County.
Law Enforcement	Law enforcement is provided to the County by the Greene County Sheriff's Department. The department is located at 301 N. Greene Street, Snow Hill. The department provides 28 officers, including a sheriff, major, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, four detectives, and 17 other deputies, as well as an administrative assistant. In addition to providing patrol, civil, bailiff, and investigative services, the department also handles school resource duties for the County's schools.
Emergency Services	The Greene County Emergency Services Department is responsible for the coordination of County fire protection and rescue services. There are seven (7) volunteer rescue squads and two (2) paid (16 staff members) rescue units in the County. Two ambulances provide 24-hour, 7-days per week services, along with four other emergency vehicles. The Greene County GIS Department maintains the E-911 addressing system for the County's residents.
Electricity	Electric Service within the County is provided by several different providers including Duke Energy, Pitt & Greene Electric Membership Corporation, the Town of Hookerton, and the City of Wilson.
Roads/Streets	The County does not own or maintain streets – this function is served by NCDOT and select municipalities.
Stormwater Management/ Drainage Maintenance	Greene County supports state regulations related to stormwater runoff resulting from development (Stormwater Disposal Policy 15A NCAC 2H.001-.1003) and the NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules; however, there is currently no County-wide stormwater management program.



2. *Greene County Municipalities*

The following provides an overview of capability for each participating municipal jurisdiction:

Municipality	Type of Government	Police	Fire	EMS	Water	Sewer
Hookerton	Mayor-Council		X	X	X	X
Snow Hill	Mayor-Council	X	X	X	X	X
Walstonburg	Mayor-Council		X	X	X	X

**B. Jones County**

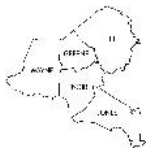
1. *Unincorporated Jones County*

The Jones County Government Office Complex is located at 418 Hwy 58 North, Trenton. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners-Manager form of government. Table 38 below provides an overview of offices, organizations, and agencies responsible for hazard control and hazard mitigation activities in the County. The table provides a summary of each departments' function, as well as each respective departments' relative impact on mitigation issues.

**Table 38. Agency/Organizational Review for Jones County**

County Department	Description
Planning and Zoning (includes building inspections)	Jones County handles all planning related matters through the County's Administration Department. The County has recently adopted a Comprehensive Plan; however, the County does not maintain zoning regulations. The County does impose subdivision standards that dictate how land can be divided throughout the County.  Inspections services are provided through Jones County not only for unincorporated portions of the County, but also for the Towns of Trenton, Maysville, and Pollocksville.
Engineering (includes capital improvements)	The County does not have a licensed professional engineer on staff, and contracts for engineering services on an "as-needed" basis.
Sewer	Jones County does not maintain or provide central sewer services. These services are provided by the three municipalities located within the County.
Water	Jones County maintains a WTP that serves both a majority of unincorporated portions of the County as well as Trenton. Maysville and Pollocksville maintain independent water treatment systems; however, the County maintains a mutual aid agreement to provide water resources in an emergency situation.
Fire	The Jones County Fire Marshal maintains coordination between the County's volunteer fire departments. The Fire Marshal also conducts inspections when necessary.
Law Enforcement	The Jones County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement protection for unincorporated portions of the County as well as the Town of Trenton. The Towns of Maysville and Pollocksville maintain town police forces.





County Department	Description
Emergency Services	Jones County maintains a full service Emergency Management Department focused on maintaining and activating the County's EOP including the opening of shelters and evacuating of portions of the County when necessary. Jones County Emergency Management also coordinates Emergency Medical Services for citizens to local and regional medical facilities.
Electricity	Progress Energy maintains electric service throughout a majority of Jones County. In addition to Progress Energy, several electric co-ops maintain electrical lines within the County.
Roads/Streets	Jones County does not maintain any streets and/or highways. This function is carried out by either NCDOT or one of the municipal jurisdictions.
Stormwater Management/ Drainage Maintenance	Jones County supports state regulations related to stormwater runoff resulting from development (Stormwater Disposal Policy 15A NCAC 2H.001-.1003) and the NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules; however, there is currently no County-wide stormwater management program.

**2. Jones County Municipalities**

The following provides an overview of capability for each participating municipal jurisdiction:

Municipality	Type of Government	Police	Fire	EMS	Water	Sewer
Maysville	Commissioner-Manager	X			X	X
Pollocksville	Council-Manager	X			X	X
Trenton	Council-Manager					X

**C. Lenoir County**

**1. Unincorporated Lenoir County**

The Lenoir County Offices are located at 130 South Queen Street, Kinston. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners-Manager form of government. Table 39 below provides an overview of offices, organizations, and agencies responsible for hazard control and hazard mitigation activities in the County. The table provides a summary of each departments' function, as well as each respective departments' relative impact on mitigation issues.



**Table 39. Agency/Organizational Review for Lenoir County**

County Department	Description
Planning and Zoning (includes building inspections)	The Lenoir County Planning and Inspection Department exists to provide the citizens of Lenoir County with state-mandated inspections for all phases of construction and the administration and enforcement of all Board adopted legislation, including the Land Use Plan, County Zoning, Subdivision, Manufactured Housing and Junkyard ordinances. The issuance of permits for construction and the provision of inspection services as required under N.C.G.S. 153a-351 will help ensure the public's life, safety, health and welfare in the building and land use environment. The department also enforces the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program and the Community Rating System for FEMA. The department provides owners and builders with plan review, answers to code-related questions and investigation of complaints. The Department is currently comprised of two (2) full time building inspectors, one (1) full time Planner, one (1) full time Permit Technician and two (2) unfilled position
Engineering (includes capital improvements)	The County does not have a licensed professional engineer on staff, and contracts for engineering services on an "as-needed" basis.
Sewer	Sewer Service to unincorporated portions of Lenoir County is provided through a series of three Sewer Districts established by the County Board of Commissioners. These include: the Central Lenoir District serving approximately 1,239 households; the Deep Run Sewer District serving approximately 697 customers; and the East Lenoir Sewer District serving approximately 1,519 households.
Water	Lenoir County and its three municipalities are served by five water systems: Deep Run Water Corporation, North Lenoir Water Corporation, City of Kinston, Town of La Grange, and Town of Pink Hill.
Fire	The Fire Marshal's office is responsible for fire inspections and investigations throughout Lenoir County. The Fire Marshal also serves as a liaison for the eight in-county and two out of county volunteer fire departments. The Fire Marshal division conducts fire incident investigations, inspects businesses, industries, churches, schools, day cares, rest homes, group homes, conducts plan reviews and issues fire burn permits.
Law Enforcement	The Sheriff's Office is responsible for providing law enforcement within Lenoir County which encompasses a 480 square mile area. The Sheriff's Office also has a satellite division in the Town of La Grange. In addition to the many services the Sheriff's Office provides, the Sheriff has a team of volunteers who call the elderly once a day to check on their well being.
Emergency Services	The Lenoir County Department of Emergency Services consists of four divisions: 911 Communications, Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, and the Fire Marshal. This department addresses a range of issues including Hazard Mitigation, as well as activation and implementation of the County EOP.
Electricity	Electric Service within the County is provided by several different providers including Duke Energy Progress, the City of Kinston, and the Town of La Grange.
Roads/Streets	Lenoir County does not maintain any streets and/or highways. This function is carried out by either NCDOT or one of the municipal jurisdictions.
Stormwater Management/ Drainage Maintenance	Lenoir County supports state regulations related to stormwater runoff resulting from development (Stormwater Disposal Policy 15A NCAC 2H.001-.1003) and the NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules.



2. *Lenoir County Municipalities*

The following provides an overview of capability for each participating municipal jurisdiction:

Municipality	Type of Government	Police	Fire	EMS	Water	Sewer
Kinston	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X
La Grange	Council-Manager				X	X
Pink Hill	Mayor-Council		X		X	X

**D. Pitt County**

1. *Unincorporated Pitt County*

The Pitt County Office Building is located at 1717 W. 5th Street, Greenville. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners-Manager form of government. Table 40 below provides an overview of offices, organizations, and agencies responsible for hazard control and hazard mitigation activities in the County. The table provides a summary of each departments’ function, as well as each respective departments’ relative impact on mitigation issues.

**Table 40. Agency/Organizational Review for Pitt County**

County Department	Description
Planning and Zoning (includes building inspections)	The Planning Department develops and implements plans and policies related to land development to strengthen the long-term sustainability of Pitt County. Major responsibilities include zoning administration, floodplain management, permitting, land subdivision and manufactured home park regulation enforcement, and soil erosion and sedimentation control administration. Other projects administered by the department include E-911 address assignment, community development activities, transportation and recreation planning, population studies and computerized mapping using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Additionally, the Pitt County Inspections department operates within the Planning and Development Department. Pitt County Inspections provides services to not only unincorporated portions of the County, but also several municipalities throughout the County.
Engineering (includes capital improvements)	The Engineering Department has management responsibility for the Solid Waste, Buildings and Grounds, and PATS Departments. The Department also administers the house-keeping contract and construction contracts for County facilities. Other responsibilities include technical review of private land development plans, design of some County construction projects and administration of construction related locate State and Federal regulations and policies.



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County Department	Description
Electric, Water, and Sewer	GUC provides electric, water, sewer and natural gas services to the City of Greenville and 75% of Pitt County. GUC serves a combined total of nearly 150,000 customer connections. Greenville Utilities is owned by the citizens of Greenville but operates under a separate charter issued by the N.C. General Assembly. GUC is guided and managed by an eight-member Board of Commissioners. The Board is responsible for approving rates, development plans, the annual budget and setting operating and extension policies. Policies are implemented by the General Manager. The City Manager serves as a full voting member; five other Board members are nominated by the City Council, and two are nominated by the County Commissioners. All Board members are approved by the City Council. GUC maintains independent Emergency Management and Mitigation planning efforts. These efforts are addressed through the Pitt County Mitigation Strategies. In addition to GUC, the remainder of the county is served by one of the following entities: Bell Arthur Water Corporation, Eastern Pines Water Corporation, Town of Winterville, Town of Ayden, and P&G Electric Membership Corporation.
Fire	Fire protection services are provided through a combination of Volunteer Fire Departments and Municipal Departments. Within Pitt County, there are five municipally maintained fire departments including: Ayden, Falkland, Farmville, Greenville and Winterville. Outside of the jurisdictions of these department fire protection is provided through volunteer fire departments with coordination through the County Emergency Management Department.
Law Enforcement	The Pitt County Sheriff's Office is responsible for enforcing criminal and civil law County-wide, maintaining order in the courts, and operation of the County Jail. The Sheriff is a constitutional officer who is elected every four years. The Sheriff's Office maintains 24-hour per day patrol of the County.
Roads/Streets	Pitt County does not own or maintain any roads, streets or highways. All public rights-of-way located outside of municipalities are maintained by NCDOT.
Stormwater Management/ Drainage Maintenance	Through the County's Planning and Engineering offices, the issue of stormwater management is addressed. The County works closely with NCDENR to ensure that all relevant stormwater and sedimentation and erosion control regulations are enforced. Additionally, the County enforces local stormwater regulations, while working to address areas of persistent flooding through capital improvement efforts and retrofitting techniques.

2. *Pitt County Municipalities*

The following provides an overview of capability for each participating municipal jurisdiction:

Municipality	Type of Government	Police	Fire	EMS	Water	Sewer
Ayden	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X
Bethel	Mayor-Council	X	X	X	X	X
Falkland	Mayor-Council			X		
Farmville	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X
Fountain	Mayor-Council			X	X	X
Greenville	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X
Grifton	Council-Manager	X		X	X	X
Grimesland	Council-Manager				X	X
Simpson	Council-Manager	X				
Winterville	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X



**E. Wayne County**

1. *Unincorporated Wayne County*

The Wayne County Courthouse Annex is located at 224 E. Walnut Street in Goldsboro. The County operates under a Board of Commissioners-Manager form of government. Table 41 below provides an overview of offices, organizations, and agencies responsible for hazard control and hazard mitigation activities in the County. The table provides a summary of each departments’ function, as well as each respective departments’ relative impact on mitigation issues.

**Table 41. Agency/Organizational Review for Wayne County**

County Department	Description
Planning and Zoning (includes building inspections)	The Planning Section of this department serves as staff for the Planning Board and the Board of Commissioners on land use regulation enforcement. These regulations include Subdivision, Mobile Home Park, Flood, Stormwater, Water supply Watershed, Junkyard, Billboard and Zoning Ordinances. Since March 2003 the Planning Department, along with Environmental Health and Building Inspections, have used a Central Permitting System. The Planning Department is the first agency involved in the permitting process. After receiving an application we determine if the project is within the County's jurisdiction. If not, then the applicant must receive approval from the appropriate municipality.  The Wayne County Inspections Department issues permits (Building, Electrical, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fire, and Mobile Home Setup) for Wayne County except for the Town of Mount Olive and the City of Goldsboro and their one-mile extra territorial jurisdiction.
Engineering (includes capital improvements)	Wayne County does not maintain in-house Engineering services. These services are contracted with private providers As the need arises. Budgeting for these projects are addressed through the County's annual budgeting process.
Sewer	Wayne County does not maintain or provide central sewer services. These services are provided by the municipalities located within the County.
Water	Water to unincorporated portions of the County is provided through Wayne County Water Districts. Several of the County's municipalities provide water service independently including Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, and Walnut Creek.
Fire	Wayne County is home to 28 Volunteer Fire Departments. These departments are rated by the North Carolina Department of Insurance and range from 4 to 9s. The Fire Marshal's Office serves as a liaison between county government and the volunteer fire departments to assist with the budget process, standards compliance, fire reporting, and training/education. One person is maintained on an On-Call status 24 hours per day and is available to respond to any county incident to assist with Incident Command as well as investigating fires in order to determine origin and cause.
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement services are provided through the Wayne County Sheriffs Department. This department also provides support and backup services to municipalities located throughout the County.



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County Department	Description
Emergency Services	The Wayne County Office of Emergency Services is made up of five primary functions of responsibility. These include Fire Marshal, Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), E-911 Communications, and Security. These functions work together to develop and maintain a state of readiness in preparation for the potential threat and/or occurrence of any natural or manmade incident/event that could adversely impact Wayne County. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for initiating and coordinating disaster and emergency preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation operations with the county. The office develops and maintains a wide variety of plans to include the Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan as well as the development and coordination of Emergency Alert System (EAS) notifications for countywide distribution. During emergency situations, the Office of Emergency Services will establish, manage and maintain the Emergency Operations Center.
Electricity	Electric Service within the County is provided by several different providers including Duke Energy, Tri County Electric Membership Corporation and by the Towns of Pikeville and Fremont through the Electricities program.
Roads/Streets	Wayne County does not maintain any streets and/or highways. This function is carried out by either NCDOT or one of the municipal jurisdictions.
Stormwater Management/ Drainage Maintenance	Wayne County supports state regulations related to stormwater runoff resulting from development (Stormwater Disposal Policy 15A NCAC 2H.001-.1003) and the NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules.

2. *Wayne County Municipalities*

The following provides an overview of capability for each participating municipal jurisdiction:

Municipality	Type of Government	Police	Fire	EMS	Water	Sewer
Eureka	Mayor-Council					
Fremont	Mayor-Council	X		X	X	X
Goldsboro	Council-Manager	X	X	X	X	X
Mount Olive	Council-Manager	X	X		X	X
Pikeville	Mayor-Council	X			X	X
Seven Springs	Mayor-Council					X
Walnut Creek	Mayor-Council	X			X	X



II. *EXISTING POLICIES AND PROGRAM REVIEW*

The purpose of this subsection of the HMP update is to describe the policies, programs, ordinances, and practices that each participating community has in place affecting hazard control and/or hazard mitigation. Whereas many participating communities have similar policies and ordinances, several of the most common of these policies and ordinances will be described generally or generically in the following overview section. Deviations from the “generic” descriptions provided below will be noted, if applicable.

**A. Flood Damage and Prevention Ordinance**

Each community that participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) must adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance. In general, this ordinance requires the following provisions in all areas of special flood hazard (100-year floodplain) identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure;
2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damages;
3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages;
4. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding; and,



8. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure which is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance.

In areas designated as floodways, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other developments shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood. Implementation responsibility is typically through the Town/County Planning and/or Building Inspections Department as a condition of a zoning permit.

New FIRMs produced by the State of North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have been recently adopted throughout Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties.

#### **B. North Carolina State Building Code**

The North Carolina State Building Codes regulate for fire resistance, in addition to seismic, flooding, and high wind resilience. These codes are reviewed annually and amended as new requirements and materials are introduced. Building codes apply primarily to new construction or buildings undergoing substantial alteration. Enforcement at the local level is provided as indicated in Section III.

An applicant for a building permit must submit plans to the appropriate inspections department for approval. The inspections department reviews the plans and elects to approve or reject them or to require revisions. Construction cannot begin until local officials confirm that the plans are in accordance with the code.

A building inspector must then visually monitor the construction of the building. The inspector's duty is to make sure that the project follows the plans as approved. Inspectors are empowered to stop work on projects that fail to conform to the plans. Any observed errors must be fixed before work can continue. The inspector must perform a final review before an occupancy permit is issued.

#### **C. Zoning Ordinance**

Zoning is the traditional and nearly ubiquitous tool available to local governments to control the use of land. Broad enabling authority for municipalities in North Carolina to engage in zoning is granted in N.C.G.S. 160A-381. The statutory purpose for the grant of power is to promote health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community. Land "uses" controlled by zoning include the type of use (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) as well as minimum specifications for use such as lot size, building height and set backs, density of population, and the like. The local government is authorized to divide





its territorial jurisdiction into districts, and to regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings, structures, or land within those districts. Districts may include general use districts, overlay districts, and special use districts or conditional use districts. Zoning ordinances consist of maps and written text. Communities maintaining zoning regulations are indicated in Section III.

#### D. Subdivision Ordinance

Subdivision regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. Flood-related subdivision controls typically require that subdividers install adequate drainage facilities, and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination. They prohibit the subdivision of land subject to flooding, unless flood hazards are overcome through filling or other measures and prohibit filling of floodway areas. They require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures.

Broad subdivision control enabling authority for municipalities is granted in N.C.G.S. 160-371. Subdivision is defined as all divisions of a tract or parcel of land into two or more lots and all divisions involving a new street (N.C.G.S. 160A-376). The definition of subdivision does not include the division of land into parcels greater than 10 acres where no street right-of-way dedication is involved.

The community thus possesses great power (in theory, anyway) to prevent unsuitable development in hazard-prone areas. Communities maintaining subdivision regulations are indicated in Section III.

#### E. Capital Improvements Plan

A capital improvements program is a planned schedule of capital expenditures for physical improvements within a local government's jurisdiction, usually over a five-year period, listed according to priority. Not all local governments maintain a CIP; however, establishing one is a strategy defined within this plan.



**III. COMMUNITY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT**

The following tables provide a capability assessment and assessment of existing programs and policies for each participating jurisdiction. A summary table is outlined for each participating county and their respective municipal jurisdictions.

**Table 42. Greene County Jurisdictional Functions/Capabilities**

	Greene County	Hookerton	Snow Hill	Walstonburg
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (LUP)			X	
Parks and Recreation/ Open Space Plan				
Zoning Ordinance			X	
Subdivision Ordinance	X		X	
Stormwater Ordinance				
Floodplain Ordinance	X	X	X	X
NFIP Participant	X	X	X	X
CRS Participant				
Capital Improvements Plan				
Building Inspections/ Permitting	X		X	
Engineering				

Source: Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.

**Table 43. Jones County Jurisdictional Functions/Capabilities**

	Jones County	Maysville	Pollockville	Trenton
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (LUP)	X			
Parks and Recreation/ Open Space Plan				
Zoning Ordinance		X	X	
Subdivision Ordinance	X	X	X	
Stormwater Ordinance				
Floodplain Ordinance	X	X	X	X
NFIP Participant	X	X	X	X
CRS Participant				
Capital Improvements Plan				
Building Inspections/ Permitting	X			
Engineering				

Source: Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.



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**Table 44. Lenoir County Jurisdictional Functions/Capabilities**

	Lenoir County	Kinston	La Grange	Pink Hill
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (LUP)	X	In process	X	
Parks and Recreation/ Open Space Plan				
Zoning Ordinance	X	X		
Subdivision Ordinance	X	X	X	
Stormwater Ordinance		X		
Floodplain Ordinance	X	X	X	X
NFIP Participant	X	X	X	X
CRS Participant	X	X		
Capital Improvements Plan				
Building Inspections/ Permitting	X	X	X	
Engineering				

*Source: Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.*

**Table 45. Pitt County Jurisdictional Functions/Capabilities**

	Pitt County	Ayden	Bethel	Falkland	Farmville	Fountain	Greenville	Grifton	Grimesland	Simpson	Winterville
Comprehensive Land Use Plan	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Parks and Recreation/ Open Space Plan	X	X	X		X		X	X			X
Zoning Ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Subdivision Ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stormwater Ordinance	X	X					X	X			X
Floodplain Ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NFIP Participant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CRS Participant	X				X		X	X			X
Capital Improvements Plan		X	X		X		X	X			X
Building Inspections/ Permitting	X				X		X				X
Engineering	X						X				X

*Source: Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.*



**Table 46. Wayne County Jurisdictional Functions/Capabilities**

	Wayne County	Eureka	Fremont	Goldsboro	Mount Olive	Pikeville	Seven Springs	Walnut Creek
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (LUP)	X			X				
Parks and Recreation/ Open Space Plan								
Zoning Ordinance	X			X	X			X
Subdivision Ordinance	X			X	X			X
Stormwater Ordinance	X			X				
Floodplain Ordinance	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NFIP Participant	X	*	X	X	X	X	X	X
CRS Participant	X			X				
Capital Improvements Plan								
Building Inspections/ Permitting	X			X	X			
Engineering				X				

\*The Town of Eureka does not participate in the NFIP due to the absence of flood hazard area within its corporate limits.  
Source: *Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.*

#### IV. LEGAL CAPABILITY REVIEW

The following overview provides an account of the legal mechanisms available to Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties, as well as their respective municipal jurisdictions to implement policies and practices aimed at furthering mitigation objectives outlined within this plan. These tools are equally available to each community; however, some communities do not have the administrative capacity to effectively make use of all land use management tools available to them through the State’s enabling legislation.

As a general rule, local governments have only that legal authority which is granted to them by their home state. This principle, that all power is vested in the State and can only be exercised to the extent it is delegated, is known as "Dillon's Rule," and applies to all North Carolina's political subdivisions. Enabling legislation in North Carolina grants a wide array of powers to its cities, towns, and counties.

Local regulations which are enacted within the bounds of the state's enabling authority do not automatically meet with judicial acceptance. Any restrictions which local governments impose on land use or building practices must follow the procedural requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment, or risk invalidation.





Local governments in North Carolina are also empowered to carry out building inspection. N.C.G.S. Ch. 160A, Art. 19, Part 5; and Ch. 153A, Art. 18, Part 4 empower cities and counties to create an inspection department, and enumerates its duties and responsibilities, which include enforcing state and local laws relating to the construction of buildings; installation of plumbing, electrical, heating systems, etc.; building maintenance; and other matters.

### 3. *Land Use*

Regulatory powers granted by the state to local governments are the most basic manner in which a local government can control the use of land within its jurisdiction. Through various land use regulatory powers, a local government can control the amount, timing, density, quality, and location of new development; all these characteristics of growth can determine the level of vulnerability of the community in the event of a natural hazard. Land use regulatory powers include the power to engage in planning, enact and enforce zoning ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and subdivision controls. Land use controls available to each participating jurisdiction are provided in Section III.

Zoning: See Section II.C above.

**Floodway Regulation:** The North Carolina General Statutes declare that the channel and a portion of the floodplain of all the state's streams will be designated as a floodway, either by the local government or by the state. The legislatively declared purpose of designating these areas as a floodway is to help control and minimize the extent of floods by preventing obstructions which inhibit water flow and increase flood height and damage and other losses (both public and private) in flood hazard areas, and to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of citizens of North Carolina in flood hazard areas.

To carry out this purpose, local governments are empowered to grant permits for the use of the floodways, including the placement of any artificial obstruction in the floodway. No permit is required for certain uses, including agricultural, wildlife and related uses; ground level uses such as parking areas, rotary aircraft ports; lawns, gardens, golf courses, tennis courts, parks, open space, and similar private and public recreational uses. Existing artificial obstructions in the floodway may not be enlarged or replaced without a permit; local governments are empowered to acquire existing obstructions by purchase, exchange, or condemnation if necessary to avoid flood damages.

The procedures that are laid out for issuing permits for floodway use require the local government to consider the dangerous effects a proposed artificial obstruction may create by causing water to be backed up or diverted; or the danger that the obstruction will be swept downstream to the injury of others; and by the injury or damage that may occur at the site of the obstruction itself. Local governments are to take into account anticipated development in the foreseeable future which may be adversely affected by the obstruction, as well as existing development.









Local governments may also engage in their own "fund-raising" efforts to pay for mitigation programs that benefit the community at-large. In North Carolina, local governments are granted limited powers to raise revenue for public purpose. The General Assembly has conferred upon cities, towns, and counties the power to levy property taxes for various purposes, including: "ambulance services, rescue squads, and other emergency medical services; beach erosion and natural disasters (including shoreline protection, beach erosion control, and flood and hurricane protection); civil defense; drainage projects or programs; fire protection; hospitals; joint undertakings with other county, city, or political subdivisions; planning; sewage; solid waste; water; water resources; watershed improvement projects" N.C.G.S. §16A-209. These statutorily enumerated purposes make it clear that local governments are empowered to finance certain emergency management activities, including mitigation activities, with property taxes.

Appendix F provides a list and description of several programs which offer funding for hazard mitigation, redevelopment, and post disaster recovery.

#### *VI. POLITICAL ACCEPTABILITY REVIEW*

This subsection of the plan is intended to address the participating communities' "political willpower" to address hazards threats in a proactive manner. This "political willpower" is a significant component of a community's capability to implement hazard mitigation. It is, however, a very difficult factor to assess and evaluate as it is constantly changing based on the turnover in elected officials and the (perceived and actual) frequency and severity of natural hazard events.

The following principals of political acceptability are applicable for all of the local governments participating in this plan:

1. Independent of existing regulations that directly address hazard mitigation (e.g., floodplain management ordinance), hazard mitigation is not a goal that should be addressed *independent of* other goals and objectives of the local government, due to limited local government resources; and
2. Hazard mitigation should be considered and incorporated into policies, procedures, and programs which affect land use and development, such as siting of roadways, siting and building of public facilities, zoning and subdivision ordinances, and extension of infrastructure necessary for growth; and
3. Local revenues are insufficient to support hazard mitigation projects for mitigation of existing hazards at the local level, however, Federal and State grant funds for priority hazard mitigation projects should be pursued when available.
4. One of local government's primary roles in implementing hazard mitigation is educating the public about the risks of natural hazards and how to reduce these risks and/or the costs of these risks.



## *I. INTRODUCTION*

This section of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will assist with gauging the present level of vulnerability throughout the Neuse River Basin Region. Vulnerability is defined as the extent to which people experience harm and property damage from a hazard. This section provides an overview of unincorporated and incorporated portions of each participating County by discussing the physical layout, existing development, and hazardous locations.

As a component of this Regional planning effort, the vulnerability analysis was updated to reflect the 2014 development characteristics of each County. Due to the inconsistency of available data resources, the data presented for each County varies. However, the presentation of the information is consistent in an effort to allow efficient updating of the plan.

The development of Section 5 also involved the review and update of the critical facilities inventory initially established through each respective jurisdiction's 2010/2011 planning process. This section of the plan outlines the methodology utilized to prepare the vulnerability analysis and information relative to all participating jurisdictions.

This section of the HMP also identifies specific locations and facilities vulnerable to natural hazards with narrative, data, and maps. This section will identify the existing threat posed by each hazard outlined within Section 3 of the plan. Many of the hazards listed pose a direct threat to a defined geographic area, while others are considered to impact each County, and the Region, as a whole. Maps have been provided to further clarify the impact area of a respective hazard type. See Appendix A for maps of each participating jurisdiction.

## *II. DEVELOPMENT VULNERABILITY*

This section defines vulnerability for each jurisdiction participating in the regional plan. The information presented throughout this section reflects the data that is currently available for use in this plan. As noted, the quality of this data will vary by jurisdiction. Due to the regional nature of this plan, some of the county Hazard Vulnerability Analyses may vary substantially from the jurisdiction's 2010/2011 plan. One of the primary reasons that the data has been compiled in this manner is that each County maintains the data necessary to report existing development vulnerability in a manner achievable for all participating jurisdictions. If in some cases, data to establish potential or future vulnerability is not available; local units of government can establish a strategy in the plan aiming to establish this baseline data prior to the next update cycle. Due to the regional scope of this plan, data has been presented at the County and municipal level. The resulting methodology will provide for consistency during future updates.



**A. Vulnerability to Non-Specific Hazards**

Several of the hazards outlined within Section 3 result in impacts that are not geographically targeted at a specific area or portion of the Counties. The following hazards typically impact unincorporated and incorporated portions of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties overall, but may have significant impacts on specific portions of the Counties: severe winter storms, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, wildfire, nor'easters, sinkholes, dam/levee failures, and earthquakes. Hurricanes/tropical storms are also consider to potentially impact large portions of the Region, but these hazards potentially may have serious impacts on fairly specific portions of each County. Refer to maps in Appendix A for an overview of the area impacted by these hazards.

*1. Greene County Existing Vulnerability*

The following provides an overview of development vulnerability with respect to non-specific hazards throughout Greene County.

**Table 47. Greene County Non-Specific Hazards Development Vulnerability**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	5,341	67,219.08	\$537,842,299	4,666	97,592.00
Hookerton	181	91.73	\$11,164,906	90	64.99
Snow Hill	731	514.47	\$82,553,589	277	206.27
Walstonburg	125	87.54	\$7,773,250	72	176.74
Greene County Total	6,378	67,912.82	\$639,334,044	5,105	98,040.00

Source: Greene County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

*2. Greene County Future Vulnerability*

At this time, Greene County does not have the database (including recently developed accurate and usable information) required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to the non-specific hazard area. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.



**3. Jones County Existing Vulnerability**

The following provides an overview of development vulnerability with respect to non-specific hazards for incorporated and unincorporated portions of Jones County.

**Table 48. Jones County Non-Specific Hazards Development Vulnerability**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	3,953	73,524.04	\$382,728,801	3,653	225,171.75
Maysville	450	198.37	\$35,292,845	182	103.64
Pollockville	199	141.81	\$18,170,753	69	21.52
Trenton	177	72.62	\$14,057,738	60	31.78
<b>Jones County Total</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>73,936.84</b>	<b>\$450,250,137</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>225,328.69</b>

Source: Jones County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

**4. Jones County Future Vulnerability**

At this time, Jones County does not have the database (including recently developed accurate and usable information) required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to the non-specific hazard area. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.

**5. Lenoir County Existing Vulnerability**

The following provides an overview of development vulnerability with respect to non-specific hazards for incorporated and unincorporated portions of Lenoir County.

**Table 49. Lenoir County Non-Specific Hazards Development Vulnerability**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	11,673	86,096.85	\$1,067,992,926	10,540	149,910.73
Kinston	9,902	7,741.80	\$974,665,852	750	1,413.09
La Grange	1,258	663.57	\$101,785,486	676	634.31
Pink Hill	248	133.00	\$18,291,196	120	91.19
<b>Lenoir County Total</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>94,635.22</b>	<b>\$2,162,735,460</b>	<b>12,086</b>	<b>152,049.32</b>

Source: Lenoir County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.



#### 6. Lenoir County Future Vulnerability

At this time, Lenoir County does not have the database (including recently developed accurate and usable information) required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to the non-specific hazard area. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.

#### 7. Pitt County Existing Vulnerability

The following provides an overview of development vulnerability with respect to non-specific hazards for incorporated and unincorporated portions of Pitt County.

**Table 50. Pitt County Non-Specific Hazards Development Vulnerability**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	24,066	174,069.98	\$2,676,398,086	11,761	205,764.73
Ayden	2,049	962.63	\$184,230,753	630	726.17
Bethel	748	311.21	\$44,481,868	325	242.31
Falkland	60	107.04	\$5,275,139	25	45.81
Farmville	65	176.16	\$19,532,900	41	22.31
Fountain	239	348.84	\$13,084,973	134	183.96
Greenville	23,606	12,419.28	\$4,530,132,242	3,586	4,361.09
Grifton	991	520.54	\$76,344,050	518	399.99
Grimesland	202	138.17	\$10,130,978	169	157.70
Simpson	251	132.98	\$23,732,052	122	76.96
Winterville	3,517	1,816.49	\$545,931,325	388	287.41
Pitt County Total	55,794	191,003.32	\$8,129,274,366	17,699	212,268.44

Source: Pitt County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

#### 8. Pitt County Future Vulnerability

During FY2012, Pitt County completed development and adoption of the Pitt County Comprehensive Plan. Development of this plan allows for a projection of future vulnerability in unincorporated portions of Pitt County. These estimates are based on the Future Land Use Map established through the planning process.



**Table 51. Unincorporated Pitt County Undeveloped Land/Future Vulnerability**

Future Land Use Category	Acreage	% of Total County
Agricultural/Conservation	48,038.47	14.98%
Rural Residential/Agriculture	96,395.88	30.06%
Suburban Residential	24,328.71	7.59%
Rural Commercial	107.71	0.03%
Commercial Crossroads	405.11	0.13%
Commercial	981.31	0.31%
Heavy Commercial/Industrial	473.80	0.15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,730.99</b>	<b>53.23%</b>

Source: Pitt County; FEMA; HCP, Inc.

### 9. Wayne County Existing Vulnerability

The following provides an overview of development vulnerability with respect to non-specific hazards for incorporated and unincorporated portions of Wayne County.

**Table 52. Wayne County Non-Specific Hazards Development Vulnerability**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	24,821	101,978.28	\$2,796,020,299	20,114	222,815.02
Eureka	124	76.44	\$9,630,761	86	133.14
Fremont	659	366.37	\$42,567,571	321	392.87
Goldsboro	10,895	10,143.39	\$1,826,662,396	4,131	4,487.41
Mount Olive	1,736	809.71	\$250,334,471	1,109	490.98
Pikeville	325	134.38	\$27,779,180	122	154.42
Seven Springs	66	46.98	\$3,419,530	78	143.04
Walnut Creek	413	580.61	\$111,295,660	262	825.90
<b>Wayne County Total</b>	<b>39,039</b>	<b>114,136.16</b>	<b>\$5,067,709,868</b>	<b>26,223</b>	<b>229,442.78</b>

Source: Wayne County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

### 10. Wayne County Future Vulnerability

At this time, Wayne County does not have the database (including recently developed accurate and usable information) required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to the non-specific hazard area. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.



**B. Flooding**

Flooding primarily impacts the Neuse River Basin Region during thunderstorm events, heavy rains, and in some cases when upstream precipitation results in downstream drainage issues. Hurricanes and tropical storm events can also result in heavy flooding. The following section provides an analysis of vulnerability for properties within the Region’s flood zones and provides an overview of the impacts associated with: riverine flooding, hurricanes/tropical storms, and dam/levee failure.

*1. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS)*

Maps provided in Appendix A graphically depict the extent of the high risk flooding areas within each participating jurisdiction as defined by the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA defines areas within “flood zones,” based on varying levels of risk of flooding in each area. Properties in Zones “A” and “AE” are considered to be high-risk flood zones, as there is a 1% or greater chance of flooding each year. Properties in Zone “X-500” have an approximately 0.02, or 1 in 500, chance of flooding each year. Table 53 provides the acreage within each County located within a flood hazard area.

**Table 53. Neuse River Basin Flood Hazard Areas**

Type	Greene County		Jones County		Lenoir County		Pitt County		Wayne County	
	Acres	% of County	Acres	% of County	Acres	% of County	Acres	% of County	Acres	% of County
A	0.00	0.0%	11,346.01	3.7%	0.00	0.0%	15,274.23	3.6%	0.00	0.0%
AE	12,075.28	7.1%	30,531.91	10.1%	25,551.34	9.9%	56,417.70	13.5%	37,222.39	10.4%
AEFW	7,765.73	4.5%	644.46	0.2%	18,118.79	7.0%	21,026.45	5.0%	24,009.62	6.7%
X-500	2,539.59	1.5%	924.64	0.3%	9,287.04	3.6%	8,807.75	2.1%	5,739.43	1.6%
Total	22,380.60	13.1%	43,447.02	14.3%	52,957.17	20.6%	101,526.13	24.2%	66,971.44	18.8%

Source: FEMA, HCP, Inc.

*2. Greene County Existing Vulnerability*

The following provides an overview of existing conditions for portions of Greene County located within a defined flood hazard area, utilizing the same methodology outlined in Section A.1 for Greene County. Data is not currently available to provide a more detailed breakdown.



**Table 54. Greene County Floodprone Structures**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	502	29,052.46	\$109,640,250	5,045	100,966.56
Hookerton	16	16.25	\$1,382,310	22	15.98
Snow Hill	57	100.33	\$10,097,650	38	54.14
Walstonburg	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
<b>Greene County Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>29,169.04</b>	<b>\$121,120,210</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>101,036.68</b>

Source: Greene County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

**3. Greene County Future Vulnerability**

At this time, Greene County does not have the database required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to flood hazard areas. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.

**4. Jones County Existing Vulnerability**

The following provides an overview of existing conditions for portions of Jones County located within a defined flood hazard area, utilizing the same methodology outlined in Section A.1 for Jones County. Data is not currently available to provide a more detailed breakdown.

**Table 55. Jones County Floodprone Structures**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	766	46,602.70	\$103,266,461	1,021	148,470.58
Maysville	24	23.14	\$2,726,621	12	17.05
Pollocksville	98	82.05	\$7,152,935	39	12.77
Trenton	145	54.00	\$11,407,734	49	26.90
<b>Jones County Total</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>46,761.89</b>	<b>\$124,553,751</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>148,527.30</b>

Source: Jones County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

**5. Jones County Future Vulnerability**

At this time, Jones County does not have the database required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to flood hazard areas. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.





**6. Lenoir County Existing Vulnerability**

The following provides an overview of existing conditions for portions of Lenoir County located within a defined flood hazard area, utilizing the same methodology outlined in Section A.1 for Lenoir County. Data is not currently available to provide a more detailed breakdown.

**Table 56. Lenoir County Floodprone Structures**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	2,327	42,783.92	\$159,163,112	2,316	60,697.35
Kinston	2,336	3,037.10	\$284,620,577	744	4,189.82
La Grange	9	60.59	\$410,726	16	35.45
Pink Hill	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
<b>Lenoir County Total</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>45,881.61</b>	<b>\$444,194,415</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>64,922.62</b>

Source: Lenoir County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

**7. Lenoir County Future Vulnerability**

At this time, Lenoir County does not have the database required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to flood hazard areas. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.

**8. Pitt County Existing Vulnerability**

The following provides an overview of existing conditions for portions of Pitt County located within a defined flood hazard area, utilizing the same methodology outlined in Section A.1 for Pitt County. Data is not currently available to provide a more detailed breakdown.

**Table 57. Pitt County Floodprone Structures**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	3,607	99,509.50	\$356,210,914	2,949	105,997.65
Ayden	40	55.07	\$5,635,929	31	270.08
Bethel	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
Falkland	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
Farmville	145	54.00	\$11,407,734	49	26.90
Fountain	5	252.98	\$229,314	4	44.83





**Table 59. Wayne County Floodprone Structures**

Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Unincorporated County	2,040	39,478.79	\$302,447,697	3,504	97,232.06
Eureka	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
Fremont	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
Goldsboro	1,567	5,552.08	\$607,386,541	1,389	2,522.13
Mount Olive	24	13.34	\$1,878,810	23	13.43
Pikeville	25	13.79	\$1,898,590	22	71.62
Seven Springs	60	36.00	\$3,043,000	65	121.85
Walnut Creek	150	284.90	\$43,546,920	80	545.11
<b>Wayne County Total</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>45,378.90</b>	<b>\$960,201,558</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>100,506.20</b>

Source: Wayne County, US Census Bureau, HCP, Inc.

### 11. Wayne County Future Vulnerability

At this time, Wayne County does not have the database required to perform a detailed analysis of potential future conditions in relation to flood hazard areas. The County will continue to work on improving its GIS capabilities and aim to incorporate this element into future updates of this plan.

### C. Drought/Extreme Heat

No analysis was performed to address the drought/extreme heat hazard within the Neuse River Basin Region. All properties and citizens are equally vulnerable to this risk within Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties. The Counties and the participating municipalities will continue to monitor the drought situation in conjunction with the State of North Carolina to ensure that water supply resources are protected and maintained. Over the last few years, each has nearly been required to institute mandatory water restrictions as a result of persistent drought conditions. The Regional MAC will continue to work closely with all participating jurisdictions to ensure that water resources are protected.



### III. FRAGILE AREAS

Fragile areas are areas which could easily be damaged or destroyed by inappropriate, unplanned, or poorly planned development. The environmentally sensitive areas located in the Neuse River Basin Region include predominantly 404 wetlands. 404 wetlands are areas covered by water or that have water-logged soils for long periods during the growing season. Plants growing in wetlands are capable of living in soils lacking oxygen for at least part of the growing season. Some wetlands, such as swamps, are obvious. Others are sometimes difficult to identify because they may be dry during part of the year. Wetlands include, but are not limited to, bottomlands, forests, swamps, pocosins, pine savannahs, bogs, marshes, and wet meadows.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that anyone interested in depositing dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States,” including wetlands, must apply for and receive a permit for such activities. 404 wetland areas are scattered throughout the Neuse River Basin Region. Specific wetlands locations must be delineated in the field on case-by-case basis by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

The presence and protection of fragile areas can provide natural hazard mitigation benefits. Wetlands and open space areas in general act as natural flood controls by storing tremendous amounts of floodwater and slowing/reducing downstream flows. Riparian (vegetated buffer) habitat protection programs can help preserve the natural mitigating features of streams while also achieving wildlife preservation objectives. The Tar-Pamlico and Neuse River Basin Riparian Buffer Rules are examples of these protection programs.

### IV. CRITICAL FACILITIES (including participating jurisdictions)

After a hazard event, it is important to be aware of those facilities that are essential to the health, safety, and viability of each County. The damage or destruction of publicly-owned facilities could disrupt the everyday lives of citizens throughout the Neuse River Basin Region. For the purpose of completing this plan, critical facilities are defined as those facilities that are essential to the preservation of life and property during a disaster, those that are critical to the continuity of government, those necessary to ensure timely recovery, and those that provide shelter to individuals needing that service. Following are lists of the most critical facilities for Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties (including all participating municipalities). Critical facilities located throughout each County are mapped in Appendix A. The critical facilities listing and associated maps were compiled by the MAC through the planning process associated with this update.



**Table 60. Neuse River Basin Region Critical Facilities**

Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
<b>GREENE COUNTY (SEE MAPS 2-5)</b>				
1	Greene County Emergency Services Department	Government	Snow Hill	Greene
2	Snow Hill Town Hall	Government	Snow Hill	Greene
3	Hookerton Town Hall	Government	Hookerton	Greene
4	Walstonburg Town Hall	Government	Walstonburg	Greene
5	Arba Rural Fire Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
6	Bull Head Rural Fire Association	Emergency Services	Stantonsburg	Greene
7	Castoria Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
8	Greene County Government Building	Government	Snow Hill	Greene
10	Elite Medical Transport	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
11	Fort Run Fire/Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
12	Greene County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
13	Greene County Sheriff's Department/Greene County Jail	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
14	Hookerton Volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Hookerton	Greene
15	Jason Rural Fire Association	Emergency Services	La Grange	Greene
16	Maury Volunteer Fire and Rescue	Emergency Services	Maury	Greene
17	NC State Highway Patrol Troop C District V - Snow Hill Substation	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
18	Scuffleton Rural Fire Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Hookerton	Greene
19	Shine Rural Fire and EMS Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
20	Snow Hill Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
21	Snow Hill Rural Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
22	US Forest Service - Greene County Ranger Station	Emergency Services	Walstonburg	Greene
23	Walstonburg Rural Fire Association	Emergency Services	Walstonburg	Greene
24	Greene Central High (Shelter)	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene
25	Greene County Middle (Shelter)	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene
26	Snow Hill Primary (Shelter)	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene
27	West Greene Elementary (Shelter)	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene
28	Greene Early College High	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene
29	Greene County Intermediate (Shelter)	Schools	Snow Hill	Greene



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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
<b>JONES COUNTY (SEE MAPS 7-10)</b>				
1	Jones County Emergency Operations Center	Government	Trenton	Jones
2	Maysville Town Hall	Government	Maysville	Jones
3	Pollocksville Town Hall	Government	Pollocksville	Jones
4	Trenton Town Hall	Government	Trenton	Jones
5	Pollocksville Police Department	Emergency Services	Pollocksville	Jones
6	Jones County Sheriff's Department/Jones County Jail	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
7	Maysville Police Department	Emergency Services	Maysville	Jones
8	Hargetts Crossroads Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
9	Pollocksville Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Pollocksville	Jones
10	Wyse Fork Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Dover	Jones
11	NC Division of Forest Resources District 4 - Jones County	Emergency Services	Dover	Jones
12	Maysville Volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Maysville	Jones
13	Comfort Volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
14	Trenton Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
15	Phillips Crossroads Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
16	Trenton Emergency Rescue Squad, Inc.	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
17	Wyse Fork Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Dover	Jones
18	Pollocksville Rescue Squad	Emergency Services	Pollocksville	Jones
19	Jones County Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Trenton	Jones
20	Pollocksville Elementary	Schools	Pollocksville	Jones
21	Comfort Elementary	Schools	Comfort	Jones
22	Jones Senior High	Schools	Trenton	Jones
23	Jones Middle	Schools	Trenton	Jones
24	Trenton Elementary	Schools	Trenton	Jones
25	Maysville Elementary	Schools	Maysville	Jones



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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
<b>LENOIR COUNTY (SEE MAPS 12-15)</b>				
1	Deep Run Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Deep Run	Lenoir
2	Hugo Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue, Inc.	Emergency Services	Grifton	Lenoir
3	NC State Highway Patrol - Kinston Satellite Hangar	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
4	NC State Highway Patrol Troop A District VII	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
5	Kinston Police Department	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
6	Lenoir County Sheriff's Department/ Lenoir County Jail	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
7	Kinston Police Department - Substation	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
8	Kinston Police Department - Substation	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
9	Kinston Police Department - Substation	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
10	Lenoir Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
11	Caswell Center Hospital	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
12	Southwood Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
13	US Forest Service - Kinston Ranger Station	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
14	Sandy Bottom Volunteer Fire and Rescue	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
15	Sand Hill Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
16	North Lenoir Fire and Rescue Station 1	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
17	Kinston Fire and Rescue Department Station 3	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
18	Kinston Fire and Rescue Department Station 4	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
19	Kinston Fire and Rescue Department Station 1	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
20	Lenoir County Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Kinston	Lenoir
21	La Grange Police Department	Emergency Services	La Grange	Lenoir
22	North Lenoir Fire and Rescue Station 2	Emergency Services	La Grange	Lenoir
23	North Lenoir Fire and Rescue Station 3	Emergency Services	La Grange	Lenoir
24	Mosley Hall Fire Department	Emergency Services	La Grange	Lenoir
25	Pink Hill Fire Department	Emergency Services	Pink Hill	Lenoir
26	Lenoir Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Pink Hill	Lenoir
27	EB Frink Middle	Schools	La Grange	Lenoir
28	Moss Hill Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
29	South Lenoir High	Schools	Deep Run	Lenoir
30	Woodington Middle	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
31	Pink Hill Elementary	Schools	Pink Hill	Lenoir
32	Southwood Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
33	North Lenoir High	Schools	:La Grange	Lenoir
34	Contentnea Savannah School	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
35	Northwest Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir

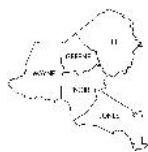


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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
36	Banks Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
37	Kinston High	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
38	La Grange Elementary	Schools	La Grange	Lenoir
39	Sampson School	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
40	Rochelle Middle	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
41	Southeast Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
42	Children’s Village Academy	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
43	Kinston Charter Academy	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
44	Lenoir County Early College High	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
45	Northeast Elementary	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
46	Lenoir Youth Development Center	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
47	Caswell Center	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
48	Dobbs School	Schools	Kinston	Lenoir
49	Lenoir County Emergency Management	Government	Kinston	Lenoir
50	Kinston Town Hall	Government	Kinston	Lenoir
51	Pink Hill Town Hall	Government	Pink Hill	Lenoir
52	La Grange Town Hall	Government	La Grange	Lenoir

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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
<b>PITT COUNTY (SEE MAPS 17-27)</b>				
1	Gardnerville Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Ayden	Pitt
2	Bell Arthur Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Bell Arthur	Pitt
3	Staton House Fire and Rescue Station 2	Emergency Services	Bethel	Pitt
4	Bethel Rescue Squad	Emergency Services	Bethel	Pitt
5	Sharp Point Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Fountain	Pitt
6	Pactolus Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
7	Belvoir Fire Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
8	Red Oak Community Rural Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
9	Staton House Fire and Rescue Station 1	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
10	Eastern Pines Fire Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
11	Eastern Pines Fire Department - Storage	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
12	Black Jack Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
13	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 4	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
14	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 6	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
15	Pactolus Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
16	Eastern Pines Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
17	Bell Arthur Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
18	Stokes Fire Department	Emergency Services	Stokes	Pitt
19	Clarks Neck Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. Station 1	Emergency Services	Washington	Pitt
20	US Forest Service - Washington Ranger Station	Emergency Services	Washington	Pitt
21	Ayden Police Department	Emergency Services	Ayden	Pitt
22	Ayden Fire Department	Emergency Services	Ayden	Pitt
23	Ayden Rural Fire Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Ayden	Pitt
24	Ayden Rescue Squad	Emergency Services	Ayden	Pitt
25	Bethel Police Department Substation	Emergency Services	Bethel	Pitt
26	Bethel Police Department	Emergency Services	Bethel	Pitt
27	Bethel Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department	Emergency Services	Bethel	Pitt
28	Falkland Fire Department	Emergency Services	Falkland	Pitt
29	Falkland Rescue Squad	Emergency Services	Falkland	Pitt
30	Farmville Police Department	Emergency Services	Farmville	Pitt
31	Farmville Fire Department	Emergency Services	Farmville	Pitt
32	Farmville Rural Fire Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Farmville	Pitt
33	Farmville Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Farmville	Pitt
34	Pitt County Sherriff's Office - Fountain Satellite Office	Emergency Services	Fountain	Pitt
35	Fountain Rural Fire Association, Inc.	Emergency Services	Fountain	Pitt
36	Fountain Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Fountain	Pitt
37	US Marshals Service - Greenville	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt





Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
77	Ridgewood Elementary	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
78	Ayden Middle	Schools	Ayden	Pitt
79	Ayden Elementary	Schools	Ayden	Pitt
80	Bethel Elementary	Schools	Bethel	Pitt
81	Farmville Middle	Schools	Farmville	Pitt
82	Farmville Central High	Schools	Farmville	Pitt
83	HB Sugg Elementary	Schools	Farmville	Pitt
84	Sam D Bundy Elementary	Schools	Farmville	Pitt
85	Elmhurst Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
86	CM Eppes Middle	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
87	Eastern Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
88	EB Aycock Middle	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
89	Junius H Rose High	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
90	South Greenville Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
91	Wahl Coates Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
92	Wellcome Middle	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
93	Wintergreen Intermediate	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
94	Wintergreen Primary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
95	Grifton Elementary	Schools	Grifton	Pitt
96	AG Cox Middle	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
97	WH Robinson Elementary	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
98	South Central High	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
99	Creekside Elementary	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
100	Pitt County Emergency Management	Government	Greenville	Pitt
101	Ayden Town Hall	Government	Ayden	Pitt
102	Bethel Town Hall	Government	Bethel	Pitt
103	Falkland Town Hall	Government	Falkland	Pitt
104	Farmville Town Hall	Government	Farmville	Pitt
105	Fountain Town Hall	Government	Fountain	Pitt
106	Greenville City Hall	Government	Greenville	Pitt
107	Grifton Town Hall	Government	Grifton	Pitt
108	Grimesland Town Hall	Government	Grimesland	Pitt
109	Simpson Village Hall	Government	Simpson	Pitt
110	Winterville Town Hall	Government	Winterville	Pitt
111	Pitt Community College	Schools	Winterville	Pitt
112	East Carolina University	Schools	Greenville	Pitt



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<b>WAYNE COUNTY (SEE MAPS 29-36)</b>				
1	NC Division of Parks - Cliffs of the Neuse	Emergency Services	Seven Springs	Wayne
2	Thoroughfare Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
3	Jordans Chapel Fire Department	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
4	NC Division of Forest Resources	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
5	Belfast Volunteer Firefighters	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
6	Rosewood Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
7	Patetown Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
8	New Hope Volunteer Fire Department of Wayne	Emergency Services	La Grange	Wayne
9	Mar-Mac Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
10	Little River Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Pikeville	Wayne
11	Elroy Volunteer Firefighters	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
12	Arrington Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Dudley	Wayne
13	Antioch Rural Fire Department	Emergency Services	Pikeville	Wayne
14	Indian Springs Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Seven Springs	Wayne
15	Faro Volunteer Fire District	Emergency Services	Fremont	Wayne
16	Polly Watson Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Kenly	Wayne
17	Smith Chapel Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
18	Oakland Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Princeton	Wayne
19	Dudley Fire Department	Emergency Services	Dudley	Wayne
20	Nahunta Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Pikeville	Wayne
21	Grantham Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
22	Pricetown Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
23	Saulston Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
24	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 2	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
25	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 3	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
26	Johnston Ambulance Service	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
27	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base-dod	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
28	Wayne County Sheriff's Department/ Wayne County Jail	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
29	Pikeville Police Department	Emergency Services	Pikeville	Wayne
30	Mount Olive Police Department	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
31	Walnut Creek Police Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
32	Goldsboro Police Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
33	Fremont Police Department	Emergency Services	Fremont	Wayne
34	NC State Highway Patrol Troop C	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
35	Oberry Center	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne



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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
36	US Air Force Hospital-dod	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
37	Wayne Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
38	Cherry H ospital	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
39	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base Fire Department-dod	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
40	Pinewood Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
41	Pikeville-Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Pikeville	Wayne
42	Seven Springs Community Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Seven Springs	Wayne
43	Eureka Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Eureka	Wayne
44	Goldsboro Fire Department Station 5	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
45	Goldsboro Fire Department Station 4	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
46	Goldsboro Fire Department Station 3	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
47	Goldsboro Fire Department Station 2	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
48	Fremont Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Fremont	Wayne
49	Goldsboro Fire Department Station 1	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
50	Mount Olive Fire Department	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
51	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 9	Emergency Services	Mount Olive	Wayne
52	Fremont Rescue Squad and Emergency Medical Squad	Emergency Services	Fremont	Wayne
53	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 1	Emergency Services	Seven Springs	Wayne
54	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 4	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
55	Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Station 6	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
56	Goldsboro Volunteer Rescue and Emergency Medical 5	Emergency Services	Goldsboro	Wayne
57	Brogden Middle	Schools	Dudley	Wayne
58	Charles B Aycock High	Schools	Pikeville	Wayne
59	Norwayne Middle	Schools	Fremont	Wayne
60	Northeast Elementary	Schools	Pikeville	Wayne
61	Rosewood Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
62	Carver Elementary	Schools	Mount Olive	Wayne
63	Brodgen Primary	Schools	Dudley	Wayne
64	Eastern Wayne Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
65	Eastern Wayne High	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
66	Grantham School	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
67	Rosewood High	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
68	Southern Wayne High	Schools	Dudley	Wayne
69	Northwest Elementary	Schools	Pikeville	Wayne



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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
70	Rosewood Middle	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
71	Tommy's Road Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
72	Spring Creek Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
73	Spring Creek High	Schools	Seven Springs	Wayne
74	Fremont STARS Elementary	Schools	Fremont	Wayne
75	Eastern Wayne Middle	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
76	Goldsboro High	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
77	Carver Heights Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
78	Dillard Middle	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
79	Edgewood Cmty Developmental	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
80	Greenwood Middle	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
81	Meadow Lane Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
82	Mount Olive Middle	Schools	Mount Olive	Wayne
83	School Street Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
84	North Drive Elementary	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
85	Dillard Academy	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
86	Wayne Early/Middle College High	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
87	Wayne School of Engineering	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
88	O'Berry Center	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
89	Wayne Middle/High Academy	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
90	Riverbend School at Cherry Hospital	Schools	Goldsboro	Wayne
91	Wayne County Emergency Management	Government	Goldsboro	Wayne
92	Eureka Town Hall	Government	Eureka	Wayne
93	Fremont Town Hall	Government	Fremont	Wayne
94	Goldsboro City Hall	Government	Goldsboro	Wayne
95	Mount Olive Town Hall	Government	Mount Olive	Wayne
96	Pikeville Town Hall	Government	Pikeville	Wayne
97	Seven Springs Town Hall	Government	Seven Springs	Wayne
98	Walnut Creek Village Municipal Building	Government	Walnut Creek	Wayne

Source: Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties including all participating municipalities.

It should be noted that infrastructure components have not been included within this listing. All infrastructure components associated with the provision of water service and wastewater treatment are considered critical facilities. This information has been withheld from this document due to public safety concerns.



**V. REPETITIVE LOSS STRUCTURES**

Repetitive loss structures are those that have suffered damage from repeated hazard events. A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is technically defined as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978. A RL property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP. The only reliable source of information on repetitive loss structures is flood insurance claims data available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Table 61 provides the RL properties located within Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties.

**Table 61. Neuse River Basin Region Repetitive Loss Properties**

County	Non-Residential	Residential	Total
Unincorporated Greene County	0	0	0
Hookerton	0	0	0
Snow Hill	0	0	0
Walstonburg	0	0	0
Unincorporated Jones County	0	4	4
Maysville	0	0	0
Pollockville	0	0	0
Trenton	0	1	1
Unincorporated Lenoir County	0	3	3
Kinston	3	25	28
La Grange	0	0	0
Pink Hill	0	0	0
Unincorporated Pitt County	1	16	17
Ayden	0	1	1
Bethel	0	1	1
Falkland	0	0	0
Farmville	0	0	0
Fountain	0	0	0
Greenville	1	7	8
Grifton	2	5	7
Grimesland	0	0	0
Simpson	0	1	1
Winterville	0	5	5
Unincorporated Wayne County	0	3	3
Eureka	0	0	0
Fremont	0	0	0
Goldsboro	1	17	18
Mount Olive	0	0	0
Pikeville	0	0	0
Seven Springs	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	0	0	0

Source: NC Emergency Management.



**VI. KEY ISSUES REGARDING HURRICANES/THUNDERSTORMS**

This section is intended to address the key issues regarding each participating jurisdiction's most vulnerable structures and key infrastructure. These issues and, in turn, strategies (see Section 6) are intended to address the community's vulnerability to flooding associated with hurricanes and thunderstorms. Implementation strategies addressing each of these issues are defined within Section 6 of the plan. These hazards have been identified as the region's most significant hazard as defined in Table 35, page 3-22.

**A. Greene County**

Efforts to address the following key issues will be overseen by Greene County Administration. However, the Towns of Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg will also benefit from these efforts.

- ▶ Greene County, in concert with the participating municipalities listed above, will monitor the ongoing status and condition of all repetitive loss properties as outlined in Table 61, page 5-11 (if applicable).
- ▶ Greene County will work closely with the Town of Hookerton Sewer Plant to relocate this facility outside the flood hazard area. This issue will be revisited following all tropical storm and hurricane events.

**B. Jones County**

Efforts to address the following key issues will be overseen by Jones County Administration. However, the Towns of Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton will also benefit from these efforts.

- ▶ Jones County, in concert with the participating municipalities listed above, will monitor the ongoing status and condition of all repetitive loss properties as outlined in Table 61, page 5-11 (if applicable).
- ▶ Jones County will work closely with the Pollocksville Town Hall, Pollocksville Police Department, Pollocksville Fire Department, Pollocksville Rescue Squad, Trenton Town Hall, Trenton Volunteer Fire Department, and Trenton Rescue Squad to relocate these facilities outside the flood hazard area. This issue will be revisited following all tropical storm and hurricane events.





**C. Lenoir County**

Efforts to address the following key issues will be overseen by Lenoir County Administration. However, the Towns of La Grange and Pink Hill, and the City of Kinston will also benefit from these efforts.

- ▶ Lenoir County, in concert with the participating municipalities listed above, will monitor the ongoing status and condition of all repetitive loss properties as outlined in Table 61, page 5-11 (if applicable).
- ▶ Lenoir County will work closely with the Lenoir County Sheriff's Department, North Lenoir Fire and Rescue, Rochelle Middle School, Southeast Elementary School, and Lenoir County Early College High School to relocate these facilities outside the flood hazard area. This issue will be revisited following all tropical storm and hurricane events.

**D. Pitt County**

Efforts to address the following key issues will be overseen by Pitt County Administration. However, the Towns of Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Grifton, Grimesland, Winterville, the Village of Simpson, and the City of Greenville will also benefit from these efforts.

- ▶ Pitt County, in concert with the participating municipalities listed above, will monitor the ongoing status and condition of all repetitive loss properties as outlined in Table 61, page 5-11 (if applicable).
- ▶ Pitt County will work closely with the Belvoir Fire Department, Greenville Fire and Rescue, Pitt County Sheriff's Department, Pitt-Greenville Airport Fire Department, Grifton Fire Department, and Grifton Police Department to relocate these facilities outside the flood hazard area. This issue will be revisited following all tropical storm and hurricane events.

**E. Wayne County**

Efforts to address the following key issues will be overseen by Wayne County Administration. However, the Towns of Eureka, Fremont, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, the Village of Walnut Creek, and the City of Goldsboro will also benefit from these efforts.

- ▶ Wayne County, in concert with the participating municipalities listed above, will monitor the ongoing status and condition of all repetitive loss properties as outlined in Table 61, page 5-11 (if applicable).



- ▶ Wayne County will work closely with the Cherry Hospital, School Street Elementary School, Riverbend School at Cherry Hospital, Pikeville-Pleasant Grove Volunteer Department, Seven Springs Community Volunteer Fire Department, Wayne County EMS, and Seven Springs Town Hall to relocate these facilities outside the flood hazard area. This issue will be revisited following all tropical storm and hurricane events.

#### *VII. CHANGE IN LAND USE FORM*

The economy throughout eastern North Carolina has been hit extremely hard by the recession that began in 2008. One sector of the economy that has been impacted most significantly was the construction and development industry. The recession left many communities with planned subdivisions and commercial ventures that never materialized. In the wake of this recession, limited construction and, in turn, building permits have been issued for development throughout the five-county region. In some limited instances, such as in Greenville and Goldsboro, modest development has occurred; however, this development has occurred within each city's urban center outside of portions of the city subject to periodic flooding.

Due to the limited and sporadic development activity that has occurred over the last five years throughout the Region, a summary of how land use characteristics have shifted is provided in the Table 62 below. The results and categories defined in the table are a combination of building permit activity by jurisdiction and discussions with each county Mitigation Advisory Committee. The limited development as outlined in Table 62 is also based on the results of the Development Vulnerability discussion presented on page 5-1. This information is presented for both the community at large, as well as portions of each jurisdiction located within the FEMA-defined Flood Hazard Areas. What limited development that has occurred in the floodplain has been subject to each jurisdiction's respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. A summary of communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as well as communities maintaining current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances, is provided in Section 4, Community Capability Assessment.

The following three categories of development activity provide an indicator of shifts in land use characteristics for each community participating in this plan:

- ▶ No/Low Growth: Average of less than 50 building permits annually
- ▶ Moderate Growth: Average of 51 to 150 building permits annually
- ▶ High Growth: Average of more than 150 building permits issued annually



**Table 62. Neuse River Basin Region Development Activity**

<b>Participating Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Non-Specific Hazard Area</b>	<b>Flood Hazard Area</b>
Greene County	No/Low	No/Low
Hookerton	No/Low	No/Low
Snow Hill	No/Low	No/Low
Walstonburg	No/Low	No/Low
Jones County	No/Low	No/Low
Maysville	No/Low	No/Low
Pollocksville	No/Low	No/Low
Trenton	No/Low	No/Low
Lenoir County	No/Low	No/Low
Kinston	Moderate	No/Low
La Grange	No/Low	No/Low
Pink Hill	No/Low	No/Low
Pitt County	Moderate	No/Low
Ayden	No/Low	No/Low
Bethel	No/Low	No/Low
Falkland	No/Low	No/Low
Farmville	No/Low	No/Low
Fountain	No/Low	No/Low
Greenville	High	No/Low
Grifton	No/Low	No/Low
Grimesland	No/Low	No/Low
Simpson	No/Low	No/Low
Winterville	Moderate	No/Low
Wayne County	No/Low	No/Low
Eureka	No/Low	No/Low
Fremont	No/Low	No/Low
Goldsboro	Moderate	No/Low
Mount Olive	No/Low	No/Low
Pikeville	No/Low	No/Low
Seven Springs	No/Low	No/Low
Walnut Creek	No/Low	No/Low

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Source: Regional and County MACs.



## I. INTRODUCTION

This section of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines all of the goals and strategies that will be implemented at the regional, county, and municipal level. It should be noted that all goals and implementing strategies relating to the individual counties were based on elements of each respective jurisdictions' 2010/2011 plan. All strategies relating to regional initiatives were developed through this planning process. The modifications of these plan elements was based on the direction and input of the Regional and County MACs. All actions have been updated and are intended to reflect the current needs and desires of the Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee and their respective jurisdictions. The mitigation strategies developed through the planning process will be implemented at the regional, county, and in some cases, municipal level. Pitt County (upon confirmation) will take the lead in undertaking all strategies outlined within this plan relating to the region overall, with support and assistance from Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Wayne counties, as well as all participating jurisdictions. Mitigation actions pertaining to individual jurisdictions are outlined beginning on page 6-26.

As the MACs worked through the development of this action plan, the group focused on six primary mitigation focus areas for the region, as well as each participating jurisdiction. These focus areas define the various aspects of mitigation, and provide guidance toward the development of a truly comprehensive solution to mitigation planning.

1. **Prevention Mechanisms** include regulatory methods such as planning and zoning, building regulations, open space planning, land development regulations, and stormwater management.
2. **Property Protection** actions diminish the risk of structural damage through acquisition of land, relocation of buildings, modifying high-risk structures, and floodproofing high-risk structures.
3. **Natural Resource Protection** can soften hazard impacts through mechanisms such as erosion and sediment control or wetlands protection.
4. **Emergency Services** measures include warning, response capabilities, Town critical infrastructures protection, and health and safety maintenance.
5. **Structural Mitigation** controls natural hazards through projects such as reservoirs, levees, diversions, channel modifications and storm sewers.
6. **Public Education** includes providing hazard maps and information, outreach programs, real estate disclosure, technical assistance and education.



*II. 2010/2011 MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORTS*

**A. Public Participation**

All participating jurisdictions work very closely with citizens to provide programs and support that will improve each County's resiliency to natural disasters. Over the last five years, all five Counties have taken significant steps to improve upon existing emergency service functions and programs. The public was an integral part in carrying out all of these efforts. All issues relating to emergency management policy and programs have been thoroughly discussed with the respective County Board of Commissioners and Town/City Councils. In more specific terms, the public has been involved in discussions relating to regulatory tools, mitigation, and emergency services through County Planning Board and Board of Commissioners meetings. All meetings involving these two bodies are locally advertised and open to the public. Through this Hazard Mitigation Plan update, the Regional MAC intends to expand public outreach efforts, as outlined in the updated strategies.

**B. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties, as well as participating municipal jurisdictions, have and will continue to utilize the information within this document for day-to-day planning efforts. Through monitoring the status of each jurisdiction's existing Mitigation Plan, each County has improved upon the data utilized throughout this document. Each County's administration maintains a dialogue with their respective County Board of Commissioners and municipal representatives regarding mitigation/emergency management issues, and provides the public with information when deemed necessary.

**C. Incorporation of Mitigation Plan into Other Planning Mechanisms**

Over the last five years, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties, as well as all participating jurisdictions, have made several land development policy amendments. The information and strategies outlined within each County's existing HMP were factored into discussions during the development of these documents. This coordination ensures that information outlined in the hazard mitigation plan is carrying over into land use policy. Additionally, each County and pertinent municipal jurisdictions reviewed their Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances to ensure compliance with current standards, including review and adoption of updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps. All entities also considered the HMP during decisions relating to capital expenditures such as infrastructure improvements.



## D. Mitigation Strategy Progress

Over the last five years, each jurisdiction participating in this update process have implemented strategies at both the County and municipal levels. Through these implementation efforts, each jurisdiction has strengthened their respective mitigation programs, as well as improved the resiliency of their respective community. A comprehensive status report of each participating jurisdictions existing mitigation actions is provided in Appendix G of the plan.

### III. MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The overall hazard mitigation planning effort is focused on providing the region and each participating jurisdiction with an action plan that will strive toward the achievement of the goals outlined below. In order to establish this plan, the Regional MAC decided that the best approach would be to define goals to guide the development of strategies developed through this plan. In taking this approach, the goals as defined in each communities' 2010/2011 plan have been redefined. The overall intent is consistent; however, the language and content of the statements has been slightly modified as outlined in the mitigation action status report (see Appendix G).

The following provides definitions of how goals and implementing strategies relate to one another:

- ▶ **Goals** – A broad based statement of intent that establishes the direction for the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Goals state desired outcomes for the overall implementation process.
- ▶ **Implementing Strategies** – A project specific strategy aimed at mitigation and involving a specific entity, interest, and funding mechanism.

As noted, goals are statements of desirable future conditions that are to be achieved. They are broad in scope and assist in setting community priorities. The following goals will provide the basis for the implementation strategies that will be included in this section, some of which are already being administered and implemented locally. These goals take into account the strategic goals outlined within each participating jurisdictions' existing plan.

1. Promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents and minimize public and private losses due to natural hazards.
2. Reduce the risk and impact of future natural disasters by regulating development in known high hazard areas.



3. 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.
4. Effectively expedite post-disaster reconstruction.
5. Provide education to citizens that empower them to protect themselves and their families from natural hazards.
6. Protect fragile natural and scenic areas within the planning jurisdiction.

Tables 63 to 68 outlines all implementing strategies developed through the Neuse River Basin regional planning process. The tables also provide guidance relating to funding sources, priority, and a variety of other information required to effectively implement the plan.

The actions in the following tables have been ranked based on a cost-benefit review conducted by the Regional MAC through the planning process. Each implementing action has been provided a priority of low, medium, or high based on this review. The following provides a breakdown of the factors utilized to conduct this cost benefit review:

1. **High Priority** – Highly cost-effective, administratively feasible and politically feasible strategies that should be implemented in fiscal years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 and be continued.
2. **Medium Priority** – Strategies that have at least two of the following characteristics (but not all three) and should be implemented in fiscal years 2016/2017 to 2017/2018:
  - Highly cost-effective; or
  - Administratively feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or
  - Are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.
3. **Low Priority** – Strategies that have at least one of the following characteristics (but not two or three) and should be implemented in the next five(5) years (by the end of 2018/2020):
  - Highly cost-effective; or
  - Administratively feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or
  - Are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.

Strategies will be implemented earlier if resources are available. It should also be noted that projects or initiatives given low priority may be ultimately contingent upon grant funding.



The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of specific mitigation strategies that will aid the region and all participating jurisdictions in furthering the goals discussed within this section of the plan. These implementing strategies are intended to address the next five years. Subsequent to this period, the MAC will revisit these actions as outlined within Section 7, Plan Maintenance. The implementing strategies have been broken down into independent sections including: Regional mitigation strategies, Greene County mitigation strategies, Jones County mitigation strategies, Lenoir County mitigation strategies, Pitt County mitigation strategies (including the City of Greenville and Towns of Ayden, Farmville, Grifton, Grimesland, and Winterville) and Wayne County mitigation strategies.

It should be noted that in devising the strategies outlined in this section, the Regional MAC took the following factors into consideration:

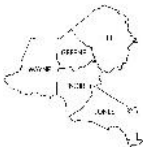
- ▶ The strategy will solve the problem it is intended to solve, or begin to develop a solution.
- ▶ The strategy meets at least one community mitigation goal.
- ▶ The strategy complies with all laws and regulations.
- ▶ The strategy is cost-beneficial.
- ▶ The community implementing the strategy has (or will have) the capability to do so.
- ▶ The strategy is environmentally sound.
- ▶ The strategy is technically feasible.
- ▶ The strategy will further the County's standing in the NFIP.

The overriding consideration in deciding whether a strategy should be established and/or maintained was whether the project or initiative was cost-beneficial. The MAC reviewed each potential statement based on the overall benefit in relation to the financial and staff resources required for implementation.

Acronyms provided in the funding source column of Tables 64-68 are defined as follows:

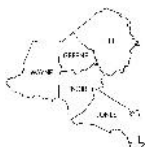
- ▶ GF - General Funds
- ▶ HMGP - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- ▶ PDM - Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- ▶ UHMA - Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- ▶ PA - Public Assistance
- ▶ USACE - US Army Corps of Engineers
- ▶ NCDENR - NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- ▶ NCDOT - NC Department of Transportation
- ▶ NCDPS - NC Department of Public Safety
- ▶ NCDPH - NC Division of Public Health
- ▶ NCCE - NC Cooperative Extension
- ▶ NCFS - NC Forest Service
- ▶ GUC - Greenville Utilities Commission
- ▶ ARC - American Red Cross
- ▶ PCC - Pitt Community College
- ▶ ECU - East Carolina University





**Table 63. Neuse River Basin Regional Mitigation Strategies**

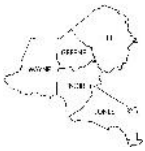
Number	Strategy	Responsible Party/Dept.
R1	Participating Counties will work together to educate citizens about the availability of their respective Special Medical Needs Registry. These efforts will involve not only education, but outreach regarding how and where to enroll appropriately to ensure that assistance will be provided in the event of a natural or man-made disaster requiring evacuation and sheltering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R2	Emergency Management Departments for each participating County will work collectively to integrate regional response capabilities into annual exercises organized through North Carolina Emergency Management. These efforts will be focused on the sharing of available resources including: equipment, sheltering, and manpower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R3	Participating Counties will consider all of the local and regional data, information, and strategies outlined within this plan when carrying out duties and responsibilities associated with the respective County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R4	When possible, Participating Counties involved in the Community Rating System (CRS) will aim to leverage efforts regarding compliance with the program. This strategy will attempt to reduce redundancy and staff time investment in establishing and/or maintaining compliance with the updated program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R5	Participating Counties will work together to ensure that the sheltering needs of each community are adequately addressed. These efforts will involve coordination between County Emergency Management Departments, NCEM, and the American Red Cross.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ American Red Cross</li> </ul>
R6	Participating Counties will work together as a regional Mitigation Advisory Committee to identify and, when possible, address drainage issues of regional significance/ concern. These efforts will also include the input and involvement of NC State Agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Department of Transportation</li> <li>▪ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> </ul>
R7	Participating Counties will work together in an effort to educate citizens about hazard mitigation and public safety issues and efforts underway throughout the Region. These efforts will involve the recruitment and engagement of volunteer groups to address a range of issues relating to mitigation and emergency response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R8	Participating Counties will be open to establishing and maintaining mutual aid agreements focused on providing emergency assistance in the form of manpower, equipment, and sheltering in the event of a natural disaster. Resource allocation will be determined on an as needed basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R9	Participating Counties will work together on future regional planning efforts relating to land use, emergency management, and stormwater management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating County Administration</li> </ul>
R10	Participating Counties will maintain representation on the Neuse River Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee and will participate in the five year update of this plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Neuse River Basin Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee</li> </ul>



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**Table 64. Greene County Mitigation Strategies**

Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
G1	Greene County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will 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.	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Greene County Emergency Services</li><li>■ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
G2	Greene County will continue to maintain the County's E-911 addressing system. This system is aimed at maintaining accurate location information on all developed properties throughout the County. The E-911 addressing system will be maintained through the County's GIS system.	1, 3, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Greene County GIS Department</li></ul>	GF
G3	In the event of a substantial flooding event, or other natural hazard occurrence, the County will 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.	2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Greene County Emergency Services</li><li>■ Greene County Tax Office</li><li>■ Greene County Building Inspections</li><li>■ Greene County Recreation</li><li>■ Greene County Administration</li><li>■ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA, PA
G4	Greene County will request Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding for the elevation and/or acquisition of structures substantially damaged during a natural hazard event. The County may also utilize this funding 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.	2, 3	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Greene County Administration</li><li>■ Greene County Emergency Services</li><li>■ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	HMGP, PDM, UHMA

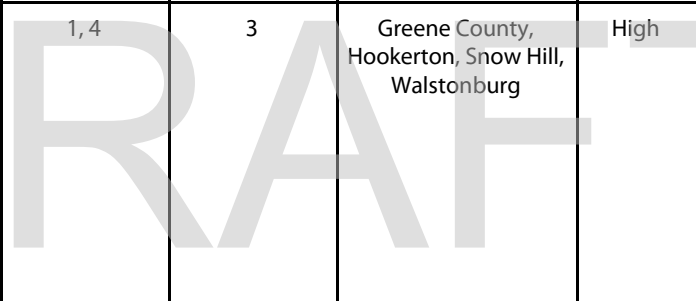


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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
G5	Greene County will make a range of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, available through various avenues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Placing materials in the local library</li> <li>o Maintaining documents at the County Planning and Economic Development Office</li> <li>o Disseminating information to local contractors</li> </ul>	3, 5	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
G6	Greene County will educate, inform, and provide local real estate agents with information that will advise potential buyers to investigate the flood hazard for the property they are considering purchasing. This effort should involve a floodplain determination and an assessment of flooding history, if applicable and requested.	3, 5	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Administration</li> <li>▪ Greene County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
G7	Greene County will make information 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.	3, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Administration</li> </ul>	GF
G8	Greene County, as well as all participating municipalities, will consider joining the Community Rating System (CRS). The County will assess the cost benefit of joining this program for County residents and property owners.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> <li>▪ Municipal Elected Boards</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA, PA
G9	Greene County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will factor in the information and strategies outlined within this plan when making decisions that will impact land development policy and infrastructure improvements and extensions.	1, 2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> <li>▪ Municipal Elected Boards</li> </ul>	GF



Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
G10	Greene County, in conjunction with all participating jurisdictions, will continue to work with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources 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).	1, 2, 6	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Administration</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
G11	Greene County will 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.	1, 4	3	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Emergency Services</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>■ Municipal Public Works</li> <li>■ NC Department of Transportation</li> </ul>	GF, NCDOT





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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
G12	Greene County will work with the State Office of Dam Safety (ODS) to: a) Ensure that all dams in Greene County for which the ODS has jurisdiction are inspected on a regular basis; b) Ensure that ODS notifies the Greene County Emergency Management (EM) office of all ODS jurisdictional dams classified as "high hazard" or "distressed" dams; c) Attempt to ensure that all high hazard or distressed dams in the County have an updated and implemented operations and maintenance plan and emergency action plan; d) Provide the County EM office with an inventory of all ODS jurisdictional dams in the County; and e) With the assistance of ODS and/or dam owners, determine the extent of flood inundation if dam failure were to occur for each major dam in the County.	1, 3, 6	1, 2, 8	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Administration</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
G13	The County will 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.	1, 4	4, 6	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Planning</li> <li>■ Greene County Public Works</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
G14	Greene County will continue to maintain all development regulations, emergency and land use related plans, and applications for permits on the County's website. This information will be updated and maintained as deemed necessary.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Administration</li> </ul>	GF
G15	The Town of Hookerton will pursue all avenues available to secure grant funding to address improvements to the town's WWTP. Currently, Contentnea Creek is encroaching upon the plant's lagoon dike wall. NCDENR has stated that the integrity of the lagoon structure is at imminent risk.	1, 3, 6	1, 2, 4, 8	Greene County, Hookerton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greene County Public Works</li> <li>■ Hookerton Utilities</li> </ul>	HMGP, PDM, UHMA, NCDOT, NCDENR



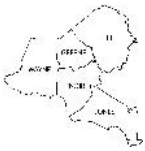
**NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL  
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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
G16	Greene County will continue to expand upon the county's Code 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.	2, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
G17	Greene County will consider establishing a program to establish CERT teams within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	1, 2, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, Volunteers
G18	Greene County will continue to maintain the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) focused on monitoring the presence and proliferation of hazardous materials throughout the County.	2, 4, 5, 6	Man-made	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County LEPC</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
G19	Greene County will 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.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Local Television Outlets</li> </ul>	No cost
G20	Greene County, in coordination with all municipalities, will 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.	1, 2, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greene County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Greene County Social Services</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS



**Table 65. Jones County Mitigation Strategies**

Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J1	Jones County in conjunction with all other participating jurisdictions will review, update, and, when feasible, exercise the County evacuation plan. This effort will involve a review of sheltering procedures including the "CRES" plan.	1, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ American Red Cross</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> </ul>	GF
J2	Jones County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will 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 NCEM and NCOEMS directives.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> </ul>	GF
J3	Jones County EM will continue to coordinate with the American Red Cross to ensure that a Spanish-speaking translator is available at the County's Central Shelter when it is activated. If a greater need persists following a disaster event, the County will establish contacts through which additional contractors may be procured.	1, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> </ul>	GF, ARC
J4	All participating municipal jurisdictions will continue to proactively address nuisance issues through ongoing code enforcement efforts. These efforts will focus on the cleanup of debris and abandoned material that may pose a threat during a flooding event or other natural disaster generating heavy winds.	1, 2, 6	1, 2, 4	Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ Municipal Code Enforcement</li> </ul>	GF
J5	Jones County will consider establishing a program to establish CERT teams within the County. This effort will involve both the recruitment and training of potential team members.	1, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> </ul>	GF, Volunteers



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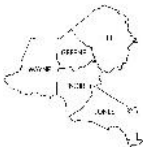
Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J6	Jones County will work towards a long-term solution to maintaining emergency backup generators at all facilities deemed critical in the event of a 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	3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP,, PDM, UHMA, PA
J7	Jones County will continue to coordinate with Lenoir County in maintaining the recently developed joint E-911 call center. Although the primary facility is located in Lenoir County, Jones County will maintain the backup facility.	1, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA, PA
J8	Jones County, in coordination with all municipalities, will 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.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
J9	Jones County will continue to improve upon capabilities available through the recently established 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.	1, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
J10	Jones County Emergency Services will work closely with the County Health Department and the Department of Social Services in maintaining the County's Infectious Disease Spread Prevention Plan. These efforts will involve the creation of a public and media notification plan regarding infectious diseases and other public health issues. Jones County will also maintain a flow of information to all applicable agencies in the event of an outbreak of disease.	1, 5	Infectious Disease	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Jones County Health</li> <li>▪ Jones County Social Services</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPH





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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J11	Jones County will review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan annually 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.	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
J12	Jones County will continue to maintain and enforce the County's Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDENR.	4, 6	8	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
J13	Jones County will continue efforts to keep White Oak River, Trent River, and local streams free of debris (natural and man-made). These efforts will involve both County efforts, as well as grant funding when feasible.	2, 6	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
J14	Jones County will continue to participate in the Beaver Control Program (BCP) offered through NCDENR. Additionally, the County will continue to support the Town of Trenton in its efforts to conduct its own BCP.	2, 6	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Trenton Administration</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
J15	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.	1, 2, 3	6	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ NC Forest Service</li> </ul>	GF, NCFS
J16	Jones County will 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 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.	1, 3, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jones County Administration</li> <li>▪ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	HMGP, PDM, UHMA



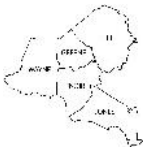
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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J17	Jones County will continue to address the issue of a Brock Mill Dam breach within the County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).	1, 5	1, 2, 4, 8	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
J18	Jones County, as well as all other jurisdictions participating in the NFIP program, will review their 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.	2, 4, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
J19	Jones County will continue to coordinate with NCDOT in addressing drainage issues along State roadways throughout the County.	2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>■ NC Department of Transportation</li> </ul>	GF, NCDOT
J20	Jones County will work with NC Cooperative Extension Service to assist farmers and foresters in addressing the drainage issues relating to their operations.	2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Jones County	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ NC Cooperative Extension Service</li> </ul>	GF, NCCE
J21	During the project approval process for new development, the County will work to educate individuals about the potential threats associated with building in areas identified as susceptible to forest fires. These efforts will focus on property protection mechanisms available to the property owner.	1, 2, 5, 6	6	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J22	Jones County will make 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, available to the public through various means including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Placing materials in the local library.</li> <li>o Maintaining documents at the County Administration Building.</li> <li>o Disseminating information to local contractors.</li> </ul>	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
J23	Jones County will make information 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.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
J24	Jones County will continue to work closely with real estate agents, contractors and business owners to ensure that prospective buyers and business operators are educated about development and hazards present within a flood hazard area. The County will prepare materials for dissemination to these entities to assist in this education process.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
J25	The County will continue to maintain an Interlocal Agreement with the Towns of Maysville and Pollocksville to cover the use of water in an emergency situation.	1, 4	1, 2, 3, 5, 9	Jones County, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Maysville Administration</li> <li>■ Pollocksville Administration</li> </ul>	GF
J26	Jones County will work with all participating municipal jurisdictions in identifying a long-term solution to digital data protection. These efforts will focus on off-site backup procedures.	2, 4	1, 2, 5	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA, NCDPS



Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
J27	Jones County will work with all participating municipal jurisdictions to establish an annual contract with a Pre-Qualified Post-Disaster Debris Management Firm.	3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
J28	Through implementation of the County's Emergency Operations Plan, the County will ensure that there is an adequate food and water supply for citizens in shelters during and after a disaster.	1, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> <li>■ American Red Cross</li> </ul>	GF
J29	Jones County will 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.	2, 4, 5	1, 4, 5	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jones County Administration</li> <li>■ Jones County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF

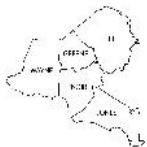
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**Table 66. Lenoir County Mitigation Strategies**

Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
L1	Lenoir County will 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education through the Social Services Department</li> <li>o Maintain state Crisis Intervention Program</li> <li>o Disseminate pamphlets</li> <li>o Run local print ads</li> <li>o Utilize other local media</li> </ul>	1, 5	9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Health</li> <li>▪ Lenoir County Social Services</li> <li>▪ Participating Municipalities</li> </ul>	GF
L2	Lenoir County will 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 NCDENR.	1, 5, 6	9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Administration</li> <li>▪ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority</li> </ul>	GF
L3	Lenoir County will continue to coordinate annually with the NC Forestry Division 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.	2, 5, 6	6	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ NC Forestry Division</li> </ul>	GF, NCFS
L4	Lenoir County Emergency Services will coordinate with and assist the Lenoir County Cooperative Extension in educating local farmers about the potential impact of natural hazards on annual crop yields. Cooperative Extension will provide educational materials to assist in limiting crop damage associated with natural hazard events.	1, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Cooperative Ext.</li> <li>▪ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, NCCE





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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
L9	Lenoir County will 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.	3, 4, 5	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> <li>■ Lenoir County Planning &amp; Inspections</li> </ul>	GF
L10	Lenoir County will 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.	2, 4, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
L11	Lenoir County will continue to update and maintain a comprehensive GIS System involving the mapping of a range of County facilities and services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Fire Hydrants</li> <li>o Critical Facilities</li> <li>o 911 Addressing</li> <li>o Infrastructure</li> <li>o Floodplain Maps</li> </ul>	1, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenoir County MIS/GIS</li> </ul>	GF
L12	Lenoir County will make a variety of materials related to flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, increased cost of compliance coverage, information on floodplains, and listings of qualified contractors familiar with floodproofing and elevation techniques, available through various methods including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Placing materials in the County library</li> <li>o Maintaining documents at the Building Inspections office</li> <li>o Disseminating information to local contractors</li> </ul>	1, 5	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenoir County Planning &amp; Inspections</li> <li>■ Municipal Inspections</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
L13	Lenoir County will 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.	1, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF
L14	Lenoir County will review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan annually 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.	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Planning</li> <li>▪ Lenoir County Administration</li> </ul>	GF
L15	Lenoir County will 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.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Local Media Outlets</li> </ul>	GF
L16	Lenoir County, as well as all municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce all regulations outlined under the NC State Building Code. Although not a requirement, the County will encourage the use of wind resistant design techniques for all new residential construction.	2, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Planning &amp; Inspections</li> </ul>	GF
L17	Lenoir County will continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules</li> <li>o NCDENR Sedimentation &amp; Erosion Control Regulations</li> <li>o NCDENR Statewide Stormwater Regulations</li> <li>o NCDENR CAMA Regulations</li> <li>o US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations</li> </ul>	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lenoir County Administration</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR, USACE





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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
L18	Lenoir County will continue to provide detailed information regarding properties located within flood hazard areas as outlined under CRS Manual Section 322.a through 322.g.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lenoir County Emergency Services</li> <li>■ Municipal Administration</li> </ul>	GF

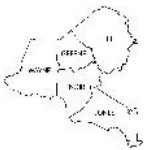
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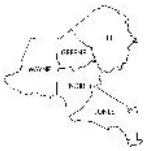
Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
P5	Pitt County, including all municipal jurisdictions participating in the NFIP, will maintain and update local Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). These maps will be reviewed and formally updated as revisions become available through North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program.	1, 2, 6	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ Elected Boards</li> </ul>	GF
P6	Pitt County will continue to impose a two-foot freeboard requirement for all development located within a defined flood hazard area. (Refer to municipal strategy statements for their respective freeboard requirement, if applicable)	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Inspections</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ Elected Boards</li> </ul>	GF
P7	Participating Jurisdictions shall maintain all FEMA Elevation Certificates, FEMA Floodproofing Certificates for non-residential structures, and where applicable, a V Zone Design Certificate for all structures built or floodproofed since application to the CRS. V Zone Design Certificates must be maintained only for structures built subsequent to January 1, 2013.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inspections Departments</li> <li>▪ Planning Departments</li> </ul>	GF
P8	Pitt County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will continue to impose regulations as defined under the Tar-Pamlico and Neuse River Basinwide Water Quality Management Rules. Compliance with the Tar-Pamlico rules are mandatory, while the Neuse River Basin rules are an optional step in the design stage of a respective project.	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
P9	Pitt County will 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 public facilities outside of the Flood Hazard Area.	1, 3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Administration</li> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
P10	Pitt County will 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 on an annual basis, 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.	1, 3	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
P11	Pitt County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will coordinate with NCDENR to enforce all NC State Erosion and Sedimentation and Erosion Control Regulations.	1, 6	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> <li>▪ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
P12	Pitt County will 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 ( <a href="https://pittcountync.onthealert.com">https://pittcountync.onthealert.com</a> ).	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Emergency Management</li> </ul>	GF
P13	Participating jurisdictions will consider all of the data, information, maps and recommendations outlined throughout this plan when siting for the development of all new critical facilities.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Administration</li> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
P14	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the County Planning Department, will develop a formal system and plan for evaluating and assessing 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.	1, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ NC Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ American Red Cross</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS





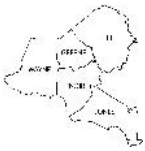
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL  
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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
P20	Pitt County will continue to provide detailed information regarding properties located within flood hazard areas as outlined under CRS Manual Section 322.a through 322.g.	1, 2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Pitt County Inspections</li><li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li><li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
P21	Pitt County will 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 in on these issues to work with prospective builders.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Pitt County Inspections</li><li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li><li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
P22	Pitt County will 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.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li><li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
P23	Pitt County, in cooperation with all participating municipal jurisdictions, will support the efforts of the Greenville Utilities Commission (GUC) to increase the resiliency of all infrastructure components. These efforts are outlined in Appendix H of this plan.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Greenville Utilities Commission</li><li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li><li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF, GUC
P24	Pitt County, as well as relevant municipal jurisdictions, will support all recommendations defined under the Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County, NC, developed as a component of this plan. The Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County has been provided in Appendix I.	1, 2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Pitt County, Ayden, Farmville, Greenville, Grifton, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li><li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF, NCDENR, HMGP, PDM, UHMA



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
P25	Pitt County will work to address localized flooding issues throughout the county as identified and discussed in the Pitt County Stormwater Management Study and the SEPI Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County, North Carolina, developed as an element of this plan.	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4, 8	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
P26	Pitt County will 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County, Greenville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Administration</li> <li>▪ Greenville Utilities</li> <li>▪ Neuse River WASA</li> </ul>	GF, GUC
P27	Pitt County will 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.	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4, 8	Pitt County, Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pitt County Planning</li> <li>▪ Pitt County Emergency Management</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDPS
<b>CITY OF GREENVILLE</b>							
P28	The City of Greenville will continue to update the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), provide more strategies for City operations following a disaster, and ensure that the EOP is aligned with the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Greenville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greenville Administration</li> <li>▪ Greenville City Council</li> </ul>	GF
P29	The City of Greenville will revise the development standards in the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance so that new single-family residential development (not just multi-family) must be elevated two (2) feet above base flood elevation, making the standards consistent with Pitt County standards.	1, 2, 6	1, 2, 4	Greenville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greenville Planning</li> <li>▪ Greenville Administration</li> <li>▪ Greenville City Council</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
P30	The City of Greenville will avoid subdivision development that is dependent on one or few streets that are susceptible to flooding. The City's subdivision ordinance currently requires single-family residential subdivisions with 30+ units to provide two or more access points; the City will consider requiring multi-family subdivisions to also provide two or more access points.	1, 4	1, 2, 4	Greenville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greenville Planning</li> <li>■ Greenville Administration</li> <li>■ Greenville City Council</li> </ul>	GF
P31	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.	1, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Greenville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greenville Administration</li> <li>■ Greenville City Council</li> </ul>	GF
P32	The City of Greenville will continue to establish a flood recovery center (FRC) when needed to address post disaster issues. The City will utilize existing staff and create temporary positions for the FRC.	1, 4	1, 2, 4	Greenville	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Greenville Administration</li> </ul>	GF
<b>TOWN OF FARMVILLE</b>							
P33	The Town of Farmville will raise minimum flood protection level (freeboard) from 1 foot to 4 feet above base flood elevation.	1, 2	1, 2, 4	Farmville	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farmville Administration</li> </ul>	GF
P34	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.	1, 4, 6	9	Farmville	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farmville Administration</li> <li>■ Farmville Utilities</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
<b>TOWN OF GRIFTON</b>							
P35	The Town of Grifton will continue to flood proof manholes to reduce stormwater to enter the sanitary sewer system.	1, 2	1, 2, 4	Grifton	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grifton Utilities</li> </ul>	GF, NCDOT





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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
<b>TOWN OF GRIMESLAND</b>							
P36	The Town of Grimesland will activate a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the NC Department of Transportation for debris removal at the Declaration of Emergency by the State of North Carolina.	1, 4, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Grimesland	High	■ Grimesland Administration	GF, NCDOT
P37	The Town of Grimesland will establish contracts with the Grimesland Volunteer Fire Department for fire services within the Town.	1, 4	6	Grimesland	High	■ Grimesland Administration ■ Grimesland Volunteer Fire Dept.	GF, NCDPS
<b>TOWN OF WINTERVILLE</b>							
P38	The Town of Winterville will continue to administer and enforce requirements for underground electric service in new subdivisions.	1, 2, 4	1, 4, 5	Winterville	High	■ Winterville Electric	GF
P39	The Town of Winterville will continue to enforce and propose more stringent provisions of the design standards manual requiring onsite retention of runoff when proposed development activity would increase the rate of runoff. These regulations have been amended to require assumption of higher runoff rates in calculation of post-development runoff. As a result, greater levels of onsite stormwater improvements are now required.	1, 4, 6	1, 4, 5	Winterville	High	■ Winterville Engineering	GF
P40	The Town of Winterville will require emergency generators at all new sewer pump stations as a required improvement.	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Winterville	Medium	■ Winterville Engineering	GF, NCDPS, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
P41	The Town of Winterville will continue to implement its Drainage System Maintenance Program.	1, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Winterville	High	■ Winterville Public Works	GF, NCDOT



**Table 68. Wayne County Mitigation Strategies**

Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
W1	Wayne County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will 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.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement)</li> <li>▪ Goldsboro Inspections</li> <li>▪ Mount Olive Inspections</li> </ul>	GF
W2	Wayne County, as well as other participating jurisdictions enrolled in the CRS program, will maintain a comprehensive Floodplain Management Program aimed at maintaining the lowest rating available to Wayne County flood insurance policyholders.	1, 2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Goldsboro	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
W3	Participating jurisdictions shall maintain all FEMA Elevation Certificates, FEMA Floodproofing Certificates for non-residential structures, and where applicable, a V Zone Design Certificate for all structures built or floodproofed since application to the CRS. V Zone Design Certificates must be maintained only for structures built subsequent to January 1, 2013.	1, 2, 5, 6	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Inspections</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Planning</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
W4	Wayne County will 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.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Jurisdictions</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
W5	Wayne County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will continue to enforce all regulations outlined under the NC State Building Code. Although not a requirement, the County will encourage the use of wind resistant design techniques for all new residential construction.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wayne County Inspections</li><li>Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
W6	Wayne County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will 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.	1, 4, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wayne County Emergency Services</li><li>Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF
W7	Wayne County will 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.	1, 5	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wayne County Emergency Services</li><li>Wayne County Administration</li></ul>	GF
W8	Wayne County will continue to maintain all development regulations, floodplain maps, emergency and land use related plans, and applications for permits on the County's website. This information will be updated and maintained as deemed necessary.	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wayne County Administration</li><li>Wayne County GIS</li><li>Municipal Administrations</li></ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
W9	Wayne County will 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.	1, 5	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, NCDOT
W10	Wayne County will continue to promote the availability of flood insurance available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) using the following means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Post on County website</li> <li>o Provide information on building permit applications</li> <li>o Make available at the County library</li> <li>o Display information in the Inspections Department</li> </ul>	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Inspections</li> </ul>	GF
W11	Wayne County will continue to proactively seek out grant funding through NCEM and FEMA for mitigation of repetitive loss properties (RLP) 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.	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Administration</li> <li>▪ County Board of Commissioners</li> </ul>	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
W12	Wayne County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will factor in the information and strategies outlined within this plan when making decisions that will impact land development policy and infrastructure improvements and extensions.	1, 2, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
W13	Wayne County will continue to monitor drainage conditions throughout the County. Additionally, the County will continue to enforce and support the following programs relating to stormwater management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules</li> <li>o NCDENR Sedimentation &amp; Erosion Control Regulations</li> <li>o NCDENR Statewide Stormwater Regulations</li> <li>o NCDENR CAMA Regulations</li> <li>o US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations</li> </ul>	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Planning</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Administration</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, NCDENR
W14	Wayne County, the City of Goldsboro, and the Town of Mount Olive will continue to maintain and enforce each jurisdiction's respective Water Shortage Ordinance. These efforts will involve monitoring of regional drought conditions and coordination with NCDENR.	1, 4, 6	9	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Water Districts</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF
W15	Wayne County will continue to support and recruit for participants for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). This effort will be coordinated with NCEM.	3, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, Volunteers
W16	Wayne County will 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.	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF



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Number	Strategy	Goal Addressed (see page 6-3)	Hazard Addressed (see page 3-1)	Applicable Jurisdictions	Priority	Responsible Party/Dept.	Funding Sources
W17	Wayne County, in coordination with all municipalities, will 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.	4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF, Volunteers
W18	Wayne County will 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.	1, 4	3	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Administration</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Emergency Services</li> </ul>	GF, NCDOT
W19	Wayne County will 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education through DSS</li> <li>o Maintain Crisis Prevention Program</li> <li>o Disseminate pamphlets</li> <li>o Run local print ads</li> <li>o Utilize other local media</li> </ul>	1, 4, 5	9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wayne County Health</li> <li>▪ Wayne County Social Services</li> <li>▪ Municipal Administrations</li> </ul>	GF



**IV. COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM STRATEGY**

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary program developed by FEMA to encourage communities to improve stormwater and floodplain management. Participation in the program results in a discount on flood insurance for all NFIP policy holders within the corporate limits of a participating jurisdiction as outlined in the following table:

**Table 69. CRS Related Benefits**

Rate Class	Property Owner Insurance Discount		Credit Points Required
	SFHA*	Non-SFHA**	
1	45%	10%	4,500 +
2	40%	10%	4,000 - 4,499
3	35%	10%	3,500 - 3,999
4	30%	10%	3,000 - 3,499
5	25%	10%	2,500 - 2,999
6	20%	10%	2,000 - 2,499
7	15%	5%	1,500 - 1,999
8	10%	5%	1,000 - 1,499
9	5%	5%	500 - 999
10	0%	0%	0 - 499

\*Special Flood Hazard Area.

\*\*Preferred risk policies are available only in B, C, and X zones for properties that are shown to have a minimal risk of flood damage. The preferred risk policy does not receive premium rate credits under the CRS because it already has a lower premium than other policies. Although they are in SFHAs, Zones AR and A99 are limited to a 5% discount. Premium reductions are subject to change.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Throughout the Neuse River Basin region, there are jurisdictions that currently participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). The following outlines all participating communities and their respective CRS rating:

Community Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Class
Farmville	10/1/2004	6
Goldsboro	10/1/1993	8
Greenville	10/1/1992	7
Grifton	10/1/2004	5
Kinston	10/1/1994	5
Lenoir County	10/1/1994	7
Pitt County	10/1/2002	7
Wayne County	10/1/1993	6
Winterville	10/1/1993	10



The mitigation strategies in the table above allude to the fact that other participating jurisdictions will consider participating in this program through the implementation of this plan. The Regional MAC may work together on several of these activities to reduce cost and duplication of effort, if several of the communities decide to enter into the program.

Revised CRS guidance was issued in Fiscal Year 2013. This new guidance impacts not only annual CRS activities, but also the definition of what constitutes a Flood Management Plan. Appendix J provides insight into how the revised guidance will impact communities throughout the Region participating in the CRS program.

DRAFT





*I. INTRODUCTION*

The Plan Maintenance and Implementation Procedures section of the plan has been completely revised to reflect the region's intentions for implementation, maintenance, and public participation over the next five years. It was determined by the MAC that this section should establish a clear explanation of how the strategies detailed throughout Section 6 will be implemented.

*II. IMPLEMENTATION*

Implementation of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan will commence with adoption of the document by all participating jurisdictions (both county and municipal). Resolutions of Adoption are provided in Appendix K of the plan.

Upon adoption, the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan faces the truest test of its worth, implementation. Implementation implies two concepts: action and priority. These are closely related. While this plan puts forth many worthwhile and high priority recommendations, the decision about which action to undertake first will be the first task facing both the Regional and County MACs. There are two factors to consider in making that decision; the priority of the item and available funding. Thus, pursuing low or no-cost high-priority recommendations will have the greatest likelihood of success. What sets this plan apart is the need for regional coordination regarding implementation, where applicable.

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 regional, county, and municipal plans and regulatory mechanisms, such as Capital Improvements Plans, Land Use Plans, and Emergency Response and Recovery Plans. The Counties and participating municipalities will utilize this plan as a starting point toward implementing policies and programs to reduce losses to life and property from natural hazards. Each participating County and municipality will be charged with ensuring implementation of strategies specific to their jurisdiction. If these efforts require intergovernmental coordination, the Regional MAC should also be involved. If a strategy has been documented as regional, all participating jurisdictions should assist in carrying out the function and/or strategy.

**Mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and development.** This integration is accomplished by constant efforts to network, identify, and highlight the multi-objective benefits to each program, and its stakeholders. This effort is achieved through the routine actions of monitoring implementation efforts, attending meetings, and promoting a safe, sustainable community. Additional mitigation strategies could include consistent and ongoing enforcement of existing policies and review of regional, county, and municipal programs for coordination and regional multi-objective opportunities.



Simultaneous to these efforts, it is important to maintain a constant monitoring of funding opportunities that can be leveraged to implement some of the more costly recommended actions. This will include creating and maintaining a bank of ideas on how any required local match or participation requirement can be met. When funding does become available, MAC members will be in a position to capitalize on the opportunity for their respective jurisdiction. Funding opportunities to be monitored include special pre- and post-disaster funds, special district budgeted funds, state or federal earmarked funds, and grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective implementing actions.

***III. ROLE OF THE REGIONAL MITIGATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
IN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE***

With adoption of this plan, the Regional MAC will be tasked with plan implementation and maintenance. The MAC, led by James Rhodes of the Pitt County Planning Department, agrees to:

- ▶ 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;
- ▶ Keep the concept of mitigation in the forefront of community decision making by identifying plan recommendations when other community goals, plans, and activities overlap, influence, or directly affect increased community vulnerability to disasters;
- ▶ Continuously monitor 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;
- ▶ Report on plan progress and recommended changes to the County Boards of Commissioners; and
- ▶ Inform and solicit input from the public.

The MAC will not have any powers over County or municipal staff personnel; it will be purely an advisory body. Each County will maintain a county-specific MAC to ensure that local issues and concerns are addressed. The primary duty of the Regional and individual County MACs is to see the plan successfully carried out and to report to the community governing boards and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities for the region, counties, and participating municipal jurisdictions. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, considering stakeholder concerns about hazard mitigation, passing concerns on to appropriate entities, and posting relevant information on each respective Counties' websites.



#### **IV. EVALUATION, MONITORING, AND UPDATING**

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.

In order to track progress and update the mitigation strategies identified in the policy section of the plan, the Regional MAC will revisit this plan on an annual basis and following a hazard event. James Rhodes, acting as chair of the Regional MAC, is responsible for initiating this review and will consult with members of the MAC. This monitoring and updating will take place through a formal review by the MAC annually, and a five-year written update to be submitted to the NCEM and FEMA Region IV, unless disaster or other circumstances (e.g., changing regulations) require a change to this schedule.

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 MAC will use the following process:

- ▶ A representative from the responsible office identified in each mitigation strategy will be responsible for tracking and reporting on a annual basis to the Regional MAC on project status and provide input on whether the project as implemented meets the defined objectives and is likely to be successful in reducing vulnerabilities.



- ▶ If the project does not meet identified objectives, the Regional MAC will determine what additional measures may be implemented and an assigned individual will be responsible for defining project scope, implementing the project, monitoring success of the project, and making any required modifications to the plan.

Changes will be made to the plan to accommodate for projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with established criteria, the time frame, County priorities, and/or funding resources. Priorities that were identified as potential mitigation strategies will be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of this plan to determine feasibility of future implementation.

Updating of the plan will be by written changes and submissions, as the Regional MAC deems appropriate and necessary, and as approved by the Board of Commissioners for each participating County or the participating municipalities' governing board, if applicable. In keeping with the process of adopting the plan, a public involvement process to receive public comment on plan maintenance and updating will be held once annually at the Regional level as well as the local level.

#### V. *CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT*

Continued public involvement is also imperative to the overall success of the plan's implementation. The update process provides an opportunity to publicize success stories from plan implementation and seek additional public comment. A public hearing(s) to receive public comment on plan maintenance and updating will be held once within the context of the defined annual review process at the Regional level. When the Regional MAC reconvenes for updates, they will coordinate with all stakeholders participating in the planning process – including those that joined the committee since the planning process began (if applicable). The plan maintenance and update process will include continued public and stakeholder involvement and input through attendance at designated committee meetings, web postings, and press releases to local media.

#### VI. *INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANS AND DOCUMENTS*

The Regional MAC, which will meet on a minimum of once annually, will provide a mechanism for ensuring that the actions identified in this plan are incorporated into ongoing County and municipal planning activities for each participating jurisdiction. The participating jurisdictions currently utilize comprehensive land use planning and building codes to guide and control development in the communities. After all participating jurisdictions adopt the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, these existing mechanisms will have hazard mitigation strategies integrated into them.



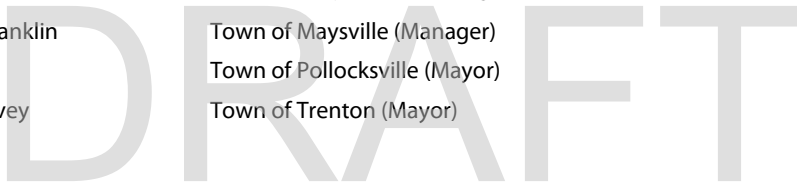
After the adoption of the HMP, the participating jurisdictions will work with the State Building Code office to make sure the jurisdictions adopt and enforce the minimum standards established in the new State Building Code. This effort will ensure that life/safety criteria are met for new construction. These efforts will be carried out by the Regional MAC, as well as each respective County MAC. The following County MAC participants will be responsible for implementation at the County level:

**Greene County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
Randy Skinner	Greene County Emergency Services
Trey Cash	Greene County Emergency Services
April Baker	Town of Hookerton
Dana Hill	Town of Snow Hill
Susan Casper	Town of Walstonburg (Mayor)

**Jones County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
Franky J. Howard	Jones County Manager's Office
Jayne Robb	Jones County ED & Planning Department
Jonathan Franklin	Town of Maysville (Manager)
Jay Bender	Town of Pollocksville (Mayor)
Darlene Spivey	Town of Trenton (Mayor)



**Lenoir County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
Dustin Burkett	Lenoir County Emergency Services
Justin Tilghman	Lenoir County Emergency Services
Adam Short	City of Kinston
Heith Harrison	Town of La Grange
Kimberly Mitchell	Town of Pink Hill

**Pitt County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
James Rhodes	Pitt County Planning
Eli Johnson	Pitt County Planning
Bryan Jones	Pitt County Planning
Tracy Cash	Pitt County Planning
Tabitha Auten	Pitt County Planning
Jonas Hill	Pitt County Planning
Noel Lee	Pitt County Emergency Management
Angela Brown	Pitt County Emergency Management
Robert Sutton	Town of Ayden



<b><u>MAC Member</u></b>	<b><u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u></b>
Todd Bullock	Town of Bethel
Vickie Wells	Town of Falkland
Paul Ellis	Town of Farmville
Letha Hines	Town of Fountain
Scott Godefroy	City of Greenville
Tom Weitnauer	City of Greenville
Billy Merrill	City of Greenville
Joe Albright	Town of Grifton
Lee Latham	Town of Grimesland
David Boyd	Village of Simpson
Brenda G. Hawkins	Village of Simpson
Alan Lilley	Town of Winterville

**Wayne County Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<b><u>MAC Member</u></b>	<b><u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u></b>
William Smith, III	Wayne County Manager's Office
Mel Powers	Wayne County Emergency Services
Connie Price	Wayne County Planning
Reta Chase	Town of Eureka
Kerry McDuffie	Town of Fremont
Marty Anderson	City of Goldsboro
Charles Brown	Town of Mount Olive
Blake Proctor	Town of Pikeville
Amanda Herring	Town of Seven Springs
Lou Cook	Village of Walnut Creek

The capital improvements planning that may occur in the future will also contribute to the goals in the HMP. The jurisdictions will work with capital improvement planners to secure high-hazard areas for low risk uses.





During the HMP planning/implementation period, each participating jurisdiction will strive for the objective of formal adoption of the HMP polices.

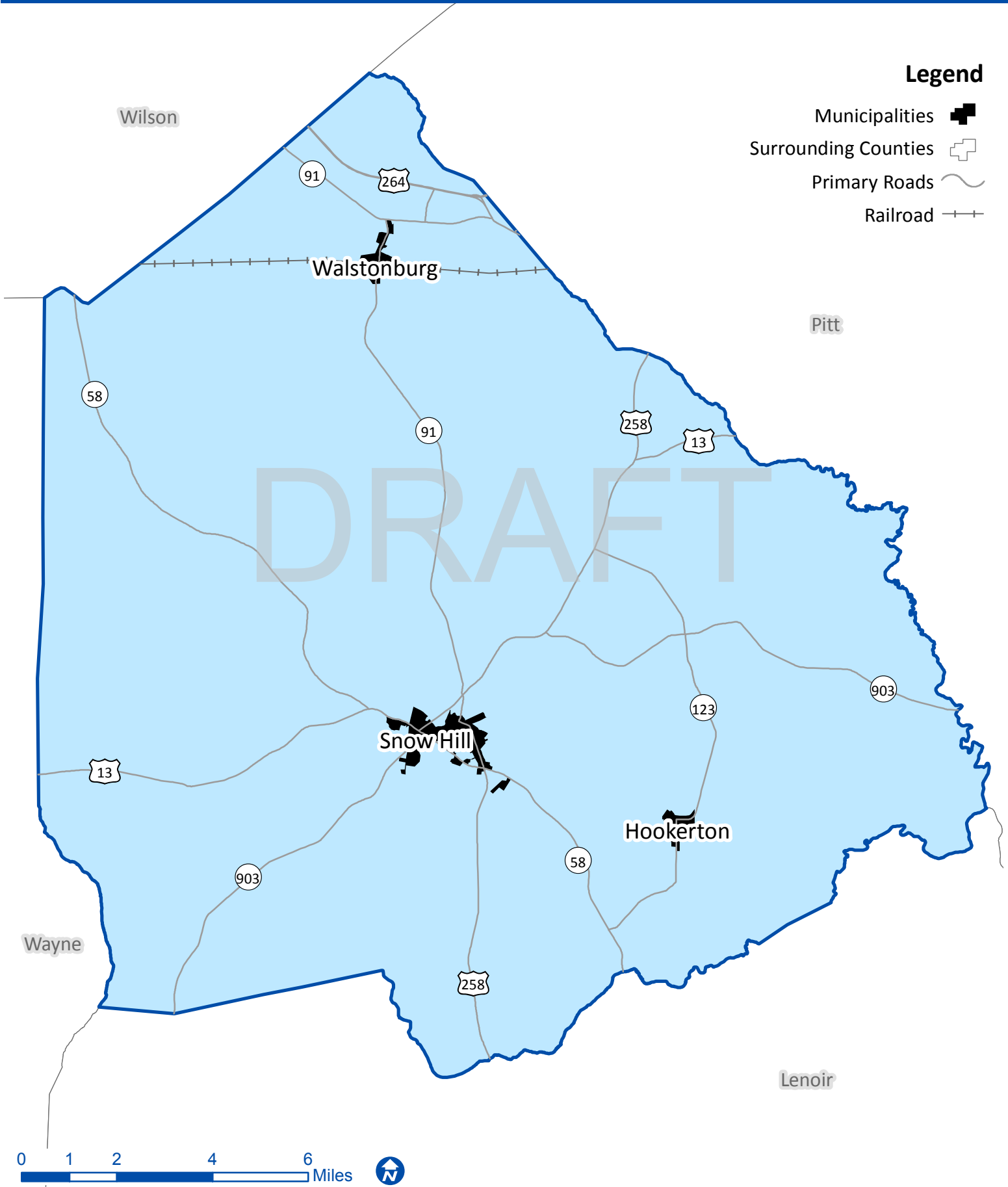
**Appendix A**  
**Maps**

DRAFT

# Map 1 - Greene County Non-Specific Hazards

## Legend

- Municipalities 
- Surrounding Counties 
- Primary Roads 
- Railroad 





# Map 2 - Greene County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Legend

- Municipalities
- Surrounding Counties
- Primary Roads
- Railroad
- State Owned Land
- Developed
- Undeveloped

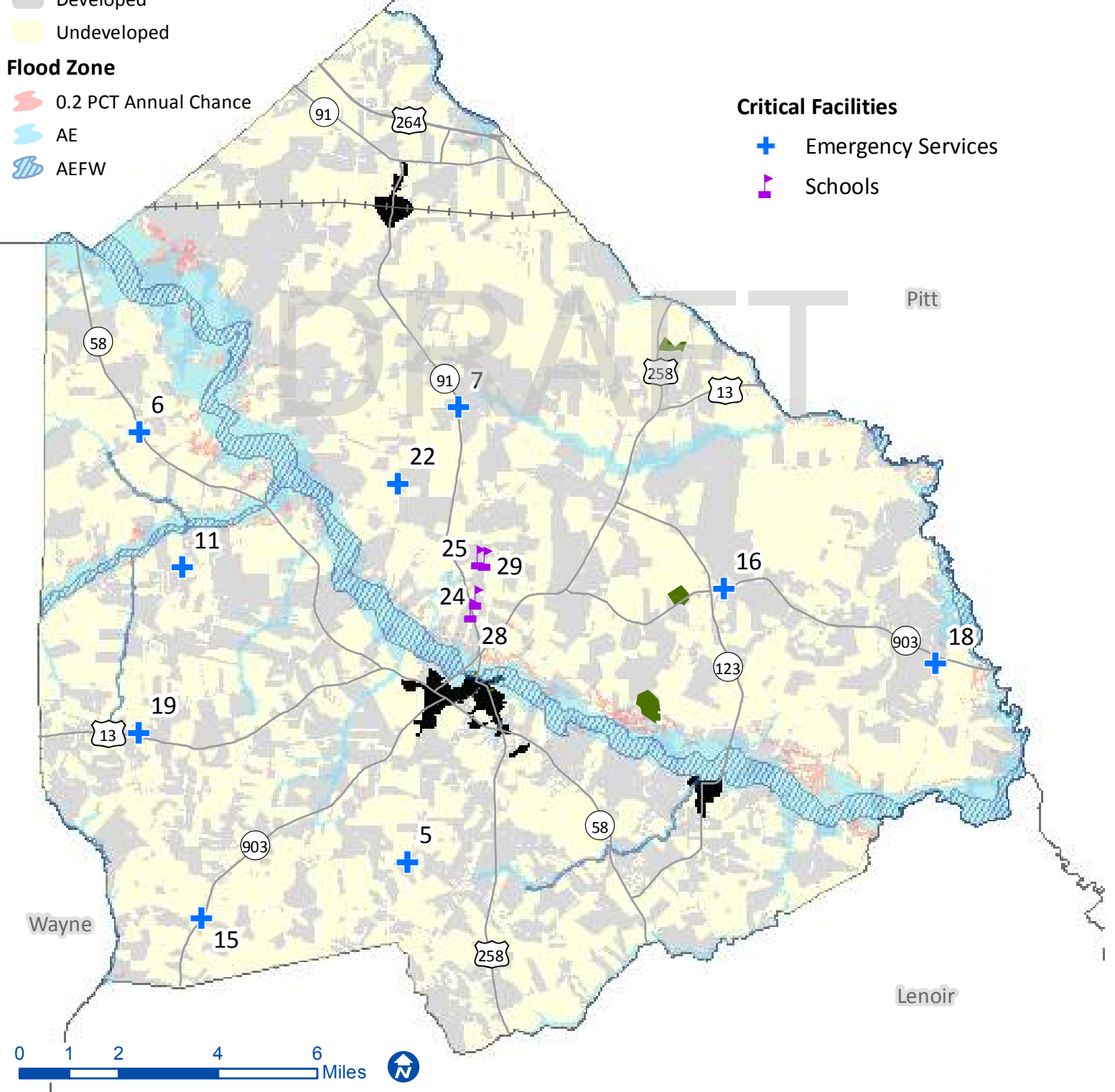
## Flood Zone

- 0.2 PCT Annual Chance
- AE
- AEFW

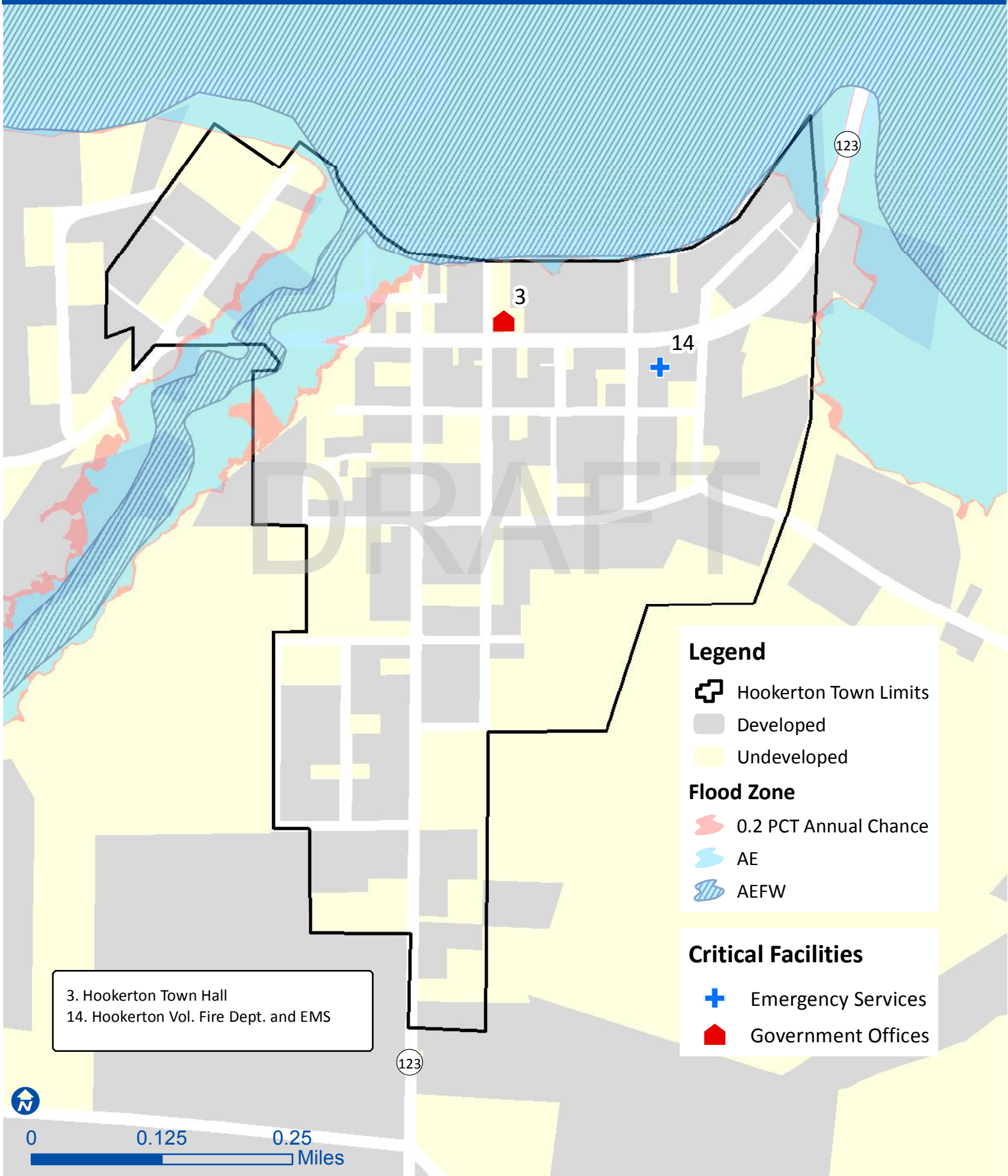
## Critical Facilities

- Emergency Services
- Schools

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5. Arba Rural Fire Assoc.           | 19. Shine Rural Fire and EMS          |
| 6. Bull Head Rural Fire Assoc.      | 22. United States Forest Service      |
| 7. Castoria Fire Department and EMS | 24. Greene Central High School        |
| 11. Fort Run Fire & EMS             | 25. Greene County Middle School       |
| 15. Jason Rural Fire Assoc.         | 28. Greene Early College High School  |
| 16. Maury Volunteer Fire and Rescue | 29. Greene County Intermediate School |
| 18. Scuffleton Rural Fire Assoc.    |                                       |



# Map 3 - Hookerton Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



**Legend**

- ⊕ Hookerton Town Limits
- Developed
- Undeveloped

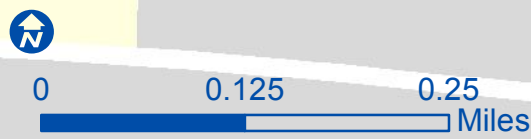
**Flood Zone**

- 0.2 PCT Annual Chance
- AE
- AEFW

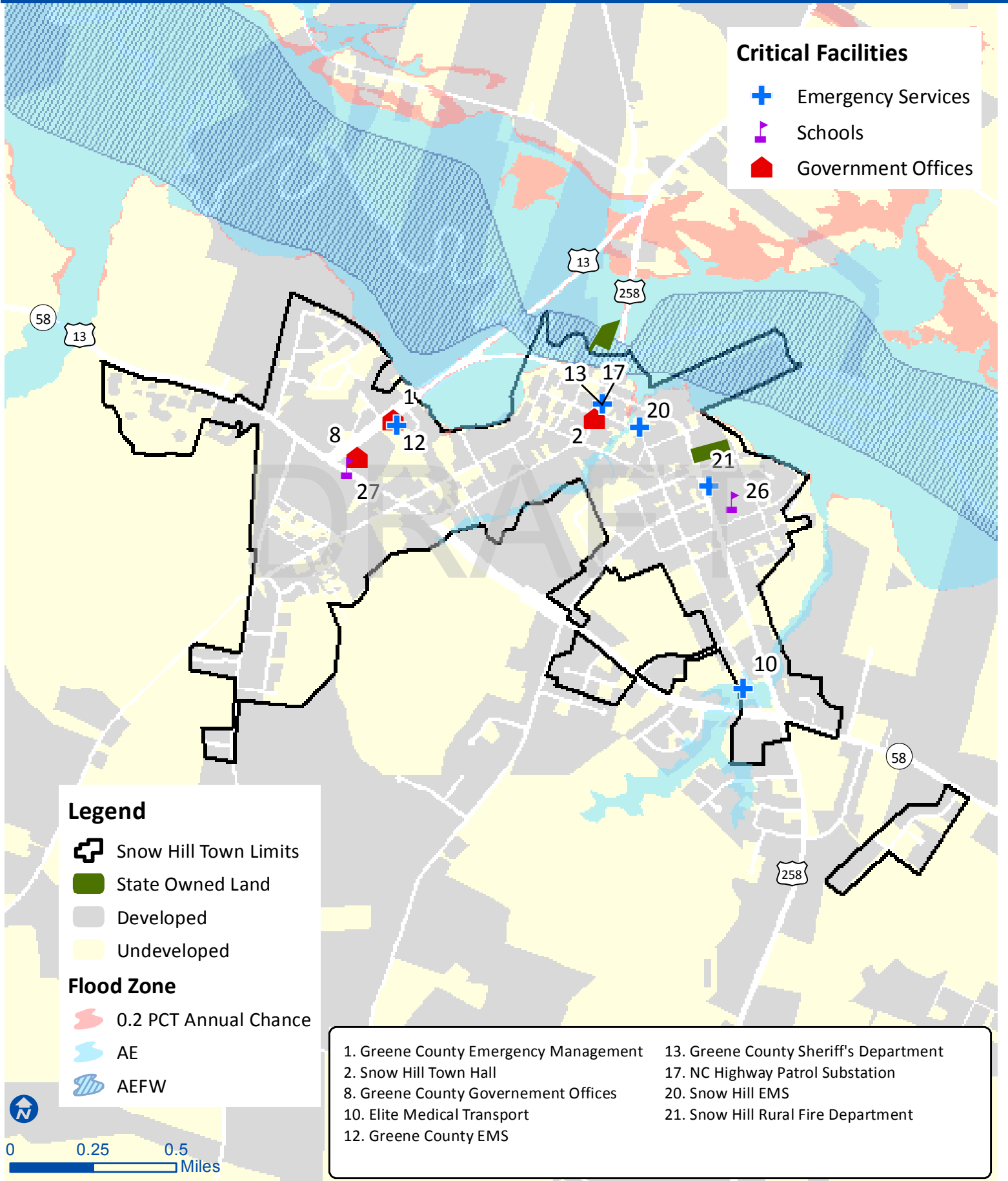
**Critical Facilities**

- ⊕ Emergency Services
- Government Offices

3. Hookerton Town Hall  
14. Hookerton Vol. Fire Dept. and EMS





# Map 4 - Snow Hill Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities






# Map 5 - Walstonburg Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



## Legend

-  Walstonburg Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

## Flood Zone

-  0.2 PCT Annual Chance
-  AE
-  AEFW

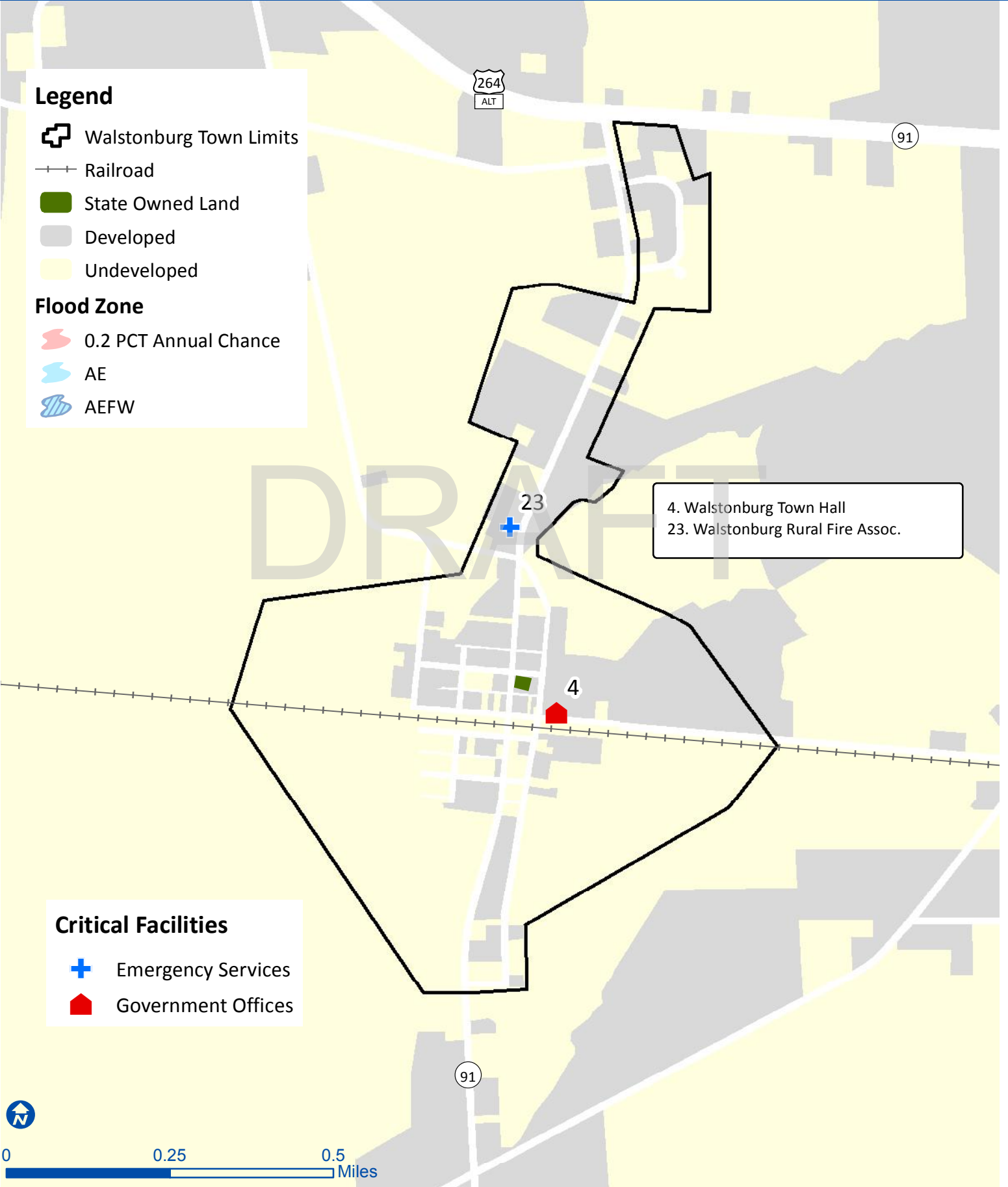
## Critical Facilities

-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices

4. Walstonburg Town Hall  
23. Walstonburg Rural Fire Assoc.







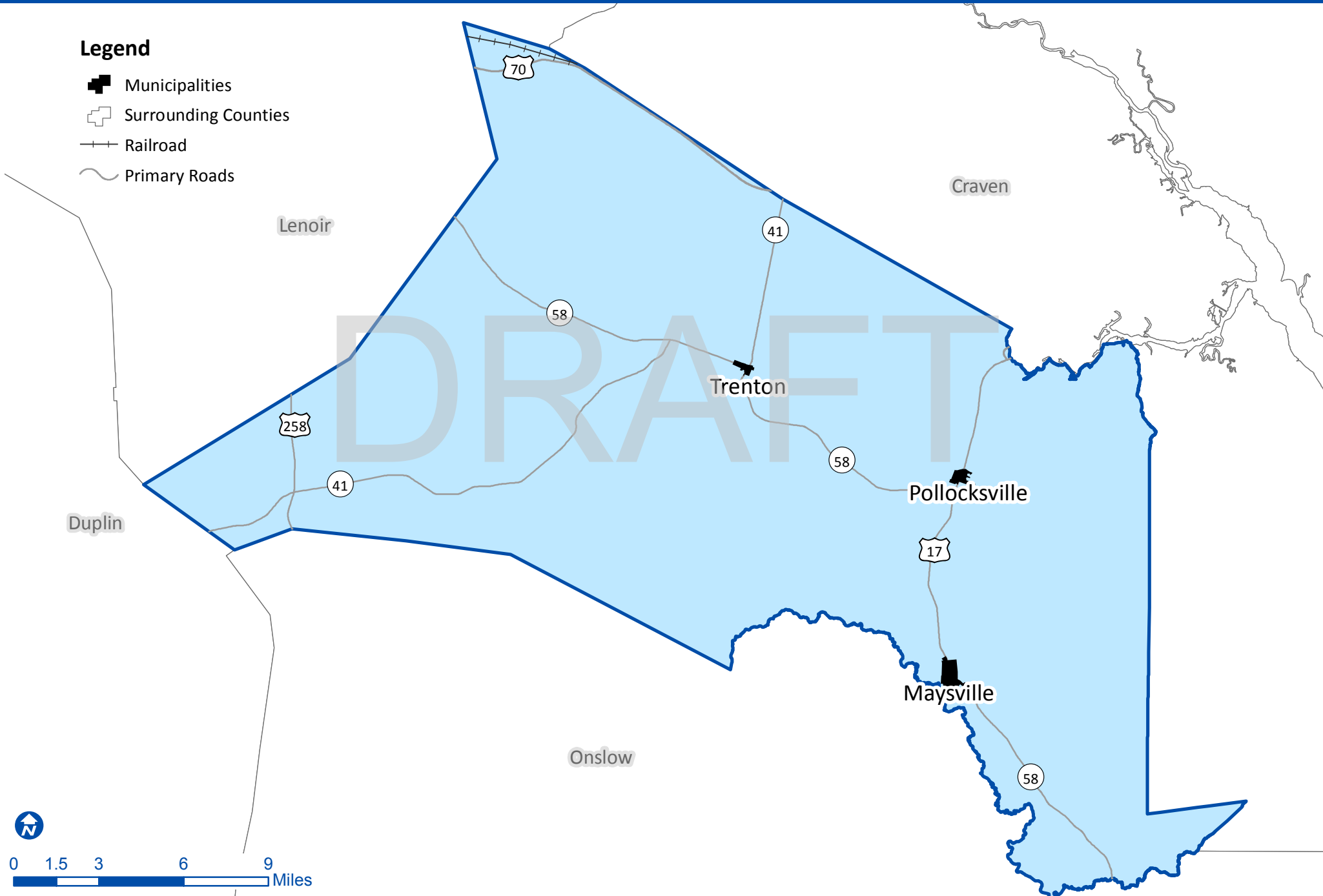
0 0.25 0.5 Miles



# Map 6 - Jones County Non-Specific Hazards

## Legend

-  Municipalities
-  Surrounding Counties
-  Railroad
-  Primary Roads







# Map 7 - Jones County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



## Legend

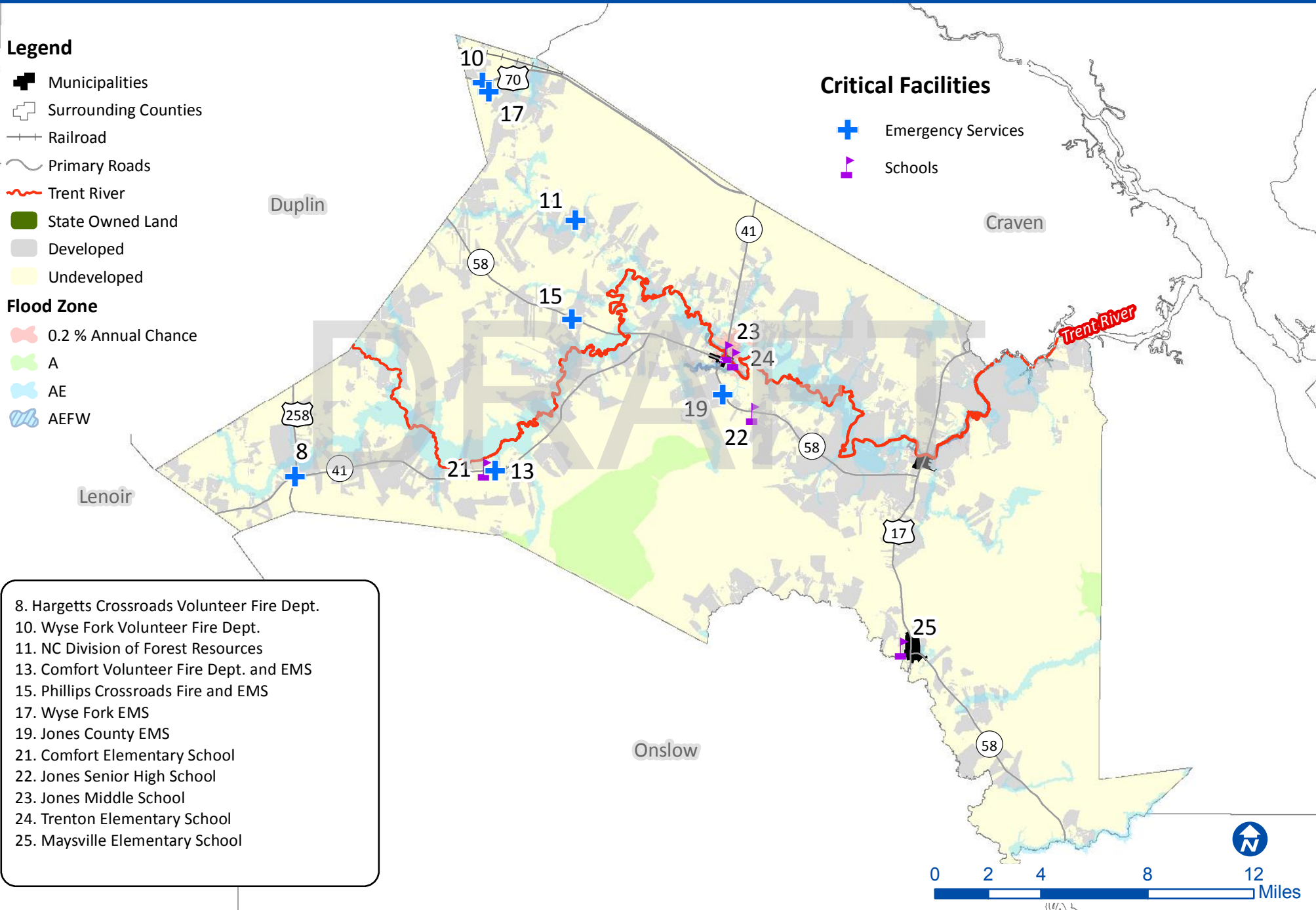
-  Municipalities
-  Surrounding Counties
-  Railroad
-  Primary Roads
-  Trent River
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

## Flood Zone

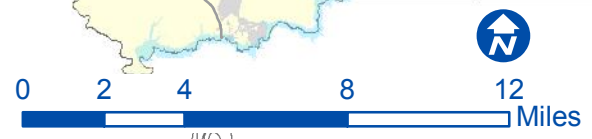
-  0.2 % Annual Chance
-  A
-  AE
-  AEFW

## Critical Facilities

-  Emergency Services
-  Schools






- 8. Hargetts Crossroads Volunteer Fire Dept.
- 10. Wyse Fork Volunteer Fire Dept.
- 11. NC Division of Forest Resources
- 13. Comfort Volunteer Fire Dept. and EMS
- 15. Phillips Crossroads Fire and EMS
- 17. Wyse Fork EMS
- 19. Jones County EMS
- 21. Comfort Elementary School
- 22. Jones Senior High School
- 23. Jones Middle School
- 24. Trenton Elementary School
- 25. Maysville Elementary School











# Map 8 - Maysville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Critical Facilities

-  Emergency Services
-  School
-  Government Offices

## Legend

- Maysville Town Limits 
- Jones County 
- Developed 
- Undeveloped 
- Flood Zone**
- Annual Chance % 2.0 
- A 
- AE 
- AEFW 

- 2. Maysville Town Hall
- 7. Maysville Police Dept.
- 12. Maysville Volunteer Fire Dept. and EMS




- Facilities outside Town Limit (Also on Map 7)
- 25. Maysville Elementary

0 0.25 0.5 Miles








# Map 9 - Pollocksville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities





### Critical Facilities

-  Emergency Services
-  School
-  Government Offices

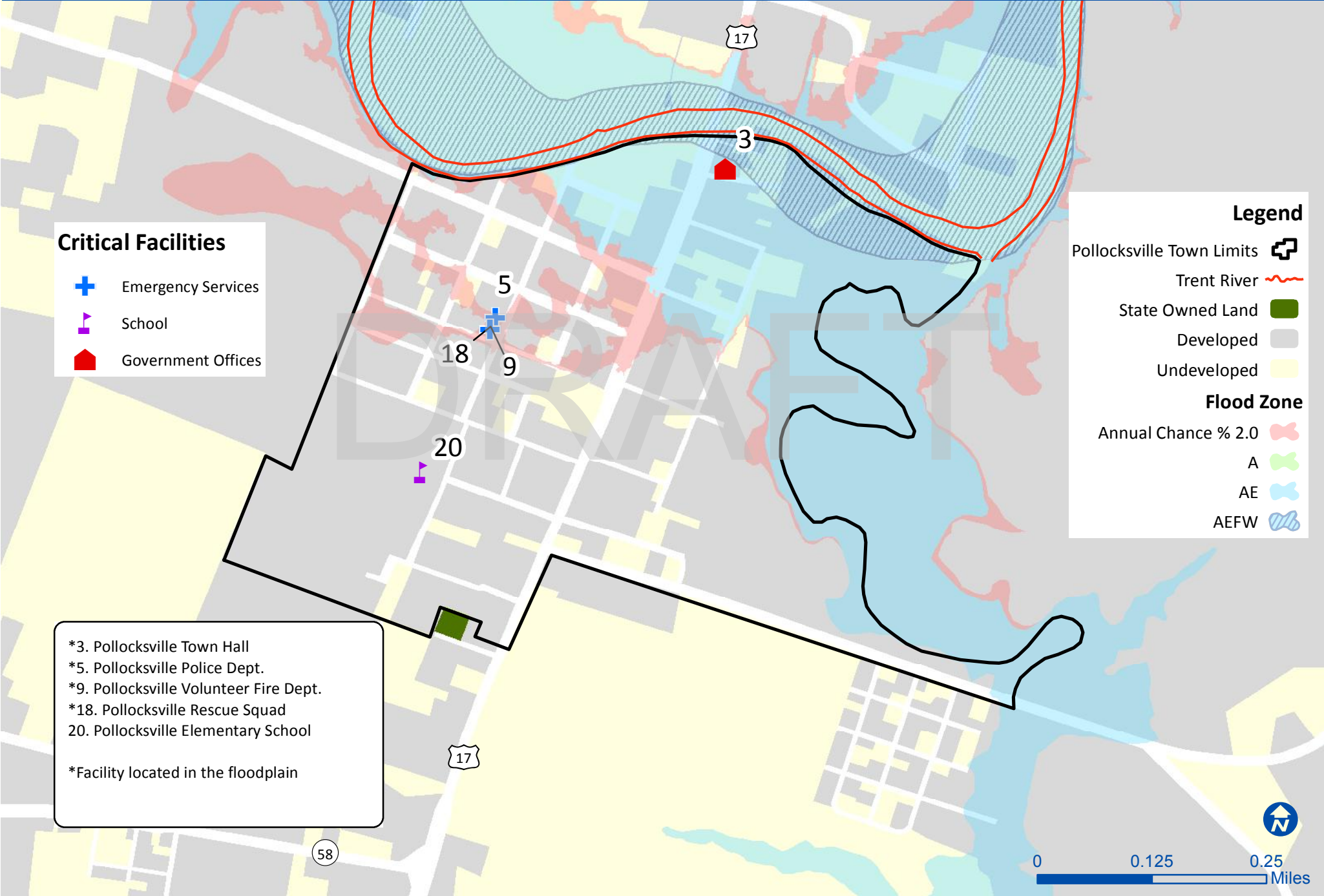
### Legend

- Pollocksville Town Limits 
- Trent River 
- State Owned Land 
- Developed 
- Undeveloped 

### Flood Zone

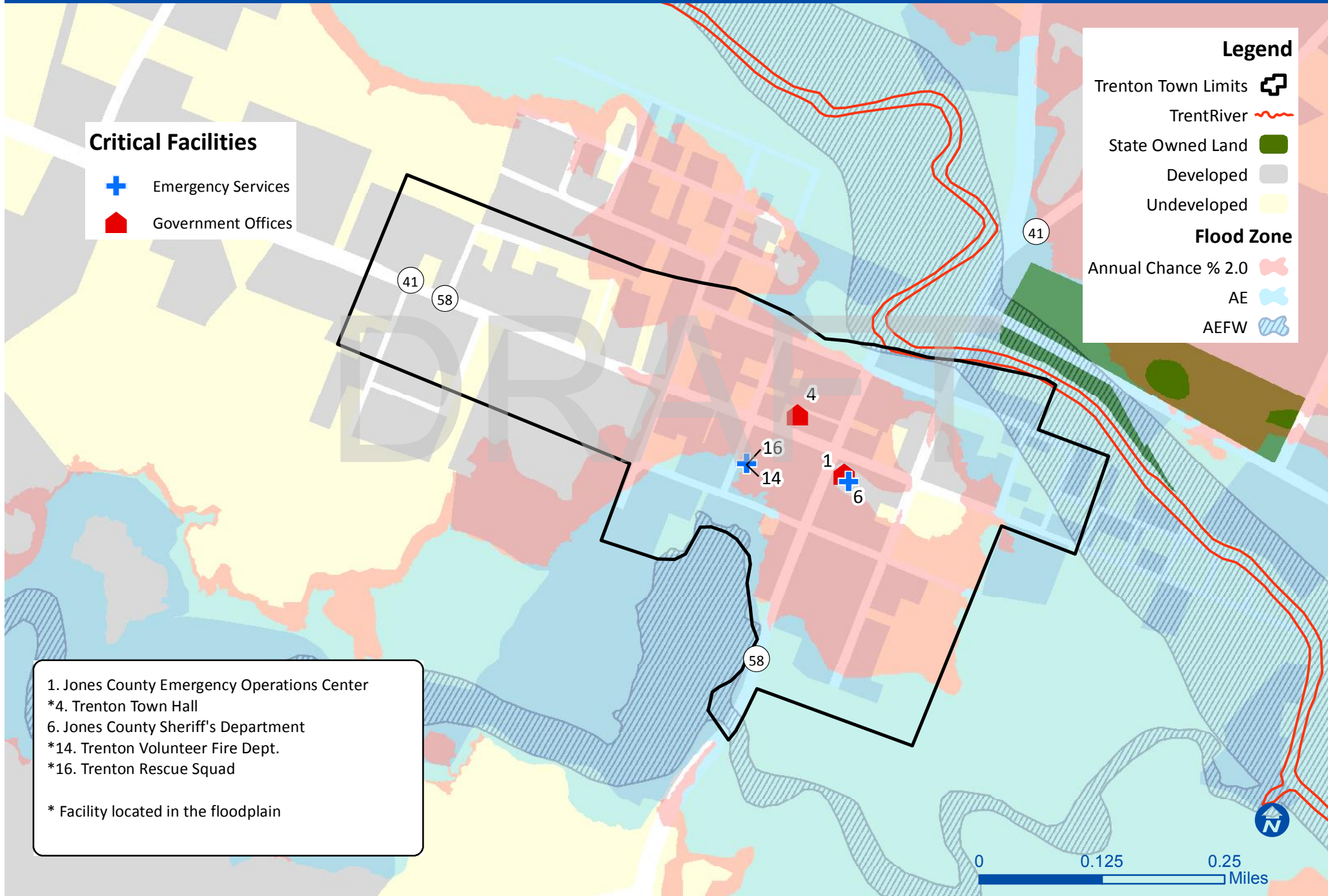
- Annual Chance % 2.0 
- A 
- AE 
- AEFW 

\*3. Pollocksville Town Hall  
\*5. Pollocksville Police Dept.  
\*9. Pollocksville Volunteer Fire Dept.  
\*18. Pollocksville Rescue Squad  
20. Pollocksville Elementary School  
  
\*Facility located in the floodplain





# Map 10 - Trenton Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



**Critical Facilities**

- + Emergency Services
- Government Offices

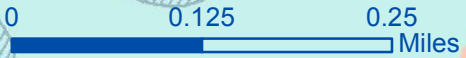
**Legend**

- Trenton Town Limits
- TrentRiver
- State Owned Land
- Developed
- Undeveloped

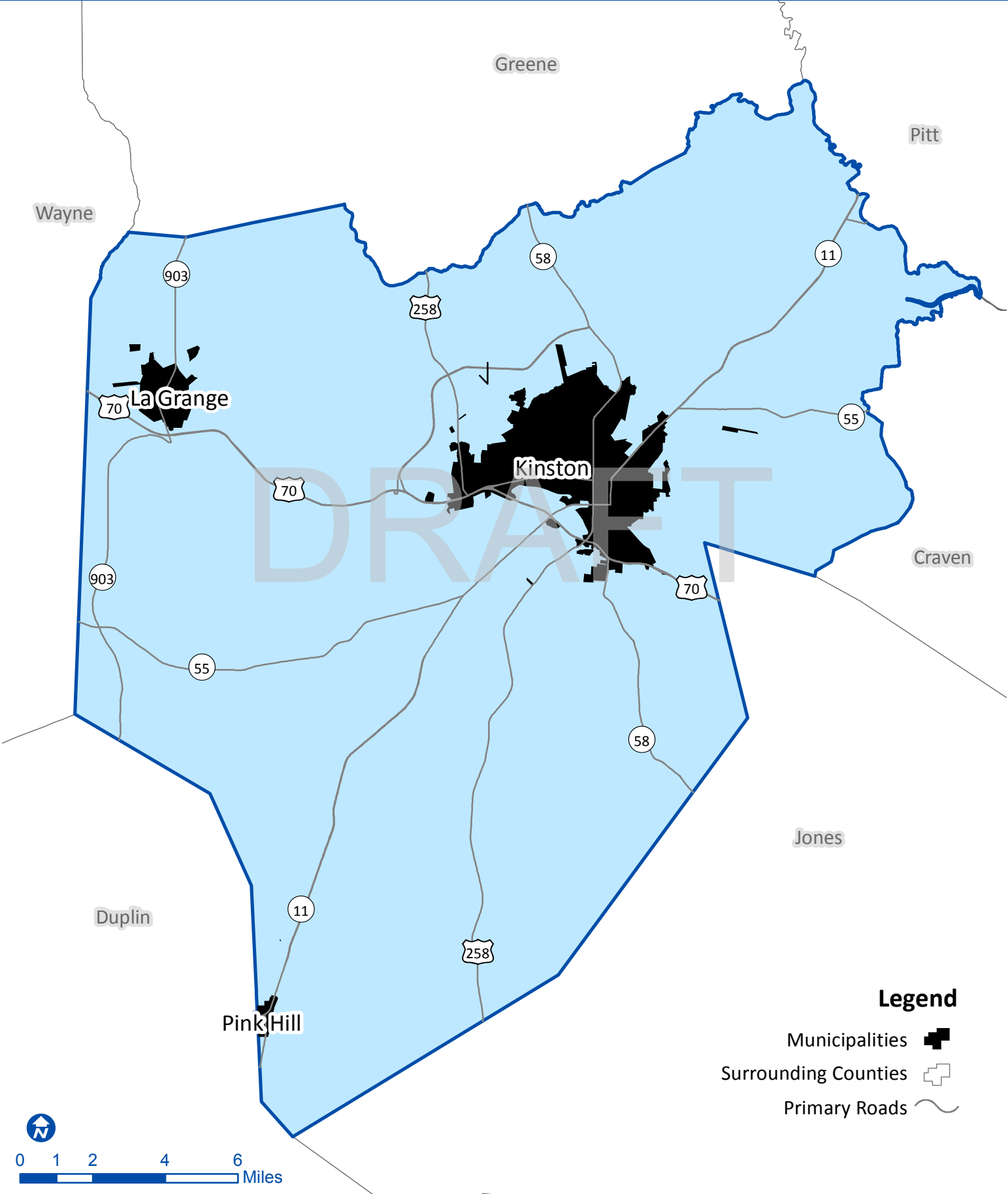
**Flood Zone**

- Annual Chance % 2.0
- AE
- AEFW

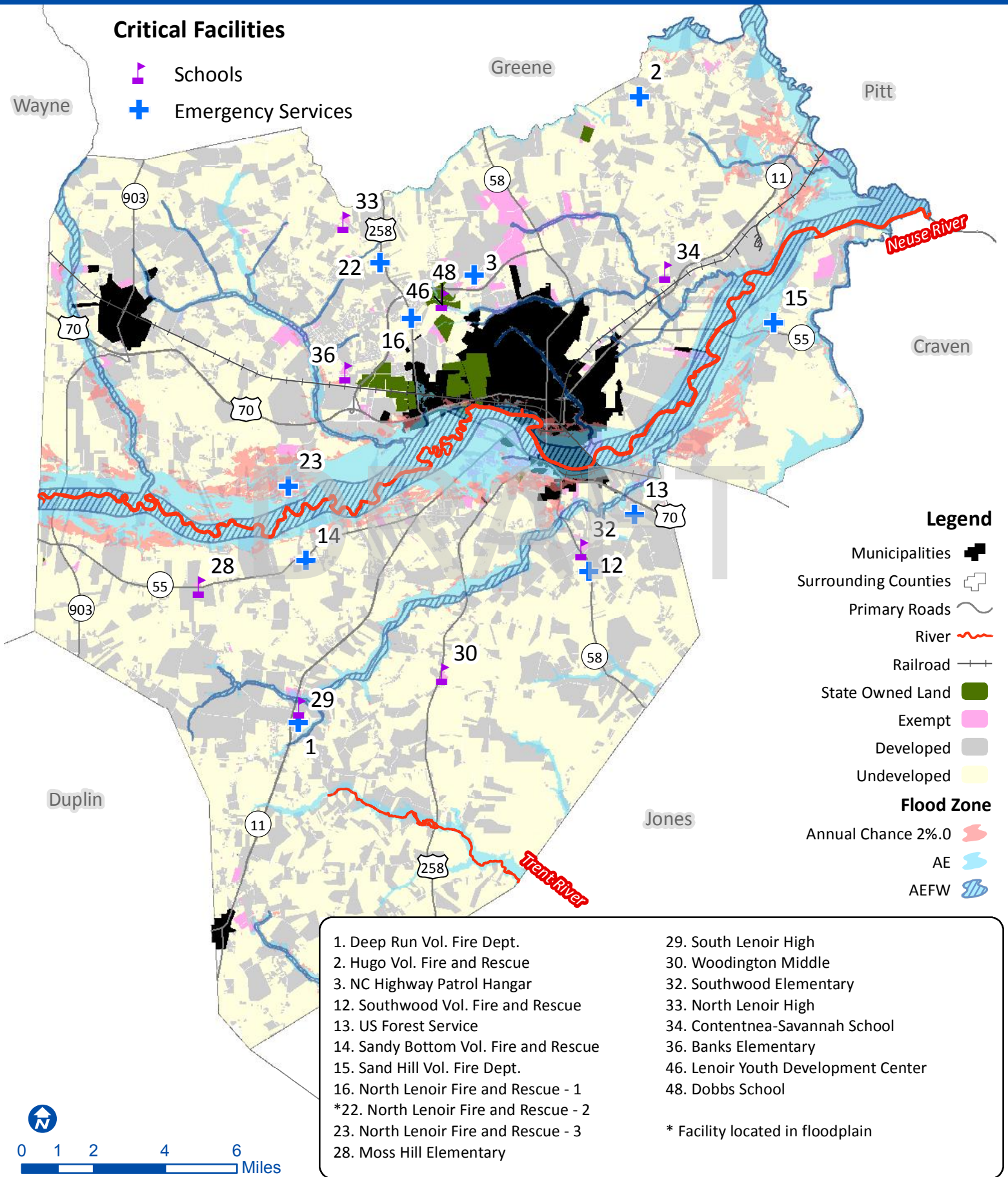
- 1. Jones County Emergency Operations Center
  - \*4. Trenton Town Hall
  - 6. Jones County Sheriff's Department
  - \*14. Trenton Volunteer Fire Dept.
  - \*16. Trenton Rescue Squad
- \* Facility located in the floodplain



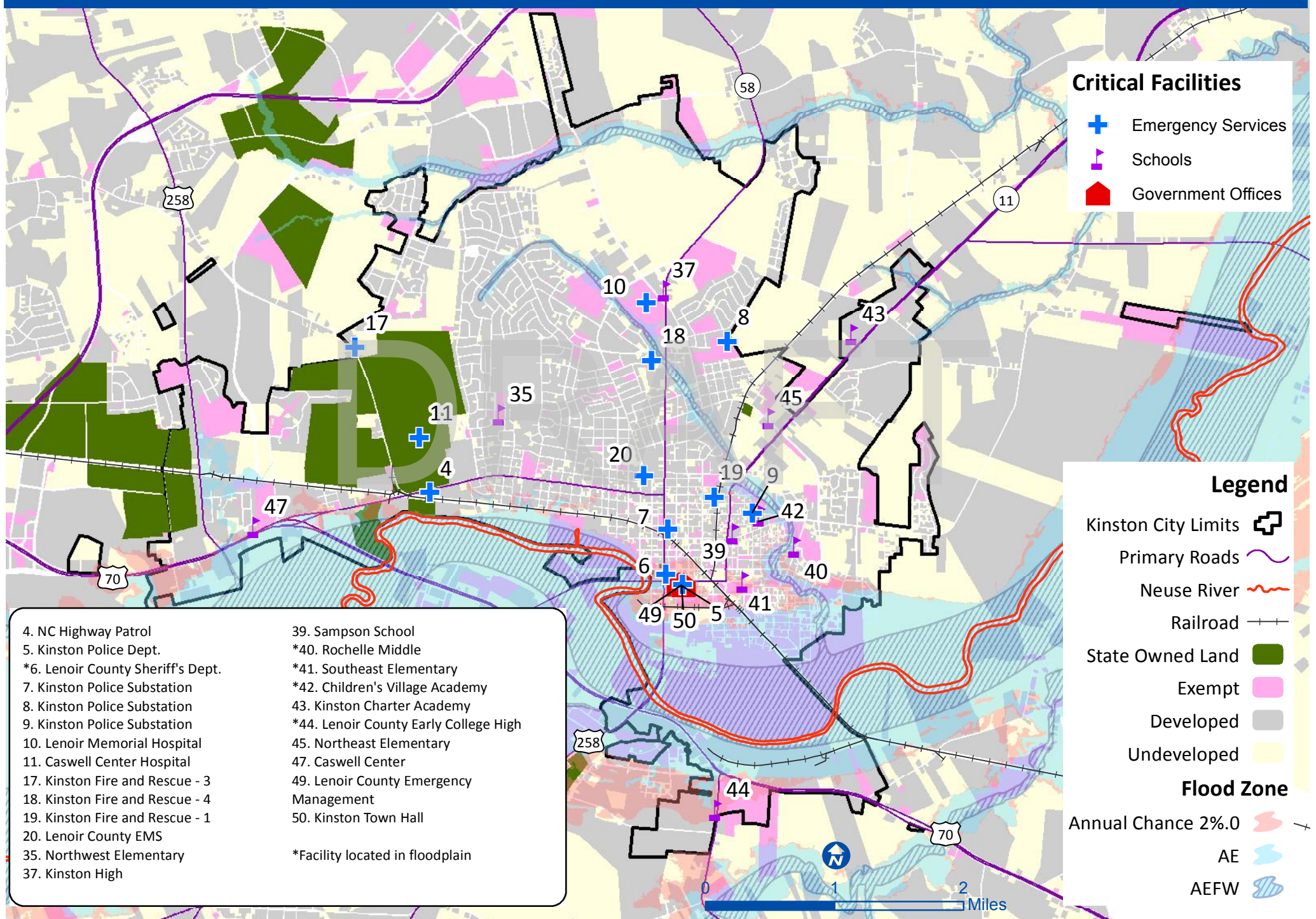
# Map 11 - Lenoir County Non-Specific Hazards



# Map 12 - Lenoir County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 13 - Kinston Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



### Critical Facilities

- + Emergency Services
- ▲ Schools
- ▲ Government Offices

### Legend

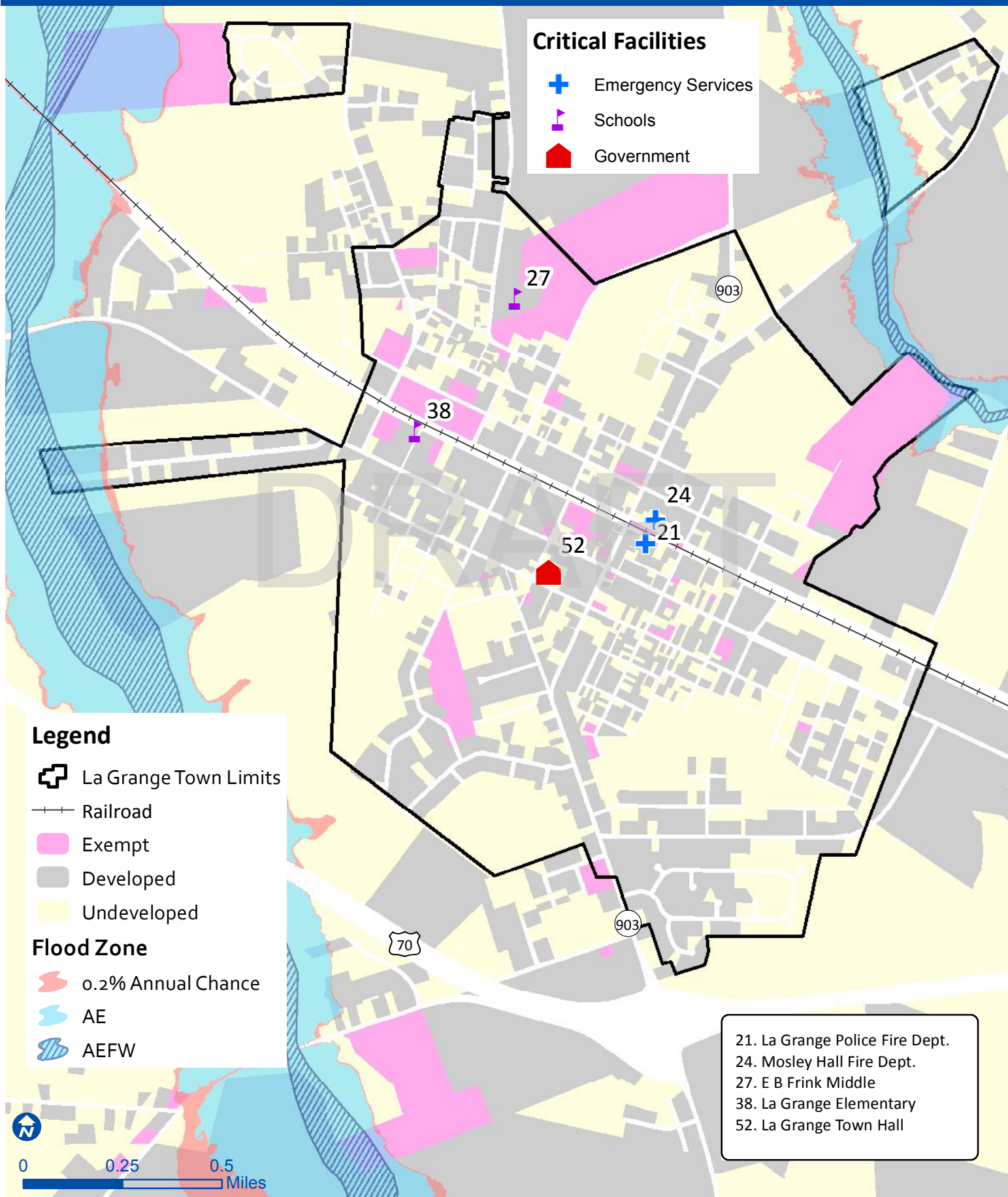
- Kinston City Limits
- Primary Roads ~
- Neuse River ~
- Railroad + + +
- State Owned Land
- Exempt
- Developed
- Undeveloped

### Flood Zone

- Annual Chance 2%.0
- AE
- AEFW






- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. NC Highway Patrol</li> <li>5. Kinston Police Dept.</li> <li>*6. Lenoir County Sheriff's Dept.</li> <li>7. Kinston Police Substation</li> <li>8. Kinston Police Substation</li> <li>9. Kinston Police Substation</li> <li>10. Lenoir Memorial Hospital</li> <li>11. Caswell Center Hospital</li> <li>17. Kinston Fire and Rescue - 3</li> <li>18. Kinston Fire and Rescue - 4</li> <li>19. Kinston Fire and Rescue - 1</li> <li>20. Lenoir County EMS</li> <li>35. Northwest Elementary</li> <li>37. Kinston High</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>39. Sampson School</li> <li>*40. Rochelle Middle</li> <li>*41. Southeast Elementary</li> <li>*42. Children's Village Academy</li> <li>43. Kinston Charter Academy</li> <li>*44. Lenoir County Early College High</li> <li>45. Northeast Elementary</li> <li>47. Caswell Center</li> <li>49. Lenoir County Emergency Management</li> <li>50. Kinston Town Hall</li> </ul> <p>*Facility located in floodplain</p> |
|---|--|

# Map 14 - La Grange Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities






# Map 15 - Pink Hill Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Legend

-  Pink Hill Town Limits
-  Lenoir County
-  Exempt
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

## Critical Facilities

-  Emergency Services
-  Schools
-  Government Offices

Duplin  
County

25. Pink Hill Fire Department  
26. Lenoir EMS  
31. Pink Hill Elementary  
51. Pink Hill Town Hall

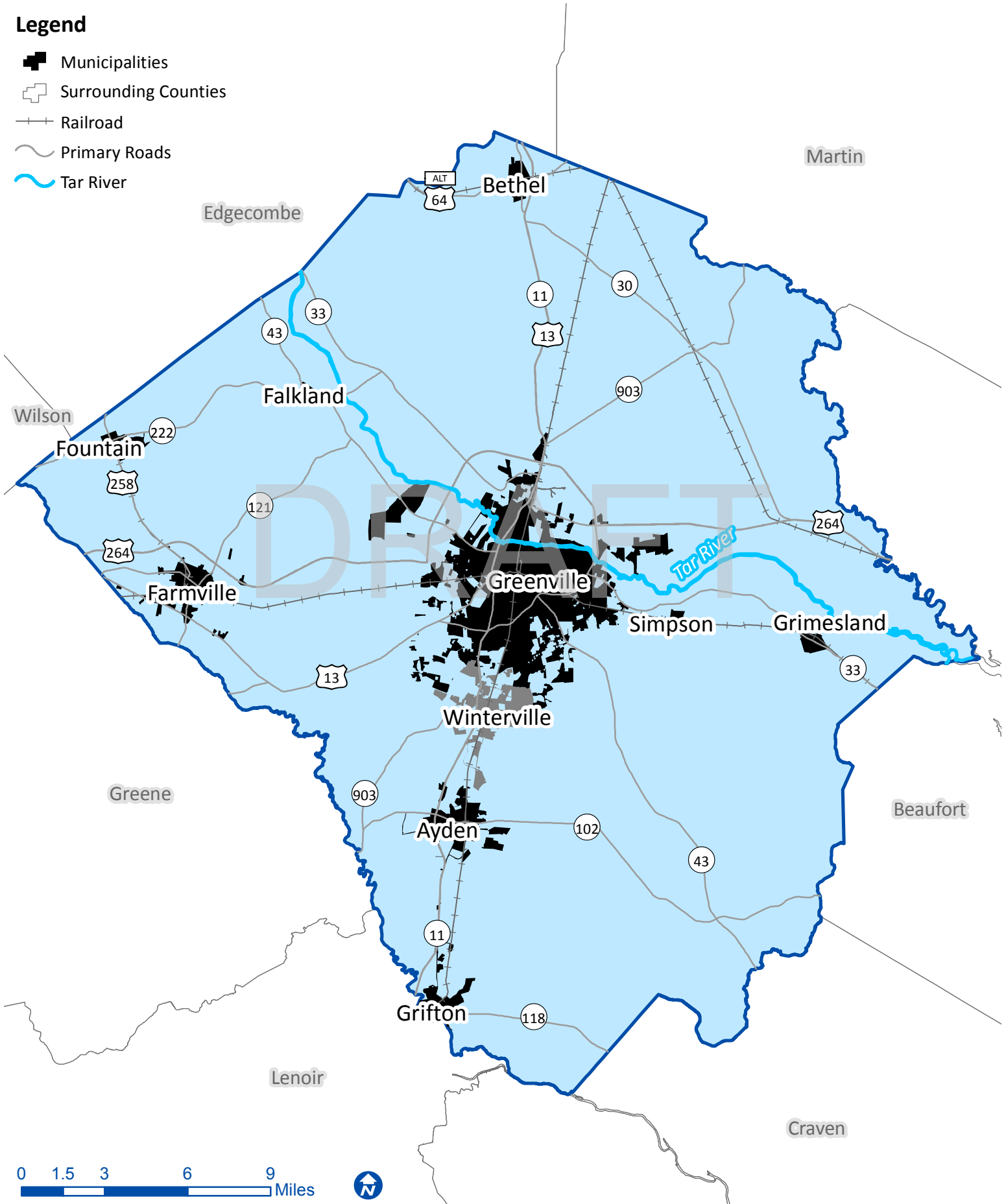


0 0.125 0.25 Miles

# Map 16 - Pitt County Non-Specific Hazards

## Legend

- Municipalities
- Surrounding Counties
- Railroad
- Primary Roads
- Tar River



# Map 17 - Pitt County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

1. Gardnerville FD
2. Bell Arthur VFD
3. Station House Fire and Rescue
4. Bethel Rescue Squad
5. Sharp Point VFD
6. Pactolus VFD
- \*7. Belvoir FD
8. Red Oak Community FD
9. Station House Fire and Rescue -1
10. Eastern Pines FD
11. Eastern Pines FD Garage
12. Black Jack VFD

- \*13. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 4
14. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 6
15. Pactolus EMS
16. Eastern Pines EMS
17. Bell Arthur EMS
18. Stokes FD
19. Clarks Neck VFD - 1
20. US Forest Service
65. Ayden Grifton High
66. North Pitt High
67. Falkland Elementary
68. Chicod Elementary

69. Pactolus Elementary
  70. Belvoir Elementary
  71. D H Conley High
  72. Northwest Elementary
  73. Hope Middle
  74. Lakeforest Elementary
  75. G R Whitfield
  76. Stokes Elementary
  77. Ridgewood Elementary
- \* Facility located in floodplain

## Critical Facilities

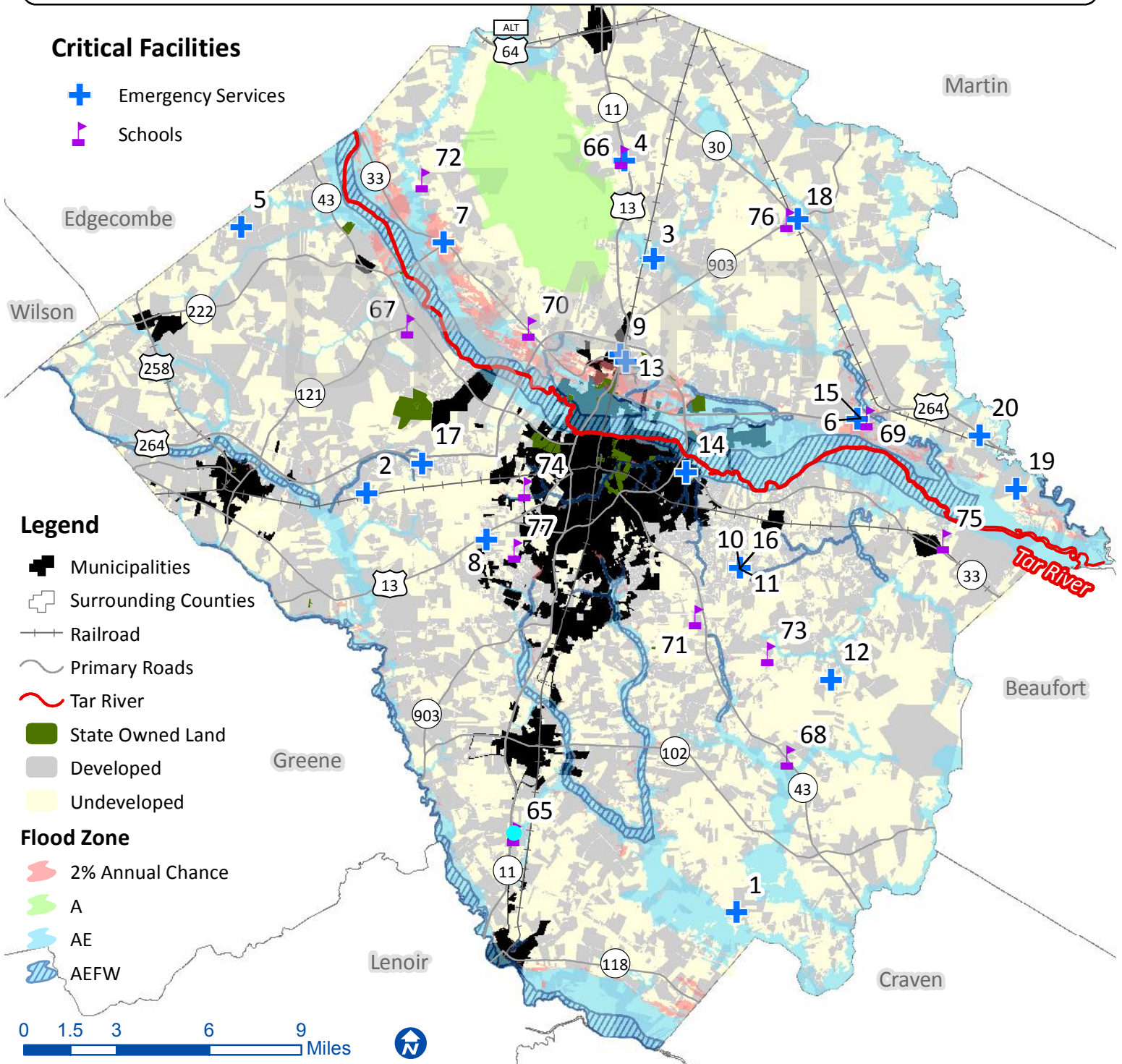
- + Emergency Services
- ▲ Schools

## Legend

- Municipalities
- Surrounding Counties
- Railroad
- Primary Roads
- Tar River
- State Owned Land
- Developed
- Undeveloped

## Flood Zone

- 2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW








# Map 18 - Ayden Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities





- 21. Ayden Police Dept.
- 22. Ayden Fire Dept.
- 23. Ayden Rural Fire Dept.
- 24. Ayden Rescue Squad
- 78. Ayden Middle
- 79. Ayden Elementary
- 101. Ayden Town Hall

Also on Map 16 and outside Ayden town limits:  
65. Ayden-Grifton High




## Critical Facilities

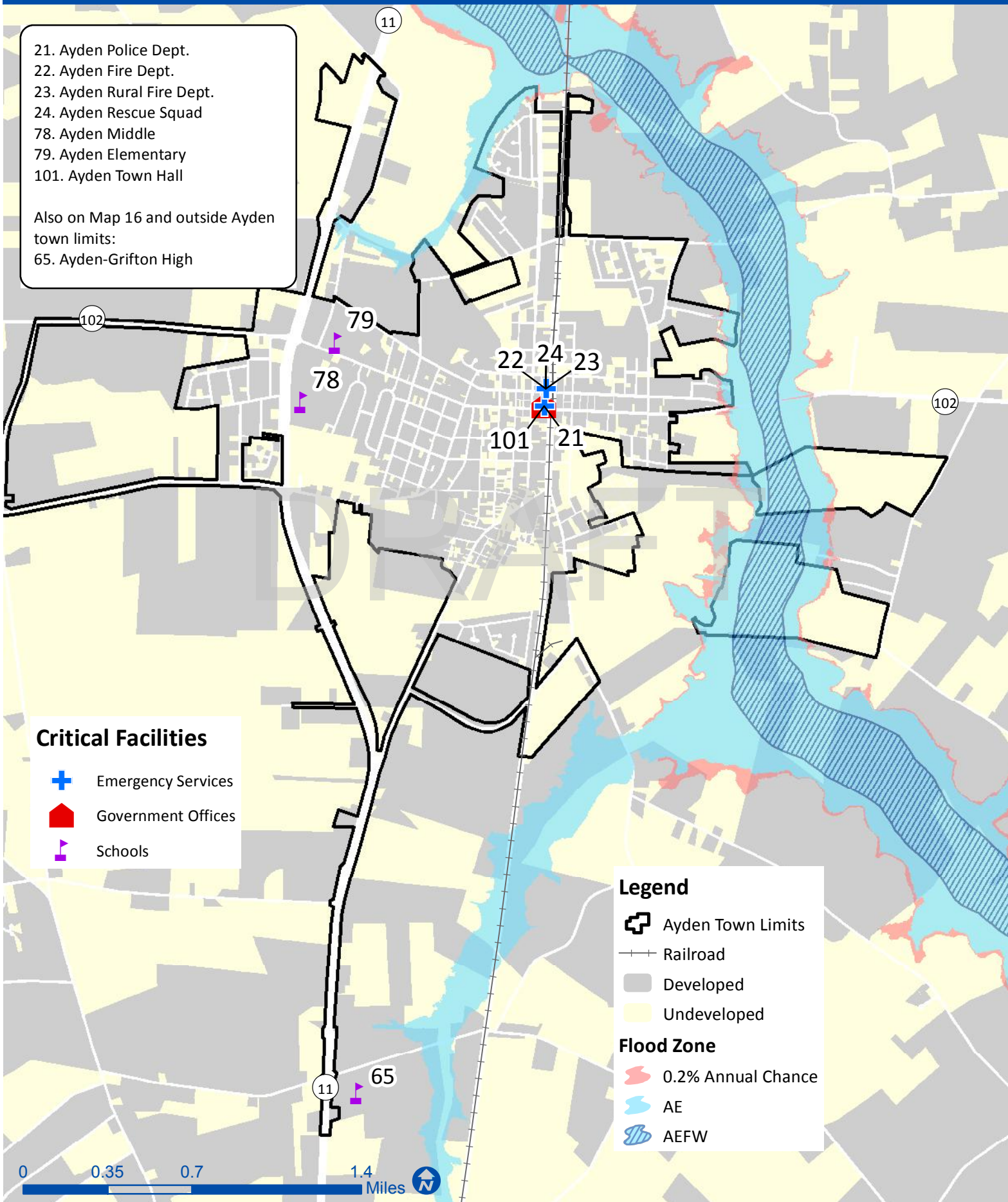
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices
-  Schools

## Legend

-  Ayden Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped






## Flood Zone

-  0.2% Annual Chance
-  AE
-  AEFW






# Map 19 - Bethel Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Legend

-  Bethel Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

## Critical Facilities

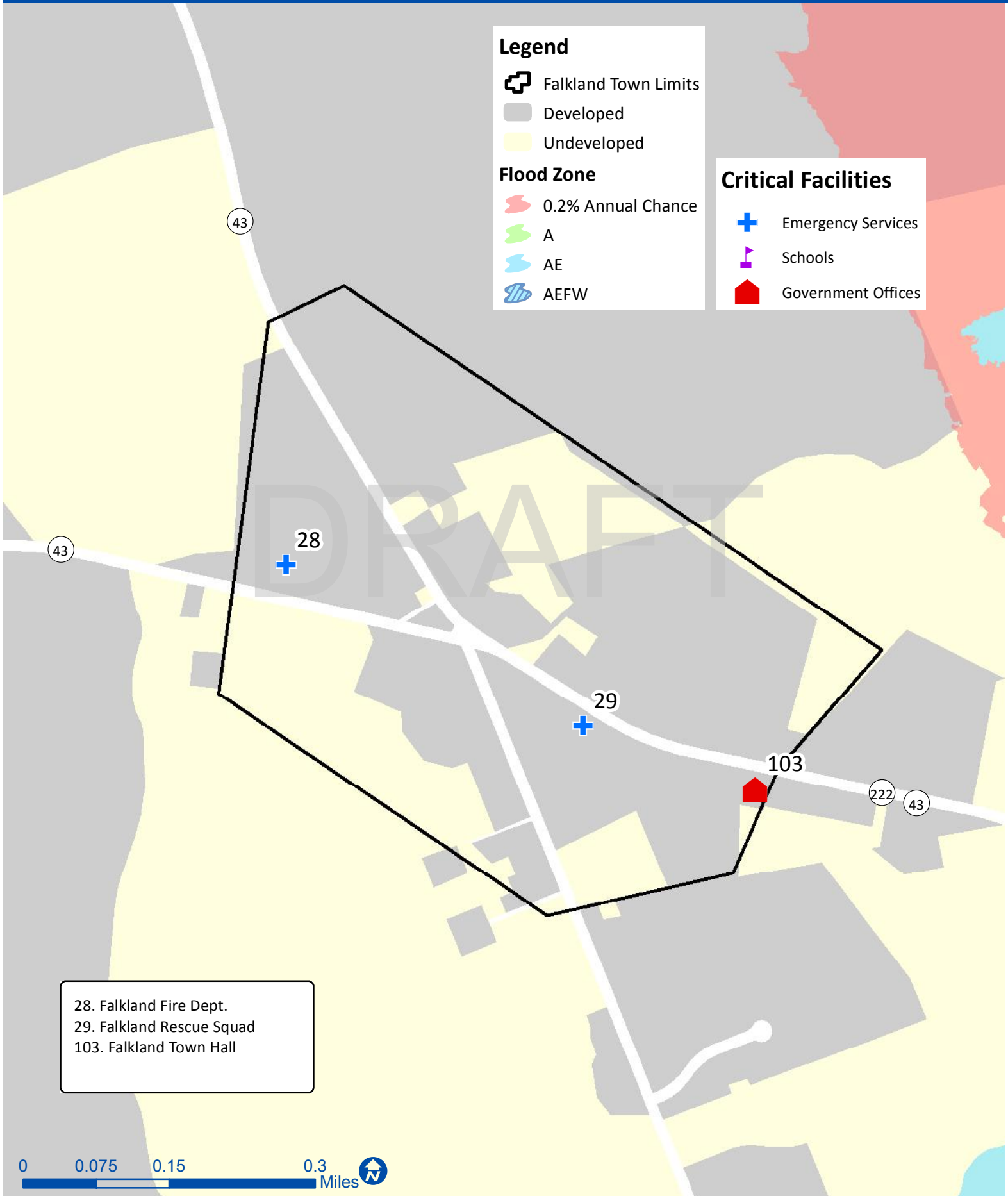
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices
-  Schools

- 25. Bethel Police Dept. Substation
- 26. Bethel Police Dept.
- 27. Bethel Vol. Fire and Rescue Dept.
- 80. Bethel Elementary
- 102. Bethel Town Hall

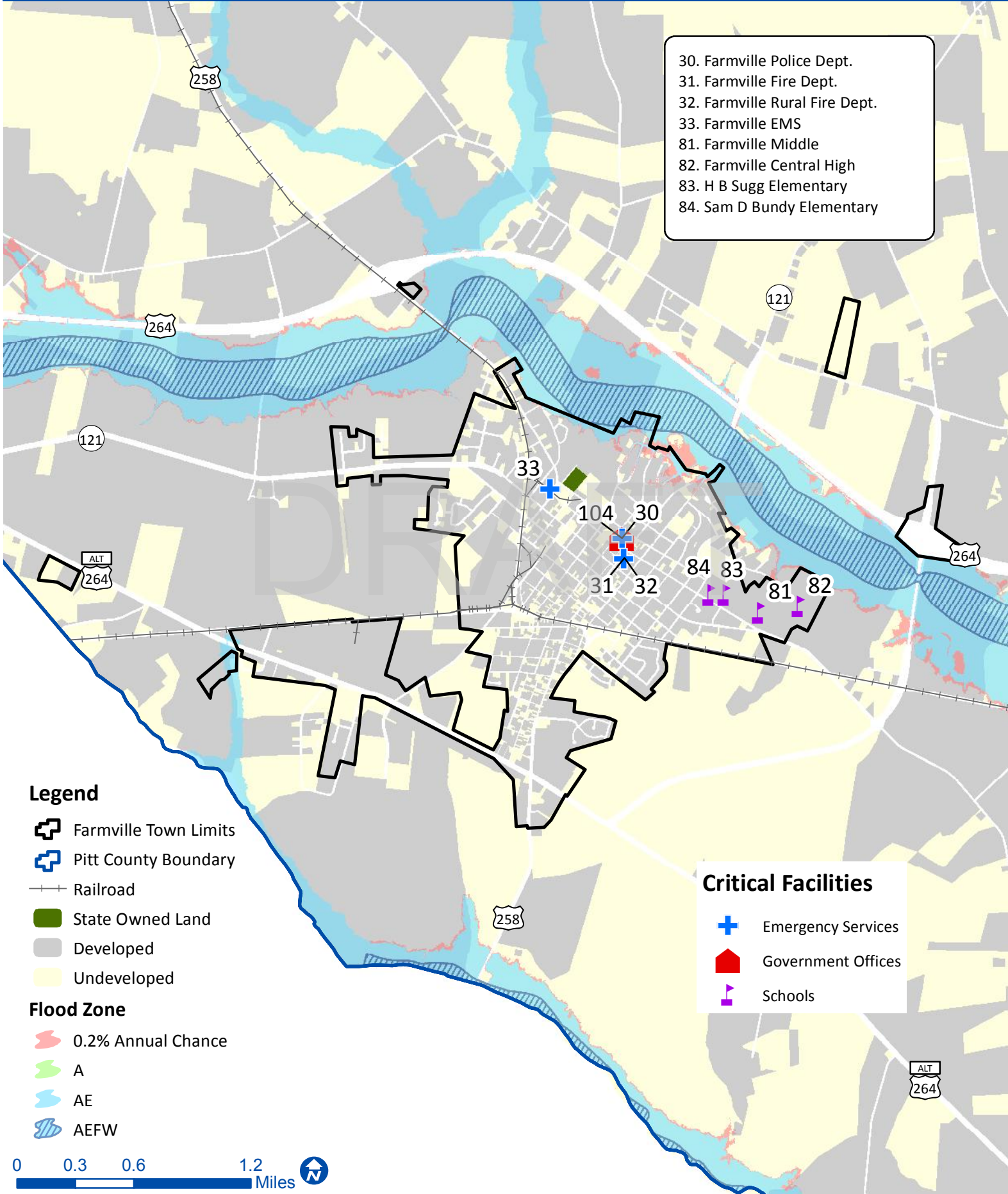
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



# Map 20 - Falkland Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 21 - Farmville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



- 30. Farmville Police Dept.
- 31. Farmville Fire Dept.
- 32. Farmville Rural Fire Dept.
- 33. Farmville EMS
- 81. Farmville Middle
- 82. Farmville Central High
- 83. H B Sugg Elementary
- 84. Sam D Bundy Elementary

### Legend

- Farmville Town Limits
- Pitt County Boundary
- Railroad
- State Owned Land
- Developed
- Undeveloped

### Flood Zone

- 0.2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW

### Critical Facilities

- Emergency Services
- Government Offices
- Schools



# Map 22 - Fountain Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

Edgecombe

258

222

34. Pitt County Sheriff's Office  
35. Fountain Rural Fire Dept.  
36. Fountain EMS  
105. Fountain Town Hall

105 34

35 36

### Legend

- Fountain Town Limits
- Pitt County Boundary
- Railroad
- Developed
- Undeveloped

### Flood Zone

- 0.2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW

### Critical Facilities

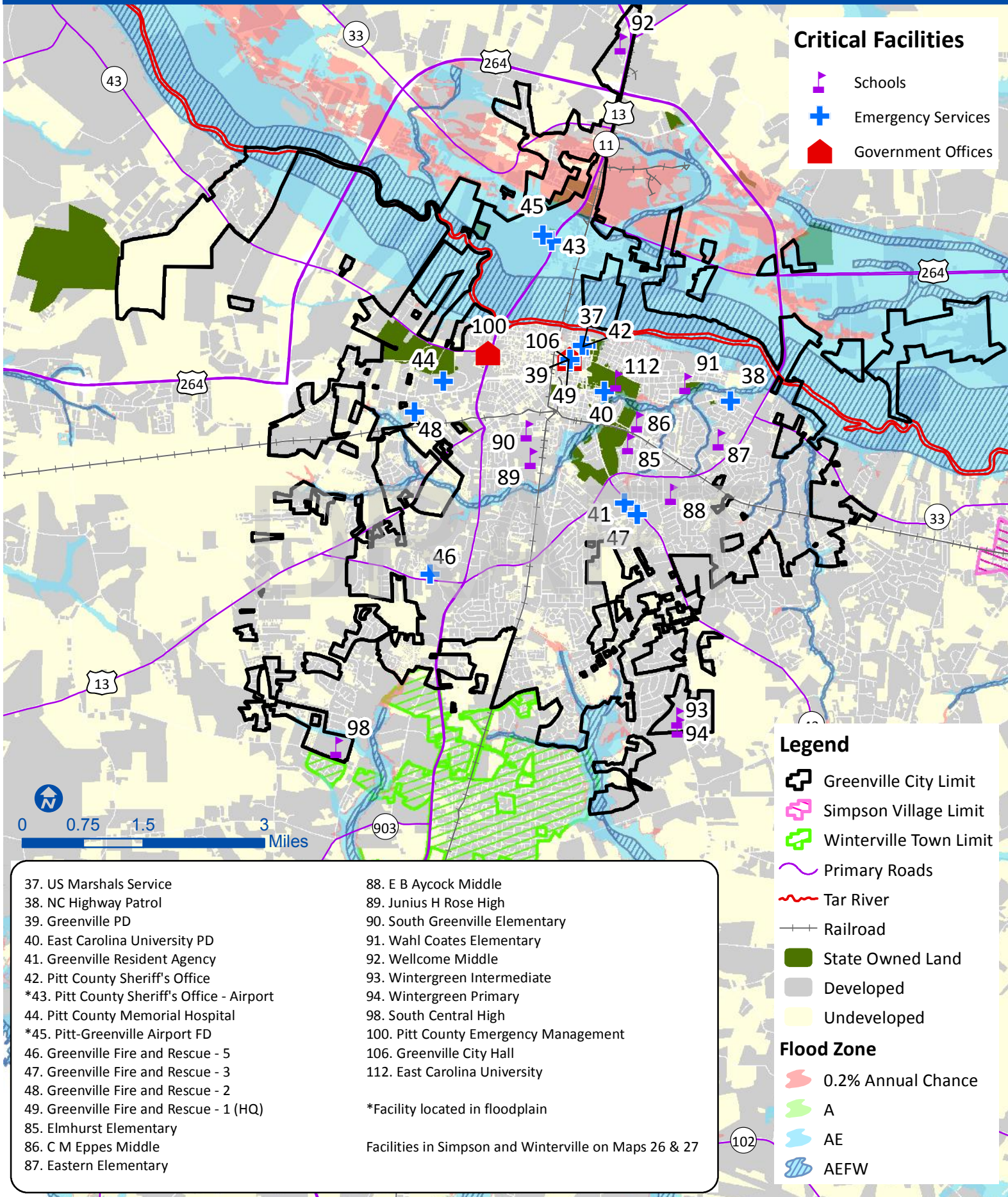
- Emergency Services
- Government Offices

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles



258

# Map 23 - Greenville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



### Critical Facilities

- Schools
- + Emergency Services
- Government Offices

### Legend

- Greenville City Limit
- Simpson Village Limit
- Winterville Town Limit
- Primary Roads
- Tar River
- +— Railroad
- State Owned Land
- Developed
- Undeveloped

### Flood Zone

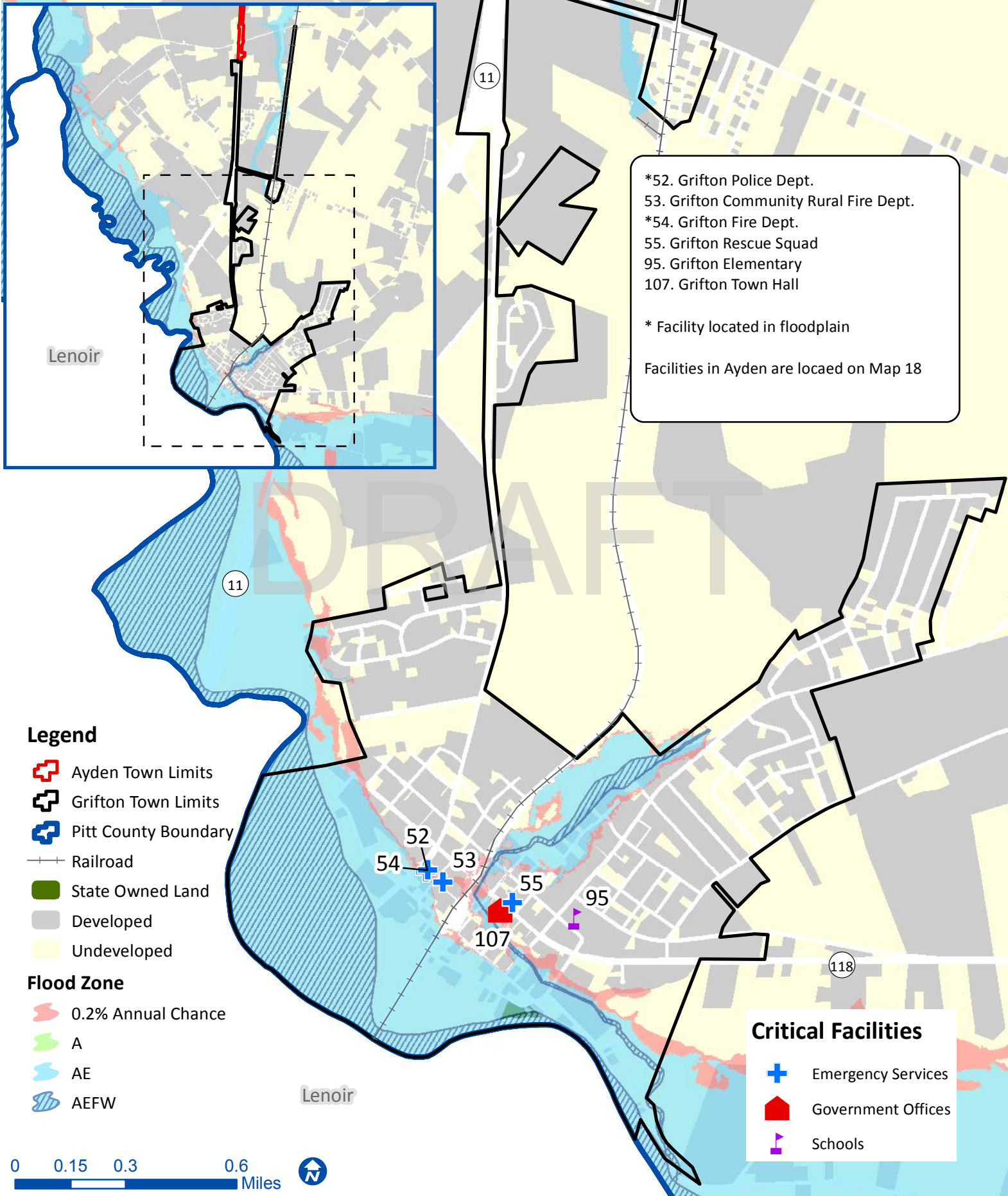
- 0.2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>37. US Marshals Service</li> <li>38. NC Highway Patrol</li> <li>39. Greenville PD</li> <li>40. East Carolina University PD</li> <li>41. Greenville Resident Agency</li> <li>42. Pitt County Sheriff's Office</li> <li>*43. Pitt County Sheriff's Office - Airport</li> <li>44. Pitt County Memorial Hospital</li> <li>*45. Pitt-Greenville Airport FD</li> <li>46. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 5</li> <li>47. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 3</li> <li>48. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 2</li> <li>49. Greenville Fire and Rescue - 1 (HQ)</li> <li>85. Elmhurst Elementary</li> <li>86. C M Eppes Middle</li> <li>87. Eastern Elementary</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>88. E B Aycock Middle</li> <li>89. Junius H Rose High</li> <li>90. South Greenville Elementary</li> <li>91. Wahl Coates Elementary</li> <li>92. Wellcome Middle</li> <li>93. Wintergreen Intermediate</li> <li>94. Wintergreen Primary</li> <li>98. South Central High</li> <li>100. Pitt County Emergency Management</li> <li>106. Greenville City Hall</li> <li>112. East Carolina University</li> </ul> <p>*Facility located in floodplain</p> <p>Facilities in Simpson and Winterville on Maps 26 &amp; 27</p> |
|---|---|

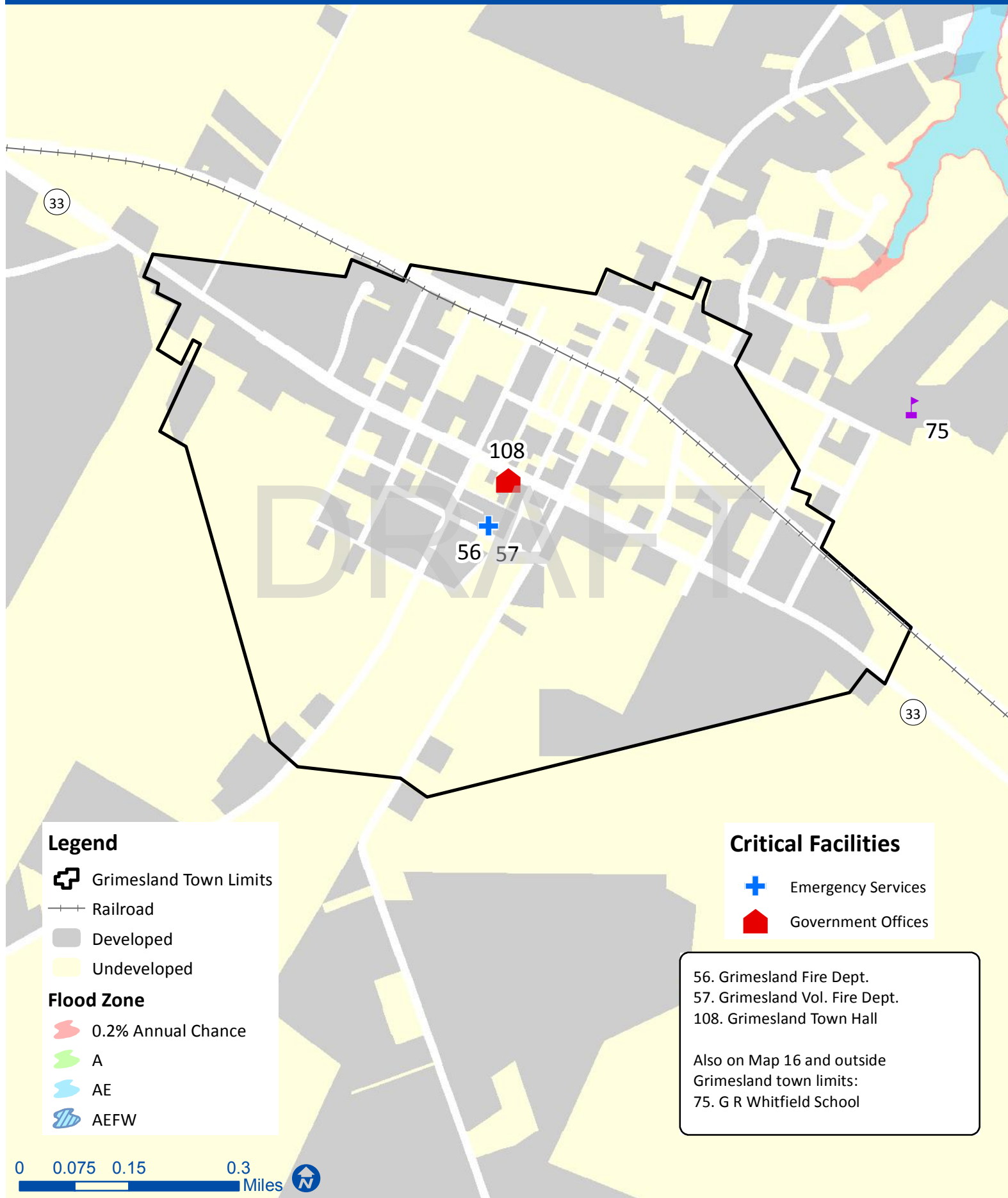


102

# Map 24 - Grifton Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 25 - Grimesland Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities





# Map 26 - Simpson Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Legend


 Simpson Village Limits

 Railroad

 Developed

 Undeveloped

## Flood Zone

 0.2% Annual Chance


 A

 AE

 AEFW

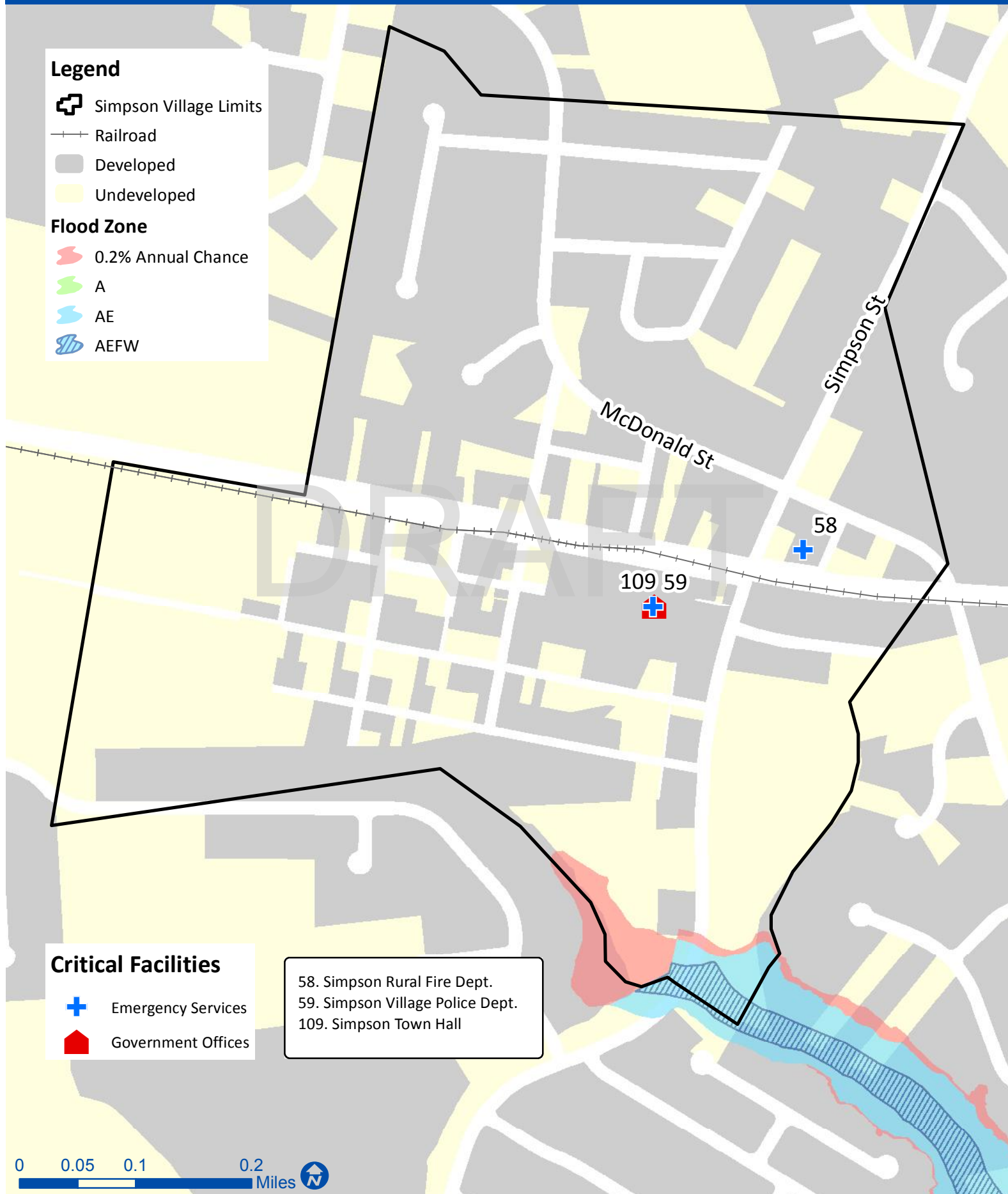
## Critical Facilities

 Emergency Services

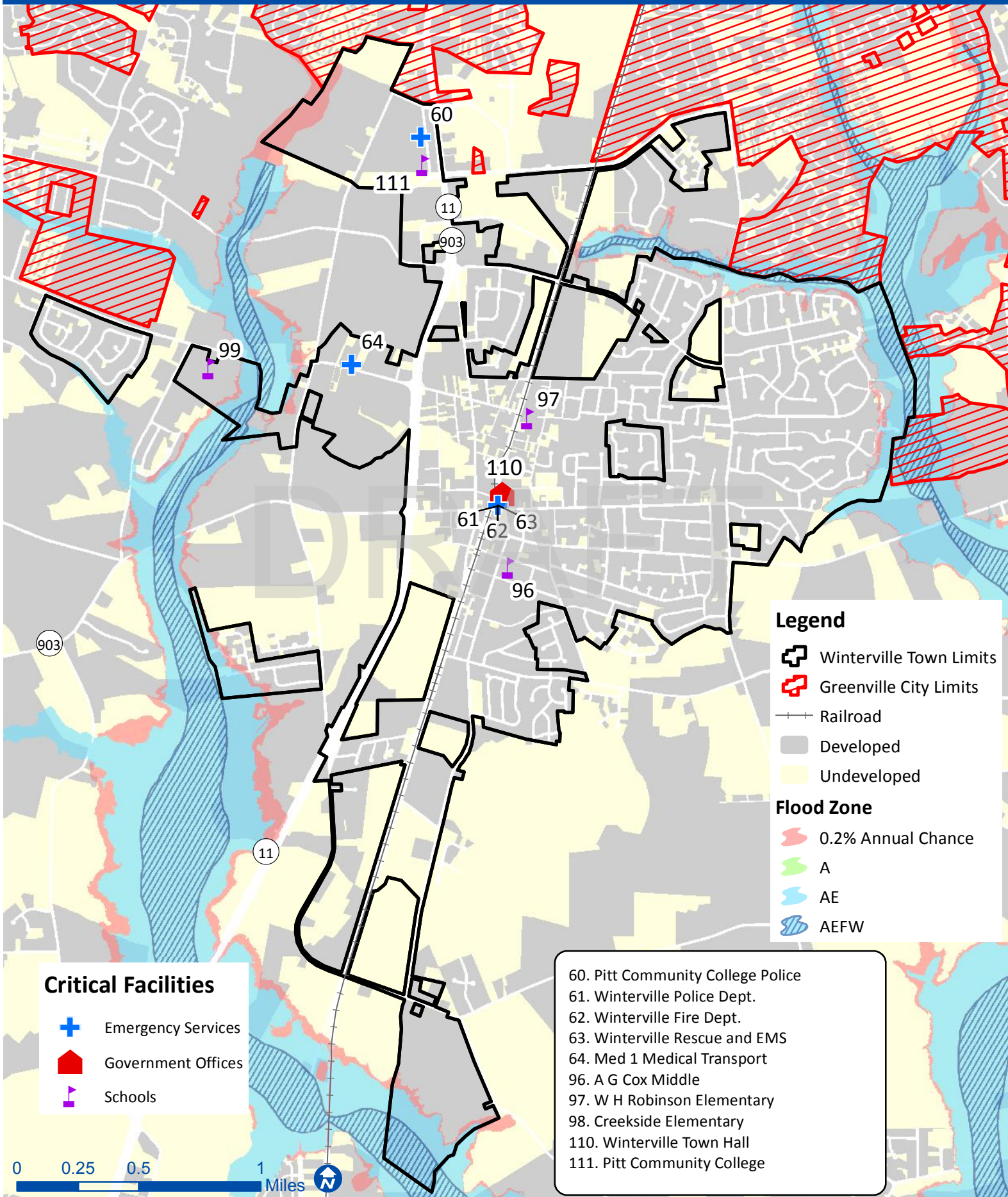
 Government Offices

58. Simpson Rural Fire Dept.  
59. Simpson Village Police Dept.  
109. Simpson Town Hall

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles 



# Map 27 - Winterville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



**Critical Facilities**

- + Emergency Services
- Government Offices
- 🏫 Schools

**Legend**

- Winterville Town Limits
- Greenville City Limits
- +— Railroad
- Developed
- Undeveloped

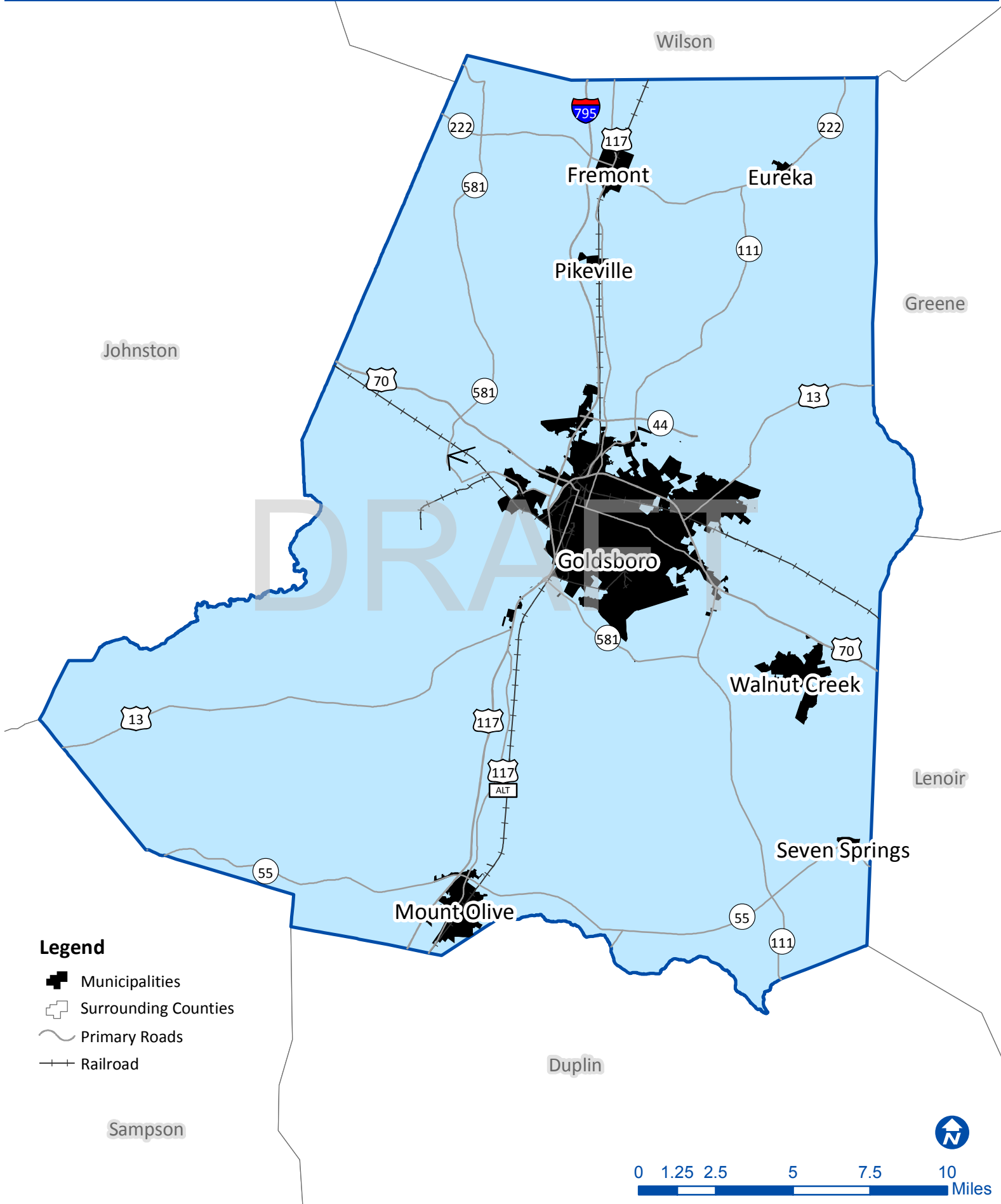
**Flood Zone**

- 0.2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW





- 60. Pitt Community College Police
- 61. Winterville Police Dept.
- 62. Winterville Fire Dept.
- 63. Winterville Rescue and EMS
- 64. Med 1 Medical Transport
- 96. A G Cox Middle
- 97. W H Robinson Elementary
- 98. Creekside Elementary
- 110. Winterville Town Hall
- 111. Pitt Community College



# Map 28 - Wayne County Non-Specific Hazards



## Legend



-  Municipalities
-  Surrounding Counties
-  Primary Roads
-  Railroad










# Map 29 - Wayne County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. NC Division of Parks             | 23. Saulston Vol. Fire Dept.   |
| 2. Thoroughfare Vol. Fire Dept.     | 24. Wayne County EMS - 2       |
| 3. Jordan's Chapel Fire Dept        | 25. Wayne County EMS - 3       |
| *4. NC Division of Forest Resources | 26. Johnston Ambulance Service |
| 5. Belfast Vol. Fire Dept.          | 57. Brogden Middle             |
| 6. Rosewood Vol. Fire Dept.         | 58. Charles B Aycok High       |
| 7. Patetown Vol. Fire Dept.         | 59. Norwayne Middle            |
| 8. New Hope Vol. Fire Dept.         | 60. Northeast Elementary       |
| 9. Mar-Mac Vol. Fire Dept.          | 61. Rosewood Elementary        |
| 10. Little River Vol. Fire Dept.    | 62. Carver Elementary          |
| 11. Elroy Vol. Fire Dept.           | 63. Brogden Primary            |
| 12. Arrington Vol. Fire Dept.       | 64. Eastern Wayne Elementary   |
| 13. Antioch Rural Fire Dept.        | 65. Eastern Wayne High         |
| 14. Indian Springs Vol. Fire Dept.  | 66. Grantham School            |
| 15. Faro Vol. Fire Dept.            | 67. Rosewood High              |
| 16. Polly Watson Vol. Fire Dept.    | 68. Southern Wayne High        |
| 17. Smith Chapel Vol. Fire Dept.    | 69. Northwest Elementary       |
| 18. Oakland Vol. Fire Dept.         | 70. Rosewood Middle            |
| 19. Dudley Vol. Fire Dept.          | 71. Tommy's Road Elementary    |
| 20. Nahunta Vol. Fire Dept.         | 72. Spring Creek Elementary    |
| 21. Grantham Vol. Fire Dept.        | 73. Spring Creek High          |
| 22. Pricetown Vol. Fire Dept.       |                                |
- \* Facility located in the floodplain




## Critical Facilities

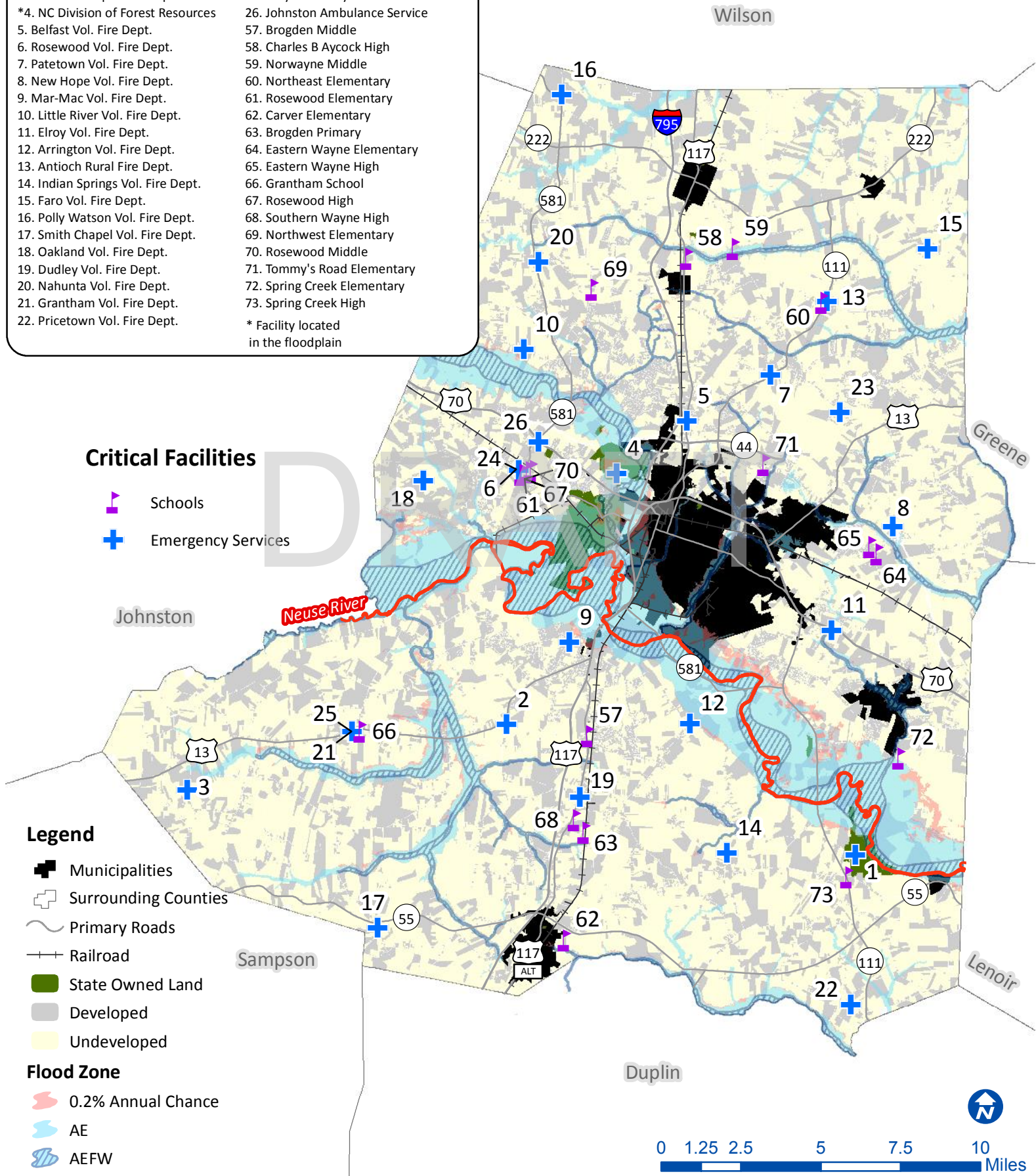
-  Schools
-  Emergency Services

## Legend

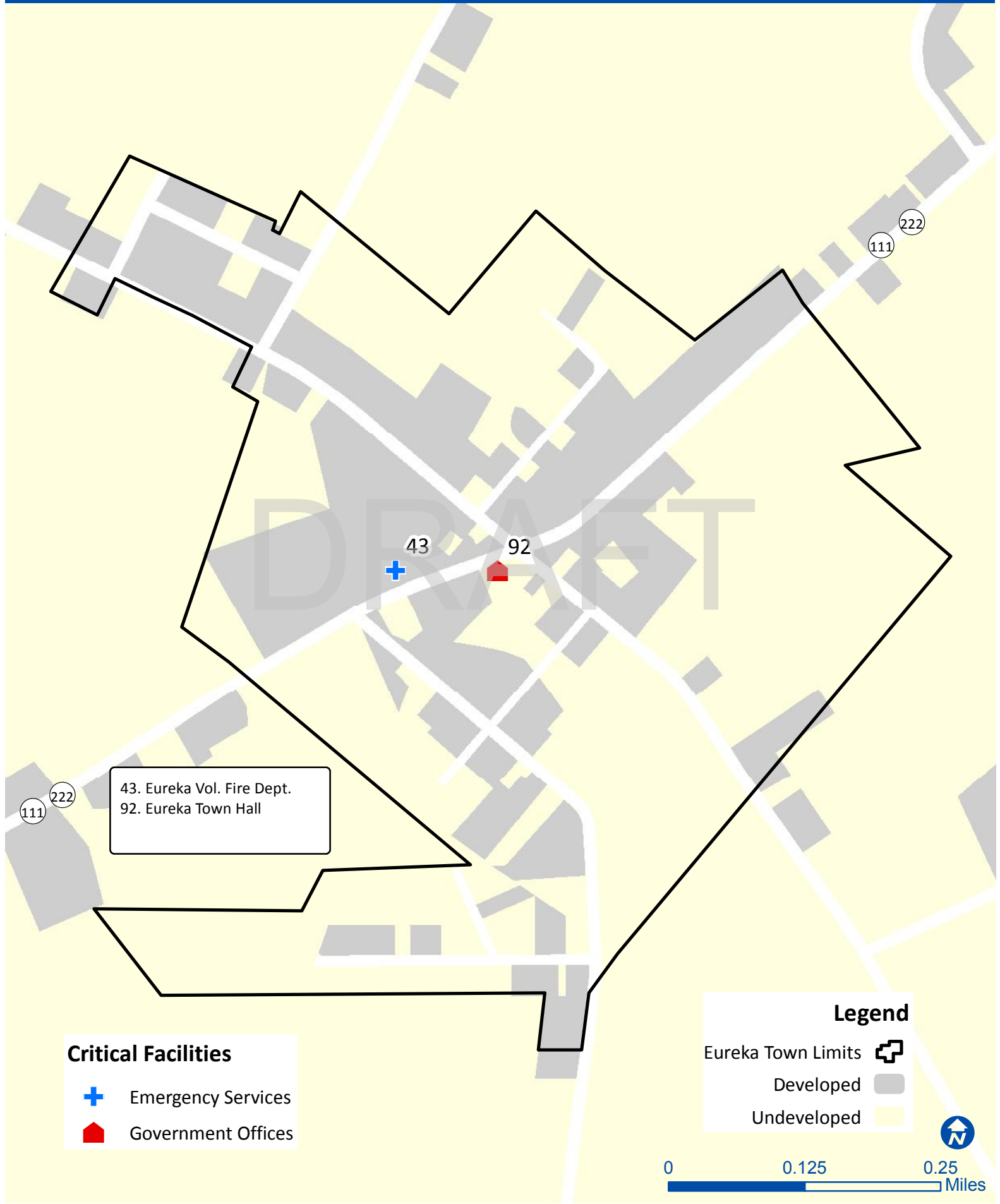
-  Municipalities
-  Surrounding Counties
-  Primary Roads
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

## Flood Zone

-  0.2% Annual Chance
-  AE
-  AEFW






# Map 30 - Eureka Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities








# Map X - Fremont Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

## Critical Facilities

-  Schools
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices

## Legend

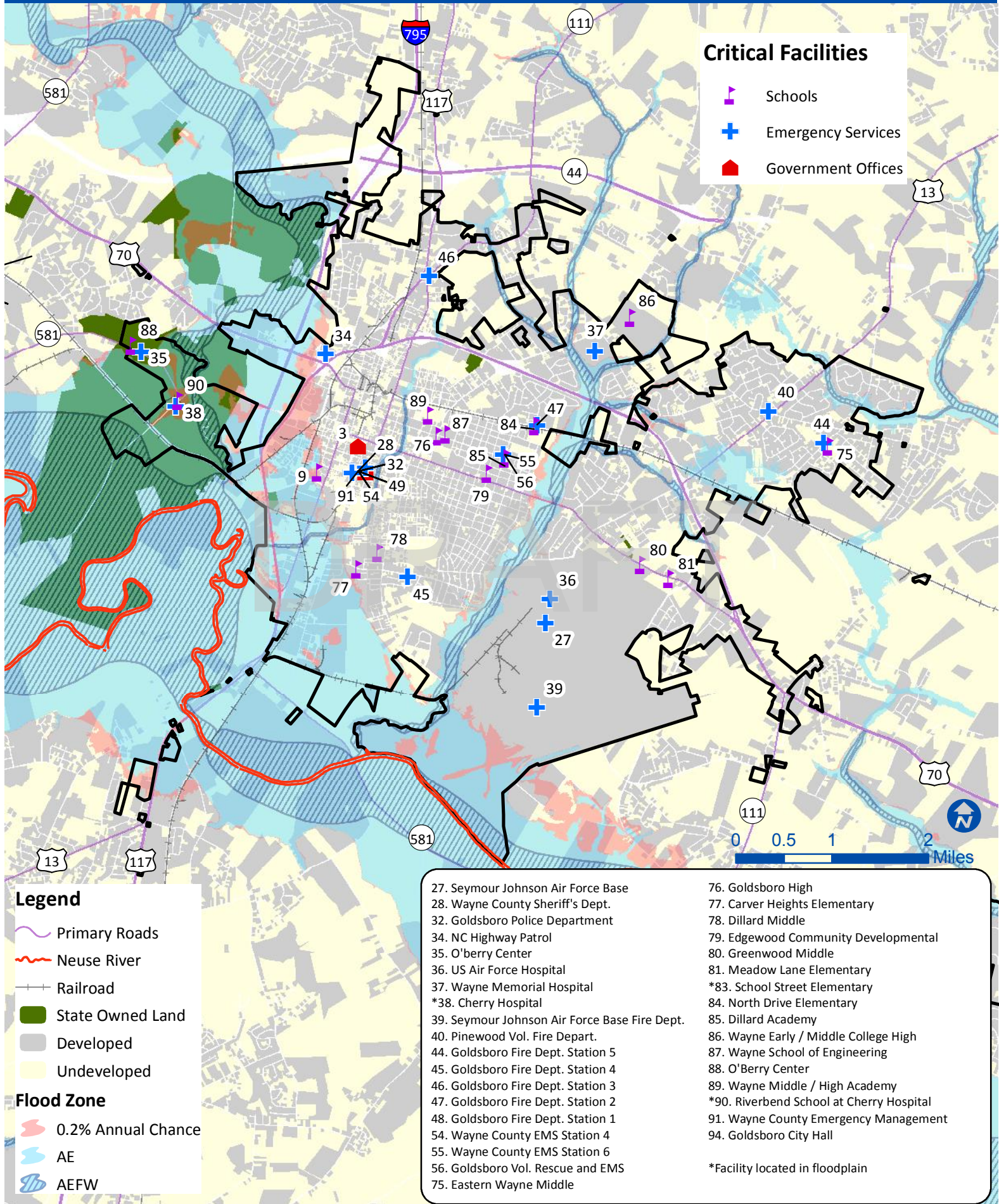
-  Fremont Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

- 33. Fremont Police Dept.
- 48. Fremont Vol. Fire Dept.
- 52. Fremont Rescue and EMS
- 74. Fremont Stars Elementary
- 93. Fremont Town Hall

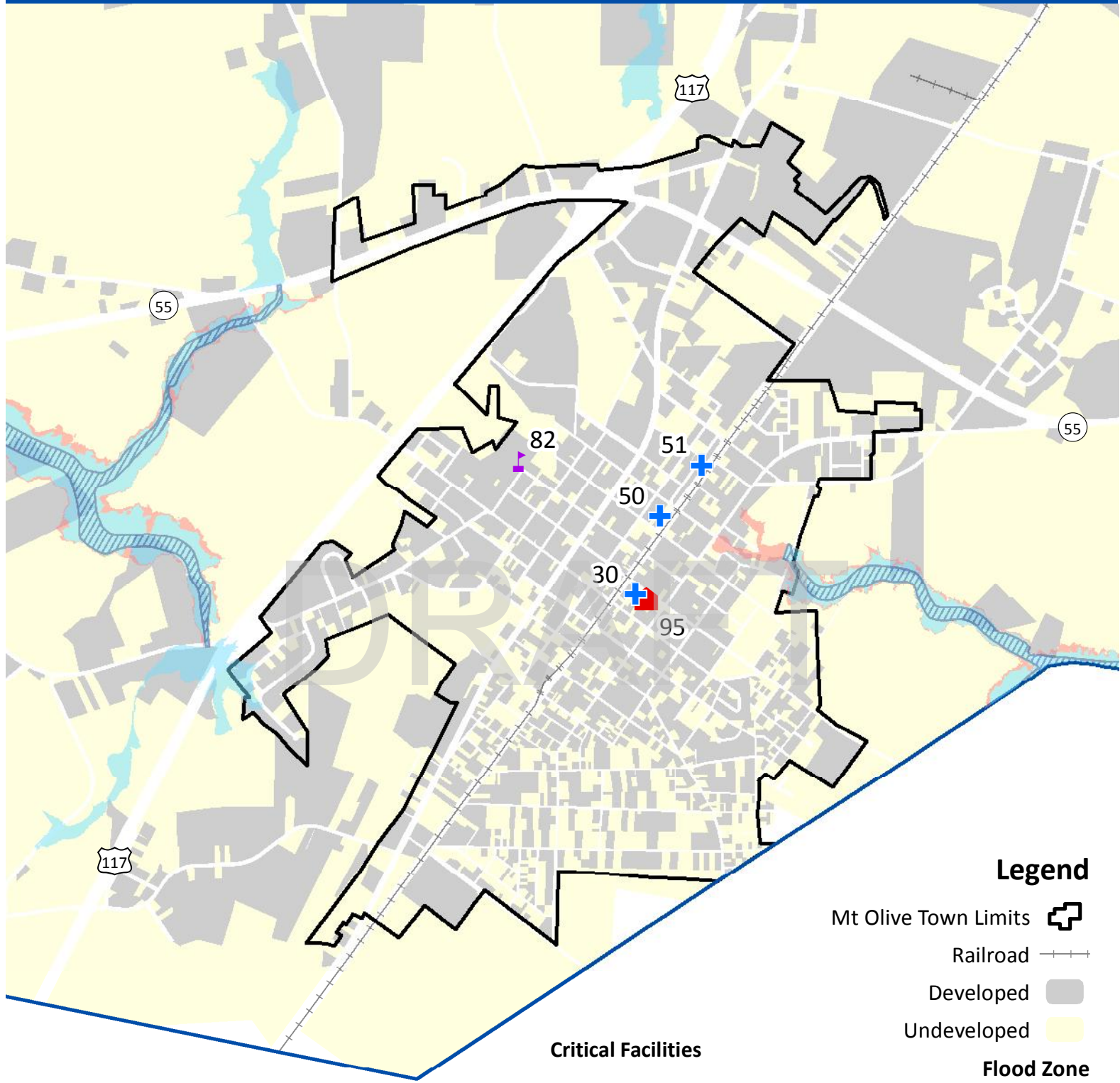
0 0.25 0.5 Miles



# Map 32 - Goldsboro Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 33 - Mt Olive Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



30. Mt Olive Police Dept.  
50. Mt Olive Fire Dept  
51. Wayne County EMS  
82. Mt Olive Middle  
95. Mt Olive Town Hall

### Critical Facilities

- Schools
- Emergency Services
- Government Offices

### Legend

- Mt Olive Town Limits
- Railroad
- Developed
- Undeveloped

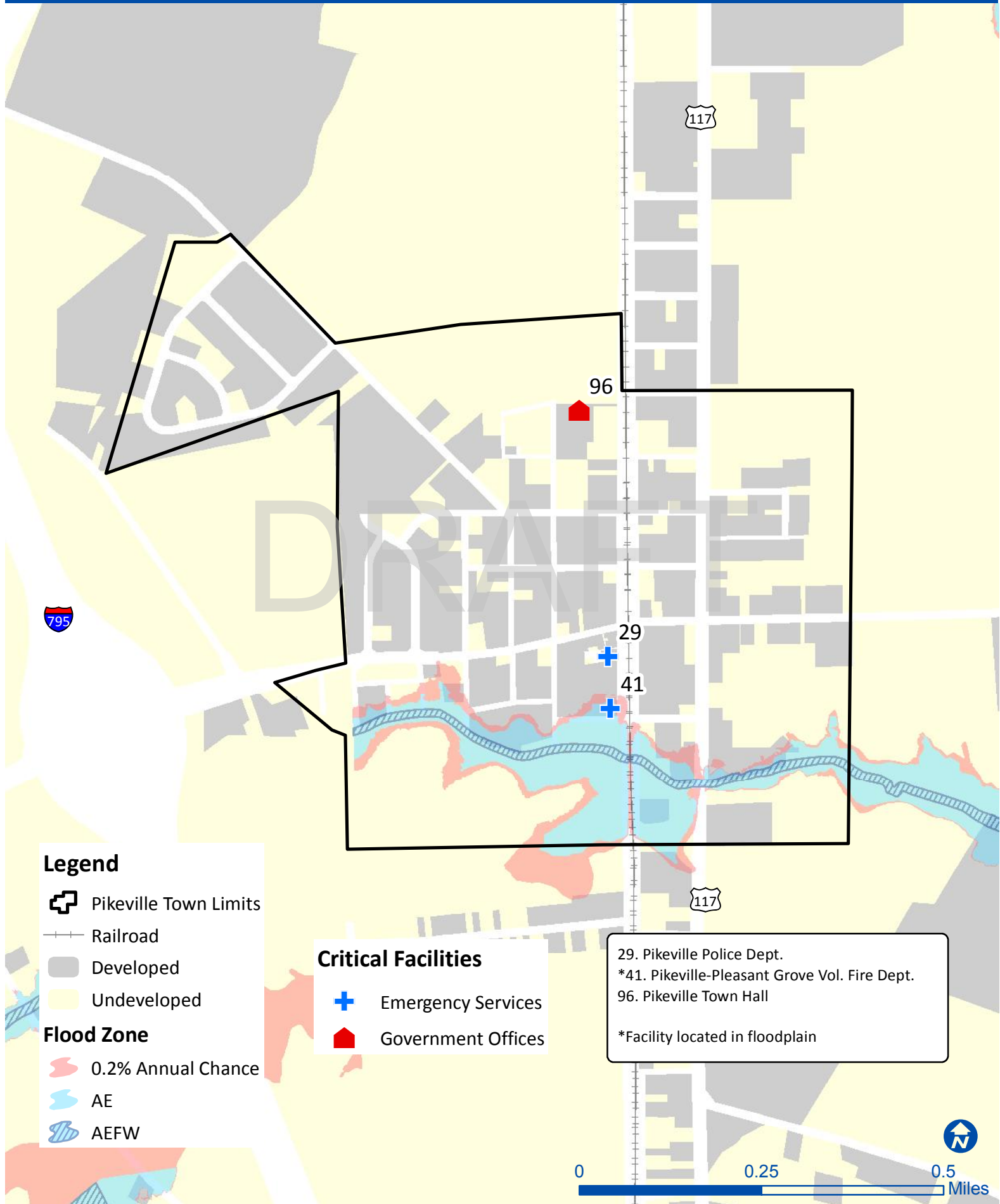
### Flood Zone

- Annual Chance % 2.0
- AE
- AEFW

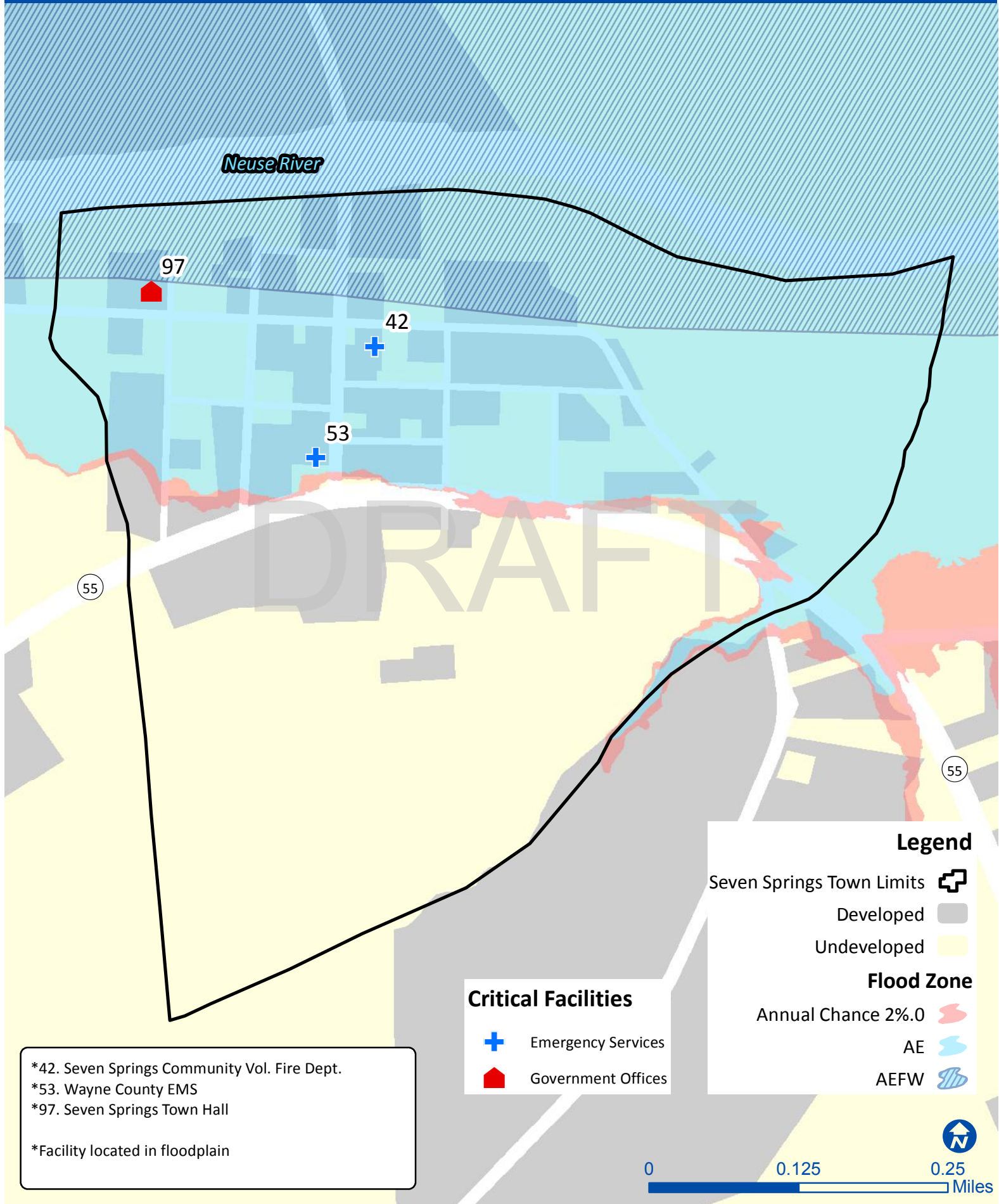




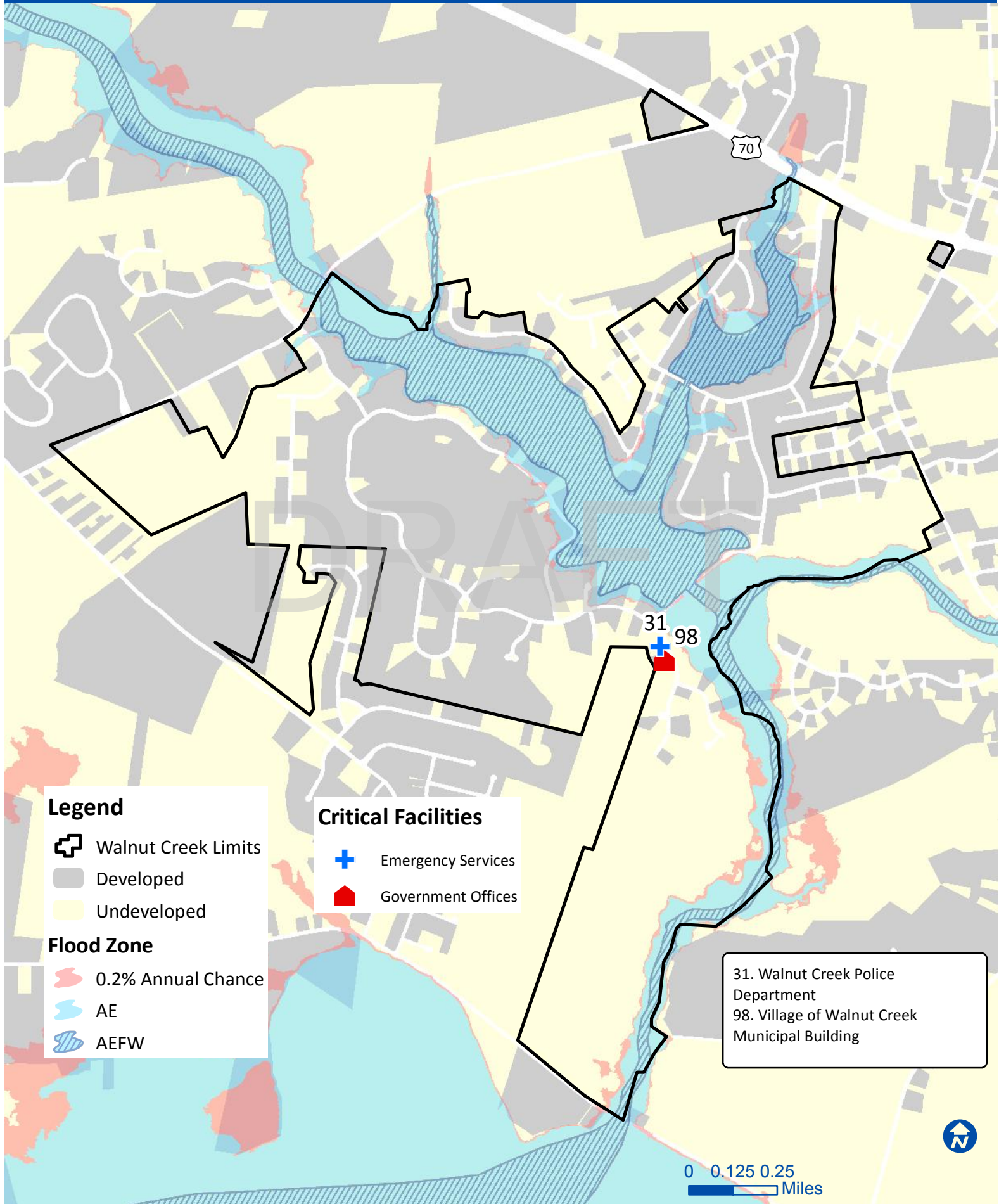
# Map 34 - Pikeville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 35 - Seven Springs Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



# Map 36 - Walnut Creek Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



**Appendix B**

**Local Government Participation Documentation**

Development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan involved a series of Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings over the course of twelve months. The following provides the attendance records for the Greene County MAC meetings. A discussion of all meetings held throughout the planning process has been provided in Section 1 of the plan. Please refer to attached letters from those jurisdictions not attending a minimum of two (2) MAC meetings.

January 14, 2014

Greene County  
Hookerton  
Snow Hill  
Walstonburg

March 14, 2014

Greene County  
Snow Hill

I, Randy Skinner, Greene County Emergency Services Director, certify that County and Municipal staff directly participated in the Neuse River Basin HMP planning process by attending the MAC meetings as outlined above.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Skinner, Greene County Emergency Services Director

Greene County, North Carolina

Signed and sworn to before me this day by Randy Skinner.

Date: 11/4/2014

Official Seal

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires: 4-3-16



*Robert E. Taylor*  
Mayor

*Arthur Robinson* Mayor Pro-Tem

*Doris Jones*

*Catherine Carraway*

*Herb Stocks*

Commissioners



*Town of Hookerton*

November 3, 2014

*April Baker, CMC*  
Town Clerk/Finance Officer/Notary

*Jennifer Bray*  
Utility Billing/Tax Collector/Notary

*Angie Fooley*  
Economic Developer / Planner

*Shaun Jackson*  
Utilities Superintendent

Received

NOV 12 2014

Pitt County  
Planning Dept

Mr. James Rhodes, Project Coordinator  
Pitt County Planning & Development Department  
1717 W Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

Dear Mr. Rhodes,

This correspondence is to affirm both our participation and approval of the draft Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

As a Mayor of a township in a community of less than 500 constituents, I have found that it is difficult to physically participate in all of the governmental required meetings as has also been for our few town employees and town council members. Within this situation, however, we have learned how to keep up through other means such as the internet. Therefore, we would like to express our gratitude for the opportunity to review all planning aspects via project website.

We were made aware of this opportunity at the meeting we attended on January 23 and have since then reviewed all planning aspects. We further have reviewed the mitigation plan for thoroughness and rightness. At this time, we are well pleased with the draft as has been presented.

Further, it is our intent to formally adopt the plan at an upcoming town council meeting once the pending certification from FEMA has been obtained.

P.O. Box 296 • Hookerton, NC 28538  
(252) 747-3816 • FAX (252) 747-8131 • [ahbaker@embarqmail.com](mailto:ahbaker@embarqmail.com)

[www.hookertonnc.com](http://www.hookertonnc.com)

*This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.*

Again, thank you for your interest and help regarding our involvement in this most important matter. We look forward to continued collaboration with regional leadership particularly for efforts in reduction of cost and physical participation burden.

Sincerely,

*Robert E Taylor*

Robert E Taylor, Mayor  
Town of Hookerton

DRAFT



*Town of Hookerton*

Town of Walstonburg  
PO Box 126 Tel: 252-753-5667  
Walstonburg, NC 27888

11-24-2014

James Rhodes  
Project Coordinator and Pitt County  
Planning and Development Director  
1717 West Fifth St.  
Greenville NC 27834

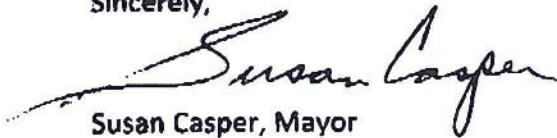
Dear Mr. Rhodes

In an effort to participate in the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Process, the Town of Walstonburg is in constant communication with Randy Skinner (Emergency Services Management Director) and the rest of the staff at Greene County Emergency Services on the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning process. These communication involve emails and phone calls as needed.

The Town of Walstonburg Board members and other town officials have reviewed the draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan via the project website at ([www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org](http://www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org)). The Town of Walstonburg Board Members and other town officials are satisfied with the draft of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation plan.

The Town of Walstonburg has all intent to adopt the plan through a formal public hearing following the receipt of a certification pending an adoption letter from the Federal Management Agency. Additionally, The Town of Walstonburg intends on implementing the Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan following adoption of it.

Sincerely,

  
Susan Casper, Mayor



Development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan involved a series of Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings over the course of twelve months. The following provides the attendance records for the Jones County MAC meetings. A discussion of all meetings held throughout the planning process has been provided in Section 1 of the plan. Please refer to attached letters from those jurisdictions not attending a minimum of two (2) MAC meetings.

May 9, 2014  
Jones County  
Maysville  
Trenton

June 5, 2014  
Jones County  
Trenton

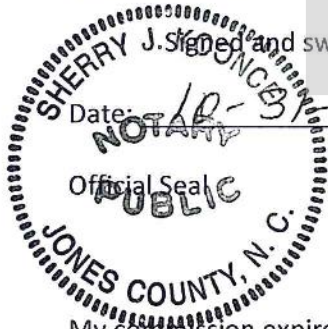
I, Eric Merritt, Jones County Emergency Management Director, certify that County and Municipal staff directly participated in the Neuse River Basin HMP planning process by attending the MAC meetings as outlined above.

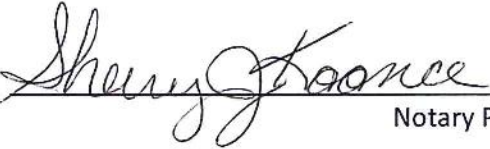
  
Eric Merritt, Jones County Emergency Management Director

Jones County, North Carolina

Signed and sworn to before me this day by Eric Merritt.

Date: 12-31-14



  
Notary Public

My commission expires: 07-08-19

Mayor  
Mr. Edward Waltz

Commissioners  
Mr. Schumata Brown (Mayor Pro-tem)  
Mrs. Janet C. Baker  
Mr. David F. Chapman, Jr.  
Mr. Bobby Flowers  
Mrs. Elaine White



Town Manager  
Jonathan Franklin

Clerk  
Mari Spoonemore

Town of Maysville  
404 Main St. P.O. Box 265  
Maysville, NC 28555  
(910) 743-4441 Fax (910) 743-0895

January 9, 2015

James Rhodes, Project Coordinator  
Pitt County Planning and Development Director  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

Mr. Rhodes,

The Town of Maysville has enjoyed its time participating in the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Process. The Town of Maysville believes that a regional hazard mitigation plan is in the best interest of the Town, the county and the region. In this part of the state hazard mitigation is extremely important so that in the event of a natural disaster the Town, county and region can be prepared to react to better serve our citizens.

The Town of Maysville has been coordinating with Eric Merritt, Jones County's Emergency Management Director, through email since this process began. All parts of the plan have been reviewed online by the Mayor or Town Manager. The Board of Commissioners have been made aware of the planning process and the project website. The Town of Maysville has reviewed the hazard mitigation plan and is satisfied with its contents.

Once there is a final copy of the hazard mitigation plan the Town of Maysville will hold a formal hearing for the public to ask questions and give their input. Following the hearing, if there are no objections, the town will adopt and implement the plan pending its certification and an adoption letter from FEMA.

We look forward to continuing the necessary work on the local, county and regional level to produce a final plan, adopt it and implement it.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Waltz', written over a white background.

Edward Waltz  
Mayor

MAYOR  
James V. Bender, Jr.

COMMISSIONERS  
Doris W. Oliver  
B.E. Miller  
Nancy B. Barbee  
Samuel F. Lincoln  
John L. Simmons



103 Main Street  
P.O. Box 97, Pollocksville, NC 28573  
252-224-9831 • Fax 252-224-0423  
pvilletc@embarqmail.com

CLERK  
Staci L. Ventura

PUBLIC WORKS & ZONING  
J.J. Chadwick, Jr.

POLICE CHIEF  
Patrick McCain

December 22, 2014

Mr. James Rhodes  
Pitt County Planning & Development Director  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

Please be advised that the Town of Pollocksville, Jones County, fully intends to adopt and implement the proposed Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan pending approval from FEMA. We have worked with Jones County in the past on a regional plan just for the county and the included municipalities, and understand and appreciate the need for regional cooperation.

Due to our extremely small staff, we have been unable to have a representative attend any of the planning meetings. However, we monitored the planning process via the project website and informational emails. Our Public Works Director maintains frequent contact with county officials, not only regarding water/sewer issues, but all emergency management situations. Based on our previous work with Jones County Planning and Emergency Management Officials on past projects, we are satisfied that the proposed draft plan will provide the necessary remedies for all of Jones County, including the Town of Pollocksville, in the event of a major disaster.

The Town appreciates your work on this project. I will be glad to answer questions or provide additional information.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "JVB", written over a large, faint "DRAFT" watermark.

James V. Bender, Jr., Mayor

Development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan involved a series of Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings over the course of twelve months. The following provides the attendance records for the Lenoir County MAC meetings. A discussion of all meetings held throughout the planning process has been provided in Section 1 of the plan. Please refer to attached letters from those jurisdictions not attending a minimum of two (2) MAC meetings.

April 17, 2014  
Lenoir County  
La Grange

April 25, 2014  
Lenoir County

I, Samuel Kornegay, Lenoir County Emergency Planner, certify that County and Municipal staff directly participated in the Neuse River Basin HMP planning process by attending the MAC meetings as outlined above.

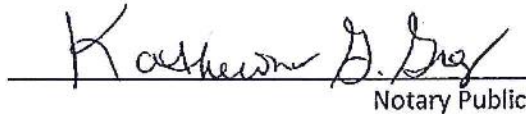
  
Samuel Kornegay, Lenoir County Emergency Planner

Lenoir County, North Carolina

Signed and sworn to before me this day by Samuel Kornegay.

Date: 10-31-2014

DRAFT

  
Katherine G. Gray  
Notary Public



My commission expires: 5/10/15



City of Kinston  
Post Office Box 339  
Kinston, North Carolina 28502



November 4, 2014

James Rhodes  
Project Coordinator  
Neuse River Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Re: City of Kinston Hazard Mitigation Plan Participation and Review

Dear Mr. Rhodes,

This letter is to formally document the City of Kinston's participation in the Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan. Adam Short, Planning Director for the City of Kinston, delivered an update on the process and our ongoing participation in the process at our City Council meeting on November 3, 2014. We continue to rely on our staff and their participation in the process to ensure our community is represented in the hazard mitigation planning process.

Over the course of this process, our staff has coordinated closely with Lenoir County representatives as well as planners with Holland Consulting Planners who continue to guide the development of this plan. Our staff has reviewed the draft plan and they have conveyed to the City Council and myself that this plan sufficiently covers the needs of our community and that the plan appears to be complete and accurate. Furthermore, we feel the regional approach to this planning effort makes the hazard mitigation process more inclusive and comprehensive.

The City Council and our City Staff continue to monitor the progress of the plan and the new draft sections on the dedicated website ([www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org](http://www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org)), and we look forward to seeing the final draft in its entirety very soon.

Once a final plan has been presented to our local staff and certified by FEMA, the plan will be presented for general public review at a public hearing and will be available online and in hard copy format here at City Hall.

Once the plan is adopted, we fully expect to implement this plan in order to fully manage hazards to our community well into the future. We expect with a regional approach, we will certainly be better suited to handle hazards that impact our community and the region.

If you have any questions regarding this information or the City's role in the planning process, you may contact our planning staff directly at 252-939-3269 or by email at [adam.short@ci.kinston.nc.us](mailto:adam.short@ci.kinston.nc.us). Thank you.

Regards,

BJ Murphy  
Mayor, City of Kinston

Town of La Grange  
203 S. Center St.  
PO Box 368  
La Grange, NC 28551



252-566-3186  
252-566-2201 (Fax)  
WWW.LAGRANGENC.COM

Received

NOV 5 2014

Pitt County  
Planning Dept

October 30, 2014

James Rhodes  
Pitt County Planning and Development Director  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

Re: Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Participation

Mr. Rhodes:

This is in reply to the letter dated October 27, 2014 received in this office requesting description of participation the Town of La Grange had in the planning process for the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation project.

Please understand that the Town has been in transition due to the resignation of its previous Planning Director in May of this year. Up until that time, it was my understanding that he attended multiple meetings at the Regional and Local levels. I was hired with the Town in July and I was able to attend the last meeting held in Kinston.

The website has been very instrumental in reviewing what has been proposed and beneficial in relaying to Council what has transpired through the meetings. This information was made available, not only from the meeting I attended, but information obtained by the former Director from his meetings; as well as the information provided on the website. The Town of La Grange has reviewed the draft plan and is satisfied with what has been presented.

It is the Town of La Grange's intention to adopt the plan through a formal public hearing following receipt of a certification pending adoption letter from FEMA. Further, it is the community's intention to implement the plan following its adoption.

If you need any further information please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Nathan A. Rhue  
Planning, Inspections, and Safety Director  
(252) 566-3186  
[narhue@lagrangenc.com](mailto:narhue@lagrangenc.com)

Cc: Woodard Gurley, Mayor  
John Craft, Town Manager  
File

*Town of Pink Hill  
Post Office Box 530  
Pink Hill, North Carolina 28572  
Phone 252-568-3181  
Fax 252-568-2435*

*Carol Sykes, Mayor  
Kimberly Mitchell, Town Clerk  
George L. Jenkins Jr., Attorney*

*Mike Hill, Commissioner  
Donald King, Commissioner  
Debra Grady, Commissioner*

November 5, 2014

James Rhodes, Project Coordinator &  
Pitt County Planning & Development Director  
1717 West Fifth St.  
Greenville, NC 27834

RE: Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

The Town of Pink Hill has been able to review the HMP on the website. We have been in coordination with the Lenoir County Planning/Emergency Management Director as needed.

If any further information is needed please advise.

Sincerely,



Carol Sykes  
Mayor

Development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan involved a series of Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings over the course of twelve months. The following provides the attendance records for the Pitt County MAC meetings. A discussion of all meetings held throughout the planning process has been provided in Section 1 of the plan. Please refer to attached letters from those jurisdictions not attending a minimum of two (2) MAC meetings.

**December 4, 2013**

Pitt County  
Simpson  
Grifton  
Grimesland  
Farmville  
Winterville  
Ayden

**January 22, 2014**

Pitt County  
Farmville  
Winterville  
Grifton  
Fountain  
Greenville  
Simpson  
Ayden

**February 26, 2014**

Pitt County  
Greenville  
Winterville  
Farmville  
Fountain  
Simpson  
Grifton  
Ayden

**March 26, 2014**

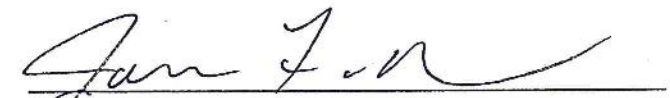
Pitt County  
Winterville  
Fountain  
Grifton  
Simpson  
Ayden  
Greenville

**July 16, 2014**

Pitt County  
Simpson  
Greenville  
Grifton  
Ayden

DRAFT

I, James Rhodes, AICP, Pitt County Planning and Development Director, certify that County and Municipal staff directly participated in the Neuse River Basin HMP planning process by attending the MAC meetings as outlined above.

  
James Rhodes, AICP, Planning and Development Director

Pitt County, North Carolina

Signed and sworn to before me this day by James Rhodes, AICP.

Date: October 31, 2014



  
Notary Public



# TOWN OF BETHEL NORTH CAROLINA

---



November 6, 2014

James Rhodes  
Pitt County Planning and Development Director  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

Re: Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Participation

Mr. Rhodes:

This is in reply to the letter dated October 27, 2014 received in this office requesting description of participation the Town of Bethel had in the planning process for the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Project.

Please understand that the Town has been in transition due to the resignation of its Mayor, Town Clerk, Deputy Town Clerk, and one of its Commissioners. One of our Commissioners was able to attend one of the scheduled meetings, but due to conflicts, that was the only meeting to which we were able to send a representative.

The website has been very instrumental in reviewing what has been proposed and beneficial in relaying to Council what has transpired through the meetings. This information was made available, not only from the meeting I attended, but information obtained by the former Director from his meetings, as well as the information provided on the website. The Town of Bethel has reviewed the draft plan and is satisfied with what has been presented.

It is the Town of Bethel's intention to adopt the plan through a formal public hearing following receipt of a certification pending adoption letter from FEMA. Further, it is the community's intention to implement the plan following its adoption.

If you need any further information please feel free to contact me at you convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Todd Bullock", is written over a large, faint "DRAFT" watermark.

Todd Bullock  
Town Manager  
PO Box 337  
Bethel, NC 27812  
[betheldpw@suddenlinkmail.com](mailto:betheldpw@suddenlinkmail.com)

Town of Falkland, Inc.  
P.O. Box AO Falkland, N.C. 27827

November 6, 2014

Re: Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Participation

Mr. James Rhodes  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, N.C. 27834

Mr. Rhodes:

This is in reply to the letter dated October 30, 2014 that the Town has received and requesting description of the participation of the Town of Falkland had in the planning process for the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation project.

The Town Board Members have not been able to attend any meetings at the present time but, hope to attend the next one.

The website has been very instrumental in reviewing what has been proposed and beneficial in relaying to the council what has transpired through the meetings. The Town of Falkland Board members has reviewed the draft plan and is satisfied with what has been presented.

If you need any further information for the town please give the town a call.

Thank you,



Vickie Wells, Town Clerk



# Town of Grimesland

P. O. Box 147

GRIMESLAND, NORTH CAROLINA 27837-0147

(252) 752-6337 -- Fax (252) 752-7433

Board of Aldermen:

Mayor Earl Aldridge  
Mayor Pro Tempore Dan Price  
Alderman Thomas Dixon  
Aldersperson Diane Holloman  
Alderman Gerald Whitley

November 4, 2014

Barbara Chitmon, Town Clerk  
Lee Latham, Jr. Public Works  
Dan Strickland, Jr., Maintenance  
Dottie Sullivan, As't. Town Clerk  
Dan Strickland, Sr. Backup Operator

James Rhodes, Project Coordinator  
Pitt County Planning and Development Director  
1717 W Fifth St  
Greenville, NC 27834

Re: **Neuse River Basin  
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

We are in receipt of the letter from Landin Holland regarding the above and he requested that we respond in writing to you.

As you are aware, the Town of Grimesland has been a participant of the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan since it was created. In October, 2013, our board was advised that the Plan was under review and they voted to be included. Therefore, we do request to be a part of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

We did not realize that we were to be at all the meetings to be a participant. We have discussed this with you regarding the meeting and really did not realize it was for our level; but, more for the developers. However, we have followed the schedule and reviewed each draft as provided. There were no areas that we deemed needed our input since the plan is inclusive of all areas. Further we have been on line to the website and reviewed the plan elements. After thorough review the draft plan is satisfactory.

A public hearing will be held to adopt the plan pending adoption letter from FEMA. Implementation of the plan will follow after adoption.

Pease advise if anything further is needed at this time.

Sincerely,

Town of Grimesland

E. Earl Aldridge  
Mayor

Cc: Landin Holland MPA, AICP, CZO  
Senior Planner  
Holland Consulting Planners, Inc.

Development of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan involved a series of Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings over the course of twelve months. The following provides the attendance records for the Wayne County MAC meetings. A discussion of all meetings held throughout the planning process has been provided in Section 1 of the plan. Please refer to attached letters from those jurisdictions not attending a minimum of two (2) MAC meetings.

**January 30, 2014**

Wayne County  
Goldsboro  
Walnut Creek

**February 28, 2014**

Wayne County  
Goldsboro  
Walnut Creek

**March 14, 2014**

Wayne County  
Goldsboro  
Walnut Creek

I, Connie Price, Wayne County Planning Director, certify that County and Municipal staff directly participated in the Neuse River Basin HMP planning process by attending the MAC meetings as outlined above.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Connie Price, Wayne County Planning Director

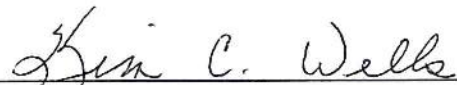
Wayne County, North Carolina

Signed and sworn to before me this day by Connie Price.

Date: December 17, 2014

Official Seal



  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires: June 17, 2017



**THE DAFFODIL TOWN**

December 18, 2014

Town of Fremont  
P O Box 4  
120 East Main Street  
Fremont NC 27830

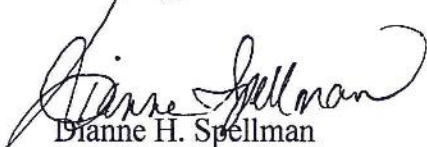
Ref: Letter of Participation

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

This is to certify that the Town of Fremont will be participating in the adopted Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

If you have questions please contact Town of Fremont at 919-242-5151.

Sincerely,

  
Dianne H. Spellman  
Town Clerk

**Cindy M. Anderson**

---

**From:** Connie Price [Connie.Price@waynegov.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, January 9, 2015 11:03 AM  
**To:** 'Cindy M. Anderson'  
**Subject:** FW: regional hazard mitigation participation

Letter from Mount Olive

---

**From:** Charles Brown [<mailto:manager@townofmountolivenc.com>]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 07, 2015 2:55 PM  
**To:** Connie Price  
**Subject:** regional hazard mitigation participation

1/7/2015

Connie,

This email will serve as confirmation that the Town of Mount Olive wishes to participate in the Regional Hazard Mitigation plan which we discussed this morning. Please let me know if you need further information from us.

Thank you.

CHARLES S BROWN

Town Manager

Town of Mount Olive

(919) 658-9539 ext. 107 (O)

(919) 738-1992 (M)

DRAFT

## Cindy M. Anderson

---

**From:** Connie Price [Connie.Price@waynegov.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, January 9, 2015 11:03 AM  
**To:** 'Cindy M. Anderson'  
**Subject:** FW: Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Letter from Pikeville

---

**From:** Michael Hunt [<mailto:michaelhunt@pikevillenc.com>]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 07, 2015 1:03 PM  
**To:** Connie Price  
**Subject:** Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan

01/07/15

Connie:

Thank you for your phone call this morning. This e-mail is to confirm the following: 1) we have talked concerning Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan; 2) I recognize that during times of emergency, the Town of Pikeville, on occasion , participates with, and assists Wayne County in emergency services operations, some of which would fall under the Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan; 3) I recognize that during times of emergency, the Town of Pikeville, on occasion requests assistance from Wayne County for emergency services operations, some of which would fall under the Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan; 4) I, as Town Administrator of the Town of Pikeville request that the Town be included under, and in the Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan, for purposes of preserving the Town's interests and participation in the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and Public Assistance.

May you have an outstanding day.

Michael

Received

DEC 3 2014

Pitt County  
Planning Dept



Town of Seven Springs  
301 W. Spring Street  
PO Box 198  
Seven Springs, NC 28578  
Phone/Fax: (252)569-5241  
Townof7springs@gmail.com

November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Dear James Rhodes:

The Town of Seven Springs has participated in the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Planning Process. Since I have been here for a year I have talked with our Wayne County Planning/Emergency Management Director several times on the phone regarding our Regional Hazard Mitigation, along with building codes for existing lots to ensure that maintained mobile homes are up to flood guidelines. We have read the plan elements through the project website. The Town of Seven Springs Mayor and Commissioners have been made aware of the planning process and of course the project website which makes it easy to excess a plus! The Town of Seven Springs has reviewed the draft plan. Commissioner Hughes and myself me with Dan Brubaker on November 12<sup>th</sup> at Neuse River Trading Post and he conducted a CAV with us and later that day with Connie Price. We are satisfied with the draft plan. It is our intention to adopt the plan through a formal public hearing following the receipt of a certification pending adoption letter from FEMA. We intend to implement the plan following its adoption.

Sincerely,

Amanda Herring  
Town Clerk



**Appendix C**

**Public Involvement Documentation**

# The Daily Reflector

Received

JUL 24 2014

P.O. Box 1967, Greenville, NC 27835-1967 (252) 329-9504

PAID  
6/25/14  
7/22/14

Pitt County  
Planning Dept

PITT CO PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
1717 W 5TH ST

GREENVILLE, NC 27834

CopyLine:	Neuse River Mitigation Plan
Lines:	37
Total Price:	\$79.42
Pay this amount due in 10 days	

Account: 149893 AD ID: 8380522

Legal Affidavit located below

## PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

AD ID: 8380522

NORTH CAROLINA  
PITT COUNTY:

Susan Steel affirms that she is clerk of The Daily Reflector, a newspaper published daily at Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina, and that the advertisement, a true copy of which is hereto attached, entitled Neuse River Mitigation Plan was published in said The Daily Reflector on the following dates:

Wednesday, July 9, 2014

Page: C7

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document or legal advertisement was published, was at the time of each and every publication, a newspaper meeting all of the requirements and qualifications of Chapter 1, Section 597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina and was a qualified newspaper within the meaning of Chapter 1, Section 597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

*Susan Steel*

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 09 day

of July 2014

*Elizabeth H Poole*  
(Notary Public Signature)

*Elizabeth H Poole*  
(Notary Public Printed Name)

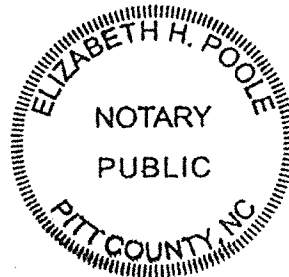
### PUBLIC NOTICE Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Information Meeting

The Pitt County Planning Board will hold a public input meeting on Wednesday, July 16, 2014, beginning at 4:00 pm. A public open house will be held from 4:00 PM to 5:15 to receive comments and educate citizens regarding the draft plan. Following the scheduled open house, a formal presentation, and question and answer session will be conducted with the County Planning Board involving the public in attendance. The hearing will be held in the second floor Board of Commissioners Auditorium in the County Administration Building located at 1717 W. 5th Street, Greenville, N.C. Those persons unable to attend the hearing may review the draft plan at a project dedicated website available at [www.neuseriverregionallhmp.org](http://www.neuseriverregionallhmp.org). Citizens and interested parties may comment via the project website or submit written comments or concerns through the County at the following mailing address:

Clerk to the Planning Board  
Pitt County  
1717 West Fifth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

July 9, 2014

My commission expires 1-17-2016



**Affidavit of Publication  
Jacksonville Daily News  
Jacksonville, NC**

*Jones County*

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the County of Onslow, State of North Carolina, on this the 22nd day of August, 2014

*Sharon B. Williams*

of The Daily News, who being duly sworn, states that the advertisement entitled **SEPTEMBER 3, 2014 PUBLIC INPUT MEETING** a true copy of which is printed herewith, appeared in The Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Jacksonville, NC, County of Onslow, State of North Carolina, 1 day a week for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks on the following dates:

August 22, 2014

NORTH CAROLINA  
ONSLOW COUNTY

PUBLIC INPUT MEETING  
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Notice is hereby given that the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will conduct a public input meeting on September 3, 2014, at 5:30 p.m., at the Wayne County Planning Department, 134 N. John Street, Goldsboro, NC 27533.

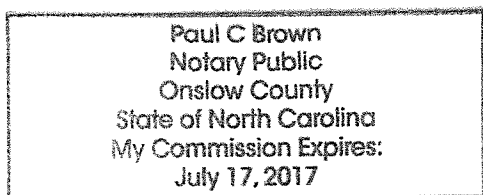
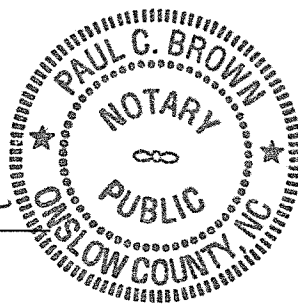
The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Neuse River Basin Region is comprised of the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne as well as each county's municipal jurisdictions. All interested citizens, business owners, officials from neighboring jurisdictions, and other governmental entities are encouraged to attend to offer comments and/or obtain information concerning the draft plan.

For additional information, please contact Landin Holland at 910/392-0060.

August 22, 2014 (adv)

Subscribed and sworn to this 22nd day of August, 2014

x *Paul C. Brown*  
Notary Public



# AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA  
LENOIR COUNTY ] ss

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared

*Susan Smith*

Who being first duly sworn, deposes and says

That (she) is a Customer Service Representative of

*The Free Press*

Engaged in the publication of a newspaper known as

*The Free Press*

Published, issued, and entered as second class mail in The City of Kinston in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice of other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached hereto, was published in

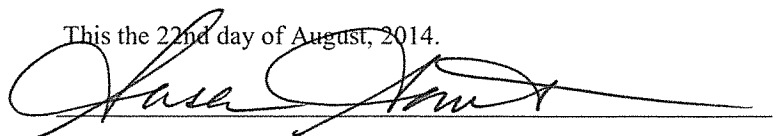
*The Free Press*

On the following dates:

Friday, August 22, 2014

And that the said newspaper in which such notice paper document of legal advertisement was published was, at the time of each and every such publication, a newspaper meeting all of the requirements and qualifications Of Section 1-597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina and was a qualified newspaper within the Meaning of Section 1-597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.


This the 22nd day of August, 2014.



Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22nd day of August, 2014.

*Donna J. Wallace*  
Notary Public

My Commission expires: 6-15-19



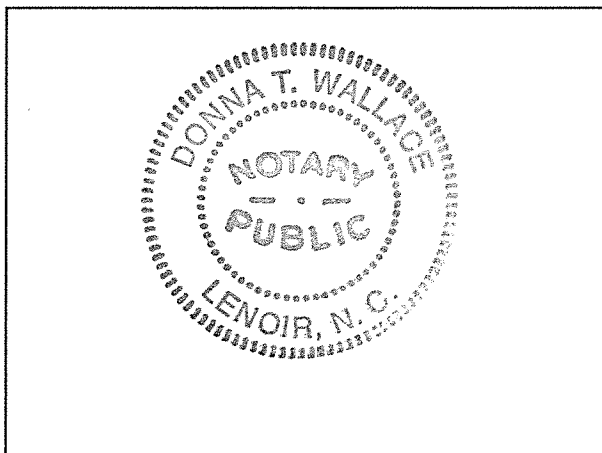
**PUBLIC INPUT MEETING**  
**NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL**  
**HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Notice is hereby given that the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will conduct a public input meeting on September 3, 2014, at 5:30 p.m., at the Wayne County Planning Department, 134 N. John Street, Goldsboro, NC 27533.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Neuse River Basin Region is comprised of the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne as well as each county's municipal jurisdictions. All interested citizens, business owners, officials from neighboring jurisdictions, and other governmental entities are encouraged to attend to offer comments and/or obtain information concerning the draft plan.

For additional information, please contact Landin Holland at 910/392-0060.

The above is correctly copied from the books And files of the aforesaid Corporation and publication



**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified, and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Artis

\_\_\_\_\_ who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he (she) is  
LEGAL CLERK

(Publisher, or other officer or employee authorized to make affidavit) of WAYNE PRINTING COMPANY, INC., engaged in the publication of a newspaper known as GOLDSBORO NEWS-ARGUS, published, issued, and entered as second class mail in the city of Goldsboro in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice or other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached hereto, was published in GOLDSBORO NEWS-ARGUS on the following dates:

\_\_\_\_\_  
August 22, 2014  
\_\_\_\_\_

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document, or legal advertisement was published was, at the time of each, and every such publication, a newspaper meeting all of the requirements and qualifications of Section 1-597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina and was a qualified newspaper within the meaning of Section 1-597 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

This 28th day of August, 2014

Lisa Artis

(Signature of person making affidavit)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of August, 2014

Amy S. Records

Notary Public

My Commission expires: September 14, 2018

**CLIPPING OF LEGAL  
ADVERTISEMENT  
ATTACHED HERE**

**PUBLIC INPUT MEETING  
NEUSE RIVER BASIN  
REGIONAL HAZARD  
MITIGATION PLAN**

Notice is hereby given that the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will conduct a public input meeting on September 3, 2014, at 5:30 p.m., at the Wayne County Planning Department, 134 N. John Street, Goldsboro, NC 27533.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Neuse River Basin Region is comprised of the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne as well as each county's municipal jurisdictions. All interested citizens, business owners, officials from neighboring jurisdictions, and other governmental entities are encouraged to attend to offer comments and/or obtain information concerning the draft plan.

For additional information, please contact Landin Holland at 910/392-0060.

Legal #535  
August 22, 2014

**Cindy M. Anderson**

---

**Subject:** Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Neuse River Basin Region, which includes the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne, and all municipalities within these counties, have prepared the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). A draft has been submitted to the NC Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Section for review and comment.

We solicit your review and comment on the draft 2015 Regional HMP. The plan may be reviewed at <http://www.neuseriverregionalhmp.org/>. Please submit any questions or comments to Mr. James Rhodes, AICP, Project Coordinator and Pitt County Planning Director at [james.rhodes@pittcountync.gov](mailto:james.rhodes@pittcountync.gov) on or before November 24, 2014.

Your assistance is appreciated. Please contact Mr. Rhodes at 252.902.3250 if you have any questions.

Thank you,  
Landin Holland  
Project Planner



**Landin W. Holland, MPA, AICP, CZO**  
**Senior Planner**  
3329 Wrightsville Ave, Ste F  
Wilmington, NC 28403  
Phone: 910/392-0060  
Email: [holland@hcpplanning.com](mailto:holland@hcpplanning.com)

DRAFT

<b>County</b>	<b>NC Forest Service</b>	<b>NC DENR</b>	<b>NCDOT</b>	<b>NC Cooperative Extension</b>	<b>NCOEMS</b>	<b>American Red Cross</b>
Greene	<a href="mailto:green.ncfs@ncagr.gov">green.ncfs@ncagr.gov</a>	Washington Regional Office	<a href="mailto:jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov">jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:shenile_ford@ncsu.edu">shenile_ford@ncsu.edu</a>	<a href="mailto:regina.godette@dohs.nc.gov">regina.godette@dohs.nc.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org">Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org</a>
Lenoir	<a href="mailto:le noir.ncfs@ncagr.gov">le noir.ncfs@ncagr.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:megan.stilley@ncdenr.gov">megan.stilley@ncdenr.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov">jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:tammy_kelly@ncsu.edu">tammy_kelly@ncsu.edu</a>		<a href="mailto:Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org">Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org</a>
Jones	<a href="mailto:jones.ncfs@ncagr.gov">jones.ncfs@ncagr.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:marlene.salyer@ncdenr.gov">marlene.salyer@ncdenr.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov">jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:ivy_reid@ncsu.edu">ivy_reid@ncsu.edu</a>		<a href="mailto:Lynwood.Roberson@redcross.org">Lynwood.Roberson@redcross.org</a>
Pitt	<a href="mailto:pitt.ncfs@ncagr.gov">pitt.ncfs@ncagr.gov</a>		<a href="mailto:wjarvis@ncdot.gov">wjarvis@ncdot.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:mitch_smith@ncsu.edu">mitch_smith@ncsu.edu</a>		<a href="mailto:Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org">Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org</a>
Wayne	<a href="mailto:wayne.ncfs@ncagr.gov">wayne.ncfs@ncagr.gov</a>		<a href="mailto:jpharrell@ncdot.gov">jpharrell@ncdot.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:kevin_e_johnson@ncsu.edu">kevin_e_johnson@ncsu.edu</a>		

**Adjacent Jurisdictions/Agencies**

Craven Co	<a href="mailto:jveit@cravencountync.gov">jveit@cravencountync.gov</a>
Onslow Co	<a href="mailto:Jeff_Hudson@onslowcountync.gov">Jeff_Hudson@onslowcountync.gov</a>
Duplin Co	<a href="mailto:mikea@duplicountync.com">mikea@duplicountync.com</a>
Sampson Co	<a href="mailto:ecausey@sampsonnc.com">ecausey@sampsonnc.com</a>
Johnston Co	<a href="mailto:rick.hester@johnstonnc.com">rick.hester@johnstonnc.com</a>
Wilson Co	<a href="mailto:dstinagle@wilson-co.com">dstinagle@wilson-co.com</a>
Edgecombe Co	<a href="mailto:lcarmon@co.edgecombe.nc.us">lcarmon@co.edgecombe.nc.us</a>
Martin Co	<a href="mailto:dbone@martincountync.gov.com">dbone@martincountync.gov.com</a>
Beaufort Co	<a href="mailto:randell.woodruff@co.beaufort.nc.us">randell.woodruff@co.beaufort.nc.us</a>
ERAC	<a href="mailto:erac@vidantthealth.com">erac@vidantthealth.com</a>
Greenville Utilities	<a href="mailto:info@guc.com">info@guc.com</a>
Pitt Community College	<a href="mailto:pccemgt@email.pittcc.edu">pccemgt@email.pittcc.edu</a>
East Carolina University	<a href="mailto:kochw@ecu.edu">kochw@ecu.edu</a>

DRAFT

## APPENDIX D: LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

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The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* 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 community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA’s evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan’s strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

<b>Jurisdiction:</b> Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties	<b>Title of Plan:</b> Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	<b>Date of Plan:</b> October 31, 2014
<b>Local Point of Contact:</b> James Rhodes	<b>Address:</b> 1717 W. 5th Street Greenville, NC 27834-1696	
<b>Title:</b> Planning & Development Director		
<b>Agency:</b> Pitt County		
<b>Phone Number:</b> 252.902.3250	<b>E-Mail:</b> <a href="mailto:james.rhodes@pittcountync.gov">james.rhodes@pittcountync.gov</a>	

<b>State Reviewer:</b> Cindy Harrison	<b>Title:</b> Hazard Mitigation Planner	<b>Date:</b> 12/05/2014
--	--	----------------------------

<b>FEMA Reviewer:</b>	<b>Title:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Date Received in FEMA Region</b> <i>(insert #)</i>		
<b>Plan Not Approved</b>		
<b>Plan Approvable Pending Adoption</b>		
<b>Plan Approved</b>		



**SECTION 1:  
REGULATION CHECKLIST**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. 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.’ The ‘Required Revisions’ summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is ‘Not Met.’ Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this *Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

<b>1. REGULATION CHECKLIST</b>		<b>Location in Plan</b> (section and/or page number)	<b>Met</b>	<b>Not Met</b>
<b>Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)</b>				
<b>ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS</b>				
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Section 1, page 1-6, to 1-11			
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Section 1, page 1-11			
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Section 1, page 1-6 to 1-11			
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Section 4, page 4-1 to 4-12			
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Section 7, page 7-4 to 7-6			
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Section 7, page 7-4 to 7-6			

# 1. REGULATION CHECKLIST

Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)

Location in Plan  
(section and/or  
page number)

Met Not  
Met Met

## ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS

### NCEM 1<sup>st</sup> Review:

Elements A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 appear to meet requirements.

**A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(1) d.** For each jurisdiction seeking plan approval, the plan **must** document how they were involved in the planning process. For example, the plan may document meetings attended, data provided, or stakeholder and public involvement activities offered. Jurisdictions that adopt the plan without documenting how they participated in the planning process will not be approved. (2011 Local Plan review guide).

### Required Revision:

It appears the plan is using signed Affidavits to meet this requirement. Green County and Wayne County have unsigned affidavits. If unable to obtain signatures, please provide documentation in the plan how these communities participated.

Signed documentation provided in Appendix B.

## ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 3, page 3-1 to 3-24		
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 3, page 3-1 to 3-24 and Appendix E		
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Section 3, page 3-1 to 3-24		
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Section 5, page 5-22		

<b>1. REGULATION CHECKLIST</b>		<b>Location in Plan</b> (section and/or page number)	<b>Met</b>	<b>Not Met</b>
<b>Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)</b>				
<b>ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS</b>				
<b>NCEM 1<sup>st</sup> Review:</b> Elements B2, and B3 appear to meet requirements.				
<b>Element B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(i) and 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(iii) Extent means the strength or magnitude of the hazard.</b> For example, extent could be described in terms of the specific measurement of an occurrence on a scientific scale ( <i>for example</i> , Enhanced Fujita Scale, Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, Richter Scale, flood depth grids) and/or other hazard factors, such as duration and speed of onset. Extent is not the same as impacts, which are described in sub-element B3. (2011 Local Plan review guide).				
<b>Required Revisions:</b> The Wildfire Extent has spaces left blank for the numbers. P 3-14 . Wildfire extent data provided on page 3-14.				
<b>Element B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(ii) a.</b> The plan <b>must</b> describe the types (residential, commercial, institutional, etc.) and estimate the numbers of repetitive loss properties located in identified flood hazard areas. (2011 Local Plan review guide).				
<b>Required Revisions:</b> Repetitive Loss information is missing. P 5-22. Missing repetitive loss data provided on page 5-22				
<b>ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY</b>				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction’s existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Section 4, page 4-1 to 4-12			
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction’s participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 4, page 4-13 to 4-15			
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Section 6, page 6-3 to 6-4			
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 §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 6, page 6-6 to 6-35			
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Section 6, page 6-4 to 6-35			
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Section 7, page 7-4 to 7-5			

# 1. REGULATION CHECKLIST

Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)

Location in Plan  
(section and/or  
page number)

Met Not  
Met Met

## ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS

### NCEM 1st Review:

Element C1, C3, C5, and C6 appear to meet requirements.

**Element C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(ii)** Jurisdictions that are currently not participating in the NFIP and where an FHBM or FIRM has been issued may meet this requirement by describing the reasons why the community does not participate. (2011 Local Plan review guide).

### Required Revision:

The Town of Eureka is stated in Plan as not participating in NFIP program. Please provide a statement as to why. Also in the Mitigation Strategies Actions specifically addressing NFIP programs, Eureka is listed as Jurisdiction. See W10 (this is just one example).

Requested statement provided on page 4-15; Application Jurisdictions column updated pages 6-7 to 6-35.

**Element C4 a.** The plan **must** include a mitigation strategy that 1) analyzes actions and/or projects that the jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment, and 2) identifies the actions and/or projects that the jurisdiction intends to implement. (2011 Local Plan review guide).

### Required Revision:

Hazards addressed on P 3-1 list 9 hazards. However in the Hazard addressed Column in the Mitigation Action Strategies there are Hazards that go up to number 11. Please clarify. According to P 3-1, action J 12 drought should be #9. J 25 and L 1 and L 2 address Drought. P 15 addresses 1, 2, and 4. P34 address drought, and W19 refers to drought should be #9. Please review and correct.

Hazards addressed column updated to reflect correct hazards pages 6-7 to 6-45.

## ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)

D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Section 5, page 5-25 to 5-26		
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Appendix G		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Appendix G		

## ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS

### NCEM 1st Review:

Element D1, appears to meet requirements.

**Element D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? 44 CFR 201.6(d)(3) and**

**Element D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? 44 CFR 201.6(d)(3)** (2011 Local Plan review guide).

### Required Revisions:

Appendix G is Missing City of Greenville section. They had a 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan. I looked thru their Plan project folder and it appears it is still an active plan. I checked Pitt County's previous Plan Update and Greenville in not listed as a Municipality. If this is correct then Greenville needs to be included in Elements D2 and D3.

Status report for City of Greenville HMP strategies added to Appendix G, Section IV.

<b>1. REGULATION CHECKLIST</b>		<b>Location in Plan</b> (section and/or page number)	<b>Met</b>	<b>Not Met</b>
<b>Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)</b>				
<b>ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION</b>				
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Section 1 and Appendix K			
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Section 1 and Appendix K			
<b>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</b>				
<b>NCEM First Review:</b>				
<p>Element E1-The plan must include documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority. Unsigned adoption resolutions should be included in *(specify the section based on the table of contents (TOC)).</p> <p>Unsigned adoption resolution templates are provided in Appendix K.</p> <p>Element E2-Each jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan prior to FEMA approval, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans.</p>				
<b>ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)</b>				
F1.				
F2.				
<b>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</b>				

## SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

**INSTRUCTIONS:** The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

***Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement*** is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

***Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan*** provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

## A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

### Element A: Planning Process

*How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the planning process with respect to:*

- *Involvement of stakeholders (elected officials/decision makers, plan implementers, business owners, academic institutions, utility companies, water/sanitation districts, etc.);*
- *Involvement of Planning, Emergency Management, Public Works Departments or other planning agencies (i.e., regional planning councils);*
- *Diverse methods of participation (meetings, surveys, online, etc.); and*
- *Reflective of an open and inclusive public involvement process.*

### Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

*In addition to the requirements listed in the Regulation Checklist, 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans identifies additional elements that should be included as part of a plan's risk assessment. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:*

- 1) *A general description of land uses and future development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions;*
- 2) *The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; and*
- 3) *A description of potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures, and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.*

*How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment with respect to:*

- *Use of best available data (flood maps, HAZUS, flood studies) to describe significant hazards;*
- *Communication of risk on people, property, and infrastructure to the public (through tables, charts, maps, photos, etc.);*
- *Incorporation of techniques and methodologies to estimate dollar losses to vulnerable structures;*
- *Incorporation of Risk MAP products (i.e., depth grids, Flood Risk Report, Changes Since Last FIRM, Areas of Mitigation Interest, etc.); and*
- *Identification of any data gaps that can be filled as new data became available.*

### **Element C: Mitigation Strategy**

*How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Mitigation Strategy with respect to:*

- *Key problems identified in, and linkages to, the vulnerability assessment;*
- *Serving as a blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment;*
- *Plan content flow from the risk assessment (problem identification) to goal setting to mitigation action development;*
- *An understanding of mitigation principles (diversity of actions that include structural projects, preventative measures, outreach activities, property protection measures, post-disaster actions, etc);*
- *Specific mitigation actions for each participating jurisdictions that reflects their unique risks and capabilities;*
- *Integration of mitigation actions with existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources; and*
- *Discussion of existing programs (including the NFIP), plans, and policies that could be used to implement mitigation, as well as document past projects.*

### **Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (Plan Updates Only)**

*How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the 5-year Evaluation and Implementation measures with respect to:*

- *Status of previously recommended mitigation actions;*
- *Identification of barriers or obstacles to successful implementation or completion of mitigation actions, along with possible solutions for overcoming risk;*
- *Documentation of annual reviews and committee involvement;*
- *Identification of a lead person to take ownership of, and champion the Plan;*
- *Reducing risks from natural hazards and serving as a guide for decisions makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards;*
- *An approach to evaluating future conditions (i.e. socio-economic, environmental, demographic, change in built environment etc.);*
- *Discussion of how changing conditions and opportunities could impact community resilience in the long term; and*
- *Discussion of how the mitigation goals and actions support the long-term community vision for increased resilience.*



## **B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan**

*Ideas may be offered on moving the mitigation plan forward and continuing the relationship with key mitigation stakeholders such as the following:*

- *What FEMA assistance (funding) programs are available (for example, Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)) to the jurisdiction(s) to assist with implementing the mitigation actions?*
- *What other Federal programs (National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System (CRS), Risk MAP, etc.) may provide assistance for mitigation activities?*
- *What publications, technical guidance or other resources are available to the jurisdiction(s) relevant to the identified mitigation actions?*
- *Are there upcoming trainings/workshops (Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA), HMA, etc.) to assist the jurisdictions(s)?*
- *What mitigation actions can be funded by other Federal agencies (for example, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Smart Growth, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities, etc.) and/or state and local agencies?*

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**SECTION 3:  
MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (OPTIONAL)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** For multi-jurisdictional plans, a Multi-jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet may be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction, which required Elements for each jurisdiction were ‘Met’ or ‘Not Met,’ and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it should be used as an optional worksheet to ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET												
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/township/village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Greene County	County										
2	Hookerton	Town										
3	Snow Hill	Town										
4	Walstonburg	Town										
5	Jones County	County										
6	Maysville	Town										
7	Pollocksville	Town										
8	Trenton	Town										
9	Lenoir County	County										

**MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET**

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
10	Kinston	City										
11	La Grange	Town										
12	Pink Hill	Town										
13	Pitt County	County										
14	Ayden	Town										
15	Bethel	Town										
16	Falkland	Town										
17	Farmville	Town										
18	Fountain	Town										
19	Greenville	City										
20	Grifton	Town										
21	Grimesland	Town										
22	Simpson	Village										
23	Winterville	Town										

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**MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET**

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
24	Wayne County	County										
25	Eureka	Town										
26	Fremont	Town										
27	Goldsboro	City										
28	Mount Olive	Town										
29	Pikeville	Town										
30	Seven Springs	Town										
31	Walnut Creek	Village										

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# Appendix E

## Regional Hazard History

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/3/1996	22:00	EST	Cold/Wind Chill			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE;JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	3/11/1998	23:00	EST	Cold/Wind Chill			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/1/2011	0:00	EST-5	Drought			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	7/1/2011	0:00	EST-5	Drought			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/1/2011	0:00	EST-5	Drought			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/2/1996	19:20	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/5/1996	19:40	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	9/11/1996	8:32	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/17/1996	0:30	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE, MAYSVILLE, GOLDSBORO	JONES, PITT, WAYNE	NC	10/8/1996	9:00	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/6/1999	20:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/15/1999	16:13	EST	Flash Flood			2	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	9/16/1999	3:51	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/27/1999	21:50	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/28/1999	0:07	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	10/17/1999	13:19	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH PORTION	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/4/2000	21:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/4/2000	19:00	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE; MT OLIVE	GREENE; WAYNE	NC	6/16/2001	21:30	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH CENTRAL PORTION; GREENVILLE	GREENE; PITT	NC	10/11/2002	15:50	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH PORTION; SIMPSON; COUNTYWIDE	LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/2/2003	21:33	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST CENTRAL PORTION	GREENE CO.	NC	7/29/2003	20:30	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/5/2003	21:00	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/12/2003	15:40	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; FARMVILLE	GREENE; PITT	NC	5/22/2004	21:10	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; SIMPSON	LENOIR; PITT	NC	5/23/2004	17:35	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/5/2004	17:00	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/14/2004	13:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	100.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	10/3/2004	23:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	GREENE CO.	NC	7/22/2005	19:30	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/22/2005	19:30	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/22/2005	21:05	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/29/2005	18:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/29/2005	17:45	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST PORTION	PITT CO.	NC	7/31/2005	17:17	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/31/2005	19:10	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	10/8/2005	9:00	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	10/8/2005	9:15	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/30/2006	19:20	EST	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	11/16/2006	13:00	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/26/2007	17:30	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/30/2008	21:14	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/6/2008	7:00	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD; ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/9/2008	16:50	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/25/2009	19:45	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW HOPE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/29/2010	13:45	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	10.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	9/30/2010	18:00	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	500.00K	6.000M
BELVOIR	PITT CO.	NC	9/30/2010	19:00	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	100.00K	100.00K
ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/30/2010	1:35	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO; ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/14/2011	20:00	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; COMFORT; JNESTOWN; CALICO	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/27/2011	14:30	EST-5	Flash Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LENOIR (ZONE)	LENOIR (ZONE)	NC	9/13/1996	10:00	EST	Flood			0	0	9.000M	24.000M
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	9/15/1996	12:00	EST	Flood			0	0	100.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/19/1998	12:00	EST	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/10/1998	7:00	EST	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	1/24/1999	18:00	EST	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LENOIR (ZONE)	LENOIR (ZONE)	NC	10/8/2005	9:45	EST	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	10/8/2005	10:00	EST	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOFTINS XRD	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/9/2009	18:30	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEN MILE FORK; WISE FORK	JONES CO.	NC	11/12/2009	3:29	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
(ISO)ERN RGNL JETPOR	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/10/2010	21:05	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/10/2010	20:00	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/29/2010	14:45	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; INSTITUTE; BELVOIR	JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	9/29/2010	10:30	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FROG LEVEL	PITT CO.	NC	7/6/2011	17:00	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; BELL FORK; GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/23/2012	17:31	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HADDOCKS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	5/24/2012	0:29	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOFTINS XRD	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/21/2012	15:51	EST-5	Flood			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	3/23/2004	1:00	EST	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	4/21/1997	16:45	EST	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/4/1998	15:42	EST	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/11/1999	15:03	EST	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:33	EST-5	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PACTOLUS	PITT CO.	NC	4/6/2009	11:05	EST-5	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HARGETTS	JONES CO.	NC	5/9/2012	17:14	EST-5	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARBA	GREENE CO.	NC	5/29/1996	20:04	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WYSE FORKS	JONES CO.	NC	5/29/1996	20:45	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/29/1996	19:30	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	500.00K	300.00K
PHILLIPS CROSSROADS, KINSTON	JONES, LENOIR	NC	6/15/1996	15:33	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POTTERS HILL, DEEP RUN	JONES, LENOIR	NC	6/15/1996	15:50	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/2/1996	17:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/2/1996	17:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/17/1996	19:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; GRIMESLAND	JONES, PITT	NC	4/21/1997	17:08	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; GOLDSBORO	JONES, WAYNE	NC	4/21/1997	16:52	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	5/1/1997	17:25	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	6/3/1997	12:10	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	50.00K
JASON	GREENE CO.	NC	7/5/1997	19:10	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND	PITT CO.	NC	7/5/1997	19:05	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; LA GRANGE; SEVEN SPGS	GREENE, LENOIR, WAYNE	NC	7/5/1997	19:10	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/5/1997	20:50	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	2.000M	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	7/6/1997	15:45	EST	Hail	0.88 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIFTON	LENOIR, PITT	NC	7/28/1997	17:50	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	3/20/1998	22:58	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE; SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/1/1998	14:25	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE; FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/4/1998	14:48	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/4/1998	14:50	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; GREENVILLE; GRIMESLAND; SAULSTON; GRANTHAM	LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	5/8/1998	15:12	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; KINSTON; CALICO	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	NC	5/8/1998	15:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/8/1998	15:29	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/25/1998	18:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	5/27/1998	14:19	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/27/1998	16:20	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JASON	GREENE CO.	NC	6/3/1998	18:03	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/3/1998	18:52	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALLING CREEK	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/3/1998	16:03	EST	Hail	1.50 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE; FARMVILLE; FOUNTAIN	LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/3/1998	18:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; AYDEN; WINTERVILLE	LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/3/1998	18:10	EST	Hail	2.00 in.		0	0	400.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/3/1998	18:38	EST	Hail	3.00 in.		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/13/1998	17:10	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	6/13/1998	16:45	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/19/1998	15:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/1/1998	15:05	EST	Hail	0.88 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; LA GRANGE	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	9/8/1998	11:55	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; BELL FORK; GOLDSBORO	PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/8/1998	12:02	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	2/12/1999	18:45	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/3/1999	13:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/21/1999	17:10	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; FARMVILLE	LENOIR; PITT	NC	4/11/1999	19:56	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/7/1999	17:49	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/10/1999	18:23	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CALICO	PITT CO.	NC	8/1/1999	15:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	8/1/1999	14:32	EST	Hail	1.25 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/18/1999	21:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/6/1999	18:17	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/21/2000	19:02	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	5/20/2000	22:51	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NOBLES XRDS; KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/21/2000	16:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	5/21/2000	16:55	EST	Hail	1.25 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/21/2000	17:23	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	5/21/2000	17:36	EST	Hail	2.50 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/22/2000	17:16	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/27/2000	17:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BLACK JACK	PITT CO.	NC	5/27/2000	18:10	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	7/16/2000	14:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	7/16/2000	17:22	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	605.00K
DEEP RUN; GRIMESLAND	LENOIR; PITT	NC	7/16/2000	17:05	EST	Hail	1.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIFTON	PITT CO.	NC	7/16/2000	17:20	EST	Hail	2.75 in.		0	0	100.00K	500.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	8/13/2000	13:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/13/2000	13:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/13/2000	13:38	EST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	300.00K
GRAINGERS	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/16/2000	23:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	8/16/2000	22:30	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; LA GRANGE; KINSTON	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	8/24/2000	18:55	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/1/2001	14:30	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAHUNTA	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/12/2001	16:50	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; KINSTON STALLINGS AR	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	5/12/2001	17:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	5/12/2001	18:05	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	5/20/2001	15:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS; DEEP RUN; GREENVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	5/26/2001	14:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE; MT OLIVE	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	5/26/2001	13:25	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	5/28/2001	10:25	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/28/2001	9:55	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/31/2002	14:50	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/31/2002	15:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AYDEN	PITT CO.	NC	4/3/2002	20:25	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	4/3/2002	19:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOKES	PITT CO.	NC	4/3/2002	19:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	4/19/2002	16:26	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAURY	GREENE CO.	NC	6/1/2002	18:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	6/14/2002	14:50	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIFTON	PITT CO.	NC	6/14/2002	14:22	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; GRIFTON	PITT CO.	NC	7/4/2002	15:40	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/4/2002	16:11	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/5/2002	19:10	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/10/2002	13:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; KINSTON	JONES; LENOIR	NC	8/20/2002	17:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL; FREMONT	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	3/16/2003	15:02	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; BELLARTHUR; FREMONT	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	3/16/2003	15:42	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	3/16/2003	15:58	EST	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIFTON	PITT CO.	NC	5/9/2003	20:03	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; FARMVILLE	GREENE; PITT	NC	5/9/2003	19:42	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/29/2003	17:47	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/22/2004	17:53	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG	GREENE CO.	NC	5/22/2004	20:15	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUGO; SIMPSON	LENOIR; PITT	NC	5/23/2004	16:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; GOLDSBORO	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	5/23/2004	16:26	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/4/2004	12:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WOODINGTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/8/2004	16:30	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/5/2004	15:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/21/2004	16:13	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/18/2005	15:50	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SIMPSON	PITT CO.	NC	8/3/2005	16:15	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/3/2005	16:01	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	1/2/2006	23:40	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	1/14/2006	1:15	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; GREENVILLE	GREENE; PITT	NC	4/3/2006	17:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/3/2006	17:25	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; COMFORT; LA GRANGE; WINTERVILLE; GOLDSBORO	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	5/15/2006	18:55	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/15/2006	18:38	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BLACK JACK	PITT CO.	NC	5/15/2006	13:49	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND	PITT CO.	NC	5/15/2006	14:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE; AYDEN; WINTERVILLE; GOLDSBORO; PIKEVILLE	LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	5/18/2006	20:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	5/18/2006	19:38	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/18/2006	19:45	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	5/26/2006	17:15	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	6/5/2006	17:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	6/6/2006	14:37	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/6/2006	13:56	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/8/2006	19:12	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/11/2006	20:25	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FOUNTAIN	PITT CO.	NC	6/21/2006	13:13	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/30/2006	17:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/3/2006	16:50	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; LA GRANGE	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	7/27/2006	16:16	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOKES	PITT CO.	NC	7/27/2006	17:02	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/28/2006	15:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/28/2006	16:41	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/29/2006	19:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K



Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
STOKES	PITT CO.	NC	3/28/2007	14:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	3/28/2007	16:45	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/12/2007	15:47	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WISE FORK	JONES CO.	NC	6/16/2007	19:06	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROOKERTON; HUGO; QUINERLY	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/16/2007	18:05	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/24/2007	17:16	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/7/2007	14:38	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/7/2007	14:55	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/7/2007	14:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/17/2007	16:10	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/27/2007	13:10	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/21/2007	19:50	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	2/18/2008	3:52	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	2/18/2008	3:21	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
(GWW)GOLDSBORO-WAYNE; PATETOWN; PINKNEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/15/2008	17:50	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GLENFIELD; GREENVILLE; FALKLAND; PINKNEY	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	4/20/2008	18:28	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
VENTERS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	4/21/2008	13:45	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE; FREMONT	JONES; WAYNE	NC	4/21/2008	13:39	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	4/21/2008	13:43	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/10/2008	0:44	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; FREMONT	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	5/20/2008	17:08	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT; PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	5/20/2008	16:00	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT; MT OLIVE	JONES; WAYNE	NC	5/20/2008	15:05	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	6/1/2008	19:39	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/10/2008	16:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/11/2008	16:16	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHINES XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	7/22/2008	14:47	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/22/2008	15:20	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAULSTON	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/22/2008	14:23	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/22/2008	14:50	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TODDY	PITT CO.	NC	7/22/2008	14:08	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; ADAMSVILLE	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	8/2/2008	22:00	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/10/2008	19:12	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; RIVERMONT; DEEP RUN; LA GRANGE; EL ROY	JONES; L ENOIR; WAYNE	NC	10/1/2008	15:50	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOBBERSVILLE; DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	10/1/2008	14:20	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	10/1/2008	14:30	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	10/1/2008	14:30	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; WINTERVILLE; PIKEVILLE	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	4/6/2009	10:30	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/20/2009	15:56	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/20/2009	15:52	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; YANKEE HALL	PITT CO.	NC	4/20/2009	16:10	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROWNTOWN XRDS; GRAINGERS; ERN REGNL JETPOR; QUINERLY; GOLDSBORO	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	5/7/2009	16:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/7/2009	15:29	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUINERLY	PITT CO.	NC	5/7/2009	16:40	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/29/2009	15:25	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	5/29/2009	17:12	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/12/2009	15:34	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	6/13/2009	16:49	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	6/13/2009	17:07	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHINES XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	6/15/2009	14:30	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STALLINGS AFB	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/15/2009	15:07	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; GENOA	PITT; WAYNE	NC	6/26/2009	13:04	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/25/2009	18:55	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/27/2009	14:25	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/5/2009	17:02	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/5/2009	15:38	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EL ROY	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/29/2010	13:15	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHINES XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:12	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:59	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	4/16/2011	19:32	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:42	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HERRINGS XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:50	EST-5	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/28/2011	14:43	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL ARPT	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/28/2011	14:45	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE ARPT	PITT CO.	NC	6/23/2011	16:17	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/6/2011	17:15	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUINERLY	PITT CO.	NC	7/24/2011	17:10	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HERRINGS XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	8/12/2011	12:23	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
OLIVER XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	8/12/2011	11:30	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/29/2011	18:43	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALLING CREEK	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/28/2011	15:40	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOFTINS XRD	LENOIR CO.	NC	10/13/2011	13:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HARGETTS	JONES CO.	NC	2/24/2012	15:20	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	3/24/2012	14:05	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; PINK HILL ARPT	JONES; LENOIR	NC	3/25/2012	13:55	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEVENS MILL	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/25/2012	18:05	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GEORGETOWN	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/25/2012	14:45	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HINES JCT	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/30/2012	18:30	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUGO	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/22/2012	14:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HAMS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	5/22/2012	15:00	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/23/2012	17:51	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE; GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/23/2012	17:19	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND; HAMS XRDS; BELL FORK; GREENVILLE; WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/23/2012	16:14	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:35	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:14	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HELENS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	7/9/2012	15:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL ARPT	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/22/2012	16:05	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	7/22/2012	13:50	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/23/2012	16:03	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/23/2012	17:15	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WOOTENS XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	8/2/2012	12:10	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CASTORIA; LA GRANGE	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	8/2/2012	12:16	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	7/22/1998	11:00	EST	Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	6/10/2008	11:00	EST-5	Heat		1	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	6/13/2008	12:00	EST-5	Heat		2	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	2/3/1998	12:00	EST	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	2/16/1998	12:00	EST	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/5/1998	0:55	EST	Heavy Rain		0	0	90.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/23/2006	16:45	EST	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	11/22/2006	8:45	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	11/22/2006	11:00	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	12/11/2008	18:25	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; AYDEN	LENOIR; PITT	NC	9/27/2010	0:00	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FROG LEVEL	PITT CO.	NC	6/27/2011	15:52	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MC GOWANS XRDS; QUINERLY; BELL FORK; ARTHUR; WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/24/2012	5:00	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GEORGETOWN	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/21/2012	16:30	EST-5	Heavy Rain		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	12/3/2000	5:00	EST	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	1/20/2009	7:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	2/12/2010	20:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	3/3/2010	1:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES; LENOIR; WAYNE	JONES; LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	1/10/2011	7:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/16/1998	22:00	EST	High Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	12/24/2002	15:50	EST	High Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LENOIR; PITT	LENOIR; PITT	NC	3/7/2004	22:28	EST	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	3/7/2004	21:45	EST	High Wind	51 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES (ZONE)	JONES (ZONE)	NC	3/7/2004	22:55	EST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LENOIR; PITT	LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/14/2006	14:00	EST	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	9/6/2008	6:00	EST-5	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/7/2009	17:40	EST-5	High Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/7/2009	17:40	EST-5	High Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	1/25/2010	6:15	EST-5	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	1/25/2010	6:26	EST-5	High Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	2/10/2010	12:00	EST-5	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	8/27/2011	1:00	EST-5	High Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	1.000M	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/12/1996	10:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	2.850M	46.400M
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/4/1996	18:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		2	2	18.500M	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	8/26/1998	0:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/30/1999	0:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/14/1999	23:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		7	0	364.000M	286.500M
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/17/2003	18:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	3.706M	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/14/2004	0:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	350.00K	1.150M
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	9/13/2005	12:00	EST	Hurricane (Typhoon)		0	0	60.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/6/1996	13:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/11/1996	22:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/2/1996	2:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	12/23/1998	14:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/10/1997	12:51	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/18/1997	15:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	6.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/23/1998	11:30	EST	Lightning			0	0	1.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/1/1998	15:30	EST	Lightning			1	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	2/28/1999	15:00	EST	Lightning			0	0	45.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/22/2000	15:23	EST	Lightning			0	1	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/17/2001	0:03	EST	Lightning			0	0	105.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/28/2001	15:00	EST	Lightning			0	0	30.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/8/2002	18:15	EST	Lightning			0	0	190.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/27/2002	17:30	EST	Lightning			0	0	1.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/15/2002	19:00	EST	Lightning			0	0	100.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/10/2003	21:00	EST	Lightning			0	0	10.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/28/2004	18:00	EST	Lightning			0	0	15.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/21/2006	13:45	EST	Lightning			0	0	30.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/29/2010	14:30	EST-5	Lightning			0	0	50.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	4/16/2007	11:37	EST-5	Strong Wind	43 kts. MG		0	0	0.00K	5.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/10/2008	12:00	EST-5	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	3/8/2008	15:30	EST-5	Strong Wind	43 kts. EG		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/7/2009	8:00	EST-5	Strong Wind	48 kts. MG		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	11/11/2009	12:00	EST-5	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	12/9/2009	10:00	EST-5	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	4/16/2011	12:54	EST-5	Strong Wind	47 kts. EG		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LENOIR (ZONE)	LENOIR (ZONE)	NC	4/16/2011	14:00	EST-5	Strong Wind	48 kts. EG		0	0	6.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	1/19/1996	9:58	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts.		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	1/19/1996	10:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	15.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/29/1996	19:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.		0	0	500.00K	300.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/29/1996	20:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
LAGRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/29/1996	20:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	7/2/1996	16:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	8/26/1996	16:41	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CALICO	PITT CO.	NC	8/26/1996	15:44	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	10.00K	0.00K
GARDNERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	9/16/1996	23:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	5.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	10/8/1996	7:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRUCE	PITT CO.	NC	1/16/1997	6:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	40.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	2/15/1997	1:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	2/21/1997	21:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	2/21/1997	21:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	15.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG, FARMVILLE, FREMONT	GREENE, PITT, WAYNE	NC	5/3/1997	9:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE; TRENTON; KINSTON	JONES; LENOIR	NC	6/14/1997	14:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHINES XRDS; FALKLAND	GREENE, PITT	NC	7/5/1997	19:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRAINGERS; GRIFTON	LENOIR, PITT	NC	7/28/1997	17:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; SANDY BOTTOM	JONES, LENOIR	NC	8/5/1997	17:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; WALSTONBURG; DEEP RUN	GREENE, LENOIR	NC	8/20/1997	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/10/1997	18:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WOOTENS XRDS; SNOW HILL; DEEP RUN; GRIFTON	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	NC	1/8/1998	9:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	95.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	3/9/1998	5:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/9/1998	4:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	5/4/1998	17:13	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM; GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/23/1998	11:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/23/1998	11:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	59 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; MAYSVILLE; HUGO; GRIFTON	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	5/23/1998	11:52	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.		0	0	170.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	5/27/1998	14:19	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	5/27/1998	0:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HARGETTS	JONES CO.	NC	6/3/1998	18:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHELMERDINE	PITT CO.	NC	6/13/1998	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WISE FORK; POLLOCKSVILLE; SANDY BOTTOM	JONES; LENOIR	NC	6/23/1998	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALKLAND	PITT CO.	NC	7/5/1998	0:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RENSTON	PITT CO.	NC	8/31/1998	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/1/1998	15:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JASON; GOLDSBORO	GREENE; WAYNE	NC	3/3/1999	16:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	3/3/1999	16:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WISE FORK; DEEP RUN	JONES; LENOIR	NC	3/3/1999	17:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUGO	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/3/1999	14:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	58 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/3/1999	16:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/7/1999	19:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; ROSEWOOD	GREENE; WAYNE	NC	7/24/1999	15:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/24/1999	15:06	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT; LA GRANGE	JONES; LENOIR	NC	7/24/1999	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/1/1999	20:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/18/1999	21:32	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/6/1999	17:12	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/17/2000	2:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/8/2000	17:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON	GREENE CO.	NC	5/27/2000	17:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	58 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/27/2000	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COMFORT; LA GRANGE; KINSTON	JONES; LENOIR	NC	5/28/2000	13:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	58 kts. E	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/28/2000	13:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/22/2000	16:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/22/2000	14:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. M	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/18/2000	17:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/18/2000	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/18/2000	18:14	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AYDEN	PITT CO.	NC	8/18/2000	17:54	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. E	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/24/2000	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/25/2000	19:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
GRIFTON	PITT CO.	NC	5/12/2001	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/26/2001	14:12	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	5/28/2001	11:02	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/28/2001	10:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	62 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/18/2001	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/20/2001	18:43	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AYDEN	PITT CO.	NC	8/20/2001	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. E	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
FREMONT; DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/13/2002	19:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; GRAINGERS; GREENVILLE	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	NC	5/13/2002	19:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEVENS MILL; COUNTYWIDE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/1/2002	17:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/5/2002	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	7/5/2002	19:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	62 kts. M	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	7/10/2002	14:47	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/10/2002	17:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; GOLDSBORO	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	11/11/2002	11:47	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; PHILLIPS XRDS; FARMVILLE; GREENVILLE	GREENE; JONES; PITT	NC	11/11/2002	11:22	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	21.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	2/22/2003	16:21	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LIZZIE; TRENTON; KINSTON	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR	NC	2/22/2003	16:06	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	4/5/2003	14:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALKLAND	PITT CO.	NC	6/28/2003	15:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; SNOW HILL; FOUNTAIN; GREENVILLE; BELFAST	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/10/2003	18:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; GOLDSBORO; HOOKERTON	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/11/2003	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/13/2003	15:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/17/2003	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; FOUNTAIN; GOLDSBORO	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	5/2/2004	13:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON; SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	5/23/2004	16:29	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/4/2004	15:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	6/4/2004	16:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; PINK HILL	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	6/11/2004	22:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND	PITT CO.	NC	6/18/2004	19:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/23/2004	19:12	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	7/10/2004	20:49	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	10/13/2004	13:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/8/2005	10:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/8/2005	10:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts. MG	0	3	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JONES CO.	NC	3/8/2005	11:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LENOIR CO.	NC	3/8/2005	10:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	PITT CO.	NC	3/8/2005	10:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	58 kts. MG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	GREENE CO.	NC	3/8/2005	10:54	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	55.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO ARPT	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/2/2005	16:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	7/28/2005	17:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	1/14/2006	1:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	1/14/2006	1:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/3/2006	12:09	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/17/2006	15:41	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	5/14/2006	15:11	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/18/2006	19:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/18/2006	20:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	54 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONESTOWN	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/26/2006	16:36	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHELMERDINE	PITT CO.	NC	5/26/2006	16:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/12/2006	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/14/2006	13:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT; GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/21/2006	13:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
ROSEWOOD; MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/3/2006	16:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/15/2006	17:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO; FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/27/2006	16:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/27/2006	17:16	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LIZZIE; GRIFTON; GOLDSBORO; FREMONT	GREENE; PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/28/2006	20:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JASON; HOOKERTON	GREENE CO.	NC	7/28/2006	16:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BLACK JACK	PITT CO.	NC	7/28/2006	21:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	2	30.00K	0.00K
EUREKA	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/29/2006	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND	PITT CO.	NC	7/29/2006	19:38	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/30/2006	15:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	11/16/2006	8:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BESTS	WAYNE CO.	NC	11/16/2006	11:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG	GREENE CO.	NC	6/25/2007	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; CONGLETON	GREENE; PITT	NC	6/29/2007	14:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENNY HILL	PITT CO.	NC	6/29/2007	13:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STALLINGS AFB	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/7/2007	14:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHINES XRDS; MT OLIVE; GOLDSBORO	GREENE; WAYNE	NC	7/10/2007	17:22	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/17/2007	20:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DUDLEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/8/2007	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE; SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/9/2007	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALLING CREEK; BELLARTHUR; HOOKERTON	LENOIR; PITT; GREENE	NC	8/9/2007	19:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; BRUCE	LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/10/2007	17:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/10/2007	17:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/10/2007	17:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	74 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/10/2007	17:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	75 kts. EG	0	4	1.000M	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/21/2007	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/21/2007	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; OLIVER XRDS; BRUCE; YANKEE HALL	GREENE; JONES; PITT	NC	8/21/2007	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/26/2007	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	2/18/2008	3:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; PINK HILL	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	3/5/2008	0:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/5/2008	0:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	4/5/2008	3:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS; DEEP RUN	JONES; LENOIR	NC	4/5/2008	2:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LINDOLL	GREENE CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:33	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	4/12/2008	16:37	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAHUNTA; PIKEVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:17	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/20/2008	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/1/2008	20:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; PINK HILL ARPT	JONES; LENOIR	NC	6/23/2008	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; MT OLIVE	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	7/22/2008	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; YANKEE HALL	PITT CO.	NC	7/31/2008	16:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEWELL XRDS	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/2/2008	21:21	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	8/4/2008	15:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/7/2008	15:02	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	8/7/2008	16:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/10/2008	19:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	1/7/2009	18:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL ARPT; WINTERVILLE	LENOIR; PITT	NC	1/7/2009	17:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	1/7/2009	17:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALLING CREEK	LENOIR CO.	NC	1/7/2009	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	4/20/2009	15:39	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EUREKA	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/7/2009	18:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOFTINS XRD	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/12/2009	15:38	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/15/2009	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/15/2009	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	1.00K
HINES JCT; FREMONT	LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	6/26/2009	14:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRANTHAM	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/26/2009	14:46	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ROSEWOOD	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/1/2009	17:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND; EUREKA; PINKNEY	PITT; WAYNE	NC	7/17/2009	18:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/31/2009	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SIMPSON; WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/2/2009	12:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINKNEY	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/11/2009	19:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	12/2/2009	22:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; STOKES	GREENE; PITT	NC	1/17/2010	17:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	1.00K
MC GOWANS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	1/25/2010	7:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE; HINES JCT; INSTITUTE; KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/16/2010	14:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; TEN MILE FORK	JONES CO.	NC	6/16/2010	15:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
LOFTINS XRD	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/16/2010	14:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HERRINGS XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	6/24/2010	17:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
ORMANDSVILLE	GREENE CO.	NC	6/29/2010	13:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	6/29/2010	17:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
INSTITUTE	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/29/2010	16:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADAMSVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/29/2010	13:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
RENSTON	PITT CO.	NC	6/29/2010	13:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRUCE	PITT CO.	NC	7/17/2010	14:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL ARPT	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/21/2010	19:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/26/2010	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	10/14/2010	12:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO; HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/10/2011	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	3/24/2011	0:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	78 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL; WALSTONBURG	GREENE CO.	NC	4/5/2011	10:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.30K	0.00K
INSTITUTE; KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/5/2011	6:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/5/2011	10:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/5/2011	9:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	4/5/2011	9:59	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BELVOIR	PITT CO.	NC	4/16/2011	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PIKEVILLE	WAYNE CO.	NC	5/14/2011	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	6/20/2011	2:21	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN; HINES JCT; SANDY BOTTOM; KINSTON; GEORGETOWN	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/22/2011	19:02	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALSTONBURG; SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	6/23/2011	16:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	6/23/2011	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HINES JCT	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/23/2011	17:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/23/2011	16:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
(GWW)GOLDSBORO-WAYNE	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/23/2011	15:43	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
INSTITUTE	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/23/2011	16:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
VENTERS XRDS; EUREKA	PITT; WAYNE	NC	6/27/2011	15:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AYDEN; CANNON XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	7/6/2011	17:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT; OLIVER XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	7/23/2011	14:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	7/24/2011	15:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HERRINGS XRDS; APPIE	GREENE CO.	NC	8/12/2011	12:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE; OLIVER XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	8/12/2011	11:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/12/2011	12:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
JENNY LIND	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/21/2011	17:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOODSWAMP	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/21/2011	16:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DUPREE XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	8/29/2011	18:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BLACK JACK	PITT CO.	NC	9/28/2011	14:56	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
(GSB)SEYMOUR JOHNSON	WAYNE CO.	NC	9/30/2011	18:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	2/24/2012	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
WHICHARDS	PITT CO.	NC	3/21/2012	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BELL FORK	PITT CO.	NC	5/23/2012	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE; OLIVER XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	7/1/2012	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MC GOWANS XRDS; RADALIR	PITT CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT; EUREKA; MT OLIVE	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; WINTERVILLE; GREENVILLE; GRIMESLAND; SIMPSON; CALICO	PITT CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	1	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GRIMESLAND	PITT CO.	NC	7/1/2012	15:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HELENS XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	7/9/2012	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LITTLEFIELD	PITT CO.	NC	7/9/2012	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	7/16/2012	16:39	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
GRAINGERS; KINSTON; NOBLES XRDS	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/21/2012	15:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GENOA	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/21/2012	15:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROWNTOWN XRDS	GREENE CO.	NC	7/23/2012	19:39	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/23/2012	20:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/23/2012	19:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/23/2012	17:17	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON; LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	7/24/2012	16:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE; BLACK JACK	PITT CO.	NC	7/24/2012	15:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SEVEN SPGS	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/24/2012	15:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
(GSB)SEYMOUR JOHNSON	WAYNE CO.	NC	7/24/2012	15:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	7/24/2012	15:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	8/2/2012	13:31	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; LA GRANGE; LOFTINS XRD; EL ROY	JONES; LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	1/31/2013	2:02	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.20K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR	GREENE; LENOIR	NC	6/13/2013	17:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/13/2013	17:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
PITT CO.	PITT CO.	NC	6/13/2013	17:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT CO.	PITT CO.	NC	6/25/2013	16:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	6/25/2013	15:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DEEP RUN, KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/15/1996	15:20	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/15/1996	15:40	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/15/1996	16:10	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/15/1996	15:35	EST	Tornado	F1		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/15/1996	16:10	EST	Tornado	F1		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
ORMANDSVILLE	GREENE CO.	NC	4/15/1996	16:00	EST	Tornado	F2		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
COMFORT, POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	4/26/1996	13:30	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAND HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/16/1996	23:05	EST	Tornado	F1		0	1	1.000M	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	9/16/1996	23:00	EST	Tornado	F2		0	1	1.000M	0.00K
JASON	GREENE CO.	NC	7/5/1997	19:10	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDSBORO	WAYNE CO.	NC	3/8/1998	17:10	EST	Tornado	F2		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
WISE FORK; PINK HILL; GOLDSBORO	JONES; LENOIR; WAYNE	NC	4/1/1998	17:15	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE; KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/1/1998	15:55	EST	Tornado	F1		0	3	470.00K	0.00K
HARGETTS; WISE FORK	JONES CO.	NC	5/4/1998	16:04	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/11/1999	15:08	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PINK HILL	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/15/1999	21:15	EST	Tornado	F1		0	2	0.00K	0.00K
HARGETTS	JONES CO.	NC	4/15/1999	21:15	EST	Tornado	F2		0	8	2.000M	0.00K
GREENVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	9/15/1999	14:40	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KINSTON	LENOIR CO.	NC	2/14/2000	6:00	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FALKLAND	PITT CO.	NC	10/11/2002	12:15	EST	Tornado	F1		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	5/9/2003	20:10	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON; AYDEN	JONES; PITT	NC	7/2/2003	20:30	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
STOKES	PITT CO.	NC	11/19/2003	14:10	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
GREENVILLE; STOKES; NAHUNTA	PITT; WAYNE	NC	6/4/2004	13:09	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	6/11/2004	21:43	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	6/29/2004	18:25	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
WINTERVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	8/14/2004	15:00	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
POLLOCKSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	10/13/2004	11:50	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	10/22/2005	2:00	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SNOW HILL	GREENE CO.	NC	1/14/2006	1:39	EST	Tornado	F1		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
BETHEL	PITT CO.	NC	5/14/2006	19:25	EST	Tornado	F0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PACTOLUS	PITT CO.	NC	2/18/2008	4:30	EST-5	Tornado	EF1		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
HOOKERTON	GREENE CO.	NC	2/18/2008	3:45	EST-5	Tornado	EF2		0	3	500.00K	0.00K
NOBLES XRDS	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/5/2008	2:55	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
FARMVILLE	PITT CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:59	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEVENS MILL	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:12	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
BELFAST	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/12/2008	14:22	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JONES CO.	NC	5/11/2008	17:59	EST-5	Tornado	EF2		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COMFORT	JONES CO.	NC	6/23/2008	16:34	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TRENTON	JONES CO.	NC	8/7/2008	16:15	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	0.00K	50.00K
FREMONT	WAYNE CO.	NC	8/27/2008	23:57	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	100.00K	100.00K
FARMVILLE ARPT	PITT CO.	NC	9/26/2008	0:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ROOKERTON	GREENE CO.	NC	3/27/2009	17:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
CANNON XRDS	PITT CO.	NC	3/27/2009	17:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
STRABANE	LENOIR CO.	NC	5/5/2009	15:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
SHELMERDINE	PITT CO.	NC	5/5/2009	16:30	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LINDOLL	GREENE CO.	NC	3/6/2011	18:17	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LA GRANGE	LENOIR CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:35	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	4.00K	0.00K
BESTS	WAYNE CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:32	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
MARLBORO	PITT CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:59	EST-5	Tornado	EF1		0	5	1.000M	0.00K
HARGETTS	JONES CO.	NC	4/16/2011	18:07	EST-5	Tornado	EF2		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JASON	GREENE CO.	NC	4/16/2011	16:39	EST-5	Tornado	EF3		0	30	30.000M	0.00K
PHILLIPS XRDS	JONES CO.	NC	9/18/2012	15:20	EST-5	Tornado	EF0		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	NC	6/18/1996	13:00	EST	Tropical Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	NC	10/8/1996	1:00	EST	Tropical Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	9/1/1999	0:00	EST	Tropical Storm			0	0	0.00K	3.900M
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	8/31/2006	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm			0	0	250.00K	8.600M
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	9/5/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm			0	0	10.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	8/26/2011	0:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm			2	0	38.000M	88.000M
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	6/6/2013	18:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PITT (ZONE)	PITT (ZONE)	NC	1/7/1996	18:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE, LENOIR, PITT	NC	2/2/1996	4:00	EST	Winter Storm			2	100	135.0K	0.00K
JONES (ZONE)	JONES (ZONE)	NC	2/3/1996	4:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES (ZONE)	JONES (ZONE)	NC	2/10/1997	12:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	NC	1/19/1998	11:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	4	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	GREENE, JONES, LENOIR, PITT	NC	1/27/1998	5:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES, LENOIR, PITT	JONES, LENOIR, PITT	NC	2/3/1998	12:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JONES, LENOIR, PITT	JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	2/17/1998	4:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/18/2000	2:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/22/2000	18:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/24/2000	5:00	EST	Winter Storm			0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	1/2/2002	20:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	2	0.00K	0.00K
JONES; LENOIR; PITT	JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	1/23/2003	9:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	1/25/2004	13:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	1/26/2004	22:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	2/26/2004	12:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	12/26/2004	4:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	1/29/2010	21:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	3/2/2010	15:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REGIONAL EVENT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT; WAYNE	NC	12/26/2010	22:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	1/9/2004	12:00	EST	WINTER WEATHER		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	2/16/2004	0:00	EST	WINTER WEATHER		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; JONES; LENOIR; PITT	NC	12/20/2004	2:00	EST	WINTER WEATHER		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; PITT	GREENE; PITT	NC	1/21/2005	0:00	EST	WINTER WEATHER		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	1/18/2007	5:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	GREENE; LENOIR; PITT	NC	2/1/2007	8:30	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	2/4/2009	4:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAYNE (ZONE)	WAYNE (ZONE)	NC	12/16/2010	5:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

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1. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Federal Disaster Assistance Act (Stafford Act) provides funds authorized by the federal government and made available by FEMA for a cost-share program to states. The HMGP provides 75% of the funds while the states provide 25% of the funds for mitigation measures through the post-disaster planning process. The Division of Emergency Management administers the program in this state. The state share may be met with cash or in-kind services. The program is available only for areas affected by a Presidentially-declared disaster.

Contact: NC Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, 919-825-2500

<http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/index2.cfm?a=000003,000010>

2. Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Through the Federal Highway Administration and the NC Division of Parks and Recreation - State Trails Program, this program provides grant funding for trails and trail-related recreational needs at the State level. RTP requires a 25 percent match and is a reimbursement grant program.

Contact: NCDENR - Division of Parks and Recreation, 919-707-9306

[http://www.ncparks.gov/About/trails\\_main.php](http://www.ncparks.gov/About/trails_main.php)

3. Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program

Through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, this program provides four grant categories to assist state, local, and tribal Fire Departments with funding necessary for training, equipment purchase, vehicle acquisition, public awareness, code enforcement, arson prevention, and the like.

Contact: FEMA, 866/274-0960, <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/grants>

4. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Initiative

The CDBG program provides grants to communities for post-disaster hazard mitigation and recovery following a presidential declaration of a Major Disaster of Emergency. Funds can be used for activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition and extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services. HUD provides funds for the CDBG program, and with the help of the Division of Community Assistance administers the program in North Carolina.

Contact: <http://portal.hud.gov/>









22. Watershed Surveys and Planning

The US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical and financial assistance for sharing costs of watershed protection measures, including flood prevention, sedimentation control and recreation.

Contact: NRCS, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>

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## I. GREENE COUNTY MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORT

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 Greene County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

*Strategy #1: Greene County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, will 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.*

*Progress:* Greene County continues to pro-actively update/review the county's EOP on an annual basis.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G1

*Strategy #2: Greene County will consider the development of a comprehensive E-911 addressing system. This system will provide a more accurate means of first responders to address emergency calls, as well as provide immediate assistance during natural hazard events.*

*Progress:* Greene County established a comprehensive E-911 addressing system subsequent to adoption of the 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G2

*Strategy #3: Greene County will continue to develop their Geographic Information System (GIS) to include the incorporation of elevation certificates resulting from development within defined flood hazard areas.*

*Progress:* Greene County has developed a GIS system, but has not integrated elevation certificates. The county has removed this strategy from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #4: In the event of a substantial flooding event, or other natural hazard occurrence, the County will perform damage assessments that will be catalogued within the County's GIS system. This data will be utilized as a tool for land use planning and future hazard mitigation plan updates.*

*Progress:* Greene County Emergency Management continues to conduct this effort on an as needed basis.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G3



*Strategy #5: Greene County will request Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) funding for the elevation and/or acquisition of structures substantially damaged during a natural hazard event. The County may also utilize this funding 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.*

*Progress:* Greene County continues to support the HMGP and will apply for funding when the need arises.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G4

*Strategy #6: Greene County will ensure that the local library maintains documents about flood insurance, flood protection, floodplain management, and natural and beneficial functions of floodplains. Many documents are available free of charge from FEMA.*

*Progress:* Greene County continues to maintain a public outreach program related to floodplain management.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G5

*Strategy #7: Greene County will provide a list available for distribution at County offices of contractors and consultants knowledgeable or experienced in retrofitting techniques and construction.*

*Progress:* Greene County continues to maintain a public outreach program related to floodplain management.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G5

*Strategy #8: Greene County will provide material at County offices on how to select a qualified elevation contractor and what recourse people have if they are dissatisfied with an elevation contractor's performance.*

*Progress:* Greene County continues to maintain a public outreach program related to floodplain management.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* G5

*Strategy #9: Greene County will encourage builders, developers, and architects to become familiar with the NFIP land use and building standards by attending annual workshops presented by the NC Division of Emergency Management (NCEM). This effort can be accomplished by creating a mailing list and providing it to NCEM to use for its announcements. This task can be further supported by distributing copies of NCEM's announcement from the County's inspections department when builders and developers apply for permits.*







*Strategy #14: Greene County, in conjunction with all participating municipalities, will continue to work with the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources 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).*

*Progress: All participating jurisdictions will continue to support and enforce all NCDENR regulations.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G10*

*Strategy #15: Greene County will ensure that there is adequate capacity for snow and ice removal in the event of a major snowstorm. The County will work with the NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and NCEM to ensure that all resources necessary are available to carry out this effort.*

*Progress: Greene County has taken steps to improve upon efforts to address issues relating to snow and ice storms. These improvements are in response to efforts experienced in Winter 2013.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G11*

*Strategy #16: Greene County will work with the State Office of Dam Safety (ODS) to: (a) ensure that all dams in Greene County for which the ODS has jurisdiction are inspected on a regular basis; (b) ensure that ODS notifies the Greene County Emergency Management (EM) office of all ODS jurisdictional dams classified as "high hazard" or "distressed" dams; (c) attempt to ensure that all high hazard or distressed dams in the County have an updated and implemented operations and maintenance plan and emergency action plans; (d) provide the County EM office with an inventory of all ODS jurisdictional dams in the County; and (e) with the assistance of ODS and/or dam owners, determine the extent of flood inundation if dam failure were to occur for each major dam in the County.*

*Progress: Greene County continues to support all efforts, regulations, and services provided through the ODS.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G12*

*Strategy #17: Greene County will review 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.*

*Progress: Greene County has completed this effort and has shifted the programs focus to inspection and maintenance.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G15*



*Strategy #18: Greene County will add a section to the existing County's website that provides background information and required permitting forms necessary for development. This would include but not be limited to the Stormwater Management for new development and the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.*

*Progress: Greene County has completed this effort and continues to maintain this information.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G14*

*Strategy #19: Greene County will continue to implement the County's Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Through this effort, the County will attempt to incorporate all properties acquired through the HMGP funding into either a parks or greenway system, where feasible.*

*Progress: Greene County does not currently maintain an updated Parks and Recreation plan. The County will consider this effort through future plan updates.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Eliminated*

*Strategy #20: Greene County will purchase and install backup generators with transfer switches in emergency shelters to ensure power is not lost during a storm/hazard event and that citizens are protected (this action is contingent upon Greene County being able to acquire funding through a federal or state grant as local funding will not be available).*

*Progress: Greene County has implemented this strategy and continues to maintain backup generators at all EM critical facilities.*

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Completed/Eliminated*



## *II. JONES COUNTY MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORT*

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 Jones County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

*Strategy #1-1: Review and revise evacuation plan and emergency shelter requirements.*

*Progress:* The County continues to maintain, update, and periodically exercise the County evacuation plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J1

*Strategy #1-2: Review and revise (if warranted) the County's Emergency Disaster Plan.*

*Progress:* Jones County, in concert with all participating municipalities, reviews and updates the County EOP annually.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J2

*Strategy #1-3: Lobby state to provide funding to Tier I and Tier II (poorest) counties for EMS and Hazard Mitigation needs and staffing. (Jones is a Tier I county.)*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed ineffective and eliminated from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #1-4: Assess the need for translators that might be needed in an emergency situation. The Latino population is rising in Jones County.*

*Progress:* Jones County recognizes the value in this strategy and has strengthened the language regarding this action through the plan update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J3

*Strategy #1-5: Address problem of junk, junk cars, abandoned farm equipment, and abandoned mobile homes which pose safety risks in wind events.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been revised so that it only applies to the county's municipalities. The county does not maintain an active nuisance abatement program.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J4



*Strategy #1-6: Consider the feasibility of establishing community response teams.*

*Progress:* Jones County continues to support the Community Emergency Response Team Program (CERT).

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J5

*Strategy #1-7: Contract with provider for additional emergency generators needed for critical structures.*

*Progress:* Jones County continues to research solutions to this issue. These efforts are outlined under the updated strategy.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J6

*Strategy #1-8: Move E-911 response center from Courthouse to a more secure location.*

*Progress:* Jones County has established joint E-911 communications with Lenoir County, essentially rendering this strategy implemented.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J7

*Strategy #1-9: Study the feasibility of adding or designating safe rooms for public buildings including schools.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed ineffective and not feasible due to cost factors.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #1-10: Require safe rooms in new construction of high population buildings.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed ineffective and not feasible due to cost factors.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #1-11: Create a Special Needs Registry for impaired citizens.*

*Progress:* The County is aiming to take a more proactive stance toward SMNR efforts through this plan update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J8







*Strategy #2-10: Elevate fire hydrants in the floodplain area.*

*Progress:* As of the drafting of the updated plan, the County did not have any hydrants within the flood hazard area.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #2-11: Work with NCDOT to ensure that drainage systems around roadways function as they were intended.*

*Progress:* Jones County continues to maintain a dialogue with NCDOT regarding this issue.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J19

*Strategy #2-12: Work with NC Cooperative Extension to encourage farmers and foresters to slow water in ditches down so that the water has time to be absorbed.*

*Progress:* NC Cooperative Extension agents located in Jones County continue to pro-actively address this issue.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J20

*Strategy #2-13: During the approval process, the building inspector should note structures and subdivisions being built on the periphery of forested areas and advise developers and owners of need for a buffered area around structures.*

*Progress:* Jones County Building Inspections continues to educate builders and property owners about property protection efforts in areas deemed to exhibit fire hazard risk.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J21

*Strategy #2-14: Create and ordinance regarding new culverts that are in contact with acidic soils.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed impracticable and therefore, removed from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated



*Strategy #2-15: Monitor areas of county where subsidence and sinkholes are occurring. Create a centralized reporting mechanism. Report sinkholes through the state EM system. Create a GIS layer with this information.*

*Progress:* Jones County continued to monitor and, when necessary, educate citizens about hazards and risks associated with sinkholes.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #3-1: Provide safety and Hazard Mitigation resource material to the general public.*

*Progress:* Jones County continues to maintain an active outreach program regarding emergency management and hazard mitigation.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J22

*Strategy #3-2: Revise job description of County Building Inspector/Fire Marshal to include consulting with the public on Hazard Mitigation tips and techniques.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been implemented and therefore, removed from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3-3: Update County's website to include Hazard Mitigation information.*

*Progress:* Jones County has improved upon its website and continues to provide both emergency management and hazard mitigation information.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J23

*Strategy #3-4: Educate the business community on disaster preparedness.*

*Progress:* Jones County, in conjunction with all participating jurisdictions, will continue to educate business owners, Realtors, and contractors about the hazards associated with floodplains.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J24





*Strategy #3-5: Evaluate the present county building and development forms and check sheets to ensure that they identify and address mitigation issues (e.g., wetlands, flood plain, proximity to wilderness area, etc.).*

*Progress:* This strategy has been implemented and forms are available through the County website.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3-6: Create a demonstration project using permeable pavers in the parking lot of the courthouse. Include signage.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been implemented and therefore, removed from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3-7: Create a public and media notification plan regarding infectious diseases and other public health issues.*

*Progress:* This plan has been developed and is now being maintained and implemented.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J10

*Strategy #3-8: In case of an outbreak of disease, exchange information with other concerned agencies.*

*Progress:* This plan has been developed and is now being maintained and implemented.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J10

*Strategy #4-1: Draft a Memorandum of Understanding or Interlocal Agreement to cover the use of water in an emergency situation.*

*Progress:* Jones County continues to maintain an interlocal agreement with the Towns of Maysville and Pollocksville.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J25

*Strategy #4-2: Explore data disaster plan for the local governments.*

*Progress:* Each participating jurisdiction will continue to research solutions to long term data protection.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J26





*Strategy #5-4: Encourage developers of new subdivisions to bury all utility lines.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed impracticable by the Jones County MAC and removed from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #5-5: County should have a plan in place to address drought or emergency water conditions.*

*Progress:* Refer to the status update outlined under Strategy #2-2.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* J12

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**III. LENOIR COUNTY MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORT**

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 Lenoir County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

*Strategy #3.2: Lenoir County will develop a Water Shortage Ordinance.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County drafted and adopted a water shortage ordinance subsequent to adoption of the 2011 plan. This ordinance is now in use.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L2

*Strategy #3.3: Contact Earthquake Planner in the western part of the state to discuss mitigation measures.*

*Progress:* The County determined that adequate resources exist through other means.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #3.4: Information disseminated to public on heat assistance through the use of the following: DSS, Crisis Intervention Program, Operation Fan-Heat, Pamphlets, Newspaper, Other Media.*

*Progress:* This strategy is implemented in the County on an ongoing basis.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L1

*Strategy #3.5(1): Planning/Inspections to look at minimum requirements for private road construction, thus providing fire suppression vehicles better access.*

*Progress:* Minimum road design standards have been established through the County's subdivision regulations.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3.5(2): EM Officials currently meet with the NC Forestry Division at least once a year prior to fire season.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to coordinate closely with the NC Forestry Division operating in the County regarding issues related to fire risk.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L3



*Strategy #3.5(3): EM will post daily fire risks on their website.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to coordinate closely with the NC Forestry Division operating in the County regarding issues related to fire risk.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L3

*Strategy #3.5(4): Mobile Home Park and Subdivision Ordinance was developed in Lenoir County. This addresses minimum road standards and density of housing.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been completed and the regulations continue to be enforced.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3.5(5): EM will distribute pamphlets to homeowners to include the following: (1) Stack firewood 100 feet away and uphill from home; (2) Clear combustible material within 20 feet from home; (3) Mow grass regularly; (4) Rake leaves, dead limbs and twigs; (5) Remove leaves and rubbish from under structures; (6) Thin a 15 foot space between tree crowns; (7) Remove vines from home; (8) Remove dead branches that extend over roof; (9) Prune tree branches and shrubs; (10) Open burning should be done away from trees and vegetation; (11) Have access to quickly distinguish fires; and (12) Never leave fire unattended.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been completed and the pamphlets are disseminated through Lenoir County Emergency Management.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #3.6: LC will send a representative to the LC Cooperative Extension Agent to discuss public dissemination of information in regards to hail mitigation; Distributing crops throughout a farm; Insurance.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to work closely with NC Cooperative Extension regarding the education of farmers on risk to crops.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L4

*Strategy #3.7(1): LC places utmost importance on updating their flood maps. LiDAR mapping project received.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to maintain and update the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance on an as needed basis.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L5



*Strategy #3.7(2): The Flood Ordinance of LC has been revised.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to maintain and update the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance on an as needed basis.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L5

*Strategy #3.7(3): Efforts are underway to continue to increase the Community Rating System score. The score is currently a seven (7).*

*Progress:* Lenoir County, as well as several participating jurisdictions, continue to participate in the CRS program. These efforts will continue through this plan update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L6

*Strategy #3.8: LC will monitor Progress Energy to ensure that tree trimming occurs every year.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County Emergency Services maintains close communication with all electric service providers in the County regarding the issue of trimming.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L7

*Strategy #3.9(1): LCEM has formulated alternative routes and shelters. In 2010 the NCEM created a system of evacuating coastal county citizens by use of inland county cooperation. This plan "CRES" was created to address sheltering issues of the mass evacuation of coastal citizens.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County, in coordination with participating jurisdictions, continues to support sheltering as outlined under the County EOP and CRES plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L8

*Strategy #3.9(2): Public education; LC will distribute information to residents and businesses by the following means: (1) Newspaper; (2) Mailers; (3) Television; (4) NCDEM Website.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to maintain a thorough public outreach program. These efforts will be strengthened through revised CRS guidance.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L9





*Strategy #All Hazards-3: Posting on EM Facebook of various mitigation events to include (1) Beginning of Hurricane Season; (2) Flood information; (3) Tornado Awareness; (4) Thunderstorm Awareness.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County continues to maintain a wide range of emergency management and mitigation materials on the County's website and Facebook page.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L13

*Strategy #All Hazards-4: Creation of magnets that list important phone numbers including (1)Red Cross; (2) LCEM; (3) Police; (4) Fire.*

*Progress:* This strategy has been completed and the magnets are being disseminated through County offices.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Completed/Removed

*Strategy #All Hazards-5: A Land Use Plan was created for Lenoir County.*

*Progress:* Lenoir County has drafted and adopted a Comprehensive Plan, which is now being implemented.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* L14

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*Strategy #2: Develop a plan for relocating public infrastructure out of flood hazard areas.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has, and will continue to, utilize their information and data in this plan when making key decisions regarding location/relocation of public infrastructure and critical facilities. To date, the City has not developed a formal plan regarding this issue; however, relocation of infrastructure is addressed in the City's Comprehensive Plan, Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Flood Redevelopment Plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P13

### **Required Open Space Ordinance**

*Strategy #3: Preserve open space in floodplain and environmentally sensitive areas. Explore ways that the City of Greenville might acquire additional properties in floodprone areas.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a robust Open Space and Floodplain Management Program since the occurrence of Hurricane Floyd. The City continues to seek out new opportunities in relation to these efforts on an annual basis, as well as following a natural hazard event.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P10, P13

*Strategy #4: Minimize loss of personal and real property from natural disasters by continuing to support subdivision clustering to maximize density while preserving flood hazard areas.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville continues to take a proactive stance towards floodplain management. These efforts are intended to include modifications to the City's land use controls, including regulations enabling cluster subdivisions. This strategy has not been achieved, but is reflected in the updated strategies.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P30

*Strategy #5: Continue to support subdivision clustering to maximize density while preserving flood hazard areas. In addition to its existing cluster zoning option, the City adopted a Master Plan Community Ordinance in 2010, which provides incentives (such as allowing higher density) in exchange for planning and design characteristics that promote, e.g., environmentally sustainable development.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville continues to take a proactive stance towards floodplain management. These efforts are intended to include modifications to the City's land use controls, including regulations enabling cluster subdivisions. This strategy has not been achieved, but is reflected in the updated strategies.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P30







details about the dangers associated with floodplain development, and making materials available at local library branches.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P20*

*Strategy #10: Ensure that critical facilities are identified and operational immediately after the occurrence of a hazard.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville maintains an independent Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that operates in concert with Pitt County Emergency Management. This plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis. These efforts also include coordination and assistance in implementing the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P28*

*Strategy #11: Ensure that emergency response is operational, cross reference the Emergency Operations Plan.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville maintains an independent Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that operates in concert with Pitt County Emergency Management. This plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis. These efforts also include coordination and assistance in implementing the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P28*

*Strategy #12: Apply for grants that provide for housing and tenant relocation.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville maintains an ongoing housing rehabilitation and assistance program. This program does not specifically target flood prone properties, so the City has opted to eliminate this strategy from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Eliminated*

*Strategy #13: Establish a Flood and Hazard Recovery Division of the Community Development Department. Temporary staff positions would be necessary.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville maintains staffing levels through annual budgeting and service delivery assessment, which occurs on an ongoing basis. It has been determined that this is not integral to the Hazard Mitigation Plan and has been eliminated.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Eliminated*



### **All Hazards Information Library**

*Strategy #14: Improve education and outreach to the community regarding flood hazards and flood mitigation, targeting areas that include properties in the repetitive losses inventory.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue and involve an annual mailing to individuals in flood prone areas, running ads once annually providing details about the dangers associated with floodplain development, and making materials available at local library branches.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20

*Strategy #15: Improve education, awareness and outreach to the community regarding other hazards that would affect the entire jurisdiction. Improve coordination of existing public education resources pertaining natural hazard planning and mitigation.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue and involve an annual mailing to individuals in flood prone areas, running ads once annually providing details about the dangers associated with floodplain development, and making materials available at local library branches.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20

*Strategy #16: Enhance the City's current flood hazard library collection to include this plan as well as information on all types of natural disasters it references.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue and include securing handouts and guidance intended to educate citizens about floodplain development. These materials are made available in local library branches and through annual mailings to individuals in flood prone areas.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20







*Strategy #25: Enhance the City's current flood hazard library collection to include this plan as well as information on all types of natural disasters it references.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue and include securing handouts and guidance intended to educate citizens about floodplain development. These materials are made available in local library branches and through annual mailings to individuals in flood prone areas.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20

*Strategy #26: Continue to ensure that previously flooded or damaged properties are maintained as open space. The Community Development Department is in the process of working with current lessees of flood buy-out properties to extend leases (5 – 10 years) before they expire, thereby encouraging community participation in the maintenance of previously flooded properties as open space.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a robust Open Space and Floodplain Management Program since the occurrence of Hurricane Floyd. The City continues to seek out new opportunities in relation to these efforts on an annual basis, as well as following a natural hazard event.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P10, P13

*Strategy #27: Establish a list of priorities for acquisition of private properties in the event of a future disaster.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a robust Open Space and Floodplain Management Program since the occurrence of Hurricane Floyd. The City continues to seek out new opportunities in relation to these efforts on an annual basis, as well as following a natural hazard event. The City works with NCEM and Pitt County to monitor the status of repetitive loss and vulnerable properties. As the properties become eligible for funding, the City and County will attempt to acquire or elevate the homes with HMGP funding.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P10, P13

*Strategy #28: Continue to support Watershed Protection Ordinances, and consider establishing more watershed protection areas.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules. These efforts are ongoing.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P8







*Progress:* This strategy has been accomplished through the adoption of the City's current Comprehensive Tree Protection Ordinance, enforced through the Planning and Public Works Department. This strategy has been eliminated due to its completion.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #38: Ensure that stream buffers are undisturbed by development unless stormwater improvements are necessary, or walking trails based on the proposed greenway system can be established.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules. These efforts are ongoing.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P8

*Strategy #39: Ensure that the appropriate greenway trail types are used in areas where preservation of natural materials is encouraged; the planned Green Mill Run Branch will feature a boardwalk and bridges to cross over wetlands.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a robust Open Space and Floodplain Management Program since the occurrence of Hurricane Floyd. The City continues to seek out new opportunities in relation to these efforts on an annual basis, as well as following a natural hazard event.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P10, P13

### **Center City – West Greenville Revitalization Plan**

*Strategy #40: Support infill development in established areas that have a lower risk of being significantly damaged from a flood or other hazard event. In pursuance of the revitalization plan, the City has utilized bond and grant funds to implement community revitalization. Greenville has received \$400,000 in EPA brownfields assessment grants. The City has developed 48 affordable rental units & 17 for ownership houses within the West Greenville Redevelopment Area, which has a lower risk of being significantly damaged from a flood or other hazard event.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville maintains an ongoing housing rehabilitation and assistance program. This program does not specifically target flood prone properties, so the City has opted to eliminate this strategy from the plan. This program maintains a focus on the establishment of affordable housing units.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated







*Strategy #44: Improve education, awareness and outreach to the community regarding other hazards that would affect the entire jurisdiction. Improve coordination of existing public education resources pertaining natural hazard planning and mitigation.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20

*Strategy #45: Enhance the City's website to include information about Hazard Mitigation and the programs and policies it relates to.*

*Progress:* The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. These efforts will continue.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* P20

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V. WAYNE COUNTY MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORT

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 Wayne County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

*Strategy #1: Raise the Finished Floor Elevation Requirement to two feet where base flood elevations (bfe) have been determined within the flood plain zones established by the National Flood Insurance Rate Maps. (Mount Olive 1 foot)*

*Progress:* This strategy was completed and the new standard is now being imposed.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W1

*Strategy #2: Review current and future mitigation components with CRS coordinator to ensure that the lowest possible rating has been established for the citizens of Wayne County. Obtain CRS rating for each municipality in the County.*

*Progress:* Wayne County, as well as several participating jurisdictions, continue to participate in the CRS program.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W2

*Strategy #3: Continue to require and maintain FEMA elevation certificates in hard copy and/or digital form for all permits for new or substantially improved buildings located within the 100-year flood plains.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to maintain and require FEMA elevation certificates for all new development in the flood hazard area.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W3

*Strategy #4: Prohibit the development of public and private critical facilities within the 100 and 500-year flood plains.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to maintain this practice through both the emergency management and planning departments.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W4





*Strategy #9: Review the Emergency Operations Manual on a bi-annual basis to ensure that is current with today's possible threats.*

*Progress:* Wayne County maintains an updated County EOP. This plan is reviewed and updated annually.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W6

*Strategy #10: Establish a program for evaluation and improvement of critical services and facilities to ensure coordination among the responsible contributors of those facilities.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed unnecessary primarily due to the fact that it is handled through the County EOP.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #11: Maintain and update information on the potential of the natural hazards that exist within Wayne County for citizens to easily access this through all available media and the County and Town website.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to provide mitigation and emergency management related information on the County website. This includes updating and maintenance of the County GIS system.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W8

*Strategy #12: Implement and maintain a web-based Geographical Information System application on Wayne County's web site that will offer citizens the opportunity to evaluate their current or future residence location in relation to the potential natural hazards such flood plains.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to provide mitigation and emergency management related information on the County website. This includes updating and maintenance of the County GIS system.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W8

*Strategy #13: Post flood level signs on property acquired during the HMGP buyout process and through out flood plain to remind citizens of the past and potential flood dangers that exist within their community.*

*Progress:* This strategy has not been completed, but has been included through this update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W9



*Strategy #14: Coordinate with various utility service providers to attach newsletter, notifications, procedure or information for the various natural hazards that exist within Wayne County.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to maintain a comprehensive outreach program regarding mitigation Best Management Practices.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W7

*Strategy #15: Preserve wetlands within the flood plains to slow and reduce downstream flows associated with floodwaters.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed impracticable and therefore, was removed from the plan.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #16: Utilize wetlands for improved water quality within watersheds.*

*Progress:* This strategy was deemed vague and potentially difficult to implement.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* Eliminated

*Strategy #17: Encourage eligible property owners especially those with repetitive losses to participate in the FEMA acquisition program and to elevate their residences.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to apply for funding to treat RLPs when feasible.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W11

*Strategy #17A: Encourage eligible property owners to elevate their residences.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to apply for funding to treat RLPs when feasible.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W11

*Strategy #18: Create and adopt a zoning ordinance to deter building in the floodplain.*

*Progress:* Wayne County has adopted zoning regulations and continues to enforce these standards.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W12



*Strategy #19: Request the Army Corps of Engineers to study the Neuse River and evaluate alternatives to decrease the effect of flooding on the town.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to research options and solutions relating to this issue.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W13

*Strategy #20: Town to obtain a copy of a Water Shortage Response Plan for possible adoption by the Town.*

*Progress:* All participating jurisdictions operating a central water system continue to maintain and enforce local water shortage ordinances.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W14

*Strategy #21: Discuss with Wayne County OES the feasibility of establishing community response teams.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to recruit and support the CERT program.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W15

*Strategy #22: Ask library to create a resource center on hazard mitigation topics.*

*Progress:* Wayne County continues to maintain a comprehensive outreach program regarding mitigation Best Management Practices.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W7

*Strategy #23: Consider the installation of an alarm system which can be heard throughout the community in the event of a crisis.*

*Progress:* Wayne County has established a Code Red Emergency Notification System. This system will be maintained through this update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W16



*Strategy #24: Promote the use of Code Red by all citizens.*

*Progress:* Wayne County has established a Code Red Emergency Notification System. This system will be maintained through this update.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W16

*Strategy #25: Discuss with Emergency Personnel the feasibility of establishing a registry of special needs citizens.*

*Progress:* Wayne County has established and continues to maintain a County Special Medical Needs Registry.

*Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy:* W17

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## Appendix H

# Greenville Utilities Hazard Mitigation Update

### Operations Center

- Wherever possible, we put new breaker panels and electronic equipment higher than before, replaced wood furniture with metal furniture that could withstand flooding, replaced some wood stairways with metal stairways, wood walls with metal studs, etc.
- A 2nd floor equipment room was constructed in the new Electric/Water Resources Maintenance Building to house critical equipment.
- A server room was installed in the mezzanine of the Electric/Water Resources Maintenance Building and the generator was elevated.
- A project to relocate the GUC Operations Center into a more strategic and hardened location is underway.

### Point-Of-Delivery Substations

- Substation personnel completed permanent repairs and flood mitigation at the Greenville 230 kV Point-of-Delivery Substation. All of the major substation control and protective equipment for the transformers, bus breakers, and transmission breakers, etc. were transferred to the new elevated Control House and (where practical) all of the major control cabinets and breakers were elevated to the highest level reasonably possible.
- All of the major protective relaying and SCADA equipment in the new Control House are protected at a flood level greater than we experienced from Hurricane Floyd. Although not high enough to eliminate any impact from a Floyd-type event, the control cabinets in the substation (not in the Control House) for the breakers and transformer LTC's have been raised as much as physically possible.
- The substation should be able to accommodate flooding at the pre-Floyd record levels (100-year flood) without any major problems and up to the Floyd level with at least the Control House equipment protected. This would minimize damage to the most water-sensitive substation equipment and greatly speed up recovery and restoration.
- Greenville Utilities replaced the two remaining flood vulnerable oil breakers in the fall of 2009. The new breakers will handle flooding better and will be able to be returned to service much quicker following a major flood.
- The Duke Energy Progress 230 kV switching station serving the POD site was upgraded with improved protection/sectionalizing capability.

- Two of three power transformers were equipped with high voltage protection to allow GUC the flexibility to protect the electrical system from any of the three power transformers independent of Duke Energy Progress switching arrangement.
- A project to construct a second 230 kV point of delivery substation (and a 115 kV distribution substation) was completed in 2003. The new substation was energized in May 2003. These facilities are located on the south side of the Tar River, on a 22-acre lot at 3240 MacGregor Downs Road.

➤ **Greenville West 230 kV Point of Delivery (POD) Substation**

All electrical power purchased by GUC is currently delivered to our main Point of Delivery Substation on Mumford Road, and now to the new point of delivery substation on MacGregor Downs Road as well. The Mumford Road substation has three 230 kV transformers. The new POD substation, which has one 230 kV transformer, provides backup to our main delivery substation in the event it must be taken offline.

Although in the planning stages when Hurricane Floyd hit in September 1999, construction of the new Greenville West 230 kV Point of Delivery Substation was accelerated by several years to reduce our vulnerability should another flood event occur. The new substation has a capacity of 224 MW and will be able to carry 65% - 100% of our load, if necessary. Greenville's load ranges from 180 MW to a peak of 356 MW (June 2010).

The new location is at an elevation of 85' above mean sea level, compared to the Mumford Road site at 19' above mean sea level. In the aftermath of Hurricane Floyd, the Mumford Road substation was under 8.5 feet of floodwater.

This transmission to transmission (T-T) substation takes delivery of electric power from Duke Energy Progress at 230 kV and reduces the voltage to 115 kV. The new substation consists of two circuits to transmit power at 115 kV to other transmission to distribution (T-D) substations. The new site serves the area west of PCMH and the area southwest of Greenville.

The Greenville West 230 kV Substation was energized on May 14, 2003 and was officially online at 10:40 a.m. May 15th with 8.5 MW.

In May 2011, Duke Energy Progress installed a 230 kV - 60 MVar capacitor bank to support the system voltage in the Greenville area. GUC is providing space in our control house for their relay panels.

➤ **MacGregor Downs Substation**

While part of a general upgrade in system capacity and not related to flood mitigation, this new distribution substation is connected to the Greenville West 230 kV substation and is located at the same MacGregor Downs Road site. The MacGregor Downs 115-13.2 kV transmission to distribution (T-D) transformer is GUC's 26<sup>th</sup> T-D transformer and the site is GUC's 17<sup>th</sup> distribution substation. (Some substations have more than one transformer). The substation has the capacity to deliver 32 MVA of electrical power.

The substation reduces the voltage to 13.2 kV and has four circuits to distribute power. The substation serves the area west of PCMH and relieves some capacity at the existing Westside Substation on B's Barbeque Road.

➤ **Duke Energy Progress Transmission Line**

The new Duke Energy Progress 230 kV transmission line from Lenoir County, along with the associated enhancements on their side of the Greenville 230 kV POD substation on Mumford Road, improves their capacity to deliver bulk power to our system. It also opens the door for the planned construction of our new Greenville 230 kV POD South Substation and related 115 kV transmission upgrades to our system. The 230 kV POD West and the construction of the 230 kV POD South gives us enhanced capacity, options, and capability to deal with a "Floyd flood" type event that didn't exist in 1999.

## **Water Treatment Plant**

- The WTP expansion and upgrade project was under construction at the time of the flood. Since the flood event, modifications were made in the project construction to raise the floor levels of the new building to levels above that experienced during the flooding.
- Construction of a flood protection berm at the WTP was completed in 2003. The berm which has been constructed around the WTP is at an elevation of 32 feet.
- We dredged around the raw water intake in the Tar River to remove excessive sand and silt accumulations around the intake screens.
- A gate has been installed in the underdrain system for the WTP to prevent floodwaters from entering the plant through the system.
- The elevation of the North Greene Street wellhead has been raised to a level above that experienced during the flooding.
- We completed a flood mitigation project at the Raw Water Pumping Station (RWPS) in 2007. The ground floor elevation at the WTP and the Raw Water Pumping Station

was 27 feet. Water level rose to 29.7 feet during the Floyd flood. The transformer and electrical controls have been raised to approximately 32 feet. The bottom of the pump motors inside the RWPS were also raised to an elevation of approximately 32 feet by adding 3 foot spool pieces.

### **Wastewater Treatment Plant/Pumping Stations**

- Installation of three effluent pumps to provide a means of pumping the wastewater discharge when gravity flow is restricted due to floodwaters has been completed.
- The existing flood walls at the Northside Wastewater Pumping Station was completed.

### **Water Resources System-wide**

- 50,000 sandbags have been purchased and are in inventory. In addition, pumping capabilities have been enhanced by the purchase of (2 new 8" pumps and 4 new 12" pumps).

### **Radio Control Tower (Operations Center)**

#### *Load Management*

- Replaced control house and equipment
- Radio equipment at the tower was installed in an elevated house.

### **Radio Control Tower (WWTP)**

#### *Radio communications system*

- Elevated emergency generator and fuel tank
- Reworked underground electric service to overhead
- Installed a barrier door at the transmitter building to minimize or eliminate the need for sandbagging.

### **Radio Control (Southside Water Tank)**

In the spring of 2011, GUC installed a control house and transmitter equipment at Southside Water Tank.

In the fall of 2011, GUC will have a backup mobile radio system operational in the event of a radio tower failure.

### **Telephone and Data Communication Equipment**

- In 2003, the telephone system PBX was moved from Building A to the new 2nd floor server room of the Electric/Water Resources Maintenance Building.
- The processor of the Definity G3R PBX was upgraded to a dual S8700 system, also in 2003. This provided redundant call processors and power protection in the case of processor or power failure, but all were located at the Mumford Road site.

- On January 25, 2005 the duplicate processors were separated with one being moved to the new Main Office building at 401 S. Greene Street while the other remained at the Operations Center on Mumford Road. Other equipment was added at the new Main Office building to provide for complete survivability between the Operations Center and the Main Office telephone systems. If either location is rendered inoperative, the other location can continue to function. The Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment Plan run off the Mumford road site but can be manually re-directed to the Main Office site if needed.
- As plans were being made for an upgrade to our data communication equipment in 2002, a redundant core switch design was selected with a core switch to be installed in the Operations Server Room and another in the Main Office Server room. The first of these two switches was purchased and installed in the Electric/Water Resources Maintenance Building Server Room in 2003. The second was installed in the new Main Office building in 2005. Fiber redundancy between the two switches provides for fault tolerance in data paths between the two locations.
- An alternate fiber connection between our Operations Center and Main Office building was completed in the spring of 2005. This connection travels down Memorial drive while the original connection travels down Greene Street. Having two data paths helps to ensure that communication between the two locations remains in place even if one path is not able to operate for any reason.

### **Emergency Management Plan**

- In 2001, we worked with a consultant to expand our Emergency Management Plan. The flood tested our ability to respond to an emergency that affected all of our services. The Emergency Management Plan outlines various emergencies and provides the steps necessary to deal with each situation. In 2006, the Safety Office led a major review and improvement initiative for the Emergency Management Plan. The plan was updated and now includes protocol for evacuating the Engineering/Operations Center. Ongoing plan updates and revisions are made as needed.

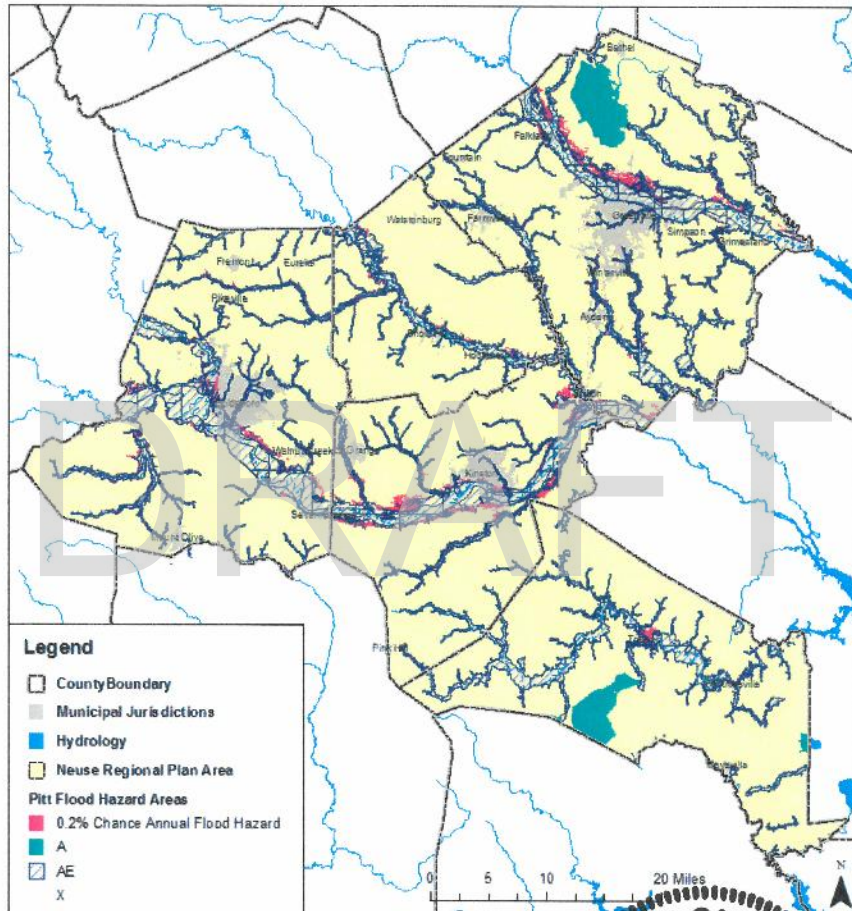
Appendix I

FLOOD MITIGATION REPORT FOR PITT COUNTY,  
NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:



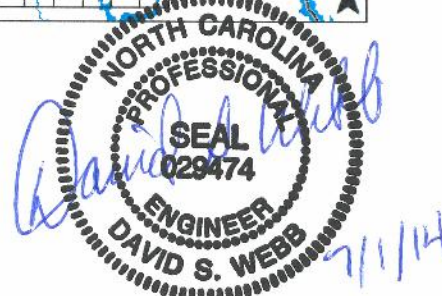
As part of the greater Pitt, Green, Wayne, Lenoir, and Jones County Area



PREPARED BY:



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July 1, 2014

## Background

During a meeting held at the Pitt County Planning Department on June 13, 2014, four major areas of flooding concern were identified in Pitt County. Planning Department staff, along with other stakeholders of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Regional HMP), were in attendance. SEPI Engineering & Construction (SEPI) presented a “Water Resources Planning & Hazard Mitigation” overview and participated in open discussions along with our prime teaming partner, Holland Consulting Planners. Mr. Joe Albright, Grifton Town Manager, inquired about installing continuous monitoring gauges to specific sites in Town. Other counties identified in the Regional HMP were contacted but offered no additional input at the time of this report.

Mapped flood prone areas (1 through 4) are identified in Figure 1 below which was obtained from the Pitt County Planning Department.

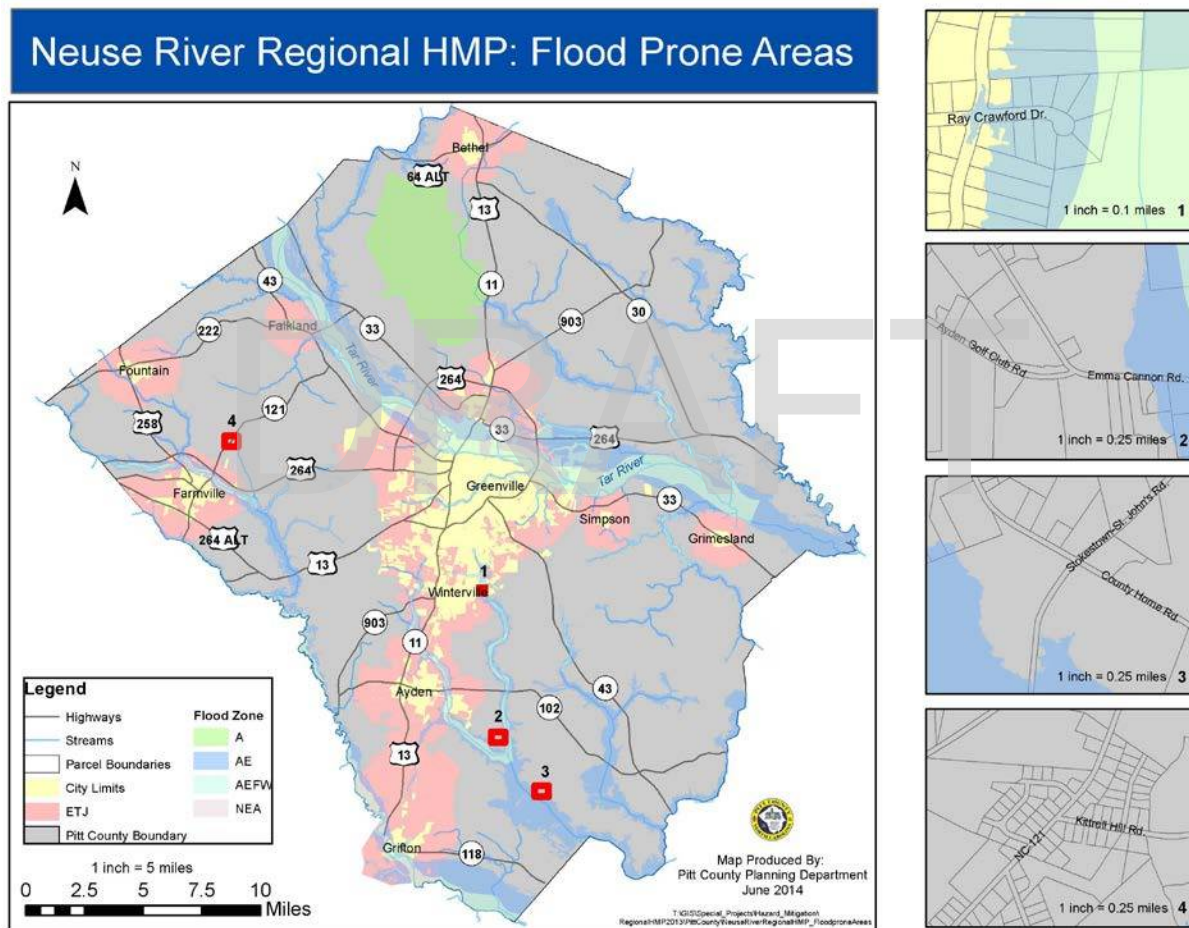


Figure 1

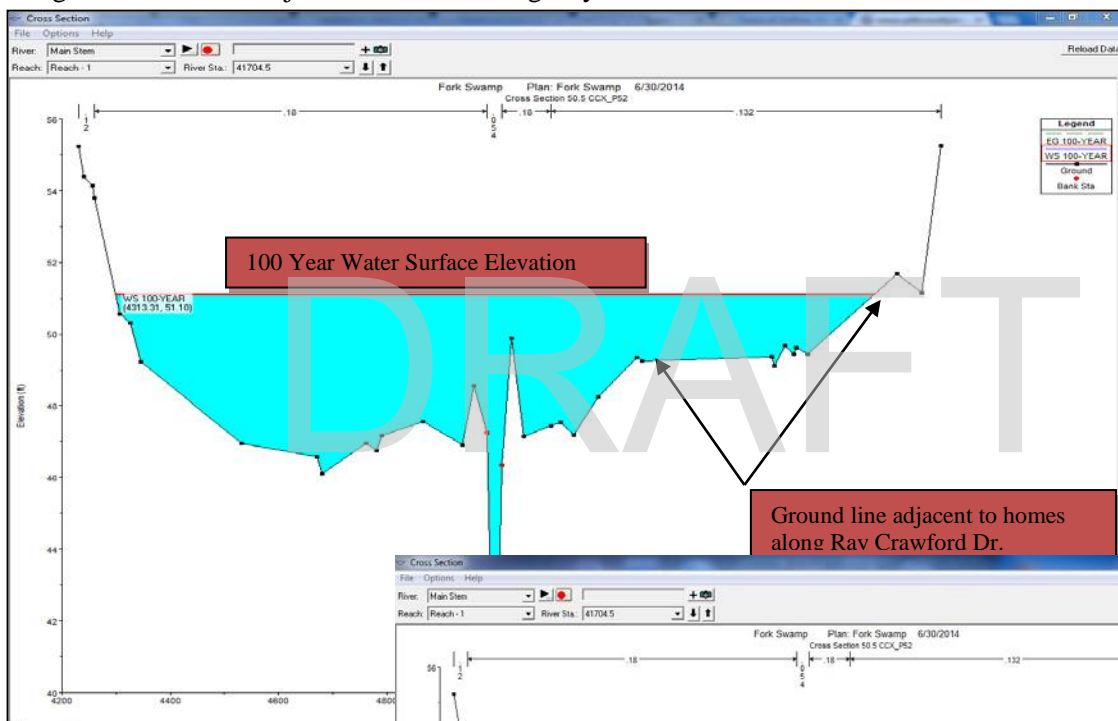
## Scope—Study and Report

Based on the June 13, 2014 meeting, SEPI was tasked with completing a Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County to specifically study four identified areas: Ray Crawford Drive, Emma Cannon Road, Stokestown St. John’s Road, and NC 121/ Kittrell Hill Road. Within the boundary of these areas identified in Pitt County, a broad study was conducted to determine the causes of recurring flooding. HEC-RAS models, GIS, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and USGS Quadrangle maps were all used as “desktop review” tools for this report. Additional study may be warranted in some areas as discussed later in this document.

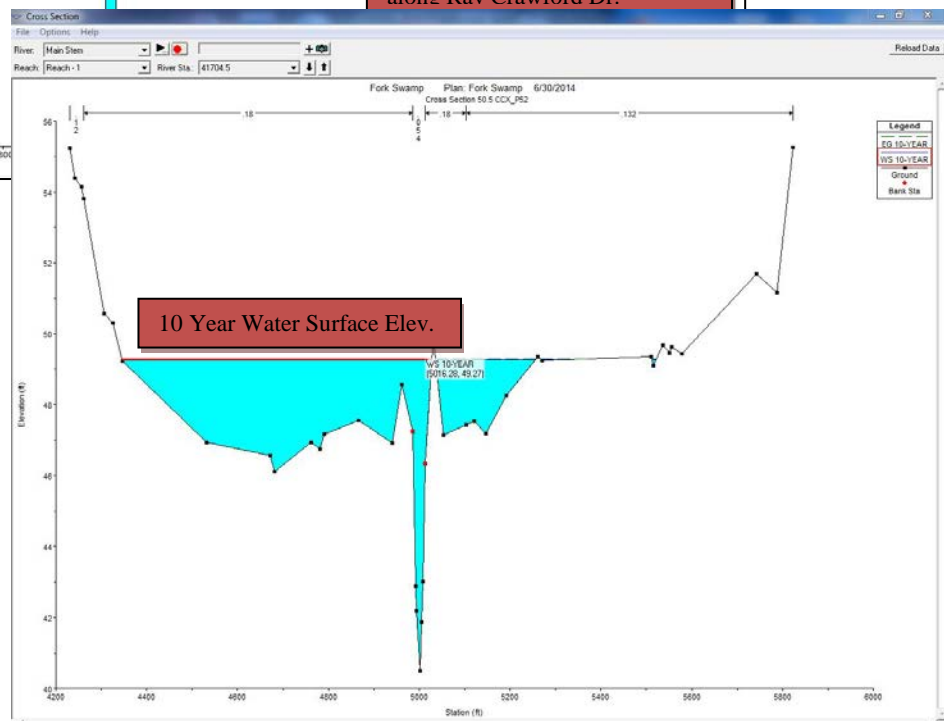
**Findings**

**1. Ray Crawford Drive Area**

Findings of this study expand on previous drainage studies, such as the “Upper Swift Creek and Fork Swamp Watershed Action Plan” completed October 26, 2012 by Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. The majority of flooding problems within the Fork Swamp study area result from inadequate capacity in the stormwater conveyances and development within the floodplain. Additional impervious surfaces within the watershed have exasperated the flood conditions in areas such as Ashley Meadows and Winterfield subdivisions in Winterville. Area 1 (located along Fork Swamp Canal) experiences routine flooding. Several homes along Ray Crawford Drive are repetitive loss properties and are located within Flood Hazard Zone AE. Below is HEC-RAS cross section 417 along Fork Swamp (Figure 2) showing the 100-year water surface elevation approximately 2 feet above the ground elevation of the homes near the cul-de-sac of Ray Crawford Drive. Figure 3 illustrates the 10-year storm elevation within inches of the ground elevation adjacent to homes along Ray Crawford Drive.



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



### 2. Emma Cannon Road Area

The majority of flooding problems within the Emma Cannon Road study area are simply because of insurable structures being developed within the floodplain. Area 2 (located along Fork Swamp Canal) is in Flood Hazard Zone AE. Figure 4 below shows the FIRM Panel delineating the Flood Hazard Zone AE by grey and blue hatching. This hatching encompassing the buildings adjacent to Fork Swamp Canal.

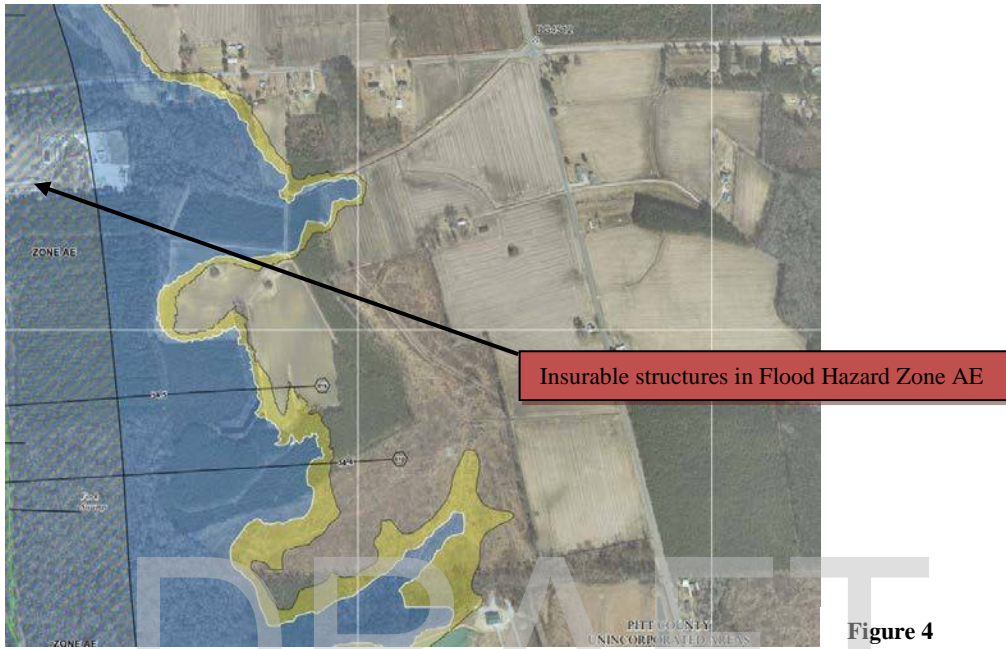


Figure 4

### 3. Stokestown St. John's Road Area

The majority of flooding problems within this study area are a result of structures being developed within the floodplain. Area 3 is located along Swift Creek in southern Pitt County and is in the non-encroachment area of Flood Hazard Zone AE. Below is a photograph illustrating the 2' to 4' difference in elevation from the floodplain to the west of the channel to that of the east bank toward County Home Road (Figure 5). The non-encroachment width of the floodplain along this stretch of Swift Creek is as much as 4 times greater to the west of the channel and Flood Hazard Zone AE is as much as 1.5 miles wide in this area. The bridge pictured in Figure 5 conveys a drainage area of more than 80 square miles yielding more than 5,600 cubic feet per second discharge in the 100-year storm event.



Figure 5

#### 4. NC 121 / Kittrell Hill Road Area

The main flooding concern in Area 4 occurs at 2696 NC 121. Stormwater has been known to back up into the crawlspace of this home during “a good rain” based on discussions with the property owner. The culvert under NC 121 at an Unnamed Tributary to Oldwoman Branch was recently installed as 2 @ 87”x63” Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Pipe Arches (CAAPA), per NCDOT recommendations, to convey a 25-year design storm. The NCDOT drainage investigation of this property is attached in Appendix A. According to the NCDOT letter dated November 16, 2005, the major cause of flooding on this property is an undersized and damaged 42” Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP) approximately 500’ downstream, under a private driveway. This is creating a tailwater condition that backs water up onto the property. The photo below (Figure 6) shows a loss mitigation measure in place to raise the HVAC unit behind the house.



**Figure 6**

#### ***Recommendations***

Based on discussions with local agencies, review of available data, and research of viable mitigation options SEPI, recommends the following:

A recommendation for flood mitigation in many areas of Pitt County that have suffered repetitive losses is to buy out the property and let the floodway and floodplains re-establish to their natural state. Many of the areas in this study have insurable structures located within non-encroachment areas, floodways, or AE Flood Hazard Zones. With the rising cost of flood insurance premiums that will occur with the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW12), many property owners may be faced with tough decisions if they do not qualify for FEMA buy-out. The BW12 Timeline can be found in Appendix B. Raising the finished floor elevation of homes and utilities or moving out of the floodplain may become an option that some choose as opposed to rising flood insurance rates. Buying out properties benefit the residents suffering from repetitive losses and allows the County to create open space, improve buffers, and enhance or restore streams.

Study Areas 1, 2, & 3

The recommendation is to buy the effected properties in Areas 1 – 3 when the option becomes available. Berms and levees are expensive options to protect properties and may be subject to breach and cause more harm if floodwaters are trapped within low lying areas for long periods of time. Temporary sandbags are an option for individual property owners to protect crawlspaces, entryways and utilities; however, sufficient warning of a storm is needed to prepare such mitigation measures. Floodplain excavation is an approach used to lower water surface elevations adjacent to floodways, but this is often at the expense of destroying valuable vegetated buffers. In the case of Ray Crawford Drive, there is no reasonable amount of excavation to mitigate the flood hazard in that area.

Study Area 4

The property at 2696 NC 121 has some mitigation alternatives that should be investigated further. Upon review of the NCDOT drainage investigation found in Appendix A, the following actions could be taken to alleviate flooding at this location.

1. Remove and replace 42” CMP under farm path known as Len Lane with an adequate sized structure to convey a 10-year design storm. Upon cursory review, this will require at a 60” Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) laid at 0.5% or greater, or a single 73” x 55” Corrugated Steel Pipe Arch. Both pipes will require at least one foot of cover for structural integrity. The current pipe conveys approximately the 2-year storm event. Figure 7 shows the location of the existing pipe downstream of NC 121.



Figure 7

2. Excavate a floodplain bench and plant woody vegetation to re-establish a riparian buffer. This Unnamed Tributary to Oldwoman Branch is a blue line stream and should be buffered; however, the house is already approximately 30' from the top of bank. Recommended excavation should begin no closer than 10' - 15' from the home and consist of stable slopes (3:1 or flatter if grass) or be lined with rip rap if steeper than 3:1 to prevent erosion. Further study and permitting must be considered since this is a buffered stream. The diagram below (Figure 8) illustrates a proposed section of a floodplain bench, which will allow for some additional storage during heavy rainfall events.



Figure 8

### *Conclusions*

From an engineering perspective, the mitigation of flood hazards begins with problem identification. Further study should continue throughout the Neuse River Basin to complete a flood hazard inventory and a review of possible activities to reduce flood losses. Finally a selection of appropriate activities can be chosen based upon sound judgment regarding costs, feasibility, and likelihood of occurrence.

## **Appendix A**

# DRAFT



File

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY  
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT  
SECRETARY

November 16, 2005

COUNTY: Pitt

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. R. Taylor, PE  
District Engineer

FROM: R. A. Boyd, PE  
Regional Hydraulics Engineer

SUBJECT: Drainage Investigation of Ms. Linda Hardy's Property on  
NC-121 located +/- 0.15 mi. South of SR-1220

As you requested on June 28, 2005, a review of the subject location has been made and the following comments are offered.

On June 28, 2005, Mr. Bill Kincannon of your staff, you and I visited the site. We met Ms. Linda Hardy on site. Ms. Hardy reported her yard and crawlspace were inundated with floodwaters during Hurricane Floyd. She also stated that her yard floods regularly during moderate to heavy rainfall events.

It should be noted that the subject crossing was originally submitted to this office as a proposed Hurricane Floyd FEMA site. (See attached letter dated March 2, 2000). A office review was performed and the structure recommendation was for 2@ 87"X 63" CAAPA. Due to cover constraints influenced by discovery of a waterline/utility conflict during installation the 2@ 60"X 46" CAAPA was the recommended alternate structure. Division records indicate installation of 2@ 60"X 46" CAAPA was completed in the summer of 2000.

The 2@ 60"X 46" CAAPA provides conveyance of stormwater beneath NC-121. The pipes drain from west to east. Ms. Hardy's property is located on the upstream side of NC-121 and borders a tributary to Oldwoman Branch. With the aid of USGS Topographic maps it has been determined that the subject stream drains approximately 1.0 sq. mi. to NC-121 at Ms. Hardy's property. From NC-121 the stream drains for approximately 500 ft. where a 42 in. CM pipe provides conveyance beneath a private drive. It should be noted that the driveway pipe was crushed and in a state of disrepair.

MAILING ADDRESS:  
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
HYDRAULICS UNIT  
1590 MAIL SERVICE CENTER  
RALEIGH NC 27699-1590

TELEPHONE: 919-250-4100  
FAX: 919-250-4108

WEBSITE: [WWW.DOH.DOT.STATE.NC.US](http://WWW.DOH.DOT.STATE.NC.US)

LOCATION:  
CENTURY CENTER COMPLEX  
BUILDING B  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC

Further review of the topographic map indicates that approximately 1500 ft. downstream of NC-121 the stream makes confluence with the main tributary of Oldwoman Branch. The total drainage area at the juncture is approximately 2.7 sq. mi. Contour lines representing elevations on the topographic map show that there is little difference in elevation between the confluence of the two tributaries and the stream bed elevation within the up and downstream properties at NC-121. This would indicate that water surface elevations in the area could be influenced by backwater from Oldwoman Branch. Photograph's of flooding provided by Ms. Hardy showed NC-121 overtopping with water surface elevations the same on the up and downstream side of the road. This would confirm the existence of a high tailwater condition.

Division staff obtained survey levels for the highway crossing and surrounding area. Elevations taken indicate the natural ground at Ms. Hardy's house is approximately 5.0 ft. higher than the 60"X 46" crosslines beneath NC-121. The top of bank elevation is 2 ft. lower on Ms. Hardy's property than the bordering property on the other side of the creek. The centerline grade of NC-121 is approximately the same elevation as Ms. Hardy's crawlspace. This would indicate that Ms. Hardy's yard would reasonably be anticipated to be partially inundated when the crosslines beneath NC-121 are flowing full. Although Ms. Hardy's property and other private properties bordering the channel in the vicinity of NC-121 are not located in a FEMA regulated flood zone, they would be considered to lie within a flood prone area adjacent to a natural stream. It is the responsibility of each property owner to determine and provide proper measures to protect themselves from flood damage. This would include consideration of the finished floor elevation, crawlspace elevation and building location.

Current desirable design criteria for cross drainage beneath primary routes such as NC-121 is conveyance of an estimated 50 year frequency storm. Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis indicates the 2@ 60"X 46" CAAPA crosslines would be considered marginal for current land use in the watershed. Due to the history of flooding in the area and per request of Division office, it is recommended that the 2@ 60"X 46" CAAPA be upgraded to 2@ 87"X 63" CAAPA w/endwalls on each end. It should be noted that due to existing cover constraints and with adjustment to the conflicting waterline, the 2@ 87"X 63" pipe recommendation offers the most conveyance possible without raising the roadway grade.

It is the finding of this review that flooding of Ms. Hardy's property would be attributed to its location in a natural floodplain of a tributary of Oldwoman Branch. Contributing factors are the inadequate driveway pipe crossing located downstream and the high tailwater conditions of Oldwoman Branch. The tailwater elevations below NC-121 are not attributed to the highway but are affected by the conveyance capabilities of the downstream channel/and confluence of the Oldwoman Branch tributaries. Ms. Hardy's crawlspace elevation and building location are beyond the control and responsibility of the Division of Highways. The recommendations shown on the attached survey would bring the pipe crossing in compliance with current desirable design criteria with regard to surface drainage. It would also fulfill Division of Highways obligation/responsibility to upstream property owners. It should be noted that the recommended improvements would not be anticipated to fully eliminate the potential for

flooding of Ms. Hardy's property or other properties in the area (including the highway facility). However, it should reduce the frequency and/or depth of flooding.

If further assistance can be provided, please contact this office.

RAB/sr

Cc: Mr. C. E. Lassiter, PE  
Mr. Bill Littleton

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## **Appendix B**

# DRAFT

## Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW12) Timeline

Date of Implementation	Who Is Affected	What Will Happen	Why Is It Changing
July 10, 2012	<p><b>Owners of property:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that is affected by flooding on Federal land caused, or exacerbated by, post-wildfire conditions on Federal land, and</li> <li>who purchased flood insurance fewer than 30 days before the flood loss and within 60 days of the fire containment date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a flood occurs under certain conditions, <b>an exception to the 30-day waiting period is implemented</b> for a policy purchased not later than 60 days after the fire containment date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BW 12 <b>Section 100241</b> created a third exception to the 30-day waiting period for insurance coverage for private properties affected by flooding from Federal lands as a result of post-wildfire conditions.</li> </ul>
October 19, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Policyholders in the Missouri River Basin</b> (ND, SD, IA, NE, KS, MO) who had claims on a policy purchased from May 1-June 6, 2011, and were not damaged by flood for 30 days after purchase date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When certain conditions are met, <b>an alternative effective date for the policy or the increased coverage is established</b> as the 30th day after the policy purchase date, without regard for the otherwise applicable flood in progress exclusion, for claims denied based on Exclusion V.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BW 12 <b>Section 100227(b)</b> provides an alternative effective date for qualifying policies that had claims from flooding of the Missouri River that started June 1, 2011.</li> </ul>
January 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Homeowners</b> with subsidized insurance rates on non-primary residences</li> <li>Properties receiving subsidized insurance rates are those structures built prior to the first Flood Insurance Rate Map (<b>pre-FIRM properties</b>) that have not been substantially damaged or improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>25 percent increase in premium rates each year</b> until premiums reflect full risk rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums.</li> <li>This premium increase is outlined in <b>Section 100205</b>.</li> <li>The phase out of subsidies affecting non-primary residences was also mandated by earlier 2012 legislation, <b>HR 5740</b>.</li> </ul>
October 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Owners of business properties</b> with subsidized premiums</li> <li>Owners of <b>severe repetitive loss</b> properties consisting of 1-4 residences with subsidized premiums.</li> <li>Owners of any property that has incurred flood-related damage in which the cumulative amounts of claims payments exceeded the fair market value of such property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>25 percent increase in premium rates each year</b> until premiums reflect full risk rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums.</li> <li>These premium increases are outlined in <b>Section 100205</b>.</li> </ul>

## Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW12) Timeline

When	Who Is Affected	What Will Happen	Why Is It Changing
<b>October 1, 2013 cont.</b>	<p><b>Owners of property</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not insured as of the date of enactment of BW 12 (subject to a possible exception in Section 100207 of BW 12);</li> <li>• with a <b>lapsed NFIP policy</b>;</li> <li>• that has been purchased after the date of enactment of BW 12.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Full-risk rates</b> will apply to these policies.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BW 12 calls for the elimination of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums.</li> <li>• These premium increases are outlined in <b>Section 100205</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Late 2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other property owners, including non-subsidized policyholders</b>, affected by map changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full-risk rates <b>will be phased in</b> over five years at a rate of 20 percent per year to reach full risk rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums</li> <li>• This premium increase is outlined in <b>Section 100207</b>.</li> </ul>

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## APPENDIX J

### CRS & FEMA Mitigation Planning Program Overview

Over the last year, the Community Rating System has issued new guidance associated with participation in the program. This guidance places an increased burden on communities to not only carry out activities required under the program, but to maintain detailed records regarding these efforts. Moving forward, communities will need to be diligent in maintaining these records in an effort to maintain their respective program rating. The schedule of activities, as stated, remains unchanged as follows:

- o Public Information Activities (300 Series)
- o Mapping and Regulations (400 Series)
- o Flood Damage Reduction Activities (500 Series)
- o Warning and Response (600 Series)

Each of these series involves a range of activities intended to alleviate the exposure of repetitive loss properties (RLP) in the event of a natural disaster. A majority of these activities is familiar to participants in the program. There are some modifications; however, the most significant change involves Section 500, specifically Section 510, which deals with Floodplain Management Planning requirements. The Section 510 guidance impacts communities based on the number of repetitive loss properties present in a respective jurisdiction. The following provides an overview of how the 510 guidance impacts communities with varying numbers of RLP's:

- (1) Category A: A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. A Category A community has no special requirements except to submit information to update its repetitive loss list, as needed.
- (2) Category B: A community with at least one, but fewer than 10, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit, a Category B community must:
  - (a) Prepare a map of the repetitive loss area(s)
  - (b) Review and describe its repetitive loss problem
  - (c) Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas
  - (d) Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses. A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
- (3) Category C: A community with 10 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. A Category C community must:
  - (a) Do the same things as a Category B community
  - (b) Prepare a floodplain management plan or area analysis for its repetitive loss area(s).

The overriding concerns regarding the updated CRS guidance relate to Section 510 Floodplain Management Planning. For communities classified as Category C above, a Floodplain Management Plan in line with Section 510 must be drafted and adopted by their respective Governing Board. The following outlines the steps prescribed under Section 510, and the content and process required for varying levels of compliance:

**Step 1: Organize to Prepare the Plan**

- A. (4 Points) If the office responsible for the plan participates in development (minimum of five meetings)
  - B. (9 Points) If the planning process involves a committee (minimum of five meetings)
  - C. (2 Points) If governing board recognizes the committee
- (15 Points) Step 1 Total Available Points**

**Step 2: Involve the Public**

- A. (Up to 60 Points) If the planning process is conducted through a planning committee that involves the public and meets the following requirements:
    - Committee includes staff and at least half of the members are not staff;
    - Committee must meet a minimum of five times; and
    - Adequate participation is required.
  - B. (15 Points) If one or more of the plan meetings are held in an affected area within two months of initiation of the process.
  - C. (15 Points) If a meeting is held in an affected area at the end of the process, two weeks prior to adoption.
  - D. (5 Points)  
(30 Points Max) For each additional public outreach measure as follows:
    - Establish a website dedicated to the plan;
    - Conduct a public webcast regarding the plan;
    - If a questionnaire involving the community is conducted (double credit is provided if the survey is direct-mailed to residents in flooding hotspots); and
    - Additional outreach, such as mailers, booths at events, and presentations to civic groups and neighborhoods.
- (120 Points) Step 2 Total Available Points**

**Step 3: Coordinate**

- A. (5 Points) Required for credit under Step 3: The community must review all past plans, studies, and technical information pertinent to floodplain management.
  - B. Communities will receive credit for reaching out to other agencies:
    - Contact agency, keep records;
    - Ask agency if they have useful data;
    - Ask agency if they have information pertinent to project; and
    - Offer the agency an opportunity to participate in plan.
    - (1 Point) For each agency contacted.
    - (2 Points) For follow-up contact.
- (35 Points) Step 3 Total Available Points**

**Step 4: Assess the Hazard**

- Item A, below, must be completed.
- B-rated & C-rated communities must assess all repetitive loss areas

A. Communities must assess the flood hazard locally including:

- Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA);
- Repetitive Loss Areas (RLA);
- Areas not in SFHA, but with flood history; and
- Other flooding hotspots.

(5 Points) If SFHA's are mapped  
(5 Points) For a description of flood hazards  
(5 Points) For a discussion of past floods

**(15 Points) Total Available Points**

B. Communities must:

- Include an analysis of less frequent flood areas including
  - Inventory of dams,
  - Inventory of levees, and
  - Mapping Coastal A zones
- Map all affected areas
- Summarize hazards in lay terms.

**(10 Points) Total Available Points**

C. (5 Points) For including a discussion of potential flooding areas

D. (5 Points) For providing probability of future events

**(35 Points) Step 4 Total Available Points**

**Step 5: Assess the Problem**

- Item A, below, must be completed.
- Assessment must truly characterize causes of flooding in the areas identified in Step 4.
- Multi-jurisdictional plans require an assessment of problems in all communities.

A. (2 Points) If community's vulnerability to all identified hazards is assessed.

B. Communities must incorporate an assessment of how the following are impacted by hazards:

(5 Points) For life safety and evacuation;  
(5 Points) For public health;  
(5 Points) For critical facilities;  
(5 Points) For economic impacts;  
(5 Points) For the number and types of affected buildings.

C. (5 Points) If the assessment includes a review of historical damage, including RLA's.

D. (5 Points) For a review of the natural environment.

E. (7 Points) For a review of past, present, and future development trends

F. (8 Points) For a description of potential future flooding conditions

**(52 Points) Step 5 Total Available Points**

**Step 6: Set Goals**

The community must set goals aimed at addressing all hazards identified in Step 4.

**(2 Points) Step 6 Total Available Points**

**Step 7: Review Possible Activities**

Item A, below, is required.

Under Step 7, a review of possible activities must:

- Include a discussion of funding availability;
- Include an assessment of activities that are/are not working;
- All activities defined in previous plan updates must be included

A. (5 Points) If the plan reviews existing zoning, building, stormwater regulations, etc. This plan must:

- State how tools can reduce flooding;
- Outline existing plans and regulations; and
- State whether amendments are necessary.

(5 Points) If the community assesses whether current regulations are sufficient for current and future development conditions.

(5 Points) If property protection mechanisms are discussed (i.e., elevation).

(5 Points) If protection of natural functions is discussed.

(5 Points) If emergency service activities are discussed.

(5 Points) If the plan reviews structural projects (i.e., channel maintenance and dams)

(5 Points) If the plan reviews public outreach activities.

**(35 Points) Step 7 Total Available Points**

**Step 8: Draft Action Plan**

For each recommendation, the plan must state:

- Who is responsible;
- When it will be done;
- How it will be funded;
- Actions must be prioritized;
- If acquisition, the community must discuss logistics;
- Communities must adopt action items under two of the six categories defined by CRS (See Figure 510-4, CRS Manual);
- Plan must state how community will incorporate the proposed activities and recommendations into existing plans, studies, and regulations.

A. (10 Points) If the plan provides flood recommendations for two of the six categories defined in Step 7 (Figure 510-4, CRS Manual).

(20 Points) If the plan provides flood recommendations for three of the six categories defined in Step 7 (Figure 510-4, CRS Manual).

(30 Points) If the plan provides flood recommendations for four of the six categories defined in Step 7 (Figure 510-4, CRS Manual).

(45 Points) If the plan provides flood recommendations for five of the six categories defined in Step 7 (Figure 510-4, CRS Manual).

B. (10 Points) Additional points provided if the action plan proposes post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation procedures.

C. (5 Points) Additional points provided if the plan action items address other natural hazards.

**(60 Points) Step 8 Total Available Points**

**Step 9: Adopt the Plan**

(2 Points) If the plan is adopted by the Governing Board by formal vote and resolution.

**(2 Points) Step 9 Total Available Points**

**Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, and Revise**

- The plan must address when, how, and by whom the plan will be implemented;
- An annual status report must be submitted to CRS;
- Every participating community must submit reports; and
- Plan must be updated on a five-year cycle.

A. (2 Points) If the community established formal procedures for monitoring and updating.

B. If the annual evaluation report is produced through the steering committee appointed under Step 2(a).

(6 Points) If the committee meets once a year.

(12 Points) If the committee meets twice a year.

(24 Points) If the committee meets quarterly.

**( 26 Points) Step 10 Total Available Points**

**(382 Points) Total Available Points for Section 510, Floodplain Management Plan.**

Once a plan is in place and in compliance with the Section 510 requirements outlined above, the document must be updated every five years. The updated plan must be submitted to CRS for review. The CRS audit of the plan will be based on the guidance in place when the plan is completed. For CRS communities participating in the Pamlico River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, this means that following completion of this plan, if intended for CRS compliance, the plan will be reviewed under the standards outlined above.

*Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)*

As an alternative to the requirement to conduct a Floodplain Management Planning Process, communities may prepare a Repetitive Loss Analysis (RLAA). It should be noted that the RLAA provides a potential point total of 140 points, where the FMP planning process provides the potential for securing 382 points. The RLAA involves a five-step process. The process is briefly summarized below. For further detail refer to Section 512.b of the CRS guidance manual.

Step 1: Directly advise all properties located in defined repetitive loss areas that the analysis will be conducted and solicit their input.

Step 2: Contact agencies that may have plans and studies that could affect the cause or impacts of flooding.

Step 3: Visit each structure in all repetitive loss areas and collect basic information as defined under Section 512.b., Step 3.

Step 4: Review alternative approaches and determine what protection measures and drainage improvements are feasible in the community.

Step 5: Document findings for each defined repetitive loss area.



**Appendix K**  
**Adoption Resolutions**

(INSERT COUNTY)

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within (Insert County) are subject to the effects of natural hazards and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damages to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas, i.e., flood hazard areas, are particularly susceptible to flood hazard events; and

WHEREAS, (Insert County) desires to seek ways to mitigate situations that may aggravate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143; Parts 3 and 4 of Article 18 of Chapter 153A; and Article 6 of Chapter 153A of the North Carolina General Statutes, has 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, in Article 1 of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes (adopted in Session Law 2001-214 – Senate Bill 300 effective July 1, 2001), has stated in Item 6.01(b)(2): “For a state of disaster proclaimed pursuant to G.S. 166A-6(a) after August 1, 2002, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;” and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of (Insert 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; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and update it every five years in order to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds; and

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of (Insert County) hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the (Insert Responsible Person) 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 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.
3. Appoints the (Insert Responsible Person) to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and in greater detail at least once every five years.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the strategies outlined within the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, (Insert County) Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert Clerk) (SEAL)

DRAFT

(Insert Municipality)

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within (Insert County) are subject to the effects of natural hazards and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damages to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas, i.e., flood hazard areas, are particularly susceptible to flood hazard events; and

WHEREAS, the county desires to seek ways to mitigate situations that may aggravate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina 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; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Section 1 Part 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes (adopted in Session Law 2001-214 – Senate Bill 300 effective July 1, 2001), states in Item (a) (2) “For a state of disaster proclaimed pursuant to G.S. 166A-6(a) after August 1, 2002, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act that is updated every five years”; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of (Insert 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; and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and update it every five years in order to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds; and

WHEREAS, the (Insert Municipality) actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the (Insert Municipality) hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the (Insert Municipality); and

3. Vests the (Insert Responsible Person) 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 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.
4. Appoints the (Insert Responsible Person) to assure that, in cooperation with (Insert County), the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and in greater detail at least once every five years.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the strategies outlined within the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

DRAFT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor, (Insert Municipality Name)

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Clerk (SEAL)