

Neuse River Basin



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

Approved by the Federal Emergency
Management Agency: June 22, 2015



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



FEMA

June 22, 2015

Mr. Chris Crew
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
4238 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Reference: Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Crew:

We are pleased to inform you that the Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is in compliance with the federal hazard mitigation planning standards resulting from the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as contained in 44 CFR 201.6. The plan is approved for a period of five (5) years, to June 21, 2020.

This plan approval extends to the following participating jurisdictions that provided a copy of their resolution adopting the plan:

- Greene County
- Town of Hookerton
- Town of Walstonburg
- Lenoir County
- City of Kinston
- Town of La Grange
- Pitt County
- Town of Bethel
- Town of Falkland
- Village of Simpson

The approved participating communities are hereby eligible applicants through the State for the following mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) participation is required for some programs.

We commend the participants in the Neuse River Basin local mitigation plan for the development of a solid, workable plan that will guide hazard mitigation activities over the coming years. Please note that all requests for funding will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility and other requirements of the particular program under which the application is submitted. For example, a specific mitigation activity or project identified in the plan may not meet the eligibility requirements for FEMA funding, and even eligible mitigation activities are not automatically approved for FEMA funding under any of the aforementioned programs.

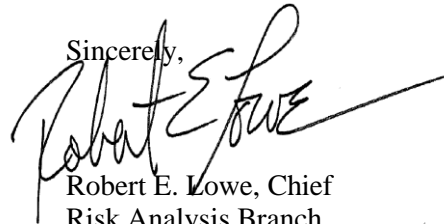
We strongly encourage each community to perform an annual review and assessment of the effectiveness of their hazard mitigation plan; however, a formal plan update is required at least every five (5) years.

We also encourage each Community to conduct a plan update process within one (1) year of being included within a Presidential Disaster Declaration or of the adoption of major modifications to their local Comprehensive Land Use Plan or other plans that affect hazard mitigation or land use and development.

When the plan is amended or revised, it must be resubmitted through the State as a “plan update” and is subject to a formal review and approval process by our office. If the plan is not updated prior to the required five (5) year update, please ensure that the draft update is submitted at least six (6) months prior to expiration of this plan.

The State and the participants in the Neuse River Basin Regional plan should be commended for their close coordination and communications with our office in the review and subsequent approval of the plan. If you or the Neuse River Basin planning committee have any questions or need any additional information please do not hesitate to contact Victor Geer, of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Branch at (770) 220-5659, or Linda L. Byers of my staff at (770)-220-5498.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert E. Lowe", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert E. Lowe, Chief
Risk Analysis Branch
Mitigation Division



FEMA

July 15, 2015

Mr. Chris Crew
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
4238 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Reference: Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Crew:

This is a follow-up to our previous correspondence of June 22, 2015, in which we approved the Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and all the participating communities that submitted their resolutions at the time of plan approval. We have recently received from your office the following resolutions for inclusion within this plan and subsequently have approved these communities under the approved Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- City of Goldsboro
- City of Greenville
- Town of Ayden
- Town of Farmville
- Town of Fountain
- Town of Grifton
- Town of Grimesland
- Town of Pink Hill
- Town of Pollocksville
- Town of Snow Hill
- Town of Winterville

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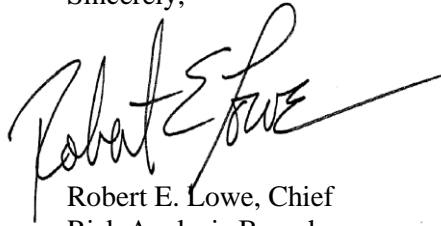
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Robert E. Lowe, Chief
Risk Analysis Branch
Mitigation Division

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



FEMA

February 25, 2016

Mr. Chris Crew
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
4238 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Reference: Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Town of Eureka	(8/11/2015)
Town of Maysville	(7/16/2015)
Town of Mount Olive	(9/14/2015)
Town of Seven Springs	(8/11/2015)
Town of Trenton	(7/14/2015)
Village of Walnut Creek	(8/26/2015)
Wayne County, Uninc.	(6/16/2015)

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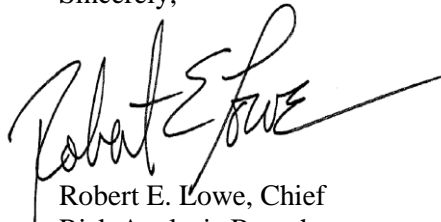
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If you or the participants in the Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan have any questions or need any additional information please do not hesitate to contact Shemeeka Hopkins of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch, at (770) 220-8788 or Linda L. Byers of my staff at (770) 220-5498.

Sincerely,

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Robert E. Lowe, Chief
Risk Analysis Branch
Mitigation Division

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



FEMA

March 14, 2016

Mr. Chris Crew
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management
4238 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Reference: Neuse River Basin Regional Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Town of Freemont
Town of Pikeville
Unincorporated Jones County

The approved participating communities are hereby eligible applicants through the State for the following mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

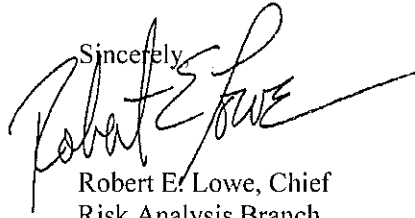
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Sincerely,

Robert E. Lowe, Chief
Risk Analysis Branch
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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. Regional Profile

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 and 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 Goals, Objectives, and 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. Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting Progress

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 MAC members that participated in meetings for each participating County jurisdiction:

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 (Mayor)
Jay Bender	Town of Pollocksville (Mayor)
Darlene Spivey	Town of Trenton (Mayor)



Lenoir County Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC Member

Dustin Burkett
Justin Tilghman
Adam Short
Heith Harrison
Kimberly Mitchell

Jurisdiction/Agency

Lenoir County Emergency Services
Lenoir County Emergency Services
City of Kinston
Town of La Grange
Town of Pink Hill

Pitt County Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC Member

James Rhodes
Eli Johnson
Bryan Jones
Tracy Cash
Tabitha Austen
Jonas Hill
Noel Lee
Angela Brown
Robert Sutton
Todd Bullock
Vickie Wells
Paul Ellis
Letha Hines
Scott Godefroy
Tom Weitnauer
Billy Merrill
Joe Albright
Lee Latham
David Boyd
Brenda G. Hawkins
Alan Lilley

Jurisdiction/Agency

Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Planning
Pitt County Emergency Management
Pitt County Emergency Management
Town of Ayden
Town of Bethel
Town of Falkland
Town of Farmville
Town of Fountain
City of Greenville
City of Greenville
City of Greenville
Town of Grifton
Town of Grimesland
Village of Simpson
Village of Simpson
Town of Winterville

Wayne County Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC Member

William Smith, III
Mel Powers
Connie Price
Reta Chase
Kerry McDuffie
Marty Anderson
Charles Brown
Blake Proctor
Amanda Herring
Lou Cook

Jurisdiction/Agency

Wayne County Manager's Office
Wayne County Emergency Services
Wayne County Planning
Town of Eureka
Town of Fremont
City of Goldsboro
Town of Mount Olive
Town of Pikeville
Town of Seven Springs
Village of Walnut Creek



Neuse River Basin

MAC Member

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

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

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

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

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

Jurisdiction/Agency

Greene County Representatives

Jones County Representatives

Lenoir County Representatives

Pitt County Representatives

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.



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.

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.

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). 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 were received.

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.

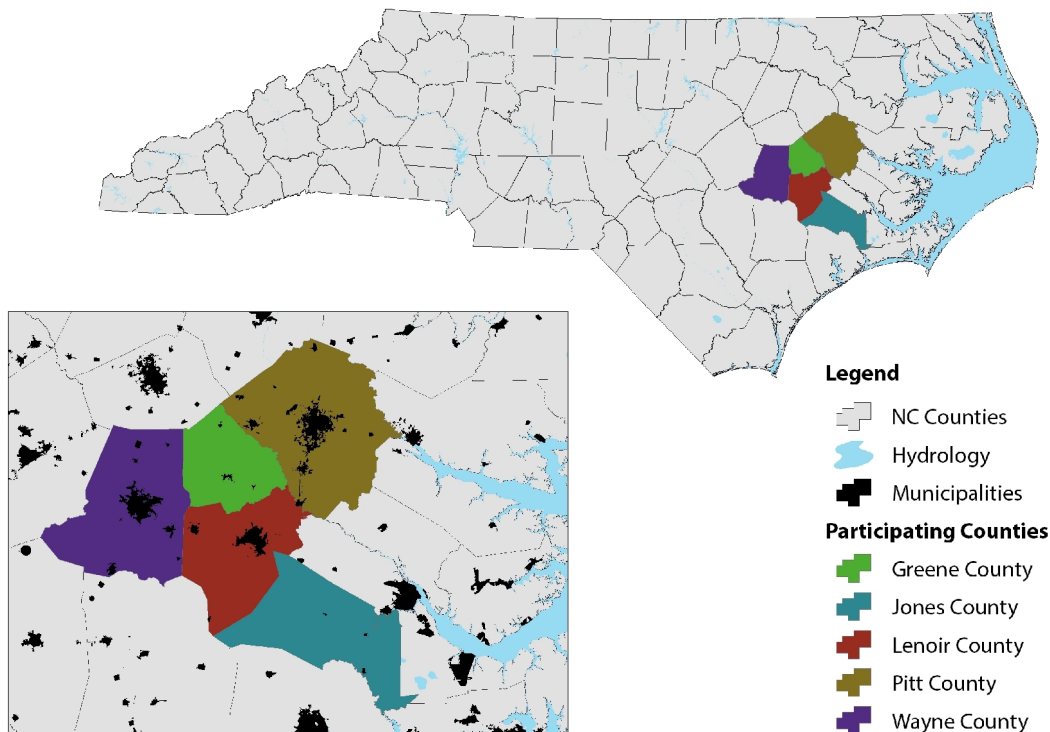


Figure 1. Regional Location



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	
Hookerton			
Owner-Occupied Units	158	65.3%	
Renter-Occupied Units	70	28.9%	Hookerton's % of Rental Units 28.9%
Vacant Units	14	5.8%	Hookerton's Vacancy Rate 5.8%
Total Housing Units - Hookerton	242	100.0%	Hookerton's % of County 3.0%
Snow Hill			
Owner-Occupied Units	504	54.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	315	33.8%	Snow Hill's % of Rental Units 33.8%
Vacant Units	113	12.1%	Snow Hill's Vacancy Rate 12.1%
Total Housing Units - Snow Hill	932	100.0%	Snow Hill's % of County 11.5%
Walstonburg			
Owner-Occupied Units	78	59.1%	
Renter-Occupied Units	30	22.7%	Walstonburg's % of Rental Units 22.7%
Vacant Units	24	18.2%	Walstonburg's Vacancy Rate 18.2%
Total Housing Units - Walstonburg	132	100.0%	Walstonburg's % of County 1.6%
Greene County			
Owner-Occupied Units	4,934	60.9%	
Renter-Occupied Units	2,087	25.8%	County's % of Rental Units 25.8%
Vacant Units	1,079	13.3%	County's Vacancy Rate 13.3%
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
Hookerton		
2005 or later	0	0.0%
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%
1990 to 1999	54	22.3%
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%
Snow Hill		
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%
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%
Walstonburg		
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%
1939 or earlier	36	27.3%
Total Structures	132	100.0%

Largest % of Hookerton's units built 1990-1999

Largest % of Snow Hill's units built pre-1980

Largest % of Walstonburg's units built pre-1950



Year	# of Structures	% of Total
Greene County		
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%
1960 to 1969	721	8.9%
1950 to 1959	776	9.6%
1940 to 1949	254	3.1%
1939 or earlier	740	9.1%
Total Structures	8,100	100.0%

Largest % of the County's units built 1970-1979

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
Hookerton			
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%
Snow Hill			
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%
Walstonburg			
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%



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	2000	2010	% Change
Greene County			
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%
Total	8,423	100.0%

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>		<i>% of State</i>
Hookerton			
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%
Snow Hill			
2000	\$15,904		78.3%
2010	\$20,421		82.5%
Walstonburg			
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%
Greene County			
2000	\$15,452		76.1%
2010	\$17,362	<i>County's per capita income increased by 12.4% from 2000-2010</i>	70.2%
North Carolina			
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%



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	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	
Maysville			
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%
Pollocksville			
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%
Trenton			
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%



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

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	
Maysville			
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%	Largest % of Maysville's units built 1950-1959
1940 to 1949	34	6.3%	
1939 or earlier	64	11.8%	
Total Structures	543	100.0%	
Pollocksville			
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%	Largest % of Pollocksville's units built 1950-1959
1940 to 1949	17	9.6%	
1939 or earlier	60	33.9%	
Total Structures	177	100.0%	
Trenton			
2005 or later	2	1.1%	
2000 to 2004	3	1.6%	
1990 to 1999	16	8.5%	
1980 to 1989	28	14.8%	



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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%	
Total Structures	189	100.0%	
Jones County			
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%	
Total Structures	4,784	100.0%	

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
Maysville			
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%
Pollocksville			
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
Trenton			
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%
Jones County			
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%
Total	4,198	100.0%

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



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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</i> Income		% of State
Maysville			
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%
Pollocksville			
2000	\$22,528	<i>Pollocksville - Highest per capita income in County, 2000</i>	110.9%
2010	\$19,732	<i>Pollocksville - Highest per capita income in County, 2010</i>	79.7%
Trenton			
2000	\$14,774		72.8%
2010	\$18,198		73.5%
Jones County			
2000	\$15,916		78.4%
2010	\$20,066	<i>County's per capita income increased by 26.1% from 2000-2010</i>	81.1%
North Carolina			
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 Pollocksville 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



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	
Kinston			
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>
Total Housing Units - Kinston	11,236	100.0%	<i>Kinston's % of County 40.7%</i>
La Grange			
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>
Total Housing Units - La Grange	1,448	100.0%	<i>La Grange's % of County 5.3%</i>
Pink Hill			
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>
Total Housing Units - Pink Hill	202	100.0%	<i>Pink Hill's % of County 0.7%</i>
Lenoir County			
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>
Total Housing Units - County	27,578	100.0%	

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
<i>Kinston</i>		
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%
1940 to 1949	1,056	9.4%
1939 or earlier	1,145	10.2%
Total Structures	11236	100.0%
<i>La Grange</i>		
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%
Total Structures	1448	100.0%
<i>Pink Hill</i>		
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%
1950 to 1959	33	16.3%
1940 to 1949	27	13.4%
1939 or earlier	18	8.9%
Total Structures	202	100.0%

Largest % of Kinston's units built 1950-1959

Largest % of La Grange's units built pre-1940

Largest % of Pink Hill's units built 1960-1969



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total
Lenoir County		
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%
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%

Largest % of the County's units built pre-1990

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
Kinston			
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%
La Grange			
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%
Pink Hill			
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
Lenoir County			
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%
Total	25,309	100.0%

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.



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

	<i>Per Capita</i> Income		% of State
Kinston			
2000	\$17,779		106.2%
2010	\$17,907		94.2%
La Grange			
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%
Pink Hill			
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%
Lenoir County			
2000	\$16,744		82.5%
2010	\$19,017	<i>County's per capita income increased by 13.6% from 2000-2010</i>	76.9%
North Carolina			
2000	\$20,307		-
2010	\$24,745		-

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

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.

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%



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



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	Number of Units	% of Total	
Pitt County			
Owner-Occupied Units	35,404	48.5%	
Renter-Occupied Units	28,601	39.2%	County's % of Rental Units 39.2%
Vacant Units	8,949	12.3%	County's Vacancy Rate 12.3%
Total Housing Units - County	72,954	100.0%	

Source: 2010 US Census.

The County's housing stock is aging – the majority of units (75.4%) were built prior to 2000. Table 21 presents housing units for the County and its municipalities by year the structures were built.

Table 21. Pitt County/Municipalities Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2010

Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
Ayden			
2005 or later	67	2.7%	
2000 to 2004	175	7.2%	
1990 to 1999	108	4.4%	
1980 to 1989	239	9.8%	
1970 to 1979	709	29.0%	Largest % of Ayden's units built 1970-1979
1960 to 1969	455	18.6%	
1950 to 1959	311	12.7%	
1940 to 1949	123	5.0%	
1939 or earlier	255	10.4%	
Total Structures	2442	100.0%	
Bethel			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	9	1.4%	
1990 to 1999	30	4.6%	
1980 to 1989	52	8.0%	
1970 to 1979	226	34.9%	Largest % of Bethel's units built 1970-1979
1960 to 1969	127	19.6%	
1950 to 1959	82	12.7%	
1940 to 1949	64	9.9%	
1939 or earlier	58	9.0%	
Total Structures	648	100.0%	
Falkland			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%	
1990 to 1999	14	24.1%	
1980 to 1989	4	6.9%	



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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%	
Total Structures	58	100.0%	

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%	
Total Structures	2431	100.0%	

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%	
Total Structures	375	100.0%	

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%	
Total Structures	38802	100.0%	



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total	
Grifton			
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%	Largest % of Grifton's units built 1960-1969
1950 to 1959	425	32.4%	
1940 to 1949	68	5.2%	
1939 or earlier	31	2.4%	
Total Structures	1311	100.0%	
Grimesland			
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%	Largest % of Grimesland's units built 1970-1979
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%	
Simpson			
2005 or later	0	0.0%	
2000 to 2004	2	1.2%	
1990 to 1999	61	35.9%	Largest % of Simpson's units built 1990-1999
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%	
Winterville			
2005 or later	532	16.1%	
2000 to 2004	926	28.1%	Largest % of Winterville's units built 2000-2004
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%	



Year	# of Structures	% of Total
1940 to 1949	94	2.9%
1939 or earlier	144	4.4%
Total Structures	3,297	100.0%

Pitt County

2005 or later	6,221	8.5%	<i>Largest % of the County's units built 1990-1999</i>
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%	
Total Structures	72,954	100.0%	

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
Ayden			
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%
Bethel			
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%



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	2000	2010	% Change
<i>Falkland</i>			
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%
<i>Farmville</i>			
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%
<i>Fountain</i>			
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%
<i>Greenville</i>			
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%
<i>Grifton</i>			
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%
<i>Grimesland</i>			
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%
<i>Simpson</i>			
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%
<i>Winterville</i>			
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%
<i>Pitt County</i>			
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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	2000	2010	% Change
Pitt County Unemployment Rate	6.8%	9.4%	38.2%
North Carolina Unemployment Rate	3.7%	8.8%	137.8%

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

Pitt 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 23 provides a summary of Pitt County's employment by industry.

Table 23. Pitt County Employment by Industry, 2010

Categories	Total Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,182	1.5%
Construction	5,000	6.5%
Manufacturing	7,459	9.6%
Wholesale trade	2,006	2.6%
Retail trade	8,825	11.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,446	3.2%
Information	1,182	1.5%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,985	5.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	5,005	6.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	24,978	32.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	8,682	11.2%
Other services (except public administration)	3,720	4.8%
Public administration	2,859	3.7%
Total	77,329	100.0%

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



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



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	Per Capita Income		% of State
Pitt County			
2000	\$18,243		89.8%
2010	\$21,935	County's per capita income increased by 20.2% from 2000-2010	88.6%
North Carolina			
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



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%



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	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	
Eureka			
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>
Fremont			
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>



NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SECTION 2. COMMUNITY PROFILES

	Number of Units	% of Total	
Goldsboro			
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>
Total Housing Units - Goldsboro	17,738	100.0%	<i>Goldsboro's % of County 33.9%</i>
Mount Olive			
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>
Total Housing Units - Mount Olive	2,024	100.0%	<i>Mount Olive's % of County 3.9%</i>
Pikeville			
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>
Total Housing Units - Pikeville	286	100.0%	<i>Mount Olive's % of County 0.5%</i>
Seven Springs			
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>
Total Housing Units - Seven Springs	69	100.0%	<i>Seven Springs' % of County 0.1%</i>
Walnut Creek			
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>
Total Housing Units - Walnut Creek	379	100.0%	<i>Walnut Creek's % of County 0.7%</i>
Wayne County			
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>
Total Housing Units - County	52,307	100.0%	

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
<i>Eureka</i>		
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%
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%
<i>Fremont</i>		
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%
1940 to 1949	50	6.8%
1939 or earlier	264	35.9%
Total Structures	736	100.0%
<i>Goldsboro</i>		
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%
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%

Largest % of Eureka's units built pre-1980

Largest % of Fremont's units built pre-1960

Largest % of Goldsboro's units built pre-1980



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total
Mount Olive		
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%
1940 to 1949	123	6.1%
1939 or earlier	395	19.5%
Total Structures	2024	100.0%
Pikeville		
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%
1960 to 1969	39	13.6%
1950 to 1959	35	12.2%
1940 to 1949	10	3.5%
1939 or earlier	63	22.0%
Total Structures	286	100.0%
Seven Springs		
2005 or later	0	0.0%
2000 to 2004	11	15.9%
1990 to 1999	18	26.1%
1980 to 1989	6	8.7%
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%
Total Structures	69	100.0%
Walnut Creek		
2005 or later	5	1.3%
2000 to 2004	17	4.5%
1990 to 1999	148	39.1%
1980 to 1989	111	29.3%
1970 to 1979	75	19.8%
1960 to 1969	23	6.1%
1950 to 1959	0	0.0%

Largest % of Mount Olive's units built 1950-1959

Largest % of Pikeville's units built pre-1980

Largest % of Seven Springs' units built pre-1990

Largest % of Walnut Creek's units built 1990-1999



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Year	# of Structures	% of Total
1940 to 1949	0	0.0%
1939 or earlier	0	0.0%
Total Structures	379	100.0%
Wayne County		
2005 or later	2,271	4.3%
2000 to 2004	5,525	10.6%
1990 to 1999	11,115	21.3%
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%
Total Structures	52,307	100.0%

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

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
Eureka			
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%
Fremont			
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
Goldsboro			
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%
Mount Olive			
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%
Pikeville			
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%
Seven Springs			
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%	-
Walnut Creek			
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%
Wayne County			
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%
Total	50,504	100.0%

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



NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SECTION 2. COMMUNITY PROFILES

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



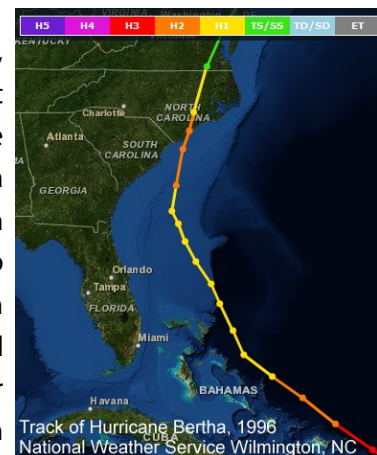
Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

- **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.

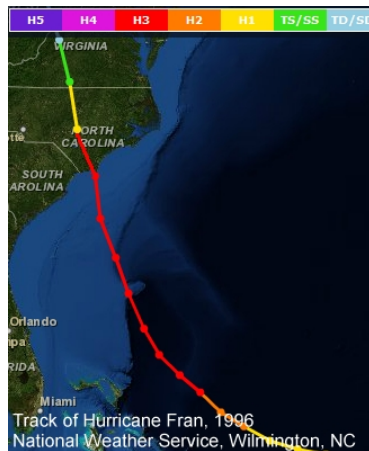
A. July 5 to July 12, 1996 (Hurricane Bertha)

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.





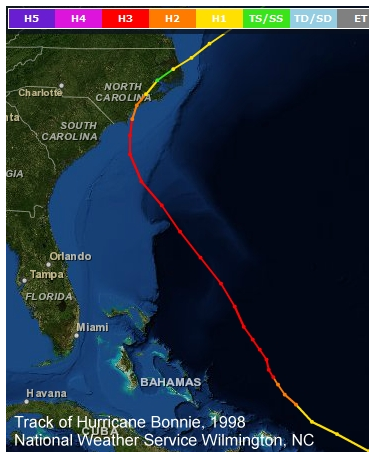
B. August 23 to September 5, 1996 (Hurricane Fran)



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)



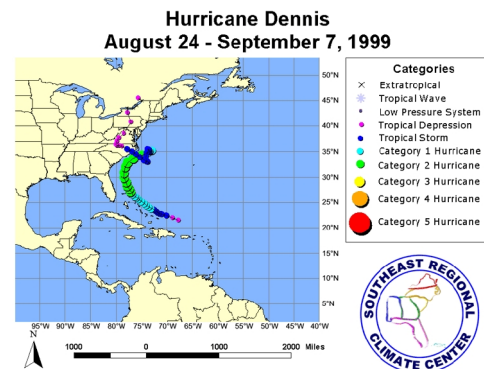
Hurricane Bonnie originated as a tropical wave over Africa. It slowly increased speed and made its way across the Atlantic, near the Leeward Islands and then Hispaniola. It made landfall near Wilmington as a border Category 2/3 hurricane with approximately 115 mph winds and a diameter of 400 miles on 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.



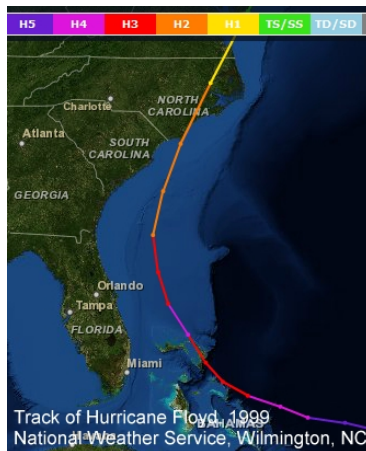
D. August 24 to September 7, 1999 (Hurricane/Tropical Storm Dennis)

Hurricane Dennis developed over the eastern Bahamas on August 26, 1999, and drifted parallel to the southeastern United States from the 26th to the 30th. The center of Dennis approached to within 60 miles of the Carolina coastline on August 30th 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 14th through the 18th. 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.



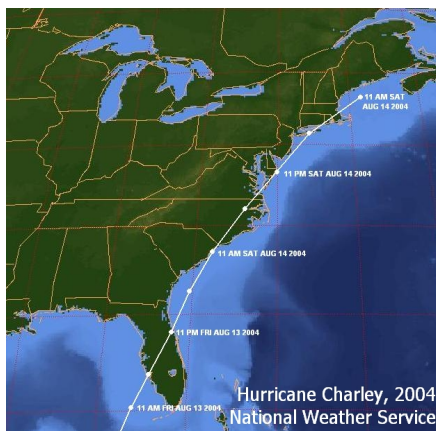
F. September 6 to 19, 2003 (Hurricane Isabel)

Hurricane Isabel began her path to the east coast of the United States as a tropical storm around September 6, 2003. On September 7th, Isabel was upgraded to a hurricane with 90 mile per hour (mph) sustained winds. By September 8th, 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 16th 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 19th 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)

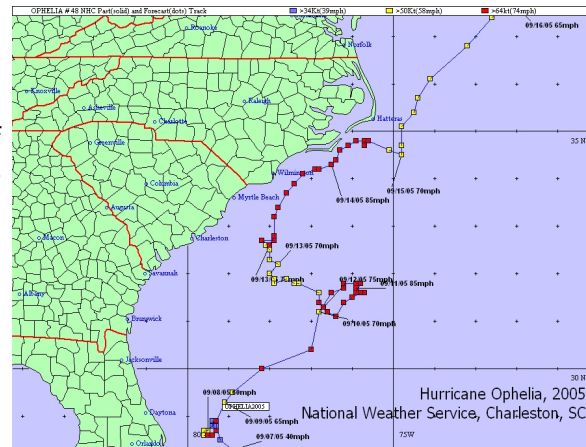


Charley moved northeast across the coastal plains of eastern North Carolina during the afternoon hours on August 14th. Onslow County received the most damage, with estimates over \$5 million, as winds gusted to near hurricane force toppling trees and power lines with structural damage to homes and businesses. 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 tornados 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 13th. The hurricane remained offshore brushing the southern coastal counties of Onslow and Carteret on the 14th and 15th. 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 14th. Ophelia brushed by Outer Banks Hyde and Dare counties on the 16th 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 available on damage caused by wind, so the original scale presented little more than educated guesses at wind speed ranges for specific tiers of damage. Further research suggested that wind speeds for strong tornados on the Fujita scale were greatly overestimated, and on February 1, 2007, the Fujita scale was decommissioned (in the US only) in favor of what scientists believe is a more accurate Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale. The EF Scale is thought to improve on the F-scale on many counts – it accounts for different degrees of damage that occur with different types of structures, both man-made and natural. The expanded and refined damage indicators and degrees of damage standardize what was somewhat ambiguous. It also is thought to provide a much better estimate for wind speeds, and sets no upper limit on the wind speeds for the strongest level, EF5. The Enhanced Fujita Scale is provided in Table 31.

Table 31. Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale

Category	Wind Speed	Equivalent Saffir-Simpson Scale	Potential Damage
EF0	65-85 mph	N/A	Light Damage: Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over.
EF1	86-110 mph	Cat 1/2/3	Moderate Damage: Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111-135 mph	Cat 3/4/5	Considerable Damage: Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136-165 mph	Cat 5	Severe Damage: Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	166-200 mph	Cat 5	Devastating Damage: Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>200 mph	N/A	Explosive Damage: Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 300 feet; steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged; high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

A total of fifty-nine (59) tornado events have been documented by the National Climatic Data Center in the Neuse River Basin Region since 1996, resulting in fifty-three (53) injuries and over \$38 million in property damage (see Appendix E for detailed descriptions of hazard events). Tornado hazard extent is measured by the Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale (see Table 31). The greatest magnitude reported was an EF3 tornado, which touched down on April 16, 2011, causing damage in all five counties of the Neuse River Basin Region, with significant damage in Greene County. In conclusion, tornados represent a



significant threat to the Neuse River Basin Region due primarily to their relative frequency and large impact. Based on Table 36, the likelihood of occurrence is *likely*.

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/LEVEE 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



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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



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State ID Code	Dam Name	River or Stream	Dam Status	Hazard Classification	Nearest Town
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
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



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State ID Code	Dam Name	River or Stream	Dam Status	Hazard Classification	Nearest Town
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	
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.

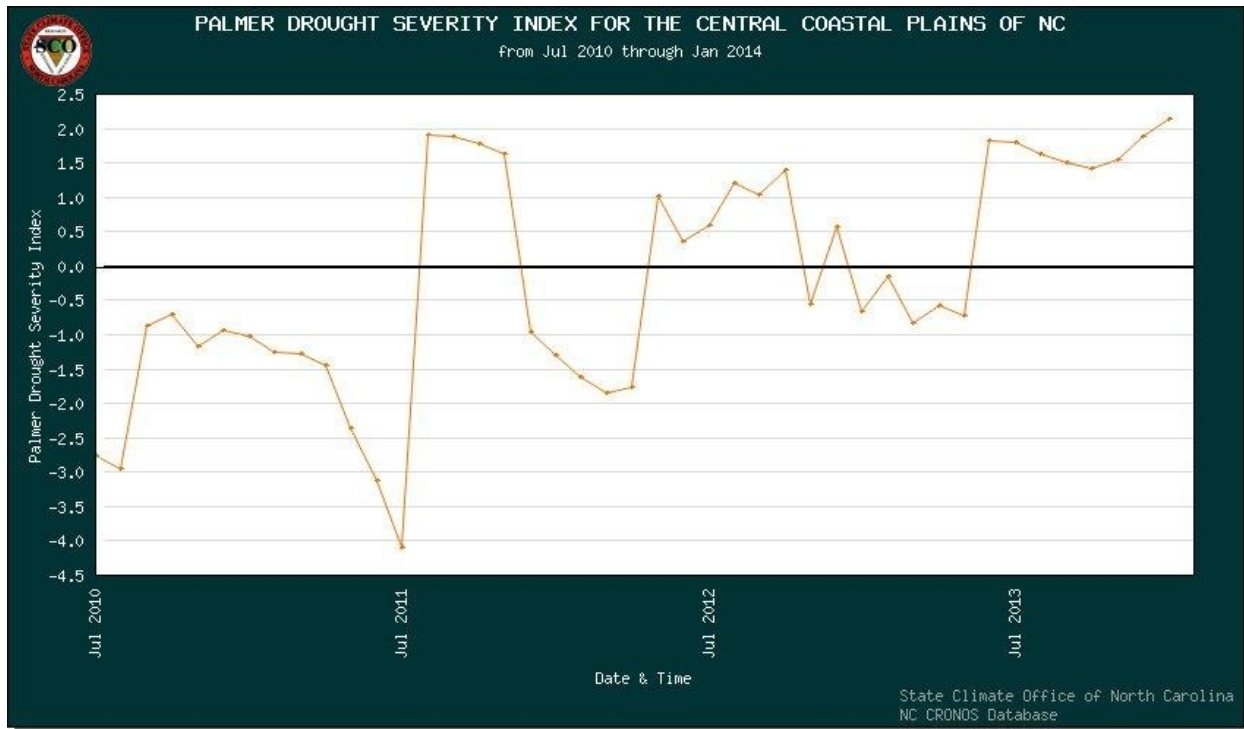
According to the NC Drought Management Advisory Council, there are four categories of drought. From least detrimental to worst, the drought categories are moderate, severe, extreme, and exceptional. State and federal officials use the different drought categories as a barometer to assist local governments 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 wet spells. The following graph depicts the PDSI ratings throughout the region since adoption of the last plan.



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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 ¹ (Highly Likely, Likely, Possible, Unlikely)	Impact Rating ² (Intensity Scales or Relative Terms)	Potential Impact ³ (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:

¹ 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.

² 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



³ 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">• Multiple deaths• Complete shutdown of facilities for 30 days or more• More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged
Critical	25 to 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple severe injuries• Shutdown of critical facilities for 1-2 weeks• More than 25 percent of property is severely damaged
Limited	10 to 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some injuries• Shutdown of some critical facilities 24 hours to one week• More than 10 percent of property is severely damaged
Negligible	Less than 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor injuries• Minimal quality-of-life impact• Shutdown of some critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less• Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged
N/A	Hazard has no discernable impact on the built environment	



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 Departments 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 six (6) 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.



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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 local 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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	Pollocksville	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.



These and other constitutional mandates apply to federal and state governments, and all their political subdivisions. Any mitigation measures that are undertaken by the local government in its regulatory capacity must be worded and enforced carefully within the parameters established by the state and federal Constitutions, even when such measures are authorized by the General Statutes of North Carolina, and even when such measures are enacted in order to protect public health and safety by protecting the community from the impacts of natural hazards.

Within the limits of Dillon's Rule and the federal and state Constitutions, local governments in North Carolina have a wide latitude within which to institute mitigation programs, policies, and actions. All local government powers fall into one of four basic groups (although some governmental activities may be classified as more than one type of power): regulation, acquisition, taxation, and spending. Hazard mitigation measures can be carried out under each of the four types of power. Following are a list of these powers and how they may be useful tools for hazard mitigation:

A. Regulations

1. General Police Power

Local governments in North Carolina have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. North Carolina General Statutes bestow the general police power on local governments, allowing them to enact and enforce ordinances which define, prohibit, regulate, or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, and to define and abate nuisances (including public health nuisances). Since hazard mitigation can be included under the police power (as protection of public health, safety, and welfare), towns, cities, and counties may include requirements for hazard mitigation in local ordinances. Local governments may also use their ordinance-making power to abate "nuisances," which could include, by local definition, any activity or condition making people or property more vulnerable to any hazard.

2. Building Codes and Building Inspections

Many structural mitigation measures involve constructing and retrofitting homes, businesses, and other structures according to standards designed to make the buildings more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards. Many of these standards are imposed through the building code. North Carolina has a state compulsory building code which applies throughout the state (N.C.G.S. 143-138). However, municipalities and counties may adopt codes for the respective areas if approved by the state as providing "adequate minimum standards." Local regulations cannot be less restrictive than the state code.



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.



Planning: In order to exercise the regulatory powers conferred by the General Statutes, local governments in North Carolina are required to create or designate a planning agency. The planning agency may perform a number of duties, including: make studies of the area; determine objectives; prepare and adopt plans for achieving those objectives; develop and recommend policies, ordinances, and administrative means to implement plans; and perform other related duties. The importance of the planning powers of local governments is emphasized in N.C.G.S. 160A-383, which requires that zoning regulations be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan. While the ordinance itself may provide evidence that zoning is being conducted "in accordance with a plan," the existence of a separate planning document ensures that the government is developing regulations and ordinances that are consistent with the overall goals of the community.

Subdivision Regulation: See Section II.D above.

B. Acquisition

The power of acquisition can be a useful tool for pursuing mitigation goals. Local governments may find the most effective method for completely "hazard-proofing" a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property (either in fee or a lesser interest, such as an easement), thus removing the property from the private market and eliminating or reducing the possibility of inappropriate development occurring. North Carolina legislation empowers cities, towns, and counties to acquire property for public purpose by gift, grant, devise, bequest, exchange, purchase, lease, or eminent domain.

C. Taxation

Taxation is yet another power granted to local governments by North Carolina law which can be used as a hazard mitigation tool. The power of taxation extends beyond merely the collection of revenue. Many communities set preferential tax rates for areas which are unsuitable for development (e.g., agricultural land, wetlands) and can be used to discourage development in hazardous areas.

Local units of government also have the authority to levy special assessments on property owners for all or part of the costs of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, extending, or otherwise building or improving beach erosion control or flood and hurricane protection works within a designated area. This can serve to increase the cost of building in such areas, thereby discouraging development.

Because the usual methods of apportionment seem mechanical and arbitrary, and because the tax burden on a particular piece of property is often quite large, the major constraint in using special assessments is political. Special assessments seem to offer little in terms of control over land use in developing areas. They can, however, be used to finance the provision of services a city deems necessary within its boundaries. In addition, they are useful in distributing to the new property owners the costs of the infrastructure required by new development.



D. Spending

The fourth major power that has been delegated from the North Carolina State General Assembly to local governments is the power to make expenditures in the public interest. Hazard mitigation principles should be made a routine part of all spending decisions made by the local government, including annual budgets and Capital Improvement Plans.

A capital program is usually a timetable by which a city indicates the timing and level of municipal services it intends to provide over a specified duration. Capital programming, by itself, can be used as a growth management technique, with a view to hazard mitigation. By tentatively committing itself to a timetable for the provision of capital to extend municipal services, a community can control its growth to some extent especially where the surrounding area is such that the provision of on-site sewage disposal and water supply are unusually expensive.

In addition to formulating a timetable for the provision of services, a local community can regulate the extension of and access to municipal services.

A capital improvement program (CIP), where applicable, that is coordinated with extension and access policies can provide a significant degree of control over the location and timing of growth. These tools can also influence the cost of growth. If the CIP is effective in directing growth away from environmentally sensitive or high hazard areas, for example, it can reduce environmental costs.

V. FISCAL CAPABILITY REVIEW

There are many diverse sources of funding available to communities to implement local hazard mitigation plans, including both government and private programs. Often an organization with a particular focus will fund only part of a project. However, with coordination, the community can combine the funding efforts of one program with those of another, thereby serving multiple missions. The grant and loan programs described in this section of the plan are a significant, although certainly not a sole source of funding options available to each of the local government entities participating in this plan.

While federal and national programs carry out the bulk of disaster relief programs that provide funds for mitigation, local governments are encouraged to open the search field as widely as possible, and include alternative funding sources to supplement the local hazard mitigation budget. For instance, local businesses and organizations will frequently support projects that benefit their customers or employees, or which constitute good "PR." Other groups or individuals may be willing to donate "in-kind" services, eliminating the need for cash. Often the in-kind and volunteer services of local community members can be counted toward the local share that is typically needed to match an outside source of funds.



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
Pollocksville	199	141.81	\$18,170,753	69	21.52
Trenton	177	72.62	\$14,057,738	60	31.78
Jones County Total	4,779	73,936.84	\$450,250,137	3,964	225,328.69

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
Lenoir County Total	23,081	94,635.22	\$2,162,735,460	12,086	152,049.32

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%
Total	170,730.99	53.23%

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
Wayne County Total	39,039	114,136.16	\$5,067,709,868	26,223	229,442.78

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
Greene County Total	575	29,169.04	\$121,120,210	5,105	101,036.68

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
Jones County Total	1,033	46,761.89	\$124,553,751	1,121	148,527.30

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
Lenoir County Total	4,672	45,881.61	\$444,194,415	3,076	64,922.62

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



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Location	Developed			Undeveloped	
	# of Properties	Acres	Building Value	# of Properties	Acres
Greenville	2,157	4,243.98	\$705,692,756	1,084	2,196.68
Grifton	195	111.70	\$10,860,046	206	281.54
Grimesland	0	0.00	\$0	0	0.00
Simpson	7	1.53	\$1,189,534	4	24.18
Winterville	188	368.70	\$56,013,650	43	81.46
Pitt County Total	6,344	104,597.46	\$1,147,239,877	4,370	108,923.32

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

9. Pitt County Future Vulnerability

The following table provides an overview of potential future vulnerability in the unincorporated portions of Pitt County regarding properties located within the flood hazard area. These figures are based on the Future Land Use map developed as a component of the Pitt County Comprehensive Plan. At this time, GIS data is not available to provide more detailed information. It should be noted that the following data addresses unincorporated portions of the County outside of municipal extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Table 58. Unincorporated Pitt County Future Undeveloped Property in the Floodplain

Future Land Use Category	Zone A	Zone AE	Zone AEFW	% of Total Undeveloped Acreage in Floodplain
Agricultural/Conservation	13,631.14	25,797.70	7,641.93	97.99%
Rural Residential/Agriculture	0.00	5.59	0.00	0.01%
Suburban Residential	0.00	17.14	0.47	0.07%
Rural Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Commercial Crossroads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Commercial	0.00	572.34	0.00	58.32%
Heavy Commercial/Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total	13,631.14	26,392.77	7,642.40	27.92%

Source: Pitt County; FEMA; HCP, Inc.

10. Wayne County Existing Vulnerability

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



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
Wayne County Total	3,866	45,378.90	\$960,201,558	5,083	100,506.20

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.



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Table 60. Neuse River Basin Region Critical Facilities

Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
GREENE COUNTY (SEE MAPS 2-5)				
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	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 Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	Emergency Services	Snow Hill	Greene
22	NC 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
JONES COUNTY (SEE MAPS 7-10)				
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
LENOIR COUNTY (SEE MAPS 12-15)				
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
PITT COUNTY (SEE MAPS 17-27)				
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



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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
38	NC State Highway Patrol Troop A Headquarters/ Troop A District V	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
39	Greenville Police Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
40	East Carolina University Police Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
41	Greenville Resident Agency	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
42	Pitt County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
43	Pitt County Sheriff's Office - Pitt Greenville Airport Detachment	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
44	Pitt County Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
45	Pitt-Greenville Airport Authority Fire Department	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
46	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 5	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
47	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 3	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
48	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 2	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
51	Greenville Fire and Rescue Station 1 - Headquarters	Emergency Services	Greenville	Pitt
52	Grifton Police Department	Emergency Services	Grifton	Pitt
53	Grifton Community Rural Fire Association	Emergency Services	Grifton	Pitt
54	Grifton Community Fire Association	Emergency Services	Grifton	Pitt
55	Grifton Rescue Squad	Emergency Services	Grifton	Pitt
56	Grimesland Fire Department	Emergency Services	Grimesland	Pitt
57	Grimesland Volunteer Fire Department	Emergency Services	Grimesland	Pitt
58	Simpson Rural Fire Department	Emergency Services	Grimesland	Pitt
59	Simpson Village Police Department	Emergency Services	Simpson	Pitt
60	Pitt Community College Campus Police	Emergency Services	Winterville	Pitt
61	Winterville Police Department	Emergency Services	Winterville	Pitt
62	Winterville Fire Department	Emergency Services	Winterville	Pitt
63	Winterville Rescue and Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Services	Winterville	Pitt
64	Med 1 Medical Transport LLC	Emergency Services	Winterville	Pitt
65	Ayden Grifton High	Schools	Ayden	Pitt
66	North Pitt High	Schools	Bethel	Pitt
67	Falkland Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
68	Chicod Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
69	Pactolus Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
70	Belvoir Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
71	DH Conley High	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
72	Northwest Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
73	Hope Middle	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
74	Lakeforest Elementary	Schools	Greenville	Pitt
75	GR Whitfield	Schools	Grimesland	Pitt
76	Stokes Elementary	Schools	Stokes	Pitt



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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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Map ID	Facility	Type	Location	County
WAYNE COUNTY (SEE MAPS 29-36)				
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	Oberly 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
Pollocksville	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



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Table 62. Neuse River Basin Region Development Activity

Participating Jurisdiction	Non-Specific Hazard Area	Flood Hazard Area
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

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.

E. Review of Possible Alternatives for Mitigation Program Expansion

Refer to Appendix L for a summary regarding Community Rating System (CRS) Step 7.

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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ NC Emergency Management ■ American Red Cross
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"> ■ Participating County Administrations ■ NC Department of Transportation ■ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources ■ NC Emergency Management
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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Emergency Management ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Participating County Administration
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"> ■ Neuse River Basin Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee



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"> ■ Greene County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County GIS Department 	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"> ■ Greene County Emergency Services ■ Greene County Tax Office ■ Greene County Building Inspections ■ Greene County Recreation ■ Greene County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County Administration ■ Greene County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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: o Placing materials in the local library o Maintaining documents at the County Planning and Economic Development Office o Disseminating information to local contractors	3, 5	1, 2, 4	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greene County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County Administration ■ Greene County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Greene County Administration 	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"> ■ County Board of Commissioners ■ Municipal Elected Boards 	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"> ■ County Board of Commissioners ■ Municipal Elected Boards 	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
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"> ■ Greene County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Municipal Public Works ■ NC Department of Transportation 	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"> ■ Greene County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County Planning ■ Greene County Public Works ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greene County Administration 	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"> ■ Greene County Public Works ■ Hookerton Utilities 	HMGP, PDM, UHMA, NCDOT, NCDENR



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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"> Greene County Emergency Services County Board of Commissioners Municipal Administrations 	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"> Greene County Emergency Services 	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 hazard materials throughout the County.	2, 4, 5, 6	Man-made	Greene County, Hookerton, Snow Hill, Walstonburg	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greene County LEPC 	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"> Greene County Emergency Services Local Television Outlets 	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"> Greene County Emergency Services Greene County Social Services 	GF, NCDPS



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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"> ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ American Red Cross ■ Municipal Administrations ■ NC Emergency Management 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations ■ NC Emergency Management 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations ■ NC Emergency Management 	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"> ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Municipal Code Enforcement 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations ■ NC Emergency Management 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ Jones County Health ■ Jones County Social Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Trenton Administration 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ NC Forest Service 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ NC Department of Transportation 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ NC Cooperative Extension Service 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration 	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"> o Placing materials in the local library. o Maintaining documents at the County Administration Building. o Disseminating information to local contractors. 	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Jones County, Trenton, Maysville, Pollocksville	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Maysville Administration ■ Pollocksville Administration 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA, NCDPS



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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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services ■ American Red Cross 	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"> ■ Jones County Administration ■ Jones County Emergency Services 	GF



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"> o Education through the Social Services Department o Maintain state Crisis Intervention Program o Disseminate pamphlets o Run local print ads o Utilize other local media 	1, 5	9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lenoir County Health ■ Lenoir County Social Services ■ Participating Municipalities 	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"> ■ Lenoir County Administration ■ Lenoir County Emergency Services ■ Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority 	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"> ■ Lenoir County Emergency Services ■ NC Forestry Division 	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"> ■ Lenoir County Cooperative Ext. ■ Lenoir County Emergency Services 	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
L5	Lenoir County will maintain a comprehensive Floodplain Management Program focused on managing development within flood hazard areas. This effort will include maintaining updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps, as well as annually reviewing and updating the County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Municipal jurisdictions which maintain independent Floodplain Management Programs will be responsible for carrying out this action.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lenoir County Planning & Inspections Municipal Administrations 	GF
L6	Lenoir County, as well as other jurisdictions participating in the Community Rating System (CRS) Program, will continue to maintain their respective CRS rating through implementation of a comprehensive floodplain management program.	1, 2, 4	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lenoir County Emergency Services Lenoir County Planning & Inspections Municipal Administration 	GF, HMGP, PDM, UHMA
L7	Lenoir County will work closely with all electric service providers operating throughout the County to ensure that tree trimming necessary to protect the integrity of service lines is conducted on an ongoing basis.	2, 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lenoir County Administration Electric Service Providers 	GF
L8	Lenoir County will work closely with the American Red Cross to address the sheltering needs of County residents. The County will continue to work on improving the preparedness of all existing shelter facilities, including the installation of on-site transformers at all shelter locations. Additionally, these efforts will involve support of the NC Coastal Region Evacuation and Sheltering (CRES) plan aimed at providing inland sheltering resources for coastal counties.	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"> Lenoir County Emergency Services American Red Cross 	GF, ARC



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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"> ■ Lenoir County Emergency Services ■ Lenoir County Planning & Inspections 	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"> ■ Lenoir County Emergency Services 	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"> o Fire Hydrants o Critical Facilities o 911 Addressing o Infrastructure o Floodplain Maps 	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"> ■ Lenoir County MIS/GIS 	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"> o Placing materials in the County library o Maintaining documents at the Building Inspections office o Disseminating information to local contractors 	1, 5	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lenoir County Planning & Inspections ■ Municipal Inspections 	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"> Lenoir County Emergency Services 	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"> Lenoir County Planning Lenoir County Administration 	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"> Lenoir County Emergency Services Local Media Outlets 	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"> Lenoir County Planning & Inspections 	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"> NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules NCDENR Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations NCDENR Statewide Stormwater Regulations NCDENR CAMA Regulations US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations 	1, 2, 4, 6	1, 2, 4	Lenoir County, Kinston, La Grange, Pink Hill	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lenoir County Administration 	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">■ Lenoir County Emergency Services■ Municipal Administration	GF



Table 67. Pitt 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
P1	Pitt County will review the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Adopted December 5, 2011) annually to ensure that the Future Land Use Map adequately delineates portions of the County deemed unsuitable for development due to existing environmental conditions.	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Participating Jurisdictions ■ Pitt County MAC 	GF
P2	Pitt County, as well as all other jurisdictions participating in the NFIP program, will review their respective Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances 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.	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Governing Boards 	GF
P3	Pitt County will coordinate and collaborate with East Carolina University and Pitt Community College through the development of their respective hazard mitigation plans. This effort could potentially involve incorporation into this Regional HMP in conjunction with the next five-year update.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pitt County Administration ■ East Carolina University ■ Pitt Community College 	GF, PCC, ECU
P4	Pitt County, as well as all participating municipal jurisdictions, will continue to enforce the NC State Building Code. Local Government Inspections Staff will recertify the NC State Building Code as the adopted local regulation applying to all construction activities on an annual basis. Through enforcement of the NC State Building Code, jurisdictions will work to ensure that all structures, including manufactured homes, are properly anchored to minimize potential impacts stemming from a disaster event.	1, 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"> ■ Pitt County Inspections ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Elected Boards 	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"> ■ Pitt County Inspections ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Elected Boards 	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"> ■ Inspections Departments ■ Planning Departments 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations ■ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources 	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"> ■ Pitt County Administration ■ County Board of Commissioners 	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"> ▪ Pitt County Planning ▪ County Board of Commissioners ▪ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ▪ Pitt County Planning ▪ Municipal Administrations ▪ NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources 	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 (https://pittcountync.onthealert.com).	1, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pitt County Emergency Management 	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"> ▪ Pitt County Administration ▪ Pitt County Planning ▪ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ▪ Pitt County Emergency Management ▪ Pitt County Planning ▪ NC Emergency Management ▪ American Red Cross 	GF, NCDPS



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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
P15	Pitt County Emergency Management, in conjunction with annual EOP updates, will determine if access to all critical facilities is readily available in the event of a flooding event. Careful consideration should be given to localized flooding issues that may restrict access along limited access thoroughfares. Where access issues are identified, Pitt County will establish a plan for alternative transportation.	1, 5	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"> ■ Pitt County Emergency Management ■ NC Emergency Management 	GF
P16	Pitt County will continue to maintain the County's Continuity of Operations (COP). This effort will include an annual update addressing risk management, service retention, alternative staffing procedures and recovery checklist for each County department.	1, 5	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"> ■ Pitt County Administration ■ County Board of Commissioners 	GF
P17	Pitt County Emergency Management will review and update the County Emergency Operations Plan on an annual basis. This update will involve coordination with all municipalities to ensure that all emergency contacts are accurate.	1, 4, 5	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"> ■ Pitt County Emergency Management ■ Municipal Administrations 	GF
P18	Pitt 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.	4, 5	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"> ■ Pitt County Emergency Management ■ Municipal Administrations ■ Elected Officials 	GF, Volunteers
P19	Pitt 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. Pitt County will support efforts of the State of NC to develop an alternative to the Federal E-Plan system.	1, 4, 6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pitt County	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pitt County Emergency Management 	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
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"> ■ Pitt County Inspections ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Inspections ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Greenville Utilities Commission ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Pitt County Administration ■ Greenville Utilities ■ Neuse River WASA 	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"> ■ Pitt County Planning ■ Pitt County Emergency Management ■ Municipal Administrations 	GF, NCDPS
CITY OF GREENVILLE							
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"> ■ Greenville Administration ■ Greenville City Council 	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"> ■ Greenville Planning ■ Greenville Administration ■ Greenville City Council 	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"> ■ Greenville Planning ■ Greenville Administration ■ Greenville City Council 	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"> ■ Greenville Administration ■ Greenville City Council 	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"> ■ Greenville Administration 	GF
TOWN OF FARMVILLE							
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"> ■ Farmville Administration 	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"> ■ Farmville Administration ■ Farmville Utilities 	GF, NCDENR
TOWN OF GRIFTON							
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"> ■ Grifton Utilities 	GF, NCDOT



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TOWN OF GRIMESLAND							
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
TOWN OF WINTERVILLE							
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"> ■ Wayne County Inspections (including municipalities under interlocal agreement) ■ Goldsboro Inspections ■ Mount Olive Inspections 	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"> ■ Wayne County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Inspections ■ Wayne County Planning ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services ■ Wayne County Administration ■ Municipal Jurisdictions 	GF



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SECTION 6. MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

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"> ■ Wayne County Inspections ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services ■ Wayne County Administration 	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"> ■ Wayne County Administration ■ Wayne County GIS ■ Municipal Administrations 	GF



**NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
SECTION 6. MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

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	■ Wayne County Emergency Services	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"> o Post on County website o Provide information on building permit applications o Make available at the County library o Display information in the Inspections Department 	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 4	Wayne County, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	High	■ Wayne County Inspections	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	■ Wayne County Administration ■ County Board of Commissioners	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	■ Wayne County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations	GF



**NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
SECTION 6. MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

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"> o NCDENR Coastal Stormwater Rules o NCDENR Sedimentation & Erosion Control Regulations o NCDENR Statewide Stormwater Regulations o NCDENR CAMA Regulations o US Army Corps of Engineers Non Coastal Wetland Regulations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Planning ■ Wayne County Administration ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Water Districts ■ Wayne County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services 	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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services 	GF



**NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
SECTION 6. MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

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"> ■ Wayne County Emergency Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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"> ■ Wayne County Administration ■ Wayne County Emergency Services 	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"> o Education through DSS o Maintain Crisis Prevention Program o Disseminate pamphlets o Run local print ads o Utilize other local media 	1, 4, 5	9	Wayne County, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wayne County Health ■ Wayne County Social Services ■ Municipal Administrations 	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.



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



<u>MAC Member</u>	<u>Jurisdiction/Agency</u>
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

<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

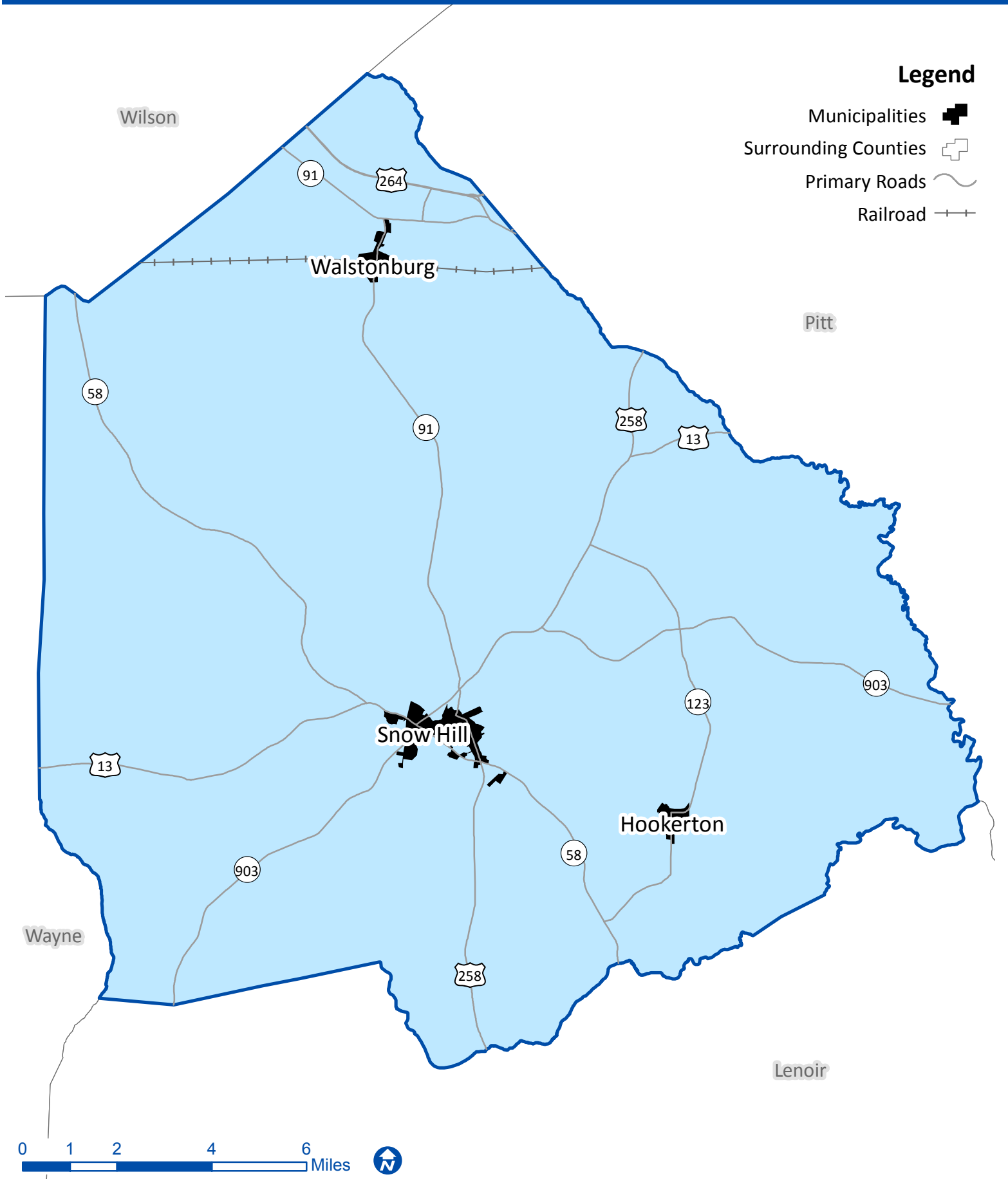
The capital improvements planning that may occur in the future will also contribute to the goals in the HMP. The jurisdictions will work with capital improvement planners to secure high-hazard areas for low risk uses.

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

Appendix A

Maps

Map 1 - Greene County Non-Specific Hazards



Map 2 - Greene County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

Legend

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

Flood Zone

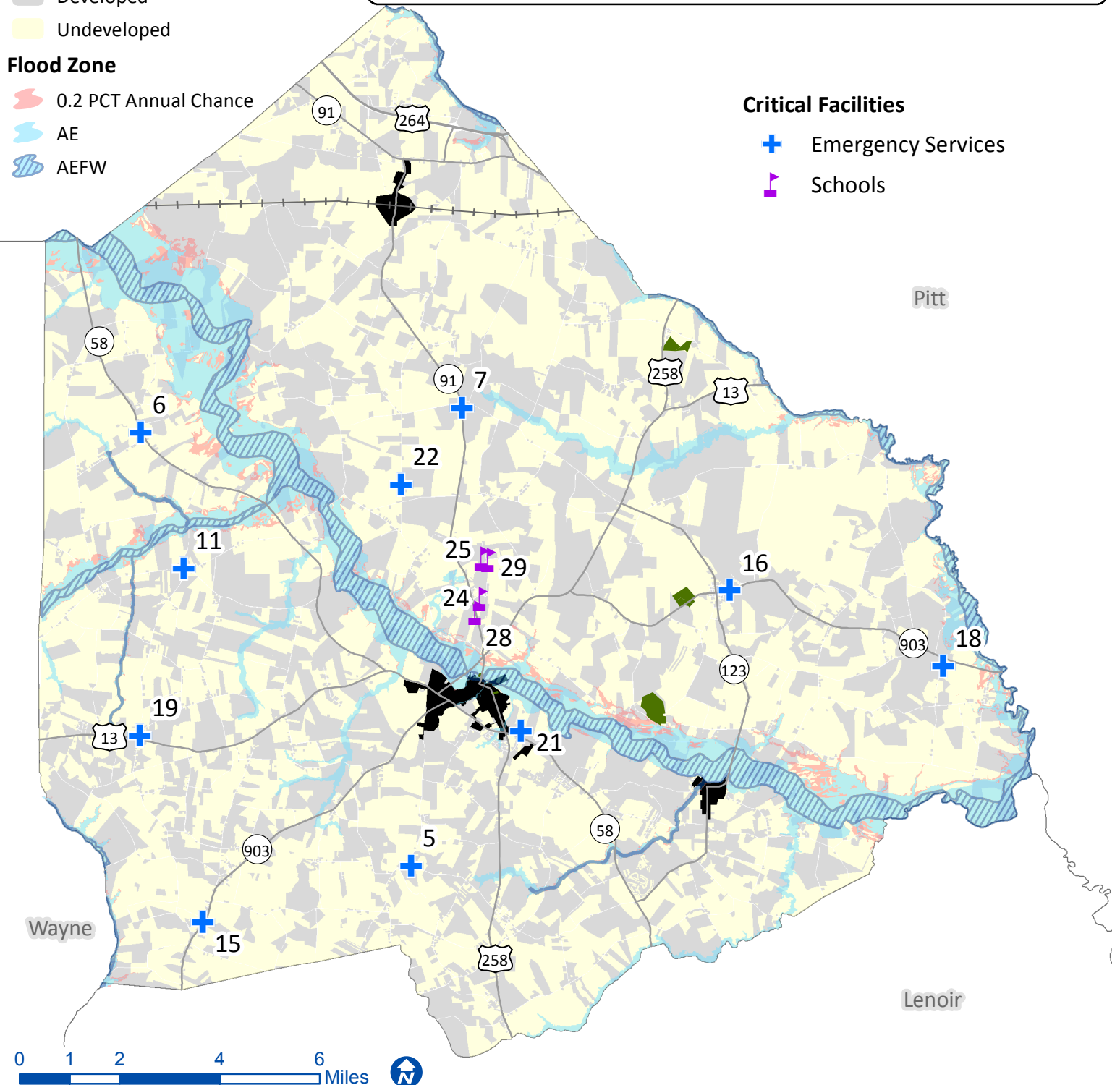
- 0.2 PCT Annual Chance
- AE
- AEFW

Critical Facilities

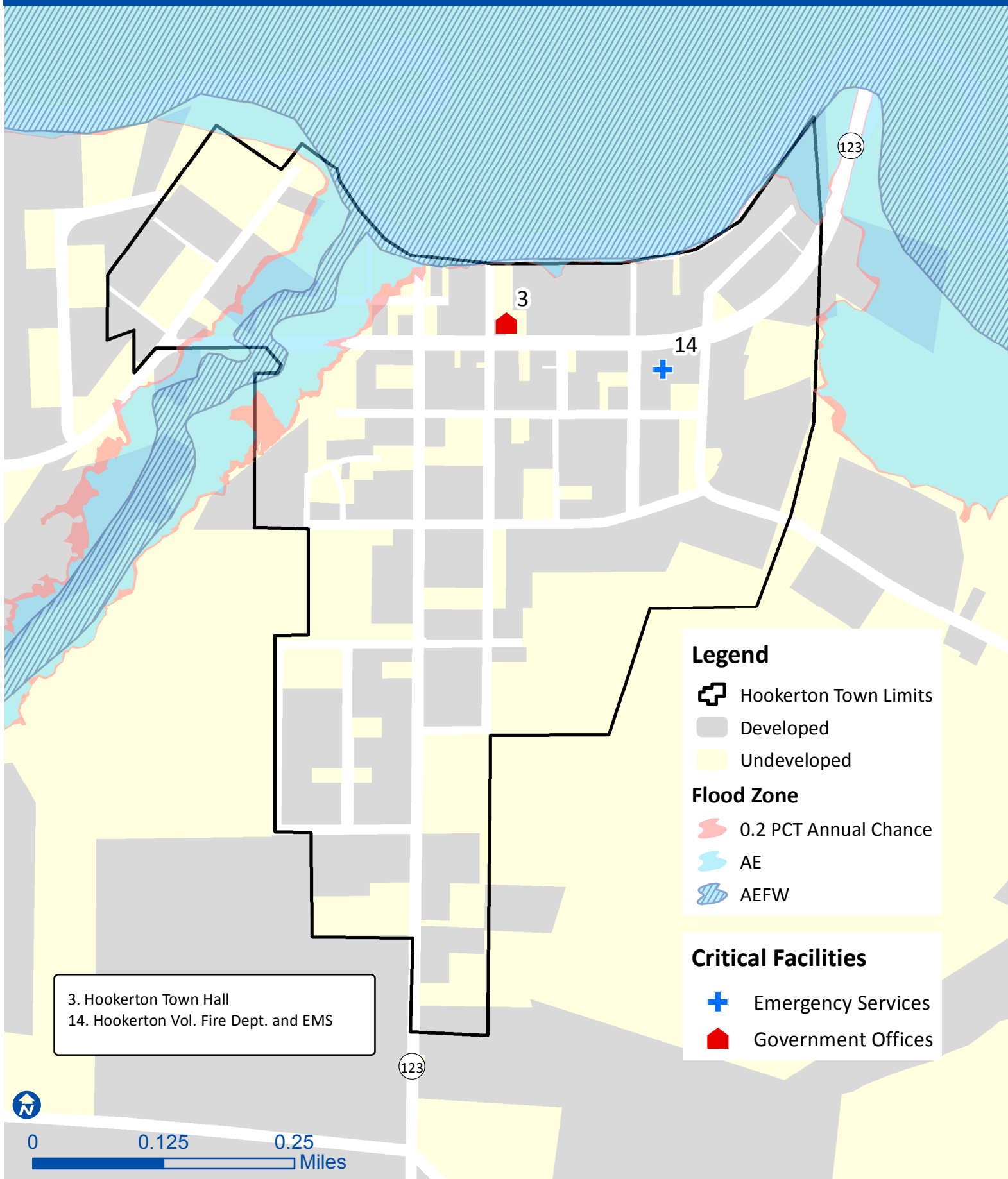
- Emergency Services
- Schools

- 5. Arba Rural Fire Assoc.
- 6. Bull Head Rural Fire Assoc.
- 7. Castoria Fire Department
- 11. Fort Run Fire & EMS
- 15. Jason Rural Fire Assoc.
- 16. Maury Volunteer Fire and Rescue
- 18. Scuffleton Rural Fire Assoc.
- 19. Shine Rural Fire and EMS

- 21. Snow Hill Volunteer Fire Department
- 22. NC Forest Service, Greene Co. Station
- 24. Greene Central High School
- 25. Greene County Middle School
- 28. Greene Early College High School
- 29. Greene County Intermediate School

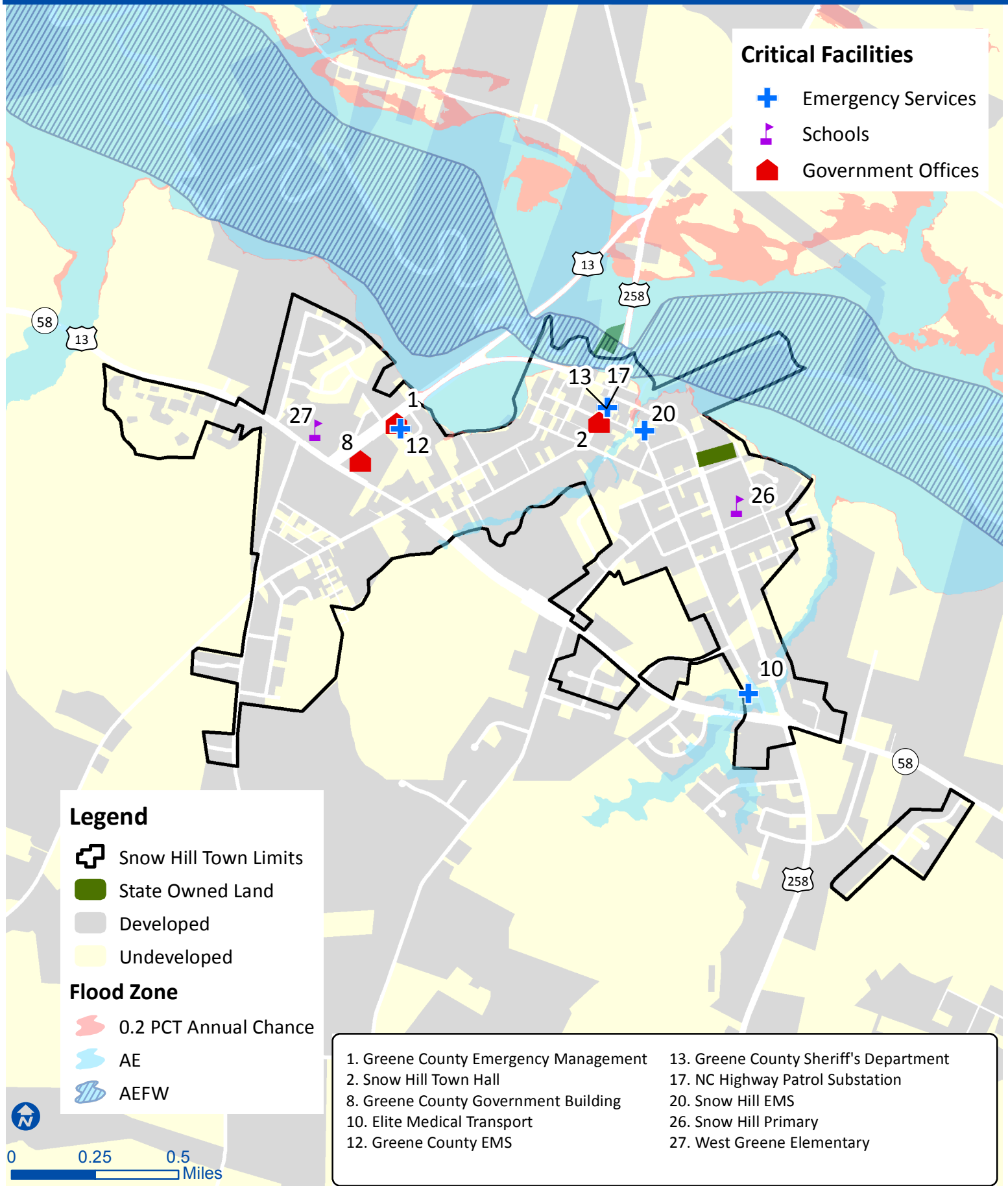


Map 3 - Hookerton Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



Map 4 - Snow Hill



Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities






Map 5 - Walstonburg

Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



Legend

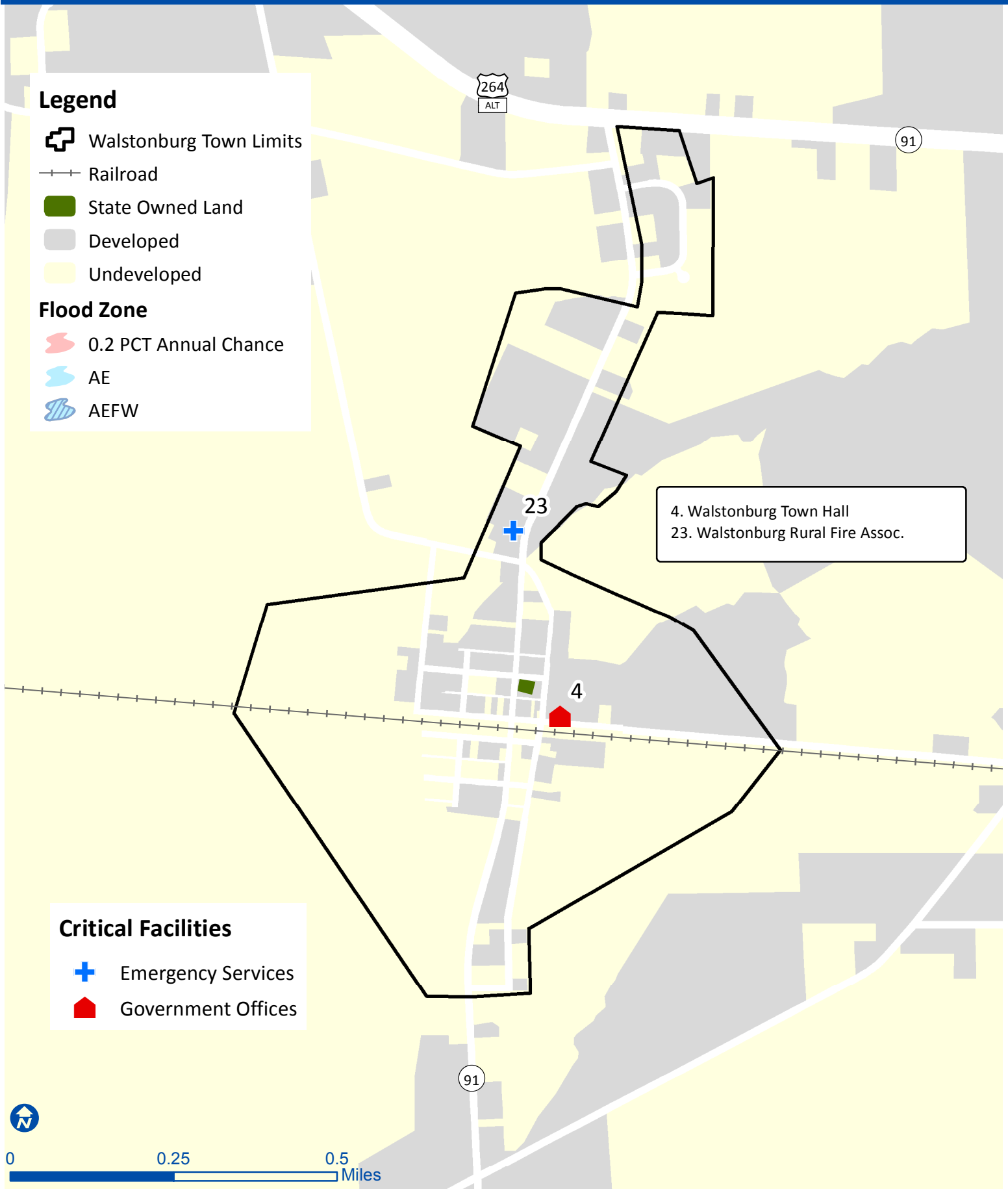
-  Walstonburg Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

Flood Zone

-  0.2 PCT Annual Chance
-  AE
-  AEFW





Critical Facilities

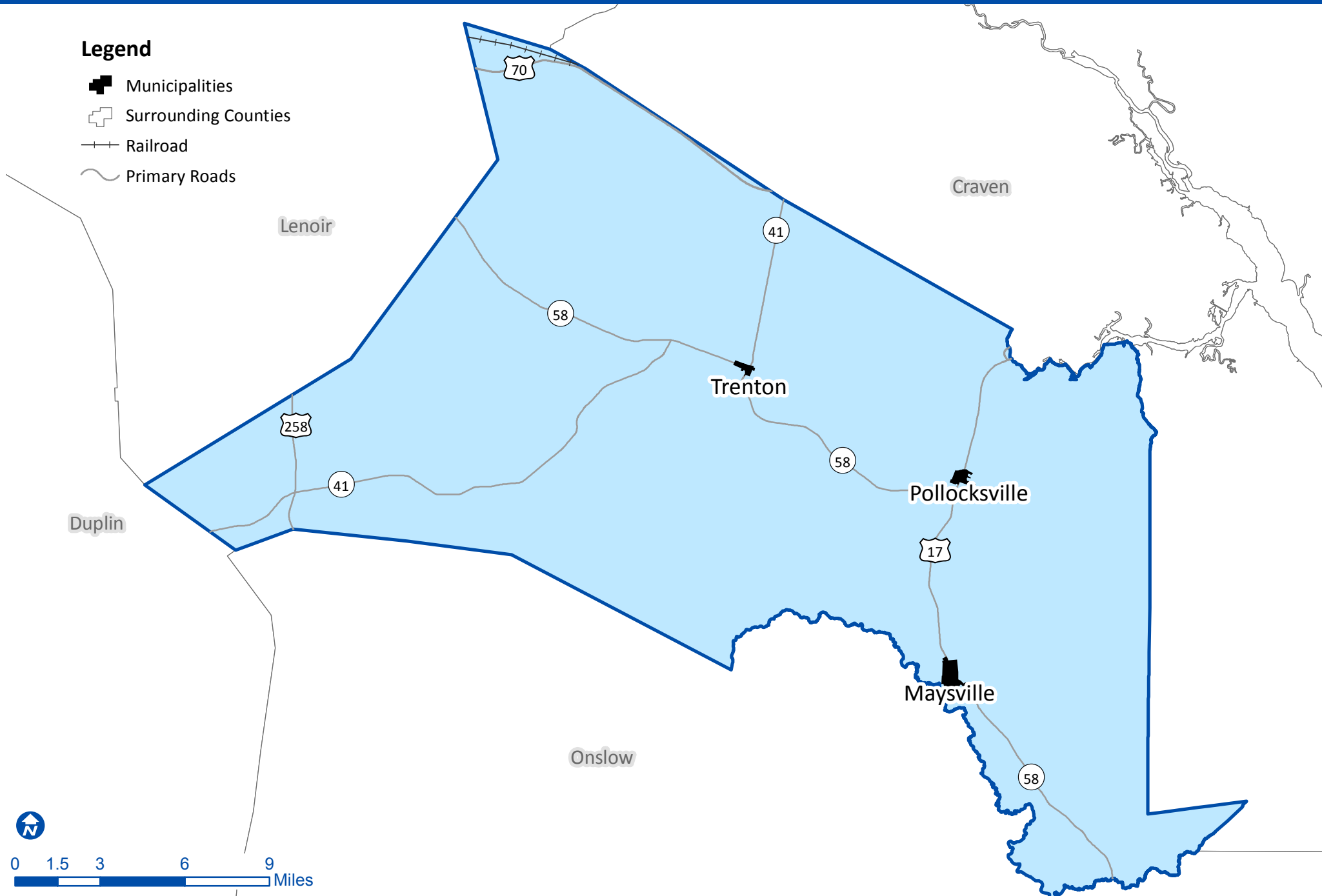
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices



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

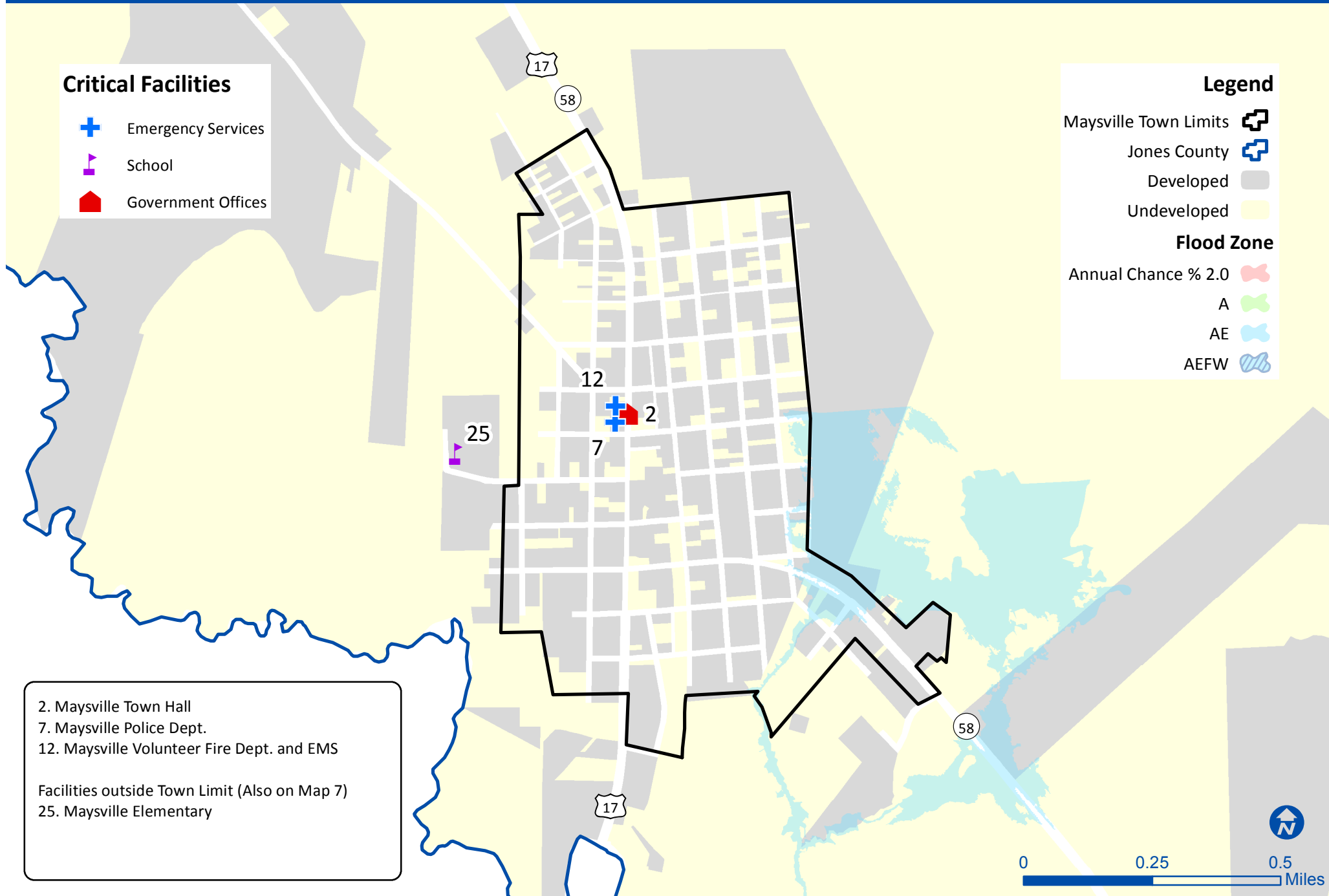
Critical Facilities

- Emergency Services
- Schools

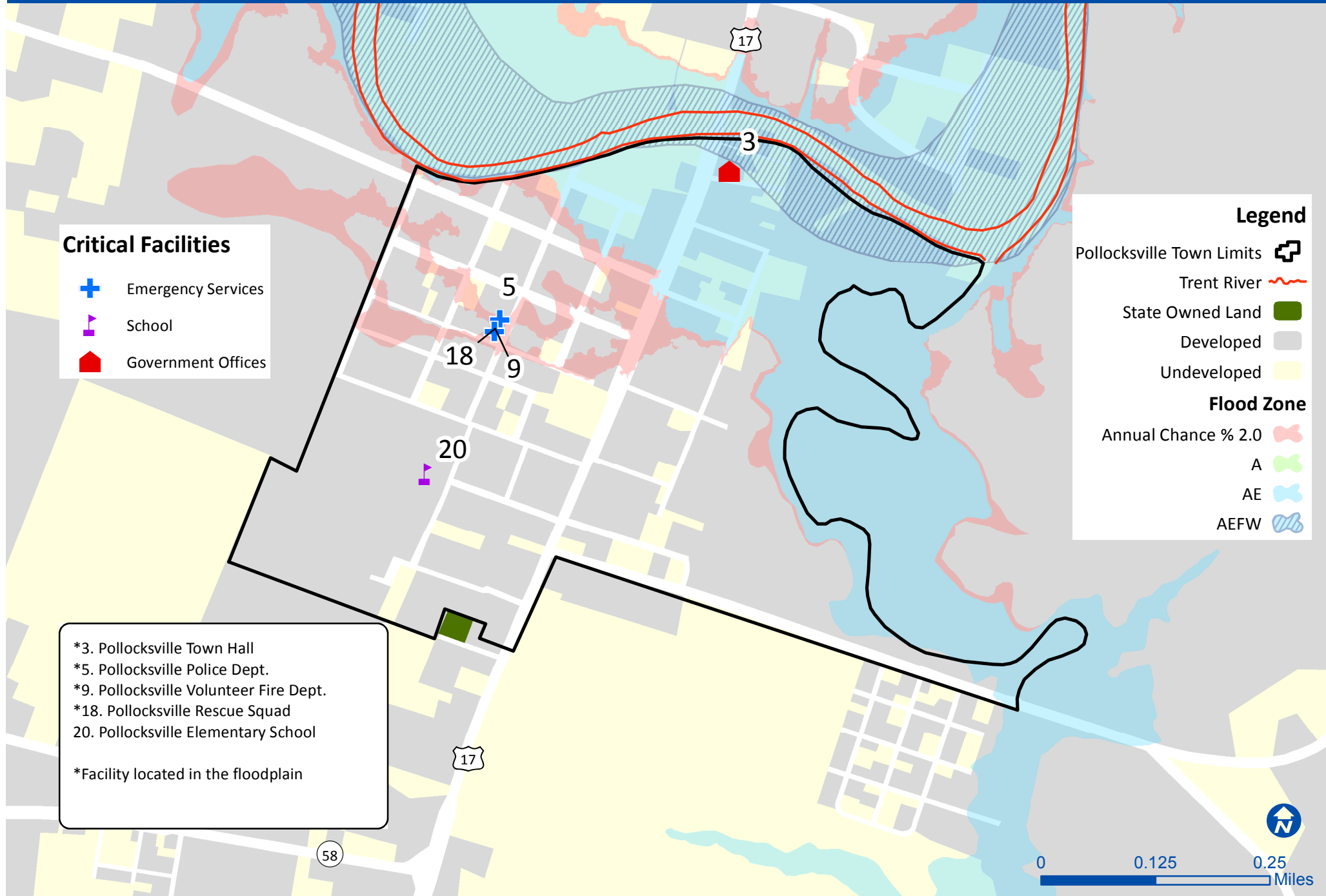
- 8. Hargetts Crossroads Volunteer Fire Dept.
- 10. Wyse Fork Volunteer Fire Dept.
- 11. NC Division of Forest Resources
- 13. Comfort Volunteer Fire Dept. and EMS
- 15. Phillips Crossroads Fire and EMS
- 17. Wyse Fork EMS
- 19. Jones County EMS
- 21. Comfort Elementary School
- 22. Jones Senior High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

0 2 4 8 12 Miles

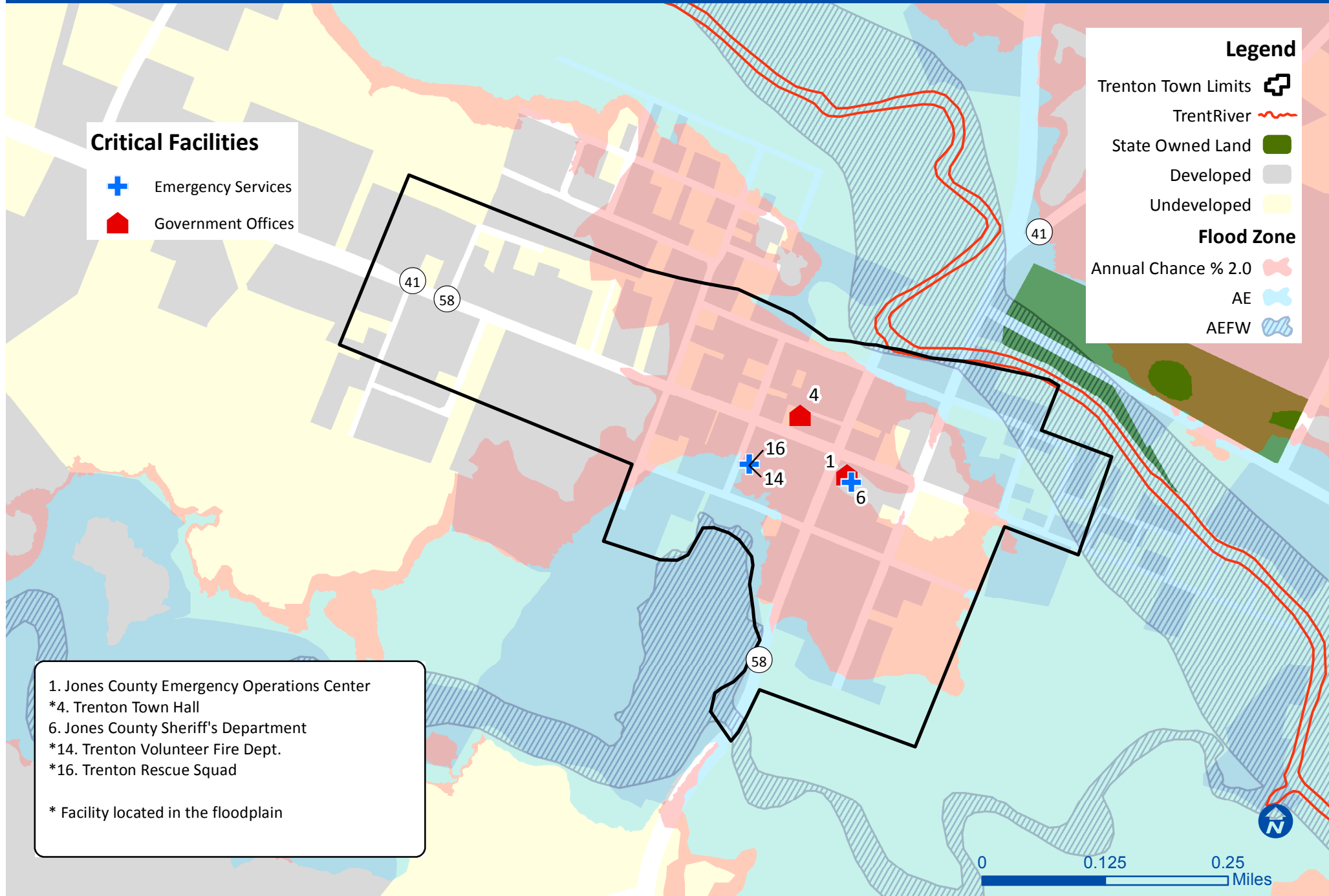
Map 8 - Maysville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



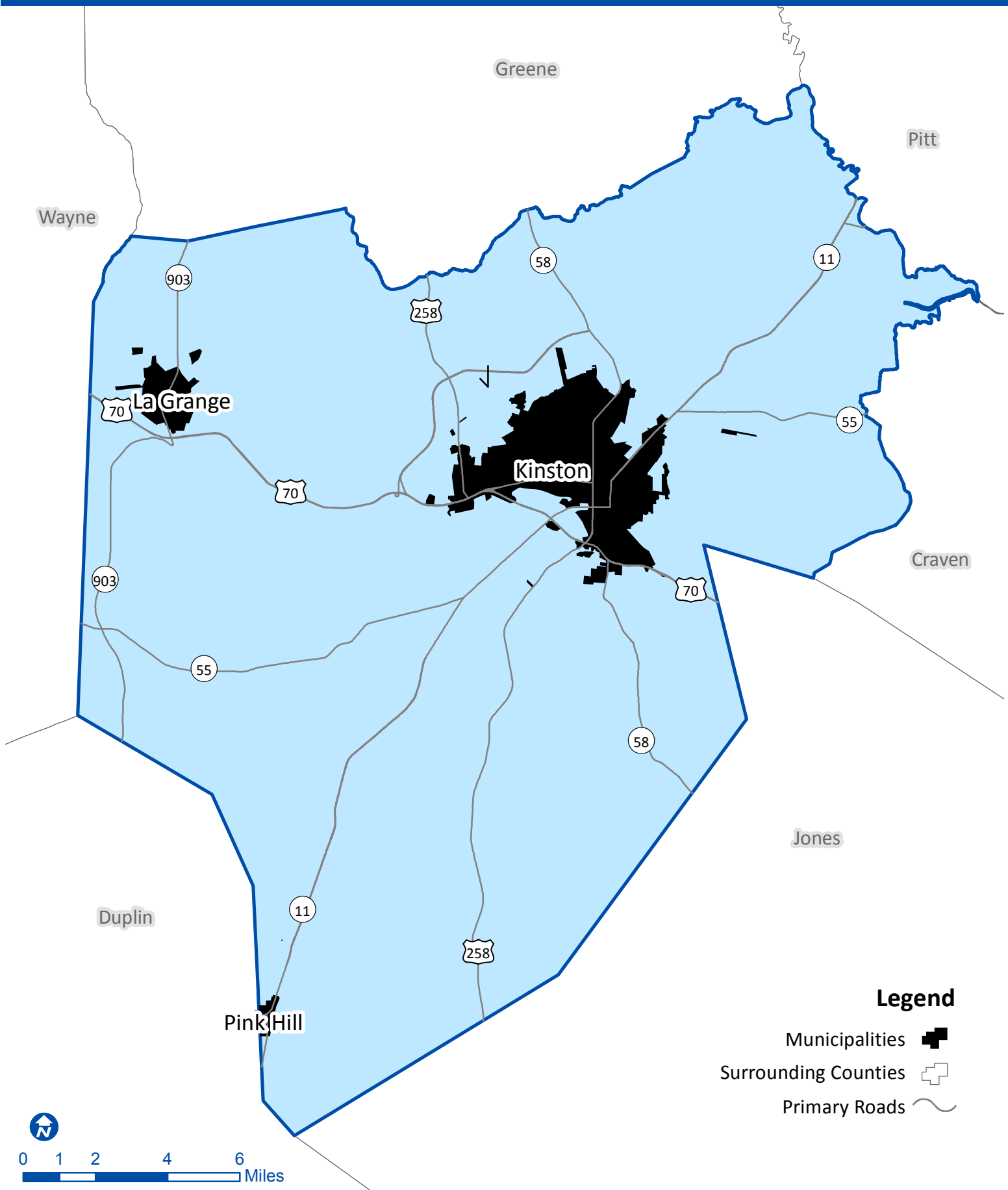
Map 9 - Pollocksville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



Map 10 - Trenton Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

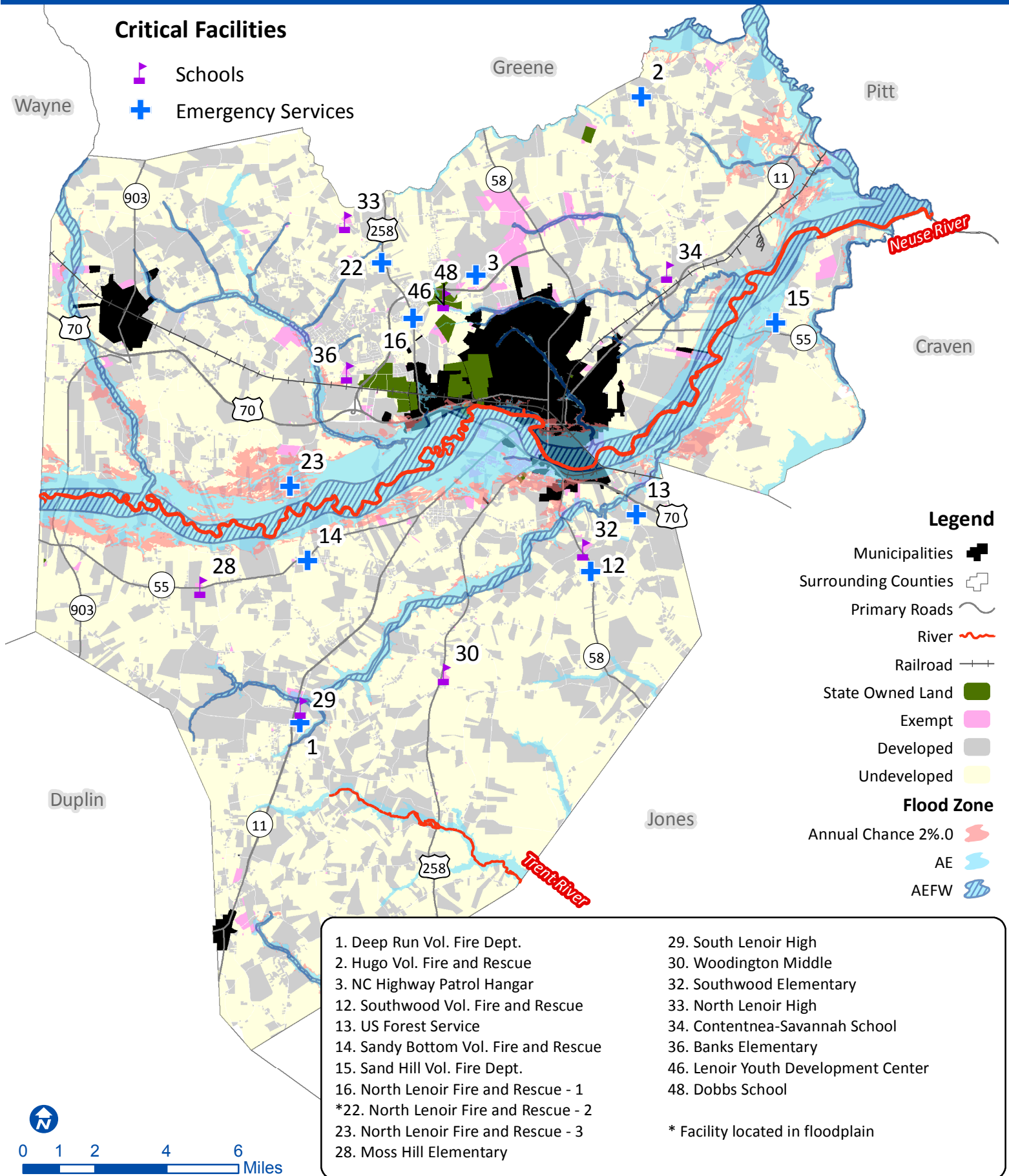


Map 11 - Lenoir County Non-Specific Hazards

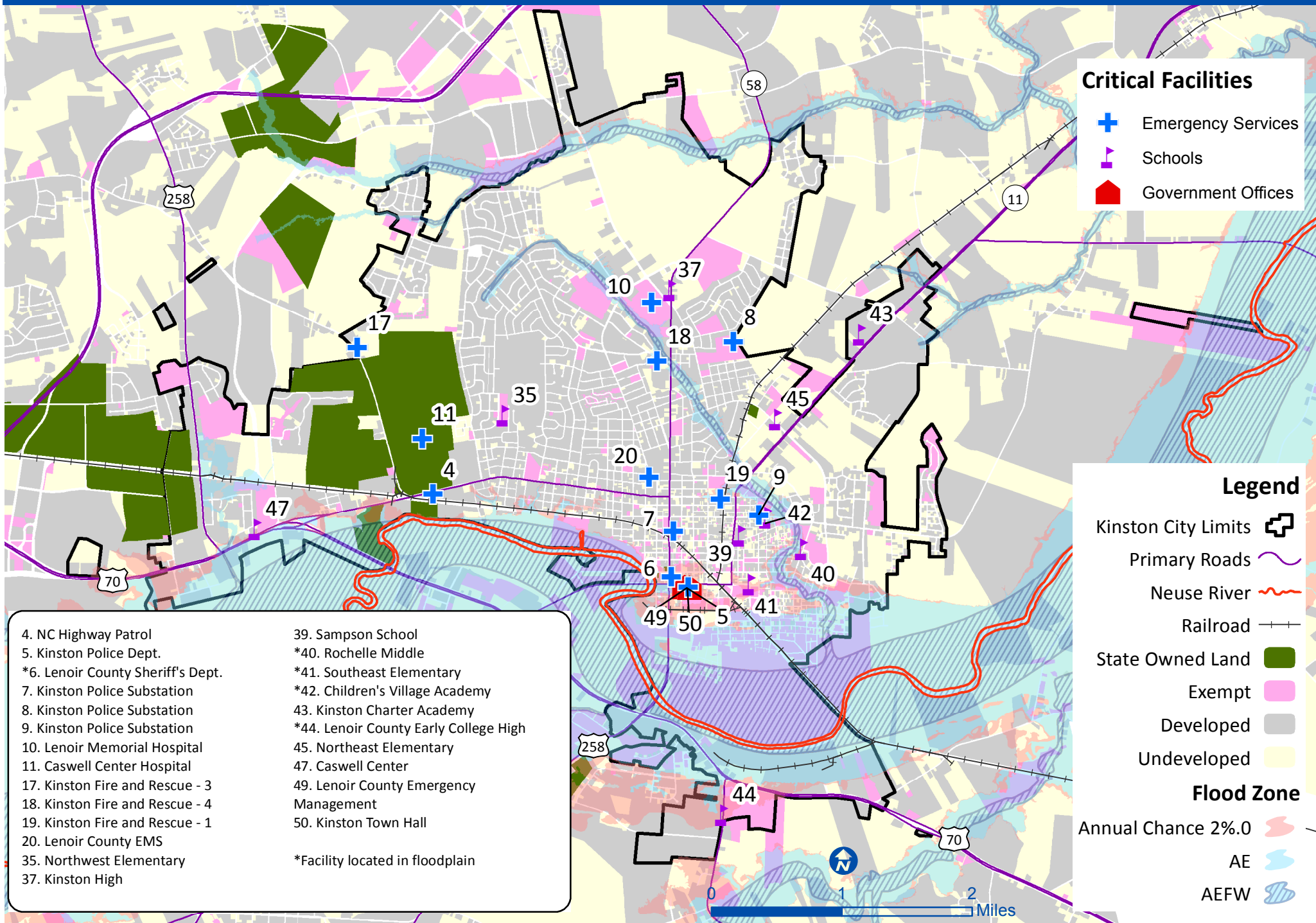


Map 12 - Lenoir County

Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

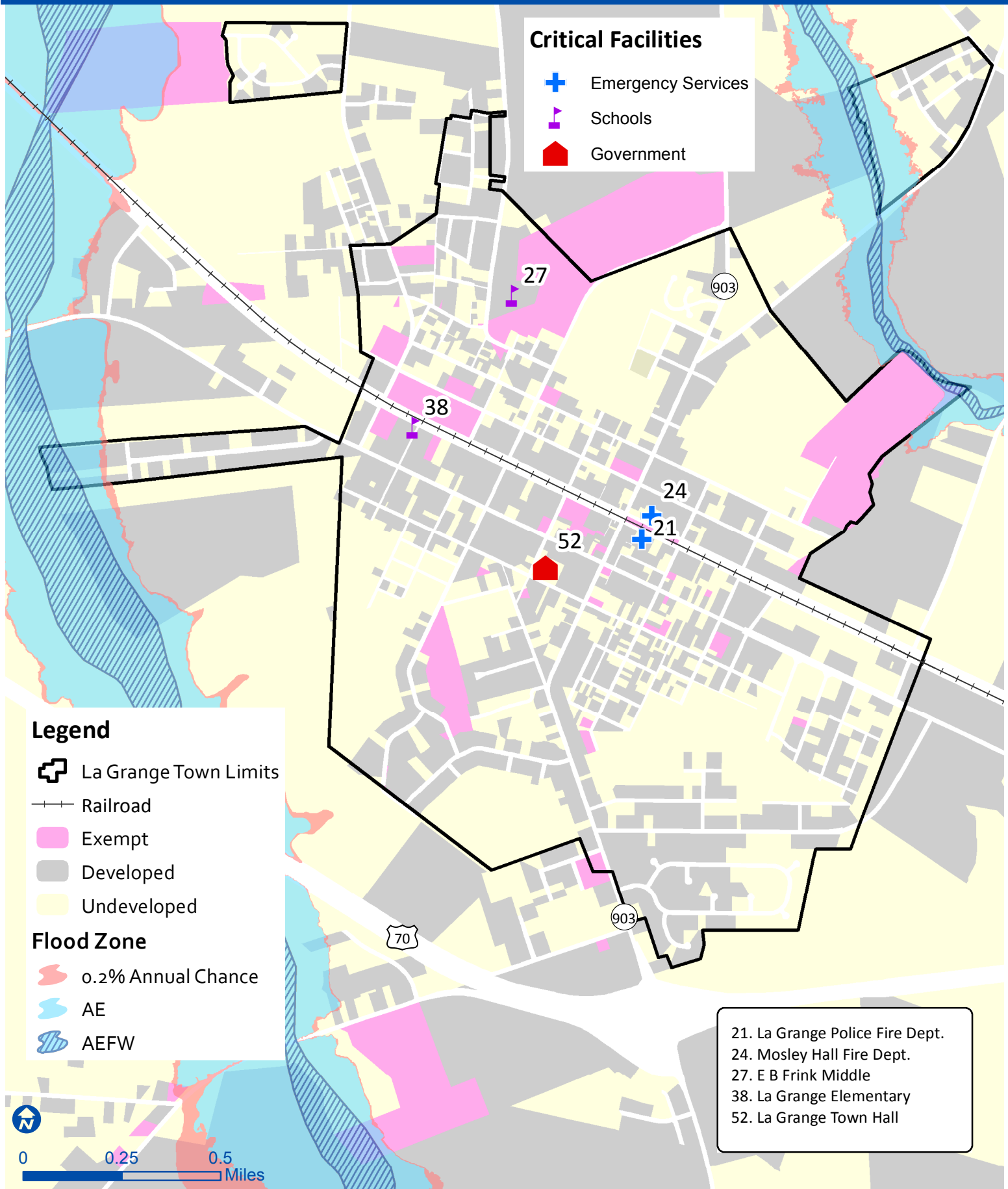


Map 13 - Kinston Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



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

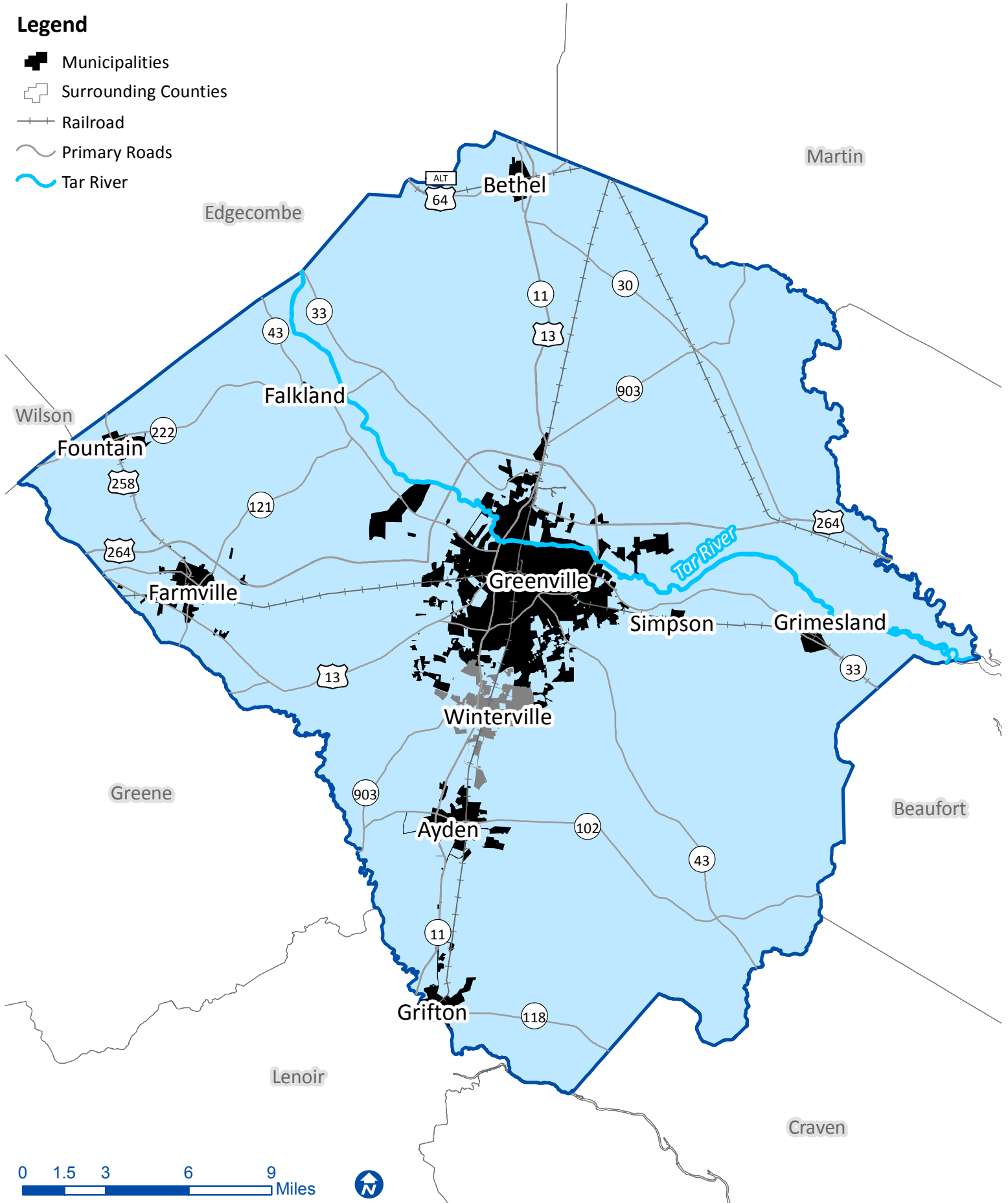


- 25. Pink Hill Fire Department
- 26. Lenoir EMS
- 31. Pink Hill Elementary
- 51. Pink Hill Town Hall

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

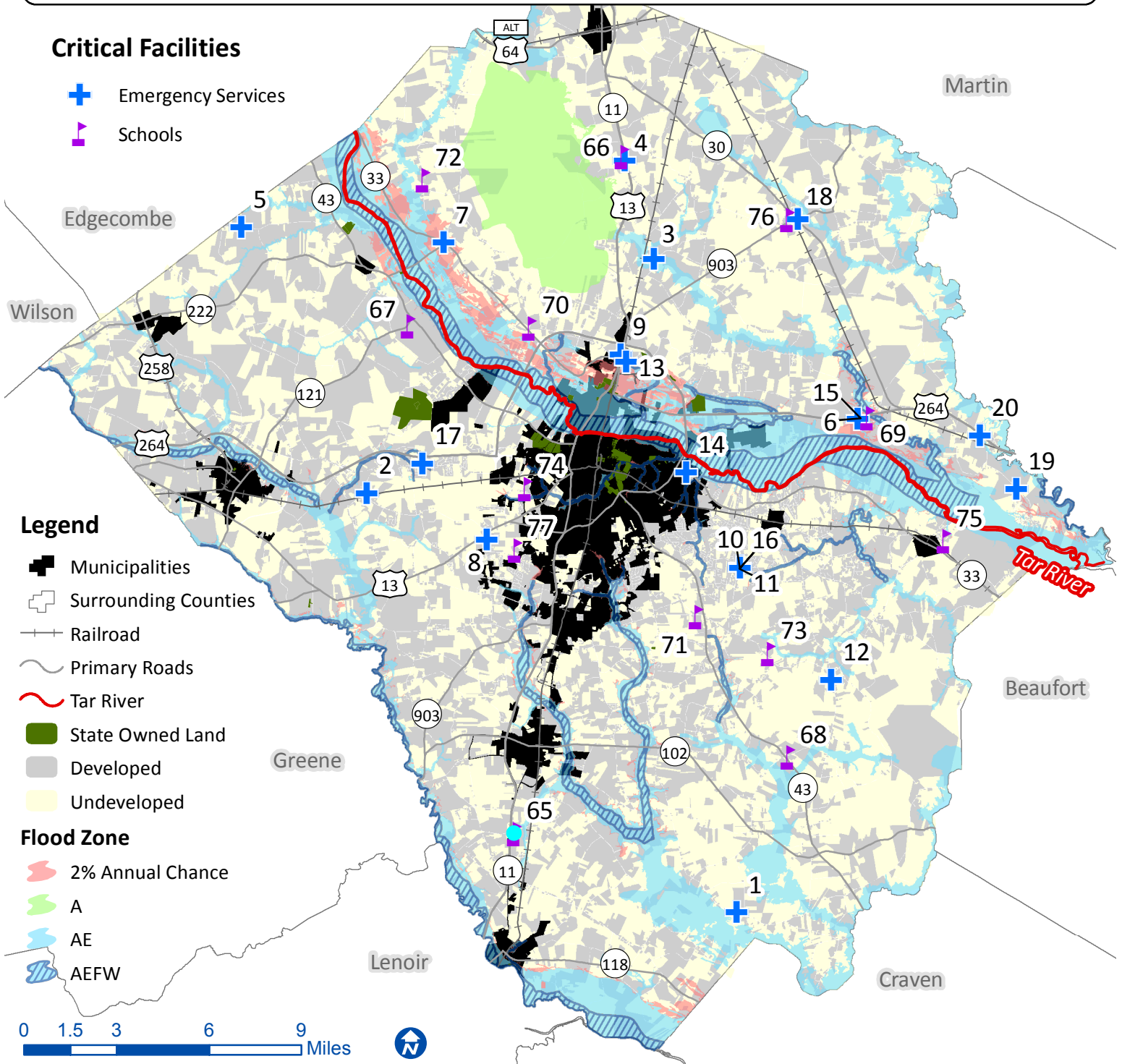
Legend

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

Flood Zone

- 2% Annual Chance
- A
- AE
- AEFW

0 1.5 3 6 9 Miles






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




0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles 

Map 19 - Bethel Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

Legend

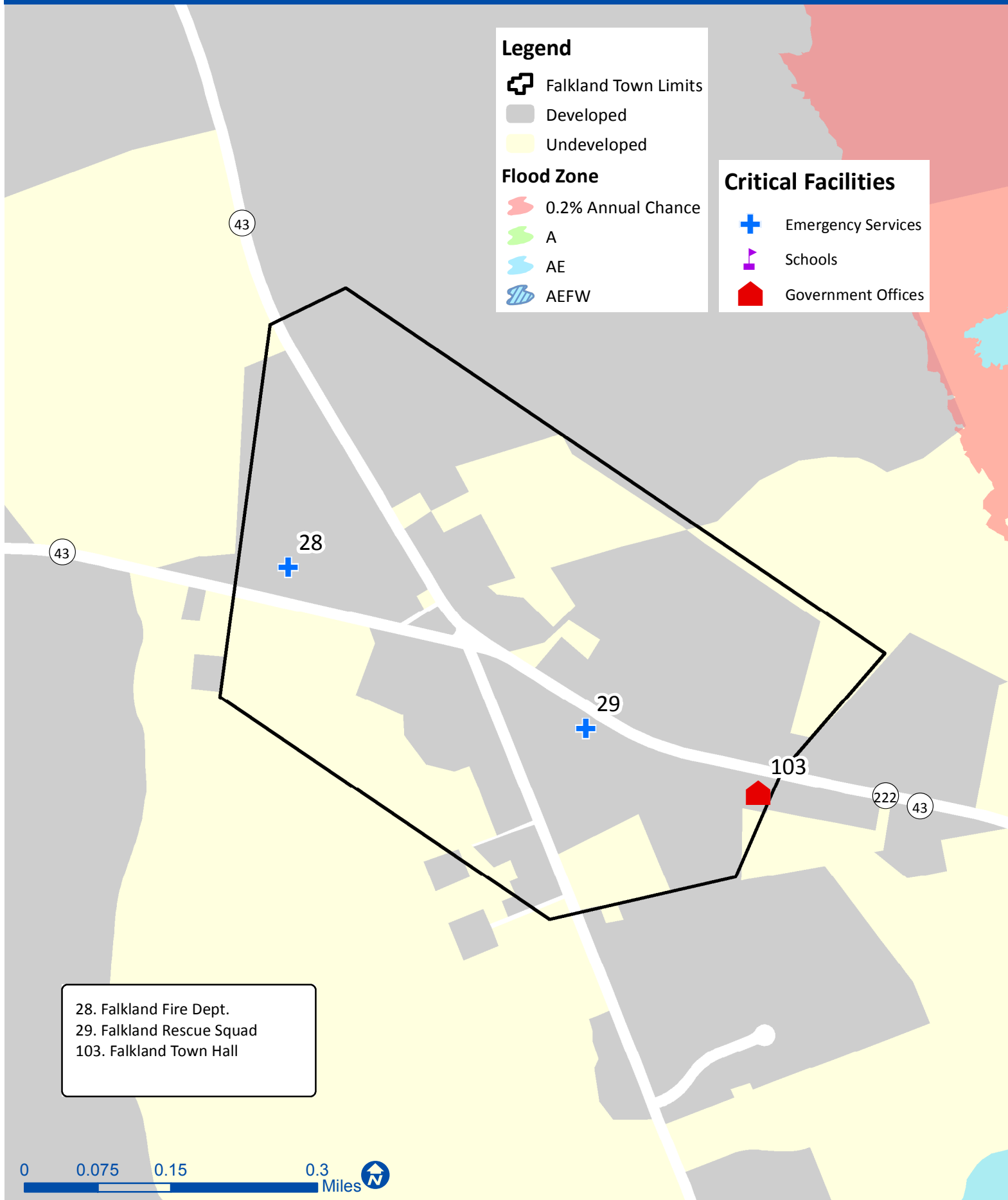
-  Bethel Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

Critical Facilities

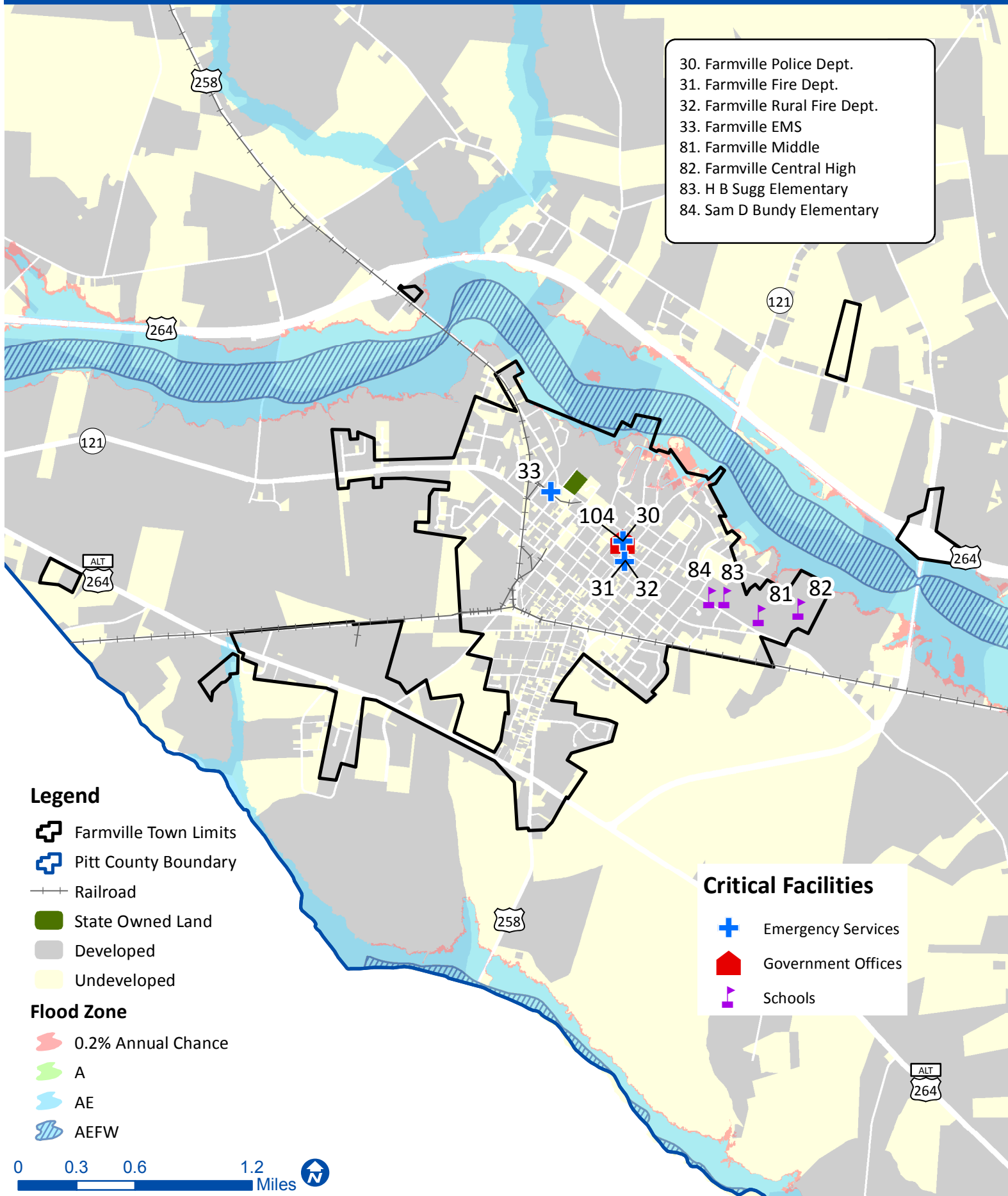
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices
-  Schools

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

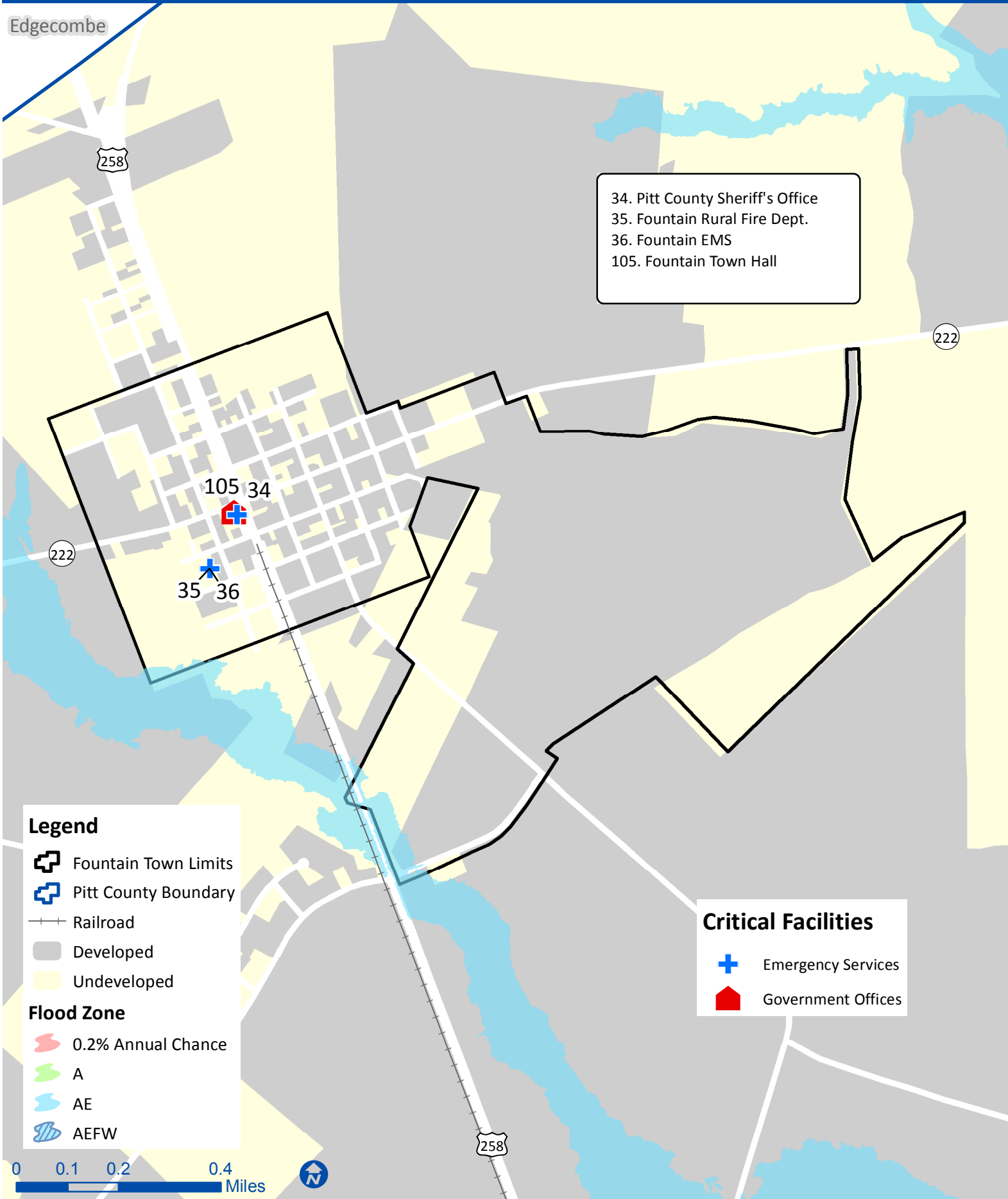
Map 20 - Falkland Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



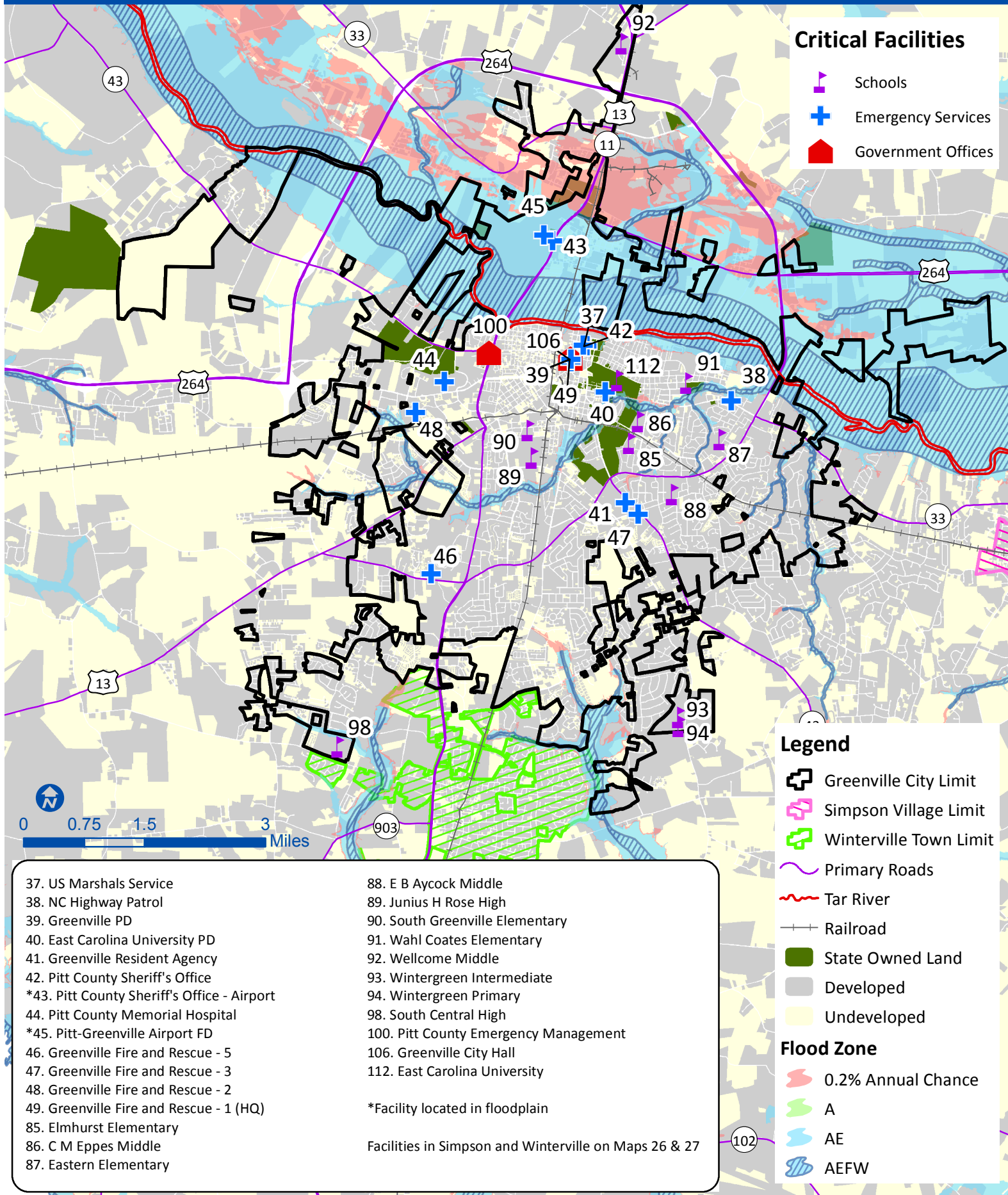
Map 21 - Farmville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



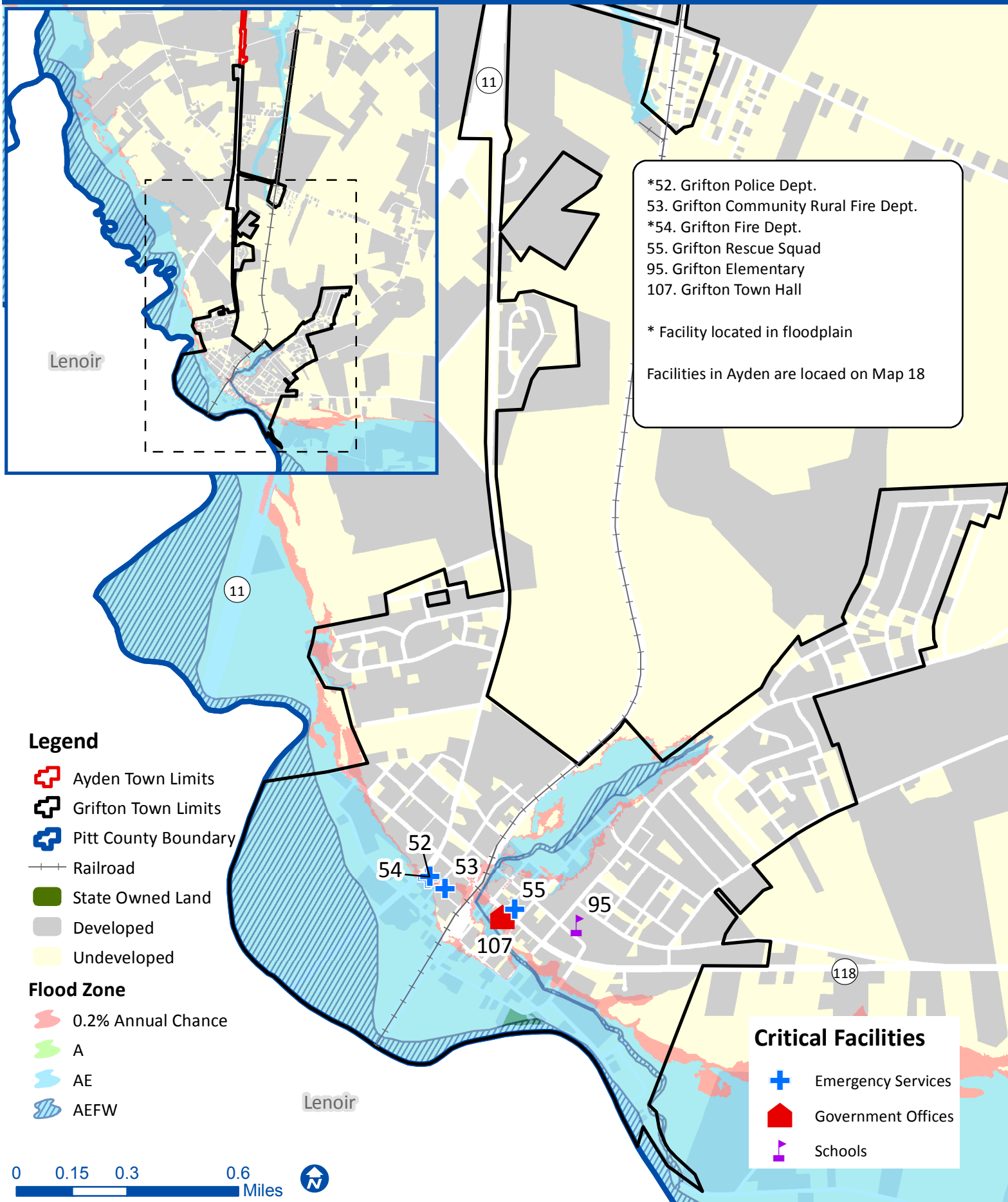
Map 22 - Fountain Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



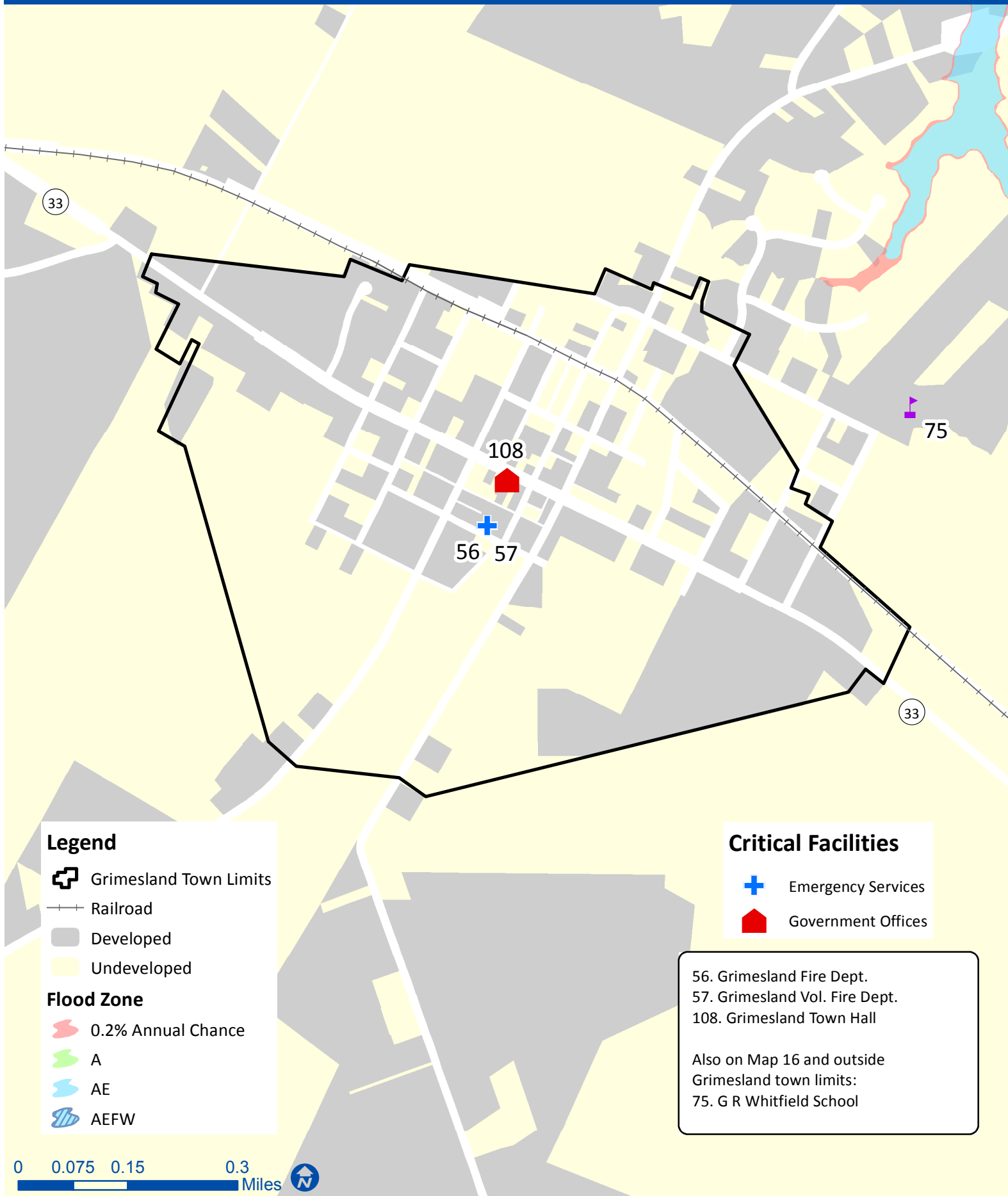
Map 23 - Greenville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



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

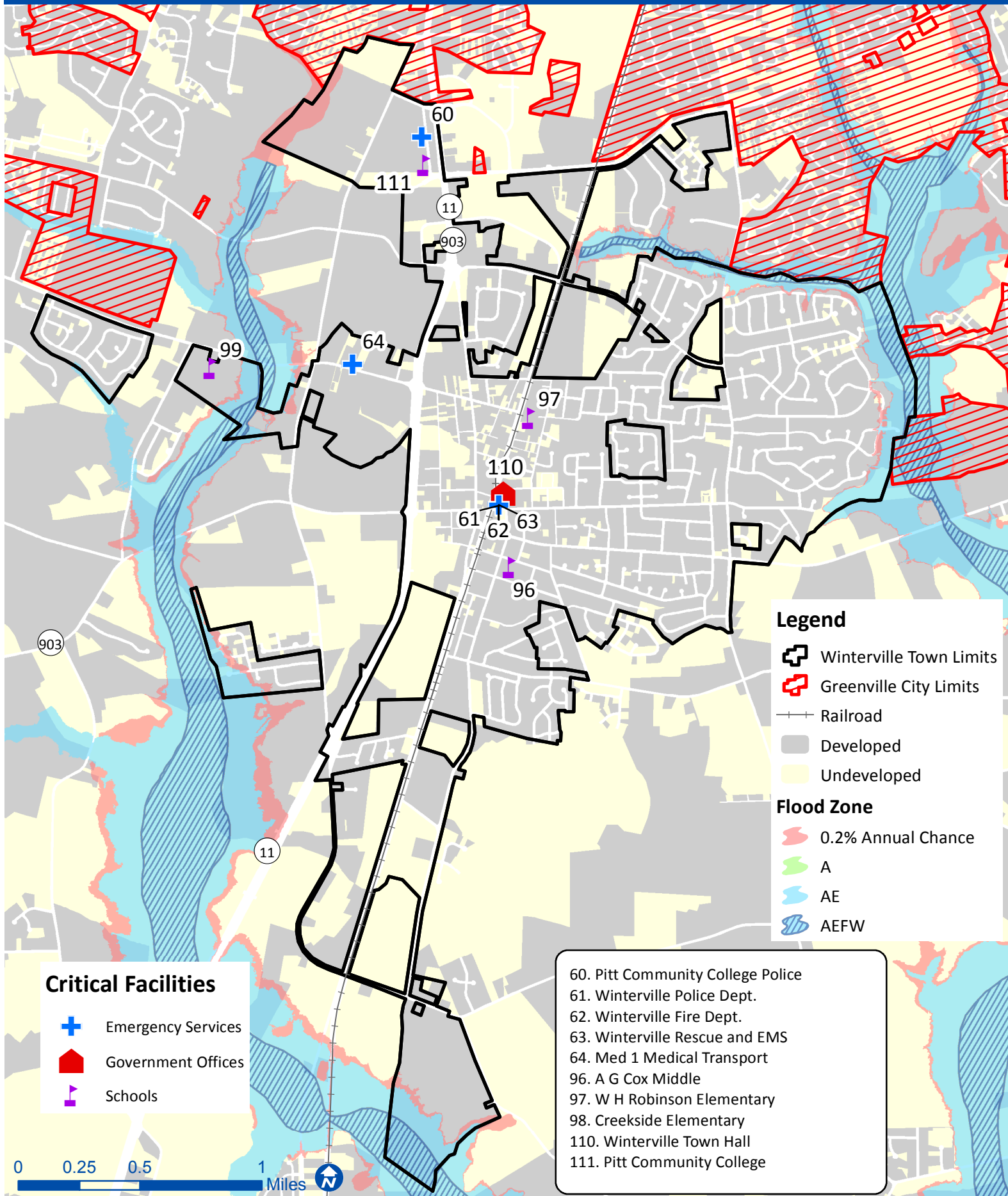
 Emergency Services

 Government Offices

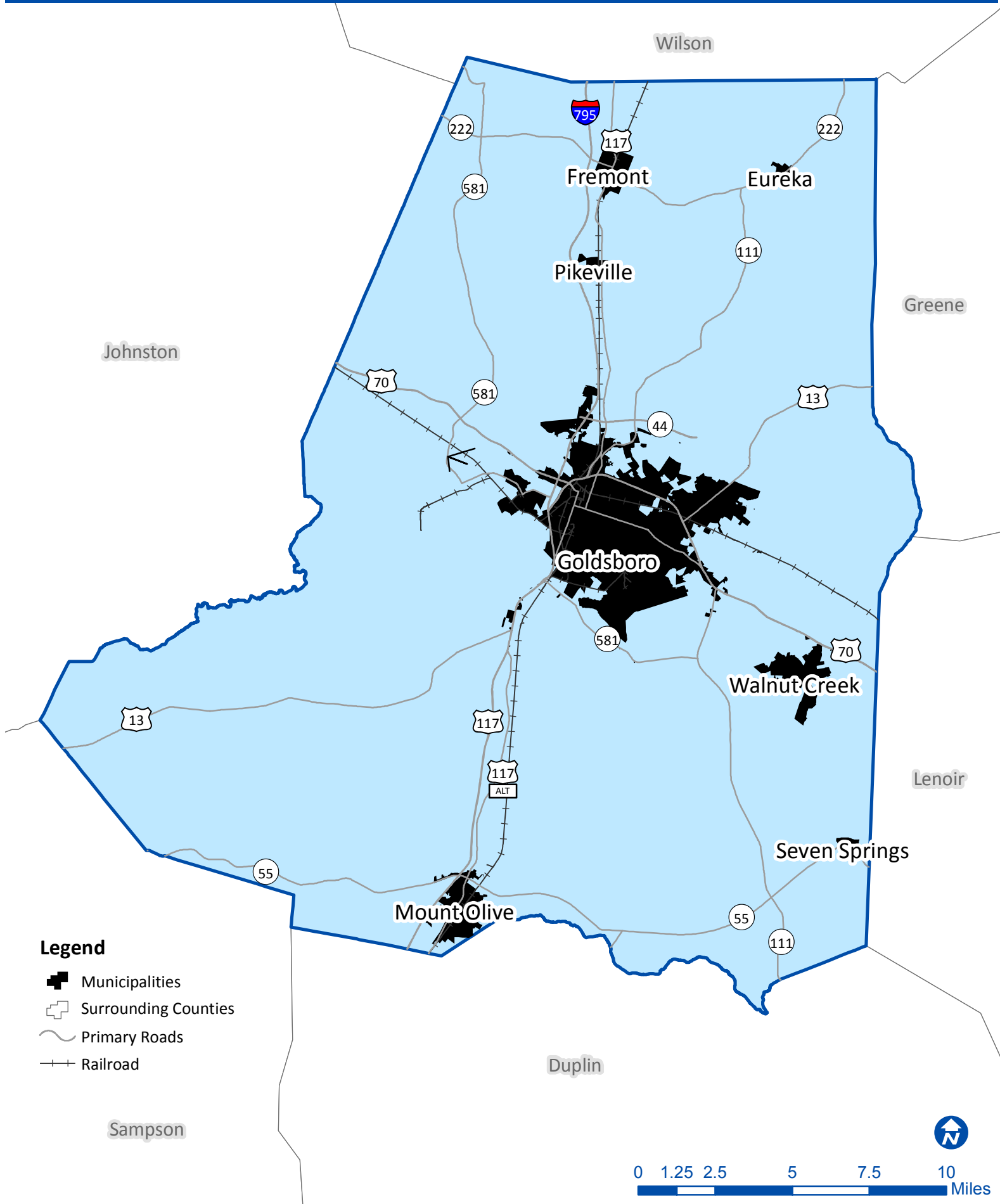
58. Simpson Rural Fire Dept.
59. Simpson Village Police Dept.
109. Simpson Town Hall

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles 

Map 27 - Winterville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities





Map 28 - Wayne County Non-Specific Hazards










Map 29 - Wayne County Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

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




Critical Facilities

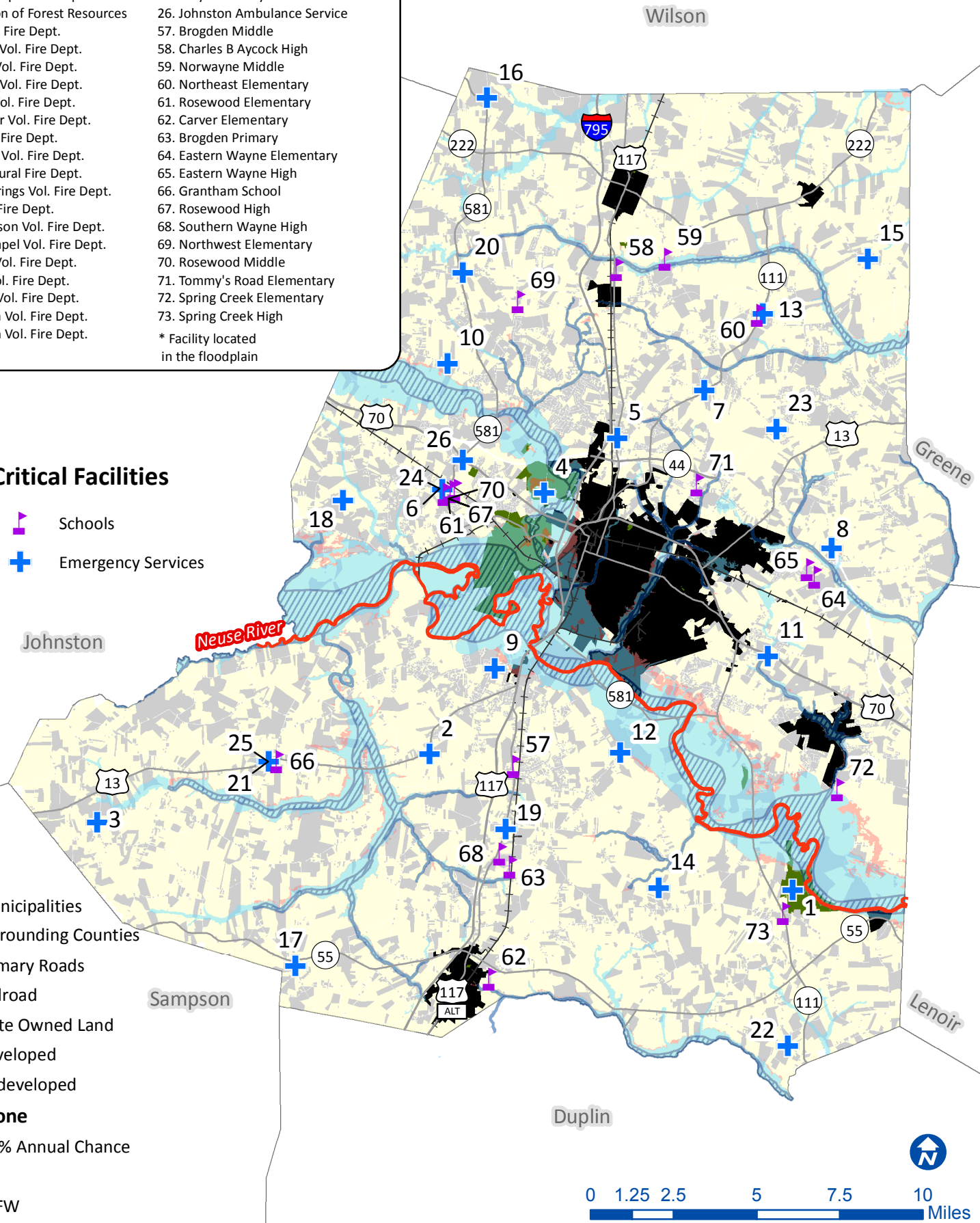
-  Schools
-  Emergency Services

Legend

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

Flood Zone

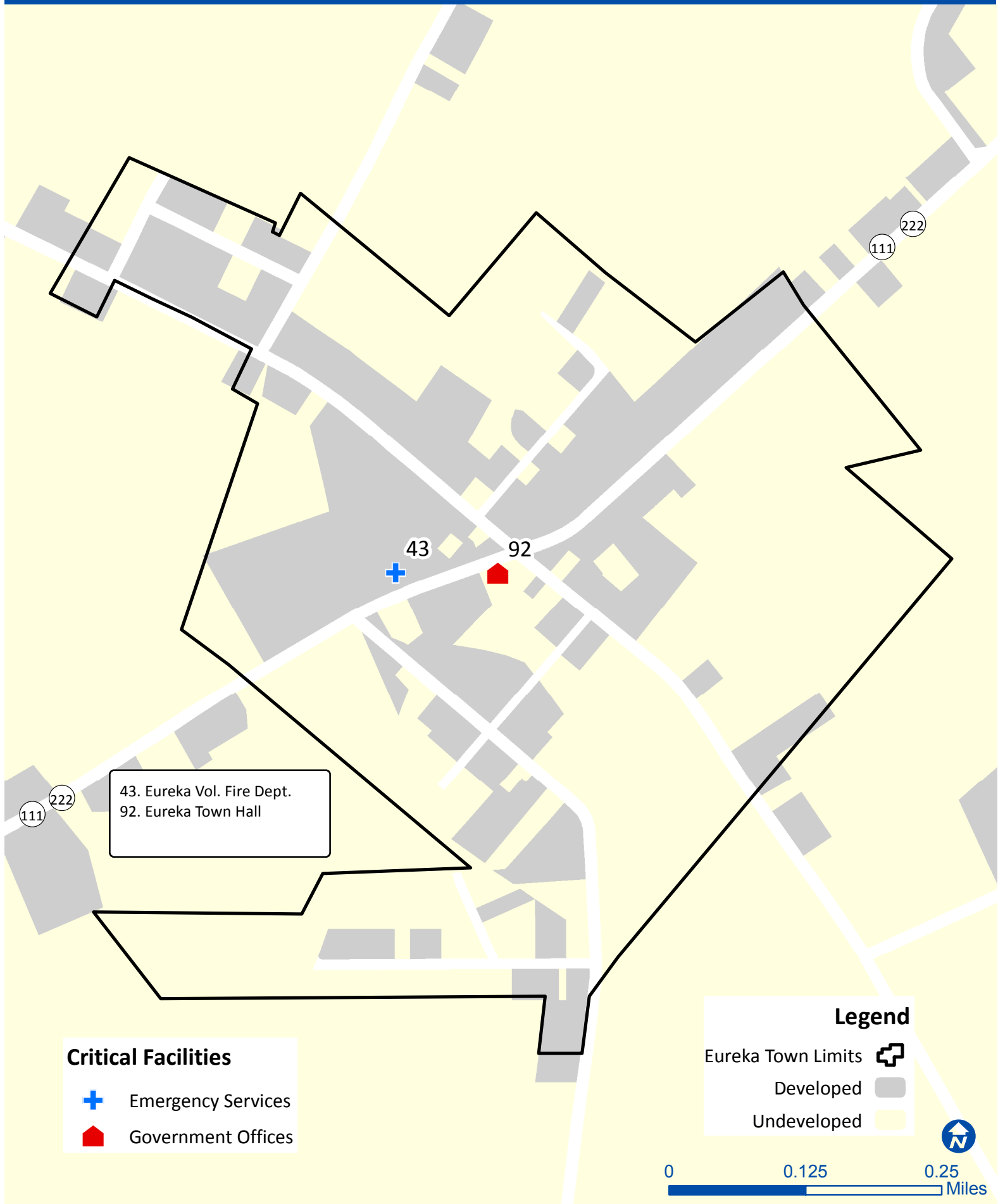
-  0.2% Annual Chance
-  AE
-  AEFW



0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles






Map 30 - Eureka Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities







Map X - Fremont Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

-  Schools
-  Emergency Services
-  Government Offices

Legend

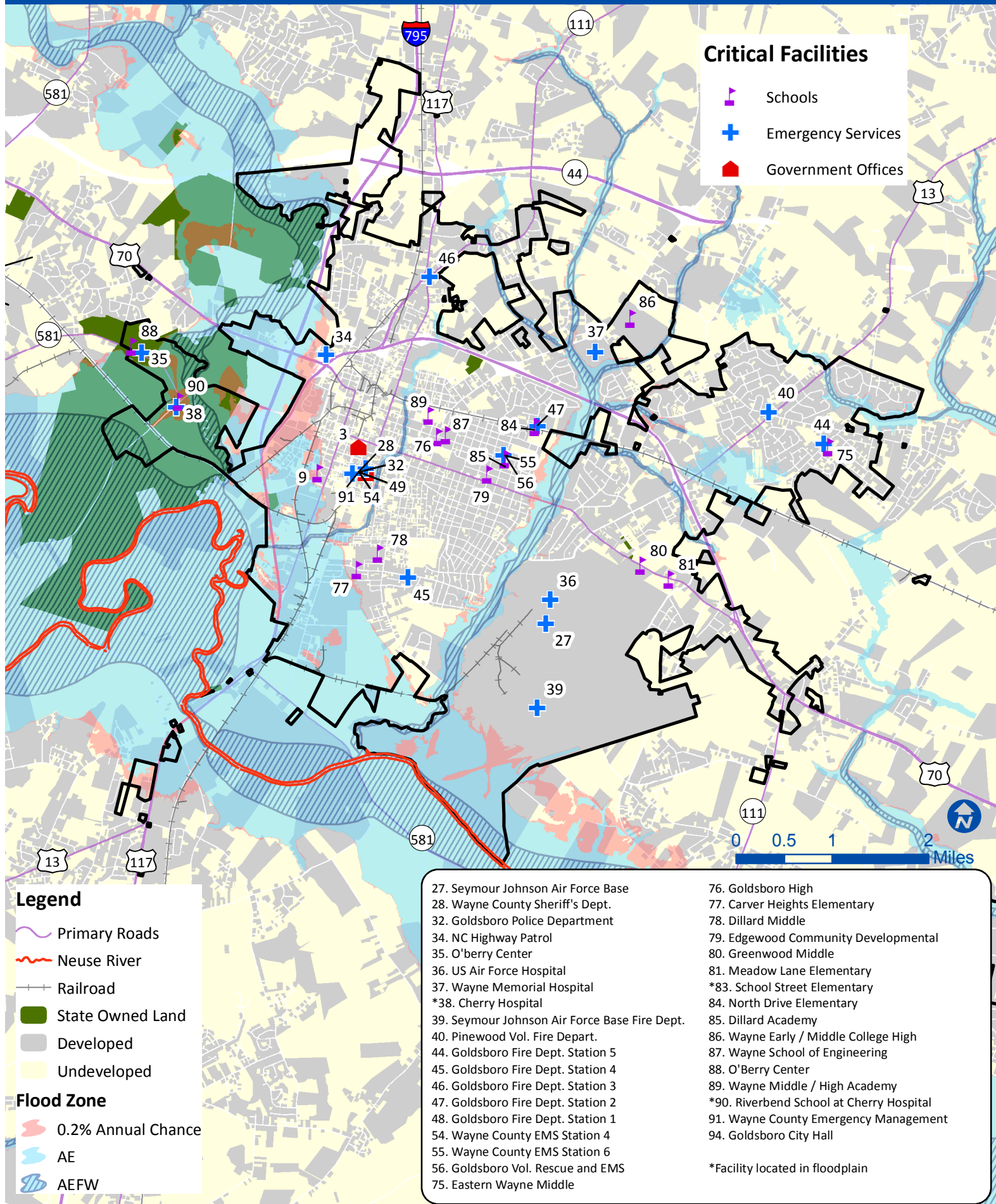
-  Fremont Town Limits
-  Railroad
-  State Owned Land
-  Developed
-  Undeveloped

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

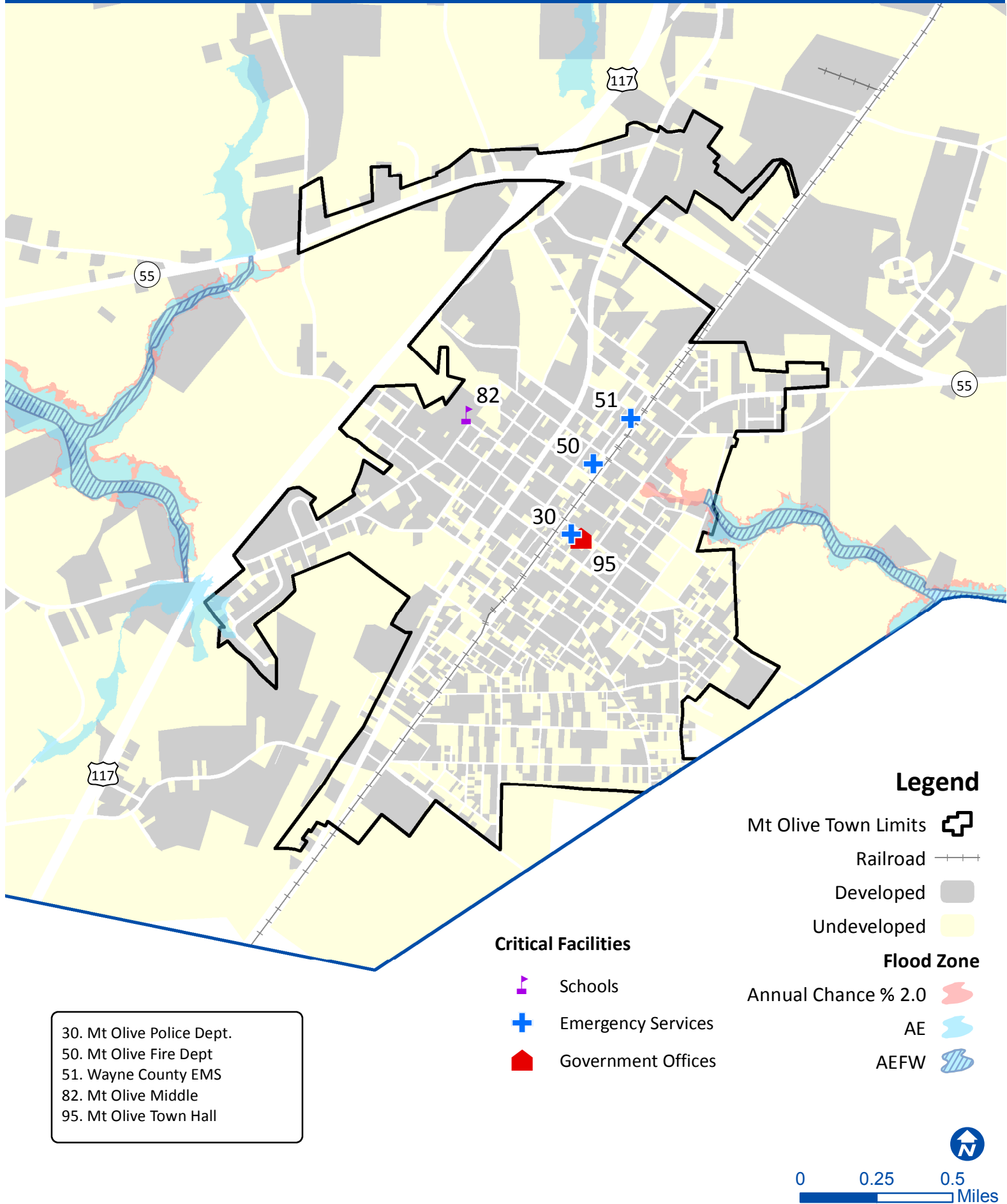
0 0.25 0.5 Miles



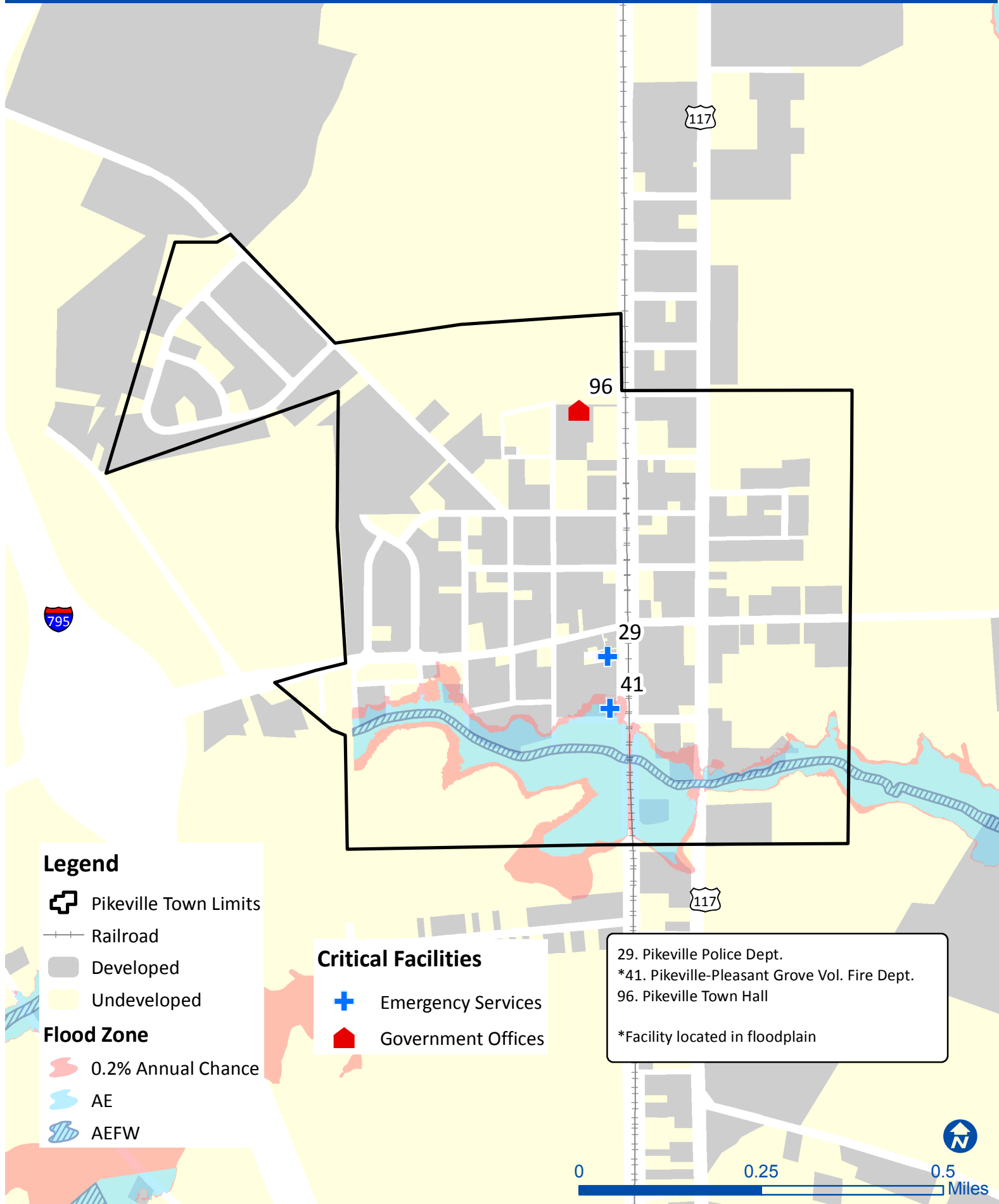
Map 32 - Goldsboro Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



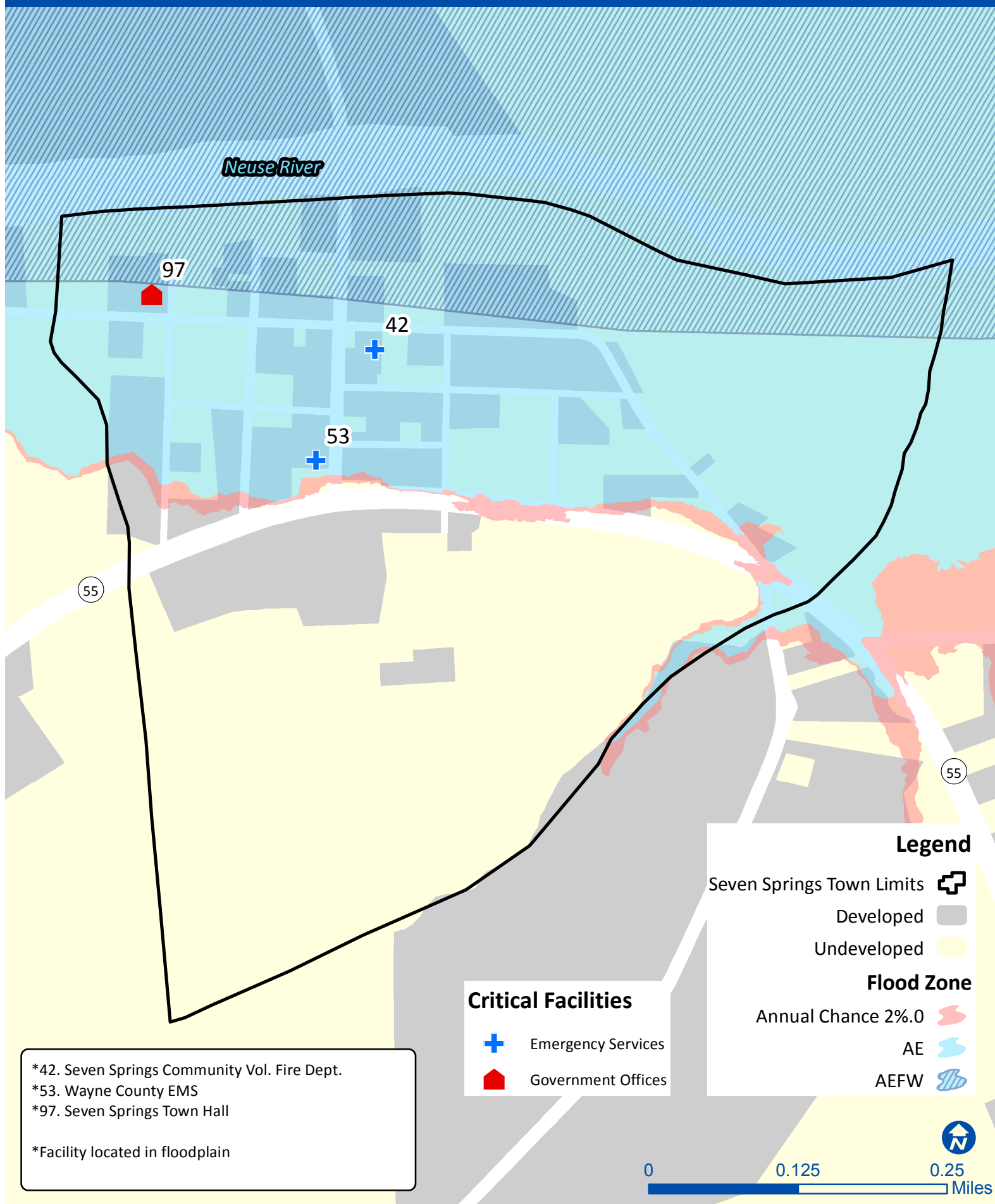
Map 33 - Mt Olive Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



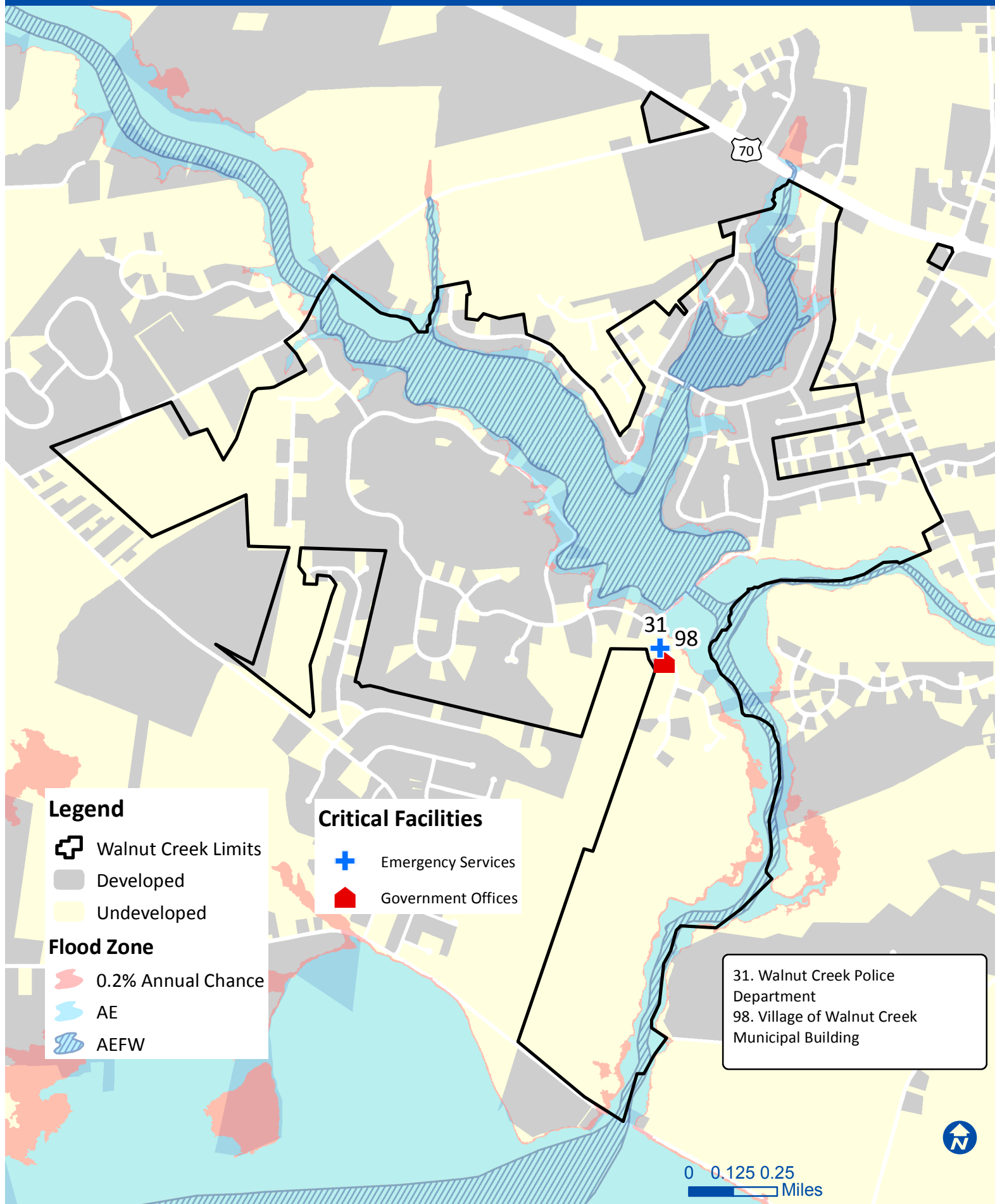
Map 34 - Pikeville Flood Hazard Areas & Critical Facilities



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.



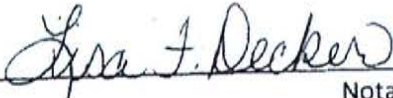
Randy Skinner, Greene County Emergency Services Director

Greene County, North Carolina

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

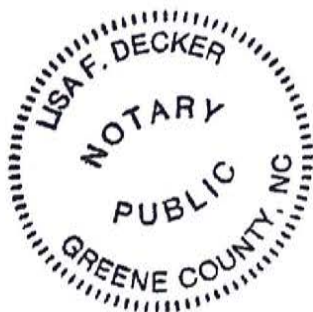
Date: 11/4/2014

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

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

www.hookertonnc.com

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Ahnd Baker, CMC
Town Clerk/Finance Officer/Notary

Jennifer Bray
Utility Billing/Tax Collector/Notary

Angie Tooley
Economic Developer / Planner

Shawn Jackson
Utilities Superintendent

Received

NOV 12 2014

**Pitt County
Planning Dept**

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



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

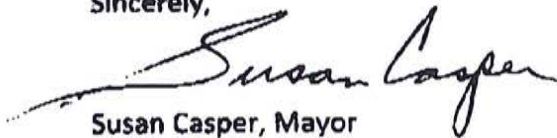
Dear Mr. Rhodes

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). 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.

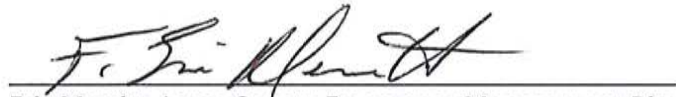
May 9, 2014

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:

Official Seal

My commission expires:

12-31-14
NOTARY PUBLIC
JONES COUNTY, N. C.
07-08-19



Notary Public

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 Spoonmore

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,

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,

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

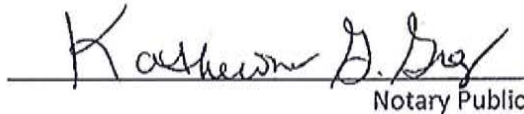
Signed and sworn to before me this day by Samuel Kornegay.

Date: 10-31-2014



My commission expires:

5/10/15


Notary Public



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), 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. 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

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

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

My commission expires: June 27, 2018

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".

Todd Bullock
Town Manager
PO Box 337
Bethel, NC 27812
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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Vickie Wells".

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
Alderperson 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

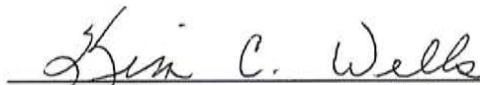
Wayne County, North Carolina

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

Cindy M. Anderson

From: T. Dale Holland, AICP [dholland@hcpplanning.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 14, 2015 11:05 AM
To: Cindy Anderson
Subject: Fw: hazard mitigation plan

From: [Connie Price](#)
Sent: Wednesday, January 14, 2015 9:35 AM
To: '[Dale Holland](#)'
Subject: hazard mitigation plan

Dale,

Please inform the necessary reviewers that our office works closely with and represented several towns in Wayne County during the development of the regional hazard mitigation plan. Specifically Mount Olive, Fremont, Pikeville and Eureka.

Connie R. Price
County of Wayne
Planning Department
919-731-1651



THE DAFFODIL TOWN

December 18, 2014

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

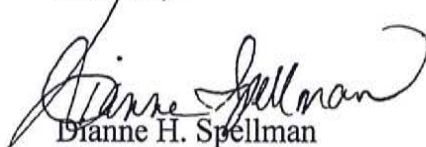
Ref: Letter of Participation

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)

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 14th, 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 12th 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
65168
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)

My commission expires

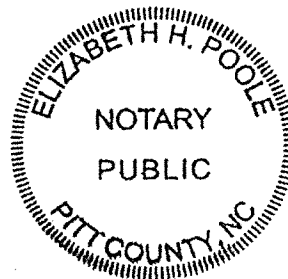
1-17-2016

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.neuseriverregionalhmp.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



PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

PAID
90543
9/15/14

NORTH CAROLINA
GREENE COUNTY:

Susan Steel affirms that she is

clerk of the Standard Laconic, a newspaper
Published in Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina, and that the
advertisement, a true copy of which is hereto attached, entitled

Public Input Meeting

was published in said The Standard Laconic on the following dates:

08/27/14

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.

**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.

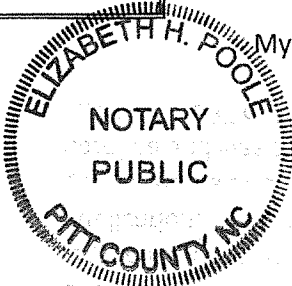
Susan Steel

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 3rd day
of November, 2014

Elizabeth H Poole
(Notary Public)

My commission expires

1-17-2016



05150003
15423038
Page 1 of 1

**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.

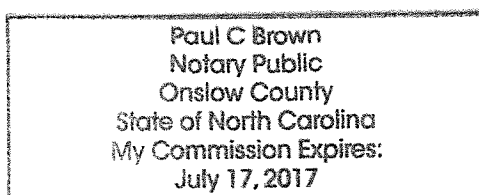
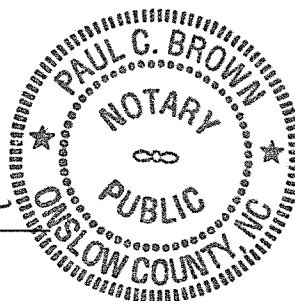
The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Neuse River Basin Region is comprised of the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne as well as each county's municipal jurisdictions. All interested citizens, business owners, officials 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


**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.

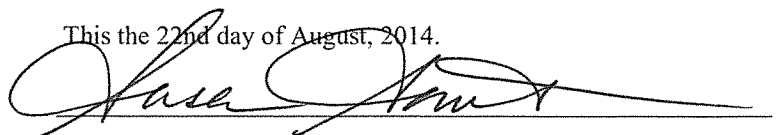
The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Neuse River Basin Region is comprised of the counties of Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne as well as each county's municipal jurisdictions. All interested citizens, business owners, officials 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.

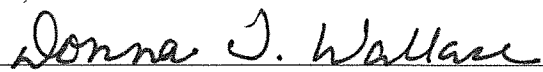
The above is correctly copied from the books
And files of the aforesaid Corporation and publication

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.

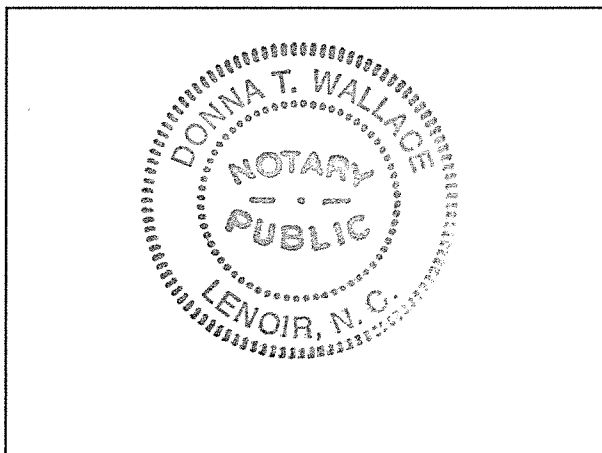
This the 22nd day of August, 2014.



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


Notary Public

My Commission expires: 6-15-19



PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

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

Public Notice Meeting

was published in said The Daily Reflector 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
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.

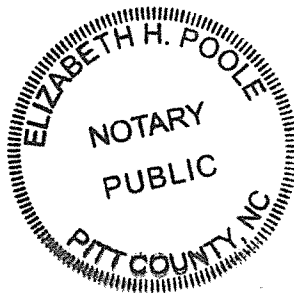
PUBLIC INPUT MEETING

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.



Susan Steel

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 3rd day

of November, 20 14

Elizabeth H Poole
(Notary Public)

My commission expires

1-17-2016

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 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: lholland@hcpplanning.com

County	NC Forest Service	NC DENR	NC DOT	NC Cooperative Extension	NCOEMS	American Red Cross
Greene	greene.ncfs@ncagr.gov	Washington Regional Office	jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov	shenile_ford@ncsu.edu	regina.godette@dhs.nc.gov	Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org
Lenoir	lenoir.ncfs@ncagr.gov	megan.stitley@ncdenr.gov	jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov	tammy_kelly@ncsu.edu		Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org
Jones	jones.ncfs@ncagr.gov	marlene.salyer@ncdenr.gov	jmetcalfe@ncdot.gov	ivy_reid@ncsu.edu		Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org
Pitt	pitt.ncfs@ncagr.gov		wjarvis@ncdot.gov	mitch_smith@ncsu.edu		Lynwood.Roberson@redcross.org
Wayne	wayne.ncfs@ncagr.gov		jpharrell@ncdot.gov	kevin_e_johnson@ncsu.edu		Vicki.Labelle@redcross.org

Adjacent Jurisdictions/Agencies

Craven Co	jveit@cravencountync.gov
Onslow Co	Jeff_Hudson@onslowcountync.gov
Duplin Co	mikea@duplincountync.com
Sampson Co	ecausey@sampsonnc.com
Johnston Co	rick.hester@johnstonnc.com
Wilson Co	dstinagle@wilson-co.com
Edgecombe Co	lcarrmon@co.edgecombe.nc.us
Martin Co	dbone@martincountyncgov.com
Beaufort Co	randell.woodruff@co.beaufort.nc.us
ERAC	erac@vidanthealth.com
Greenville Utilities	info@guc.com
Pitt Community College	pccemgt@email.pittcc.edu
East Carolina University	kochw@ecu.edu

APPENDIX D:

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

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*.

Jurisdiction: Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne Counties	Title of Plan: Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan: October 31, 2014
Local Point of Contact: James Rhodes	Address: 1717 W. 5th Street Greenville, NC 27834-1696	
Title: Planning & Development Director		
Agency: Pitt County		
Phone Number: 252.902.3250	E-Mail: james.rhodes@pittcountync.gov	

State Reviewer: Cindy Harrison	Title: Hazard Mitigation Planner	Date: 12/05/2014 01/22/2015 02/16/2015
--	--	--

FEMA Reviewer: Linda L. Byers (FEMA Interim Review) Brenda Stirrup (QC)	Title: R4 Lead Planning Specialist Planning Specialist	Date: 03/12/15 3/23/2015
Date Received in FEMA Region IV	02/27/2015	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	04/03/2015	
Plan Approved	06-22-15	

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.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
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	X		
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	X		
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	X		
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	X		
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	X		
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	X		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans) ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS NCEM 1st Review: Elements A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 appear to meet requirements. FEMA Review Comments: <i>Required revisions were noted on the NCEM Plan Review Tool incorporated within the plan documentation.</i> All sections of the <u>Planning Process</u> were validated as noted above by the NCEM planner. The development the regional plan followed a good model and flow of content. All planning process elements for the Federal requirements were documented in an organized and purposeful manner.				
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	X		
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	X		
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	X		
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	x		
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS NCEM 1st Review: Elements B1, B2, B3 and B4 appear to meet requirements FEMA Review Comments: <i>Required revisions were noted on the NCEM Plan Review Tool incorporated within the plan documentation.</i> All sections of the risk assessment and hazard identification were validated as noted above by the NCEM planner and the additional reviews and submission of the requested documentation. The development the regional plan followed an exemplary model which included contacts made by the State to follow-up and obtain required documentation. All of the elements for the Federal requirements were documented in an organized, all-inclusive, and purposeful manner.				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
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	X		
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	X		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
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	X	
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	X	
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	X	
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	X	
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS NCEM 1st Review: Element C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, and C6 appear to meet requirements. FEMA Review Comments: <u>Required revisions were noted on the NCEM Plan Review Tool incorporated within the plan documentation.</u> All sections of the <u>Mitigation Strategy</u> were validated against the above notations of the locations in the plan by the NCEM planner. The NC planner's request for required documentation and the additional reviews and submission of the requested documentation was complete. The plan also included the previous mitigation strategies and a Progress Reports that listed the status of all actions and their correlation with the 2015 plan. This was above and beyond 44CFR requirement. The organization of this section will make future implementation of the plan doable. The development the regional plan followed an exemplary model which included the contacts made by the state to follow-up and obtain required documentation. All of the elements for the Federal requirements were documented in an organized, all-inclusive, and purposeful manner.				
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 5-24 to 5-25	X	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		Appendix G	X	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		Appendix G	X	

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
NCEM 1st Review: Element D1, D2, and D3 appears to meet requirements. FEMA Review Comments: <u>Required revisions were noted on the NCEM Plan Review Tool incorporated within the plan documentation.</u>				
All sections of the Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation were validated against the above notations of the locations in the plan by the NCEM planner. This is a new NC regional plan that incorporated the previously approved plans for five NC counties. Pending the adoptions of this plan, these plans will be effectively considered newly updated				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
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 <i>This is a new NC regional plan</i>	X		
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 <i>This is a new NC regional plan</i>	X		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
NCEM First Review:				
<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>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>				
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
E1 & E2:				
FEMA Review Comments: <i>Required revisions were noted on the NCEM Plan Review Tool incorporated within the plan documentation.</i>				
<p>This is a new North Carolina Regional Plan for five counties who have had previous mitigation plans. A placeholder was included in Appendix K for signed resolutions once FEMA has issued the APA letter. None of the participating jurisdictions have provided documentation of adopting the Updated Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan must include documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority. If adopted after FEMA review, adoption must take place within one calendar year of receipt of FEMA's "Approvable Pending Adoption". Every jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans. <p>(For additional information, please see the "Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide", Element E: Plan Adoption dated October 1, 2011, Pages 28-29).</p> <p>The following adoption resolutions have been received 6/10/2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greene County (adopted May 18, 2015) Town of Hookerton (adopted June 2, 2015) Town of Walstonburg (adopted June 2, 2015) Lenoir County (adopted May 18, 2015) City of Kinston (adopted June 1, 2015) Town of La Grange (adopted June 1, 2015) Pitt County (adopted May 4, 2015) Town of Bethel (adopted June 2, 2015) Town of Falkland (adopted June 2, 2015) Village of Simpson (adopted May 18, 2015) 				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)				
F1.				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

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 provide 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

Element A: Planning Process -Strengths:

Pitt County acquired the services of Holland Consulting Planners, Inc., (HCP) of Wilmington, North Carolina in 2013. They were tasked to help in the development of a comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for a five-county region: Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne. Following the forming a work authorization with the planning consultant, Pitt County called an initial scoping meeting with the project consultant and all of the regional partners. The meeting involved a broad discussion of how the project should be implemented and how the Regional Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) would to supervise the overall plan development. This committee decided to maintain the inclusion of all the counties and previous participants; however the MAC would develop the plan and establish the mitigation strategies. There is documentation of how the MAC went about including the development of local strategies, gathering input and compiling the information for all of the respective communities. There was documentation of the following representatives from administration, planning/zoning, public works, fire/police, and other offices. The planning process is very well documented to all of the planning process requirements. The development of the plan goes 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);
- Implementation of diverse methods of participation citing that all regional MAC meetings were open to the public; there for reflective of an open and inclusive public involvement process.

Opportunities for Improvement: If not already completed, prepare and document the process used for this plan for other Regional Plans under development. The plan is an excellent best practice worthy of repetition.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment -Strengths:

All sections of the risk assessment and hazard identification were validated as noted by the NCEM planner in the Planning Tool that was incorporated in the plan documentation and the additional reviews and submission of the requested documentation. The development of the regional plan followed an exemplary model which included contacts made by the State to follow-up and obtain required documentation. All of the elements for the Federal requirements were documented in an organized, all-inclusive, and purposeful manner. In addition to the requirements listed in the Regulation Checklist, 44 CFR 201.6 Regional Mitigation Plan identified additional components that were included as part of a plan's risk assessment (*The Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County dated June 2014*). The plan documented and described vulnerability for the five counties and planning area as a whole 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.

The Plan documented beyond the minimum requirements the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment with respect to:

- Use of best available data (flood maps, HAZUS, flood studies) to describe significant hazards- The Flood Mitigation Report for Pitt County dated June 2014, a Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Timeline;
- Communication of risk on people, property, and infrastructure to the public (through tables, charts, maps, photos, etc.); including examples of letters to homeowners in 2005- Appendix A
- 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.)& Appendix J CRS & FEMA Mitigation Planning Program Overview

Element C: Mitigation Strategy-Strengths:

All sections of the Mitigation Strategy were validated against the notations of the locations in the plan by the NCEM planner. The NC planner's request for required documentation and the additional reviews and submission of the requested documentation was complete. The plan also included the previous mitigation strategies and a Progress Report for all counties that listed the status of all actions and their correlation with the 2015 plan. This was above and beyond 44CFR requirement. The organization of this section will make future implementation of the plan doable. The development the regional plan followed an exemplary model which included the contacts made by the state to follow-up and obtain required documentation prior to submission to FEMA for review. All of the elements for the Federal requirements were documented in an organized, all-inclusive, and purposeful manner which facilitated the completion of the FEMA review error -free. The Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan goes above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Mitigation Strategy with respect to all of the following suggested elements:

- Key problems identified in, and linkages to, the vulnerability assessment;
- Providing 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;
- 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 both completed, eliminated or changed for the current 2015 plan
- 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 (This is a new regional plan replacing previous county plans)

This is a new North Carolina Regional Plan for five counties (Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne) who have had previously FEMA approved hazard mitigation plans. All sections of the Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation section were validated against the notations of the locations in the plan by the NCEM planner. Pending the adoptions of this plan, these previous plans will be effectively considered newly updated. A placeholder was provided in Appendix K for signed resolutions once FEMA has issued the APA letter. None of the participating jurisdictions have

provided documentation of adopting the new Plan which will update all of the previous county plans.

- If adopted after FEMA review, adoption must take place within one calendar year of receipt of FEMA's "Approvable Pending Adoption".
- Each jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans.

The new Regional Plan incorporated strategies and assigned responsible parties that would implement and document a 5-year Evaluation and Implementation process with included the following steps: to:

- Status of previously recommended mitigation actions;
- Identification for successful implementation or completion of mitigation actions, along with possible solutions for overcoming any identified risks;
- Documentation of annual reviews and all county participants involvement;
- Identification of a lead person(EMA Director and others as identified) for the plan annual reviews,
- 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

The Regional plan incorporated and listed many Federal assistance funding programs. This indicates that the developed have completed a thorough search for implementation of plan and for providing the counties ample direction to implement their mitigation stratifies with all available funding, not just he FEMA grant programs. We were delighted to find this section having complete documentation and therefore did not include any additional suggestions.

- Two suggestions are to determine upcoming trainings/workshops (Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA), HMA, etc.) to assist the jurisdictions(s) and to develop a method of announcing or posting future training, costs, and who can attend. This may require looking for funding that is available but not to exclude free online courses like the IS-318-Local Mitigation Planning training.

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 Require- ments
1	Greene County	County					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2	Hookerton	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3	Snow Hill	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4	Walstonburg	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5	Jones County	County					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6	Maysville	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7	Pollocksville	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8	Trenton	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9	Lenoir County	County					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

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 Require- ments
10	Kinston	City					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
11	La Grange	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
12	Pink Hill	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
13	Pitt County	County					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
14	Ayden	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
15	Bethel	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
16	Falkland	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
17	Farmville	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
18	Fountain	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
19	Greenville	City					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
20	Grifton	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
21	Grimesland	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
22	Simpson	Village					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
23	Winterville	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

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 Require- ments
24	Wayne County	County					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
25	Eureka	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
26	Fremont	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
27	Goldsboro	City					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
28	Mount Olive	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
29	Pikeville	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
30	Seven Springs	Town					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
31	Walnut Creek	Village					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

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
RENTON	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



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

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/>



5. Clean Water Management Trust Fund

An agency of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), the Clean Water Management Trust Fund (CWMTF) provides grants for enhancement and restoration of degraded waters. In addition, funding is provided for development of buffers and greenways near rivers for environmental, educational, and recreational needs.

Contact: CWMTF, 252/830-3222, <http://www.cwmtf.net>

6. Community Facilities Loans

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Housing Service (RHS) provides funding for construction of community facilities for public use.

Contact: USDA, RHS Williamston Area Office, 252/792-7603,
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/index.html>

7. Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

The purpose of the EMPG is to assist state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities. Either the State Administrative Agency (SAA) or the state's Emergency Management Agency (EMA) are eligible to apply directly to FEMA for EMPG funds on behalf of state and local emergency management agencies, however, only one application will be accepted from each state or territory.

Contact: FEMA, 800/621-FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov>

8. Flood Insurance

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration provides the opportunity to purchase flood insurance under the Emergency Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Contact: NFIP, 888/CALL-FLOOD, ext. 445, <http://www.fema.gov/nfip>

9. Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP)

This program provides grants for cost-effective measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to the built environment and real property. The program's main goal is to reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program. The FMAP is available to eligible communities every year, not just after a Presidentially-declared disaster. Funds for the FMAP are provided by FEMA and the Division of Emergency Management administers the program in North Carolina.

Contact: NCDEM, 919-825-2500, <http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program>



10. North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program

This program, through the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), Division of Water Quality, provides in-kind services for the restoration of wetlands and for increased effectiveness of wetland mitigation efforts.

Contact: NCDENR, 919-707-8976, <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/eep/wetlands-restoration-program>

11. Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF)

Through the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, this program provides matching funds for local parks and recreation public facility development.

Contact: NCDENR, 919-707-9303, http://www.ncparks.gov/About/grants/partf_main.php

12. Physical Disaster Loans

The Small Business Administration (SBA) offers loans to victims of declared physical disasters for uninsured losses. The loan limit on these funds may be increased by twenty percent to provide for mitigation measures.

Contact: SBA, 800/827-5722, <http://www.sba.gov/>

13. Property Improvement Loan Insurance

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) insures lenders against loss on loans for alterations, repairs and improvements to existing structures and new construction of nonresidential structures.

Contact: HUD, 202/708-1112, <http://www.hud.gov/>

14. Public Assistance Program (PA)

The Public Assistance provides federal aid to communities to help save lives and property in the immediate aftermath of a disaster and to help rebuild damaged facilities. Grants cover eligible costs associated with the repair, replacement, and restoration of facilities owned by state and local governments and nonprofit organizations. The Public Assistance program is administered by FEMA.

Contact: FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit>

15. Resource Conservation and Development

The US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical and limited financial assistance to communities for resource conservation projects including land conservation, water management, and environmental enhancement.

Contact: NRCS, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>



16. River Basin Surveys and Investigations

The US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical assistance to local agencies for planning activities to solve problems related to the river basin, including wetland preservation.

Contact: NRCS, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>

17. Small Business Administration Disaster Assistance Program

This program provides loans to businesses affected by Presidentially-declared disasters. The program provides direct loans to businesses to repair or replace uninsured disaster damages to property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible. Nonprofit organizations are also eligible. The SBA administers the Disaster Assistance Program.

18. Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control

The Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense provides this service in order to reduce flood control.

Contact: <http://www.usace.army.mil>

19. Soil and Water Conservation

The US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service provides this in-kind service in order to provide for the conservation, development and productive use of the nation's soil, water, and related resources.

Contact: USDA, NRCS, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>

20. Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

This program of the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS) provides grants for local governments for improvements in park system management and recreational opportunities.

Contact: NPS, 404/562-3175, <http://www.nps.gov/uprr/>

21. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans

This US Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Services (RUS) program provides loans to local organizations for the local share of costs for watershed improvement. Funding includes support for drainage, flood prevention and sedimentation control.

Contact: RUS, <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/Home.html>



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>



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 provided 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.



Progress: Greene County continues to address this strategy through day-to-day inspections department activities.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G7

Strategy #10: Greene County will provide local real estate agents with handouts that will advise potential buyers to investigate the flood hazard for the property they are considering purchasing.

Progress: This task is an ongoing effort carried out by the EM staff.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G6

Strategy #11: Greene County will make information regarding hazards and development regulations within floodplains by providing information on the County website, including a link to FEMA and NFIP resources relating to emergency preparedness, flood protection, wind-proofing, and proper evacuation procedures.

Progress: Greene County has improved upon the county's website and continues to maintain information regarding Emergency Management and mitigation on the site.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G7

Strategy #12: 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.

Progress: Neither Greene County, nor any of the participating municipalities, have joined the CRS; however, this strategy has been carried forward.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G8

Strategy #13: Greene County, as well as all participating municipalities, will factor the information and strategies outlined within this plan when making decisions that will impact land development policy and infrastructure improvements and extensions.

Progress: All participating jurisdictions continue to maintain this practice.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: G9



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 #1-12: Create a public alert system.

Progress: The County has established a NIXLE based alert system since the last plan update.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J9

Strategy #1-13: Create an Infectious Disease Spread Prevention Plan.

Progress: This plan has been developed and is now being maintained and implemented.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J10

Strategy #2-1: Consider the development of a County Land Use Plan.

Progress: The County adopted a Comprehensive Plan in 2013. This plan is now being implemented.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J11

Strategy #2-2: Monitor the NC Drought Monitoring website during dry periods.

Progress: The County continues to monitor drought conditions, and now enforces a water shortage ordinance.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J12

Strategy #2-3: Continue effort to keep White Oak River, Trent River, and local streams free of debris (natural and manmade).

Progress: Jones County, in conjunction with all participating municipalities, continue to address this issue on an annual basis.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J13

Strategy #2-4: Continue to participate in the beaver control program.

Progress: Jones County and the Town of Trenton continue to participate in this program.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J14



Strategy #2-5: Explore participating in the Community Rating System (CRS) to decrease NFIP premiums. Continue participation in and compliance with NFIP.

Progress: Jones County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, have determined that joining the CRS will not prove cost beneficial.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Eliminated

Strategy #2-6: Hold yearly meetings prior to fire season with Hofmann and Croatan Forest staff to discuss preventing, mitigating and fighting wildfires.

Progress: The County continues to maintain this practice through the NC Forest Service.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J15

Strategy #2-7: Encourage property acquisitions and elevations after flood damage.

Progress: Jones County, in conjunction with all participating jurisdictions, will continue to utilize HMGP funding when the need arises.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J16

Strategy #2-8: Develop a contingency plan in case the Brock Mill Dam breaches.

Progress: Jones County continues to maintain strategies for addressing this issue through the County EOP.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J17

Strategy #2-9: Consider passing an ordinance that creates a base flood elevation of at least one foot of freeboard.

Progress: Jones County has established a two foot freeboard requirement since adoption of the 2011 update.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J18



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 #4-3: Develop a debris management plan.

Progress: Jones County will work closely with participating jurisdictions to establish a contract with a post-disaster debris management company.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J27

Strategy #4-4: Increase vector control after flooding events or periods of torrential rain.

Progress: This strategy has been implemented in concert with NCEM.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Completed/Removed

Strategy #4-5: Ensure there is an adequate food and water supply for citizens in shelters during and after a disaster.

Progress: Jones County continues to implement this strategy through the County's EOP.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J28

Strategy #5-1: Relocate key county functions from the basement of the courthouse as it floods.

Progress: This strategy has been completed as discussed under the status for Strategy #1-8.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Completed/Removed

Strategy #5-2: Back up critical county documents and files electronically in an off-site secure area or in a secure remote system.

Progress: Refer to the status outlined under Strategy #4-2.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J26

Strategy #5-3: Work with electric provider to ensure the continuity of electric service.

Progress: Jones County continues to work closely with all electric service providers operating in the County.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: J29



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



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 #3.10: Publish information in newspapers on how to protect lives and property from lightning and thunderstorms.

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 #3.11: LC will make a special effort to inform mobile home residents about the impacts of the tornado hazard as well as locations of safe shelters in times of emergency.

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 #3.15: Enforce ordinance that mandates removal of hazardous material/junkyard businesses from floodplain.

Progress: Lenoir County continues to address issues relating to hazardous materials and waste, through the County's LEPC.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: L10

Strategy #All Hazards-1: GPS units have been purchased and will be used for 911 addressing, mapping, collection of fire hydrant points and other critical facilities.

Progress: Lenoir County has established and continues to maintain a robust GIS program.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: L11

Strategy #All Hazards-2: Hazard Mitigation section will be created in public libraries for public to have access to all types of mitigation materials.

Progress: Lenoir County continues to maintain a thorough public outreach program. These efforts will be strengthened through revised CRS guidance.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: L12



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



IV. PITT COUNTY MITIGATION PROGRESS REPORT

A. Pitt County

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Strategy #P-1: Delineate environmentally sensitive areas that are unsuitable for growth and development through the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Progress: Pitt County has drafted and adopted a Comprehensive Plan since adoption of the 2010 HMP. The plan is not being implemented.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P1

Strategy #P-2: Review and update as necessary Flood Hazard Overlay District regulations to increase protection from flood hazard events.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain current floodplain management regulations and will continue to amend these standards, as necessary.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P2

Strategy #P-3: Amend subdivision regulations to allow clustering of single family residential lots in all residential zoning districts to encourage preservation of flood hazard and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Progress: The County has not taken steps to implement this strategy, but has included it as an action item in this update.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P3

Strategy #P-4: Continue to enforce NC state building codes to ensure compliance with all building codes but in particular for wind resistance standards including secure installation of manufactured homes, proper installation of architectural features that can become wind borne during storms.

Progress: Pitt County continues to enforce the NC State Building Code, as well as County standards regarding the siting of manufactured homes.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P4



Strategy #P-5: Ensure that mobile/manufactured homes are installed and secured properly.

Progress: Pitt County continues to enforce the NC State Building Code, as well as County standards regarding the siting of manufactured homes.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P4

Strategy #P-6: Continue to revise/update regulatory floodplain maps.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain current Flood Insurance Rate Maps as provided by FEMA. These maps were most recently updated in 2014.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P5

Strategy #P-7: With the implementation in January 2004 of more accurate DFIRMs, Pitt County is considering reverting to a minimum finished floor elevation requirement of 2' above base flood elevation (BFE).

Progress: This strategy has been implemented and the County continues to impose this standard.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P6

Strategy #P-8: Continue to require and maintain FEMA elevation certificates for all permits for new buildings or improvements to buildings where any portion of the building lies within the 100-year floodplain. New coordinated permitting process provides for better coordination and enforcement actions.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain all elevation certificates on forms compliant with NFIP and the CRS program.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P7

Strategy #P-9: Adopt an ordinance that provides for enforcement of Tar-Pamlico River Basin Stormwater Rules.

Progress: Pitt County continues to support and enforce all applicable basinwide stormwater rules in coordination with NCDENR.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P8



Strategy #P-10: Annually review and update the Capital Improvements Plan to ensure continued funding for hazard mitigation projects. Also review proposed projects to ensure placement outside flood prone areas.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain a County CIP and mitigation is factored into this effort when necessary.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P9

Strategy #P-13: County has contracted with East Carolina University to create a greenways plan that will expand upon the City of Greenville's Greenways Plan.

Progress: This effort was completed, and the plan is not being implemented.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Completed/Removed

Strategy #PP-1: Prioritize repetitive flood loss properties for acquisition and relocation. Seek Federal and State funding (voluntary program).

Progress: Pitt County continues to pro-actively seek out mitigation funding when the need arises. These efforts include targeting RLPs for treatment.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P10

Strategy #NR-1: Continue to enforce local sedimentation and erosion control regulations to ensure erosion and sedimentation control measures are properly installed and maintained during construction.

Progress: Pitt County continues to work closely with NCDENR to enforce all relevant stormwater and sedimentation control regulations.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P11

Strategy #ES-1: Through the development of an early warning system that utilizes Hurrevac, National Weather Service and GIS maps, etc ensure adequate evacuation time in case of a major hazard, evaluate areas with limited evacuation capacity and pursue methods for improving capacity, and improve hazard warning and response plan- alerting persons in flood prone or isolated areas.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain and improve upon the County's Emergency Alert System.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P12



Strategy #ES-2: Protect new critical facilities by floodproofing or locating outside 500-year floodplain.

Progress: Pitt County, as well as all participating jurisdictions, continue to maintain this policy.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P13

Strategy #ES-3: Establish program for evaluation and improvements of critical services and facilities.

Progress: This strategy has not been completed, but has been revised and included in this update.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P14

Strategy #ES-4: Evaluate access to critical facilities and flood closure problems with state-maintained roads to develop recommendations for protecting critical facilities and establishing alternate routes through signage; all in accordance with the early warning system.

Progress: Pitt County continues to perform this task when the need arises; however, the County will aim to establish a more formal approach under this update.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P15

Strategy #ES-5: Through the annual update of the Continuity of Operations Plan, continue to maintain risk management plans for each county department to include identification of alternate, employee backups and recovery checklists.

Progress: The County continues to utilize this plan as necessary. The document is reviewed and potentially updated on an annual basis.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P16

Strategy #ES-6: Continue to review, update, and exercise the Emergency Operations Plan that assigns responsibilities and creates a foundation for the development of detailed supplemental procedures to implement an all-hazards approach to emergencies and disasters.

Progress: Pitt County Emergency Management continues to exercise, update, and amend the County's EOP at a minimum once annually.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P17



Strategy #ES-7: Continue to maintain Functionally Medical and Fragile Population Plan (FMFP) that provides for the identification and care of the FMFP population in Pitt County and other counties during time of disaster.

Progress: This strategy has been revised through this update, to specifically address the County's Special Medical Needs Registry.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P18

Strategy #ES-8: Utilize the E-Plan Tier II on-lien reporting system to identify and access facility hazardous chemical information.

Progress: Pitt County continues to address the issue of hazardous materials storage through the County's LEPC.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P19

Strategy #S-1: In developing Tar-Pamlico River Basin stormwater program, investigate the need for retention/detention basins within specific areas experiencing flooding problems. Stormwater wetlands were created at Pactolus Elementary School & investigated flooding/drainage issues along Fork Swamp w/Corp of Engineers.

Progress: Pitt County has established comprehensive stormwater regulations that are now being enforced with regards to new development.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Completed/Removed

Strategy #PI-1: Continue to provide flood maps for public use with staff continuing to be available for public assistance.

Progress: Pitt County maintains a comprehensive program regarding outreach and information dissemination compliant with CRS guidance.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P20

Strategy #PI-3: Establish and maintain material on retrofitting techniques and information concerning flooding by publicizing through County website.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain a range of materials regarding development in the floodplain and retrofitting techniques for existing development.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P21



Strategy #PI-4: Continue to advise/assist property owners with how to retrofit homes and businesses to be more disaster resistant.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain a thorough public outreach and education program as defined through the CRS program.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P22

Strategy #PI-5: Annually work with local real estate agents to ensure that buyers are aware when a property is exposed to potential flood damage.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain a thorough public outreach and education program as defined through the CRS program.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P22

Strategy #PI-6: Utilize early warning system to disseminate information to the public during an emergency that includes the ALERT Notification System, PSA's and news release etc.

Progress: Pitt County continues to maintain and improve upon the County's Emergency Alert System.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P12

B. City of Greenville

The following provides a summary of progress achieved in regards to the strategies adopted through the 2010 City of Greenville Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan

Strategy #1: Access and maintain a better GIS system with utility data from the Greenville Utilities Commission. Note: GUC has been reluctant to share relevant data due to homeland security concerns.

Progress: The City of Greenville maintains a close relationship with the Greenville Utilities Commission. These efforts will be ongoing through the implementation of this plan and are carried out through day-to-day, month-to-month coordination regarding operations, expansion, and maintenance.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P26



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



Strategy #6: Ensure that previously flooded properties are maintained 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. Properties are maintain as open space through a combination of deed restrictions and regulations included in the City's Zoning Ordinance.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P10, P13

Strategy #7: Promote greenways, parks and recreation uses throughout the City, particularly along existing streams and in previously flooded areas utilizing flood buyout properties. The Bradford Creek Soccer Complex opened in. This facility is part of the City's long-range plan to encourage the creation of public and private outdoor recreational uses, as well as preserve open spaces, within an area of the city that was significantly impacted by Hurricane Floyd in 1999.

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 has not acquired any additional units since development of the last plan due to a lack of eligible units.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P10, P13

Strategy #8: Recommend rezoning requests to consider using the Conservation Overlay Zoning District to ensure that vulnerable areas will never be developed.

Progress: The City of Greenville will take all information and data outlined within this plan into consideration when making decisions relating to rezoning requests, particularly within the Conservation Overlay Zoning District.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P29

Post Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (PDRRP)

Strategy #9: 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 #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



Critical Watershed Protection Areas

Strategy #17: Continue to support Watershed Protection Ordinances, and consider establishing more watershed protection areas, if feasible.

Progress: The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules and watershed protection. These efforts are ongoing.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P8

Strategy #18: Consider increasing perennial stream buffer requirements and require buffers along all intermittent streams as well as perennial streams.

Progress: The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules and watershed protection. These efforts are ongoing. However, City has not taken steps to independently increase stream buffers due to lack of political will.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P8

Strategy #19: Ensure that stream buffers are undisturbed by development unless storm water improvements are necessary, or walking trails based on the proposed greenway system can be established. The City's Greenway Master Plan includes a five (5) year priorities plan for linking new trails and bike paths to parks and recreational areas. With the support of a \$1.5 million grant, the City completed the South Tar River Greenway section, with plans to complete additional sections within the next few years. The Greenway network will help to protect stream buffers, as appropriate.

Progress: The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules and watershed protection. These efforts are ongoing.

Status/Corresponding 2014 Strategy: P8

Environmental Planner

Strategy #20: Prepare the Community Development and Public Works departments to implement the strategies in this plan as part of ongoing operations.

Progress: The Community Development and Public Works departments operate under the Administration of the City. This task is addressed through the City's annual budgeting and staffing assessments. It has been determined that this strategy is not integral to this plan and has been eliminated.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: Eliminated



Strategy #21: Ensure that critical facilities are operational immediately after the occurrence of a hazard.

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.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P13

Strategy #22: Continue ongoing improvements of the emergency evacuation route identification system, including selection of additional sign locations that are visible and strategic. Post evacuation route map(s) on the City of Greenville website.

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 #23: Strengthen the City's existing stormwater control ordinances to require new residential development to provide 1-year flood ponds, instead of 10-year flood ponds. Ensure that development complies with all stormwater regulations.

Progress: This strategy was not completed under implementation of the current update, and is reflected in the updated plan.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P31

Strategy #24: Continue to enhance the City's website to include information about hazard mitigation and the programs and policies to which it relates. The City's website has been updated to include hazard mitigation & Emergency Operations Plans. Within the next two (2) years, the City should create an interactive webpage dedicated to hazard mitigation & response information and resources.

Progress: The City of Greenville has maintained a comprehensive outreach and education campaign through implementation of the City's Community Rating System program. The City's website includes hazard mitigation resources at the following URL: <http://www.greenvillenc.gov/government/fire-rescue>. These efforts will continue.

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



Strategy #29: Consider increasing perennial stream buffer requirements and require buffers along all intermittent streams as well as perennial streams.

Progress: The City of Greenville works closely with NCDENR on the enforcement of stream buffer rules. These efforts are ongoing. However, the City has not taken steps to independently increase stream buffers due to lack of political will.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P8

Strategy #30: Promote greenways, parks and recreation uses throughout the City, particularly along existing streams and in previously flooded areas utilizing flood buyout properties.

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 has not acquired any additional units since development of the last plan due to a lack of eligible units.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P10, P13

Strategy #31: Recommend rezoning requests to consider using the Conservation Overlay Zoning District to ensure that vulnerable areas will never be developed. The Master Plan Community Ordinance also provides density and other bonuses for employing environmentally sustainable development practices.

Progress: The City of Greenville will take all information and data outlined within this plan when making decisions relating to rezoning request, particularly within the Conservation Overlay Zoning District.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P29

Strategy #32: Develop a comprehensive post disaster recovery and reconstruction plan for the City. The City of Greenville's Emergency Operations Plan now incorporates recovery planning as part of the post-event checklists.

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 #33: Participate in the directives of the Pitt County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

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 #34: Continue to establish a flood recovery center when needed to address post disaster issues. Utilize existing staff and create temporary positions for the FRC. Utilize the environmental planner to direct the division.

Progress: This strategy has not been accomplished, but is reflected in the updated strategies of this plan.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P32

Strategy #35: Continue to seek funding from state sources such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Housing Crisis Assistance Funds for housing and tenant relocation projects.

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. The City will, however, continue to seek out funding for the acquisition of flood prone and/or repetitive loss properties.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P10

Strategy #36: Ensure that critical facilities are located within reasonable locations. Consider developing new facilities where needed; several new critical facilities were added to this plan since the last update, including fire stations, the West End Dining Hall, and the Health Sciences Complex.

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.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P13

Strategy #37: Consider establishing a tree preservation and protection ordinance that will address clearcutting and tree removal on private properties. The City of Greenville adopted perimeter buffer zone tree preservation/removal standards per House Bill 2570, March 2007 (Ord. 07-33).



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



Update the Tree Planting and Protection Ordinance

Strategy #41: Consider establishing a tree preservation and protection ordinance that will address clear-cutting and tree removal on private properties. The City of Greenville adopted perimeter buffer zone tree preservation/removal standards per House Bill 2570, March 2007 (Ord. 07-33).

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

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's)

Strategy #42: Revise the development standards in the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance so that new single-family residential development (not just multifamily) must be elevated 2 feet above base flood elevation, making the standards consistent with Pitt County standards. Acquire and utilize North Carolina future conditions flood mapping, which requires communities to set development standards in the 500-year flood plain at 2 feet above base flood elevation.

Progress: The City of Greenville has enacted a freeboard requirement of one foot. The city has discussed increasing this to two feet, but this has not transpired. This strategy is reflected in the updated plan.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P29

City of Greenville, North Carolina Website

Strategy #43: 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.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: P20



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



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 #4A: Relocate where possible existing critical facilities located in 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 #5: Adopt and enforce latest model building codes and national wind standards.

Progress: Wayne County continues to enforce the NC State Building Code, as well as other local codes addressing various types of development.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: W5

Strategy #6: Ensure manufactured homes and storage buildings are installed and secured properly.

Progress: Wayne County continues to enforce the NC State Building Code, as well as other local codes addressing various types of development.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: W5

Strategy #7: Encourage wind resistant construction techniques comparable to those used in coastal regions.

Progress: Wayne County continues to enforce the NC State Building Code, as well as other local codes addressing various types of development.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: W5

Strategy #8: Provide opportunities through forums and programs for contractors and residents to become more informed as to appropriate building materials, equipment and techniques to use to mitigate the potential impacts of natural hazards.

Progress: Wayne County continues to maintain a comprehensive outreach program regarding mitigation Best Management Practices.

Status/Corresponding 2015 Strategy: W7



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

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 26th T-D transformer and the site is GUC's 17th 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.

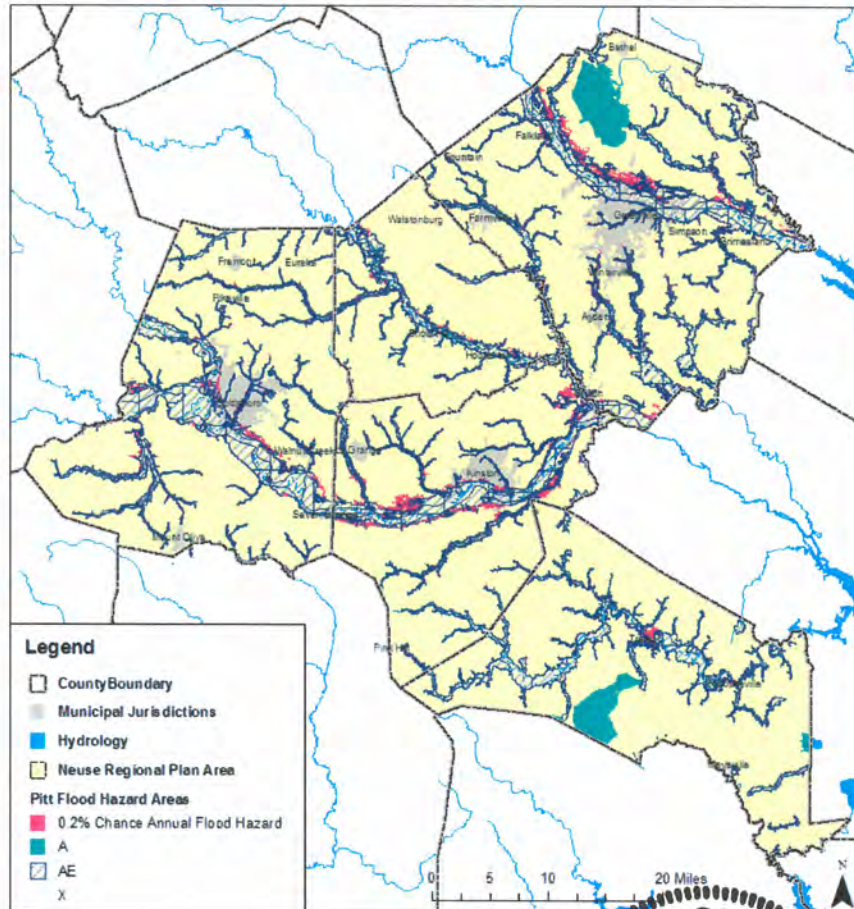
Appendix I

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:



License: C-2197



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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.

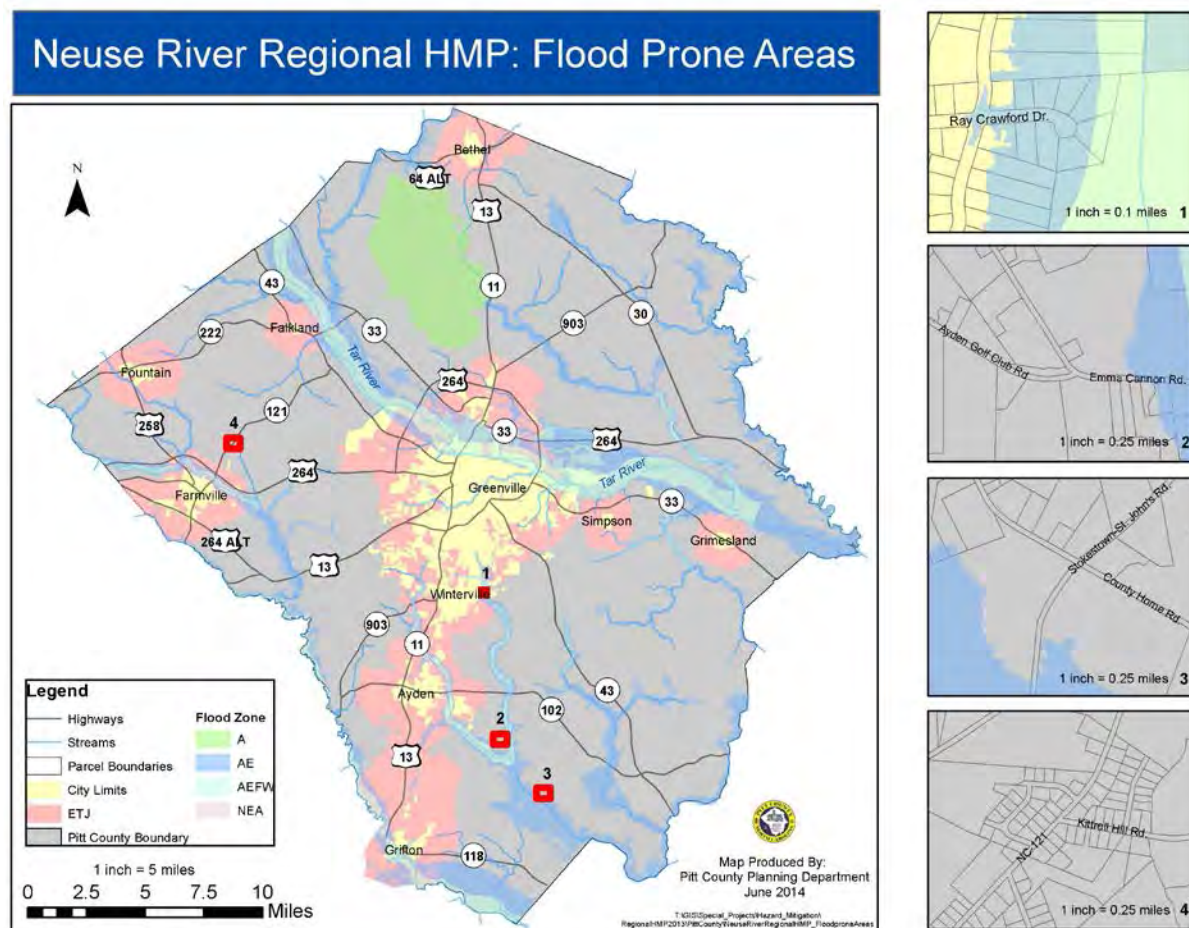


Figure 1

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.

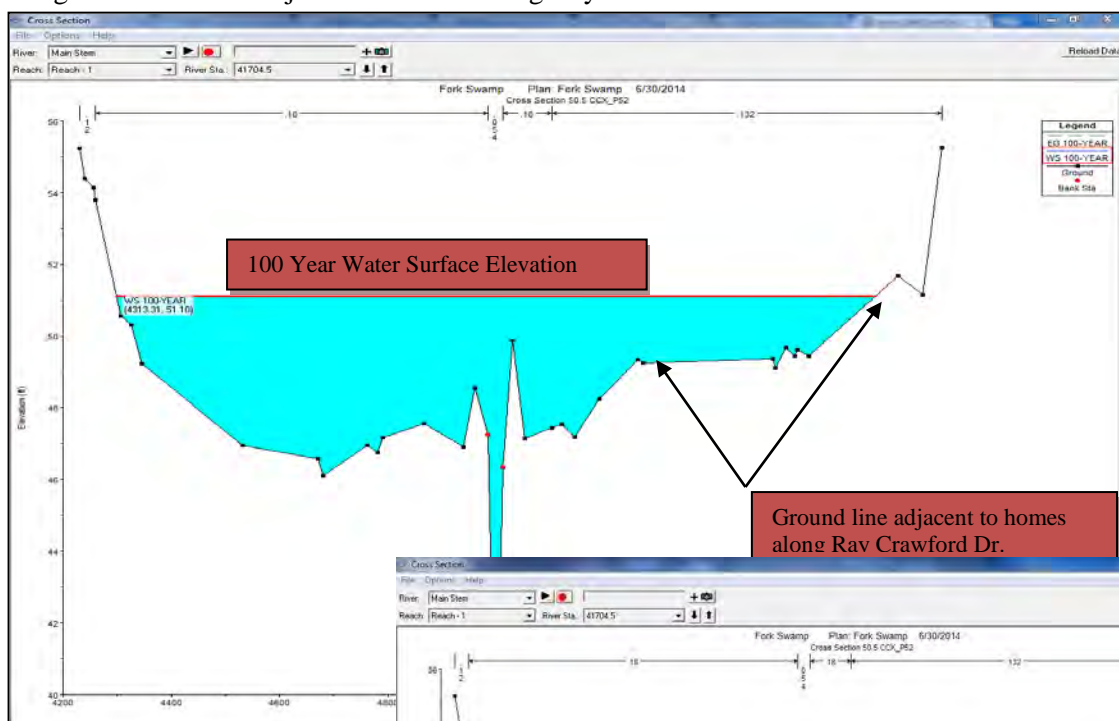


Figure 2

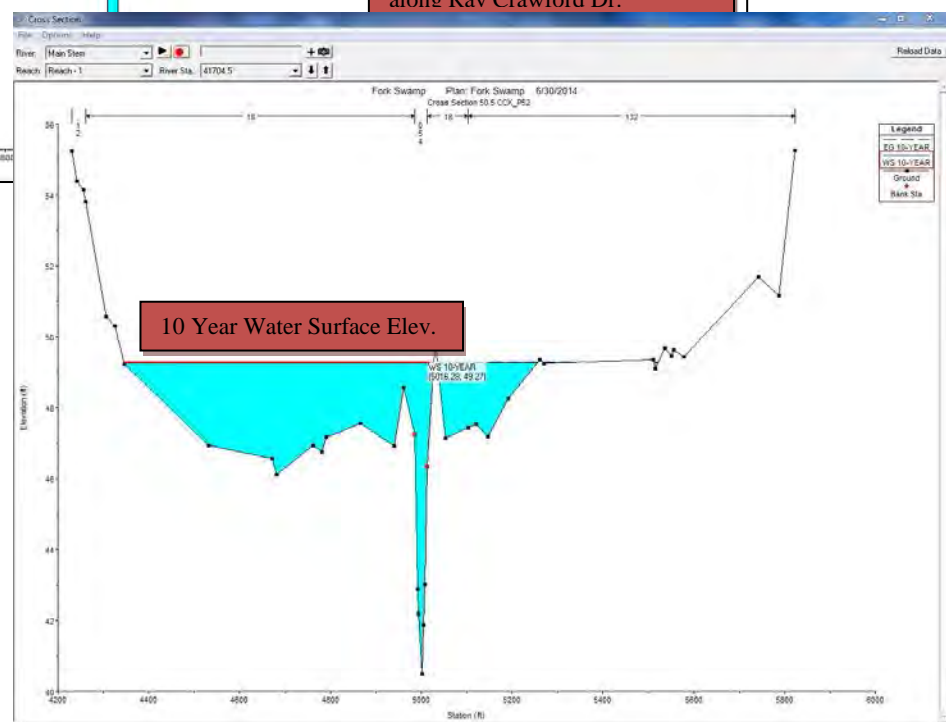


Figure 3

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.

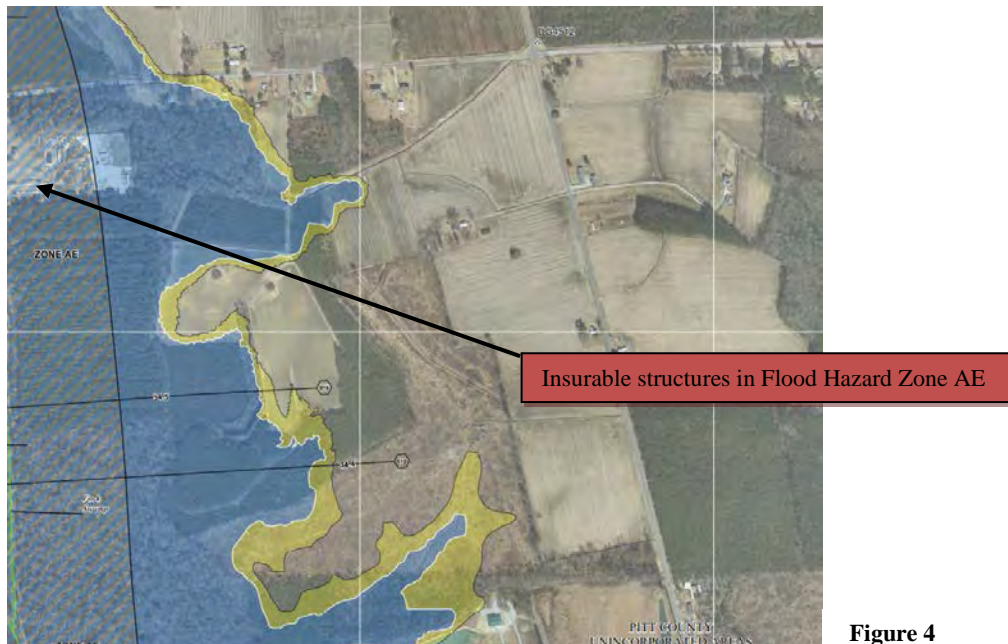


Figure 4

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



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

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

Appendix B

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	Owners of property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that is affected by flooding on Federal land caused, or exacerbated by, post-wildfire conditions on Federal land, and who purchased flood insurance fewer than 30 days before the flood loss and within 60 days of the fire containment date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a flood occurs under certain conditions, an exception to the 30-day waiting period is implemented for a policy purchased not later than 60 days after the fire containment date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 Section 100241 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.
October 19, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policyholders in the Missouri River Basin (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When certain conditions are met, an alternative effective date for the policy or the increased coverage is established 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 Section 100227(b) provides an alternative effective date for qualifying policies that had claims from flooding of the Missouri River that started June 1, 2011.
January 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeowners with subsidized insurance rates on non-primary residences Properties receiving subsidized insurance rates are those structures built prior to the first Flood Insurance Rate Map (pre-FIRM properties) that have not been substantially damaged or improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 percent increase in premium rates each year until premiums reflect full risk rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums. This premium increase is outlined in Section 100205. The phase out of subsidies affecting non-primary residences was also mandated by earlier 2012 legislation, HR 5740.
October 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of business properties with subsidized premiums Owners of severe repetitive loss properties consisting of 1-4 residences with subsidized premiums. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 percent increase in premium rates each year until premiums reflect full risk rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums. These premium increases are outlined in Section 100205.

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW12) Timeline

When	Who Is Affected	What Will Happen	Why Is It Changing
October 1, 2013 cont.	Owners of property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not insured as of the date of enactment of BW 12 (subject to a possible exception in Section 100207 of BW 12); with a lapsed NFIP policy; that has been purchased after the date of enactment of BW 12. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-risk rates will apply to these policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 calls for the elimination of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums. These premium increases are outlined in Section 100205.
Late 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other property owners, including non-subsidized policyholders, affected by map changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-risk rates will be phased in over five years at a rate of 20 percent per year to reach full risk rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BW 12 calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums This premium increase is outlined in Section 100207.

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) For each additional public outreach measure as follows:
- (30 Points Max)
- 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

Greene County

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Greene 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, Greene 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 authorizes receipt of State and Federal funds; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Greene 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

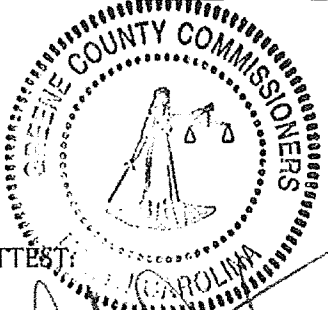
WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and update it every five years in order to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds; and

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

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Emergency Management Director or his/her designee 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 Emergency Management Director or his/her designee 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 18 day of May, 2015.



Jerry R. Jones
Chairman, Greene County Board of Commissioners

Kyle DeHaven, Clerk of the Greene
County Board of Commissioners
(SEAL)

Town of Hookerton

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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


WHEREAS, the Town of Hookerton 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 Town of Hookerton 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 Town of Hookerton; and
3. Vests the Town of Hookerton with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Town of Hookerton staff to assure that, in cooperation with Greene County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Hookerton Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 2nd day of June, 2015.


Mayor, Robert E. Taylor

ATTEST:


April H. Baker, CMC
Town Clerk

(SEAL)

Town of Snow Hill
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Town of Snow Hill 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 Town of Snow Hill 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

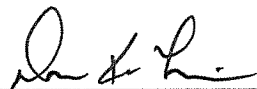
WHEREAS, the (Insert Municipality) actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Snow Hill 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 Town of Snow Hill; and

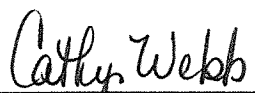
3. Vests the Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain or flood-related erosion areas, 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 Town Manager to assure that, in cooperation with Greene 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 8th day of June, 2015.



Mayor, Dennis Liles

ATTEST:



Cathy Webb, Town Clerk
(SEAL)

Town of Walstonburg

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

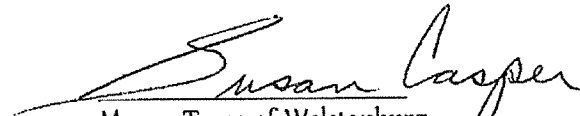
WHEREAS, the Town of Walstonburg actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Walstonburg hereby:

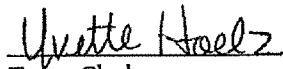
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Walstonburg; and
3. Vests the Mayor, Susan Casper with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (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 Mayor, Susan Casper to assure that, in cooperation with Greene County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Walstonburg Town Council for consideration.
- 5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 2 day of June, 2015.


Mayor, Town of Walstonburg

ATTEST:


Town Clerk

(SEAL)

JONES COUNTY

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, Jones County desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in 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, 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, Jones County has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Jones County to fulfill this obligation in order that the County will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the county.

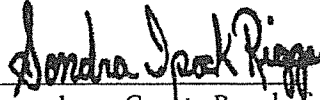
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of Jones County hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Emergency Management Director with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed

revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Jones County Board of Commissioners for consideration.

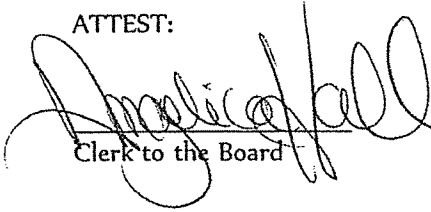
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 15th day of June, 2015.

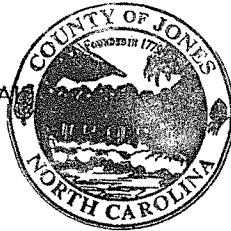


Chairman, Jones County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:


Clerk to the Board

(SEAL)



TOWN OF MAYSVILLE

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

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

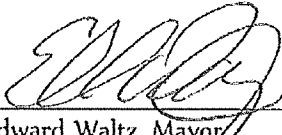
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Maysville; and
3. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
- (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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.

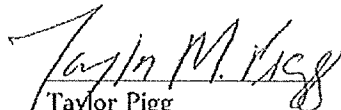
4. Appoints the Mayor to assure that, in cooperation with Jones County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Maysville Board of Commissioners for consideration.

5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 16 day of July, 2015.


Edward Waltz, Mayor
Town of Maysville

ATTEST:


Taylor Pigg
Town Clerk



Town of Pollocksville

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

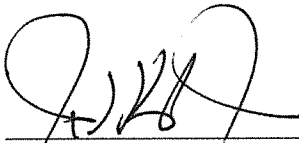
WHEREAS, the Town of Pollocksville actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Pollocksville 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 Town of Pollocksville; and

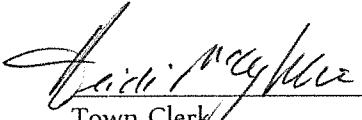
3. Vests James V. Bender, Jr. Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain or flood-related erosion 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 James V. Bender, Jr. Mayor to assure that, in cooperation with Jones County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Pollocksville Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 9th day of June, 2015.



Mayor, Town of Pollocksville

ATTEST:



Town Clerk

(SEAL)



Town of Trenton

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

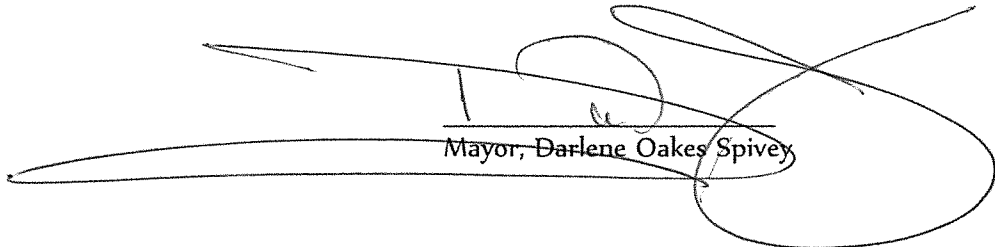
WHEREAS, the Town of Trenton actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Trenton 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 Town of Trenton; and
3. Vests the C. Glenn Spivey with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

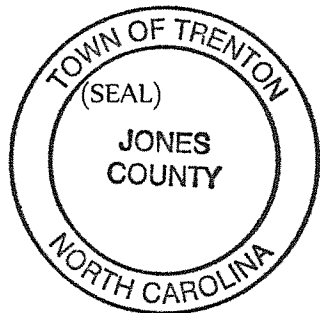
- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain or flood-related erosion areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.
4. Appoints the C. Glenn Spivey to assure that, in cooperation with Jones County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Trenton Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 14 day of July, 2015.


Mayor, Darlene Oakes Spivey

ATTEST:


Town Clerk



✓ HHHH H DWR
Lenoir County

8

INTRODUCED BY: Michael W. Jarman, County Manager DATE: 05/18/2015 ITEM NO.: _____

RESOLUTION: Approval to Adopt the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

SUBJECT AREA: Administrative

ACTION REQUESTED: The Board is requested to approve the adoption of the 2015 Neuse River Basic Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

HISTORY/BACKGROUND: The citizens and property within Lenoir County are subject to the effects of natural and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property and, with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the county are particularly vulnerable to flooding, high winds, and severe winter weather, Lenoir County desires to seek ways in which to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6 of Article 1A 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, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designated to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; in Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act.

Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle.

EVALUATION: Lenoir County has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management. The approval by the Board of Commissioners will allow the fulfillment of 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.

The Emergency Services Director shall be vested with the responsibility, authority, and the means to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners for consideration.

MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:

Respectfully Request Approval

MW
Initials

RESOLUTION: NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners adopt the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and be it furthered resolved, the Lenoir County Emergency Services Director is authorized to act behalf of the County regarding the Plan.

AMENDMENTS:

MOVED SUTTON SECOND BEST

APPROVED _____ DENIED _____ UNANIMOUS _____

YEA VOTES: Hill _____ Brown _____ Best _____ Daughety _____
Davis _____ Rouse _____ Sutton _____

Craig Hill

Craig Hill, Chairman

05/18/2015

Date

MW
Attest

05/18/2015

Date

11-2015

**CITY OF KINSTON
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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


WHEREAS, the City of Kinston 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 City Council of the City of Kinston hereby:

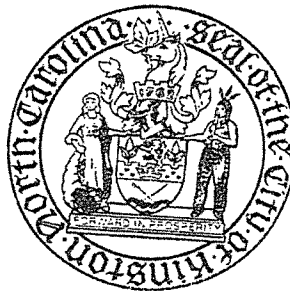
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the City of Kinston; and
3. Vests the Planning Director with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Planning Director to assure that, in cooperation with Lenoir County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the City of Kinston City Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 1st day of June, 2015.

ATTEST:



City Clerk (SEAL)





TOWN OF LA GRANGE

203 South Center Street
La Grange, NC 28551
Office (252) 566-3186 • Fax (252) 566-2201

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

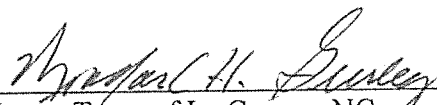
WHEREAS, the Town of La Grange actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of La Grange 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 Town of La Grange; and
3. Vests the Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Town Manager to assure that, in cooperation with Lenoir County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of La Grange Town Council for consideration.

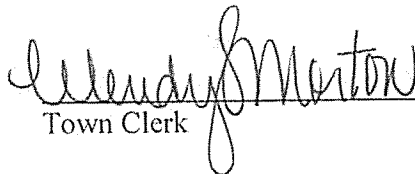
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 1st day of June, 2015.



Mayor, Town of La Grange, NC

ATTEST:



Town Clerk (SEAL)



Town of Pink Hill

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): “For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;” and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

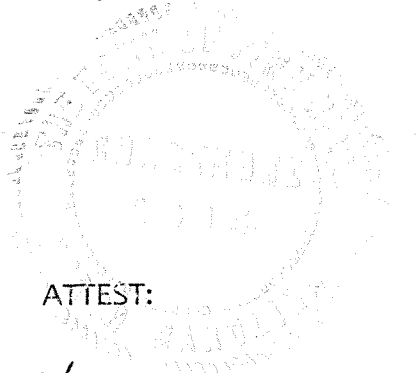
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the County Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that the county will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Pink Hill 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;

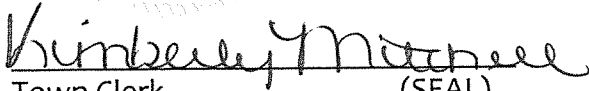
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Pink Hill hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Pink Hill; and
3. Vests the Town of Pink Hill with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Public Works Director Timothy Kennedy to assure that, in cooperation with Lenoir County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Pink Hill Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 16th day of June, 2015.



ATTEST:


Town Clerk (SEAL)


Mayor, Town of Pink Hill

Pitt County

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Pitt 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 of the county are particularly vulnerable to flooding, high winds, and severe winter weather; and

WHEREAS, the Pitt County desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 has in Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, Pitt County has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Pitt 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

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

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan;
2. Vests the County Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with

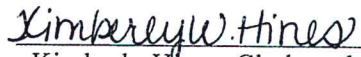
neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.

3. Appoints the County Manager to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Pitt County Board of Commissioners for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the strategies outlined within the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 4th day of May, 2015.

Chairman: 
Glen Webb

ATTEST:


Kimberly Hines, Clerk to the Board





**RESOLUTION NO. 14-15-20
ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN
REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Ayden 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 Board of the Town of Ayden 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 Town of Ayden; and
3. Vests the Planning Director with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Planning Director to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Ayden Town Board for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 8th day of June, 2015.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen W. Tripp", written over a horizontal line.

Stephen W. Tripp
Mayor, Town of Ayden

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sherri Scharf", written over a horizontal line.

Sherri Scharf
Town Clerk

Town of Bethel

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

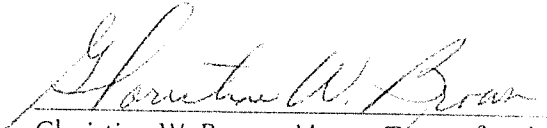
WHEREAS, the Town of Bethel actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Bethel 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 Town of Bethel; and
3. Vests the Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Town Manager to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Bethel Board of Commissioners for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

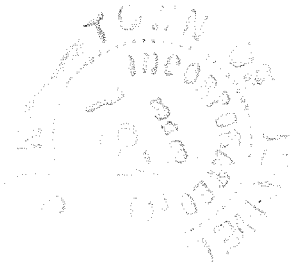
Adopted this 2nd day of June, 2015.


Gloristine W. Brown, Mayor, Town of Bethel

ATTEST:


Joy Williams, Town Clerk

(SEAL)



Town of Falkland

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Falkland desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in 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, 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Falkland has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Commissioners of the Town of Falkland to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the county.

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

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Mayor to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan


are developed and presented to the Commissioners of the Town of Falkland for consideration.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 2nd day of June, 2015.


Mayor, Town of Falkland

ATTEST:


Town Clerk

(SEAL)

Town of Farmville

RESOLUTION (2015) 1284

**ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

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

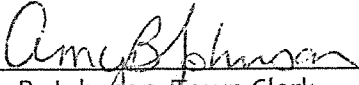
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Farmville; and
3. Vests David Hodgkins with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate 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 David Hodgkins to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Farmville Board of Commissioners for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 2nd day of June, 2015.



Etsil S. Mason, Mayor

ATTEST:



Amy B. Johnson, Town Clerk

(SEAL)

Town of Fountain

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Fountain desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in 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, 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Fountain has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Commissioners of the Town of Fountain to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the county.

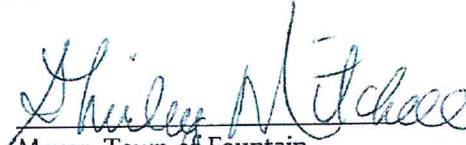
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Commissioners of the Town of Fountain hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Mayor to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan

are developed and presented to the Commissioners of the Town of Fountain for consideration.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 9 day of June, 2015.



Mayor, Town of Fountain

ATTEST:



Town Clerk

(SEAL)

RESOLUTION NO. 032-15
RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

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

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Assembly has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143, Parts 3, 5, and 8 of Article 19 of Chapter 160A, and Article 8 of Chapter 160A of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry;

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Assembly has in North Carolina General Statute 166A-19.41(b)(2)a.3. stated that: "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act";

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle;

WHEREAS, Pitt County and its participating municipal jurisdictions, including the City of Greenville, have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management;

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Pitt County Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that the county will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting Pitt County;

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby repeal the City of Greenville 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan adopted on June 10, 2010, by Resolution Number 10-44.

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

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

Section 5. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby appoint the Director of Community Development or his designee to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the City of Greenville City Council for consideration.

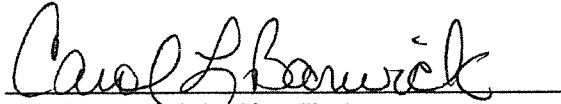
Section 6. That the City Council of the City of Greenville does hereby agree to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

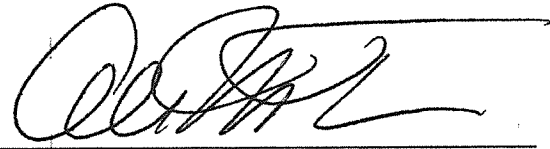
Section 7. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

Adopted this 11th day of June, 2015.



ATTEST:


Carol L. Barwick, City Clerk



Allen M. Thomas, Mayor

RESOLUTION 2015-06

TOWN OF GRIFTON

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

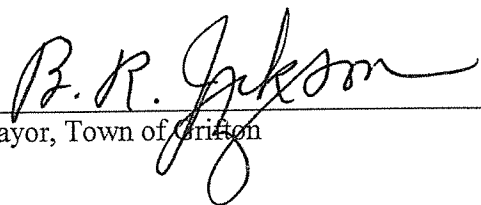
WHEREAS, it is the intent of the County Board of Commissioners to fulfill this obligation in order that the county will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Grifton 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 Town of Grifton hereby:

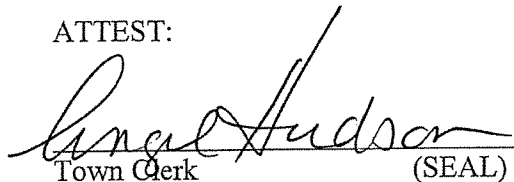
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Grifton; and
3. Vests the Town Manager with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Town Manager to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Grifton Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 9th day of June, 2015.



Mayor, Town of Grifton

ATTEST:



Town Clerk (SEAL)

Town of Grimesland

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Grimesland desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in 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, 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Grimesland has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Alderman of the Town of Grimesland to fulfill this obligation in order that the Town will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the county.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Alderman of the Town of Grimesland hereby:

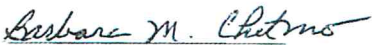
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.

3. Appoints the Mayor to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Board of Alderman of the Town of Grimesland for consideration.
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 9th day of June, 2015.


Mayor, Town of Grimesland

ATTEST:



Town Clerk

(SEAL)

Village of Simpson

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the Village of Simpson desires to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in 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, 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Simpson has performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and has updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

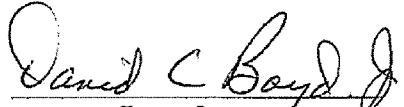
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Council of the Village of Simpson hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain areas in order to prevent exacerbation of existing hazard impacts.
3. Appoints the Mayor to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all

State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Council of the Village of Simpson for consideration.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 18th day of May, 2015.


Mayor, Village of Simpson

ATTEST:


Town Clerk

(SEAL)



**TOWN OF WINTERVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Winterville 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 Town of Winterville 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 Town of Winterville; and
3. Vests the Planning Director with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Planning Director to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Winterville Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 8th day of JUNE, 2015.

Douglas A. Jackson
Mayor, Town of Winterville

ATTEST:

Joanna J. Smith
Town Clerk

(SEAL)



**NORTH CAROLINA
WAYNE COUNTY**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within Wayne 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, Wayne County desires to seek ways to mitigate situations that may aggravate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in NCGS 143-215.51 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 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes authorizes receipt of State and Federal funds; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Wayne County to fulfill this obligation in order that the county will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the county; 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.

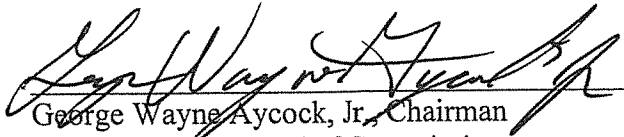
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of Wayne County hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan
2. Vests the Planning Director or his/her designee 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 flood plain or flood-related erosion areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining flood plain and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.
3. Appoints the Planning Director or his/her designee to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and in greater detail at least once every five years.

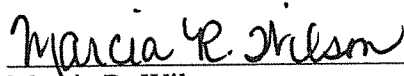
4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the strategies outlined within the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this the 16th day of June, 2015.




George Wayne Aycock, Jr., Chairman
Wayne County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:



Marcia R. Wilson
Clerk to the Board

(TOWN OF EUREKA)

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within (TOWN OF EUREKA) are subject to the effects of natural hazards and man-made hazard events that pose threats to lives and cause damage to property, and with the knowledge and experience that certain areas of the county are particularly vulnerable to flooding, high winds, and severe winter weather; and

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the (Town of Eureka) 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 (TOWN OF EUREKA) 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 (TOWN OF EUREKA); and
3. Vests the (Mayor, J.D. Booth) 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 (Mayor, J.D. Booth) to assure that, in cooperation with (Wayne County), the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the (TOWN OF EUREKA) Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 11th day of Aug, 2015.

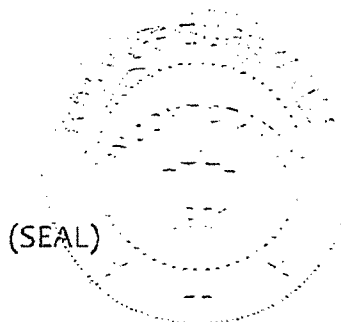


J.D. Booth, Mayor – Town of Eureka

ATTEST:



Town Clerk, Reta Chase



(TOWN OF FREMONT)

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the (TOWN OF FREMONT) 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 (TOWN OF FREMONT) hereby:

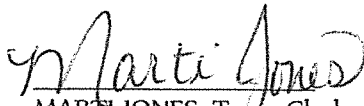
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the (TOWN OF FREMONT); and
3. Vests the (TOWN CLERK) with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

3. Vests the (TOWN ADMINISTRATOR) with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 (TOWN ADMINISTRATOR) to assure that, in cooperation with (WAYNE COUNTY), the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the (TOWN OF FREMONT) Town Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 18th day of August, 2015.


Mayor, (DARRON FLOWERS)

ATTEST:


MARTI JONES, Town Clerk

(SEAL)

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-42

CITY OF GOLDSBORO
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the City of Goldsboro 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;

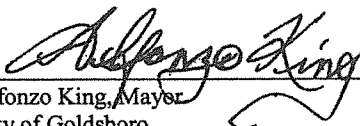
NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the City Council of the City of Goldsboro hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the City of Goldsboro; and
3. Vests the City Engineer 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.

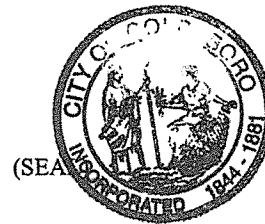
4. Appoints the City Engineer to assure that, in cooperation with Wayne County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the City of Goldsboro City Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 15th day of June, 2015


Alfonzo King, Mayor
City of Goldsboro

ATTEST:


Melissa Corser, CMC
City Clerk



TOWN OF MOUNT OLIVE
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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


WHEREAS, the Town of Mount Olive 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 Town of Mount Olive hereby:

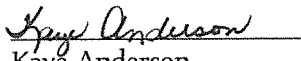
1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of Mount Olive; and
3. Vests the Town of Mount Olive with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:

- (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 Code Enforcement Office Erin Lambert to assure that, in cooperation with Wayne County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Mount Olive Board of Commissioners for consideration.
- 5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

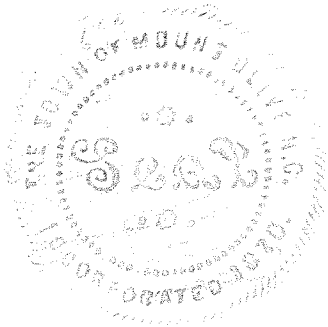
Adopted this 14th day of September, 2015.


I. Ray McDonald, Sr., Mayor
Town of Mount Olive

ATTEST:


Kaye Anderson
Town Clerk

(SEAL)



RESOLUTION 15-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PIKEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, ADOPTING THE NEUSE RIVER REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

RECITALS

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

WHEREAS, **Wayne County** and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): “For a state of emergency to be declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act,” and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five-year cycle; and

WHEREAS, **Wayne County** and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan, and have updated the said Plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201, and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the **Wayne County Board of Commissioners** to fulfill this obligation, in order that **Wayne County** will be eligible for federal and state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting **Wayne County**; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Pikeville, North Carolina**, has actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part

of the multijurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Administration).

NOW, THEREFORE, by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Pikeville as follows:

Section 1. The above Recitals are hereby incorporated into the body of this **Resolution**, and are adopted as Findings of Fact.

Section 2. The **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** adopts the Neuse River Basin Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Section 3. The **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** adopts the sections of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan that are specific to the **Town of Pikeville**.

Section 4. The **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** vests the **Town Administrator** with responsibility, authority, and the means to: (a) inform all concerned parties of this action; (b) co-operate with Federal, State, and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain or flood-related erosion areas, and co-operate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplain and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.

Section 5. The **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** appoints the **Town Administrator**, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** for consideration.

Section 6. The **Board of Commissioners** of the **Town of Pikeville** agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary, in order to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Section 7. To the extent that there are typographical and/or administrative errors and/or omissions that do not change to tone, tenor, or concept of this **Resolution**, then this **Resolution** may be revised without subsequent approval of the **Board of Commissioners of the Town of Pikeville**.

Section 8. That this **Resolution** shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this first, and only, reading this 14th day of September, 2015.

TOWN OF PIKEVILLE


By: 
Glenn Hartman--Mayor

CERTIFICATION BY RECORDING OFFICER

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Town Clerk of the Town of Pikeville does hereby certify: That the above/attached Resolution is a true and correct copy of the Resolution adopting and approving the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, as regularly adopted at a legally convened meeting of the Town Planning Board duly held on the 14th day of September, 2015; and, further, that such Resolution has been fully recorded in the journal of proceedings and records in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of September, 2015.

Attest:


Connie Witherspoon, Town Clerk



**Town of Seven Springs
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to Mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b) (2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local Governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a Comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulations at 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management.

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

WHEREAS, the Town of Seven Springs actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multijurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town OF Seven Springs 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 Town of Seven Springs; and
3. Vests the Mayor with the responsibility, authority, and the Means to:

(a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.

(b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private Firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify Floodplain 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 Mayor to assure that, in cooperation with Wayne County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and every five Years as specified in the Plan to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to The Plan are developed and presented to the Town of Seven Springs Town Council For consideration.


5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry Out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 11th day of August, 2015.

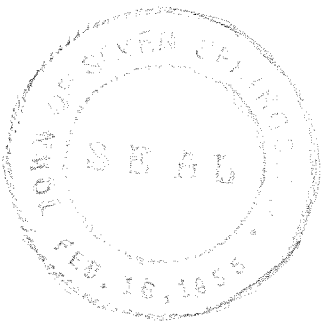


Mayor, (Insert Municipality Name)

ATTEST:



Town Clerk (SEAL)



**A RESOLUTION FOR BOARD ADOPTION
THE VILLAGE OF WALNUT CREEK**

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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

WHEREAS, the County and participating municipal jurisdictions desire to seek ways to mitigate the impact of identified hazard risks; 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 Part 6 of Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes, stated in Item 19.41(b)(2): "For a state of emergency declared pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.20(a) after the deadline established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2002, P.L. 106-390, the eligible entity shall have a hazard mitigation plan approved pursuant to the Stafford Act;" and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 states that local governments must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds and other disaster-related assistance funding and that said Plan must be updated and adopted within a five year cycle; and

WHEREAS, the County and its participating municipal jurisdictions have performed a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan and have updated the said plan as required under regulation as 44 CFR Part 201 and according to guidance issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management; and

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

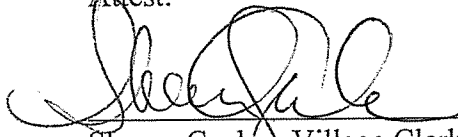
WHEREAS, the Village of Walnut Creek actively participated in the planning process of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and has fulfilled all their part of the multi-jurisdictional planning elements required by FEMA;

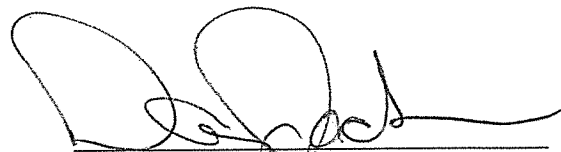
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village Council of the Village of Walnut Creek hereby:

1. Adopts the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Village of Walnut Creek; and
3. Vests the Village Administrator with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (a) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (b) Cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify floodplain 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 Village Administrator to assure that, in cooperation with Wayne County, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Village of Walnut Creek Council for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the 2015 Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Adopted this 26th day of August, 2015.

Attest:


Sharon Geelen, Village Clerk
Village of Walnut Creek


Danny Jackson, Mayor
Village Of Walnut Creek



INTRODUCTION

Throughout the Neuse River Basin Region, 30 communities out of 31 involved in the Regional Mitigation planning process participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Of these, only 9 are participants in the Community Rating System (CRS) – Farmville, Goldsboro, Greenville, Grifton, Kinston, Lenoir County, Pitt County, Wayne County, and Winterville. Through the implementation of this plan, all current NFIP participants will consider potential participation in the CRS program. All existing CRS participants will continue to address all practicable CRS activities in an effort to mitigate the impacts of flooding on the respective community.

The following provides a summary of activities discussed throughout the context of the Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (RHMP) planning process. Community Rating System (CRS) guidance requires a summary of all activities incorporated or eliminated to show that a thorough discussion of potential solutions, policy considerations and capital projects was carried out through the course of plan development. CRS guidance states that the following six focus areas must be specifically addressed:

- Prevention/Regulatory Standards
- Property Protection Activities
- Protection of Natural/Environmental Functions
- Emergency Services Activities
- Structural Projects
- Public Information Activities

The following summary identifies the activities that have been incorporated or eliminated (refer to Appendix G) from this plan update under each of the above-referenced focus areas. This summary identifies where in the plan these issues are discussed and which current strategies have been defined under the six specified categories.

PREVENTION/REGULATORY STANDARDS

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of land use/floodplain regulatory standards. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 4: Existing Policies, Programs and Ordinances (pages 4-2 to 4-20)
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report

These sections of the Neuse River Basin RHMP outline the utilization and status of policy/regulatory standards for all participating communities. The discussion of documents include the following local ordinances: Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, North Carolina State Building Code, Subdivision



NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

APPENDIX L. CRS STEP 7 (REVIEW OF POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES FOR MITIGATION PROGRAM EXPANSION)

Regulations, and Zoning Regulations. In addition to a summary of how these regulatory tools relate to effective mitigation, a summary of each community's ability to implement, enforce, and carry out the intent of these regulations is provided. Not all communities have adopted and implemented all of these tools (refer to Tables 42 through 46) and the potential need for additional regulations at the local level was a key topic of debate during development of the Neuse River Basin RHMP.

A review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current planning efforts and Floodplain Management Program has been provided in Appendix G: Mitigation Status Report of this plan. A range of alternatives regarding prevention/regulatory tools available to further local mitigation efforts was discussed during the planning process including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):

- Establishment of floodplain data (statistical and mapping)
- Preservation of open space
- Establishment of floodplain regulations
- Increased setbacks (in relation to defined floodplains)
- Establishment of land development regulations
- Establishment of stormwater management regulations
- Enforcement of building codes
- Investment of capital improvements (drainage and stormwater)

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Prevention and Regulatory measures, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G9, G14
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton): J11, J18
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L5, L14, L16
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P2, P4, P5, P6, P27
- Greenville: P29, P30
- Farmville: P33
- Winterville: P38, P39
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W1, W3, W5, W8, W12



PROPERTY PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of Property Protection. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 4: Agency Organizational Review, Community Capability Assessment, Legal Capability Review, Fiscal Capability Review, Political Acceptability Review
- Section 5: Critical Facilities, Repetitive Loss Structures, Key Issues Regarding Hurricanes/Thunderstorms, Change in Land Use Form
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report

These sections of the Neuse River Basin RHMP provide an overview of each participating jurisdiction's efforts to provide services and outreach aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the community to natural disasters, in particular severe flooding events. Each participating NFIP community has a responsibility to educate the public and regulate development throughout defined flood hazard areas. Although not all communities are participants, each County maintains a comprehensive Inspections Department charged with addressing these issues.

Those communities that are currently CRS participants continue to maintain a more stringent Mitigation/Flood Management Planning Program. These efforts are detailed throughout the sections outlined above and serve to provide pre- and post-disaster services relating to development and redevelopment within portions of each County recognized as Flood Hazard Areas by FEMA.

As stated earlier, a review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current planning efforts and Floodplain Management Program has been provided in Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report. A range of alternatives regarding Property Protection efforts available to further local mitigation programs was discussed during the planning process, including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):

- Relocation
- Acquisition
- Structural Elevation
- Retrofitting
- Infrastructure Protection/Elevation/Relocation
- Insurance Rate Reduction

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Property Protection activities, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones



NEUSE RIVER BASIN REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G3, G4, G8
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton): J4, J16, J23
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L6, L11, L18
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P3, P10, P20, P24
- Greenville: P32
- Grimesland: P36
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W2, W4, W11

PROTECTION OF NATURAL/ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of Protecting Natural/Environmental Functions. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 3: Hazard Identification and Analysis
- Section 4: Community Capability Assessment
- Section 5: Vulnerability Assessment
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report

The discussion of protecting natural/environmental functions throughout this plan is folded into the review of other activities and functions, in particular, the overview of policy and regulatory controls. A majority of environmental protection efforts are handled through either ongoing stewardship efforts or regulatory controls (i.e., stormwater regulations).

A review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current and past environmental protection efforts has been provided in Appendix G, Mitigation Progress Report of this plan. A range of alternatives regarding environmental protection was discussed during the planning process including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):

- Wetlands protection
- Water quality improvement
- Erosion and sediment control
- Coastal barrier protection
- Natural area preservation
- Environmental corridors



- Natural area restoration
- Natural functions protection

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Protection of Natural/Environmental functions, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G10
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton): J12, J13, J14, J15
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L2, L3
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P8, P11
- Winterville: P41
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W14

EMERGENCY SERVICES ACTIVITIES

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of emergency services activities. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 4: Agency/Organizational Review, Community Capability Assessment
- Section 5: Critical Facilities, Key Issues Regarding Hurricanes/Thunderstorms
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report

The Neuse River Basin RHMP involves an overview of emergency management activities and services that relate to pre- and post-disaster recovery efforts. Although emergency management does not tie directly into long range mitigation planning, response capabilities do serve a vital role in minimizing the threat to life and property during and immediately following severe flooding events. The mitigation planning process provides a linkage between regional/local Emergency Management, Land Use, and Mitigation Planning efforts.

A review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current and past emergency service activities has been provided within Appendix G, Mitigation Progress Report of this plan. A range of alternatives regarding environmental protection were discussed during the planning process including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):



- Hazard threat recognition
- Critical facilities protection
- Hazard warning
- Health and safety maintenance
- Hazard response operations
- Post-disaster mitigation actions

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Emergency Services activities, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G1, G2, G11, G16, G17, G18
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollockville, and Trenton): J1, J2, J3, J5, J6, J7, J9, J26, J27, J28
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L9, L10, L15
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P1, P12, P14, P15, P16, P17, P19
- Greenville: P28
- Grimesland: P37
- Winterville: P40
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W6, W15, W18

STRUCTURAL PROJECTS

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of structural mitigation projects. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 4: Community Capability Assessment
- Section 5: Critical Facilities, Key Issues Regarding Hurricanes/Thunderstorms
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report

The discussion of structural mitigation projects is very similar to the overview of property protection measures discussed above. In terms of the overall review of activities, the planning team considered these issues in conjunction with one another; therefore, the specific portions of the plan relevant to this issue are summarized in similar fashion. It should be noted that the only significant structural project, aside from building elevation, relates to storm drainage system improvements. In many cases,



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APPENDIX L. CRS STEP 7 (REVIEW OF POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES FOR MITIGATION PROGRAM EXPANSION)

stormwater drainage problems are caused by roadway/highway drainage problems that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the local unit of government.

A review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current planning efforts and Floodplain Management Program has been provided within Appendix G, Mitigation Progress Report of this plan. A range of alternatives regarding structural mitigation projects was discussed during the planning process including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):

- Reservoirs
- Channel modifications
- Levees/floodwalls
- Storm drain improvement

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Structural Mitigation projects, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G12, G13, G15
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton): J17, J19, J20, J25, J29
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L7, L17
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P9, P13, P23, P25, P26
- Greenville: P31
- Farmville: P34
- Grifton: P35
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W13

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The Neuse River Basin RHMP comprehensively addresses the issue of public information activities. This element is accounted for within the context of this plan as follows:

- Section 4: Community Capability Assessment
- Section 6: Tables 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68
- Section 7: Plan Maintenance & Implementation Procedures
- Appendix G: Mitigation Progress Report



The issue of public education and outreach is critical to both an effective mitigation program and participation in the CRS program. Each community participating in this plan, especially those participating in the NFIP program, carry out a range of activities aimed at furthering the public's understanding of floodplain management and protection. These efforts range from engaging the public through outreach activities to mailing out literature in order to increase awareness about public safety regarding floodplains.

A review of past mitigation efforts and their relevance to each community's current planning efforts and Floodplain Management Program has been provided in Appendix G, Mitigation Progress Report of this plan. A range of alternatives regarding public education and awareness was discussed during the planning process including the following (not all of these options have been incorporated into the plan update):

- Map information
- Library
- Outreach projects
- Technical assistance
- Real estate disclosure
- Environmental education

Based on a comprehensive review of possible options under Public Information activities, the following are recommended strategies to be implemented. These strategies and their relevance to the Community Rating System program are outlined in the Table 64 (Greene County, pages 6-7 to 6-11), Table 65 (Jones County, pages 6-12 to 6-17), Table 66 (Lenoir County, pages 6-18 to 6-22), Table 67 (Pitt County, page 6-23 to 6-30), and Table 68 (Wayne County, pages 6-31 to 6-35).

- Greene County (including Hookerton, Snow Hill, and Walstonburg): G5, G6, G7, G19, G20
- Jones County (including Maysville, Pollocksville, and Trenton): J8, J10, J21, J22, J23, J24
- Lenoir County (including Kinston, La Grange, and Pink Hill): L1, L4, L9, L12, L13
- Pitt County (including Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson, Winterville): P18, P21, P22
- Wayne County (including Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Pikeville, Seven Springs, Walnut Creek): W7, W9, W10, W16, W17, W19