The University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Campus Profile
(As of Fall 2011)

History
On March 7, 1887, the General Assembly of North Carolina enacted legislation, sponsored by Representative Hamilton McMillan of Robeson County, to create the Croatan Normal School. The law, which was in response to a petition from the Indian people of the area, established a Board of Trustees and appropriated $500 to be used only for salaries. Local people constructed a building at a site approximately one mile west of the present location.

The school opened with 15 students and one teacher in the fall of 1887. The normal school was founded to train American Indian public school teachers. For many years, the instruction was at the elementary and secondary levels, and the first diploma was awarded in 1905.

The school moved to its present location in Pembroke, the center of the Indian community, in 1909. The General Assembly changed the name of the institution in 1911 to the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, and again in 1913 to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. In 1926 the Board of Trustees added a two-year normal program beyond high school, and phased out elementary instruction. The first 10 diplomas were awarded in 1928 when the state accredited the school as a "standard normal school."

Additional college classes were offered beginning in 1931, and, in 1939, a fourth year was added with the first degrees conferred in 1940. In recognition of its new status, the General Assembly changed the name of the school in 1941 to Pembroke State College for Indians. Until 1953 it was the only state-supported four-year college for Indians in the nation. The scope of the institution was widened in 1942 when non-teaching baccalaureate degrees were added, and in 1945 when enrollment, previously limited to the Indians of Robeson County, was opened to people from all federally-recognized Indian groups. A few years later in 1949 the General Assembly shortened the name to Pembroke State College.

The Board of Trustees approved the admission of white students up to 40 percent of the total enrollment in 1953 and, following the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, opened the college to all qualified applicants without regard to race in 1954. Growth of more than 500 percent followed during the next eight years. In 1969 the General Assembly changed the name again to Pembroke State University and made the institution a regional university. Such universities were authorized "to provide undergraduate and graduate instruction in liberal arts, fine arts, and science, and in the learned professions, including teaching" and to "provide other graduate and undergraduate programs of instruction as are deemed necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies and of the state."

Three years later in 1972 the General Assembly established the 17-campus University of North Carolina with Pembroke State University as one of the constituent institutions. The Board of Governors approved the implementation of master's programs in professional education at
Pembroke State University in 1978 as well as several new undergraduate programs. Since that time, additional baccalaureate programs have been added, including nursing. Master's level programs have been implemented in business administration, public administration, and school and service agency counseling.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke celebrated its centennial in 1987. On July 1, 1996, Pembroke State University officially became The University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

In 2000 a major in applied physics and four new master of arts programs were added. An office of International Programs and the Esther G. Maynor Honors College were also instituted to enhance scholarship. Since then, the University has added new baccalaureate programs, including Spanish and environmental science, as well as new graduate degrees, including the Master of School Administration (M.S.A.) and the Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.). Many classes at the undergraduate and graduate levels are available through distance learning, including the Internet.

On July 5, 2005, North Carolina Gov. Mike Easley signed into law Session Law 2005-153, which declared The University of North Carolina at Pembroke as "North Carolina's Historically American Indian University."

**Mission**

Founded in 1887 as a school for the education of American Indians, The University of North Carolina at Pembroke now serves a distinctly diverse student body and encourages inclusion and appreciation for the values of all people. UNC Pembroke exists to promote excellence in teaching and learning, at the graduate and undergraduate levels, in an environment of free inquiry, interdisciplinary collaboration, and rigorous intellectual standards.

Our diversity and our commitment to personalized teaching uniquely prepare our students for rewarding careers, postgraduate education, leadership roles, and fulfilling lives. We cultivate an international perspective, rooted in our service to and appreciation of our multi-ethnic regional society, which prepares citizens for engagement in global society. Students are encouraged to participate in activities that develop their intellectual curiosity and mold them into responsible stewards of the world.

UNCP faculty and staff are dedicated to active student learning, engaged scholarship, high academic standards, creative activity, and public service. We celebrate our heritage as we enhance the intellectual, cultural, economic, and social life of the region.

**Governance**

Chancellor – Dr. Kyle R. Carter  
Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs - Dr. Ken Kitts  
Vice Chancellor for Advancement – Ms. Wendy Lowery  
Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs – Mr. R. Neil Hawk  
Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Management – Ms. Jackie Clark  
Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs - Dr. Diane O. Jones
Organization
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke’s organizational chart is presented in this website link: http://uncp.edu/chancellor/org_chart/org_chart_6_23_2011.pdf

Campus Geography
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is located in the southeastern region of North Carolina in Robeson County. The University is located approximately 10 miles from the intersection of Interstate 95 and US Highway 74 in Lumberton. It is approximately 1.5 hours south of Raleigh and 1.5 hours north of the beaches along the coasts of North and South Carolina.

For a listing and map of on-campus buildings and facilities, please see Appendix A.

Environmental Conditions
The weather in Pembroke is usually fairly moderate. Average highs for the year range from 54 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Average lows for the year range from 30 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 68 degrees Fahrenheit in July. The warmest month is July. On average the most rainfall occurs in July.

Assets on Campus
There are no repetitive loss properties on the campus.

Arrowhead and Heritage Walk – The Arrowhead was built by J. (Joseph) Hampton Rich (1874-1949), a newspaper owner from Mocksville, N.C., who erected 358 stone monuments across America from 1913 to 1938, according to Everett Gary Marshall, his biographer. Although its exact construction date has never been determined (probably in the 1930s), UNCP’s Arrowhead has been moved twice since it was erected. It was originally located on the Quad between Old Main and Sampson Hall. The Arrowhead was rebuilt after the first move. In November 1985 it was moved directly in front of Old Main where it rests today. Heritage Walk, on the other hand, is a permanent monument to the first graduates of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke. The names of more than 500 graduates, ranging from 1905 – 1954, were engraved into a brick walkway in front of the University’s oldest building.

Baptist Student Union - Located across the street from Givens Performing Arts Center, The Baptist Student Union is a place of fellowship for students and their friends.


Belk Residence Hall - Mary Irwin Belk Residence Hall serves as a women's residence hall.
**Business Administration Building** – The Business Administration Building houses the School of Business, the Department of Public Administration, the Master of Public Administration Program, Master of Business Administration Program, a computer lab, and the Interactive Video Facility.

**Business Services Building** – The Business Services Building receives deliveries and houses the Campus Post Office, the Print Shop, Braves One Card, and the Office of Purchasing Services as well as Receiving and Central Stores. The University Bookstore and Campus Police are also located in the Business Services Building.

**Carter Hall** - Carter Hall houses the Division of Information Technology.

**Caton Fieldhouse** – The Caton Fieldhouse, home of Braves football, is part of the Irwin Belk Athletic Complex (2002).

**Chancellor's Residence** – The Chancellor's Residence is the home of the chancellor and site of numerous campus functions.

**Chavis University Center** – Named for a former Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, the lower level of the Chavis University Center houses the Information Booth, Bert's Café, the dining hall, and the Hawk's Nest (a recreation center) that comprises a bowling alley, TV/game areas, and student and faculty lounges; on the second floor are a Commuter Lounge and offices of the University Center, Counseling and Testing Center, The Career Center, Student Life, Student Government Association, Greek Life, Intramurals Program, and Association for Campus Entertainment.

**Cox Field** – Cox Field, named after local businessman Sammy Cox and his wife Onita, is the home of Braves baseball.

**D.F. Lowry Building** - The D. F. Lowry Building, named after the first graduate of the Croatan Normal School (now The University of North Carolina at Pembroke), houses the Department of Social Work along with Disability Support Services and the College Opportunity Program.

**Dial Humanities Building** - The Adolph L. Dial Humanities Building, named for a professor of American Indian history, houses the Departments of English and Theatre, History, and Foreign Languages as well as the University Writing Center, a computer lab, an oral language lab, a lecture theatre, and the English Resource Center.

**Dogwood Building** – The Dogwood Building houses the Center for Sponsored Research and Programs and the Youth Empowerment Program.

**Education Center** – The Education Center houses the School of Education, the Office of University-School Programs, the Teacher Education Licensure Office, the Teaching Fellows program, and curriculum and computer labs for education majors.
Givens Performing Arts Center - The Givens Performing Arts Center, named for Paul R. Givens who served as UNCP chancellor from 1979-1989, houses the Theatre Arts program and provides an amphitheater-style auditorium with more than 1,600 seats. GPAC is the finest stage in southeastern North Carolina and hosts numerous campus and community events.

Grace P. Johnson Stadium – Grace P. Johnson Stadium is part of the Belk Athletic Complex. Grace P. Johnson Stadium is the home of Braves football and men's and women's track and field.

Information Kiosk - Located at the entrance to campus on NC Hwy 711/Third Street, the information kiosk contains visitor information such as a map of campus and telephone directory along with a Livermore Library book drop.

International Programs - International Programs houses the Office of International Programs.

Intramural Field - The Intramural Field hosts activities for the Office of Intramurals Program.

Jacobs Hall - Jacobs Hall, named for Board of Trustees chair Rev. L. W. Jacobs, houses the offices of the Media Center, University and Community Relations, Center for Academic Excellence, Center for Adult Learners, Freshman Seminar, Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Health Careers Access Program, and Health Careers Opportunity Program. Jacobs Hall also houses faculty offices.

Jones Athletic Center - The English E. Jones Health and Physical Education Center, named for English E. Jones, president and chancellor of UNCP from 1962-1979, houses the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and has two gymnasiums, a natatorium with a swimming pool and diving tank, a wellness center, a physiology laboratory, and a small lecture hall. Jones Athletic Center is the home of Braves volleyball, wrestling, and men's and women's basketball.

Livermore Library - Livermore Library is named after Mary H. Livermore, a religion professor. The library houses approximately 368,000 volumes, 30,000 periodical titles (print and electronic), the University Archives, and a depository for U.S. government documents as well as extensive electronic resources.

Locklear Hall - Locklear Hall, named for Robeson County educator Anderson Locklear, houses classrooms, an art gallery, and studios of the Art Department.

Lowry Bell Tower - The Lowry Bell Tower, located next to Old Main and in the middle of The Quad, has been a campus landmark since its dedication on May 10, 1981. UNCP’s alma mater, Hail to UNCP, along with other selections can be heard at noon and 6 p.m.

Lowry Guest House - The Lowry Guest House, named after Rev. Welton Lowry, serves as a guest house for official visitors to the University.

LRA Field - LRA Field is the home of Braves softball and is named after the Lumberton Radiological Association.
Lumbee Guaranty Bank Field - Lumbee Guaranty Bank Field is part of the Belk Athletic Complex (2002). Lumbee Guaranty Bank Field is the home of Braves football.

Lumbee Hall - Lumbee Hall, named after the American Indian tribe located in Robeson and surrounding counties, houses the Chancellor’s Office and the Offices of Academic Affairs, Graduate Studies, Business Affairs, Student Affairs, Enrollment Management, and Advancement as well as Undergraduate Admissions, the Registrar, Financial Aid, the Controller, University Counsel, Human Resources, and Alumni Relations.

Magnolia House - Magnolia House serves as home to the Office of Institutional Effectiveness.

Mimosa and Sirius - Located north of the Dial Humanities Building, Mimosa and Sirius serve as temporary office space.

Moore Hall - Moore Hall, named for Rev. W. L. Moore, the first teacher at Croatan Normal School (now The University of North Carolina at Pembroke), contains the Music Department classrooms, auditorium, library, and studios as well as an annex with practice rooms and facilities for the University band and chorus.

North Residence Hall - North Residence Hall serves as a women's residence hall.

Nursing Building - The Nursing Department is housed in the Nursing Building.

Oak Residence Hall - Oak Residence Hall serves as a co-ed residence hall.

Observatory - The observatory, located north of the Oxendine Science Building, has a 16" Meade LX200GPS Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope. The telescope has a focal length of 4084 mm and a focal ratio of f/10 with a maximum magnification of 800x. The telescope and dome can be accessed remotely via the Internet. The telescope also has a Santa Barbara CCD camera that produces beautiful deep sky images and collects data for photometry.

Old Main - Old Main is the most recognizable symbol of UNCP. Constructed in 1923, gutted by fire in 1973 and restored in 1979, Old Main is the oldest brick building on campus. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Old Main originally housed administrative offices, classrooms, and an auditorium. Today, the first floor houses the Native American Resource Center, the Multicultural Center, the Center for Leadership and Service, and the television station WNCP-TV. On the second floor are the departments of American Indian Studies, Geology and Geography, and Mass Communication, the Teaching and Learning Center, the Esther G. Maynor Honors College, The Pine Needle (student newspaper), WNCP-Radio, and the College of Arts and Sciences.

Oxendine Science Building - The Herbert G. Oxendine Science Building, named for an Academic Dean, provides classrooms, laboratories, computer labs, a coffee shop, green house, observatory, and offices for Biology, Chemistry and Physics, Mathematics and Computer Science, and Political Science.

Pine Residence Hall - Pine Residence Hall serves as a co-ed residence hall.

The Quad - The quad is the area between Old Main and Livermore Library. The quad is the oldest part of campus. Students are often seen studying or playing frisbee in the quad.

The Regional Center for Economic, Community, and Professional Development - The Regional Center for Economic, Community, and Professional Development is located off campus at The Carolina Commerce and Technology Center (COMtech.) on Livermore Drive.

ROTC Building - The ROTC building houses the Aerospace Studies (AIR Force ROTC) and Military Science (Army ROTC) programs.

Sampson Building - The O.R. Sampson Academic Building, named after Oscar R. Sampson, a chair of the UNCP Board of Trustees, houses the Departments of Psychology and Counseling, Sociology and Criminal Justice, and Philosophy and Religion.

Soccer Field - The soccer field is the home of Braves men's and women's soccer.

Statue of Hamilton McMillan - Located in front of Old Main, the statue of McMillan was unveiled March 5, 1987, during UNCP's 100th anniversary celebration. Retired Art professor Paul Van Zandt sculpted the life-sized statue of McMillan. In 1885 Representative Hamilton McMillan (August 29, 1837 - February 27, 1916), of Robeson County, introduced legislation in the North Carolina General Assembly giving the American Indians of Robeson County a legal identity and schools of their own. On March 7, 1887, the General Assembly enacted legislation, sponsored by McMillan, creating the Croatan Normal School (now The University of North Carolina at Pembroke).

Student Health Services - Student Health Services has examination and treatment rooms and 22 inpatient beds.

Taylor Track - Taylor Track is part of the Belk Athletic Complex. Taylor Track is the home of Braves men's and women's track and field.

Tennis Courts - The tennis courts, located west of Lumbee Hall, are the home of Braves women's tennis.

Thomas Family Center for Entrepreneurship - Named after Los Angeles real estate developer and Pembroke native James Thomas and his family, the Thomas Family Center for Entrepreneurship (2007) is located off campus at The Carolina Commerce and Technology Center (COMtech.) on Livermore Drive.
**Tommy Statue** - The life-size bronze statue of the University's mascot, a gift from the Class of 1999, is located in front of the James B. Chavis University Center. The bronze statue is 22-inches tall with a 57-inch wingspan and weighs 150 pounds. It sits on a pedestal of raw granite, weighing close to 16 tons and stands over nine-feet tall. Retired Art professor Paul Van Zandt completed the project in 16 weeks. It was crafted after close observations of a red-tailed hawk, which is indigenous to Robeson County.

**University Center Annex** - The University Center Annex includes three conference rooms, a multi-purpose ballroom with two dressing rooms, a catering kitchen, and the offices of Housing and Residence Life, the *Indianhead* (student yearbook), and *The Aurochs* (student literary magazine).

**University Courtyard Apartments** - The University Courtyard Apartments are owned by the UNCP Foundation and professionally managed to give a new definition to the term commuter student. Located across University Drive and within walking distance to UNCP’s campus, University Courtyard offers 96 apartments with 336 bed spaces.

**University Village Apartments** - The University Village Apartments are on-campus apartments managed by the Office of Housing and Residence Life. The complex consists of six air-conditioned buildings and houses 354 upper-level students.

**Water Feature and Amphitheatre** - Located next to the Lowry Bell Tower and the Livermore Library, the water feature and amphitheatre were dedicated February 16, 2002. It has quickly become a focal point of student interest and activity. The water feature and amphitheatre feature one acre of water, an amphitheatre, fountain, and bridge.

**Wellons Residence Hall** - Wellons Residence Hall, named for Ralph D. Wellons, president of UNCP from 1942-1956, serves as a men's residence hall.

**West Office Building** - The West Office Building houses the Office of Distance Education.

**West Residence Hall** - West Residence Hall serves as a men's residence hall.

**Sponsored Research on Campus**
Research conducted at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNCP) does not currently involve the use of hazardous substances. Only two faculty members use animals in their studies, the most active researcher uses rats/mice in research on frontotemporal dementia (FTD) and related diseases. In addition, UNCP faculty in the social sciences conduct a variety of campus-based and local outreach studies that use human subjects. The protocols for these studies must be approved by the campus Institutional Review Board ([http://www.uncp.edu/irb/](http://www.uncp.edu/irb/)). For a current listing of grant submissions for external funding from agencies/foundations as well as awarded proposals, please visit UNCP’s Office of Sponsored Research and Program’s website: [http://uncp.edu/osrp/awards/](http://uncp.edu/osrp/awards/).
Demographics

Total enrollment: 6,251
Undergraduate enrollment: 5,494
New freshmen: 1,028
New transfers: 499
Graduate students: 757
On-campus housing: 1,695
Gender ratio: 62.8% women, 37.2% men
Race ratio: 41.8% Caucasian, 30.1% African-American, 1.3% non US-resident, 1.8% Asian, 4.1% Hispanic, 15.8% American Indian, 3.0% Race Unknown, 2.0% Two or more races

Average age of All Students (undergrad and graduate): 26 years old
States represented: 32 + DC
Countries represented: 18
Student/Faculty ratio: 16:1

Source: Data is from Fall 2011 enrollment, unless otherwise indicated. UNCP Fall 2011 Factbook. Internet: http://uncp.edu/ie/fact_book/Fall.2011.pdf

Anticipated Growth

Figure 1 shows the increasing enrollment trends at UNCP from Fall 2005 to Fall 2010, but declining numbers in 2011. The University is expected to have 10,208 students in 2020.

Figure 1. UNCP Enrollment Trends, 2005-2011

Support Services

University and Community Relations – The office of University and Community Relations is UNC Pembroke's primary contact with members of the news media and external audiences. It is responsible for communicating information that promotes the people, programs, news and events of UNC Pembroke.

Facilities and Housekeeping Services – The mission of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke's Facilities Operations (composed of Administration, Carpentry/Locksmith, Electrical, Grounds, Housekeeping, HVAC/Plumbing, Motor Pool, Painting and Setups/Labor) is to provide support services to the University community. The ultimate goal of Facilities Operations is to condition UNCP facilities through inspection and audit programs, to design new and renovated facilities for low cost life-cycle maintenance, to assign the highest priorities to the most serious conditions, and to utilize all funding sources as good stewards.

Facilities Planning and Construction - The mission of Facilities Planning and Construction (FPC) is to provide professional administration for design and construction of capital improvement projects. FPC is dedicated to improving and expanding all physical facilities in support of the teaching, research, and service missions of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke. FPC also seeks to accomplish this by providing timely and efficient professional services in a fiscally sound manner throughout all phases of project development. Also, FPC further strives to ensure that each design for a new or renovated facility provides a safe and accessible environment for the public while complying with state and federal codes and regulations.

Student Housing – The Office of Housing and Residence Life provides students with opportunities to develop skills necessary for living successfully in a community and a democratic society. Housing and Residence Life allows students a safe, clean environment to develop independence, to assess their values, and to develop a spirit of community building. The University of North Carolina at Pembroke provides students with numerous housing opportunities, including six residence halls (Belk, North, Oak, Pine, Wellons, and West) and two apartment complexes (University Village Apartments and University Courtyard Apartments).

Disability Services Offices – The mission of Disability Support Services is to create an accepting, accessible community where people's abilities and disabilities are honored as parts of the human experience. Disability Support Services strives to provide individuals with the tools by which they can better accomplish their educational goals. Disability Support Services is located in the D.F. Lowry Building adjacent to Faculty Row.

International Student Program Offices – International Student and Scholar Services offers high-quality assistance to international students, visiting scholars, and delegations. The office promotes UNCP abroad, recruits and supports high-quality international degree-seeking and exchange students from all over the world, and administers cooperative degree and non-degree agreements with nearly 100 high-profile partners and more than 200 exchange institutions abroad. International Programs also creates, offers, and manages exciting Study Abroad opportunities throughout the globe for UNCP students while offering students and parents alike outstanding support from pre-departure onwards. International Programs additionally oversees
UNCP’s innovative and highly-successful English Language Institute that provides outstanding ESL instruction to UNCP’s growing population of international students.

**Food Services** – University dining services are provided at the Dining Hall, Bert’s Café, and Simply To Go. The Dining Hall, located in the Chavis University Center, offers an array of options in an all-you-care-to-eat format. Bert’s Café, also located in the Chavis University Center, features National Brands such as WOW Cafe & Wingery, SubConnection, and Soft Drinks. Simply To Go, which is located in the Oxendine Science Building, is a popular stop wherever it travels, providing quality prepackaged foods as well as complimentary hot and cold beverages.

**Information Technology** – The Division of Information Technology provides the following services: Help Desk, Computer Training, Interactive Video Facility, Media Center, ResNet, Telephone Services, and Webmail.

**Mail Services** – The UNCP Mail Center offers full-service mail services at the counter in the Business Services Building. Services offered are Regular USPS Mail, Express Mail, UPS, Courier Mail, Bulk Mail (standard), United Parcel Service, and Federal Express.

**Student Health Services** - Student Health Services (SHS) is committed to providing quality, cost effective health care and health educational services that assist students in maintaining an optimal state of health. Available medical services include primary medicine, routine gynecologic examinations and contraceptive health education, immunizations, confidential HIV testing, allergy injections laboratory services, nursing services minor injury treatment, and health education programs. SHS provides health care 24 hours a day with a nurse on-call on the weekend for emergencies. SHS is located directly across from the Sampson-Livermore Library and adjacent to the Nursing Building at the south end of campus.

**Risk Management Services**

**Business Continuity Plan** – In the event of a disaster, UNC Pembroke has developed plans to prepare to respond effectively to the unthinkable and then get back to business.

**Environmental Health and Safety and HAZMAT** – The University of North Carolina at Pembroke’s Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) is dedicated to the protection of human life and the campus environment. EH&S acknowledges the close relationship between the environment, work, and human health and safety. EH&S is committed to preventing the loss of human potential caused by fatalities, injuries, illness, and disabilities on the job and in the campus community. EH&S is also aware of the critical importance of the campus environment, protection of buildings and maintenance of a safe and healthy campus environment, which is essential for productivity and excellence. EH&S provides many direct services to UNCP faculty, staff, and students and offers an array of training courses and related services.

**Volunteer Services** – The Office for Community & Civic Engagement engages student volunteers and community organizations to meet the needs of the community through service. There are more than 125 community organizations in Robeson and surrounding counties that receive student volunteers. Students volunteer in an area of interest to serve a community need.
Safety and Emergency Management Activities

**Public Safety/Campus Police** – The Police and Public Safety Department at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is a full-service law enforcement agency whose primary responsibility is the protection of life and property on the University campus. The department's 13 police officers, trained professionals certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Division, provide the campus with police protection 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The department offers a wide range of crime prevention and awareness programs, which are designed to ensure a continued safe and secure campus environment.

**Biosafety** – The Biological Safety Program is responsible for providing support to The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNCP) students and personnel concerning the recognition, evaluation, and control of chemical, biological, and physical hazards. The program’s goal is to provide the safest work environment for all UNCP employees and the surrounding community as well as minimizing risk to the environment and property.

**Emergency Management** – The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNCP) installed an outdoor emergency alert system on its main campus in March 2009. The system consists of two strategically placed alert devices that warn the University community to take shelter in a major emergency such as a severe weather event. The tones are sounded only during major emergencies when the majority of the UNCP community will need to shelter-in-place in order to stay safe. When a UNCP community member hears the tones, he/she should take shelter indoors immediately, seek information from a variety of sources (information will be posted as soon as it is available), and wait for an "all clear" tone or message.

UNCP also established Brave Alert, UNC Pembroke's emergency information website (www.uncpalert.com/go/site/1614/), a crisis action plan and a disaster preparedness plan. Both emergency plans are available online at uncp.edu/safety/emergency/ and uncp.edu/relations/crisis/

Current University Plans

**Sustainability Planning (also called Business Continuity Planning)** – A memorandum is issued by the Office of the Assistant Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs/Facilities Management to the UNCP community about different sustainability initiatives by UNCP. This memorandum is available online at http://www.uncp.edu/fm/sustainability/avc_memo.doc

**Emergency Planning, including evacuation plans** – UNCP has its own crisis action plan and disaster preparedness plan. Both emergency plans are available online at http://uncp.edu/safety/emergency/ and at uncp.edu/relations/crisis/.

**Coordination Efforts with County Emergency Management Offices** – UNC Pembroke has an interagency agreement with the Robeson County’s Emergency Management Office for mass sheltering. This means that in the event of a disaster, the Auxiliary Gym will be used as a shelter for those in need.
**Campus Master Plans** – UNCP’s Master Plan covers campus development plans from 2004 to 2014. The plan is available online at uncp.edu/fm/masterplan/2004-2016_master_plan.pdf

**Building Standards (State Building Code enforcement)** – Facilities Planning & Construction is responsible for maintaining and updating the Campus Design Standards as well as reviewing/ensuring compliance of all applicable building codes for new construction and repairs and renovations.

**Storm Water Management** – Facilities Management (FM) is responsible for planning for storm water mitigation and management on campus. From new infrastructure compliance through repairs to existing storm drainage lines, FM works with other outside entities to help develop plans and reduce risks posed by storm water flooding on campus.

**Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans** – Through the Facilities Planning & Construction Department, soil erosion and sediment control is monitored via project managers when capital projects disturb the physical campus. Campus Design Standards set guidelines for all applicable NCDENR and DWQ regulations.

**Solid Waste Recycling Programs** – In 2008, UNC Pembroke enacted Single Stream Recycling across campus. Recycling bins were placed in each facility on campus. Prior to 2008, Facilities Management recycled its own wood, plastic and paper content, batteries, fluorescent light tubes, and other hazardous materials. The recycling policy states that the University will make every effort to reduce the solid waste generated on campus and other methods such as source reduction, reuse of materials, recycling, and purchase of recycled materials.

**Hazard Mitigation Research, Plans, and Projects** – University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNCP) is broadly involved in this Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Planning project. This project, which is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has developed a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Planning Process for the UNC system as a whole, and for each of the campuses in the system. In developing the PDM plan for UNCP, other campus plans dealing with hazards, safety and security were utilized to enhance the comprehensive nature of the plan.

The integration of these plans has been and will continue to be implemented by the various, established committees that have the administrative responsibility for protecting the health and safety of campus infrastructure as well as students, visitors, faculty and staff while on campus. These plans are listed above. This PDM plan for UNCP contains natural hazard risk assessment tools (UFIS and UFRAS) that can be utilized along with existing campus plans to aid decision-makers in protecting the campus’ most important assets from the effects of natural hazards. The PDM plan is designed to be updated on a regular basis as conditions on the campus evolve over time.
Hazard Profile

This hazard profile was compiled using the Robeson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Within this section, each hazard being addressed for this campus by the mitigation plan will be discussed using the following rubric: hazard description, previous occurrences, likelihood of occurrence, impact rating, and potential impact.

Common hazard measurement scales for the likelihood of occurrence, impact rating, and potential impact are shown below.

Likelihood of Occurrence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>&gt;1% annual probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>1-10% annual probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>10-100% annual probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Highly Likely</td>
<td>100% annual probability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact Rating

Each hazard was ranked based on frequency, number of injuries caused, number of resulting deaths, and dollar amount of property damage losses since 1956. These factors were ranked on a scale of 1 (High) to 10 (Low), thus the lower the score the more severe the impact of a potential hazard. If the total score is between 0 and 16, it is rated severe; if the total score is 17 and above, it is rated moderate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Ranking by Frequency</th>
<th>Ranking by Injuries</th>
<th>Ranking by Deaths</th>
<th>Ranking by Property Loss</th>
<th>Total of All Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Weather</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential Impact

1 – Negligible – Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.

2 – Limited – Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.

3 – Critical – Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.

4 – Catastrophic – High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.

Wind/Hurricane

Hurricanes are cyclonic storms that originate in tropical ocean waters poleward of about 5 degrees latitude. Basically, hurricanes are heat engines, fueled by the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low pressure disturbance, sufficiently warm sea surface
temperature, rotational force from the spinning of the Earth, and the absence of wind shear in the lowest
50,000 feet of the atmosphere.

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

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

Hurricanes are classified using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale (SSHS), shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale (SSHS)</th>
<th>Wind Speed Range</th>
<th>Damage Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>74-95 mph winds</td>
<td>Minimal Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>96-100 mph winds</td>
<td>Moderate Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>111-130 mph winds</td>
<td>Extensive Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>131-155 mph winds</td>
<td>Extreme Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>155+ mph winds</td>
<td>Catastrophic Damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previous Occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hurricane</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td>Category 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Connie</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Diane</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Camille</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Bertha</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Fran</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Bonnie</td>
<td>Category 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Likelihood of Occurrence
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of a hurricane can be classified as “likely.”

Impact Rating
The impact rating of a hurricane in Robeson County is “severe.”

Potential Impact
The probable level of impact of a hurricane can be classified as “critical.”

Tornado
A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a
thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of
warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. A funnel does not need to reach to the ground for a tornado
to be present. A debris cloud beneath a thunderstorm is all that is needed to confirm the presence of a
tornado, even without a condensation runnel. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind
velocity and wind-blown debris. Tornado season is generally March through August, although tornadoes can occur at any time of year. They tend to occur in the afternoons and evenings. Over 80% of all tornadoes strike between noon and midnight. (http://www.fema.gov)

The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of 1 mile wide and 50 miles long. Even with advances in meteorology, warning times for tornadoes may be short or sometimes not possible. Tornadoes can occur in any state, but are more frequent in the Midwest, Southeast and Southwest.

The intensity of tornadoes is rated according to the Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale, which is shown below.

**Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wind Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0</td>
<td>65-85 mph winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>86-110 mph winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>111-135 mph winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>136-165 mph winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>166-200 mph winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>200+ mph winds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Previous Occurrences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Damages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04/08/1957</td>
<td>F4</td>
<td>27 injuries, $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/08/1957</td>
<td>F4</td>
<td>21 injuries, $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/27/1958</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/19/1963</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/19/1963</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/29/1963</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/30/1964</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/16/1975</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>1 injury, $25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/15/1975</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/15/1975</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/15/1976</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>3 deaths, 4 injuries, $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/04/1977</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/04/1977</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>4 injuries, $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/19/1978</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/03/1978</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/23/1979</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>9 injuries, $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/21/1979</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/20/1980</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/28/1984</td>
<td>F4</td>
<td>2 deaths, 280 injuries, $2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/07/1995</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/06/1996</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/16/1996</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/05/1997</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/08/1998</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/08/1998</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>3 injuries, $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/20/1998</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>1 injury, $20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/15/1999</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>1 death, 4 injuries, $200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Likelihood of Occurrence
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of a tornado can be classified as “likely.”

Impact Rating
The impact rating of a tornado in Robeson County is “severe.”

Potential Impact
The probable level of impact of a tornado can be classified as “limited.”

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

There have been eleven (11) incidences of severe winter weather in Robeson County from 1993-2003. The county’s soil survey reports that the average seasonal snowfall is four inches and that, on average, two days each year have at least one inch of snow on the ground. The main effects of winter storms in Robeson County are immobility and frozen water pipes. The average daily minimum temperature is 34 degrees. It is important to note that extreme low temperatures could also be a hazard for Robeson County and do not necessarily occur during times of sleet and snow.

Previous Occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Damages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04/15/1999</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/18/2001</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2004</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2004</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2004</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2004</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15/2008</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2004</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/27/2009</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/27/2009</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>1 injury, $35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Likelihood of Occurrence
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of winter weather can be classified as “possible.”

Impact Rating
The impact rating of winter weather in Robeson County is “severe.”

Potential Impact
The probable level of impact of winter weather can be classified as “negligible.”

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

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

Robeson County is located in the Lumber River Basin. The dominant sources of flooding in Robeson County are along the Lumber River and its tributaries. With a drainage area of 1,043,300 acres, the Lumber River watershed is the largest of the four watersheds in the Lumber River Basin.

Previous Occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Damages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08/19/1994</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/03/1998</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/31/1998</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/30/1998</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/23/1995</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/22/1995</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/23/1993</td>
<td>Flash Floods</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/16/1999</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/15/2001</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/16/2001</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/09/2008</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/16/2010</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Likelihood of Occurrence**
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of flooding can be classified as “likely.”

**Impact Rating**
The impact rating of flooding in Robeson County is “severe.”

**Potential Impact**
The probable level of impact of flooding can be classified as “critical.”

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

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

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

**Previous Occurrences**
In recent years, Robeson County has led the state in both the number of wildfires and total number of acres consumed by wildfires. In the 20 year period between 1984 and 2004, there were 5,284 fires in Robeson County which burned over 65,000 acres. According to the Division of Forest Resources, in 2008, forty-six percent (46%) of Robeson County consisted of forestland. Ninety-two percent (92%) was privately-owned and eight percent (8%) was owned by the forest industry. In 2008, there were 118 wildfires in Robeson County. Sixty-four percent (64%) of these fires were incendiary; twenty-three percent (23%) were from debris; three percent (3%) were caused by children; six percent (6%) were classified as miscellaneous; one percent (1%) was caused by lightning; and three percent (3%) were caused by smoking.

**Likelihood of Occurrence**
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of wildfire can be classified as “likely.”
Impact Rating
The impact rating of wildfire in Robeson County is “severe.”

Potential Impact
The probable level of impact of wildfire can be classified as “negligible.”

Drought
Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate, although many erroneously consider it a rare and random event. It occurs in virtually all climatic zones, but its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another. Drought is a temporary aberration; it differs from aridity, which is restricted to low rainfall regions and is a permanent feature of climate.

Drought is an insidious hazard of nature. Although it has scores of definitions, it originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as “normal.” It is also related to the timing (i.e., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness (i.e., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events) of the rains. Other climatic factors, such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity, are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity.

Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries, and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this “natural” hazard.

Previous Occurrences
Since adoption of the County’s 2006 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the entire state of North Carolina has been under varying degrees of drought condition. By December of 2007, Robeson County was classified as being in extreme to exceptional drought. This trend continued into the first part of 2008 with the County being downgraded to severe to moderate drought for much of the rest of 2008. 2009 brought much needed relief from the drought, with the County being listed as Normal to Abnormally Dry for most of the year. As of March 2011, the County is experiencing moderate drought conditions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
The probability of Robeson County experiencing the effects of drought can be classified as “possible.”

Impact Rating
The impact rating of drought in Robeson County is “severe.”

Potential Impact
The probable level of impact of drought can be classified as “negligible.”
Neighboring Jurisdictions

Location and Population
Pembroke, North Carolina
2,749 (Census Estimate)

Pembroke Governance
Mayor – Milton R. Hunt
Town Council Member – Greg Cummings
Town Council Member – A.G. Dial
Town Council Member – Larry Brooks
Town Council Member – Larry McNeil
Town Manager - McDuffie Cummings

Robeson County Governance
Interim County Manager – Ricky Harris
Board of County Commissioners, Chairman – Noah Woods
Board of County Commissioners, Vice-Chairman – Tom Taylor
Board of County Commissioner – Jerry Stephens
Board of County Commissioner – Hubert Sealey
Board of County Commissioner – Roger Oxendine
Board of County Commissioner – Raymond Cummings, Jr.
Board of County Commissioner – David Edge
Board of County Commissioner – Lance Herndon
Sheriff – Kenneth Sealey

Development and Growth

Figure 2. Robeson County Population, 1990-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Services

**Emergency Services** – The mission of the Robeson County Fire Marshal/Emergency Management is to protect life, property, and the environment through a partnership effort between local, state, and federal agencies through effective leadership in emergency response, planning, recovery, training, and mitigation. Also, the office aims to preserve and protect public health and safety in Robeson County through the enforcement of the N.C. Building Code Volume V, Fire Prevention. Other responsibilities of this office include providing technical assistance to fire departments, the public, industry, and schools in obtaining these goals, and assisting with the investigation into the cause and origin of fires in Robeson County.

Other emergency services are provided through the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), and the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). The Robeson County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is a federally-mandated committee, established in Robeson County subsequent to the 1986 Superfund Amendment and reauthorization Act (SARA) to respond to the need for communities to know more about chemical hazards in Robeson County and to develop specific local response plans for Robeson County. The primary responsibility is to receive information about hazardous substances from industry and to use this information to develop comprehensive site emergency plans to handle emergencies and to protect the public health and the environment in Robeson County. This responsibility extends to informing and educating the public about methods it can use to protect itself and to assist governmental agencies to become better prepared to meet possible emergency events caused by these hazardous materials.

The Robeson County Amateur Radio Society is drawn exclusively from the active membership of the Amateur Radio Emergency Services and consists of well trained operators, many of whom have already proven their ability in the face of emergencies and disasters. These men and women are constantly improving their knowledge and abilities through training exercise and simulated emergency tests.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are volunteers, consisting of 1,525 people from communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses, etc., who are trained to take care of themselves and then help others in their communities for the first three days following a disaster.

**Existing Hazard Mitigation Plans and Projects**

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke’s Emergency Operation Plan is the University’s comprehensive, all-hazards plan to aide in planning, preparing, responding to, and recovering from natural, man-made and technological disasters. This plan establishes a framework for emergency management activities intended to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability from the impact of disaster and crisis; establish provisions to aide and protect UNCP community members from the effects of an emergency or disaster; and allow for an efficient, effective, coordinated response to an emergency or disaster situation.

The Robeson County Emergency Management Department has a local Emergency Planning Committee that has oversight for all county basic emergency documents. This department and
committee provide basic guidance and procedures for responding to a broad array of hazards, emergencies, or disasters. This responsibility extends to informing and educating the public about methods it can use to protect itself and to assist governmental agencies to become better prepared to meet possible emergency events.
Appendix A

UNCP Campus Maps

http://www.uncp.edu/map/campus_map.pdf
University of North Carolina Pembroke

Pre - Disaster Mitigation Planning Project

Edd Hauser, PE, PhD, Director
Sherry Elmes, Plan Coordinator
Ron Mitchelson, PhD, ECU,
Karen Mulcahy, PhD, ECU,
Jared Motuz, BA ECU

Mitigation Priority

- Tier 1
- Tier 2
- Other Campus Buildings

Flood Zone

- 100 Year
- 500 Year

Orthophotography: NC Statewide Digital Orthoimagery Project 2010

06/23/2011, kam

0 250 500 750 1,000
Feet