

May 2017

Hurricane Matthew Resilient Redevelopment Plan

Jones County



May 2017

Version 1.2

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Change Log

Version	Date	Summary of Changes
1.1	6/16/17	Minor Revisions
1.2	8/25/17	Labor and unemployment data updated

Executive Summary

In October 2016, Hurricane Matthew caused widespread destruction in the Caribbean and up the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. In North Carolina, at least 26 people lost their lives, and 100,000 homes, businesses, and government buildings sustained damage estimated at \$4.8 billion.¹ At the storm's peak, 3,744 individuals fled to 109 shelters across the region. More than 800,000 households lost power and 635 roads were closed, including the major east-west and north-south corridors.

In December 2016, the North Carolina General Assembly established the North Carolina Resilient Redevelopment Planning (NCRRP) program as part of the 2016 Disaster Recovery Act (*Session Law 2016-124*). The purpose of the program is to provide a roadmap for community rebuilding and revitalization assistance for the communities that were damaged by the hurricane. The program empowers communities to prepare locally driven recovery plans to identify redevelopment strategies, innovative reconstruction projects, and other needed actions to allow each community not only to survive but also to thrive in an era when natural hazards are increasing in severity and frequency.

The NCRRP consists of planning and implementation phases and is managed through North Carolina Emergency Management.



Figure 1. NCRRP Counties

This document is a snapshot of the current needs of the County regarding holistic recovery and redevelopment. The plan will evolve as the county analyzes the risk to its assets, identifies needs and opportunities, determines the potential costs and benefits of projects, and prioritizes projects. As projects are more fully defined, the potential impact on neighboring communities and the region may lead to modifications.

Implementation of the proposed projects and actions described in this plan is subject to applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Proposed projects or actions may be eligible for state or federal funding, or could be accomplished with municipal, nonprofit, or private investments. However, inclusion of a project or action in this plan does not guarantee that it will be eligible for recovery funding.

¹ State of North Carolina Supplemental Request for Federal Assistance Hurricane Matthew Recovery, <https://governor-new.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/documents/files/Hurricane%20Matthew%20Relief--2017%20Federal%20Request%20%28002%29.pdf>.

After multiple public meetings, Jones County has identified 22 projects in four pillars: Housing, Infrastructure, Economic Development, and Environmental. Details of these projects can be found in Section IV of this plan.

Pillar	Project/Action Count
Housing	6
Economic Development	12
Infrastructure	3
Environment	1
Grand Total	22

Table 1. Jones County Summary of Projects by Pillar

An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood severely affected by flooding. The water is a murky brown color, inundating the streets and yards of several houses. The houses have light-colored roofs and walls. In the background, there is a dense line of green trees. The foreground is also filled with green trees, some of which are partially submerged. The overall scene depicts a significant natural disaster impact on a community.

1. Background

1. Background

Summary of Hurricane Matthew Storm Damage

Hurricane Matthew was an extraordinarily severe and sustained event that brought record-level flooding to many areas in eastern North Carolina's coastal plain, sound, and coastal communities. Hurricane Matthew hit North Carolina on October 8, 2016, as a Category 1 storm. Communities were devastated by this slow-moving storm primarily by widespread rainfall. During a 36-hour period, up to 18 inches of heavy rainfall inundated areas in central and eastern North Carolina.

Riverine flooding began several days after Hurricane Matthew passed and lasted for more than 2 weeks. New rainfall records were set in 17 counties in the Tar, Cape Fear, Cashie, Lumber, and Neuse River watersheds. Entire towns were flooded as water levels throughout eastern North Carolina crested well beyond previously seen stages.

During the peak of the hurricane, 800,000 households lost power and 635 roads were closed, including a section of I-40 West in Johnston County that was closed for 7 days, and sections of I-95 North and South in Robeson and Cumberland Counties that were closed for 10 days.

Approximately 88,000 homes were damaged and 4,424 were completely destroyed. Losses totaled more than \$967 million, representing an economic loss as high as 68% of the damages, or \$659 million, not expected to be covered by insurance or FEMA assistance.

North Carolina Governor McCrory requested FEMA assistance on October 9, 2016, and FEMA subsequently declared a major disaster (DR-4285) for North Carolina on October 10, 2016, for 48 counties encompassing approximately 325 cities, towns, townships, and villages.

Preliminary estimates indicate more than 30,000 businesses suffered physical or economic damage, and 400,000 employees were affected as a result. Hurricane Matthew also had a significant impact on the agriculture and agribusiness economy in eastern North Carolina. The nearly 33,000 agricultural workers and 5,000 agricultural-support workers hit by the storm account for more than half of the state's agriculture and agriculture-support workforce.

Initial economic analysis of the impacts of crop and livestock losses caused by Hurricane Matthew estimated the loss of more than 1,200 jobs and roughly \$10 million in state and local income and sales tax revenue. ²

State / Legislative Response

North Carolina's response to Hurricane Matthew included 2,300 swift-water rescues using 79 boats and more than 90 air rescues. North Carolina also deployed over 1,000 National Guard and State Highway Patrol to assist with rescue and sheltering missions. There were 3,744 individuals transported to 109 shelters across central and eastern North Carolina during the storm's peak.

FEMA's disaster declaration made 50 counties eligible for FEMA assistance, 45 of which are eligible for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance and 5 of which are eligible for Public Assistance only.

² *Governors McCrory's Request for Federal Assistance for Hurricane Matthew Recovery, November 14, 2016*

- There were 81,832 individuals registered for FEMA/state assistance.
- Federal/state financial assistance in the amount of \$92.5 million was approved to help flood survivors recover.
- Small Business Administration (SBA) loans approved for individuals after Hurricane Matthew totaled \$65.6 million.
- SBA loans approved for businesses after Hurricane Matthew totaled \$23.2 million.

After the immediate response period, North Carolina Governor McCrory and the North Carolina General Assembly took the steps summarized below to obtain and allocate long-term funding for Hurricane Matthew.

November 1: The Hurricane Matthew Recovery Committee is established. Preliminary damage assessments are completed, and the State Emergency Response Task Force continues to administer programs and identify needs unmet by existing federal programs.

November 14: Governor McCrory formally submits North Carolina's request for supplemental federal disaster assistance to the delegation as Congress returns to work.

Late November/Early December: Congress appropriates supplemental disaster assistance for North Carolina. After the supplemental federal disaster recovery assistance package is received, Governor McCrory submits a supplemental state disaster assistance package (House Bill 2) recommendations to the General Assembly and calls a special session. Governor McCrory then signs the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act to fund disaster recovery efforts.

This supplemental federal assistance was to focus on housing, infrastructure, economic development, and the environment. These four pillars were to be funded through the following programs and agencies: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant–Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, Army Corps of Engineers Operations and Maintenance, the FEMA National Dam Safety Program, the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Highway Funding, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Emergency Conservation and Watershed Protection programs.

Resilient Redevelopment Planning

The purpose of the NCRRP program is to provide a roadmap for communities in eastern North Carolina to rebuild and revitalize after being damaged by Hurricane Matthew. The program empowers communities to prepare locally driven, resilient redevelopment plans to identify redevelopment strategies, innovative reconstruction projects, and other actions to allow each community not only to survive, but also to thrive in an era when natural hazards are increasing in severity and frequency.

The NCRRP process employs a holistic approach to planning that includes four pillars: housing, infrastructure, economic development, and the environment. Redevelopment strategies and reconstruction projects for each of the four pillars is included in each plan.

The NCRRP process consists of planning and implementation phases and is managed through North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM).

Scope of the Plan

This document is a snapshot of the County's current needs for achieving holistic recovery and redevelopment. The plan will evolve as the County analyzes the risk to its assets, identifies needs and opportunities, determines the potential costs and benefits of projects, and prioritizes the projects. As projects are more fully defined, the potential impact on neighboring communities and the region may lead to modifications.

Planning objectives are to (1) develop strategic, resilient redevelopment plans and actions, and (2) to define any unmet funding needed to implement such actions after taking into account other funding sources.

The resulting resilient redevelopment plans will be the foundation for any supplemental funding received through Congress, the North Carolina General Assembly, and other funding sources. These plans will also be the basis for the state's Recovery Action Plan, which is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development before the state can expend funds received from the CDBG-DR program.

Local Participation and Public Engagement

Stakeholder engagement and public involvement was an essential component of the NCRRP initiative. Three robust rounds of discovery, analysis, collaboration, and interaction were held with each affected county. Each meeting had two components: an in-depth working session with county officials, subject matter experts, and planners from the affected counties and municipalities; and a public open house. The purpose of each meeting was as follows:

Meeting 1 – Initiated the planning process and validated the existing data pertaining to damage and impacts.

Meeting 2 – NCEM presented draft documentation of resilient redevelopment strategies and received feedback from community leaders and the public.

Meeting 3 – NCEM presented refined resilient redevelopment strategies based on feedback from Meeting 2 and received additional feedback for finalization of the plan.

Each of the 50 counties that were declared a major disaster by the President of the United States as a result of Hurricane Matthew under the Stafford Act (P.L. 93-288) participated in the resilience redevelopment planning process. Each municipality in those counties, as well as the five economic development regions that sustained damage from Hurricane Matthew, were also invited to participate.

The counties impacted by the storm cover the eastern half of North Carolina and occupy parts of the piedmont, sand hills, and coastal areas of the state. A map depicting Jones County and surrounding counties is shown below.

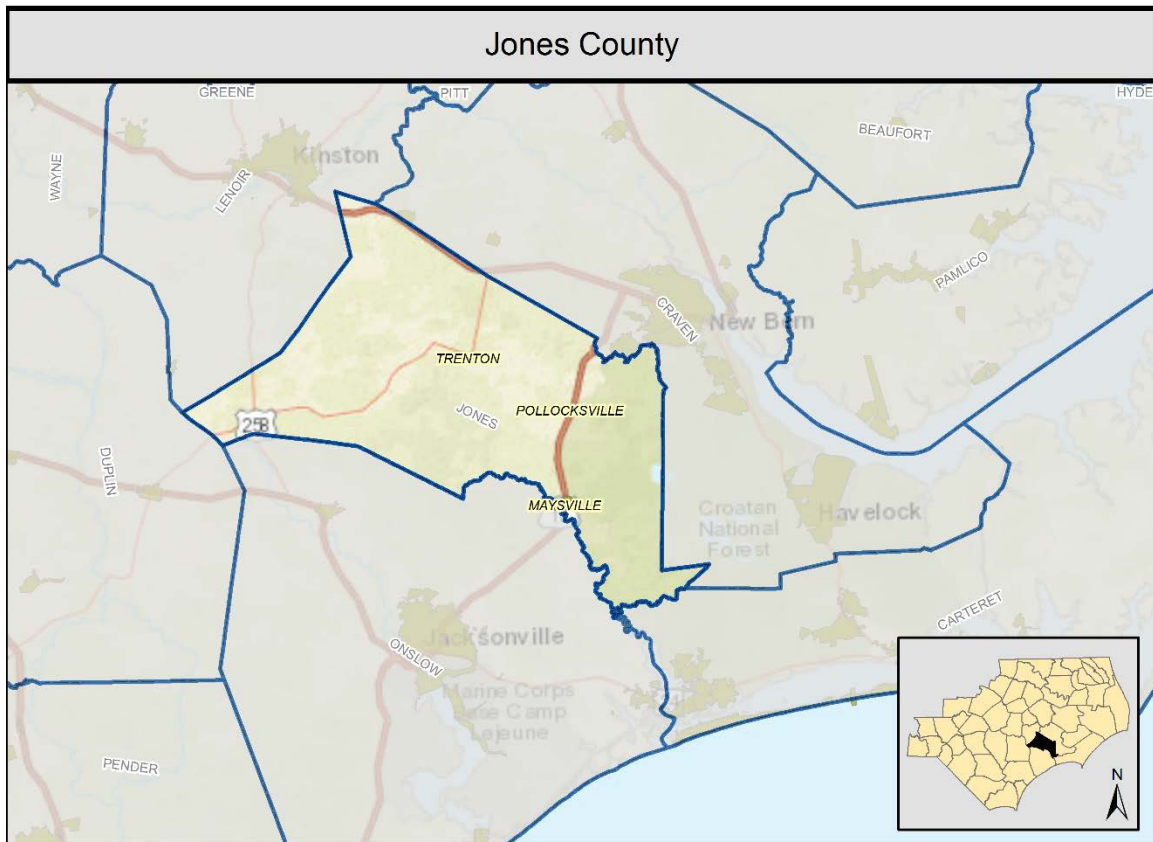


Figure 2. Jones County and Neighboring Counties

Data, Assumptions, and Methodologies

NCEM has assembled a wealth of data, resources, and technical expertise from state agencies, the private sector, and the University of North Carolina system to support the development of innovative best practice strategies.

Implementation of the proposed projects and actions described in this plan is subject to applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Inclusion of a project or action in this plan does not guarantee that it will be eligible for recovery funding. However, proposed projects or actions may be eligible for state or federal funding or could be accomplished with municipal, nonprofit, or private investment.

An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood severely affected by flooding. The water is a murky brown color, submerging lawns, streets, and parts of the houses. The houses are mostly two-story structures with light-colored siding and dark roofs. Some trees are still visible above the water level. The text "2. County Profile" is overlaid in a dark blue serif font in the upper right quadrant of the image.

2. County Profile

2. County Profile

Jones County lies within coastal plain of North Carolina. The town of Trenton is the county seat. Areas around newly improved U.S. 17 constitute the growth areas in the county. The county is small, just a stone's throw from the beautiful Atlantic Coast and only a two-hour drive from the capital city of Raleigh and the bustling Research Triangle Park. Steeped in a farming tradition, Jones County is a hard-working community of friendly people who care about their neighbors and will welcome all into their communities. The landscape features farms, forests, and rivers with only a few traffic lights in the entire county, and there is no traffic congestion.

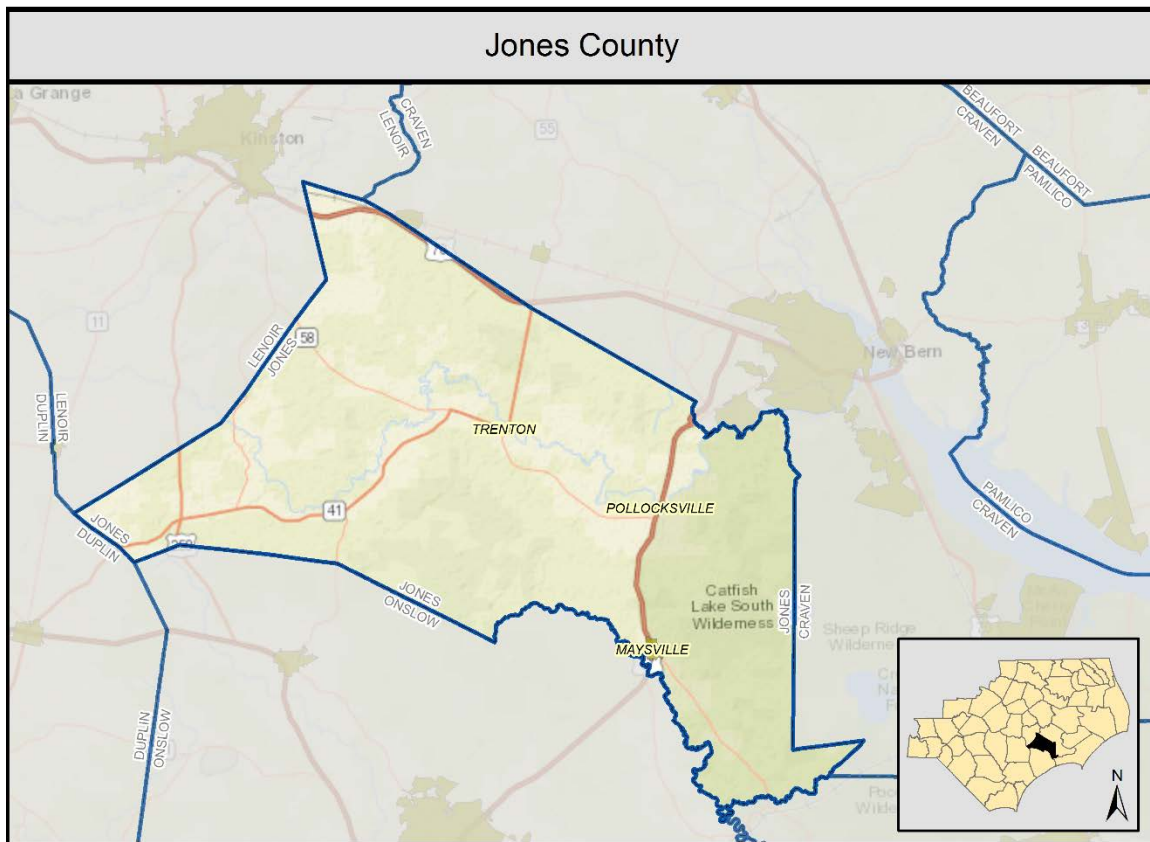


Figure 3. Jones Base Map

The county is home to more than 10,000 people and includes the incorporated towns of Maysville, Pollocksville and Trenton.

The climate of Jones County is mild to moderate. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is 230 days. The annual average rainfall is 54 inches, and although a few flakes of snow are seen nearly every winter, measurable amounts occur very rarely. The average annual temperature is 63 degrees with the coldest month being January and the hottest month July.

Demographic Profile

Demographics for Jones County and census-designated places within the county are summarized and compared to statewide averages in this profile. The demographic data is from the 2000 Census, 2010 Census, and 2011-2015 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Population

Jones County has a population of 10,166, the fifth least populated in the state. The Town of Maysville has the highest town population, 915, followed by Pollocksville, 463 and Trenton, 263. Trenton is the county seat but the least populous place within Jones County. Most of the population in Jones County live in unincorporated rural areas.³

Population Change (2000 to 2010)

The Jones County population remained relatively the same between the 2000 and 2010 Census. During 2000 the population was 10,353 and in 2010 it was 10,153 dropping by 200 people or 1.8 percent. By comparison, North Carolina grew by 19 percent from 8,049,313 people in 2000 to 9,535,483 in 2010. American Community Survey estimates for 2015 affirm continued Jones County population growth.⁴

Age

The median age in Jones County is 45.2, which is higher than the North Carolina (41.6). Within Jones County, the town of Maysville population has the oldest median age, 36.5, and the Pollocksville population has the youngest median age, 27.8.⁵

³ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015), Table B01001, "Sex by Age"

⁴ Source: Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 11.0 [Database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. 2016. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V11.0>. Census 2000/Census 2010 Time Series Tables Geographically Standardized

⁵ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015), Table B01001, "Sex by Age."

Race and Ethnicity

Jones County is predominantly White (65.1 percent) and African American (31.7 percent) with other races constituting the remaining 3.2 percent. In comparison, North Carolina is 70 percent White, 22 percent African American, one percent American Indian and Alaska Native, three percent Asian, less than one percent Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 3 percent “Some Other Race,” with two percent as “Two or More Races.” Refer to the table below.

The unincorporated areas of Jones County and the Town of Trenton are predominantly White with African American populations exceeding 50 percent in Maysville and Pollocksville. The Latino population in Jones County is 4.2 percent compared to nine percent for North Carolina. The most significant Latino populations is in the Town of Trenton, 10.5 percent. The other areas in Jones County all feature small Latino populations.

In summary, 38 percent of Jones County citizens can be considered Minority, compared to 35.8 percent of North Carolina.⁶

Geography	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Total Non-White
Maysville Town	45.2%	51.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0%	0%	2.8%	54.8%
Pollocksville Town	43%	56.2%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	57.0%
Trenton Town	51.5%	37.5%	0%	0%	0%	1.4%	9.6%	48.5%
Jones County	65.1%	31.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	1.0%	1.9%	34.9%
North Carolina	69.5%	21.5%	1.2%	2.5%	0.1%	3.0%	2.4%	30.5%

Table 2. Jones County Race and Ethnicity

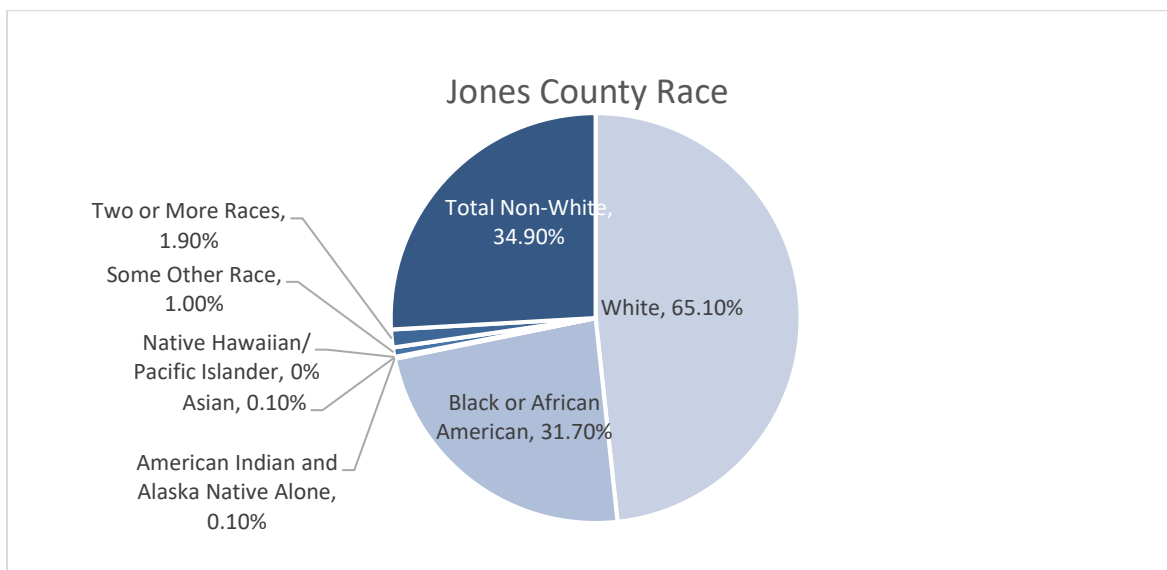


Figure 4. Jones County Race

⁶ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015), Table B02001, "Race" and Table B03002, "Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race."

Limited English Proficiency

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is defined as populations 18 years or older that speak English less than very well. In Jones County, most of individuals identified as LEP speak Spanish while others speak, Asian/Pacific languages. Similarly, the primary language group for LEP individuals in North Carolina is Spanish. Within Jones County, the unincorporated area of the county and Trenton have the largest LEP populations.

In Jones County, 31.3 percent of the population is classified as below the poverty level or very poor (under 50% below the poverty level) based on the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's definition. In comparison, 39 percent of the North Carolina population is classified as LMI.⁷

Median Household Income

The median household income of the population 25 to 64 years old is \$34,005 in Jones County and \$53,000 in North Carolina. Median household income was available only for the Town of Pollocksville at \$30,032.⁸

Zero Car Households

In Jones County, seven percent of households do not have a vehicle equal to the seven percent of North Carolina households. The Town of Maysville has the highest percentage of households without access to a vehicle, 11.8 percent, while the towns of Pollocksville and Trenton have the lowest percentage: 8 percent.⁹

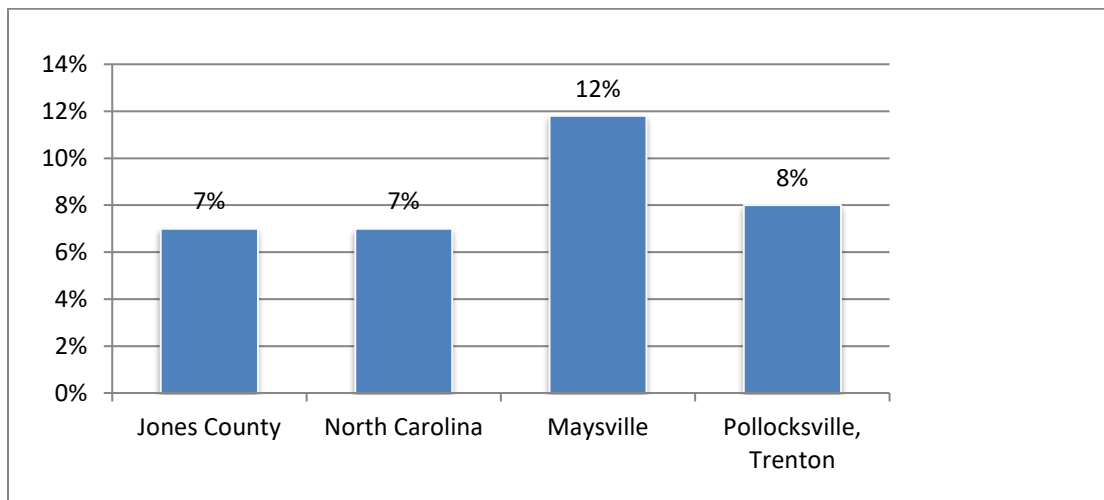


Figure 5. Zero Car Households by Percentage

Commuting: Travel Time to Work, Means of Transportation

The majority of Jones County residents commute alone to work by vehicle, 77.3 percent, which is similar to North Carolina average of 81 percent. Within Jones County, Pollocksville has the largest percentage of commuters commuting alone, 90.8 percent, and Maysville has the least at more than 68 percent.

Only 0.3 percent of the resident's commute using public transportation. In comparison, 1 percent of North Carolina commuters use public transportation. A greater percentage of residents throughout the county

⁷ Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Estimate of Low and Moderate Income Individuals*, <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/acs-low-mod-summary-data-block-groups-places/>

⁸ Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015)*, Table B19094, "Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months."

⁹ Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015)*, Table B25044, "Tenure by Vehicles Available."

commute by walking, bike, or motorcycle than the North Carolina average of 2 percent including in the towns and clusters of rural settlements – nearly 6 percent. The low numbers regarding alternative commuting methods is due to the extremely rural nature of Jones County.

The mean commute time to work for Jones County residents is 25.5 minutes nearly the same as the North Carolina mean commute time is 24.7 minutes. Within Jones County, Pollocksville has the shortest mean commute time at 17 minutes while Maysville has the longest at 26 minutes.¹⁰

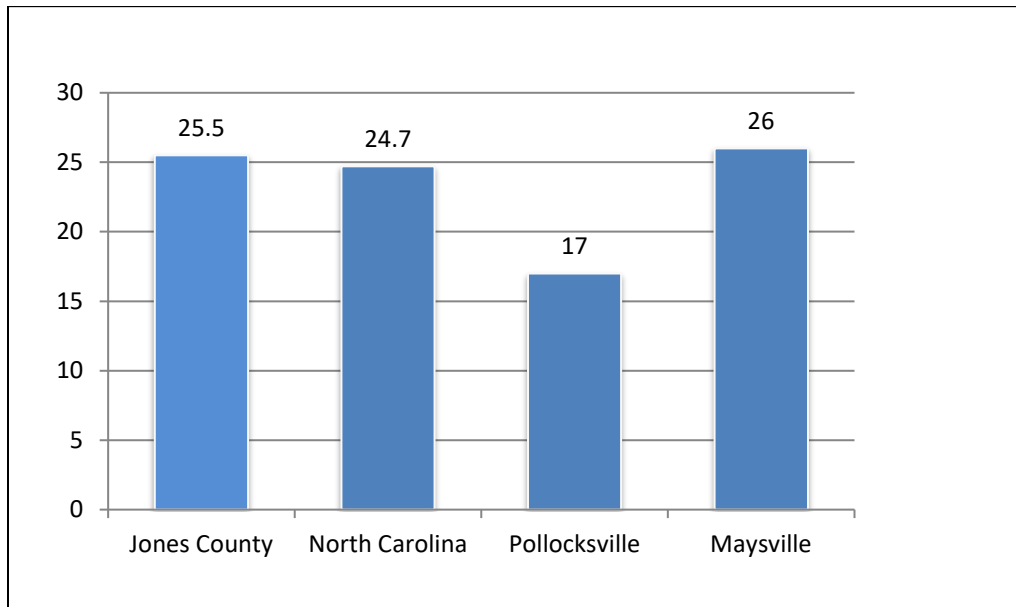


Figure 6. Mean Commute Time to Work in Minutes

Housing Profile

Jones County has more than 4,863 housing units, 64.5 percent of which are single-family homes, five percent are multi-family units, and 30.6 percent manufactured housing.

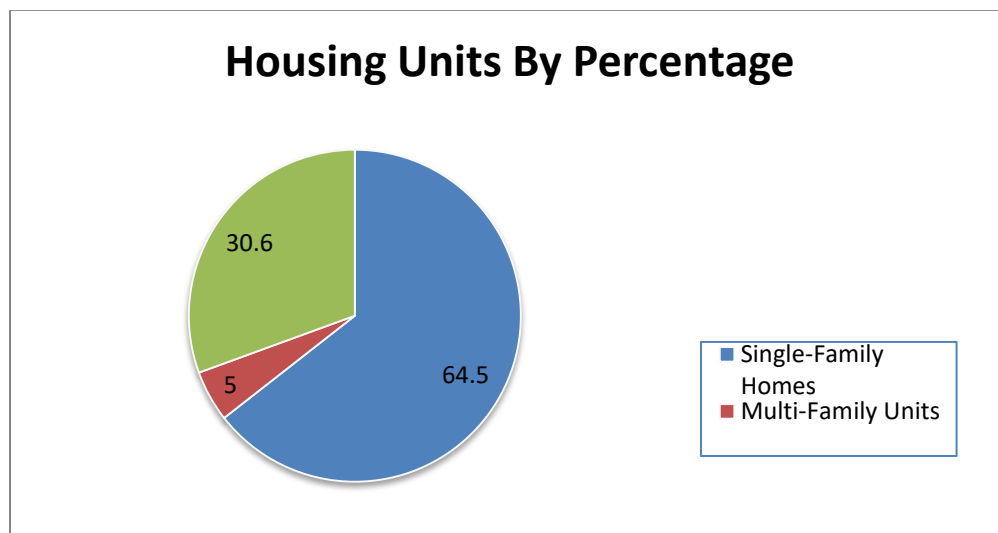


Figure 7. Housing Units by Percentage

¹⁰ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015), Table B08301, "Means of Transportation to Work" and Table GCT0801, "Mean Travel Time to Work of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Did Not Work at Home (Minutes)."

In Jones County, nearly 15 percent of housing units are vacant, which is slightly higher than North Carolina (14.5%). Within Jones County, the largest percentages of vacant housing are in Maysville and Trenton.

Of the occupied housing units, nearly 71 percent are owner-occupied compared to 65 percent in North Carolina; 29 percent are renter-occupied compared to 35 percent in North Carolina.

The median housing value in Jones County \$93,900. In comparison, the median housing value in North Carolina is significantly higher at \$140,000.

The National Housing Preservation Database does not include information for Jones County affordable housing units. However, an internet search on “Jones County NC Affordable Housing” resulted in this information from a US Housing and Urban Development Jones County webpage:

There are 8 low income housing apartment complexes which contain 155 subsidized apartments for rent in Jones County, North Carolina. Many of these rental apartments are income based housing with about 96 apartments that set rent based on your income. Often referred to as "HUD apartments", there are 30 Project-Based Section 8 subsidized apartments in Jones County. There are 143 other low income apartments that don't have rental assistance but are still considered to be affordable housing for low income families.

It should be noted that the site reported that more than 40 percent of Jones County renters are “overburdened” by their monthly rent costs and there is a waiting list for Section 8 vouchers for low to moderate income renters.¹¹

Economic / Business Profile

Jones County is home to fundamental local government services which support a rural agrarian culture.¹²

Labor Force

According to the local area unemployment statistics (LAUS) from the Labor and Economic Analysis Division (LEAD) for the unadjusted data for all periods in 2016, the civilian labor force population of Jones County is 4,602.¹³ Within Jones County, Pollocksville has the largest percentage of residents 16 years or over in the labor force, 68.6 percent, while Trenton has the smallest: 49.6 percent.

The civilian unemployment rate in Jones County is 5.3 percent. In comparison, the North Carolina civilian unemployment rate is 5.1 percent.¹³ Within Jones County, Pollocksville has the smallest civilian unemployment rate at 7.2 percent while Maysville has the largest: 12.8 percent.¹⁴

¹¹ Sources: US Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD) Affordable Housing Online website.

¹² Sources: Economic Development, Jones County Website; US Census Bureau Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program

¹³ Source: Civilian Population and Unemployment Rate - Labor and Economic Division (LEAD) of North Carolina Department of Commerce – Local Area Unemployment Statistics <http://d4.nccommerce.com/LausSelection.aspx>

¹⁴ Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2011-2015), Table B23025, "Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Over."

Major Employers

The top ten employers in Jones County represent the manufacturing, public administration, education and health service industries, and are listed in order of total employees:¹⁵

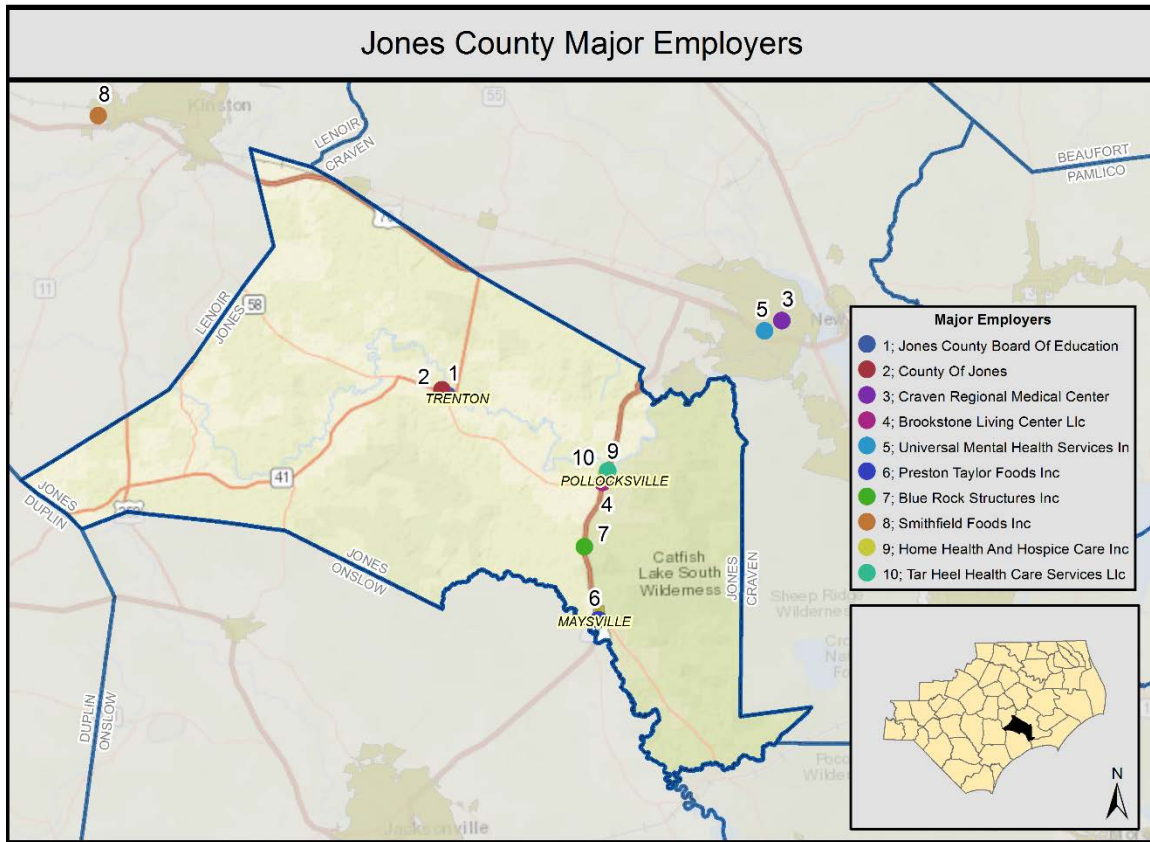


Figure 8. Major Employers by Number of Employees

Economic Development

Jones County is part of North Carolina's Eastern Region and is strategically located within a very short distance of a number of larger counties and cities in the region. Two Interstate Highways, I-40 and I-95, are within an hour's drive. US Highway 70, a four-lane highway, is a vital and major transportation link from Raleigh, the State Capital. Morehead City State Port is 45 minutes from Jones County. The other state port at Wilmington is approximately 90 minutes away. Jones County is positioned midway between New York and Florida. This provides quick access to major markets.

The mission of Jones County Economic Development is to create good paying jobs for the county's citizens, diversify our agricultural economy, develop an industrial manufacturing tax base and promote heritage tourism in the County.

The Jones County Economic Development Office is responsible for improving the economic conditions of the County by promoting the location of new business and industry in the County and helping existing business advance,

¹⁵ Sources: Access NC Website

Committee of 100

The Committee of 100 is a private, non-profit, dues-driven organization that provides support for the Jones County economic development initiatives and efforts to market the County to prospective business and industry. The nine-member board of directors is elected by the general membership at the annual meeting. There are two classes of membership: business and industrial firms (\$100 per year) and individuals (\$50 per year).

The County Economic Development Department has a listing of a number of business, industrial and residential sites.

Business Parks

Jones County Industrial Park

Jones County owns an industrial park at the edge of Trenton, the county seat, with all utilities in place: a 10-inch water line, sewer line, electric service by the Jones/Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, and a natural gas line. Propane gas is available by Jenkins Gas. The county opened the industrial park in 2002. The park has water, sewer and natural gas in place. There is also access to fiber optics along Highway 58. LP gas is available in a large tank capacity delivered to the site at competitive prices by Jenkins Gas Company.

Burton Industrial Park

Trenton is geographically located in the center of Kinston, New Bern and Jacksonville. The Global TransPark is within a 30-minute drive. Low taxes and low construction costs add to the attractiveness of this site.

Maysville Development Corporation

The park is located on US Highway 17 at the north edge of the town limits with access to all utilities. A layout design for the park has been completed. Maysville is located 15 miles from Jacksonville, NC, home of Camp Lejeune and the New River Air Station of the U.S. Marine Corps. The NC Crystal Coast on the Atlantic Ocean with its beautiful beaches is only 20 miles from Maysville. The City of New Bern is 22 miles.

Global TransPark: Trenton is geographically located in the center of Kinston, New Bern and Jacksonville. The Global TransPark is within a 30-minute drive. Low taxes and low construction costs add to the attractiveness of this site.

The North Carolina Global TransPark (GTP) is located north of Kinston in Lenoir County. The GTP includes 2,500 acres with an 11,500 foot runway as well as rail and road access to two deep water ports. Several aerospace and logistics companies are currently located in the GTP and there is ample space for future growth. Jones County businesses benefits from the proximity of the Global TransPark.

Infrastructure Profile

Transportation, health, education, water, and power infrastructure are summarized for Jones County in the sections that follow.

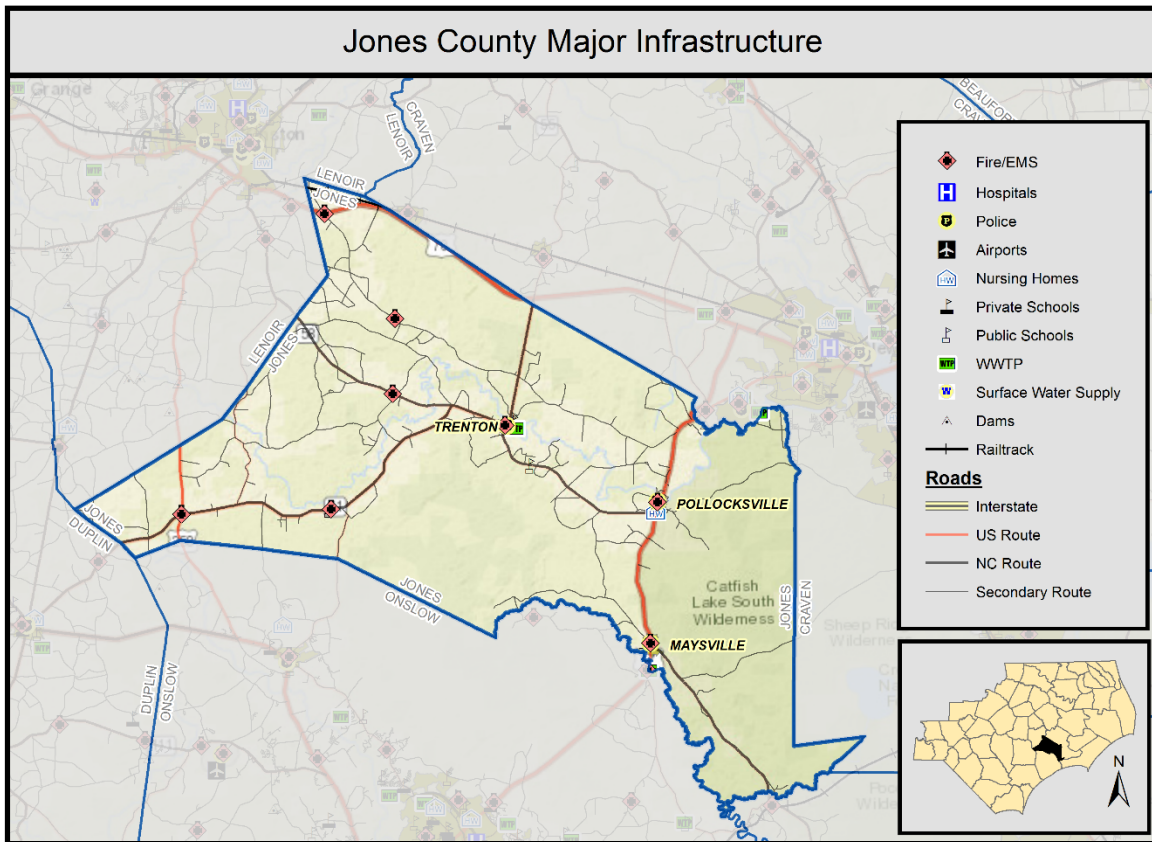


Figure 9. Jones County Major Infrastructure

Transportation

The businesses in Jones County—located near the beautiful coast of the fast-growing state of North Carolina—enjoy easy access to two separate deep-water ports (Morehead City and Wilmington) and a state of the art airport at Albert J. Ellis, OAJ in nearby Onslow County., American Airlines and Delta Air Lines, over 320,000 passengers travel through the airport annually to major international hubs.

Highways: Jones County is connected to the region and east coast by four-lane access to Interstate 95. Major highways serving Jones County are U.S. 70, US 17 and NC 58, NC 41, and NC 258. U.S. 70 runs across the northeastern part of Jones County. It is a direct route to the North Carolina port in Morehead City and the Atlantic Coast to the east. To the west U.S. 70 intersects with Interstate 95 and continues to Raleigh. U.S. 17 between New Bern and Jacksonville through Jones County is programmed to become a four-lane corridor. The four lane improvements to U.S. 17 between Jacksonville and Maysville in Jones County is now underway.

Airports: The Albert J. Ellis O.A.J. Airport, within an hour of most Jones County residents, features a new, state-of-the-art passenger and executive terminal and one of the longest all weather runways in eastern North Carolina. Three-hundred twenty passengers are served annually by American Airlines and Delta Airlines. Service is also available at airports in Kinston and New Bern.

Rail: Freight service is provided by Southern Railway, subsidiary of Norfolk Southern Corporation in New Bern (a thirty-minute drive). Freight service is also available in Kinston (a thirty-minute drive). Piggyback service can be secured in Rocky Mount, N.C.

Health

Local health services are provided through the Jones County Health Department through several available physicians as well as the Goshen Medical Center in Trenton and the nearby Craven County Health Department. The Jones County Health Department is a provider (in-network) with Tricare, Cigna, Medicare and Medicaid.

Education

Jones County Public Schools is a small school system of four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. A combined K-12 new facility is planned but complete funding is not yet available. Several of the elementary schools are in the regulated Special Flood Hazard Area. The Lenoir Community College located in Kinston has a satellite campus in Jones County.¹⁶

Water

Water service is provided by the Jones County, Pollocksville and Maysville water authorities. Many residences in the county use well water. Wastewater treatment is provided by Trenton, Pollocksville and Maysville sewer services. Many use on-site septic systems for treatment in unincorporated areas of Jones County.¹⁷

Power

The Jones-Jones Electric Membership Corporation is an electric cooperative that is a Touchstone Energy Partner that serves the county. Some areas are served by Progress Energy and the Carteret-Craven Electric Cooperative.¹⁸

Environmental Profile

Water resources, natural areas, managed areas, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, and recreation are summarized for Jones County in the sections that follow.

Jones County lies eight miles west of the Atlantic Ocean but the only waterfront areas in the county are along the Trent and White Oak rivers. Part of the Great Dover Swamp also lies within the county lines. Many enjoy boating and fishing activities as well as camping at the 17 Family Campground along Highway 17 North in Maysville. The Croatan National Forest offers hiking trails and wildlife viewing and the wide open spaces of fields and forests are a haven for outdoors lovers.

Water Resources

The Trent and White Oak River watersheds received heavy precipitation from Mathew external and within Jones County causing severe localized flooding of residences and businesses as well as access issues due to flooded, inaccessible roads and private lanes. There are numerous areas of wetland and marshland along the county's tributaries and coastlines. The areas adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean are predominately Poquoson forests subject

¹⁶ Sources: Jones County Public Schools website.

¹⁷ Sources: NC Division of Water Resources, Local Water Supply Plans; Jones County website.

¹⁸ Source: US Department of Energy, US Energy Mapping System

to long endurance peat fires. The most common wetland type in Jones County is freshwater forested/shrub wetland.¹⁹

Natural and Managed Areas

According to the NC Natural Heritage Program, there are no natural areas of high, very high, or exceptional value in Jones County.²⁰

Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat

The NC Natural Heritage Program produces a biodiversity and wildlife habitat assessment for the state. According to this assessment, 23 state significant areas for biodiversity and wildlife habitat are found throughout the county, many in coastal or riverine tributaries. There are 160 species listings, some are federally endangered. Most areas of the county rank 1- 5; most of the county is unrated.²¹

Parks and Recreation

The Jones County Parks and Recreation Department maintains several parks and facilities in the county as well as organized recreation programs. The Jones County Recreational Program offers lots of activities for their youth, exercise for senior citizens and co-sponsor the county Special Olympics.

Activities include soccer, tee ball, coach pitch, little league, pop-Warner football, and basketball which has the most participation. Recently, a Jones County Recreation Pep Squad was formed. The squad performs during recreational ball games, as well as middle and high school games and competes in various talent competitions. Each year the program sponsors their "Annual Tournament of Champions" basketball games. This tournament invites participation outside the County as well and welcomes all A.A.U. (amateur athletes) teams.

A new 245,000 square-foot county recreational park has been completed. It is located on School House Lane behind Jones Senior High school on Highway 58 South. The park has lighted baseball and softball fields, a soccer field, and a fitness center. There is a public picnic area with a pavilion, picnic tables and grills.²²

Administrative Profile

Jones County is a member of the regional Eastern Carolina Council of Governments. The Jones County Government relies entirely upon an all- volunteer non-paid fire department force segregated by geographic location(s). The Law Enforcement structure consists of one paid Pollocksville Police Chief, one paid Maysville Police Chief, and an elected Sheriff with a small (less than 25 person force) to handle law enforcement, detention, and emergency communications. The county government relies heavily on volunteers who are deputized. Emergency ambulance services consist of one full-time medical unit dispatched from the town of Trenton and relies heavily on other volunteer EMS personnel geographically scattered around the county to assist with a medical emergency. Additional EMS transportation vehicles are subsidized by EMS services provided by adjacent counties or private enterprises. There is no animal control unit. The County Detention Facility is a 21-bed (3 female) facility located in the basement of the county courthouse and the detention staff

¹⁹ Source: NC Natural Heritage Program

²⁰ Source: NC Natural Heritage Program; NC Interactive Game Lands website.

²¹ Source: NC Natural Heritage Program

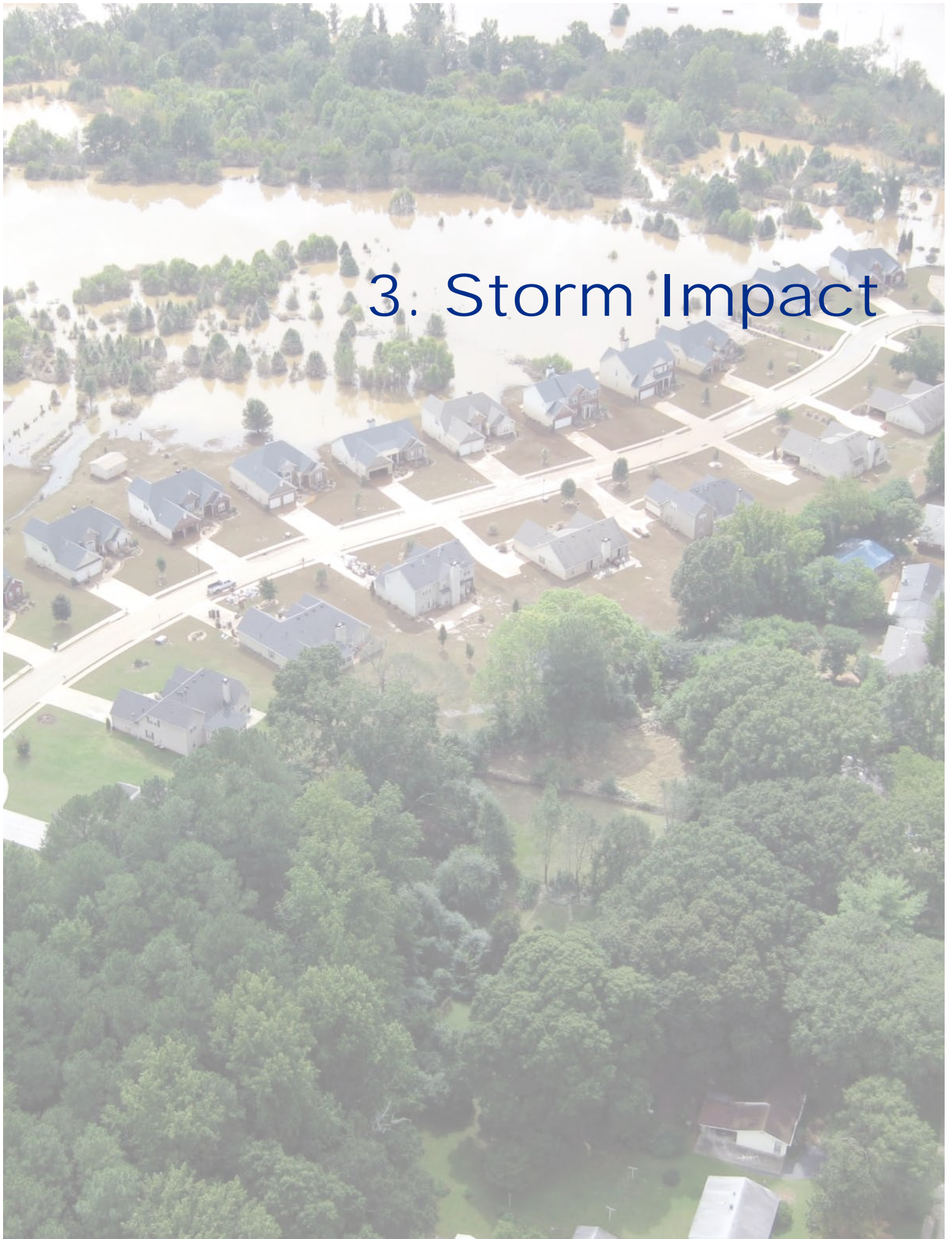
²² Sources: Jones County NC Parks and Recreation Department website.

double up as the communications/911 emergency communications staff. Prisoner Meals are provided by contract through licensed restaurants.

Jones County is a participant in the *Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, June, 2015*. The county has emergency services, housing, and planning departments but capacity to assist in hazard mitigation planning, floodplain management and disaster preparedness is limited as the county is small and county government is limited. Smaller communities and the county's very small towns would require assistance in the administration and implementation of projects due to their limited staff capacity. The multi-jurisdictional regional mitigation plan has been adopted by Jones County.

Sources: Jones County website.

3. Storm Impact



3. Storm Impact

Rainfall Summary

Hurricane Matthew officially made landfall as a Category 1 storm southeast of McClellanville, South Carolina early on October 8, 2016. The track and speed of the storm resulted in nearly two days of heavy precipitation over much of North Carolina that caused major flooding in parts of the eastern Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The storm produced widespread rainfall of 3-8 inches in the central regions of North Carolina and 8 to more than 15 inches in parts of eastern North Carolina. A number of locations received all-time record, one-day rainfall amounts. Many locations in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina had received above normal rainfall in the month of September leading to wet antecedent conditions prior to Hurricane Matthew. Total rainfall depth for Jones County is highlighted graphically in the figure below;

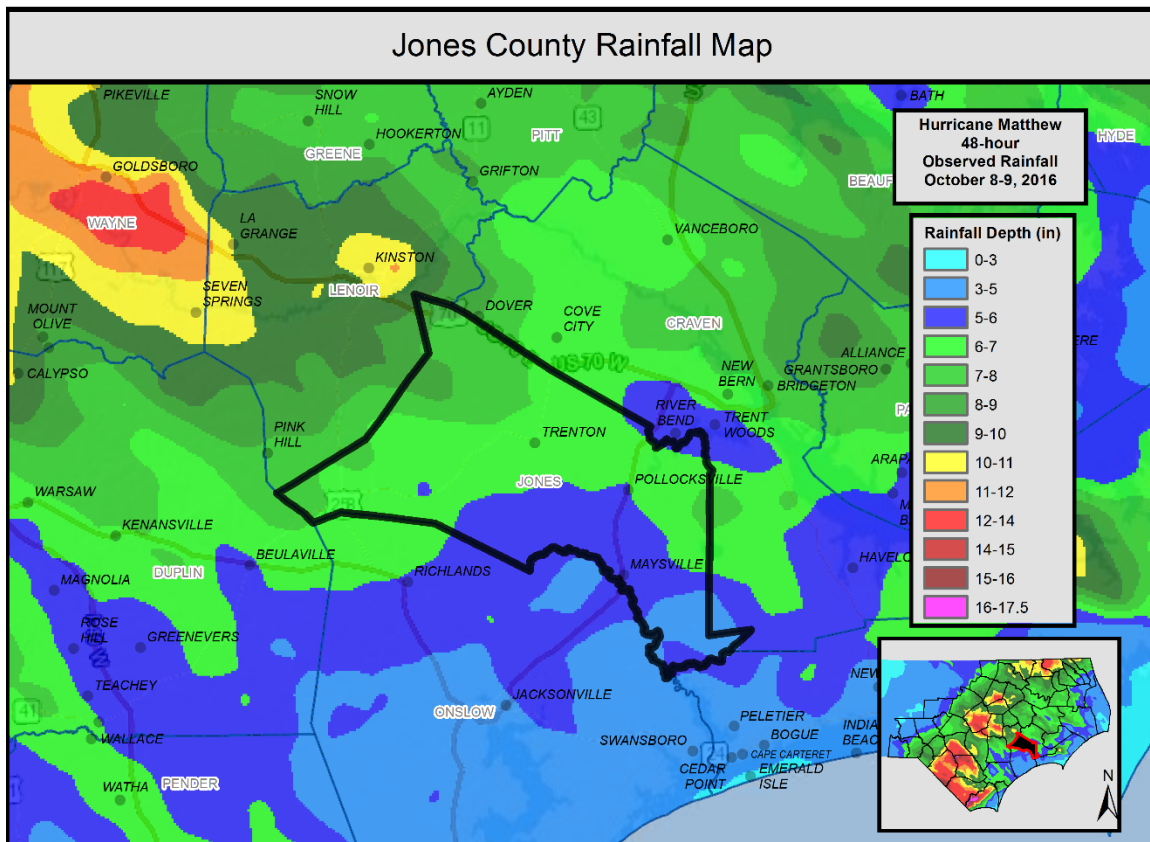


Figure 10. 48-hour Observed Rainfall Depth (October 8-9, 2016)

Riverine Flooding Summary

The effects of Hurricane Matthew on Jones County were most pronounced along the Trent River and the western part of the county. Several roads in the area were closed during the storm as a result of flooding. USGS documented stream gage data in the report “Preliminary Peak Stage and Streamflow Data at Selected Streamgaging Stations in North Carolina and South Carolina for Flooding Following Hurricane Matthew, October 2016”. Stream gage data from the USGS report for Jones County and nearby gages is summarized below.

USGS Gage	County	River Name and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi)	Peak Matthew Elevation (ft.)	Previous Record (ft.)
02092500	Jones	Trent River Near Trenton, NC	168.0	18.48	22.33
02092554	Jones	Trent River at Pollocksville, NC	370.0	8.5	16.29

Table 3. Jones County USGS Stream Gage Data

The USGS gage data generally validates the flooding experienced in the towns of Trenton and Pollocksville. It should be noted that the peak gage elevations along the Trent River occurred several days after the peak rainfall in the area.

The Trent River experienced significant flooding during Hurricane Matthew. Areas adjacent to the Trent River, Tracey Swamp Tributary, Vine Swamp, and Crooked Run (near the Brock Mill Pond in Trenton) flood frequently. While the flooding was less than in past storms, these areas have experienced worse flooding in other major storms such as Hurricane Floyd in September 1999.

Other areas of Jones County experienced some localized riverine and flash flooding but in general, riverine flooding during and after Hurricane Matthew was not as severe and wide-spread as past storms.

Housing Impacts

According to FEMA Individual Assistance claims as of March 23, 2017, there were 226 registrations for Individual Assistance in Jones County as a result of Hurricane Matthew. It should be noted that additional claims from Hurricane Matthew may still be pending, so this number may not reflect the final claims data from the event.

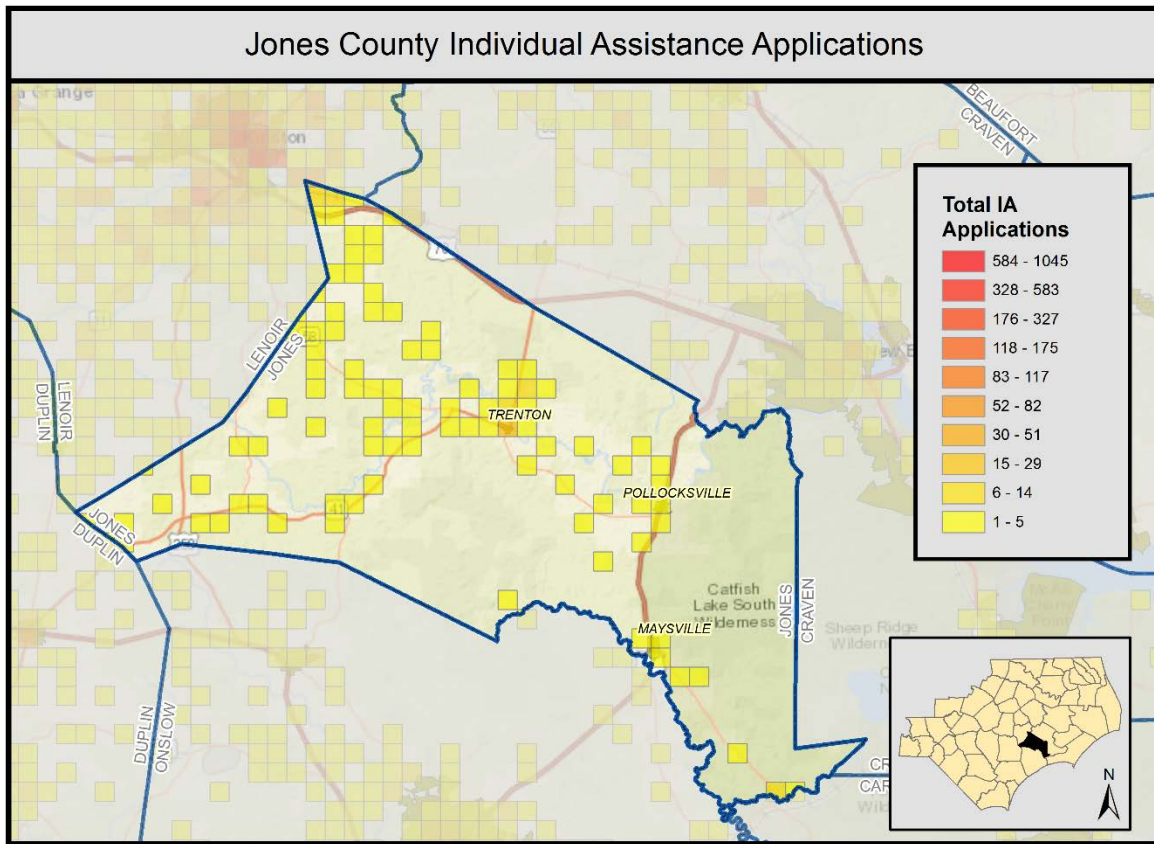


Figure 11. Jones County IA Applications by Area

Based on meetings with County personnel and representatives from communities in Jones County, impacts to housing from Hurricane Matthew were less than other storms that have hit the area in the past.

Housing was impacted in Jones County as a result of Hurricane Matthew based on a review of Individual Assistance Claims, NFIP Claims, and SBA claims. Claims were spread geographically across the county with a higher concentration in the western portion of the county. The bullets below summarize some of the major impacts to housing that were identified by local officials from the event.

- **Homes Flooded from Hurricane Matthew:** According to local officials several homes / properties were impacted during Hurricane Matthew. Those include:
 - 12 homes off of Caswell Station Road (northern tip of County) either minor home flooding or access to homes was compromised.
 - Several homes were impacted adjacent to the Trent River and Crooked Run near the Town of Trenton. Impacts included access to home and minor home flooding.
 - 1 home off of Henderson Road adjacent to Musselshell Creek is frequently flooded and not happy with insurance claim.
 - Several homes adjacent to the Trent River off of Hughes Plantation Road were evacuated before storm because of past storm impacts.
 - Several homes off of Oak Grove Road near the Oak Grove OLF lost access to home because of inadequate drainage for a private access road.
 - Evacuated residents of off Pleasant Hill Road near the Trent River.
 - Evacuated residents near the Floyd Agricultural Area along the Trent River

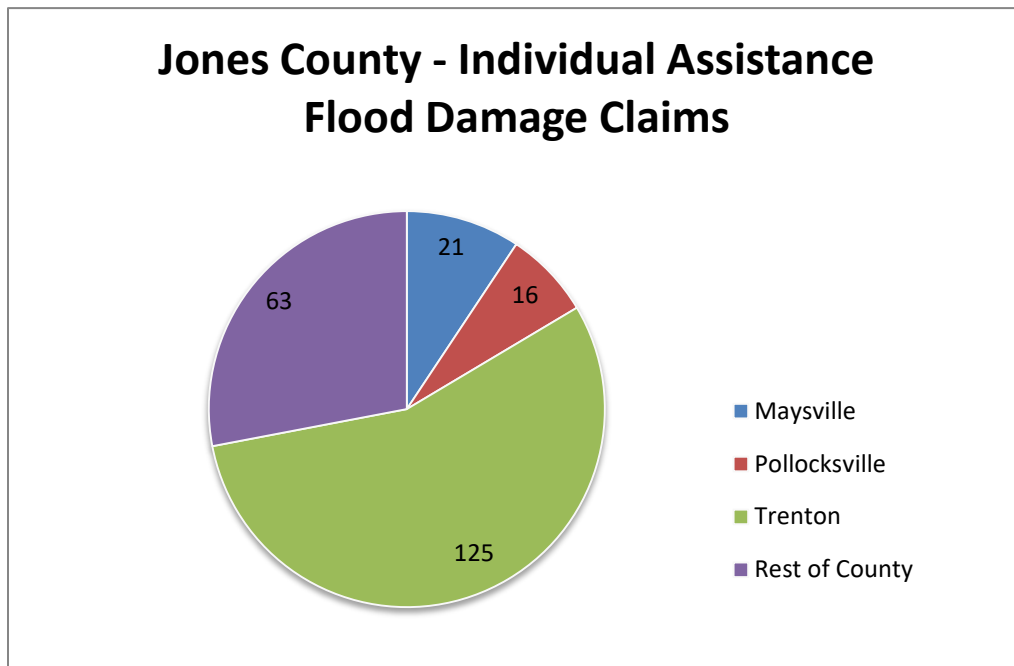


Figure 12: Number of IA Flood Damage Claims by Area

- **Homes At-Risk of Future Flooding:** Several of the homes mentioned above are at risk for future flooding. As are homes adjacent to the Trent River and other flood prone stream in the county. Homes with private access roads are of particular concern because they pose a unique challenge for evacuation and emergency service during extreme events.

Economics / Business / Jobs

Jones County community officials were concerned about the agricultural losses from Hurricane Matthew. Officials referenced a bad year the previous year coupled with losses from Hurricane Matthew that have put a strain on local farmers. They are not prepared for multiple years with poor crop yields. The bullets below summarize some of the impacts to the economy/businesses/jobs that were identified by local officials from the event.

- **Local business:** Pleasant Hill Grill and Grocery has applied for a buyout due to repeated flooding.
- **Identified Economic Development Zones:** There are several communities in the county that may not have had major impacts directly from Hurricane Matthew, but which have been impacted economically over the past several years as jobs and businesses have struggled.
- **Employment:** Jones is largely an agricultural county and has limited employment opportunity associated with other businesses.

Infrastructure

As of March 23, 2017, the Public Assistance applications in Jones County as a result of Hurricane Matthew are still processing. It should be noted that additional claims from Hurricane Matthew may still be pending.

County infrastructure was one of the greatest areas of concern in the wake of Hurricane Matthew as there were several types of infrastructure that were damaged in multiple locations. The bullets below summarize some of the major impacts to infrastructure that were identified by local officials from the event.

- **Dam Issues:** Jones County has 1 dam on the NC Dam Inventory list. It is the Brock Millpond Dam on Crooked Run. This dam has failed in the past and is a concern for local officials in Trenton.
- **Road/Bridge Flooding:** Road and bridge overtopping are common occurrences in Jones County and impacted a number of different locations during Hurricane Matthew. Many of these locations have been historical hotspots in the county and are affected even during rainfall events that are not as extreme as hurricane/tropical storm events. For example:
 - NC-58 overtopping – primary access road that limits mobility during intense storm events.
 - NC-41 overtopping – primary access road that limits mobility during intense storm events.
 - Other roads near the Trent River, Oak Grove and Pleasant Hill) are also of concern.
 - Lots of private roads throughout the county do not provide adequate drainage or access during severe storm events.

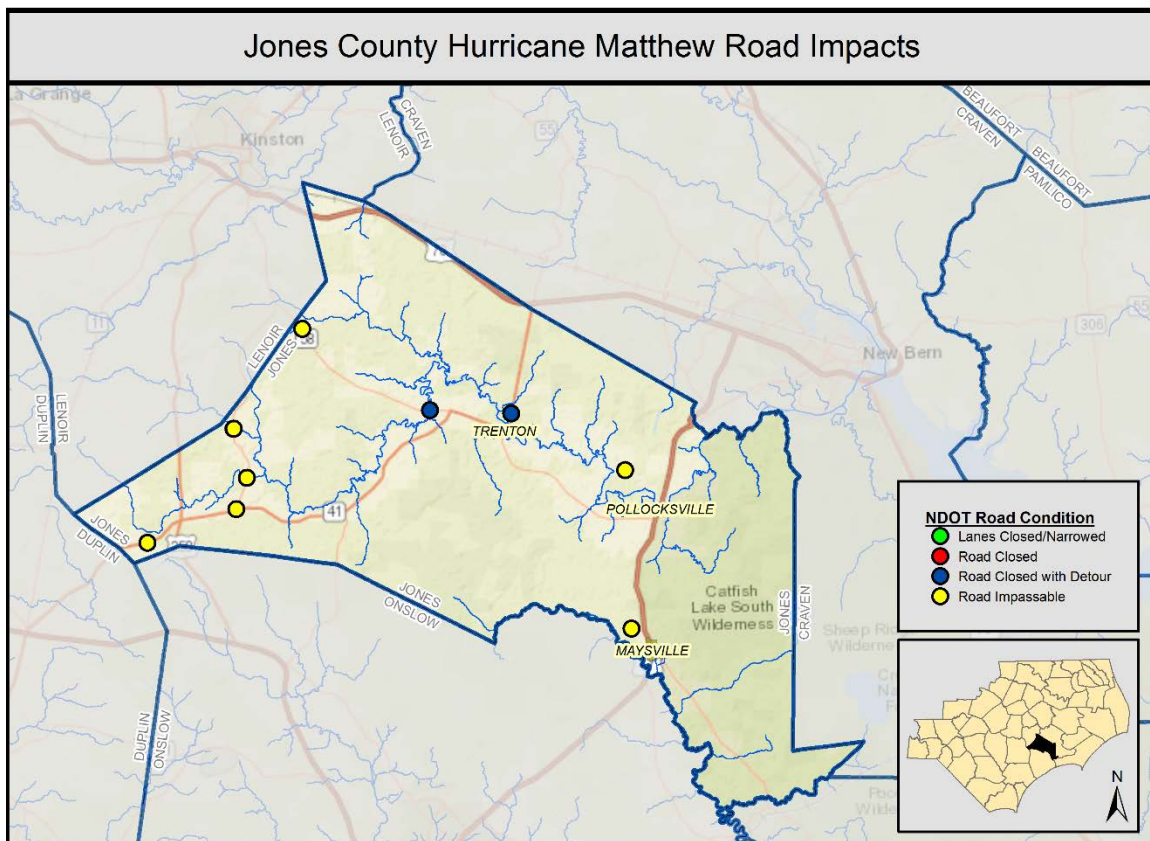


Figure 13. Impacted NCDOT Structures in Jones County

- **Water/Wastewater Infrastructure:** Water and wastewater infrastructure is critical to maintaining health and well-being of the public in the wake of a storm event. Often this infrastructure is threatened due to the necessity of placing it near water bodies, which naturally causes the risk to flooding. During

Hurricane Matthew, impacts to water/wastewater facilities were minimal in Jones County, but improvements for other storms are needed:

- Relocation of Waste Water Treatment Plant in Trenton away from flood zone.
- Inflow and infiltration issues, equalization issues, plant wash outs due to high flows, plant access cut off during high flows, and multiple sanitary sewer overflows need to be addressed in the Town of Maysville.

Ecosystems / Environment

Jones County contains large portions of both the Hoffman Forest and the Croatan National Forest. One of the largest threats to the environment come from agricultural activities within the floodplain. Several swine and poultry lagoons are within the floodplain and can be damaged or overflow during severe storm events. Overall, environmental impacts in Jones County as a result of Hurricane Matthew were relatively minimal.

- **Natural Debris Buildup Causing Flooding:** Several low-water bridges across the county experienced a significant amount of debris buildup in streams. This debris is frequently in the form of downed trees and other buildup of natural remains. Indeed, one of the major causes of debris buildup is from beaver dams that are constructed and then washed out during heavy rainfall/flooding events. This debris is then caught underneath bridges and in culverts, causing a jam which backs up water upstream and results in flooding.



4. Strategies for Resilient Redevelopment

4. Strategies for Resilient Redevelopment

This section provides details about the resilience and revitalization strategies and actions identified in Jones County. These actions were identified and refined during three public meetings with local officials and county residents held in March and April 2017. The actions are tied to impacts from Hurricane Matthew and organized by the pillars of housing, economic development, infrastructure and environment. In addition to the public meetings, frequent coordination calls with County officials and data gathered from state agencies and organizations were utilized to formulate the actions listed below.

Meeting 1 was designed to introduce the community and County points of contact to the Resilient Redevelopment Planning process and goals. This meeting allowed the planning team to capture areas within the county that were damaged during Hurricane Matthew and to hear what potential mitigation actions had already been considered. Draft resilience actions were then presented at Meeting 2 of the planning process. This was done to garner general buy-in on the draft actions from the County-level planning teams and residents. More details on the actions were collected between Meetings 2 and 3 through research and follow-up phone calls and emails with the primary points of contact. Meeting 3 provided the opportunity to collect and finalize details for the draft actions. Meeting 4, scheduled in early May 2017, allowed the county points of contact to rank the identified actions, group them into High, Medium, and Low Priorities, and to approve their inclusion in the plan.

Pillar	Project/Action Count
Housing	6
Economic Development	3
Infrastructure	12
Environmental	1
Grand Total	22

Table 4. Jones County Summary of Projects by Pillar

The following table is ordered by the rankings and priorities provided by Jones County during Meeting 4:

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Housing	01- Acquisition of Priority Floodprone Residential Properties.	High	1
Housing	03-Elevation of priority flood-prone residential structures	High	2
Economic Development	02- Acquisition of one priority flood-prone non-residential property	High	3
Housing	10- Increase GIS capacity and capability for emergency response and damage assessment functions through ARC GIS training for redundant Jones County Staff.	High	4
Housing	05- Create a Guidebook for NGO's and Faith-based organizations on emergency preparedness and their role in outreach, sheltering, recovery.	High	5
Infrastructure	16- Complete Hurricane Mathew debris removal and stream maintenance.	High	6
Infrastructure	08- Support consolidation of three Town of Trenton-area County Schools into a combined K-12 facility	High	7
Infrastructure	09- Town of Trenton and Jones County relocation/replacement of Wastewater Treatment Plant.	High	8

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Infrastructure	11- Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity.	High	9
Infrastructure	13- Install Flood Depth Warning Signs at low water priority locations throughout the county.	High	10
Infrastructure	17- Work with NCDOT to improve drainage, maintain culverts and ditches to allow maximum drainage flow, etc.	Medium	11
Environmental	06- Hofmann State Forest (NC State resource facility drainage system mitigation.	Medium	12
Infrastructure	05- Flood forecasting technical enhancement through training of redundant county personnel to analyze real time flood gage data to inform emergency response priorities and decisions during flood events.	Medium	13
Housing	22- Create an outreach program on proper private road and lane maintenance.	Medium	14
Infrastructure	04- Enhance non-state maintained road drainage in priority high-water areas which impedes public safety first responders requiring emergency swift water rescues.	Medium	15
Infrastructure	12- Convert Water Supply Withdrawal from Black Creek Aquifer to Castle Hayne Aquifer in accordance with Eastern Carolina water supply permitting requirements and aquifer management policy.	Medium	16
Infrastructure	15-Provision of generators and appropriate wiring for County Critical Facilities	Low	17
Infrastructure	18 -Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools.	Low	18
Housing	14-Development of Insurance Education Materials to Provide Property Owners and Renters with Accurate Knowledge on Available Insurance Coverage	Low	19
Economic Development	20-Develop a county economic development strategy.	Low	20
Infrastructure	07-Relocate Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to higher, safer level of the Building or alternate facility	Low	21
Economic Development	19 - Working with the North Carolina Forest Service and NC State University, develop an economic bio-mass production strategy to create a sustainable income stream for private forest landowners.	Low	22

Table 5. Projects by Rank

On the following pages, we have organized the projects and actions by pillar. Within each pillar, the projects are grouped by county priority. Please note that maps are provided for all projects that have a specific location within the county. Projects without maps are county-wide projects that will benefit citizens throughout the county.

Housing Strategies

High Priority Housing Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Housing	01- Acquisition of Priority Floodprone Residential Properties.	High	1
Housing	03-Elevation of priority flood-prone residential structures	High	2

Housing	10- Increase GIS capacity and capability for emergency response and damage assessment functions through ARC GIS training for redundant Jones County Staff.	High	4
Housing	21- Create a Guidebook for NGO's and Faith-based organizations on emergency preparedness and their role in outreach, sheltering, recovery.	High	5

Table 6. Jones High Priority Housing Summary

These four projects represent the housing strategies that Jones County indicated are the highest priority to address. Additional detail on the projects can be found below:

- Acquisition of Priority Floodprone Residential Projects:** This project would acquire approximately 17 floodprone residential properties clustered mainly in the floodprone areas of Pleasant Hill near the Trent River and the area near Caswell Station Road and Neuse Road. The project involves acquiring each property once clear title is obtained through a routine real estate transaction. The structures will then be demolished, the site stabilized and deeded to Jones County in perpetual easement. The project was included in a request for HMGP funding.

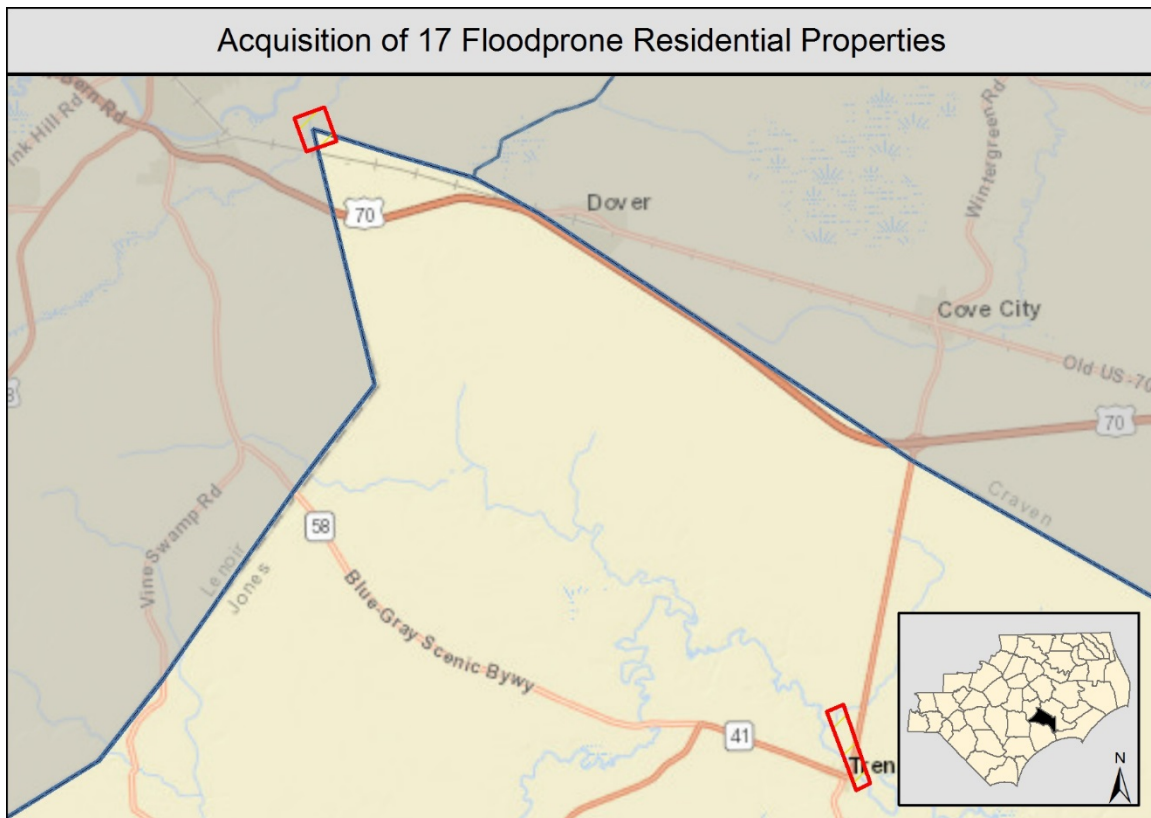


Figure 14. Housing Action 1 - Acquisition of Priority Floodprone Residential Projects:

01 - Acquisition of 17 Floodprone Residential Properties

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 1

Project Timeframe: 3 years

Location: Wyse Fork Community, Pink Hill Community, Near and in Town of Trenton

Project Summary: Acquisition of approximately 17 floodprone residential properties clustered mainly in several floodprone areas of the county.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	The county does not have the financial means to independently acquire and demolish these floodprone properties. Leaving these residents in such high hazard areas continues to expose residents to injury from flooding and continued damage to the structures. Incomplete or shoddy repairs puts the residents at risk from mold exposure structural failure etc.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J12	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Participants should relocate to better housing outside of the SFHA thus reducing their flood risk and the necessity for County resources to provide evacuation and sheltering during flooding.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	More than 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	100-200 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Acquired properties will be converted to perpetual greenspace. With proper erosion control and site stabilization after structure demolition there will be no negative environmental impact.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree

What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **03-Elevation of priority flood-prone residential structures:** This project will support design and construction of new foundations for three floodprone residential structures to elevate them to the County's freeboard elevation in the Comfort Community and near the town of Trenton. The project was included in a request for HMGP funding.

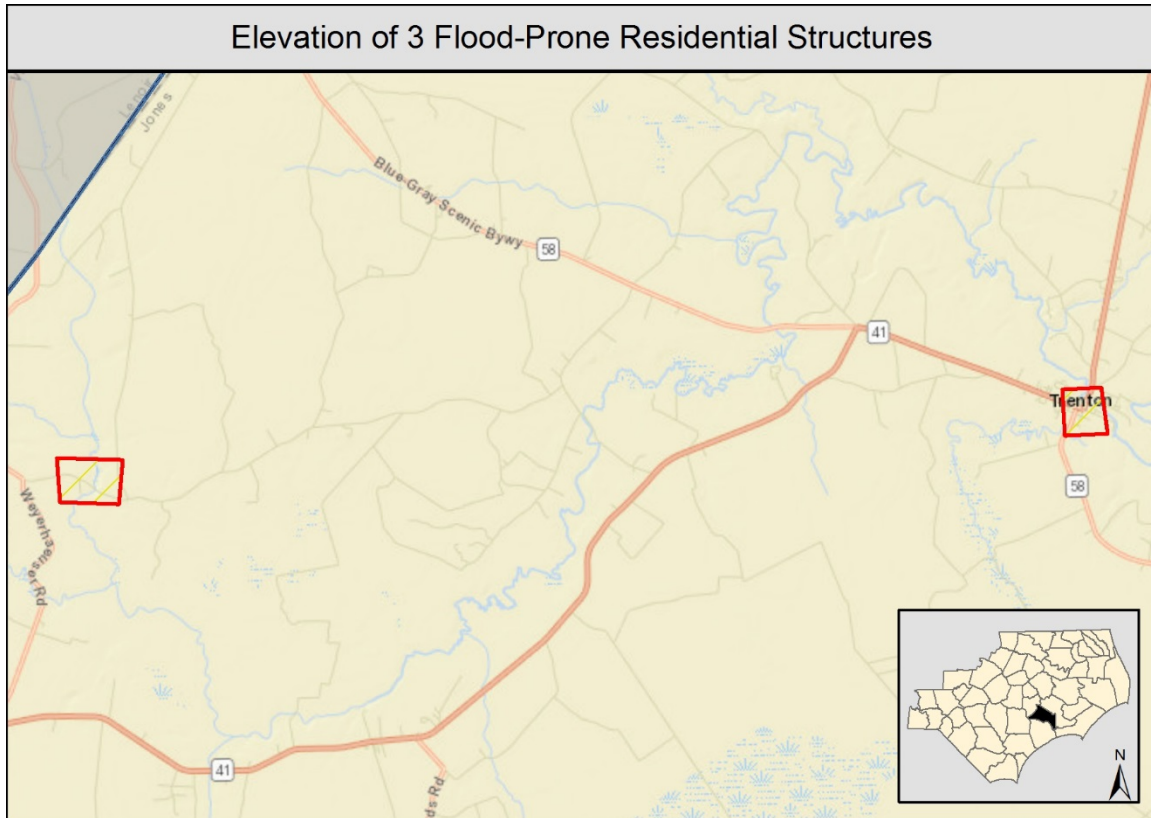


Figure 15. Housing Action 3 - Elevation of priority flood-prone residential structures

03-Elevation of three priority flood-prone residential structures

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 2

Project Timeframe: 3 years

Location: 3321 Pleasant Hill Rd, Trenton;110 Lower St, Trenton;105 Lower St, Trenton

Project Summary: Elevation of three floodprone residential structures.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	The county does not have the financial means to design new foundations and to elevate these buildings. Leaving these structures in such high hazard areas continues to expose the homeowners and structures to potential flood impacts and continued damage to the living space. Elevation of the first floor above BFE will reduce risk of structure damage and property loss as well as reduce insurance claims.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J12	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Flood risk to residents will be reduced. County emergency response needs will be reduced.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	More than 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$251K - \$500K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **10- Increase GIS capacity and capability for emergency response and damage assessment functions through ARC GIS training for redundant Jones County Staff:** Many rural "lanes" and access roads are not state or county maintained and are included in property deeds. Many lead to single residences or clusters of homes which become isolated during floods and coastal events, impeding access by public safety first responders during medical emergencies and structure fires. Improved drainage could mean mitigation of culverts, ditch expansion and maintenance, etc. State created "best management practices" are needed for local landowners, many of whom have equipment and could better maintain their roads and lanes with technical support. This project would support rural road maintenance materials which could be available online, and potentially a field demonstration day. This is a county wide project.

10 - Increase GIS Capacity and Capability for Emergency Response and Damage Assessment Functions through ARC GIS Training for Three Jones County Staff

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 4

Project Timeframe: 1 year

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Jones County presently sub-contracts GIS technical assistance through Task Order contracting to a Wilmington-based engineering firm. The lack of county resources hinders planning disaster response and recovery operations as well as planning damage assessment operations and ultimately permitting reconstruction. The project involves obtaining training for three county employees in ARC GIS to facilitate in-house performance of GIS-based data analysis and planning.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	The county lost communication due to the lack of a dedicated fiber optic telecommunications system. The County tax assessor determined priority areas for damage assessments based on anecdotal information received through 911 calls and information provided by first responders as the county staff were isolated for many days following the storm. Redundancy staff resources with GIS capability can use flood forecasting information to coordinate response & recovery efforts inc. damage assessment.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J2; J4; J26; Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Use of GIS management tools in characterizing storm damage to prioritize damage inspections and repair permitting would expedite disaster recovery and aid economic recovery post-disaster. Cost savings through performance of GIS analysis by county staff would allow saved funds to be used for other basic county services.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Low to moderate confidence	N/A

What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 26 and 50%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$0- \$50K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **21- Create a Guidebook for NGO's and Faith-based organizations on emergency preparedness and their role in outreach, sheltering, recovery:** Local non-governmental organizations (NGO) and faith-based groups are often organized at the state and even national level through VOAD - "Volunteers Active in Disaster." There is not an organized parallel local effort in Jones County, in part because emergency sheltering is managed by the county. However, there are rural neighborhoods, primarily with road access issues, as well as some newer subdivisions with inadequately maintained access roads, where residents are not fully prepared for emergencies or aware of where to shelter, etc. With a predicted influx of retirees and military families due to low cost of living and improved access via the newly elevated Highway 17, many new residents will not be aware of proper emergency response procedures. During a disaster, an emergency or even a power outage these families feel isolated and unprotected. Local organizations serve these communities through their routine service relationships and could become a conduit for information and messaging. This project supports development of a Guidebook and templates in appropriate formats for local Jones County organizations focused on their appropriate emergency support role. This is a county wide project.

22 - Create an outreach program on private road and “lane” maintenance for property owners emphasizing maintenance responsibilities.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 14

Project Timeframe: 1 - 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Create an outreach program on private road and “lane” maintenance for property owners emphasizing maintenance responsibilities, culvert sizing and replacement, grading, ditch maintenance, use of stone, etc. disperse information through appropriate multi-media measures. Potentially sponsor "field day" demonstrations of proper road maintenance methods.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Private road access due in great part to inadequate maintenance by private owners. In many cases likely the lack of knowledge on what is necessary to maintain a private road is endemic across eastern NC. During emergencies and disasters this issues arises in most eastern NC communities.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	General compliance with Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan.	N/A
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	N/A
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	N/A
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Road closures are exacerbated by residential isolation of residents whose road or access lane is deeded to them sometimes by the developer and goes unmaintained. Inadequate drainage maintenance clogged or inadequate culverts and other areas make roads impassable both isolating residents and preventing public safety personnel from responding to fires and medical emergencies.	N/A
For how long will this solution be effective?	Less than 10 years	N/A
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	N/A
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	N/A
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	Yes	N/A
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	N/A
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	N/A
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	N/A
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Prevents road damage erosion and degradation of streams and wetlands from siltation.	N/A

What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Low	N/A
What is the financial range of this project?	\$101K - \$250K	N/A
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	N/A
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	N/A
Who will administer this project?	Unknown	N/A

Medium Priority Housing Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Housing	22- Create an outreach program on proper private road and lane maintenance.	Medium	14

Table 7. Jones Medium Priority Housing Summary

This project represents the housing strategy that Jones County indicated was a medium priority to address. Additional detail on the project can be found below:

- 22- Create an outreach program on proper private road and lane maintenance:** This project would create an outreach program on private road and “lane” maintenance for property owners emphasizing maintenance responsibilities, culvert sizing and replacement, grading, ditch maintenance, use of stone, etc. Dispersal of information will be through appropriate multi-media measures. A "field day" demonstrating proper road maintenance methods would be conducted once the guidebook was available. This is a county wide project.

22 - Create an outreach program on private road and “lane” maintenance for property owners emphasizing maintenance responsibilities.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 14

Project Timeframe: 1 - 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Create an outreach program on private road and “lane” maintenance for property owners emphasizing maintenance responsibilities, culvert sizing and replacement, grading, ditch maintenance, use of stone, etc. disperse information through appropriate multi-media measures. Potentially sponsor "field day" demonstrations of proper road maintenance methods.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Private road access due in great part to inadequate maintenance by private owners. In many cases likely the lack of knowledge on what is necessary to maintain a private road is endemic across eastern NC. During emergencies and disasters this issues arises in most eastern NC communities.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	General compliance with Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan.	N/A
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	N/A
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	N/A
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Road closures are exacerbated by residential isolation of residents whose road or access lane is deeded to them sometimes by the developer and goes unmaintained. Inadequate drainage maintenance clogged or inadequate culverts and other areas make roads impassable both isolating residents and preventing public safety personnel from responding to fires and medical emergencies.	N/A
For how long will this solution be effective?	Less than 10 years	N/A
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	N/A
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	N/A
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	Yes	N/A
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	N/A
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	N/A
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	N/A
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Prevents road damage erosion and degradation of streams and wetlands from siltation.	N/A

What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Low	N/A
What is the financial range of this project?	\$101K - \$250K	N/A
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	N/A
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	N/A
Who will administer this project?	Unknown	N/A

Low Priority Housing Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Housing	14-Development of Insurance Education Materials to Provide Property Owners and Renters with Accurate Knowledge on Available Insurance Coverage	Low	19

Table 8. Jones Low Priority Housing Summary

This project represents the housing strategy that Jones County indicated is of a low priority to address. Additional detail on the project can be found below:

- 14-Development of Insurance Education Materials to Provide Property Owners and Renters with Accurate Knowledge on Available Insurance Coverage:** Confusion on available property and contents insurance for homeowners, businesses, government facilities and renters (contents only) remains a national challenge and was expressed in many communities after Mathew. Materials customized to eastern North Carolina Hazards will include flood, fire, wind, land subsidence and other hazards is necessary along with standard messaging which can be deployed on local websites, through social media and in local preparedness workshops and events. This is a county wide action.

14 - Development of Insurance Education Materials to Provide Property Owners and Renters with Accurate Knowledge on Available Insurance Coverage

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 19

Project Timeframe: 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Confusion on available property and contents insurance for homeowners, businesses, government facilities and renters (contents only) remains a national challenge and was expressed in many communities after Mathew. Materials customized to eastern North Carolina Hazards to include flood, fire, wind, land subsidence and other hazards is necessary along with standard messaging which can be deployed on local websites, through social media and in local preparedness workshops and events.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Confusion persists on how insurance works especially hazard insurance for coverage of flood or wind damage. Many property owners without mortgages or those outside of the regulated floodplain are unaware that flood insurance is available to them often at a very low premium. Renters are generally unaware that insurance is available to cover their contents. This includes non-residential renters who can replace business goods and furnishings fixtures and equipment damaged by floods if insured.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J18; J22; J23; J24	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Businesses and residents will potentially have adequate insurance coverage for property and contents. This will hasten recovery and allow uninterrupted agricultural operations if damaged equipment can be repaired or replaced quickly.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Unknown	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	N/A	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to	Unknown	Agree

administer this project?		
What is the financial range of this project?	\$51K - \$100K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	State	Agree

Economic Development Strategies

High Priority Economic Development Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Economic Development	02- Acquisition of one priority flood-prone non-residential property	High	3

Table 9. Jones High Priority Economic Development Summary

This project represents the economic development strategy that Jones County is its highest priority to address. Additional information on the project follows:

- 02-Acquisition of one priority flood-prone non-residential property:** This project supports acquisition of a non-residential floodprone structure in the Pink Hill area of Jones County through a traditional real estate transaction between the property owner and the County. Once the sale is complete, the property structures will be demolished, the site stabilized and the property deeded into perpetual green space easement to prevent redevelopment in a floodprone area. The project was included in the county's HMGP application.

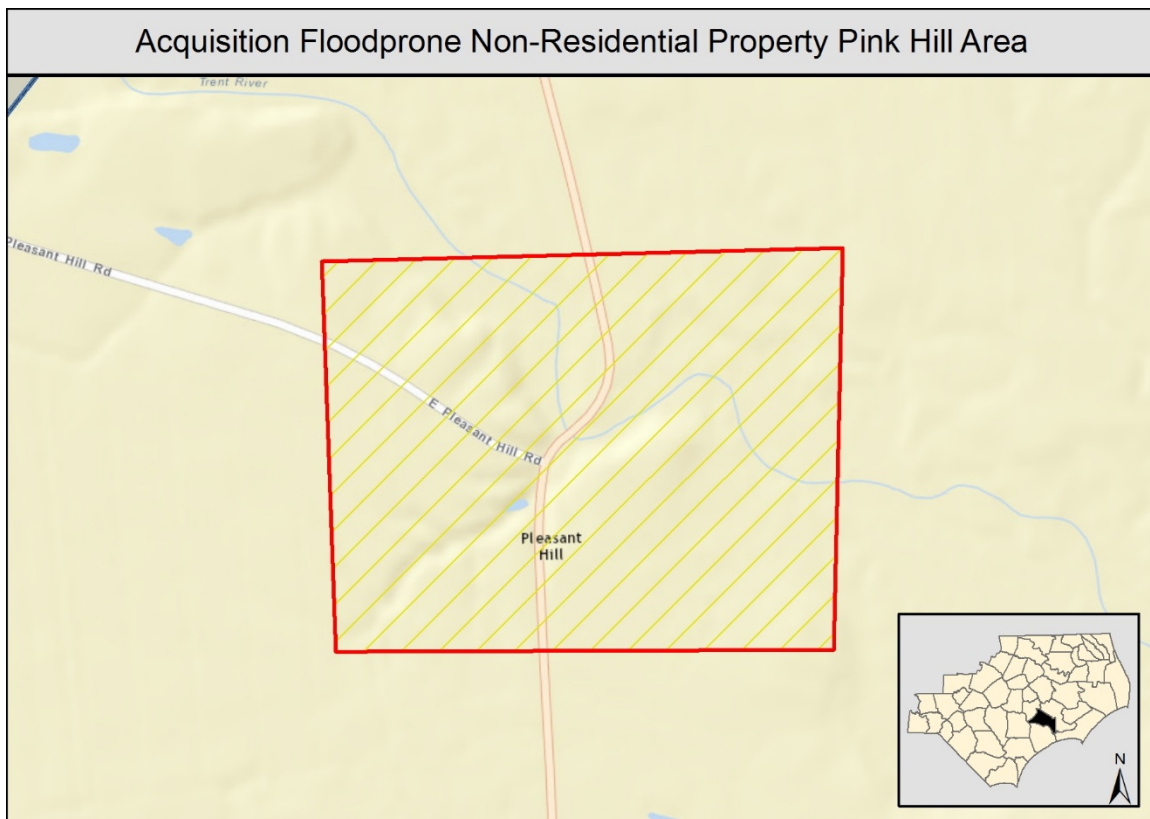


Figure 16. Economic Development Action 2 - Acquisition of one priority flood-prone non-residential property

02 - Acquisition of one non-residential property

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 3

Project Timeframe: 3 years

Location: Pink Hill Area

Project Summary: Acquisition of one non-residential structure.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	The county does not have the financial means to independently acquire and demolish this floodprone property. Leaving this structure in such a high hazard area continues to expose the owner and structure to potential flood impacts and continued damage to the structure. Incomplete or shoddy repairs puts the structure and stock at risk from mold exposure structural failure etc.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J12	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Structure owner will not require county disaster response assistance during flood events.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	More than 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Acquired property will be converted to perpetual green space. With proper erosion control and site stabilization after structure demolition there will be no negative environmental impact.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$0- \$50K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

Low Priority Economic Development Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Economic Development	20-Develop a county economic development strategy.	Low	20
Economic Development	19 - Working with the North Carolina Forest Service and NC State University, develop an economic bio-mass production strategy to create a sustainable income stream for private forest landowners.	Low	22

Table 10. Jones Low Priority Economic Development Summary

- 20-Develop a county economic development strategy:** Jones County is a low population, low to moderate income county with primarily an agricultural and forestry based economy. The forest economy is largely based in state, federal and corporately managed large tracts of forest lands. Agriculture consists of diverse commodity grain, cotton, tobacco, and peanut and livestock production. Income from agriculture has been compromised during the past five years due to increased production costs, bad weather and market conditions reducing crop income and Hurricane Mathew storm losses. This project will develop a comprehensive, prioritized economic development plan complete with branding such as "Jones County NC - come grow with us" to proactively attract and match prospective companies and employers to the county's workforce, natural resources, rural character and available infrastructure. This would be a county wide effort.

20 - Develop a county economic development strategy

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 20

Project Timeframe: 3 - 5 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Jones County is a low population, low to moderate income county with primarily an agricultural and forestry based economy. The forest economy is largely based in state, federal and corporately managed large tracts of forest lands. Agriculture consists of diverse commodity grain, cotton, tobacco, peanut and livestock production. Income from agriculture has been compromised during the past five years due to increased production costs, bad weather and market conditions reducing crop income and Hurricane Matthew storm losses. This project will develop a comprehensive, prioritized economic development plan that is outcome-based including a branding program like "Jones County NC - come grow with us" to proactively attract and match prospective companies and employers to the county's workforce, natural resources, rural character and available infrastructure. The outcome will be increased well-paying jobs through an increased tax base.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Agricultural losses from Matthew were significant. Holistic economic development will diversify the county and help offset agricultural losses. Some of the strategies likely will directly involve agriculture through crop diversification and marketing to new areas in the region.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	The county has abundant natural resources a beautiful rural landscape infrastructure and plenty of room to attract new industries and employers. It needs an outcome-based strategic economic development plan to match prospective employers and industries to potential sites and the available county workforce to raise employment rates worker wages and the county tax base.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 51 and 75%	Agree

What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	N/A	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$101K - \$250K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **19 - Working with the North Carolina Forest Service and NC State University, develop an economic bio-mass production strategy to create a sustainable income stream for private forest landowners:**
Farmers who own forest land or agricultural land which could be converted to bio fuel production have experienced several recent consecutive low yield harvest years due to weather and market factors compounded by Hurricane Mathew losses, in some cases catastrophic. Creation of alternative crops which are eco-friendly and would provide a sustainable income stream would steady the county's rural economic base and maintain the rural character of the landscape. This is a county wide strategy.

19 - Working with the North Carolina Forest Service and NC State University, develop an economic bio-mass production program to create a sustainable income stream for private forest landowners.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 22

Project Timeframe: 5 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Farmers who own forest land or agricultural land which could be converted to bio fuel production have experienced several recent consecutive low yield harvest years due to weather and market factors compounded by Hurricane Mathew losses, in some cases catastrophic. Creation of alternative crops which are eco-friendly and would provide a sustainable income stream would steady the county's rural economic base and maintain the rural character of the landscape.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Several farms have already foreclosed in Jones County due in large part to Hurricane Mathew losses. Creation of a new stable and sustainable agricultural commodity could provide an alternative stable income source to county farmers.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	The agricultural economy of the county is strained due to reduced income during the past five years. Diversification will increase income in a sustainable manner.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	Less than 25%	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 26 and 50%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Could reduce agricultural erosion on abandoned lands (reducing flood risk) and improve wildlife habitat.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$0- \$50K	Agree

What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	State	Agree

Infrastructure Strategies

High Priority Infrastructure Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Infrastructure	16- Complete Hurricane Mathew debris removal and stream maintenance.	High	6
Infrastructure	08- Support consolidation of three Town of Trenton-area County Schools into a combined K-12 facility	High	7
Infrastructure	09- Town of Trenton and Jones County relocation/replacement of Wastewater Treatment Plant.	High	8
Infrastructure	11- Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity.	High	9
Infrastructure	13- Install Flood Depth Warning Signs at low water priority locations throughout the county.	High	10

Table 11. Jones High Priority Infrastructure Summary

These projects represent the infrastructure strategies that Jones County indicated are the highest priority to address. Additional detail can be found below:

- 16- Complete Hurricane Mathew debris removal and stream maintenance:** Post-Mathew the county received \$300,000 of the requested \$500,000 for stream and drainage debris removal and drainage improvements. The funds were likely provided through the USDA NRCS Disaster Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) but a \$200,000 funding gap remains in the tributaries to the Trent River.

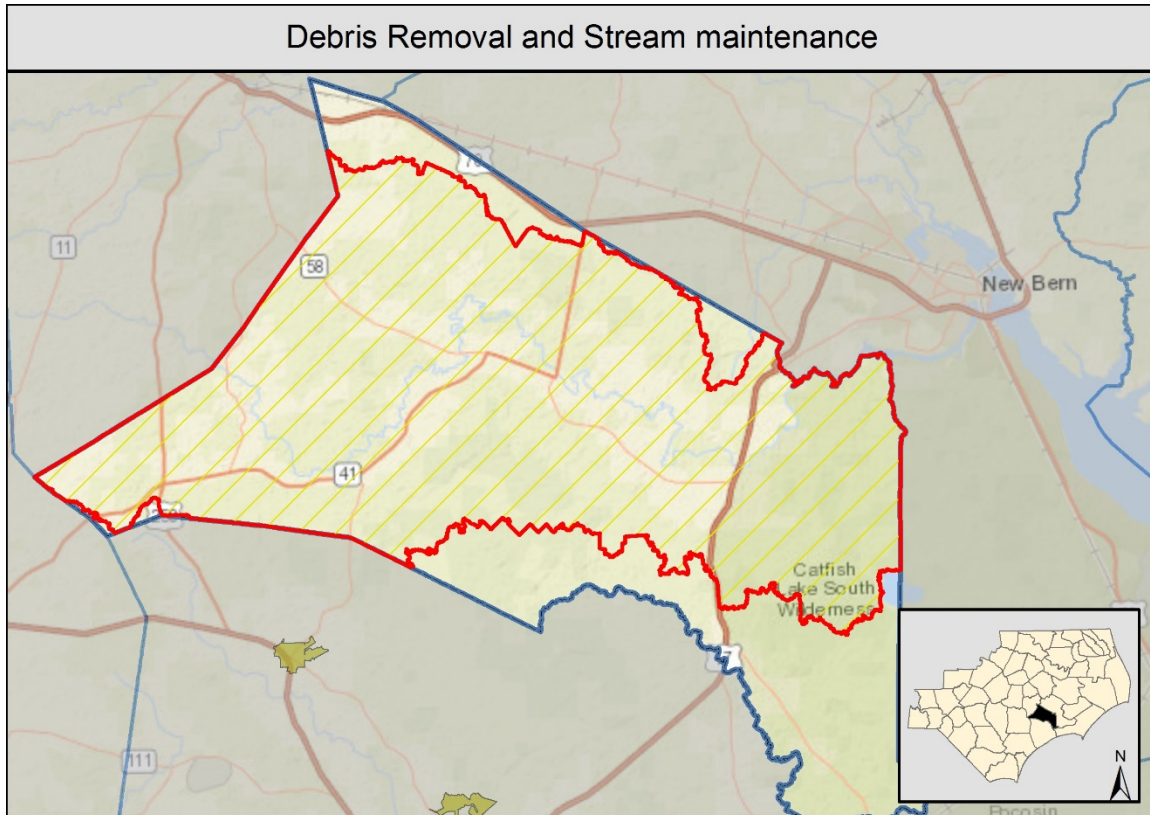


Figure 17. Infrastructure Action 16 - Complete Hurricane Mathew debris removal and stream maintenance

16 - Debris Removal and Stream maintenance

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 6

Project Timeframe: 1 year

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Post-Matthew the county received \$300,000 of the requested \$500,000 for stream and drainage debris removal and drainage improvements. The funds were likely provided through the USDA NRCS Disaster Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) but a \$200,000 funding gap remains in the tributaries to the Trent River.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Debris clean up and disposal has not been completed due to a 40% funding gap.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J4; J13.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	N/A	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Less than 10 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	100-200 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Improved stream flow; could benefit aquatic environment.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$101K - \$250K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **08- Support consolidation of three Town of Trenton-area County Schools into a combined K-12 facility:**
Two essential county schools located in the County seat of Trenton, are accessed via Weber Street (Rt. 41) which floods preventing ingress and egress posing a risk to students, teachers and staff. A new, consolidated school is planned outside of the 1 % and 0.2% regulated floodplain near the present high school in an area where road access will not be threatened by high waters. The new school has been designed and Jones County is awaiting comment from the NC Department of Public Instruction as well as an approval from the Local Government Commission on the proposed bond funding plan. This project would add wiring and a permanent generator to allow the school complex to perform during periods of emergency as the County's primary emergency shelter and provide other disaster response and recovery services operating on redundant power.

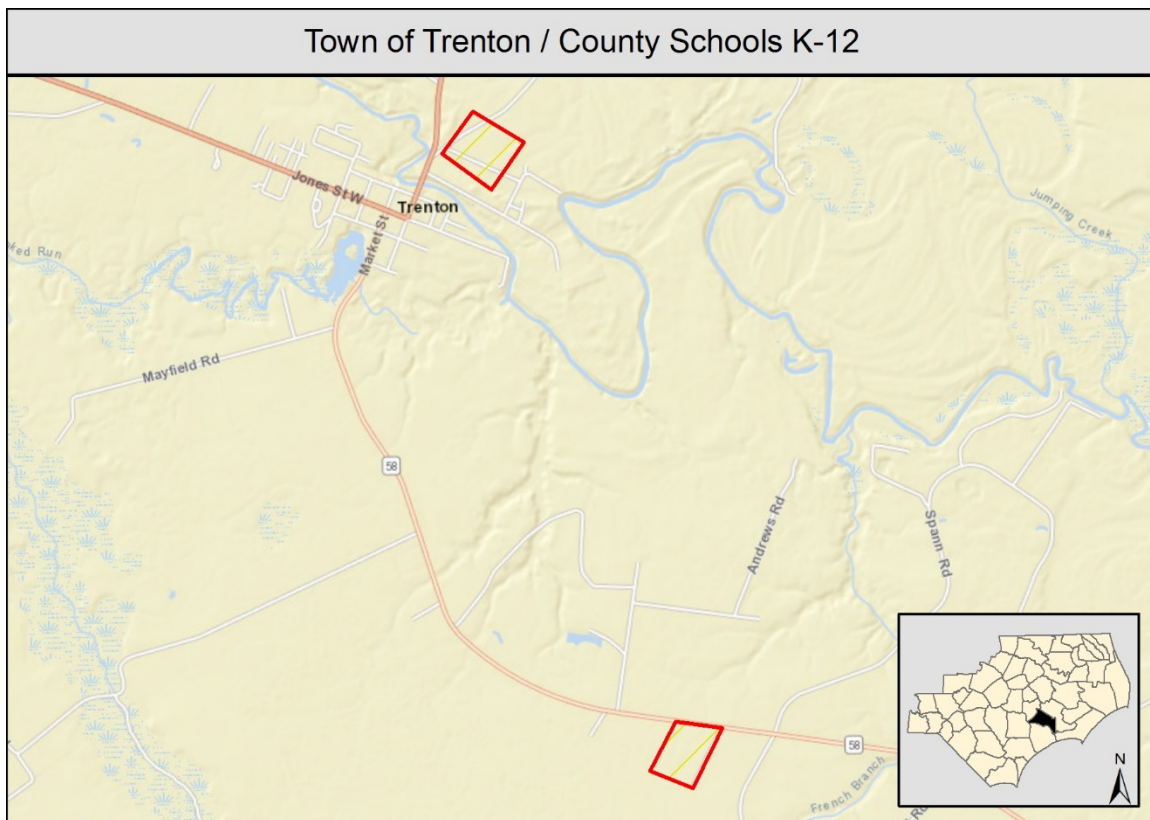


Figure 18. Infrastructure Action 08 - Support consolidation of three Town of Trenton-area County Schools into a combined K-12 facility

08-Support consolidation of three Town of Trenton-area County Schools into a combined K-12 facility.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 7

Project Timeframe: 3 year once design and financing are approved

Location: Trenton Elem. School - 188 Elementary School Lane, Trenton NC 28585; Jones Middle School 190 State Rd. 1322 Trenton NC 28585; Location of New K-12 facility, 1490 Hwy 58S

Project Summary: Two essential county schools located in the County seat of Trenton, are accessed via Weber Street (Rt. 41) which floods preventing ingress and egress posing a risk to students, teachers and staff. A new, consolidated school is planned outside of the 1 % and 0.2% regulated floodplain adjacent to the present high school in an area where road access will not be threatened by high waters. The new school has been designed and Jones County is awaiting comment from the NC Department of Public Instruction as well a approval from the Local Government Commission on the proposed bond funding plan. This project would add wiring and a permanent generator to allow the school complex to perform during periods of emergency as the County's primary emergency shelter and provide other disaster response and recovery services operating on redundant power.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Access to the elementary and middle schools was restricted during Mathew the schools flooded during Floyd and other events. Consolidation of the Jones County school system's Trenton area facilities has long been a goal of the County and is viewed as essential in future county resiliency and prosperity.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy and County Capital Improvement Planning	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	A new consolidated school will help increase skills of current school age county residents as well as help attract new residential development as Jones County housing costs are far lower than other communities proximate to New Bern Jacksonville and Kinston. As designed the school would evolve into the central community focus point. Consolidation of 3 central schools reduces the high costs of maintaining multiple outdated school facilities two of which are in a flood zone.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	More than 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	>200 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	4-6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A

What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 26 and 50%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Old school facilities will be repurposed or possibly even demolished with potential conversion of school lands to parks or open space.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **09- Town of Trenton and Jones County relocation/replacement of Wastewater Treatment Plant:**
Upgrade or replacement/relocation of Trenton Wastewater Treatment Plant to include expanded capacity to treat proposed K-12 school effluent.

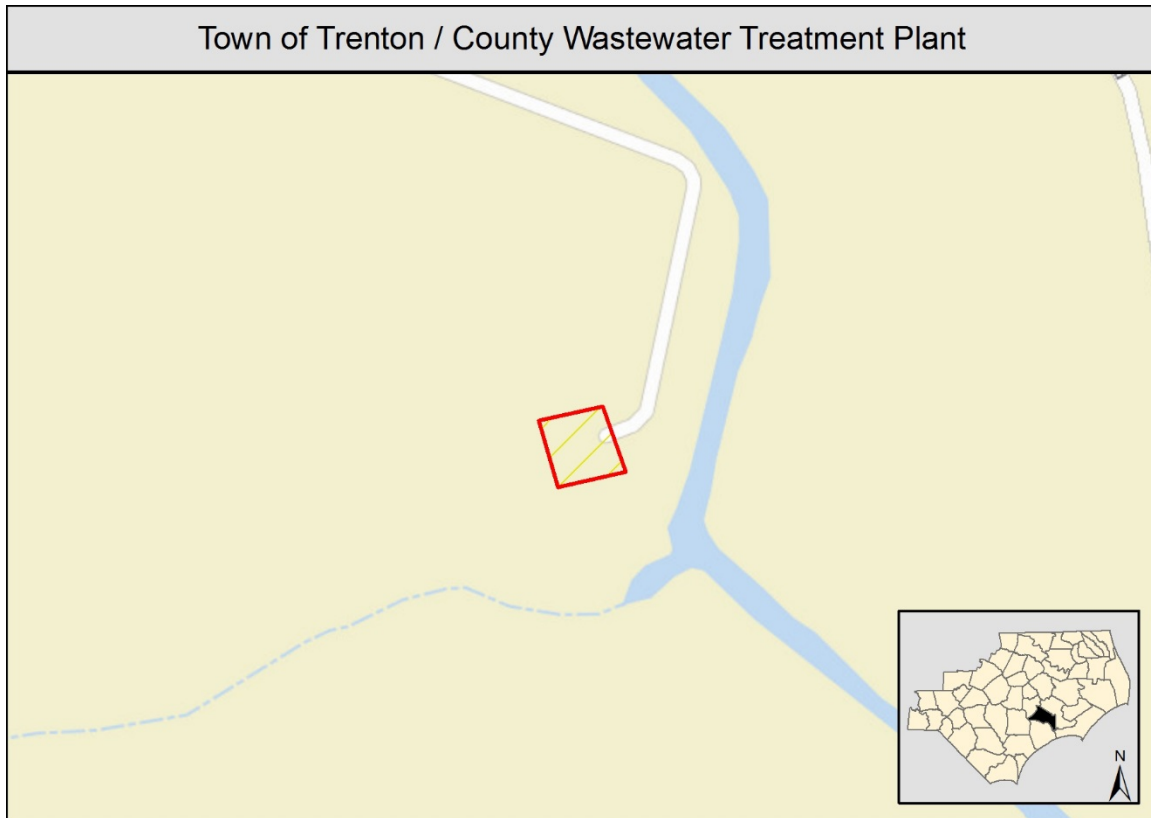


Figure 19. Infrastructure Action 09 - Town of Trenton and Jones County relocation/replacement of Wastewater Treatment Plant

09 - Town of Trenton and Jones County relocation/replacement of Wastewater Treatment Plant

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 8

Project Timeframe: 3 years

Location: 607 E Jones Street, Trenton NC

Project Summary: Upgrade or replacement/relocation of Trenton Wastewater Treatment Plant to include expanded capacity to treat proposed K-12 school effluent.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Unknown	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Increased waste water treatment capacity will provide additional capacity for future business manufacturing and housing development thus increasing opportunities for economic development.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	100-200 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	Less than 25%	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Improved due to reduction of straight pipe discharge to rivers and streams as well as reduced use of septic systems.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **11- Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity:** Jones County presently shares 911 services through shared fiber optic services with Lenoir County. The connection was lost during Hurricane Mathew, severely impacting emergency response and immediate recovery operations. This is a county wide project.

11 - Obtain county-wide fiber optic communications to facilitate dependable communications connectivity

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 9

Project Timeframe: 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Jones County presently shares 911 services through shared fiber optic services with Lenoir County. The connection was lost during Hurricane Mathew, severely impacting emergency response and immediate recovery operations. This request is for installation of a county-wide fiber optic communication system.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Lack of a dedicated Jones County telecommunications system is impacting emergency response and public safety services along with economic development initiatives residential communications education and Cloud redundancy for record storage. During Mathew the shared system with Lenoir County was lost seriously impeding emergency response since cellular communication is inconsistent in the county.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J2; J4; J26; Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Dependable fiber optic communications is essential to public safety communications and economic development and growth for the county.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 51 and 75%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$501K - \$1M	Agree

What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **13- Install Flood Depth Warning Signs at low water priority locations throughout the county: Jones County presently shares:** County roads are becoming even more prone to flooding posing a high risk to residents and "pass-through" travelers. Warning signs displaying flood depths or warning messages are viewed as an effective deterrent to drivers entering flood-impacted roads. This is a county wide project.

13 - High water warning signage along priority flood prone highways and roads

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: High Priority

Priority Ranking: 10

Project Timeframe: 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: County roads are becoming even more prone to flooding posing a high risk to residents and "pass-through" travelers. Warning signs displaying flood depths or warning messages are viewed as an effective deterrent to drivers entering flood-impacted roads.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Flood level or warning road signage is rare in eastern North Carolina but has been shown to be effective in other regions in the country to reduce swift water rescues of people trapped in vehicles in raging flood waters as well as accidents and deaths. Jones Counties and probably all NC impacted counties used spare resources in swift water rescues during and immediately after Mathew.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J2; J4; J26; Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Public safety measures such as this one would give the assurance to a prospective new business or developer that the county is public-safety minded aware of local flood hazards and strives to keep people safe.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$101K - \$250K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree

What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	State	Agree

Medium Priority Infrastructure Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Infrastructure	17- Work with NCDOT to improve drainage, maintain culverts and ditches to allow maximum drainage flow, etc.	Medium	11
Infrastructure	05- Flood forecasting technical enhancement through training of redundant county personnel to analyze real time flood gage data to inform emergency response priorities and decisions during flood events.	Medium	13
Infrastructure	04- Enhance non-state maintained road drainage in priority high-water areas which impedes public safety first responders requiring emergency swift water rescues.	Medium	15
Infrastructure	12- Convert Water Supply Withdrawal from Black Creek Aquifer to Castle Hayne Aquifer in accordance with Eastern Carolina water supply permitting requirements and aquifer management policy.	Medium	16

Table 12. Jones Medium Priority Infrastructure Summary

These projects represent the infrastructure strategy that Jones County indicated is of a medium priority to address. Additional detail can be found below:

- 17- Work with NCDOT to improve drainage, maintain culverts and ditches to allow maximum drainage flow, etc.:** Low lying roads throughout the county isolate settlement areas in this rural community preventing access by first responders during medical emergencies, structure fires, floods and coastal storms. Risk of vehicular accidents and even fatalities is high and requests for aid strains limited volunteer first responders. This is a pervasive issue throughout eastern NC and would require state NCDOT financial and technical resources coordinated with local DOT staff. Priority areas require technical evaluation by a transpiration engineer and in some cases a hydrologist, development and design of a preferred solution and implementation and maintenance. Some areas will require proper sizing and replacement of culverts, others drainage ditch maintenance, road elevation and bridge elevation. This is a county wide project.

17 - Road Drainage Enhancement

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 11

Project Timeframe: 5 years

Location: Countywide - total length of county roads not available and specific locations were not provided. The issue is pervasive.

Project Summary: Low lying roads throughout the county isolate settlement areas in this rural community preventing access by first responders during medical emergencies, structure fires, floods and coastal storms. Risk of vehicular accidents and even fatalities is high and requests for aid strains limited volunteer first responders. This is a pervasive issue throughout eastern NC and would require state NCDOT financial and technical resources coordinated with local DOT staff. Priority areas require technical evaluation by a transpiration engineer and in some cases a hydrologist, development and design of a preferred solution, and implementation and maintenance. Some areas will require proper sizing and replacement of culverts, others drainage ditch maintenance, road elevation and bridge elevation.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Mathew like most coastal storms negatively impacted road and highway drainage systems with debris which clogged drainage systems and culverts causing backup of flood and regular rainwater. While FEMA Public Assistance funds supported some debris removal coordinated through NC DOT in many areas of the county this was inadequate and remains an unmet need.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J4; J13.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Poor inadequately maintained and drained roads can impede economic development because infrastructure is a key component in attracting new employers and development.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Less than 10 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	50-100 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	High confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Generally positive with drainage restored and reduced mosquito or other vermin. Need to be cautious that endangered species or habitat won't be impacted.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Minimum	Agree

What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	State	Agree

- **05- Flood forecasting technical enhancement through training of redundant county personnel to analyze real time flood gage data to inform emergency response priorities and decisions during flood events:** The county has access to real-time flood gage data but does not have flood forecasting technical expertise to predict flood levels throughout the county to appropriately evacuate citizens at risk, deploy resources and respond safely. This project is intended to provide technical training to at least three county employees so that redundant technical skills are available during emergencies to analyze real-time flood data to advise emergency response and deployment of resources. This is a county wide project.

05 - Flood Forecasting Technical Enhancement

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 13

Project Timeframe: 6 months

Location: gage data analysis from County's three Trent River gages and upstream Neuse River gage.

Project Summary: The county has access to real-time flood gage data but does not have flood forecasting technical expertise to predict flood levels throughout the county to appropriately evacuate citizens at risk, deploy resources and respond safely. This project is intended to provide technical training to at least three county employees so that redundant technical skills are available during emergencies to analyze real-time flood data to advise emergency response and deployment of resources.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	During the period leading up to Mathew flooding the County Manager was self-educating flood prediction using web-based information so he could interpret flood gage data from the county's three Trent River gages and the upstream Neuse River gage in Craven County. This took valuable time away from other emergency response duties he could have been performing. Communication was poor due to loss of cell phone and dependable fiber optic communications.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J2; flood forecasting technical ability among redundant county staff will make emergency response activities more efficient and allow more targeted and safe deployment of public safety and flood response resources.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Supports safety of residents businesses and infrastructure as flood forecasting can better inform crafting of public safety messaging potentially reducing flood personal and business property losses if appropriate preventive actions can be taken with adequate warning based on real-time gage information.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 11 and 30 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local	Unknown	Agree

economy/tax base?		
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$0- \$50K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **04- Enhance non-state maintained road drainage in priority high-water areas which impedes public safety first responders requiring emergency swift water rescues:** Many rural "lanes" and access roads are not state or county maintained and are included in property deeds. Many lead to single residences or clusters of homes which become isolated during floods and coastal events, impeding access by public safety first responders during medical emergencies and structure fires. Improved drainage could mean mitigation of culverts, ditch expansion and maintenance, etc. State created "best management practices" are needed for local landowners, many of whom have equipment and could better maintain their roads and lanes with technical support. This project would support rural road maintenance materials which could be available online, and potentially a field demonstration day.

04 - Enhance non-state maintained road drainage in priority high-water areas which impedes public safety first responders requiring emergency swift water rescues.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 15

Project Timeframe: unknown

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: Many rural "lanes" and access roads are not state or county maintained and are included in property deeds. Many lead to single residences or clusters of homes which become isolated during floods and coastal events, impeding access by public safety first responders during medical emergencies and structure fires. Improved drainage could mean mitigation of culverts, ditch expansion and maintenance, etc. State created "best management practices" are needed for local landowners, many of whom have equipment and could better maintain their roads and lanes with technical support. This project would support rural road maintenance materials which could be available online, and potentially a field demonstration day.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Road drainage and access has been a long-standing challenge in Jones County. At a minimum commuting and student transportation is disrupted. During storms like Hurricane Mathew large areas of the county become isolated first responders cannot respond to medical emergencies or fires and swift water rescues by volunteers become necessary putting first responders and victims at great peril.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J19.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Impacts to residents during emergency flood events or just during short-term storms with high precipitation will be reduced. Poor road drainage results in lack of access to homes businesses and infrastructure impedes first responders in medical fire or other emergencies sometimes requiring swift water rescues by boat which puts first responders and victims at risk. Risk due to vehicular accidents in high waters is increased if road drainage is not addressed.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	Less than 25%	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Low to moderate confidence	N/A

What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Unknown	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Minimal short-term impacts to drainage ditches and stream crossings.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$51K - \$100K	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **12- Convert Water Supply Withdrawal from Black Creek Aquifer to Castle Hayne Aquifer in accordance with Eastern Carolina water supply permitting requirements and aquifer management policy:** The current aquifer is experiencing increased salinity and has been 75% drawn down. Plans are to convert to the Castle Hayne aquifer by 2018 per North Carolina state aquifer management requirements.

12 - Convert Water Supply Withdrawal from Black Creek Aquifer to Castle Hayne Aquifer in accordance with Eastern Carolina water supply permitting requirements and aquifer management policy.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 16

Project Timeframe: 2 years

Location: Countywide

Project Summary: 12-The current aquifer is experiencing increased salinity and has been 75% drawn down. Plans are to convert to the Castle Hayne aquifer by 2018 per North Carolina state aquifer management requirements.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Per groundwater management plans and regulations switching water withdrawals to the Castle Hayne Aquifer.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategies J12; Eastern Carolina Council Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	No	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Dependable clean drinking water is essential for community health and economic prosperity. A predictable dedicated water supply is necessary to attract future development.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	>6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Higher than 75%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Unknown	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$501K - \$1M	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	Unknown	Agree

Low Priority Infrastructure Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Infrastructure	15-Provision of generators and appropriate wiring for County Critical Facilities	Low	16
Infrastructure	18 -Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools.	Low	17
Infrastructure	07-Relocate Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to higher, safer level of the Building or alternate facility	Low	18

Table 13. Jones Low Priority Infrastructure Summary

This project represents the infrastructure strategies that Jones County indicated is of a lower priority to address. Additional detail can be found below:

- 15-Provision of generators and appropriate wiring for County Critical Facilities:** Redundant power through on-site, hardwired generators is essential for resiliency during emergencies and disasters or other occurrences where power is lost. It is also essential to maintain county essential functions. Facilities addressed include the Tax Office; Senior Center; new consolidated Trenton K - 12 school, Agricultural Extension Office and Election Office.

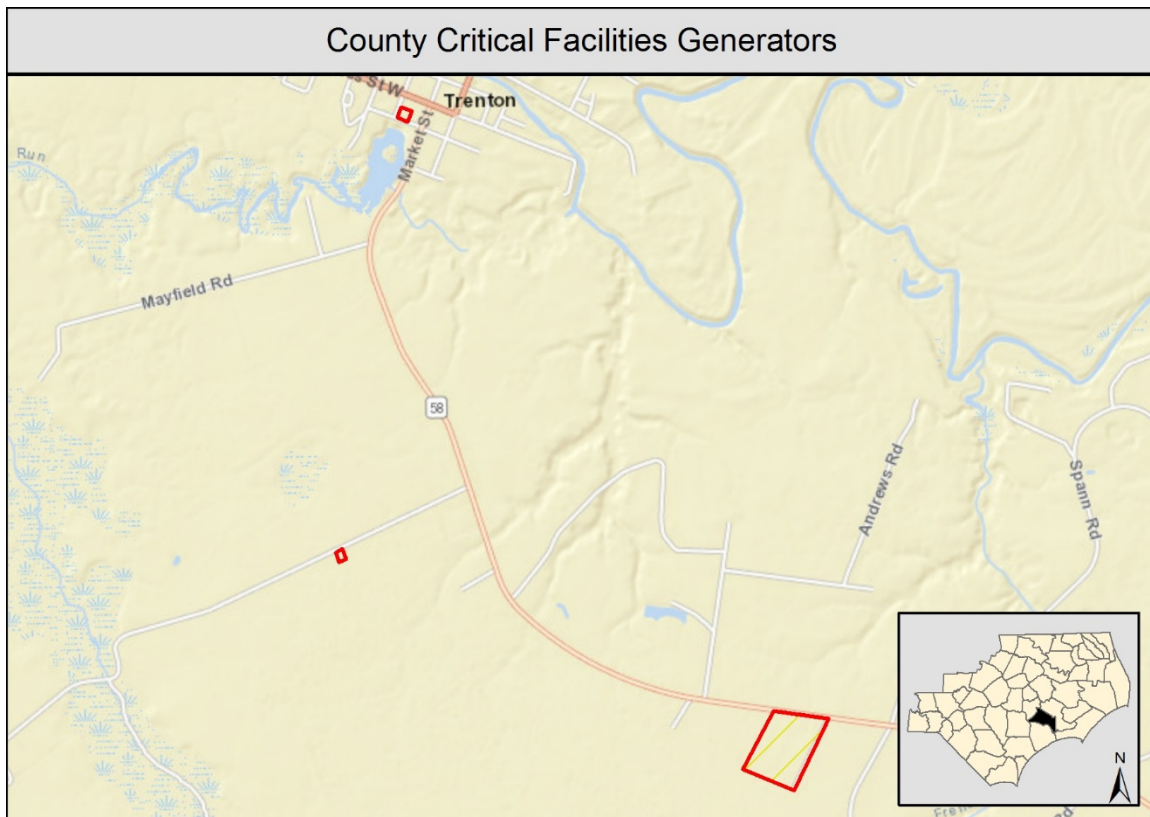


Figure 20. Infrastructure Action 15 - Provision of generators and appropriate wiring for County Critical Facilities

15 - Provision of generators and appropriate wiring for County Critical Facilities

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 17

Project Timeframe: 2 years

Location: Tax Office; Senior Center; new consolidated Trenton K - 12 school; Agricultural Extension Office and Election Office

Project Summary: Redundant power through on-site, hardwired generators is essential for resiliency during emergencies and disasters or other occurrences where power is lost. It is also essential to maintain county essential functions.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Redundant power was an issue during Mathew and negatively impacted response. The school system sustained losses due to power outages which caused food spoilage in feed preparation areas. School staff and teachers lost wages impacting Jones County's overall economic well-being due to a week of school closure.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Consistent with Neuse River Regional Mitigation Plan principles and Strategy J6.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Allows continuity of essential county services during emergencies power outages and disasters. Jones County is rural with a robust agricultural economy. When it sustains crop damage due to storms it is essential that technical services be available to the farming community through operation of the Agricultural Extension Office. The new consolidated school will serve as the redundant shelter. The project will reduce losses from school closures due to power outages food spoilage lost wages of	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	Unknown	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	4-6	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Between 26 and 50%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree

What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- **18 -Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools:** Redundant power through on-site, hardwired generators is essential for resiliency during emergencies and disasters or other occurrences where power is lost. It is also essential to maintain Jones County Board of Education essential functions at these three schools. Schools targeted for this project are the Pollocksville Elementary School, Maysville Elementary School and Comfort Elementary School.

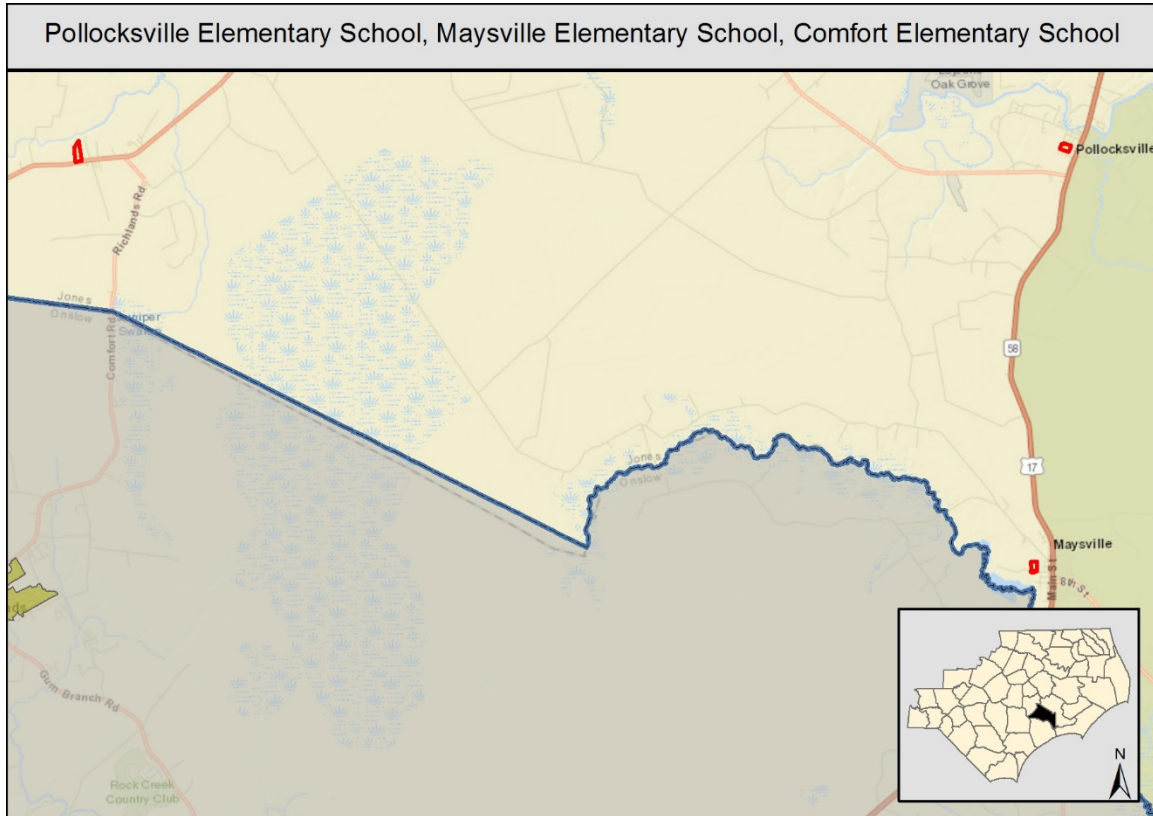


Figure 21. 8. Infrastructure Action 18 - Back wire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools

18 - Backwire electrical systems to accept permanent generators and provide generators for three county elementary schools.

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 18

Project Timeframe: 3 years

Location: Pollocksville Elementary School- 300 Trent St, Pollocksville, NC 28573; Maysville Elementary School- 814 6th St, Maysville, NC 28555; Comfort Elementary School- 4384 NC-41, Trenton, NC 28585

Project Summary: Redundant power through on-site, hardwired generators is essential for resiliency during emergencies and disasters or other occurrences where power is lost. It is also essential to maintain Jones County Board of Education essential functions at these three schools.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Redundant power was an issue during Mathew and negatively impacted response. The school system sustained losses due to power outages which caused food spoilage in food preparation areas. School staff and teachers lost wages impacting Jones County's overall economic well-being due to a week of school closure.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategies	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	These elementary schools serve as redundant shelters. In addition redundant power will prevent food spoilage clean up and replacement costs. Finally lost wages to staff and teachers from school closings impacting overall well-being of Jones County families will be reduced.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	1-3	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	N/A	N/A

What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	High	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$501K - \$1M	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	High	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

- 07-Relocate Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to higher, safer level of the Building or alternate facility:** The multi-story County Courthouse is located less than two blocks from the Brock Pond dam and old mill pond. The structure failed during Hurricane Floyd, flooding vast areas of the Town of Trenton, including the Courthouse and municipal building which houses the County Commissioner's meetings and the local Soil and Water Conservation District offices. The County Jail and Magistrate's Office are located in the basement of the Courthouse Building. The Magistrate high perishable records and computer equipment is also located in the basement. In the short-term, relocation of the Magistrate's Office to a higher location in the building would be beneficial, ultimately relocation of incarceration facilities to a higher, safer location should be considered to eliminate the need for dangerous prisoner evacuations during periods of flood threats.

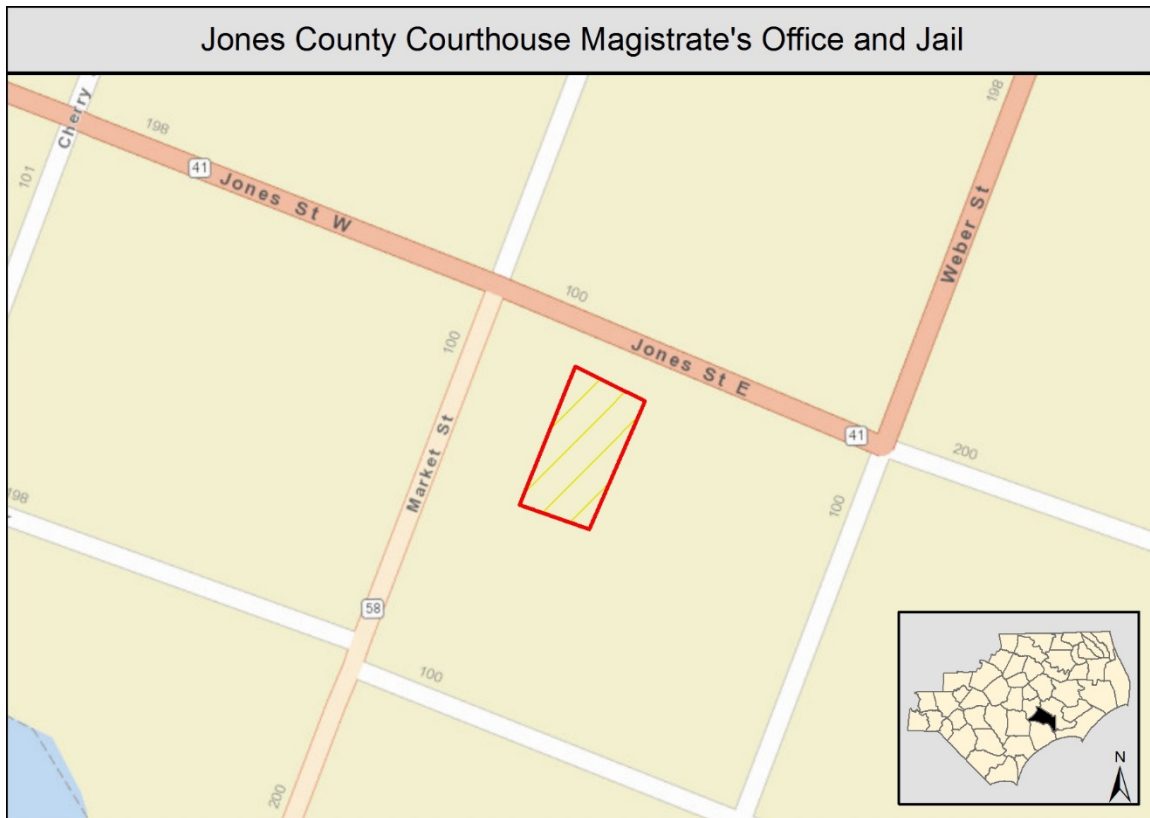


Figure 22. Infrastructure Action 07 - Relocate Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to higher, safer level of the Building or alternate facility

07 - Relocate Jones County Courthouse Basement Magistrate's Office and Jail to higher, safer level of the Building or alternate facility

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Low Priority

Priority Ranking: 20

Project Timeframe: Magistrate relocation, short-term; Jail relocation long-term

Location: 101 Market St. Trenton NC 28585

Project Summary: The multi-story County Courthouse is located less than two blocks from the Brock Pond dam and old mill pond. The structure failed during Hurricane Floyd, flooding vast areas of the Town of Trenton, including the Courthouse and municipal building which houses the County Commissioner's meetings and the local Soil and Water Conservation District offices. The County Jail and Magistrate's Office are located in the basement of the Courthouse Building. The Magistrate high perishable records and computer equipment is also located in the basement. In the short-term, relocation of the Magistrate's Office to a higher location in the building would be beneficial, ultimately relocation of incarceration facilities to a higher, safer location should be considered to eliminate the need for dangerous prisoner evacuations during periods of flood threats.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	The building did not experience water or seepage during Hurricane Mathew but remains at a high risk of flooding.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J17.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	Reduced liability from potential injury to prisoners or public safety personnel evacuating prisoners. Reduces potential cost of prisoner sheltering. Reduces risk of losing records which would shorten or terminate prison sentencing terms.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	Between 31 and 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	50-100 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	1-3	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	No Impact	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	None.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to administer this project?	Medium	Agree
What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree

What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Higher than 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	County	Agree

Environmental, Ecosystem and Agricultural Strategies

Medium Priority Environmental Strategies

Pillar	Action Name	Priority	Overall Ranking
Environment	06- Hofmann State Forest (NC State resource facility drainage system mitigation)	Medium	7

Table 14. Jones Medium Priority Environmental Summary

This project represents the environmental strategy that Jones County indicated as a medium priority to address. Additional detail can be found below:

- 06- Hofmann State Forest (NC State resource facility drainage system mitigation):** Drainage has been enhanced throughout this 30,000 acre track to facilitate industrial forestry practices conducive to southern pine silviculture. Enhanced drainage throughout the 80,000 acre tract (30,000 acres in Jones County) creates high flood flows and downstream negative agricultural impacts within the Trent and White Oak River watersheds.

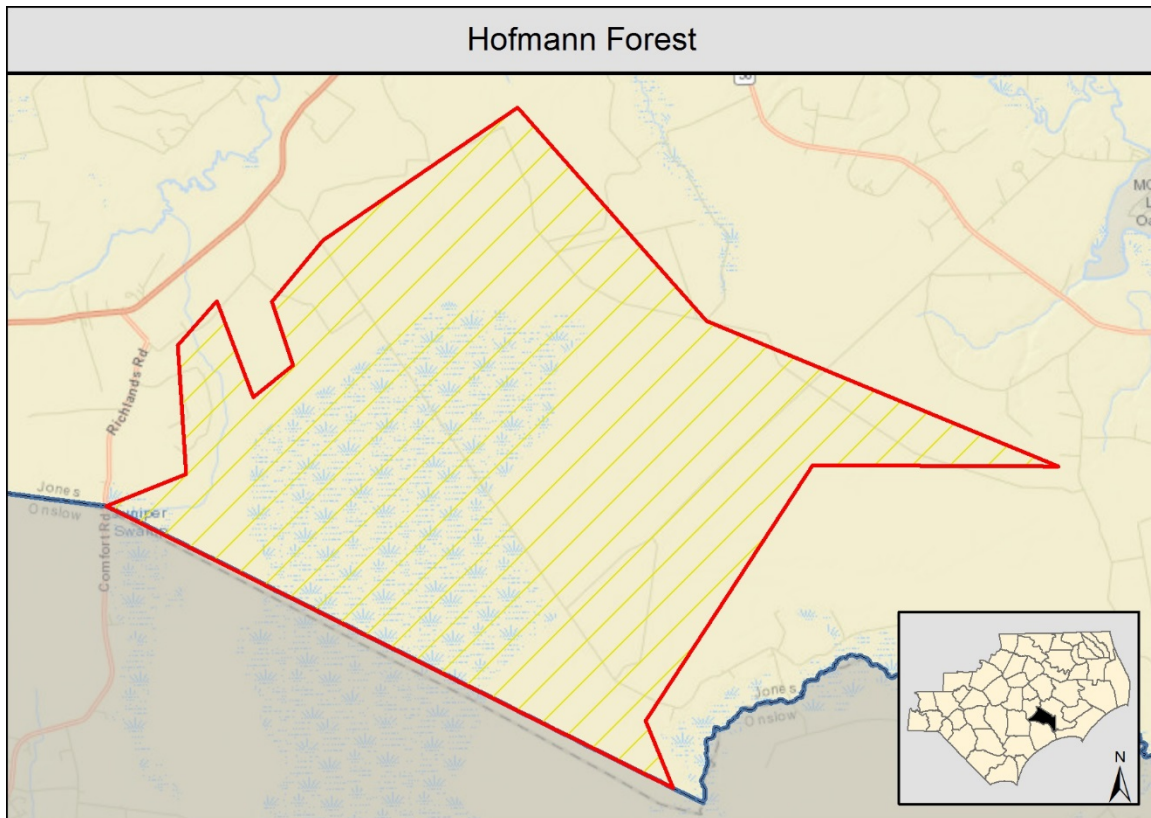


Figure 23. Environment Action 06 - Hofmann State Forest (NC State resource facility drainage system mitigation)

06 - Hofmann Forest (NC State resource facility) drainage system mitigation

County: Jones

Priority Grouping: Medium Priority

Priority Ranking: 12

Project Timeframe: Long-term

Location: Hoffman Forest - 30,000 acres in northeastern Jones County

Project Summary: Drainage has been enhanced throughout this 30,000 acre track to facilitate industrial forestry practices conducive to southern pine silviculture. Enhanced drainage throughout the 80,000 acre tract (30,000 acres in Jones County) creates high flood flows and downstream negative agricultural impacts within the Trent and White Oak River watersheds.

Question	Response	Disposition
Articulate how this project addresses an unmet need that has been created by damage from Hurricane Matthew.	Flooding occurred downstream of the forest during Matthew as well as during routine storms. The drainage system long established on the Forest has met silviculture goals of keeping the area dry enough to enable loblolly pine production. The consequence is off-site downstream negative impacts on roads and farms.	N/A
Consistent with existing plans (describe points of intersection/departure)	Neuse River Basin Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Mitigation Strategy J20. May also intersect with NC Division of Forestry best management practices and Hofmann Forest management plans.	Agree
Does this project comply with existing Local and State authority (codes, plan and ordinance)?	Yes	Agree
Does this project meet the intents and goals for the Hurricane Matthew Recovery Act?	Yes	Agree
Explain any benefits or impacts to the economy of the county from this project.	This would primarily positively impact agricultural producers downstream of the forest.	Agree
For how long will this solution be effective?	More than 50 years	Agree
How effective is the risk reduction?	<50 year event	Agree
How many public facilities are involved in this project (buildings and infrastructure)?	0	Agree
Is coordination with other communities/counties needed to complete this project?	No	Agree
Is this project consistent with Federal Laws	Yes	Agree
To what degree does this project adversely impact local floodplain/coastal zone management?	No Impact	Agree
To what degree will it be possible to positively quantify the environmental benefits and ROI of this project?	Medium to high confidence	N/A
What impact will this action have on the local economy/tax base?	Less than 25%	Agree
What impacts to the environment of the county will result from this project?	Reduction of downstream impacts would have a positive impact on stream health and reduce erosion. Potential mitigative projects such as a system of detention ponds or small reservoirs could have multiple positive wildlife habitat and recreational benefits for the community and forest users.	N/A
What is the capability of the local government to	Minimum	Agree

administer this project?		
What is the financial range of this project?	\$1M+	Agree
What is the level of public support for this project?	Unknown	Agree
What is the technical feasibility of this project?	Between 51 and 75%	Agree
Who will administer this project?	State	Agree

Summary

Implementation has not begun on any of these actions but three projects have been submitted for HMGP funding. The State of North Carolina will begin a process of prioritizing the actions and seeking to match a funding stream to each action. Those that are not matched with a funding source will be added to the State's Unmet Needs Report. Funding for Unmet Needs will be sought through additional funding from Congress and from the North Carolina General Assembly. Any action that cannot be matched to a funding source should be incorporated into the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan for consideration for future funding. It is important to seek to implement as many of these actions as feasible. Doing so will significantly contribute to helping improve the resiliency of North Carolina's communities.