

I. Introduction/Planning Process

A. Statement of the Problem

Natural hazards are a part of the world in which we live. Floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, wildfires, and other hazardous events are natural phenomena. Natural hazards are inevitable and there is little humans can do to control force and intensity. However, how the natural and the built environments interact with hazards is quite different.

The natural environment is amazingly recuperative from the forces of wind, rain, fire and earth and can regenerate with resiliency, restoring habitat and ecosystems in time for the next generation of plant and animal life to begin anew. The built environment, however, is not as resilient. Natural disasters occur when human activity in the form of buildings, infrastructure, agriculture and other land uses are located in the path of the destructive forces of nature.¹⁻¹ Since the built environment is more susceptible to natural hazards and cannot recuperate like the natural environment, communities impacted by a natural hazard often recover only over a long period of time and at great social and economic cost.

In recent years, the frequency and impact of natural disasters have increased not because natural hazards occur more frequently but because more people are choosing to live and work in locations that put them and their property at risk. "Since the 1960s, tremendous numbers of Americans have chosen to live in areas at risk from coastal storms, repeated flooding, and seismic activity, often with little or no attention to the need for sound building practices or land use policy. As a result, risk of disasters occurring in the wake of natural hazards has grown exponentially. For instance, by the year 2010 the number of people residing in the most hurricane-prone counties throughout the nation will have doubled. Likewise, while floods have caused a greater loss of life and property and have disrupted more families and communities than all other natural hazards combined, the rate of development in flood-prone areas continues to escalate, putting more people and property in danger."¹⁻²

While natural hazards cannot be prevented, local communities can use various means to reduce the vulnerability of people and property to damage. Communities can reduce exposure to future natural hazards by managing the location and characteristics of both the existing and future built environment. By utilizing location and construction techniques, a community can mitigate negative impacts and reduce future damage to both human lives and property.

Preparing for natural hazards involves establishing a comprehensive emergency management system consisting of the following four component activities:

1. Preparedness activities undertaken to improve a community's ability to respond immediately after a disaster. Preparedness activities include the development of response procedures, design and installation of warning systems, exercises to test emergency operational procedures, and training of emergency personnel.
2. Response activities designed to meet the urgent needs of disaster victims. Response activities occur during the disaster and include rescue operations, evacuation, emergency medical care, and shelter programs.
3. Recovery activities designed to rebuild after a disaster. These activities include repairs to damaged public facilities such as roads and bridges, restoration of public services such as power and water, and other activities that help restore normal services to a community.
4. Hazard mitigation activities designed to reduce or eliminate damages from future hazardous events. These activities can occur before, during, and after a disaster and overlap all phases of emergency management.

Hazard mitigation is defined as “any action taken to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural and technological hazards.”¹⁻³ Mitigation activities are ongoing and overlap all phases of emergency management.

Hazard mitigation includes three types of activities:

1. Structural mitigation – constructing dam and levee projects to protect against flooding, constructing disaster-resistant structures, and retrofitting existing structures to withstand future hazardous events;
2. Non-structural mitigation - development of land use plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and tax incentives and disincentives to discourage development in high-hazard risk areas; and
3. Educational programs – educating the public about potential natural hazards, the importance of mitigation, and how to prepare to withstand a disaster.

“A fundamental premise of mitigation strategy is that current dollars invested in mitigation activities will significantly reduce the demand for future dollars by reducing the amount needed for emergency recovery, repair, and reconstruction following a disaster. Mitigation also calls for conservation of natural and ecologically sensitive areas (such as wetlands, floodplains, and dunes) which enables the environment to absorb some of the impact of hazard events. In this manner, mitigation programs help communities attain a level of *sustainability*, ensuring long-term economic vitality and environmental health for the community as a whole.”¹⁻⁴

The concept of sustainable development has emerged in recent years as a means to emphasize the need to regain a balance between the built and natural environment. Sustainable development is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.¹⁻⁵ Sustainable development centers on the type of development rather than quantity and is not intended to be a no-growth or slow-growth initiative.

“Sustainable development through mitigation is not an impediment to growth. By building a community that is resilient to natural hazards, citizens strengthen the local economy. A locality that reduces its vulnerability will experience less restoration time, shortened business downtime, and less social disruption following a disaster, freeing resources that would otherwise be devoted to response and recovery, and more quickly improving citizens’ lives.”¹⁻⁶

B. Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Plan is:

1. To demonstrate local commitment to hazard mitigation planning principles;
2. To reduce natural hazard vulnerability by reducing the potential for future damages and economic losses;
3. To speed recovery and redevelopment following future natural hazard events;
4. To comply with both State and Federal legislative requirements for local hazard mitigation planning;
5. To qualify for additional grant funding, in both pre-disaster and post-disaster situations; and
6. To meet the requirements for participation in the Community Rating System (CRS)

The plan strives to provide the relevant data available, but understands that with each updates, more detailed data will become available and will be used accordingly; specifically, Census 2010 data will significantly contribute to the community assessment.

C. Authority

Once the draft plan is approved by NC Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Plan will be adopted by the Pitt County Board of Commissioners and the respective elected boards of the municipalities of Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson and Winterville under the authority and police powers granted to the counties and municipalities of the State of North Carolina by North Carolina General Statutes (N.C.G.S., Chapter 153A and Chapter 160A).

The Plan has been developed in accordance with current criteria governing the development of local hazard mitigation plans including 1) Chapter 166A: North Carolina Emergency Management Act as amended by Senate Bill 300: An Act to Amend the Laws Regarding Emergency Management as Recommended by the Legislative Disaster Response and Recovery Commission (2001) and 2) the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000) that amended the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

D. Participants in the Planning Process

The planning process was overseen by the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Stakeholder group (Table I-1) which met regularly during the planning process. The Team consisted of representatives from interested County and Town departments and the consulting planners, as well as other interested parties. Through letters and email messages, the County and participating municipalities invited neighboring communities, agencies, business, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process.

Table I-1: Hazard Mitigation Stakeholder Members

Local Government/Agency	Name	Position
Pitt County		
Planning	James Rhodes	Planning Director
Planning	Stephen Smith	Senior Planner
Planning	Eli Johnson	Planner III
Planning	Andrew Ventresca	Planning Technician
Planning	Matt Spicer	Planning Technician
Emergency Management	Noel Lee	Director
Emergency Management	Angela Brown	Planner
Environmental Health	Ernie Nichols	Director
Inspections	Billy Grizzard	Chief Building Inspector
Inspections	Jim Hardy	Building Inspector
Engineering	Phil Dickerson	Engineer
Public Information	Kiara Jones	Director
Municipalities		
Town of Ayden	Chris Padgett	Assistant Manager/Planning Director
Town of Bethel	Todd Bullock	Manager
Town of Falkland	Vicky Wells	Town Clerk
Town of Farmville	Richard Hicks	Manager
Town of Fountain	Letha Hines	Town Clerk
Town of Grifton	Shawn Condon	Manager
Town of Grimesland	Lee Latham	Public Works

Local Government/Agency	Name	Position
Town of Grimesland	Gerald Whitley	Mayor
Village of Simpson	David Boyd	Mayor
Town of Winterville	Alan Lilley	Planning Director
Consulting Planners		
The Wooten Company	Patt Crissman	Project Manager
The Wooten Company	Ashton Slate	Planner

E. Description of the Planning Process

In the spring of 2009, Pitt County and the participating municipalities began the update process for their Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. As before, the jurisdictions decided on a multi-jurisdictional approach to provide a comprehensive planning approach to the update. The 2009 update included four municipalities that completed single jurisdiction plans in 2004. Their plan data and accomplishments will be included as part of the 2009 Multi-Jurisdictional plan.

On March 24, 2009, the stakeholder group was assembled and held its first meeting in reference to the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update. At this meeting introductions were given to familiarize each member with the other contributing departments and participating towns. A tentative schedule was approved with the goals for completion outlined per each future meeting date. Members of the Stakeholder group also discussed the Hazard Mitigation process, the need for such a plan and reviewed the hazards Pitt County was most susceptible to. Appendix A was presented that outlined the 13 recognized hazards and how each contributed to the vulnerability to loss for Pitt County. Hazards receiving a moderate or high index rating were discussed in more detail and reviewed for their relevancy in the 2009 update. As an update to the 2009 plan, wildfires received a moderate index rating.

On May 20, 2009 the stakeholder group met for a second time to discuss Appendix B, Appendix C and Section II. Appendix B includes information relating to demographic changes experienced from the last update, as well as outlines any facility deemed critical by the stakeholder group. Background information was presented for each of the participating localities. The stakeholder group also reviewed Appendix C, which outlines the community capability assessment for each of the participating localities in terms of their ability to incorporate hazard mitigation planning policies into existing plans/policies/ordinances. Section II consists of the mitigation action strategies that each of the localities is willing to undertake to reduce each of their localities vulnerability to hazardous conditions. A list of prior goals and objectives were outlined and accomplishments were documented. Following the 2nd stakeholder meeting, the first televised public meeting (in conjunction with the Pitt County Planning Board) was held to review the plan update and make the public aware of the planning process involved in updating the Multi-Jurisdictional Plan. There were no comments from the public. A brief status presentation was presented to the Planning Board. No comments were received.

On July 16, 2009, the stakeholder group met for a third time to discuss Section II which outlines mitigation actions, goals and implementation strategies for the future. Updates from each locality were presented and incorporated into the plan.

On September 16, 2009 the Stakeholder group met for the (4th) last time before the plan would be submitted to the NCEM and FEMA. General discussions regarding plan progress and future timelines for yearly updates and progress reports were discussed. The draft plan was presented to review by the Stakeholder group. A second public meeting was held in conjunction with the Pitt County Planning Board's televised regularly scheduled September meeting. No comments were received.

Pitt County employed The Wooten Company to serve as consulting planner for the development of the update to the multi-jurisdictional plan. Pitt County and the nine participating municipalities (Ayden, Bethel, Falkland Farmville, Fountain, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson and Winterville) worked as a team with the consulting planners to create draft plans for each of the participating jurisdictions. The consulting planner served as the planning process facilitator by organizing meetings, drafting plan sections for County/Town review, making plan revisions based on review comments, and compiling the full draft plan for final review. Pitt County's Planning Department served as the lead agency in the preparation of the plan update.

The comprehensive planning process was organized to ensure that individual mitigation projects and initiatives undertaken by the County and participating municipalities are carried out in a cooperative manner, such that all local initiatives work together and no single action or project detracts from the overall goal of creating a safer environment for all citizens of Pitt County. The planning process also played an important part in generating community understanding of and support for hazard mitigation by creating a forum for discussion and publicizing the need for hazard mitigation planning.

Public Input

On May 20, 2009, Pitt County and the participating municipalities gave public notice of the start of the hazard mitigation planning process at the Pitt County Planning Board public meeting. The meeting was advertised in the local newspaper and was announced on the County's website (<http://www.pittcountync.gov/>), in addition to be broadcast on Pitt County's local access government channel (PittTV)

At the meeting, Stephen Smith, Planning Department, made a presentation describing the purpose of the hazard mitigation planning process and the schedule for plan development. Ashton Slate of The Wooten Company (consultant) also presented a brief overview of the updated hazard analysis. No public input or comments were received.

In addition to the meeting, public announcements of the meeting provided an address and phone number for persons who were unable to attend the meeting, but who wanted to receive more information about the planning process. During the planning process, drafts of the plan were also available for public review at the Pitt County Planning Department as well as on the website.

The 2nd public meeting was again advertised in the local newspaper, as well as made available in print and electronically via the website to any person who was unable to attend the meeting, but who wanted to receive more information about the planning process, or who wanted to make comments on the update to the Hazard Mitigation plan. No public input or comments were received.

Once the draft Plan received NCEM and FEMA approval, the County advertised and held a public hearing to receive public comment on the Plan. The Board of Commissioners held a public hearing on_____. On_____, the County Board of Commissioners adopted the Plan (see attached resolution of adoption). Once Pitt County adopted the plan, each of the participating municipalities separately adopted the plan too.

HMP Team Meetings

The Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team, consisting of representatives of the County and each participating municipality, met three (4) times between March and September 2009 (Table I-2). Each of the participating municipalities also reviewed drafts and provided

information to the consulting planner through emails, phone conversations, and fax transmittals.

Table I-2: Plan Meeting Schedule

Meeting Date	Group	Topic
March 24, 2009	HMP Stakeholders	1 st stakeholder meeting (hazard identification and analysis)
May 20, 2009	HMP Stakeholders	2 nd stakeholder meeting/1 st public workshop (vulnerability assessment, community assessment)
	Public Meeting	
	Pitt Co. Planning Board	
July 16, 2009	HMP Stakeholders	3 rd stakeholder meeting (goals/implementation strategies)
September 16, 2009	HMP Stakeholders	4 th stakeholder meeting, 2 nd public workshop (review draft plan)
	Public Meeting	
	Pitt Co. Planning Board	
TBD	HMP Stakeholders	NCEM/FEMA Submittal
TBD	Pitt County Board of Commissioners	Public hearing to adopt final NCEM/FEMA approved plan
TBD	Town of Ayden	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Bethel	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Falkland	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Farmville	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Fountain	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Grifton	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Grimesland	HMP adoption
TBD	Village of Simpson	HMP adoption
TBD	Town of Winterville	HMP adoption

The Team followed the planning steps as outlined in “Keeping Natural Hazards from Becoming Disasters – A Mitigation Planning Guidebook for Local Governments”, NC Division of Emergency Management.

Step 1. Hazard Identification and Analysis

This step involved describing and analyzing the twelve natural hazards to which Pitt County and the nine participating municipalities could be susceptible. Appendix A, which represents the results of this planning step, includes historical data on past hazard events and establishes an individual hazard profile and risk index for each hazard based upon frequency, magnitude and impact. The summary risk assessment at the end of Appendix A serves as the foundation for concentrating and prioritizing local mitigation efforts.

Step 2. Community Vulnerability Assessment

This step involved research and mapping, using best available data, to determine and assess current conditions within each participating community. Appendix B, which contains the results of this planning step, includes a description of community characteristics, an assessment of current conditions, a list of critical facilities, projections for future growth and summary conclusions including an assessment of both current (2008) and projected (2014) future conditions, as well as historical references (Census 2000) for each participating community. Appendix B also contains two summary maps that depict 1) multi-hazards (floodplains and past hazard events that lend themselves to

mapping, e.g., tornado touchdowns); and 2) critical facilities (those facilities without which each community could not continue to function for long).

Step 3. Community Capabilities Assessment

The step included a comprehensive examination and evaluation of individual capacities to implement mitigation strategies, a review of local government authority for hazard mitigation planning, a description of each local government organization and staff, a review of technical and fiscal capabilities, and a summary statement of each community's local commitment to hazard mitigation planning. The purpose of this step, represented in Appendix C, was to identify any gaps or weaknesses in local programs or regulations, to determine if any existing programs/regulations had the effect of hindering hazard mitigation, and to identify programs/regulations that could be revised or amended to strengthen local hazard mitigation efforts.

Step 4. Form Interim Conclusions

At the conclusion of Steps 1 – 3, the HMP Stakeholder Group developed summary conclusions regarding individual vulnerability to natural hazards and individual capabilities for dealing with hazards.

Step 5. Community Goals and Objectives

Steps 1 through 3 also established the foundation for moving forward with developing an action program for each community to undertake. The HMP Stakeholder Group worked together to formulate and agree upon general goals and objectives for hazard mitigation before moving forward with developing specific mitigation strategies.

Step 6. Mitigation Strategies

Next the Stakeholder Group cooperated in formulating countywide mitigation strategies in which the County could serve the lead role and in which each municipality could participate. Next individual mitigation strategies were developed for each community to undertake based on that community's unique position in terms of local capability. This step also included assigning responsibility for implementation of each action.

Step 7. Procedures for Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting Progress

The HMP Stakeholder Group developed a procedure for an annual review and progress report on the plan. The review process provides for the HMP Stakeholder Group and the general public to have input on plan review.

Step 8. Procedures for Revisions and Updates

The HMP Team Stakeholder Group developed a procedure for a comprehensive review and update of the Plan on a 5-year schedule the County Planning Director assumes the lead in assembling and overseeing the review process. The procedure provides for the inclusion of the public.

Step 9. Adoption.

After the approval of the NC Emergency Management, Pitt County held a public hearing (_____) and adopted the plan on _____. The elected board of each participating municipality will also adopt the Plan.

F. Resolution of Adoption

The Resolution of Adoption for the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Plan is included on the following pages, and succeeded by the Resolutions for the participating towns of Ayden, Bethel, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Grifton, Grimesland, Simpson and Winterville.

DRAFT

DRAFT

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

**Pitt County
Multi-Jurisdictional 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, 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 November 1, 2004, 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 government must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds, and

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 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 Pitt County hereby:

1. Adopts the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Vests the Director, Pitt County Planning and Development, 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.

(c) Adjust the boundaries of County and municipal planning jurisdictions whenever a municipal annexation or extraterritorial jurisdiction revision results in a change whereby a municipality assumes or relinquishes the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area in order that all Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) accurately represent the planning jurisdiction boundaries. Provide notification of boundary revisions along with a map suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating municipal corporate limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction boundaries to all concerned parties.

3. Appoints the Director, Pitt County Planning and Development, to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed annually and in greater detail at least once every five years to assure that the Plan is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations and that any needed revisions or amendments to the Plan are developed and presented to the Pitt County Board of Commissioners for consideration.

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

Adopted on _____

_____, Chairman
Pitt County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

_____, Clerk to the Board

SEAL

DRAFT

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

Town of _____

Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS, the citizens and property within the Town of _____ 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 November 1, 2004, 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 government must develop an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to receive future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Funds, and

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 state assistance in the event that a state of disaster is declared for a hazard event affecting the County;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Pitt County adopted the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan on _____;

WHEREAS, the Town of _____ actively participated in the planning process of the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional 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/Council of the Town of _____ hereby:

1. Adopts the Pitt County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Separately adopts the sections of the plan that are specific to the Town of _____.
3. Vests _____ (OFFICIAL, OFFICE OR AGENCY) with the responsibility, authority, and the means to:
 - (d) Inform all concerned parties of this action.
 - (e) Develop an addendum to the _____ County Hazard Mitigation Plan if the unique situation of the municipality warrants such an addendum.
 - (f) 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.
 - (g) Adjust the boundaries of the municipal planning jurisdiction whenever an annexation or extraterritorial jurisdiction revision results in a change whereby the municipality assumes or relinquishes the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area in order that all Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) accurately represent the planning jurisdiction boundaries. Provide notification of boundary revisions along with a map suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating municipal corporate limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction boundaries to all concerned parties.
4. Appoints _____ (OFFICIAL, OFFICE OR AGENCY) to assure that, in cooperation with Pitt County, the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the town's addendum be developed and presented to the _____ (Council/Board) for consideration.
5. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and the town's addendum.

Adopted on _____

Mayor

Attest:

Clerk

SEAL

Footnotes

- ¹⁻¹ Keeping Natural Hazards from Becoming Disasters - A Mitigation Planning guidebook for Local Governments, North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, May 2003, p. 1.
- ¹⁻² Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, November 1998, p.1.
- ¹⁻³ Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance for State and Local Governments, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1990, p. 4.
- ¹⁻⁴ Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, p. 4.
- ¹⁻⁵ Our Common Future, United Nation's World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, as quoted in Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, p. 4.
- ¹⁻⁶ Preventing Disasters through Hazard Mitigation, Ana K. Schwab, Popular Government, Spring 2000, p. 12.

DRAFT