

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Based on the *Hazard Analysis* (Section 5) for the localities in the PD-14 region, as updated, the hazards listed below have been chosen for inclusion in a high-level, detailed vulnerability assessment. This listing differs slightly in terminology and grouping from the *Hazard Identification* (Section 4) and *Hazard Analysis* (Section 5), as only those hazards specifically affecting the region are more fully explored in this section. Technological Hazards, Erosion, Sinkholes, Landslides, Invasive Species, Radon, and Climate Change are mentioned in this Plan; however, there is insufficient quantitative data to assess their threat to the region and/or their impacts have been negligible to date despite varying hazard risk ratings in the vulnerability levels across the region.

- **Floods**
- **Hurricanes and Tropical Storms**
- **Thunderstorms (Lightning and Strong Wind)**
- **Tornadoes**
- **Wildfire**
- **Drought**
- **Extreme Heat**
- **Winter Weather and Ice Storms (and Nor'easters)**
- **Hail**
- **Dam/Levee Failure**
- **Earthquakes**

44 CFR Requirement

44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. The description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: (A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; (B) An estimate of the potential losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate; (C) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

These hazards were chosen from the previous sections due to the higher level of risk for these hazards compared to others. It is important to note that this risk assessment is based on best available data and represents a base-level assessment for the planning area. Additional work will be done on an ongoing basis to enhance, expand and further improve the accuracy of the baseline established here.

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Methodology

Previous Plans

For the original Plan, to drive the risk assessment effort, two distinct methodologies were applied. One methodology consists of utilizing HAZUS®, a geographic information system (GIS)-based loss estimation software available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency as well as a detailed GIS-based approach independent of the HAZUS software. These two GIS-based studies, which together form a quantitative assessment, were then combined with a qualitative element to create a hybrid approach. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment is comprised of a scoring system built around values assigned by the Mitigation Advisory Committee to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent and potential impact of each hazard studied here. It is important to note that the determinations presented in this section of the original Plan were developed using best available data, and the methodologies applied resulted in an approximation of risk. The intent was for those estimates to be used to understand relative risk from hazards and the potential losses that may be incurred; however, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment and also from approximations and simplifications that are necessary in order to provide a comprehensive analysis.

Plan Updates

For the Plan updates, to drive the risk assessment effort, two distinct methodologies were applied. One methodology consists of utilizing the National Risk Index (NRI), a geographic information system (GIS)-based loss estimation methodology available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as a detailed GIS-based approach independent of the NRI. The NRI data provides data at the census tract level and all hazard maps are represented as such. These two GIS-based studies, which together form a quantitative assessment, were then combined with a qualitative element to create a hybrid approach. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment is comprised of survey data and a scoring system built around values assigned by the National Risk Index to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent and potential impact of each hazard studied here. It is important to note that due to compatibility issues with HAZUS, the data from the previous Plan update (2016-2017) was supplemented by survey responses from participating counties.

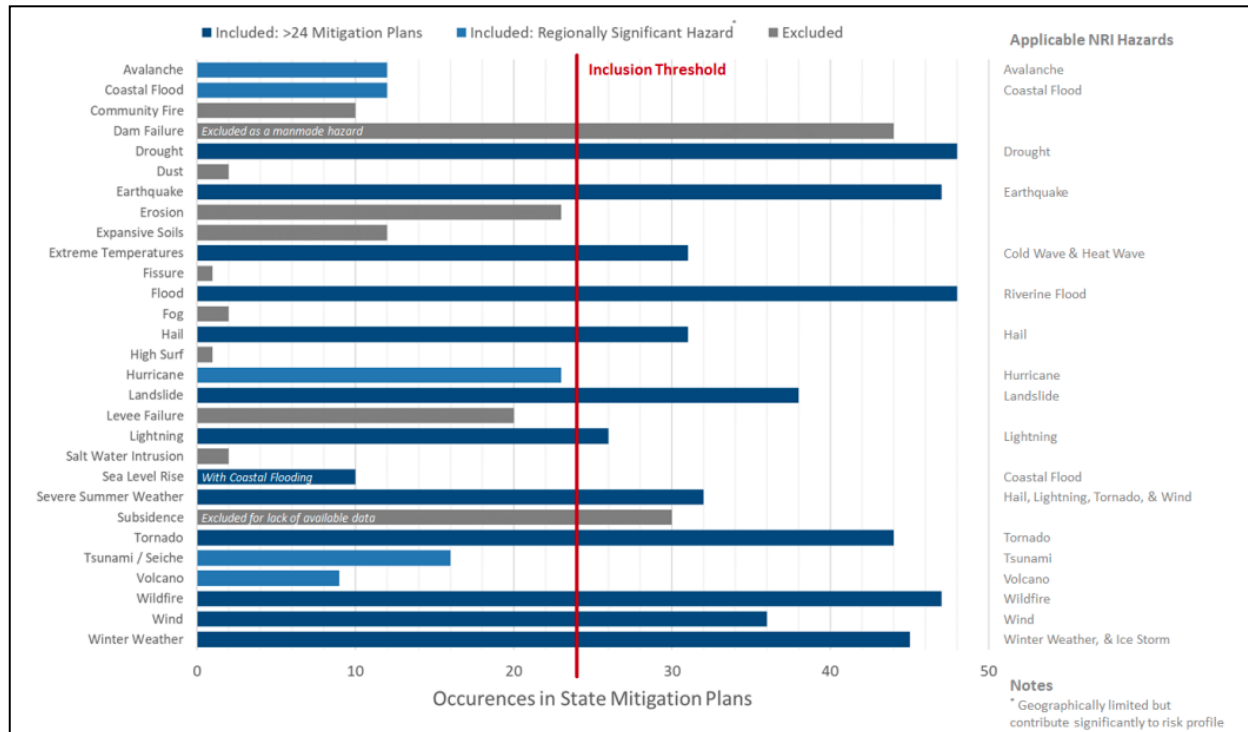
Explanation of National Risk Index Methodology

The National Risk Index (NRI) is a dataset and an application that helps identifies communities most at risk for natural hazards. The NRI leverages available source data for 18 natural hazards, social vulnerability, and community resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States Census tract. The NRI is intended to assess the natural hazard risk to their communities or assigned areas relative to all communities nationwide. The NRI is a nationwide, holistic assessment of baseline risk to natural hazards. Although it is based on extensive research and best practices in the risk assessment fields, the NRI's methodology is unique and carefully constructed the specific needs of natural hazard risk assessment at both small and large geographic scales. The NRI's most important and central component, Expected Annual

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Loss (EAL), is a robust measurement that quantifies the anticipated economic damage resulting from natural hazards each year by census tract. The dataset also includes measurements of social vulnerability and community resilience to quantify overall risk.

Figure 6.1 Conceptual Graphic of NRI Methodology



The general steps used in the GIS-based assessment for the Plan conducted independently of the NRI application are summarized below:

- GIS data was collected from local, state and national sources (at the time of the original Plan, local GIS data available was severely limited. Since that time, more data has become available).
- For the wildfire and pandemic hazards, best available data on historical hazard occurrences (Virginia Department of Forestry data for wildfire and Virginia Department of Health COVID-19 vaccination rates) was used to establish spatial extent and overall risk. GIS was used to show the correlations between potential future events and population distribution throughout the county.
- For the dam/levee failure hazards, meaningful historical data (meaning data which would have included property damages and other essential indicators) was virtually non-existent, and data demonstrating existing and compromised dams was utilized to evaluate spatial extent and overall risk.

For the 2022 Plan Update, HAZUS was not used for this section due to software compatibility issues. The National Risk Index application and dataset were utilized to assess expected annual loss associated with each individual hazard.

Data from the State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used to help determine risk and rank hazards that are not reflected in the FEMA National Risk Index. The Commonwealth of

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Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan used data from a variety of sources to determine risk for the State and individual jurisdictions. In addition, local input is used to help analyze the risk from each hazard to the region. Members of the Project Management Team and participating localities reviewed the data presented in this section for accuracy.

Population Equivalence and VSL

The NRI uses the FEMA Valuation of a Statistical Life methodology in order to calculate the dollar value of fatalities and injuries. In general, one (1) fatality or ten (10) injuries equate to \$7,600,000. These numbers are inherently included in the Expected Average Loss (EAL) totals, where, because they are mitigated statistically by the likelihood of occurrence and expected deaths, they do not change the total significantly. However, in the unadjusted population exposure numbers the population of any given locality greatly inflates the dollar amount of total possible exposure, so where possible only property damage and agricultural damage values have been used.

Social Vulnerability

For the ultimate relative risk assessment for each hazard, the NRI includes measures of social vulnerability and social resilience that influence the overall ranking of hazards. The dollar amount of damages and statistical frequency of hazards occurring are weighed against 29 social risk indicators developed by the University of South Carolina Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI) Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI). Those indicators include:

- Median gross rent for renter-occupied housing units
- Median age
- Median dollar value of owner-occupied housing units
- Per capita income
- Average number of people per household
- % population under 5 years or age 65 and over
- % civilian labor force unemployed
- % population over 25 with <12 years of education
- % children living in married couple families
- % female
- % female participation in the labor force
- % households receiving Social Security benefits
- % unoccupied housing units
- % families with female-headed households with no spouse present
- % population speaking English as second language (with limited English proficiency)
- % Asian population
- % African American (Black) population
- % Hispanic population
- % population living in mobile homes
- % Native American population
- % housing units with no car available
- % population living in nursing facilities

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- % persons living in poverty
- % renter-occupied housing units
- % families earning more than \$200,000 income per year
- % employment in service occupations
- % employment in extractive industries (e.g., farming)
- % population without health insurance
- Community hospitals per capita

The factors are then weighed against a social resilience score, which exemplifies social, economic, community capital, institutional, infrastructural, and environmental factors that can help shield a community from disaster impacts.

It is important to note that risk rankings are relative, and also understate high consequence, low probability events such as earthquakes. For more information, see the FEMA National Risk Index Technical Manual.¹

Ranking of Hazards

Hazard rankings from the original Plan are based on a qualitative point system based on values assigned by the Mitigation Advisory Committee and regional stakeholders using the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent and potential impact of each hazard.

This Plan Update uses a quantitative assessment based on property damage, agricultural damage, the threat of the hazard to the population using VSL, and the statistical frequency of the event to determine a relative ranking of risk. For hazards which do not have sufficient data and generally rank as low risk, other data sources and a qualitative score based on the previous Plan and stakeholder is used.

Using both the qualitative and quantitative analyses to evaluate the hazards that impact the region provides locality stakeholders with a dual-faceted look at the hazards. This allows local officials to not only recognize the most costly hazards, but also plan and prepare for other hazards that may not cause much monetary damage, but put a strain on the local resources needed to recover after their impact on the region.

Overview of Vulnerability in the Region

According to the U.S. Census, the rate of population change from 2010 to 2020 for the seven counties covered under this Plan update ranged from a loss of 8.40% to a gain of 4.53%. For the State of Virginia for the same period, the rate of population change was an increase of 7.9%.

Table 6.1 shows the population change between 2000 and 2020 by county.

¹ https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_national-risk-index_technical-documentation.pdf

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Table 6.1 Regional Population Statistics²

Locality	Population (2010)	Population Per Square Mile (2010)	Population (2020)	Population Per Square Mile (2020)	Population Change 2010-2020
Amelia	12,690	34.67	13,265	36.24	+4.53%
Buckingham	17,146	29.46	16,824	28.91	-1.88%
Charlotte	12,586	26.72	11,529	24.48	-8.40%
Cumberland	10,052	33.51	9,675	32.25	-3.75%
Lunenburg	12,914	29.15	11,936	26.94	-7.57%
Nottoway	15,853	51.47	15,642	50.78	-1.33%
Prince Edward	23,368	65.46	21,849	61.20	-6.50%

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

The total dollar exposure of buildings within the region was estimated in the original Plan to be approximately \$4,597,000,000. This is based on a study of 32,000 residential, commercial, industrial and other buildings located throughout the counties, derived from HAZUS data. For data used in the original Plan, HAZUS used Census 2000 and Dunn and Bradstreet (2002) data for its default inventories. Any values unavailable in the HAZUS software were not reflected. Total dollar exposure accounts for both the building and the building's contents were based on a percentage of the building's value.

For this Plan Update, NRI data was utilized to estimate total dollar exposure in the localities participating in the Update (seven counties plus the Town of Farmville). For this update, total dollar exposure for these localities is estimated at \$9,309,424,000. Table 6.2 below breaks out NRI loss estimates by locality.

Table 6.2 Total Dollar Exposure of Property and Agriculture

Locality	Property Exposure	Agricultural Exposure	Total Exposure
Amelia	\$1,188,299,000	\$86,577,000	\$1,274,876,000
Buckingham	\$1,195,397,000	\$43,444,000	\$1,238,841,000
Charlotte	\$1,145,055,000	\$25,976,000	\$1,171,031,000
Cumberland	\$980,120,000	\$39,806,000	\$1,019,926,000
Lunenburg	\$1,000,524,000	\$17,154,000	\$1,017,678,000
Nottoway	\$1,498,748,000	\$50,533,000	\$1,549,281,000
Prince Edward/ Farmville *	\$2,014,000,000	\$23,791,000	\$2,037,791,000
Total:	\$9,022,143,000	\$287,281,000	\$9,309,424,000

** Includes the part of Farmville located in Cumberland County.*

² Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Development Trends

A general analysis of land use and development trends is an important factor in formulating mitigation options that influence future land use decisions. Land use cover data for the region is in **Table 6.3** (data from 2019, more recent data not available). Land use maps for each of the covered jurisdictions are included in the Appendices. Much of the land in the region remains undeveloped or is used as farmland. Another factor to consider is population change. According to the U.S. Census, the rate of population change from 2010 to 2020 for the seven counties covered under this Plan Update ranged from a loss of 8.40% to a gain of 4.53%.

Amelia County seen an increase in population from 2010 to 2020. The other counties in the region have seen a decrease.

The Town of Farmville, in 2022, condemned and demolished a house located in the floodplain along Virginia Avenue. That property is currently open space.

Table 6.3 Land Use Land Cover Data (% of Total Land Cover)³

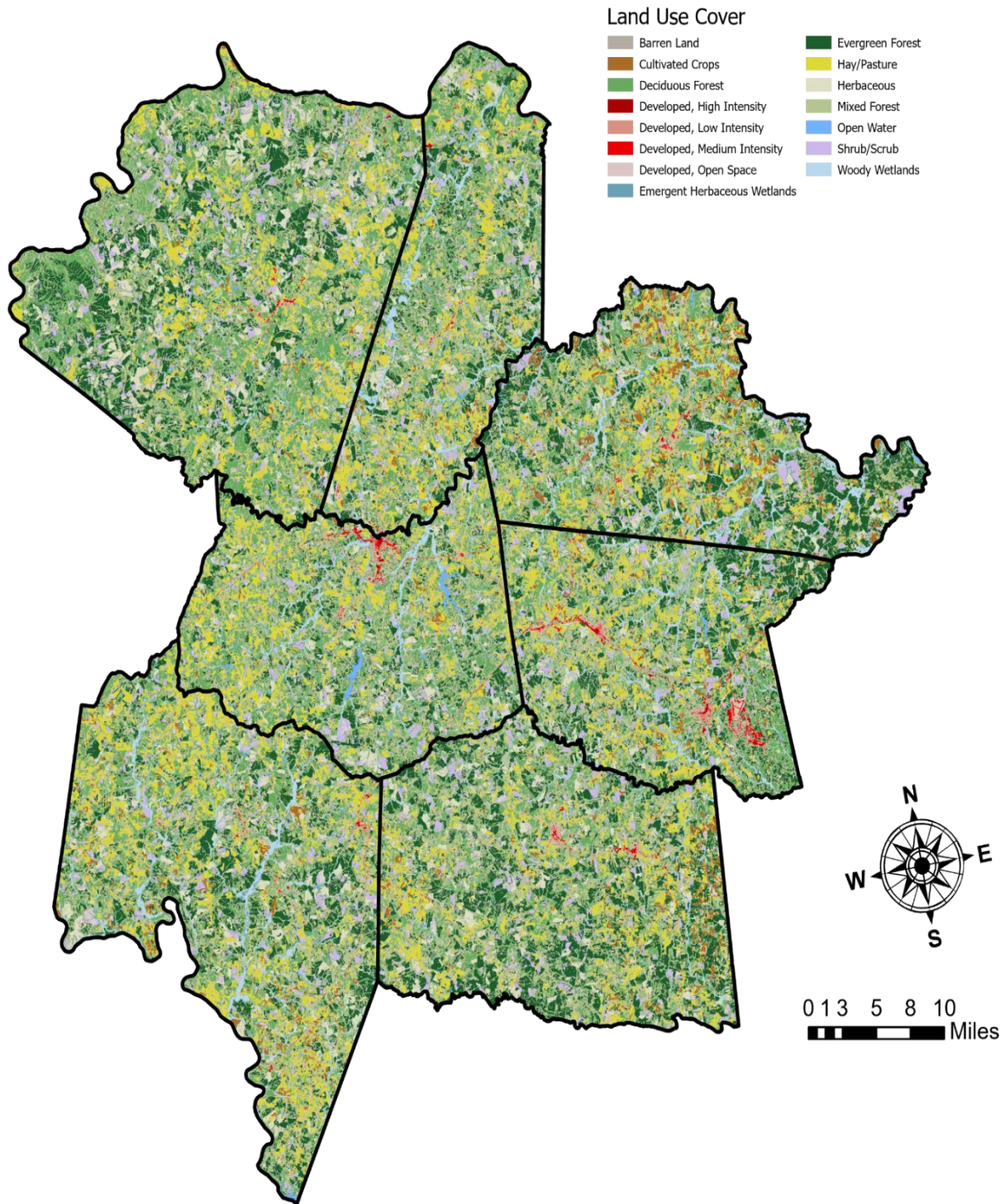
Land Cover Type	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Barren Land	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cultivated Crops	6.3	0.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	0.5
Deciduous Forest	14.8	23.5	16.0	18.9	13.0	15.8	21.0
Developed, High Intensity	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.3	0.2
Developed, Medium Intensity	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.5
Developed, Low Intensity	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.4
Developed, Open Space	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.5
Emergency Herbaceous Wetlands	0.3	0.08	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Evergreen Forest	20.1	18.3	16.7	14.4	23.9	17.9	11.8
Hay/Pasture	12.3	11.0	16.0	13.0	11.2	13.1	14.7
Herbaceous	4.9	9.03	7.0	6.8	7.2	5.1	14.7
Mixed Forest	22.3	24.1	24.9	28.1	28.2	26.6	28.2
Open Water	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1
Shrub/Scrub	6.0	6.7	5.6	5.1	6.3	5.7	5.6
Woody Wetlands	7.3	1.6	5.1	5.7	2.4	5.4	4.8

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

³ Source: Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC) – the National Land Cover Database (NLCD)

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Map 6.1 – Land Use Cover Map



Data Source: National Land Cover Database (NLCD)

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A check with jurisdictions covered in this Plan revealed that none of them are experiencing residential or business development in areas prone to flooding or wildfires, except for the Town of Farmville. The Town has seen some business development in recent years; however, the Town is taking steps to minimize the impact of development in flood-prone areas (for instance, working to purchase and remove homes located in the floodplain area). Cumberland County reported two (2) houses built near the Appomattox River during the past five (5) years, but no other development has been reported in the region. Cumberland County staff advised that any construction near the river would most likely fall under farm exemptions.

All localities use available tools to regulate where new development can go and what form it takes. This includes zoning and subdivision ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and all applicable codes (including Uniform Statewide Building Codes). In regards to mitigation against wildfires, local government staffs work to educate citizens, to the extent possible, on best practices to keep private property safe from fire wildfire damage. Charlotte County staff advised that they had some concerns after several dams were upgraded to a “high hazard” classification. To address this, the County reached out to the Southside Soil & Water Conservation District for input, and then incorporated additional regulatory language in the County’s Zoning Ordinance.

Underserved communities are always a priority for emergency management personnel. Local emergency management departments have had, and continue to have, staff complete training on emerging issues. Additionally, Cumberland County is researching the implementation of a community paramedicine program. In the meantime, the County has partnered with the local Department of Social Services and the Virginia Department of Health to provide our citizens in underserved communities with better access to healthcare and other services they may need.

Overview of Critical Facilities

An important element to consider when developing a hazard mitigation plan is critical facilities. These facilities are crucial during times of disaster and it is important for communities to plan for their protection. For this Plan Update, the information on critical facilities that were analyzed was taken from the default data included in the HAZUS^{MH} software from the previous update, corroborated for accuracy with local officials from all participating counties and jurisdictions.

In addition to the infrastructure that keeps counties running and is particularly important in an emergency situation, such as radio and cell towers, electricity generation facilities and water treatment plants, bridges, and healthcare facilities, there are also facilities crucial to the emergency response itself and to normal operation of business, such as fire and police stations, schools, courts, animal shelters, and other community centers. For a complete list of critical assets for each PD-14 locality, see **Appendix 6.A**.

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Floods

Where the Data Came From

The National Risk Index and data from FEMA was utilized to evaluate flood risk by census tract.

Assumptions and Methodology

Most of the hazards evaluated by the NRI use a frequency model to determine Expected Annual Loss (EAL). The National Risk Index dataset and application are meant for planning purposes only and are intended for use as a tool for broad, nationwide comparisons. The NRI and EAL are provided as both composite scores from the summation of all 18 natural hazards, as well as individual-hazard scores where each hazard is considered separately. All calculations are performed separately at two levels-of-detail—county and Census tract—so scores are relative only within their level-of-detail. It must be stressed that scores are relative, representing a community's relative position among all other communities for a given component and level-of-detail at a nationwide scale. Scores are not absolute measurements and should be expected to change over time either by their own changing measurements or changes in other communities.

Table 6.4 shows estimated annualized losses for the Counties in the region, based on data from the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 6.4 Flood Annualized Losses by County

COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Annualized Losses	\$5,752	\$80,223	\$149,493	\$27,807	\$4,696	\$3,401	\$43,666

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

Annualized Losses for Flood

According to historical data from the National Climatic Data Center, flood losses in the region since 1993 have totaled \$2,263,500. That equates to annualized losses in the region of \$98,413 (rounded).

The maps on Pages 15-17 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. Portions of Buckingham, Charlotte, and Prince Edward Counties are at higher risk from flooding due to the proximity to water bodies (Staunton River in Charlotte County, Appomattox River and Prince Edward County, and Appomattox and James Rivers in Buckingham County). As with most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State

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Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

National Flood Insurance Program Data

It is relevant to note in this discussion of flood hazard vulnerability certain vital statistics with regard to the National Flood Insurance Program. As of June 30, 2016, there were 64 flood insurance policies in the region. These policies amounted to \$14,643,900 in total insurance coverage (**Table 6.5**). There has been \$539,610 (rounded) in total losses paid. Nottoway County modified its Zoning Ordinance in 2000, so that the County and its Towns (Blackstone, Burkeville, and Crewe) could participate in the Program.

Table 6.5 National Flood Insurance Policy Information for the Region⁴

Jurisdiction	NFIP Entry Date	Effective FIRM	Policies in Force	Insurance in Force, Whole	Number of Claims	Total Losses Paid
Amelia County	09/01/1987	04/16/2009	6	\$1,755,000	7	\$158,991.86
Buckingham County	07/17/1978	06/17/2008	10	\$2,033,100	8	\$58,018.85
Dillwyn	12/03/2008	06/17/2008	0	\$0	0	\$0
Charlotte County	11/01/1997	07/20/2009	1	\$44,700	2	\$1,709.48
Charlotte Court House	05/13/2009	07/20/2009	0	\$0	0	\$0
Drakes Branch	06/11/1982	07/20/2009	0	\$0	0	\$0
Keysville	NP	07/20/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phenix	02/25/1983	07/20/2009	0	\$0	0	\$0
Cumberland County	02/15/1979	06/16/2009	7	\$2,272,400	11	\$301,715.24
Lunenburg County	02/25/1983	07/20/2009	1	\$350,000	0	\$0
Kenbridge	NP	07/20/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victoria	NP	07/20/2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nottoway County	09/01/1987	06/02/2009	1	\$250,000	1	\$2,599.24
Blackstone	11/03/2008	06/02/2009	1	\$42,000	0	\$0
Burkeville	2/13/2009	06/02/2009	0	\$0	0	\$0
Crewe	04/16/1998	06/02/2009	0	\$0	0	\$0
Prince Edward County	07/01/1978	10/02/2009	5	\$1,369,400	40	\$460,578.20
Farmville	09/01/1978	10/02/2009	22	\$6,782,500	0	\$0
Regional Total:			54	\$14,899,100	69	\$983,612.87

⁴ Source: OpenFEMA Dataset, FIMA NFIP Redacted Claims v.1 ([link](#))

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Repetitive Loss Properties

The identification of repetitive loss properties is an important element to conducting a local flood risk assessment, as the inherent characteristics of properties with multiple flood losses strongly suggest that they will be threatened by continual losses. Repetitive loss properties are also important to the National Flood Insurance Program, since structures that flood frequently put a strain on the National Flood Insurance Fund. The NFIP defines Repetitive Loss as 2 or more claims of at least \$1000 over a 10-year rolling period. This is the data that appears in this plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program defines Repetitive Loss as having incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and, at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage. For the purposes of this Plan Update, the NFIP definition is being used. At least two of the Part VI Award Administration Information 47 claims must be more than 10 days apart but within 10 years of each other. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.” According to data provided by VDEM, there are currently over 148,000 repetitive loss properties nationwide. A strong goal of FEMA is to reduce the numbers of structures that meet these criteria, whether through elevation, acquisition, relocation or a flood control project that lessens the potential for continual losses.

The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 defines severe repetitive loss property as: “a single family property (consisting of 1 to 4 residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP and has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been paid under flood insurance coverage, with the amount of each claim payment exceeding \$5,000 and with cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the reported value of the property.”

According to FEMA, there are currently six (6) repetitive loss properties and no severe repetitive loss properties within the region. (**Table 6.6** – Data provided by VDEM and the Department of Conservation and Recreation). However, because of the relatively low number of claims paid for these properties, none of them are on FEMA’s national “Target 10,000” list of the most concerning repetitive loss properties in the Nation. Additionally, the incidence of repetitive loss properties is likely to increase as flooding events increase in frequency.

NFIP repetitive loss data is protected under the federal Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), which prohibits personal identifiers (owner names, addresses, etc.) from being published in local hazard mitigation plans. Therefore, specific addresses of the properties shown in here are deliberately left out of this Plan as required by law.

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Table 6.6 NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties in the Region as of 2017⁵

Jurisdiction	Type	Number of Insured Losses	Total NFIP Claims Paid	Mitigated?
Amelia County	Residential	4	\$67,506.04	No
Amelia County	Residential	5	\$57,338.29	No
Town of Farmville	Commercial	2	\$4,737.60	No
Town of Farmville	Commercial	2	\$12,058.89	No
Town of Farmville	Commercial	2	\$56,354.88	No
Town of Farmville	Commercial	2	\$4,972.06	No
Total:		17	\$202,967.76	

Source: FEMA, Virginia DCR

FEMA Flood Zones/Virginia Flood Risk Information System

FEMA Flood Zone maps for each county and the Town of Farmville can be found in each locality's respective appendix. In addition to FEMA Flood Zone data, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's (VIMS) Center for Coastal Resources Management and Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation have developed the Virginia Flood Risk Information System (VFRIS), an online tool for Virginians to view and assess their flood risk and to help communities plan for resiliency. The online mapping tool uses FEMA Flood Zone/Flood Insurance Rate Maps, aerial photos, and other data to provide a comprehensive view of flood risk for a community, as available. It allows a user to go down to a street or neighborhood level to assess flood risk.⁶

Each jurisdiction within the region experiences a different level of flood risk than the other jurisdictions. Local characteristics such as terrain, local floodplain development procedures, properly sized culverts, and many others factors, all play an important role in determining the flood risk of a locality. **Table 6.7** provides a general overview as to the flood risk for each jurisdiction in the region.

This general assessment is based on local input, plus the data in the maps in the rest of this section (maps prepared by VDEM/CGIT, 2008 – updated by CRC based on data from 2013 Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan).

⁵ Due to data limitations, numbers for repetitive loss properties from the previous Plan are presented.

⁶ The VFRIS tool can be found online at <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dam-safety-and-floodplains/fpvfris>

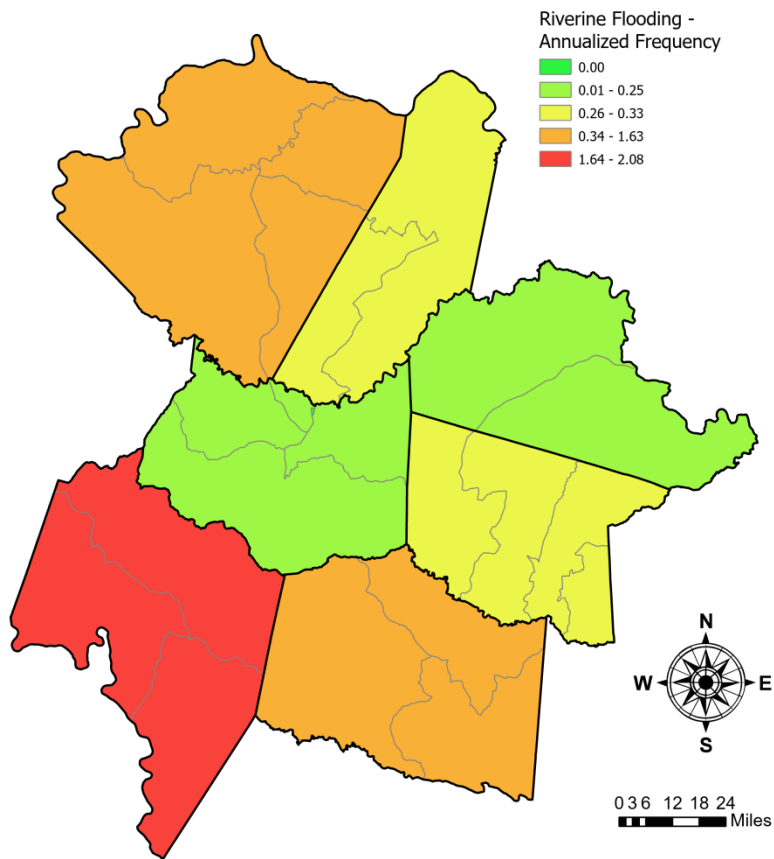
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Table 6.7 Summary of Flood Risk by Jurisdiction

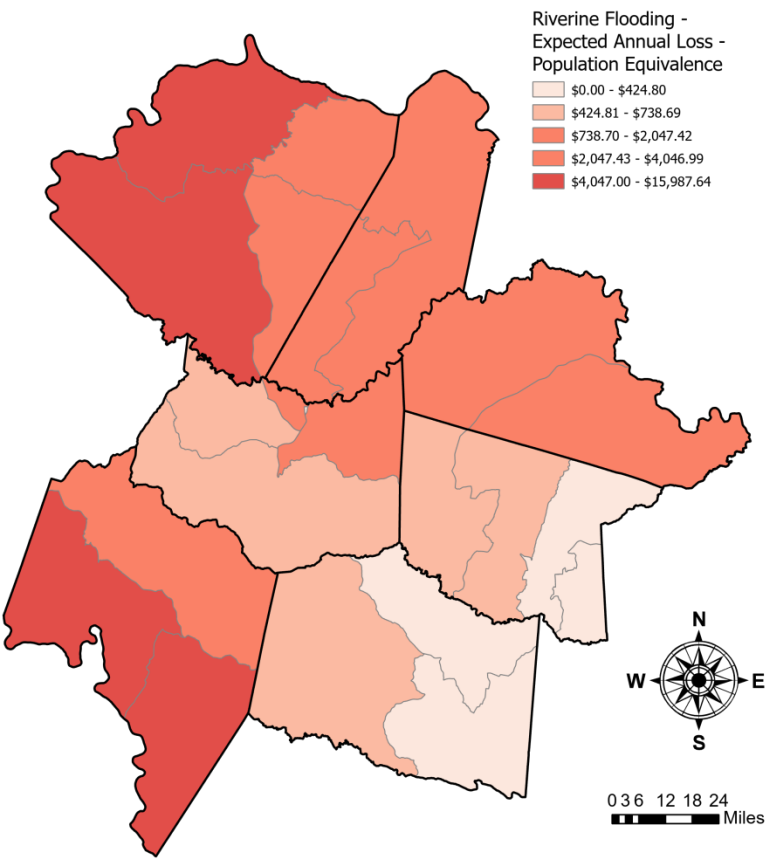
Jurisdiction	Hazard Rating
Amelia County	Very Low
Buckingham County	Very Low
Dillwyn	Low
Charlotte County	Very Low
Charlotte Court House	Low
Drakes Branch	Moderate
Keysville	Low
Phenix	Low
Cumberland County	Very Low
Lunenburg County	Very Low
Kenbridge	Low
Victoria	Low
Nottoway County	Very Low
Blackstone	Relatively Low
Burkeville	Relatively Low
Crewe	Relatively Low
Prince Edward County	Very Low
Farmville	Moderate

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Flood 1: Annualized Frequency



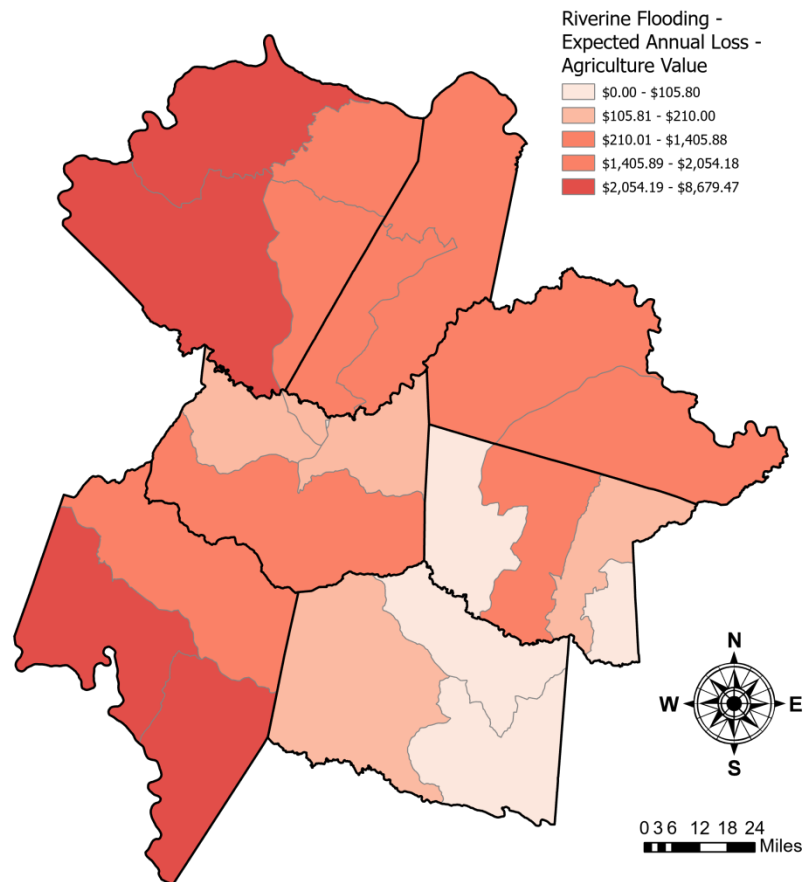
Flood 2: Population Equivalence



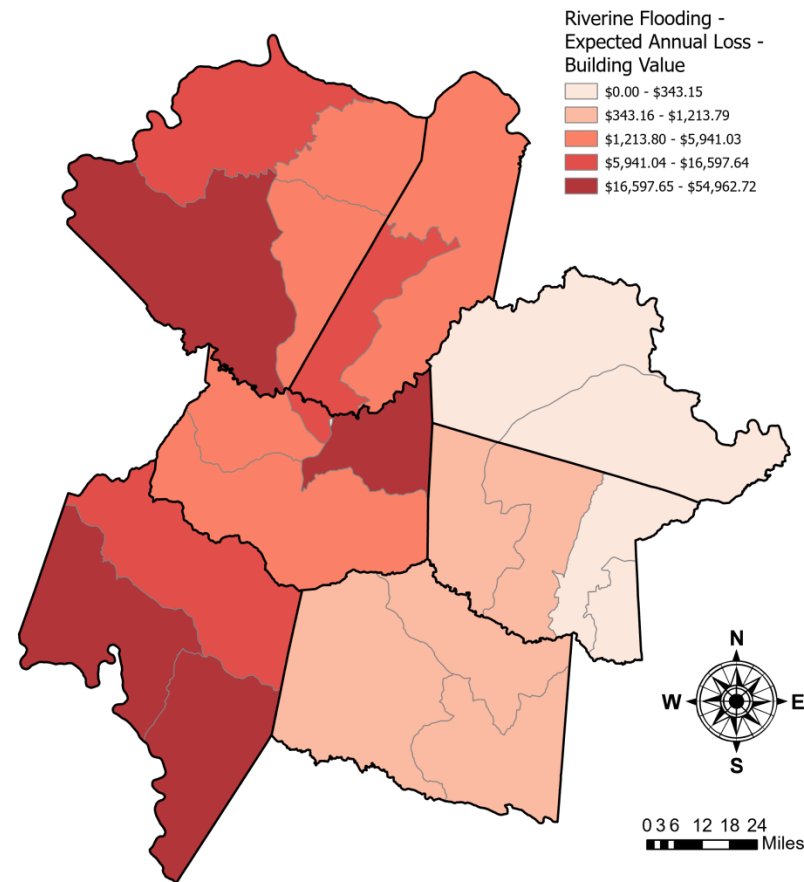
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

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Flood 3: Agricultural Damage



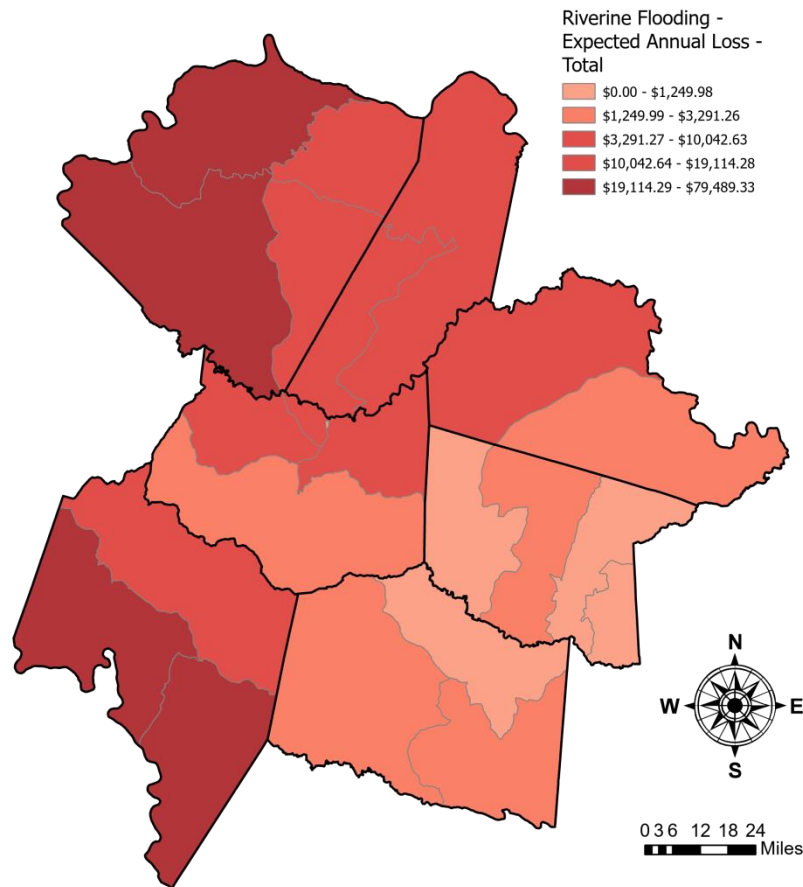
Flood 4: Property Damage



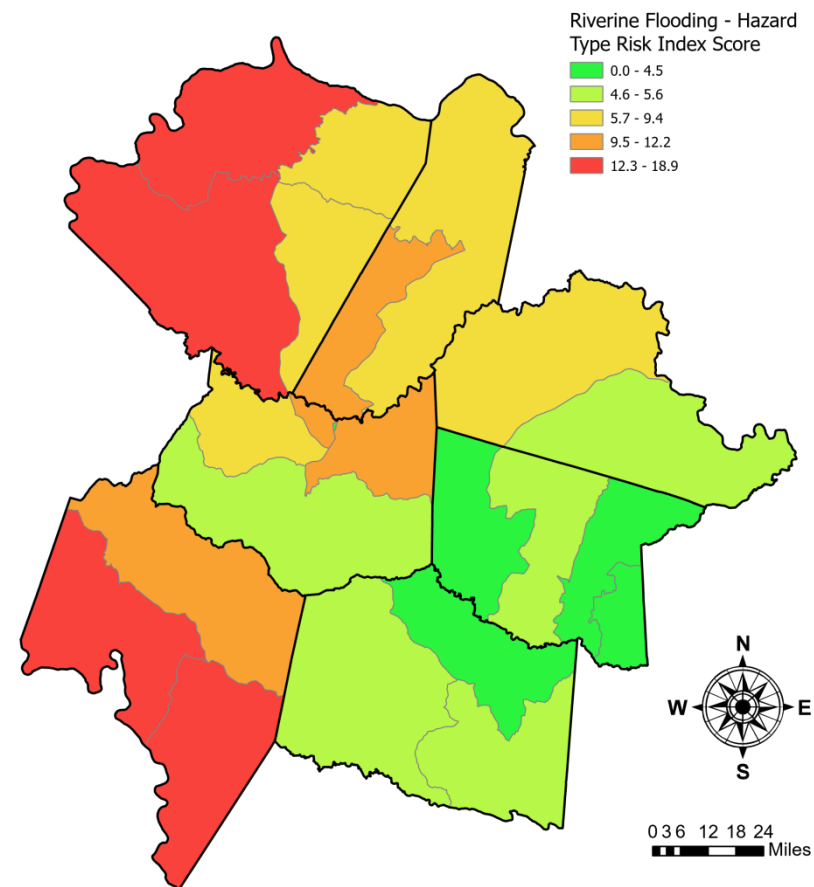
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Flood 5: Total Annual Loss



Flood 6: Hazard Risk Score



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

Historical evidence shows that the region is vulnerable to damaging hurricane and tropical storm-force winds. Refer to the Hazard Analysis section of this Plan for historical information. Estimated annualized losses for the Region are illustrated in the table below, with the following maps giving visual analysis of the risk.

Table 6.8 Hurricane and Tropical Storm Annualized Losses by County

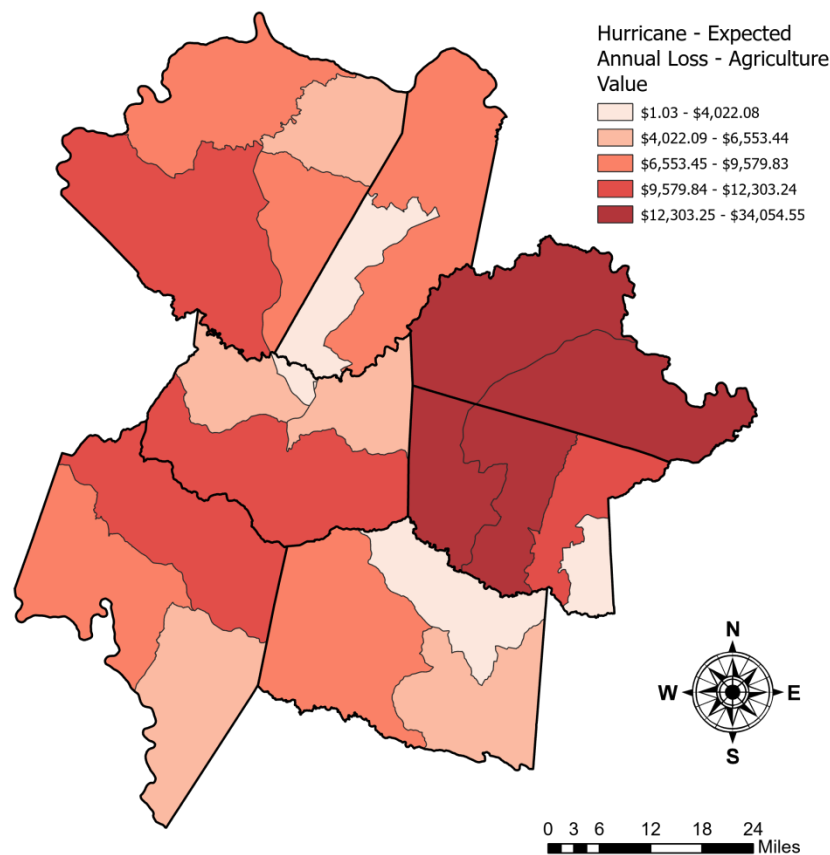
COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
ANNUALIZED LOSSES	\$95,288	\$70,360	\$60,208	\$23,392	\$53,317	\$99,698	\$73,270

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

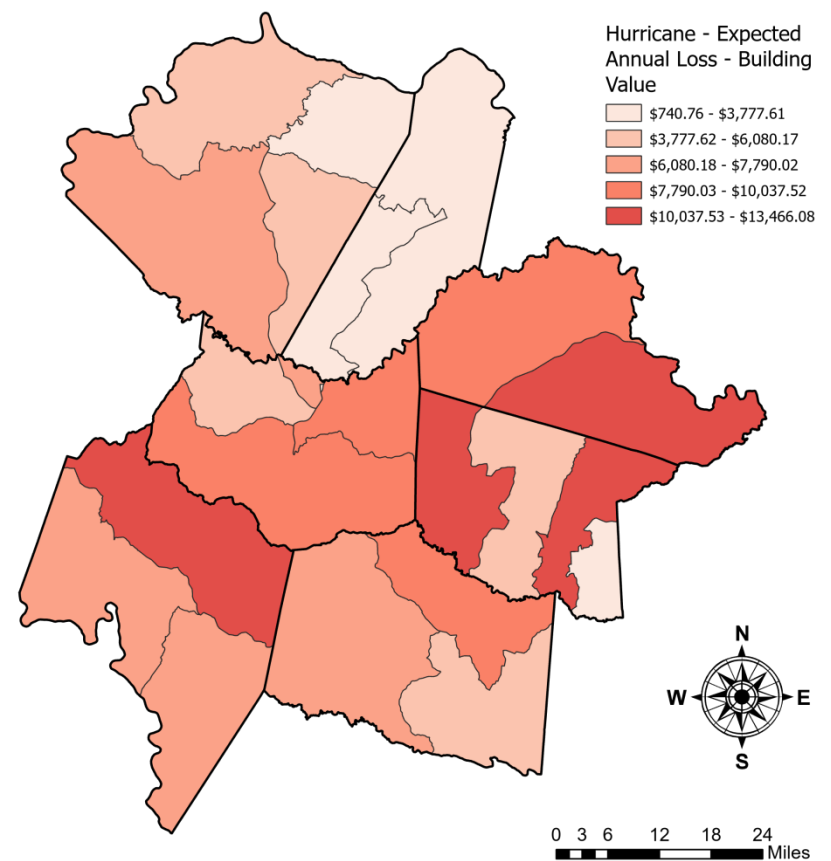
The maps on Pages 19-21 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hurricane 1: Agricultural Loss



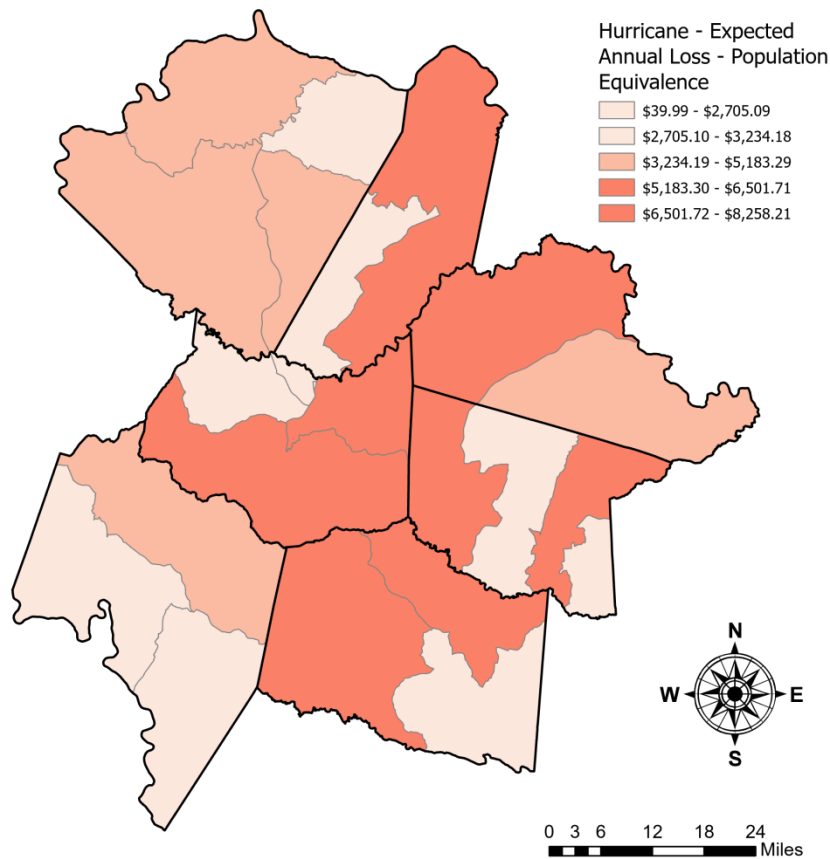
Hurricane 2: Property Loss



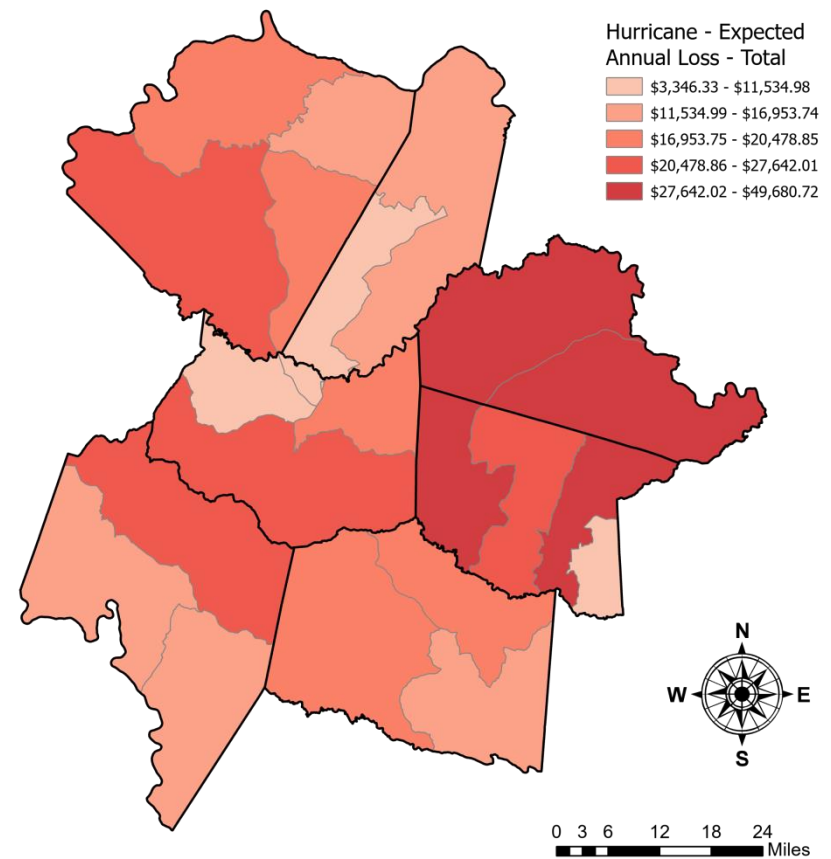
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hurricane 3: Population Equivalence



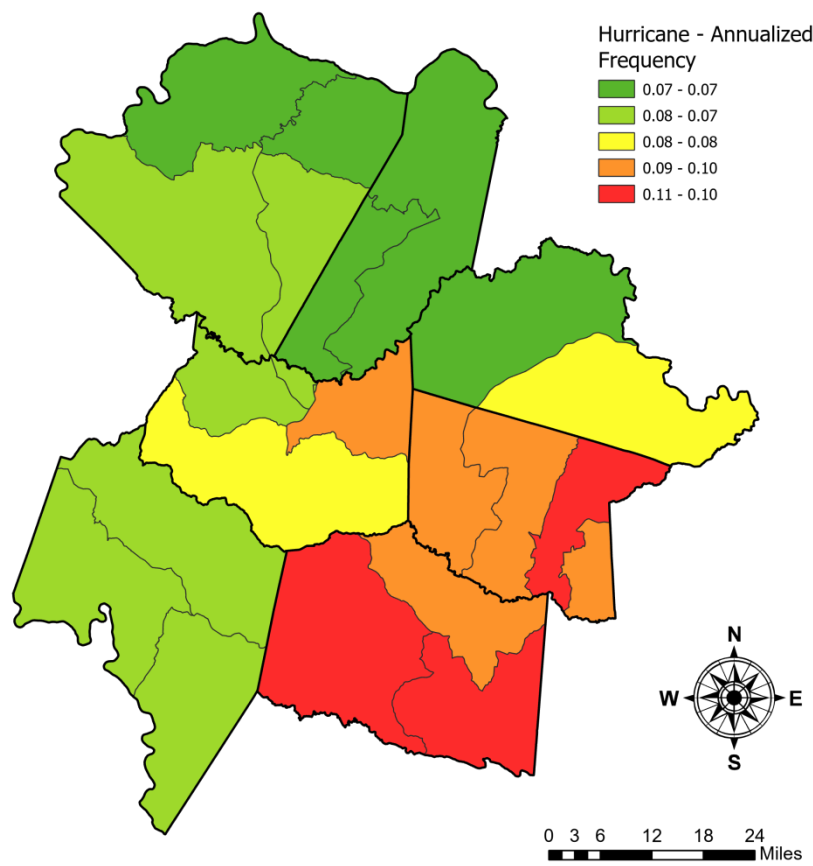
Hurricane 4: Total Loss



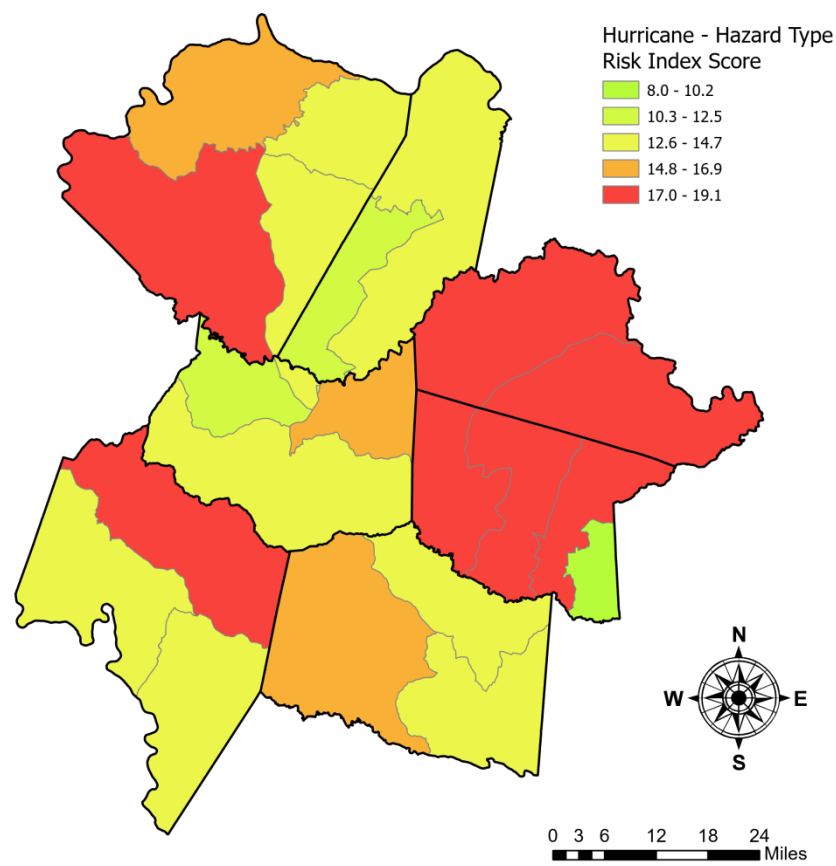
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hurricane 5: Frequency



Hurricane 6: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Winter Weather and Ice Storms

For the winter storm hazard, best available data on historical hazard occurrences (limited to NOAA National Climatic Data Center records) was used to produce an annualized loss estimate of potential damages for each county. Using this data, annualized loss estimates were generated by totaling the amount of property damage for each county over the period of time for which records were available, and calculating the average annual loss. In instances where multiple counties are affected and the value for property damage reflects the total for the affected area, the average property damage for each county was calculated to produce an annualized loss estimate of potential damages for each county.

Unlike hazards such as tornadoes that typically impact a specific location, winter storms most often affect large geographic areas and often impact multiple counties. Based on estimated historical property damages for the region due to winter storms (see data in Section V), annualized losses for the region are estimated at \$5,590. Potential losses may be further inflated by additional factors not represented in this estimate, such as costs associated with the removal of snow from roadways, debris clean-up, some indirect losses from power outages, etc.

Nor'easters are included in the following estimates.

Table 6.9 Winter Weather and Ice Storms Annualized Losses by County

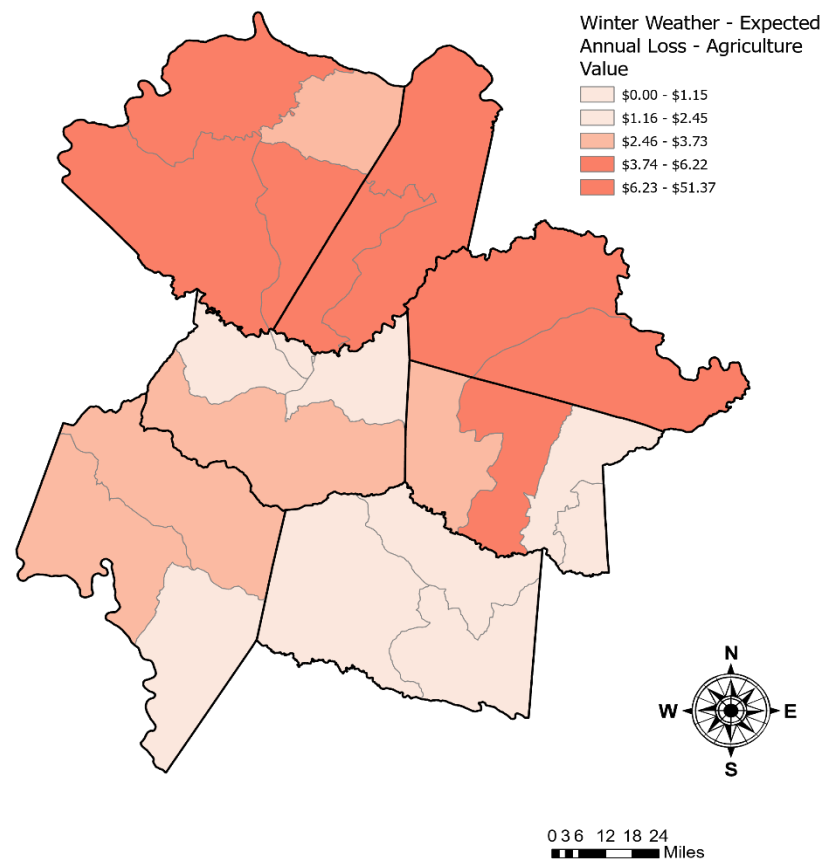
COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Annualized Losses (Winter Weather)	\$3,987	\$8,052	\$7,089	\$3,715	\$2,473	\$3,099	\$6,168
Annualized Losses (Ice Storms)	\$16,248	\$2,471	\$8,382	\$14,318	\$14,444	\$20,280	\$31,293

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

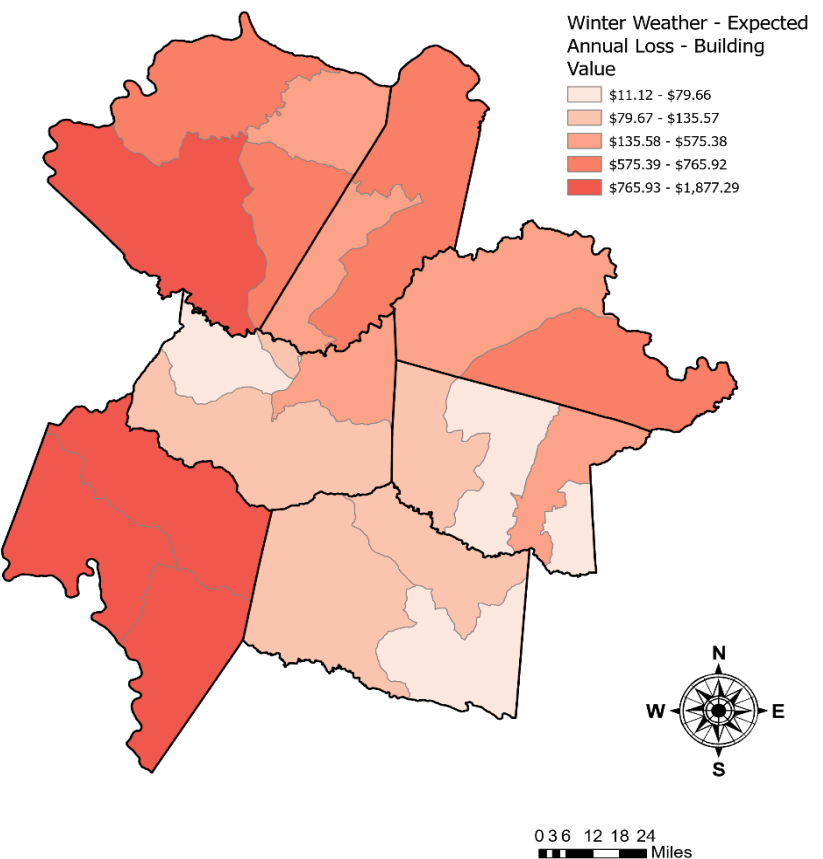
The maps on Pages 23-28 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest, Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Winter Weather 1: Agricultural Loss



Winter Weather 2: Property Loss

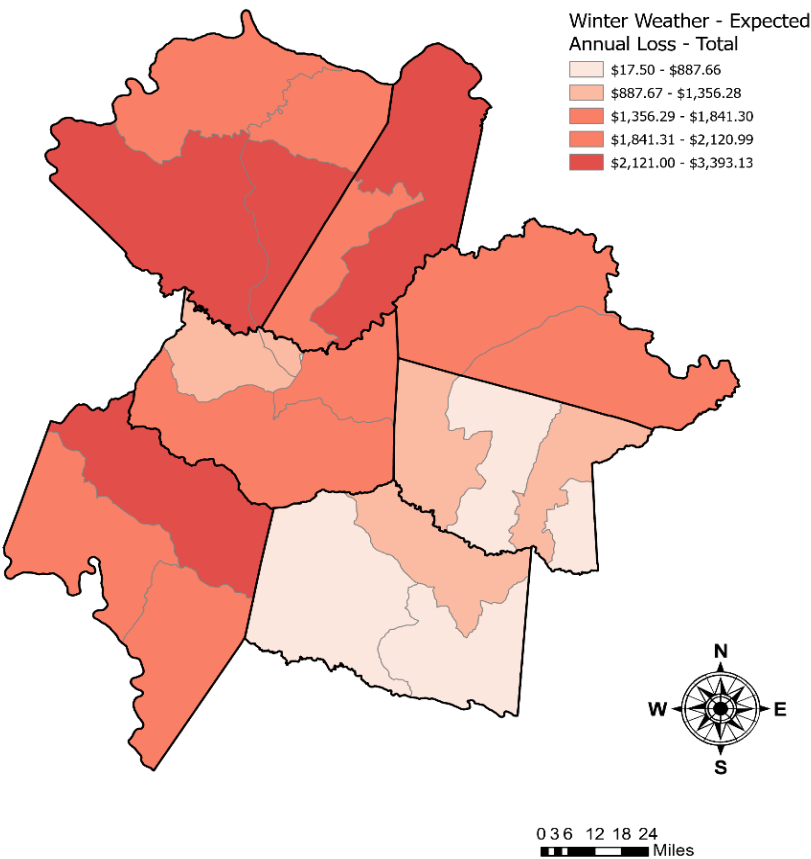
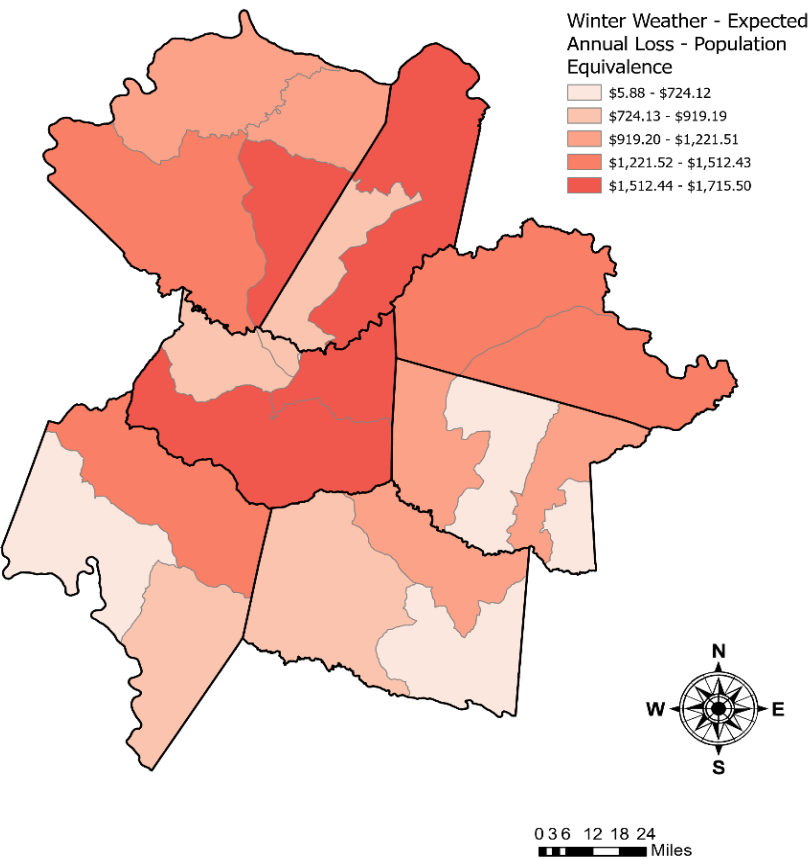


Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Winter Weather 3: Population Equivalence

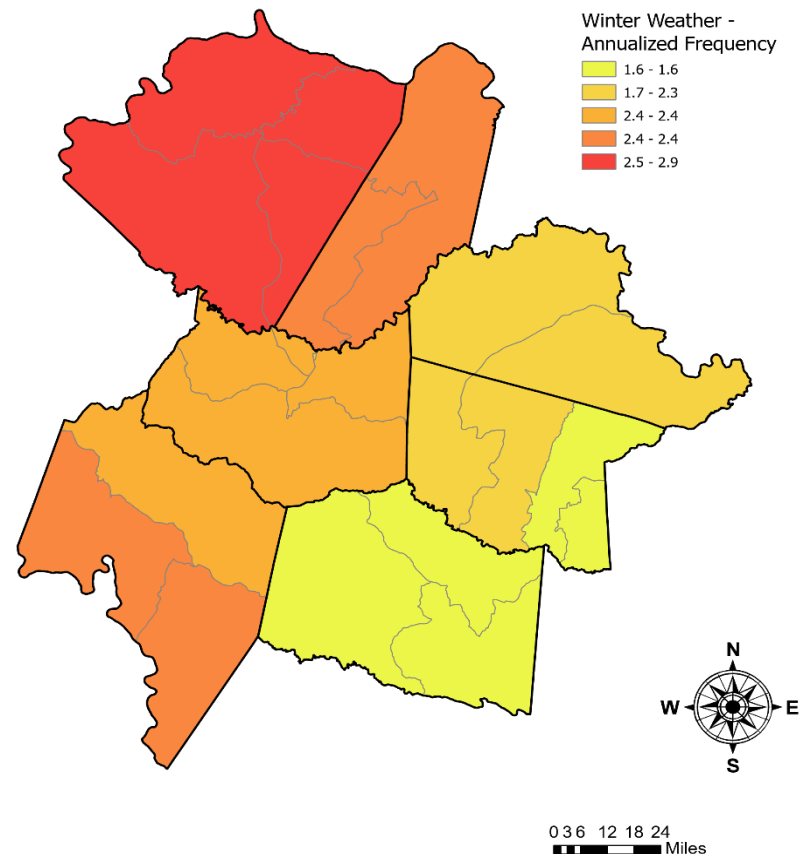
Winter Weather 4: Total Loss



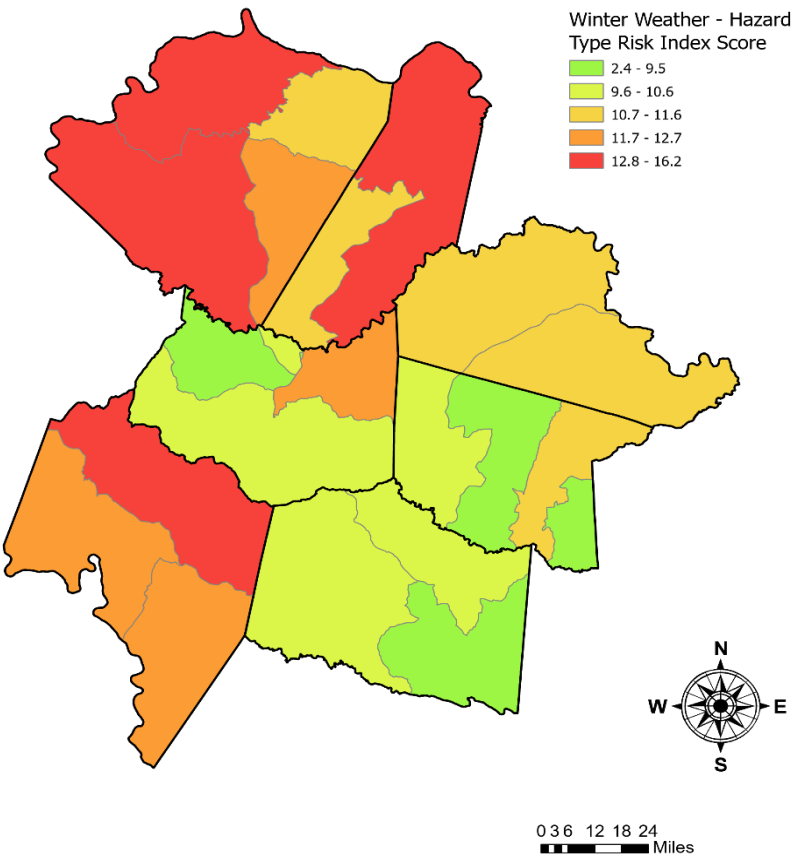
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Winter Weather 5: Frequency



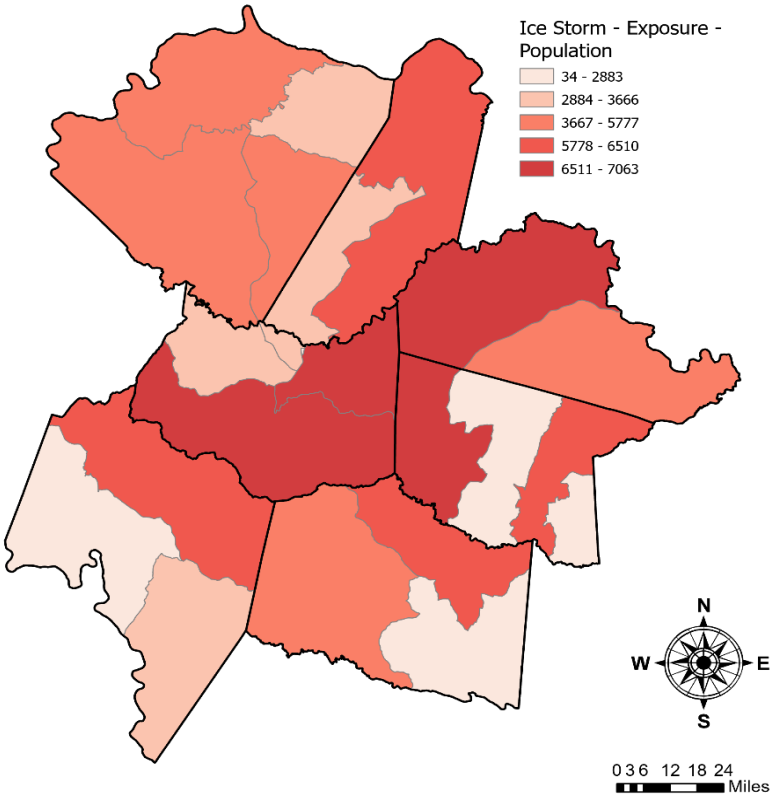
Winter Weather 6: Overall Risk



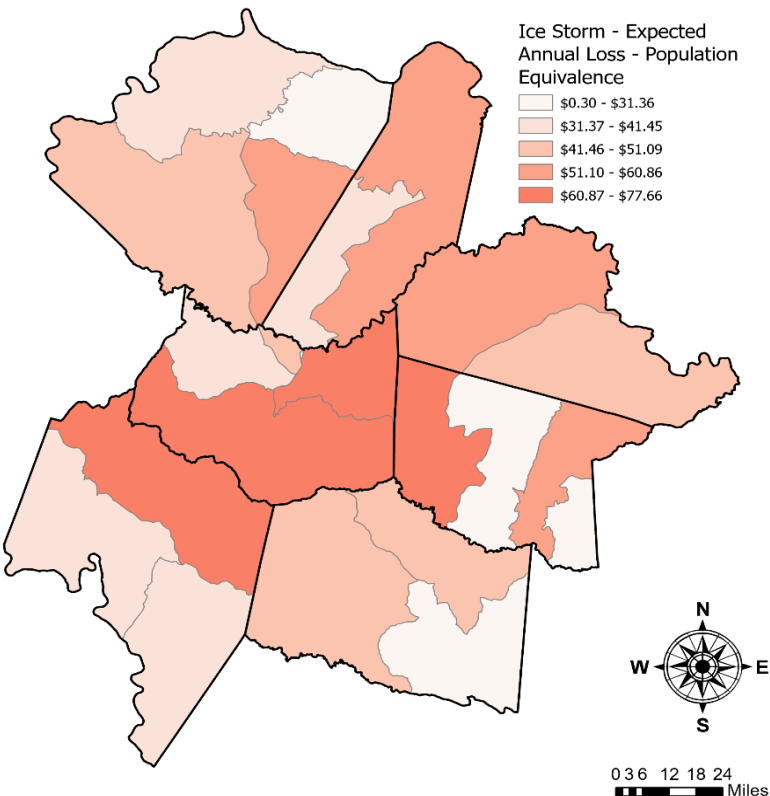
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Ice Storms 1: Population Exposure



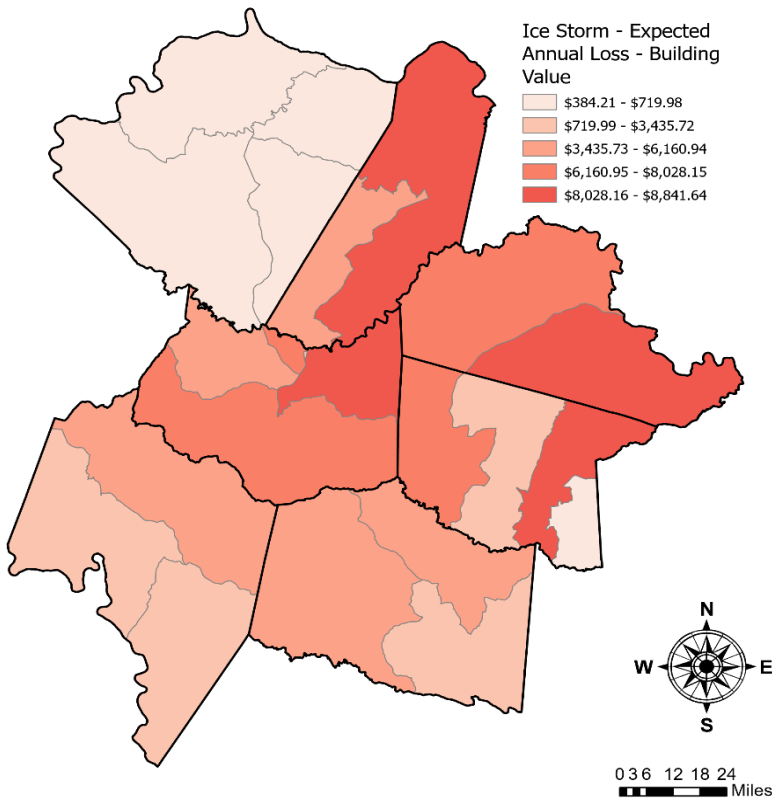
Ice Storms 2: Population Equivalence



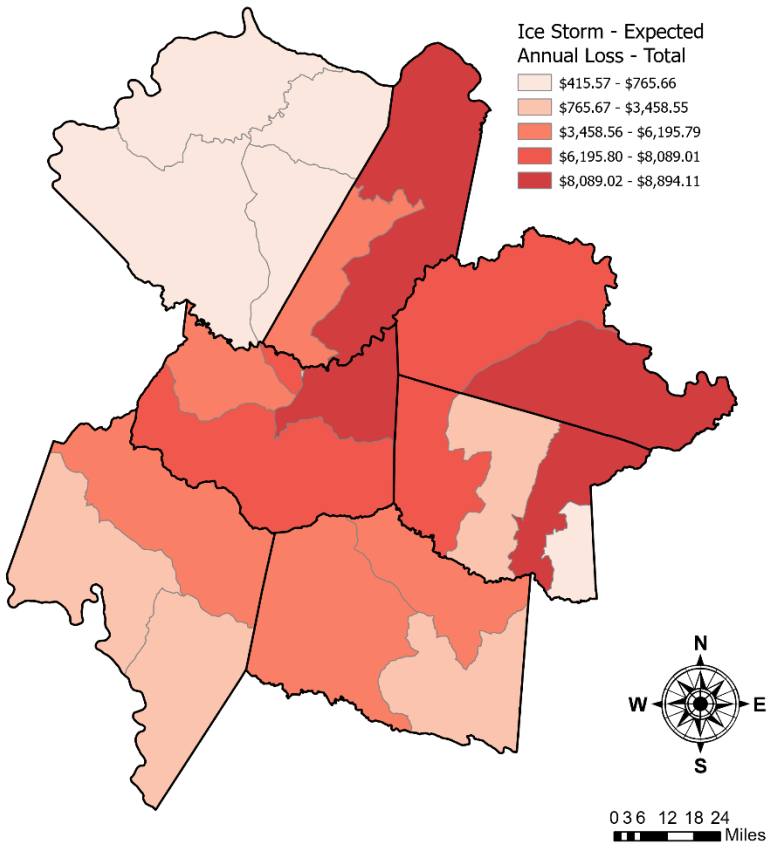
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Ice Storms 3: Property Loss



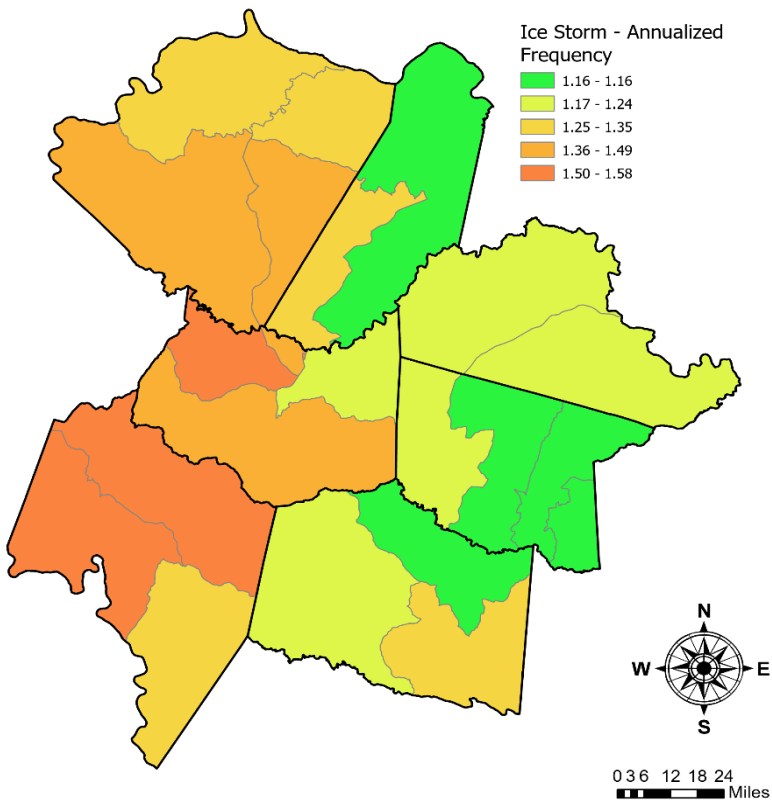
Ice Storms 4: Total Annual Loss



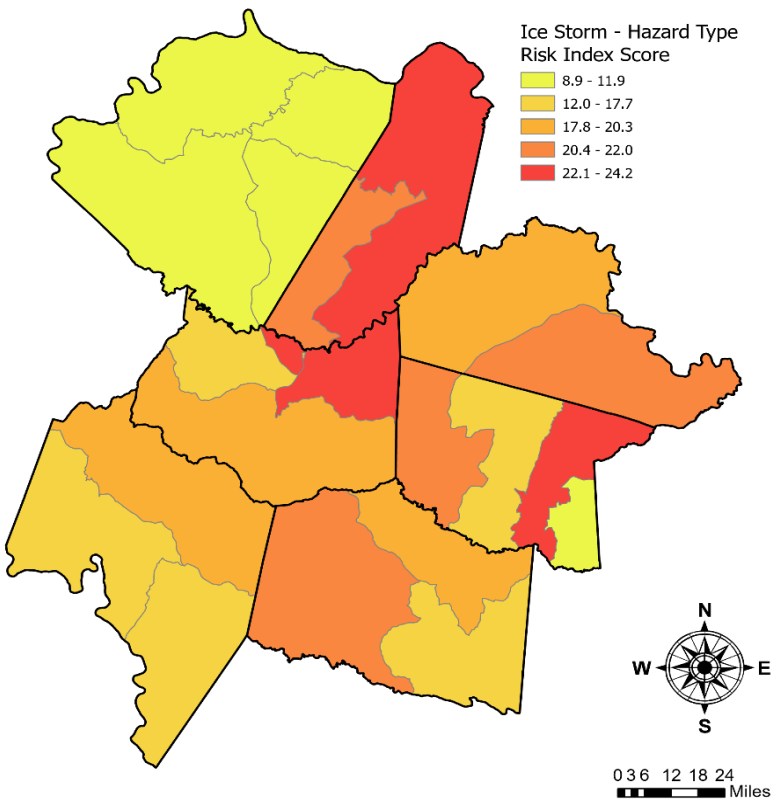
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Ice Storms 5: Frequency



Ice Storms 6: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Thunderstorms (Strong Wind, Lightning, and Hail)

Historical evidence shows that most of the state is vulnerable to severe thunderstorms. However, because it cannot be predicted where thunderstorm and tornado damage may occur, the total dollar exposure figure of \$8,078,086,000 for buildings and facilities within the region (per NRI) is considered to be exposed and could potentially be affected.

Estimates of annualized losses for strong wind, lightning, and hail stand as dimensions to analyzing the overall risk of severe thunderstorm in the region (**Table 6.10**). And based on FEMA NRI Data, the regional annualized loss estimates of \$557,568 was generated for strong wind, \$354,792 for lightning, and \$82,039 for hail storms.

Table 6.10 Strong Wind, Lightning, and Hail Annualized Losses by County

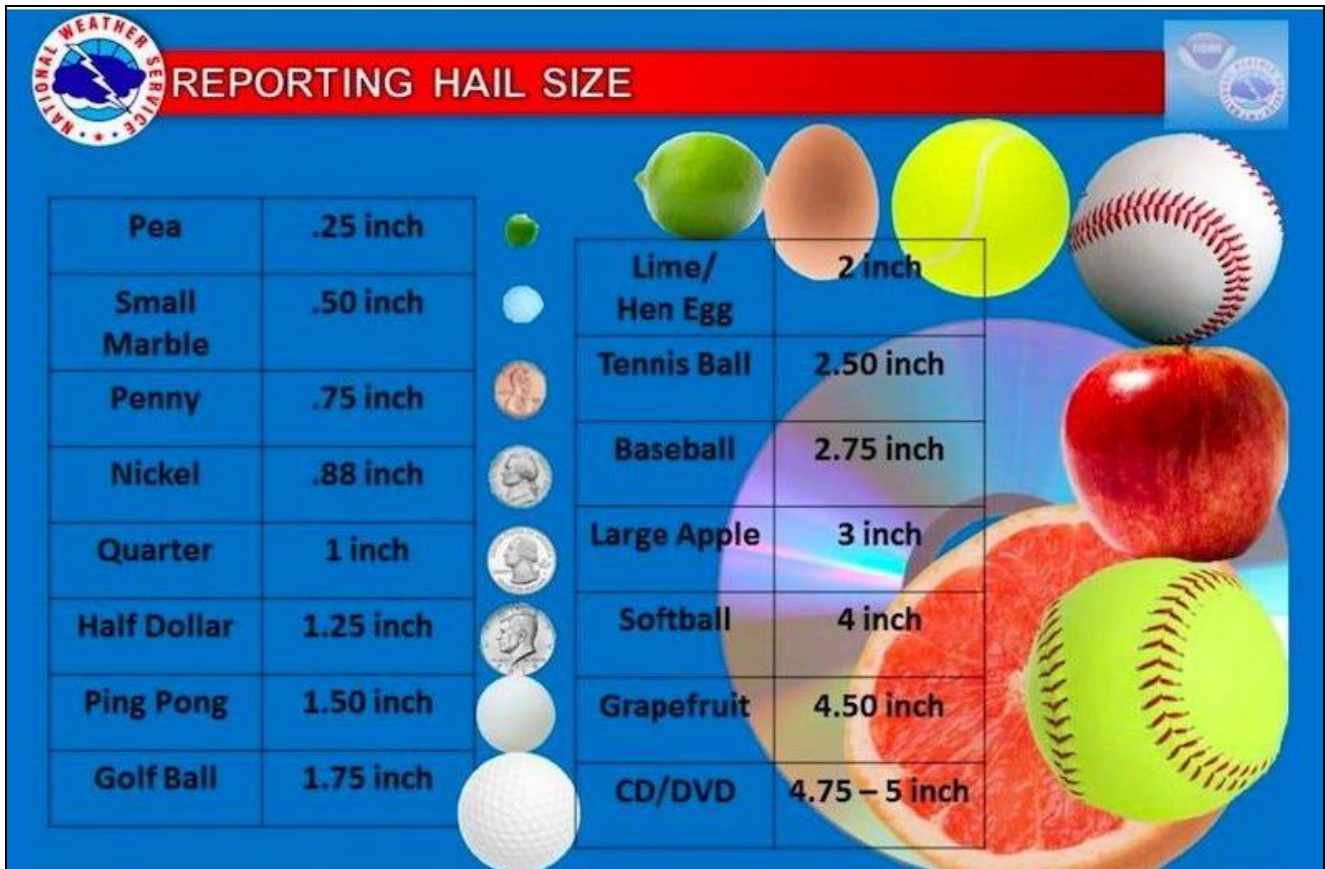
COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
ANNUALIZED LOSSES (Strong Wind)	\$53,262	\$132,021	\$54,676	\$52,282	\$66,137	\$76,951	\$122,237
ANNUALIZED LOSSES (Lightning)	\$35,182	\$66,077	\$23,349	\$41,398	\$58,371	\$65,405	\$65,008
ANNUALIZED LOSSES (Hail)	\$8,368	\$13,671	\$5,790	\$9,357	\$9,719	\$14,971	\$20,159

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

The maps on Pages 31-39 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show flood vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

The graphic on the next page illustrates hail sizes. Quarter-size hail can cause damage to shingles. Baseball-sized hail could cause smashed windshields. Softball-size hail could cause holes in homes or car roofs.

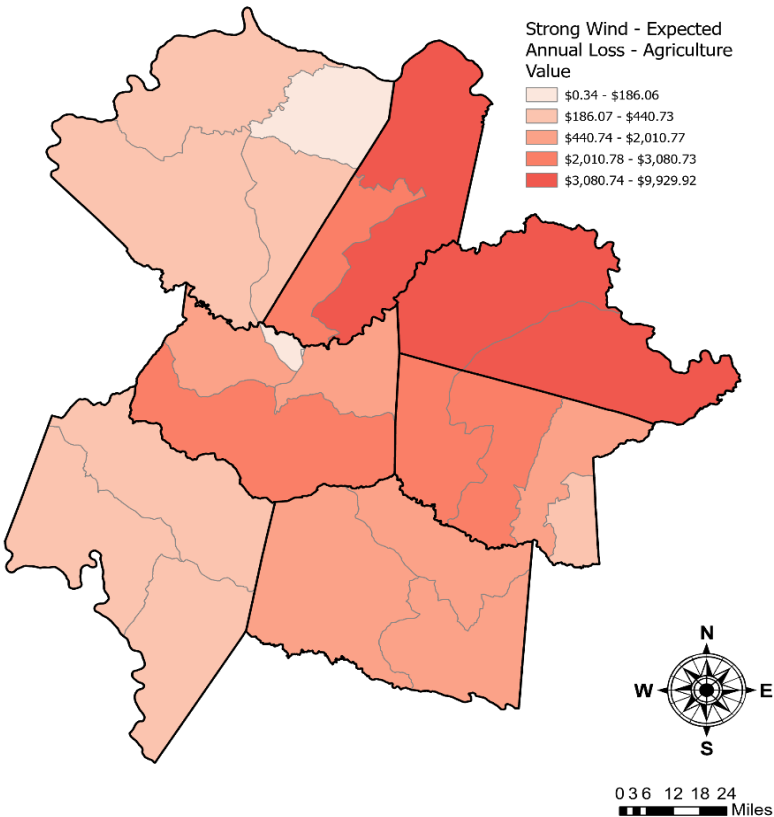
SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



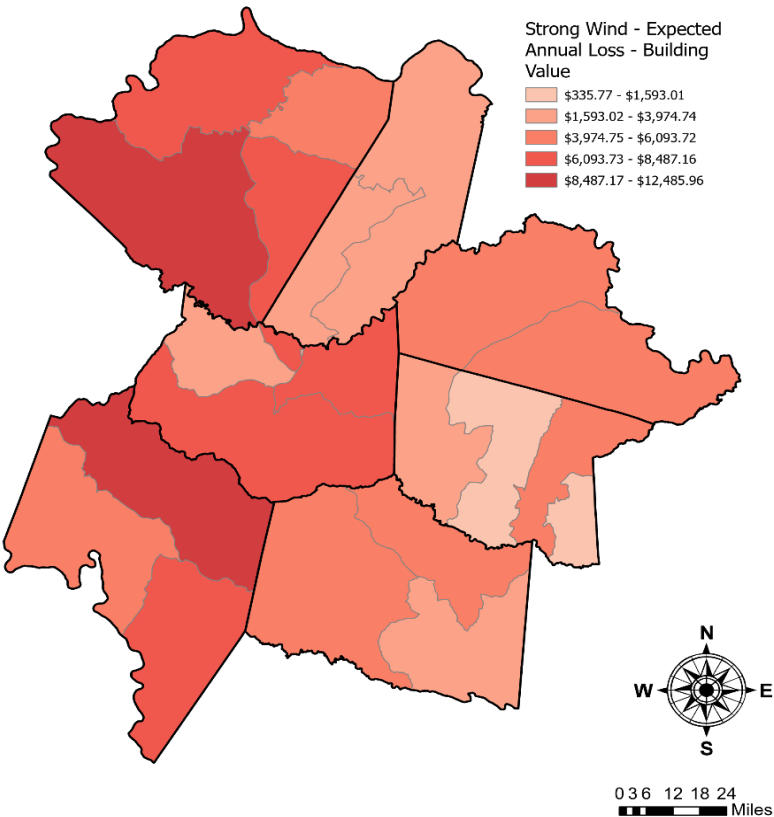
Source: National Weather Service

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Strong Wind 1: Agricultural Loss



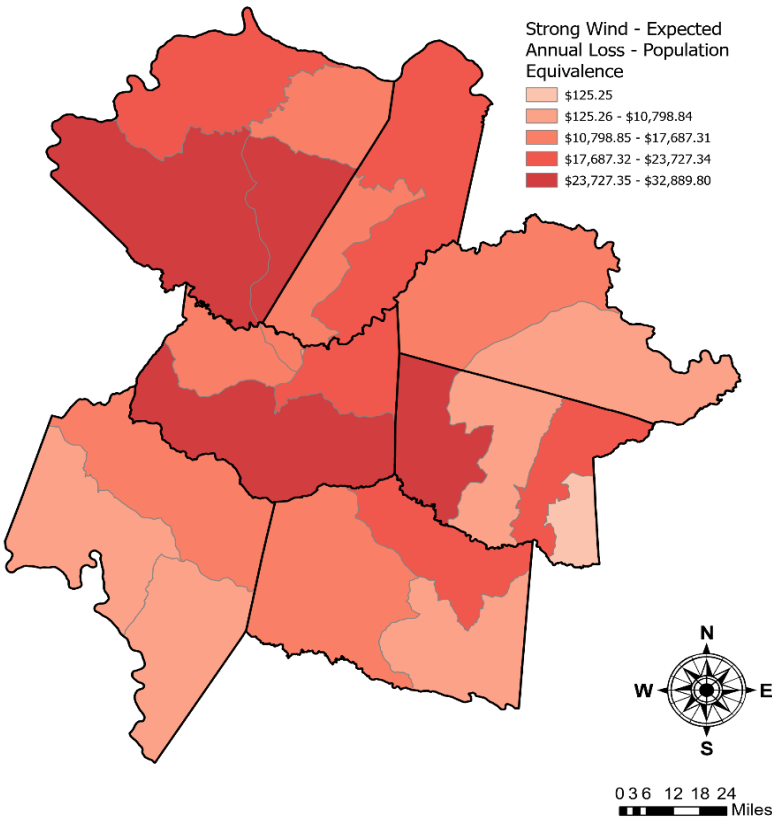
Strong Wind 2: Property Loss



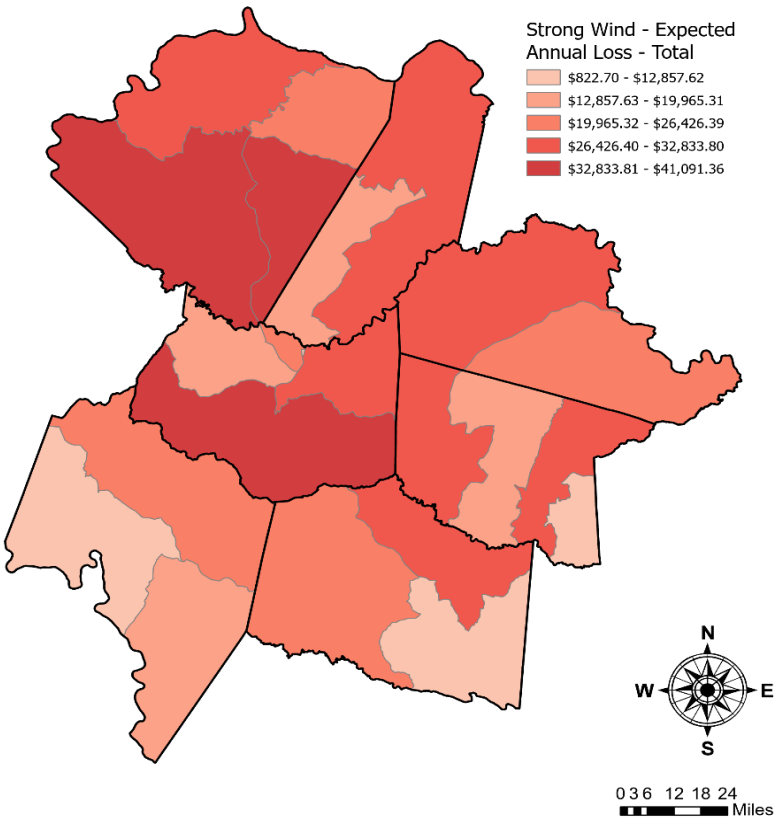
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Strong Wind 3: Population Equivalence



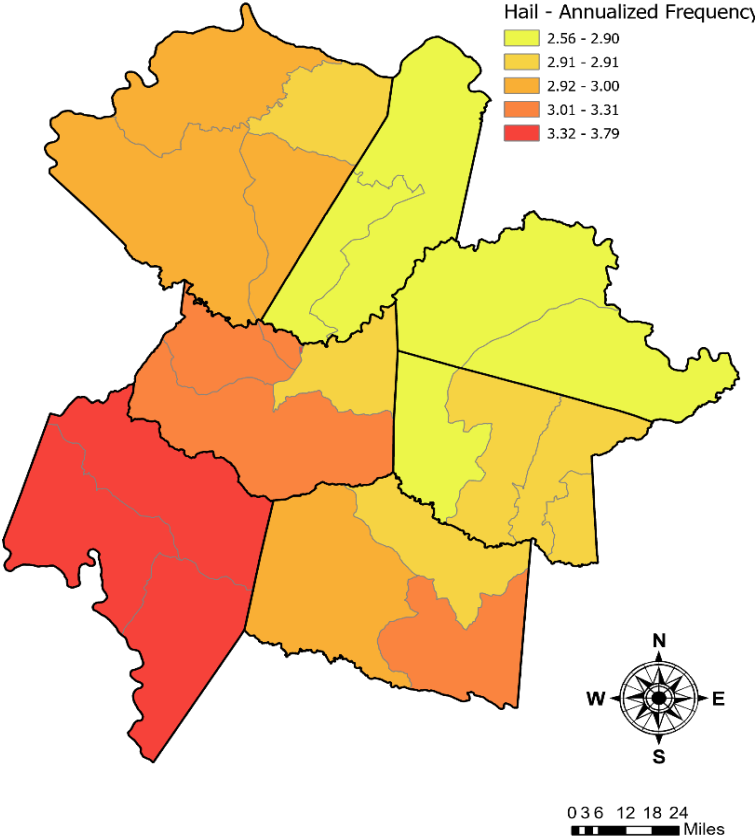
Strong Wind 4: Total Loss



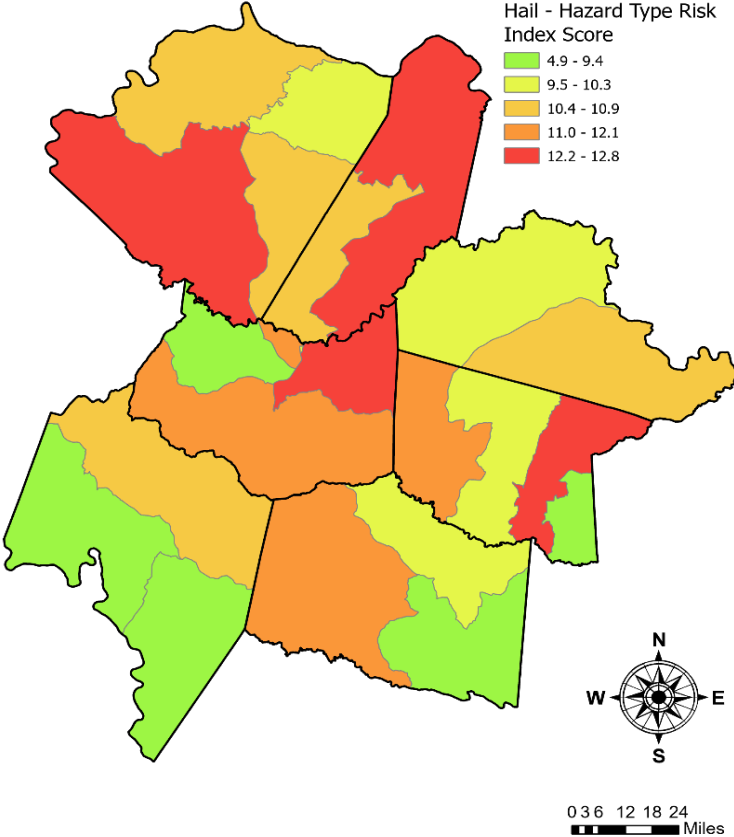
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

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Strong Wind 5: Frequency



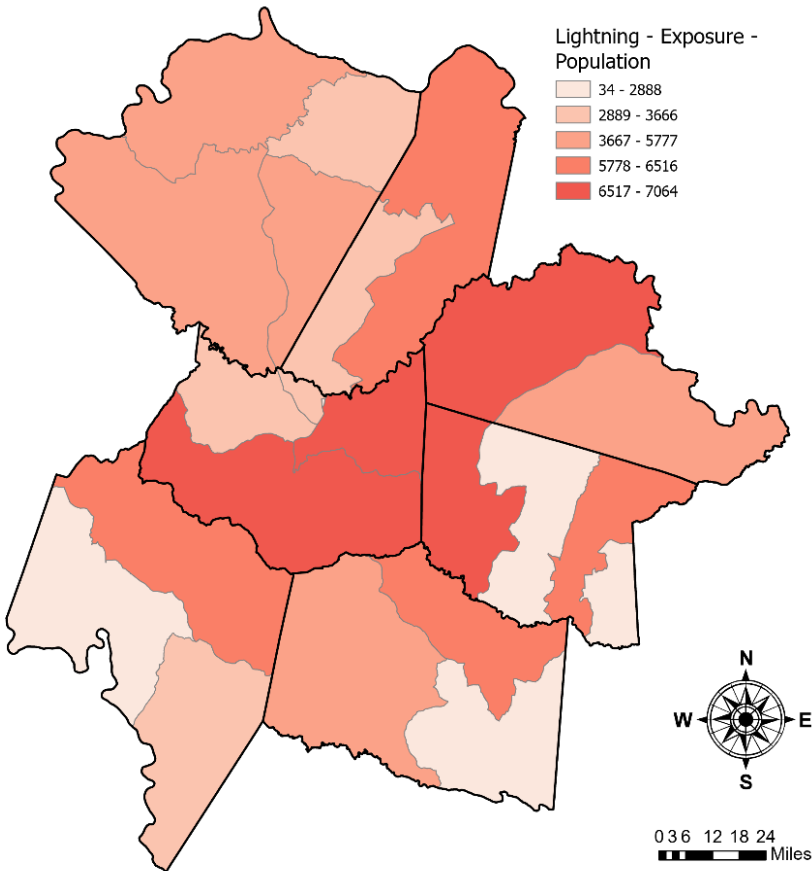
Strong Wind 6: Overall Risk



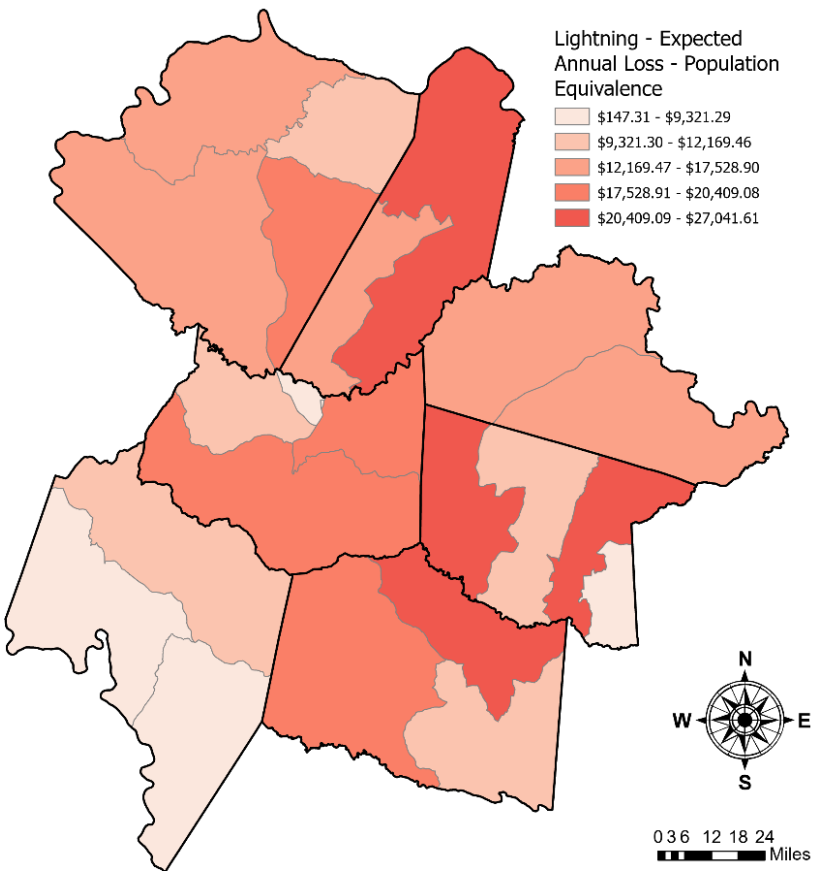
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Lightning 1: Population Exposure



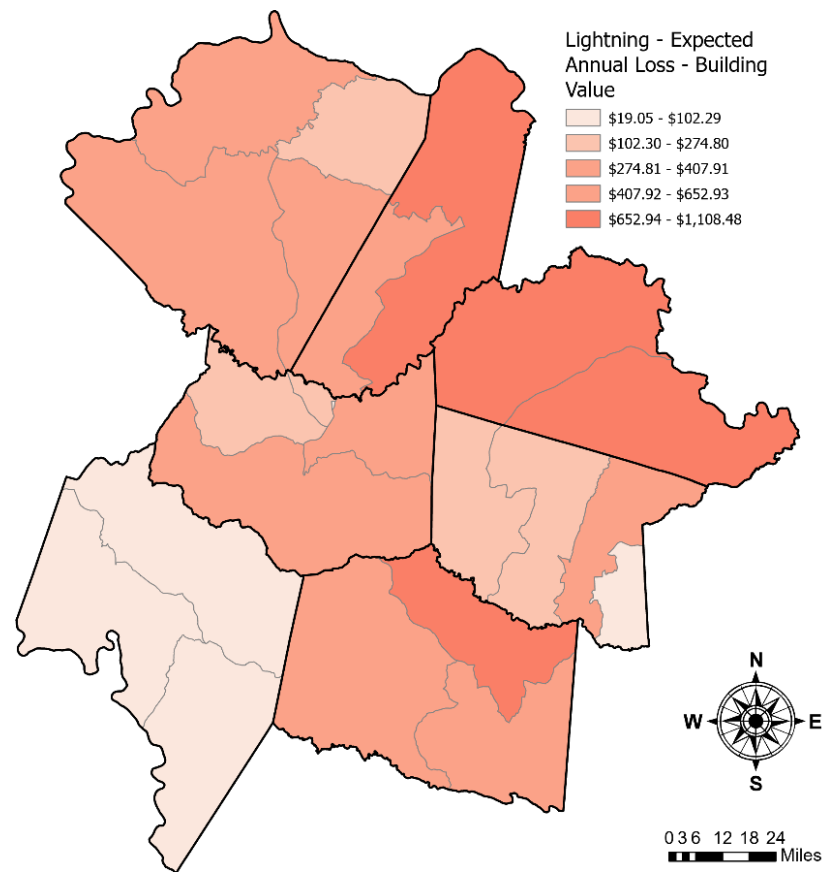
Lightning 2: Population Equivalence



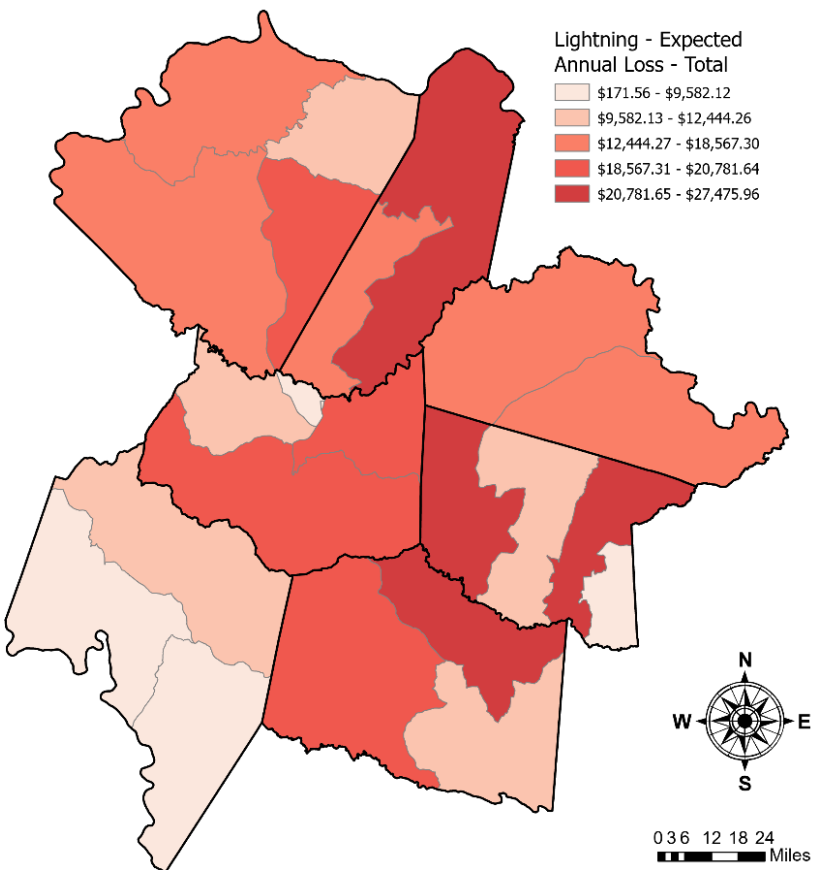
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Lightning 3: Property Damage



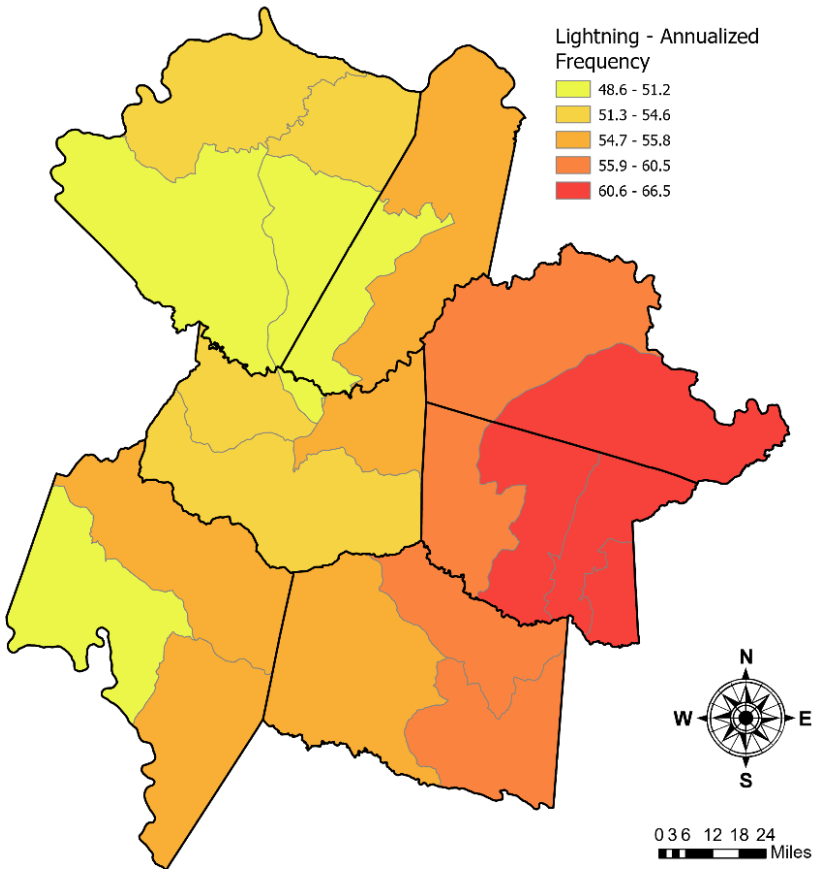
Lightning 4: Total Loss



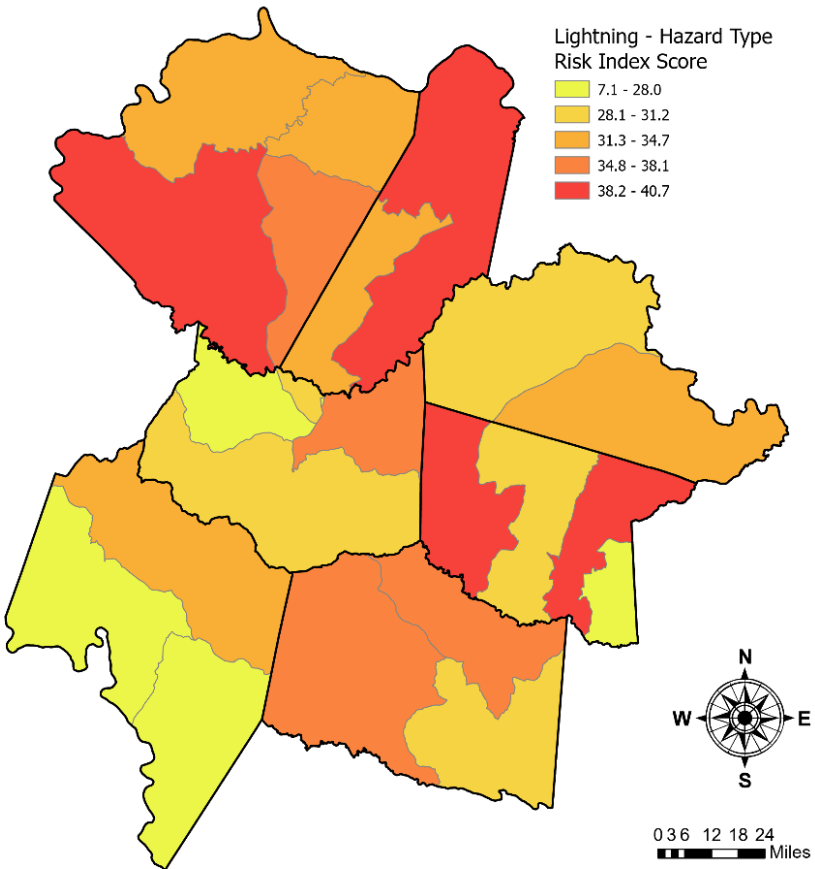
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Lightning 5: Frequency



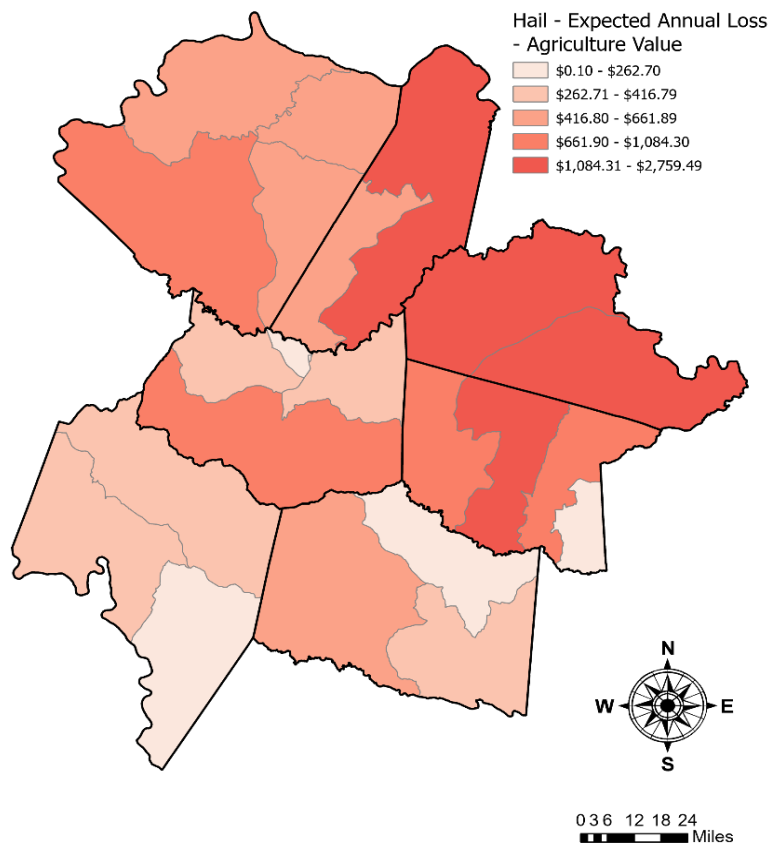
Lightning 6: Overall Risk



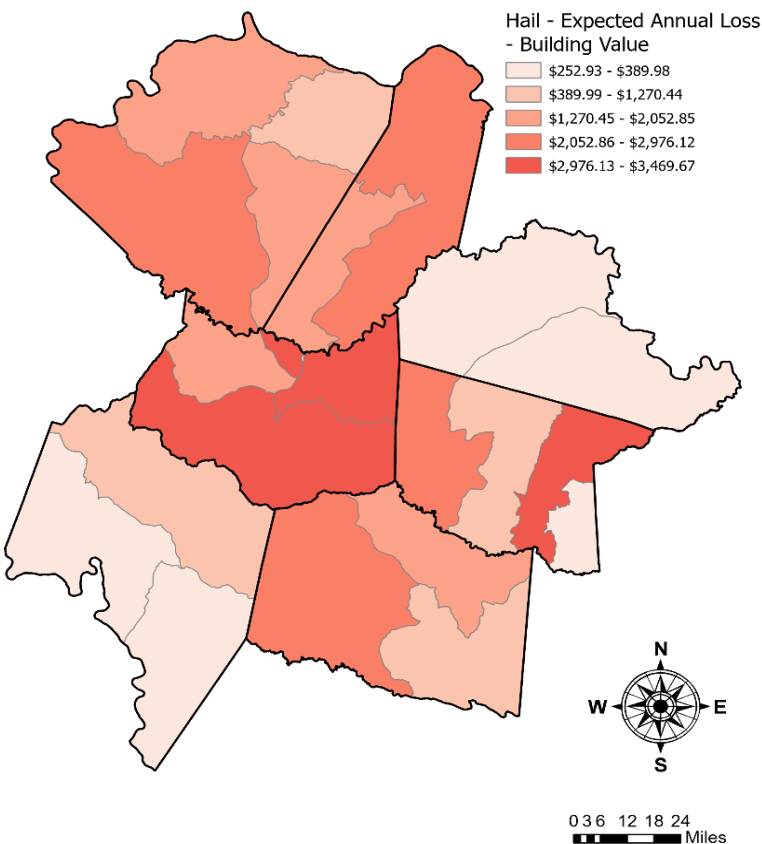
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hail 1:Agricultural Loss



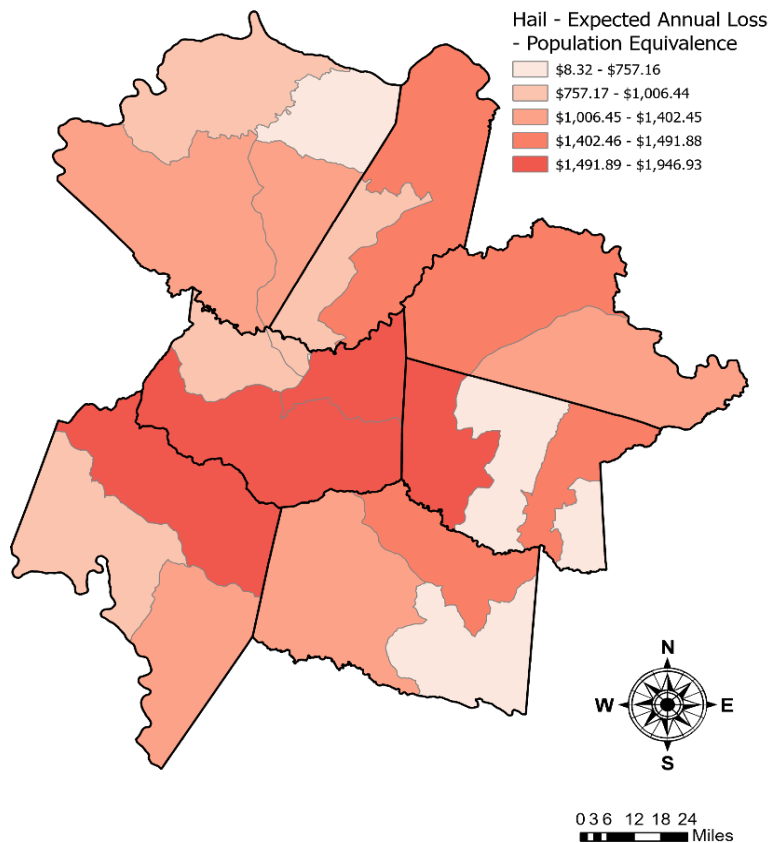
Hail 2: Property Loss



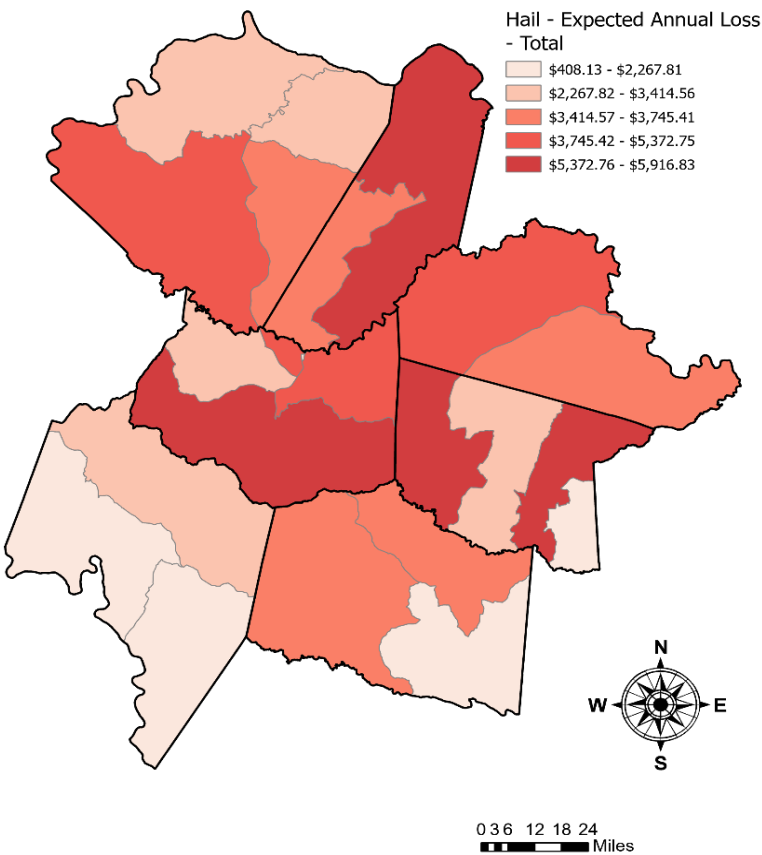
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hail 3: Population Equivalence



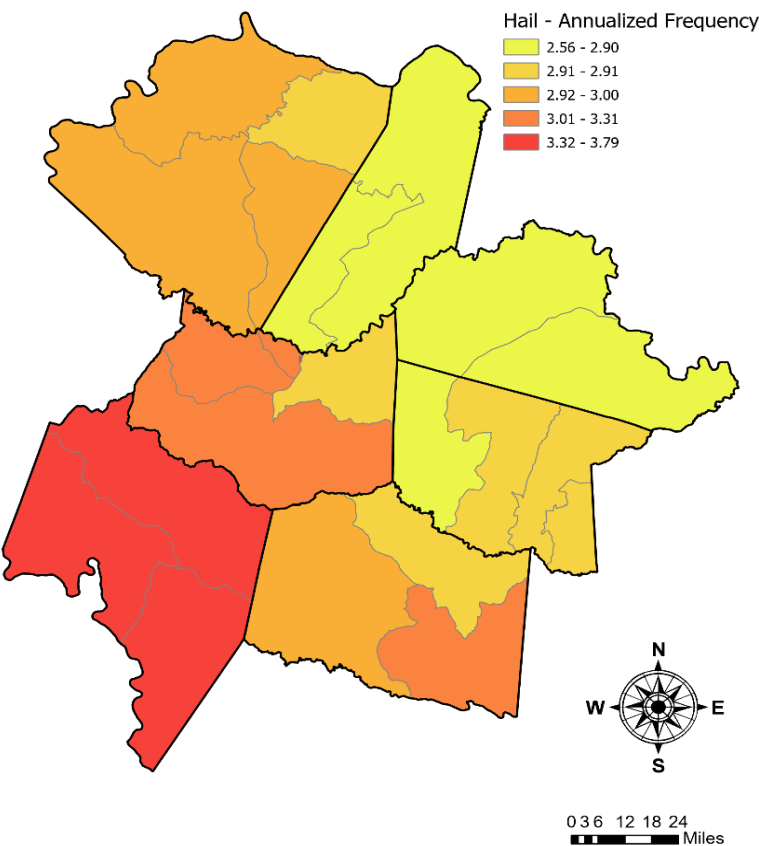
Hail 4: Total Loss



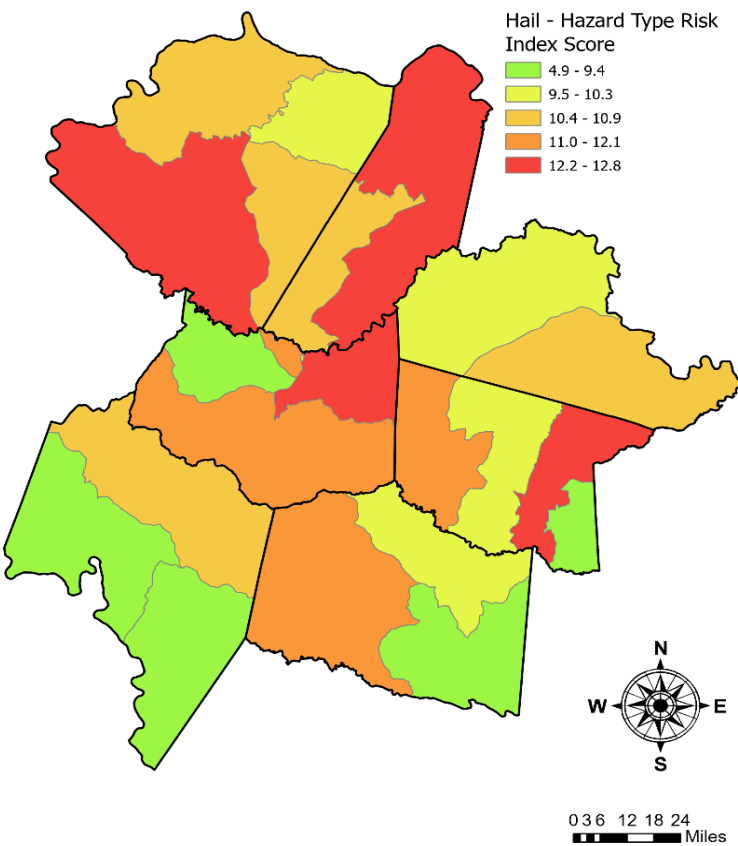
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hail 5: Frequency



Hail 6: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Tornadoes

While historical evidence shows that most of the state is vulnerable to effects of thunderstorms, it is significant to note that sometimes these events have resulted in tornado activities. Tornadoes may also occur during a tropical storm or hurricane.

For tornado hazards, the best available data is also based on historical hazard occurrences (limited to NOAA National Climatic Data Center records) which produced an estimate of potential damages for each county, as seen in Section 5. The data was updated to include events through 2021.

Based on information obtained from the FEMA NRI Data, the total expected annualized loss for the region is \$899,787. The table below shows losses by county.

Table 6.11 Tornado Annualized Losses by County

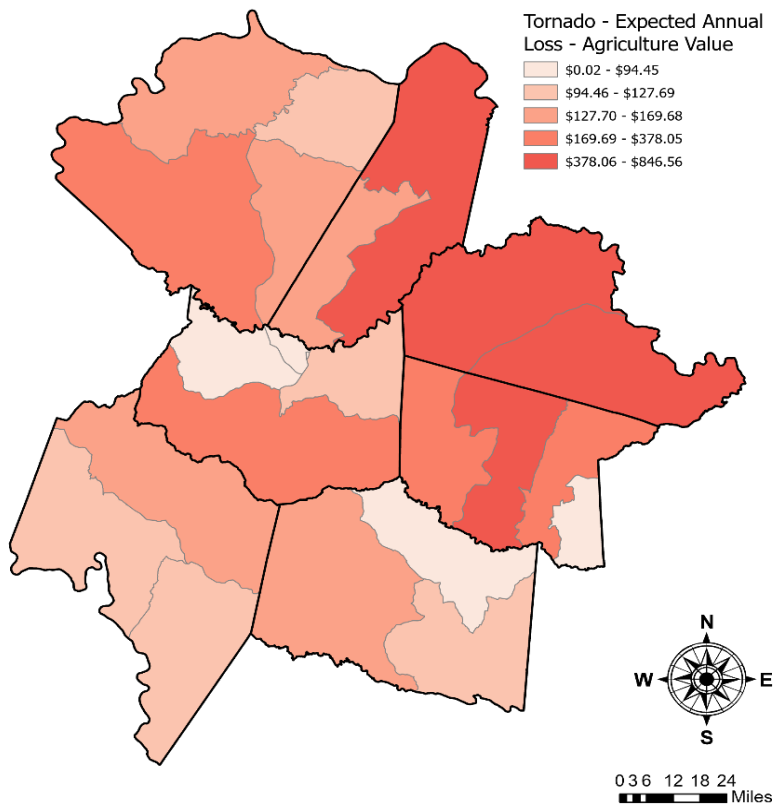
COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
ANNUALIZED LOSSES (Tornado)	\$141,566	\$114,978	\$85,957	\$91,322	\$117,201	\$156,760	\$192,003

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

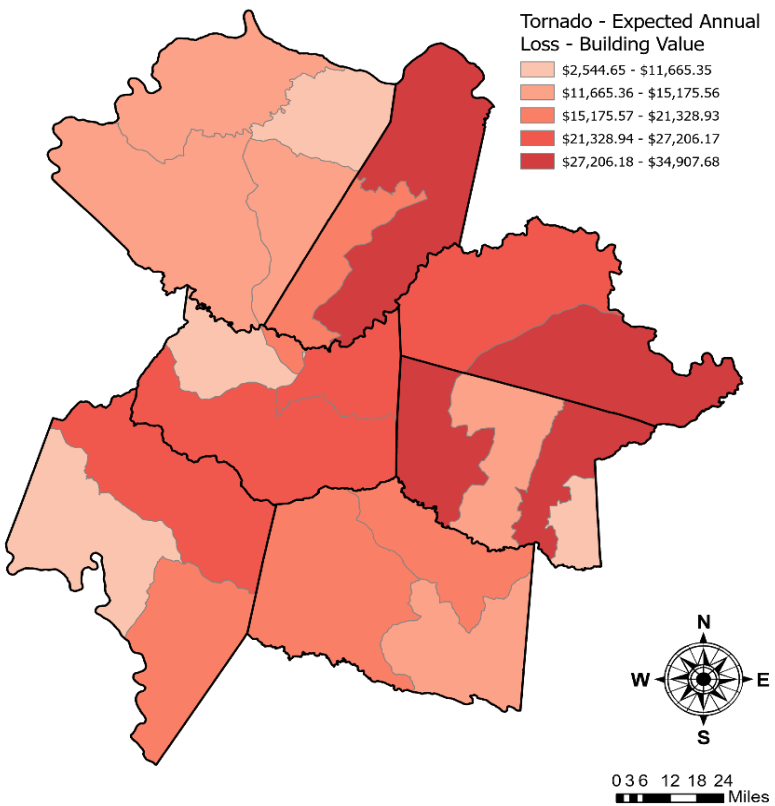
The maps on Pages 40-42 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

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Tornadoes 1: Agricultural Loss



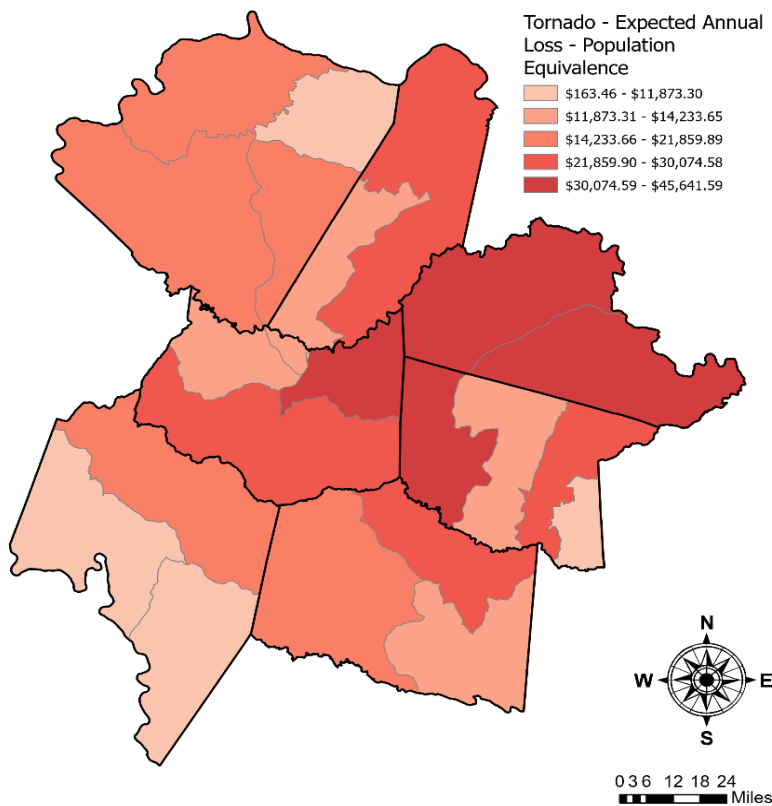
Tornadoes 2: Property Loss



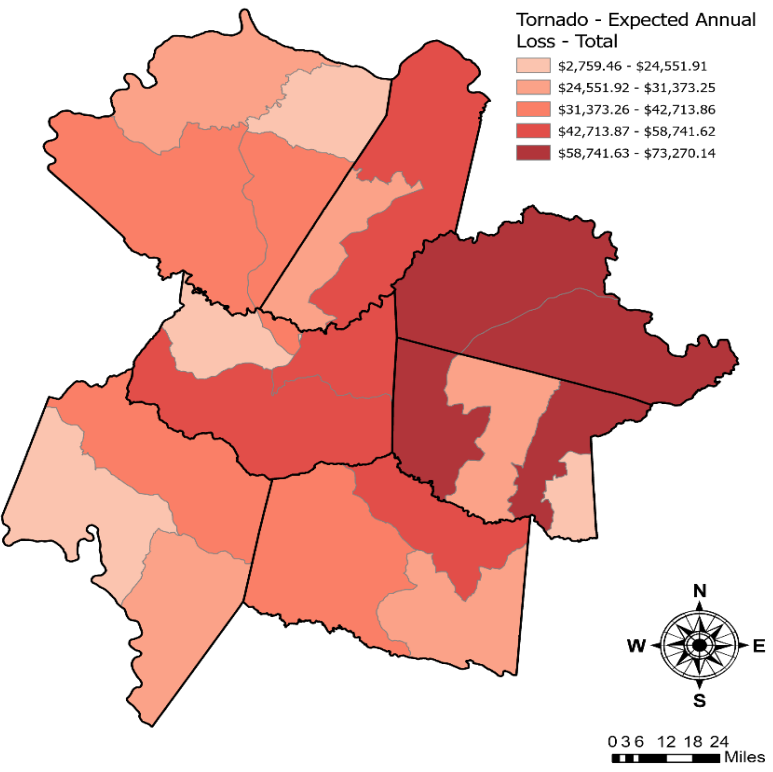
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Tornadoes 3: Population Equivalence



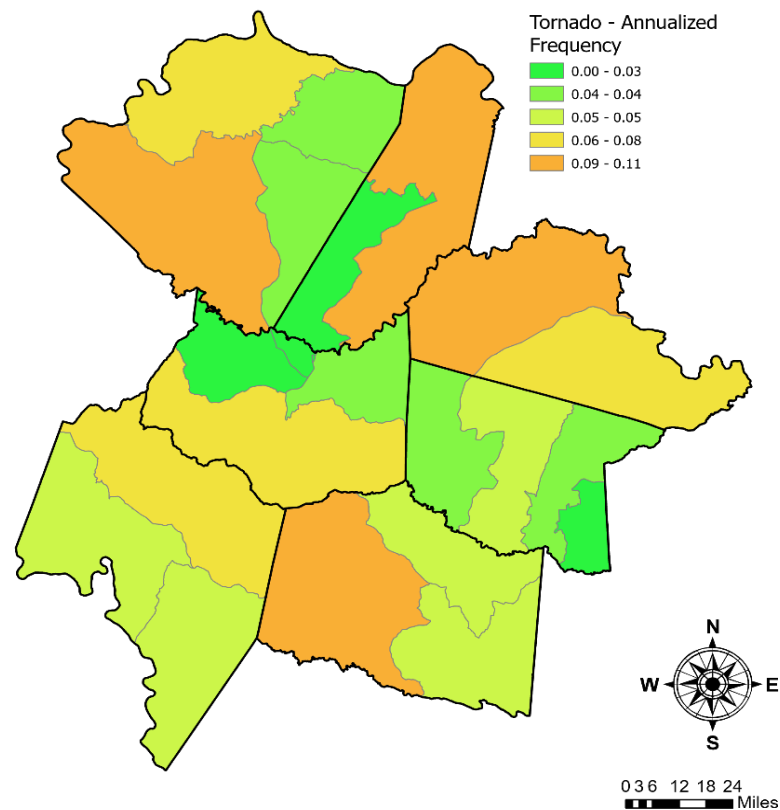
Tornadoes 4: Total Loss



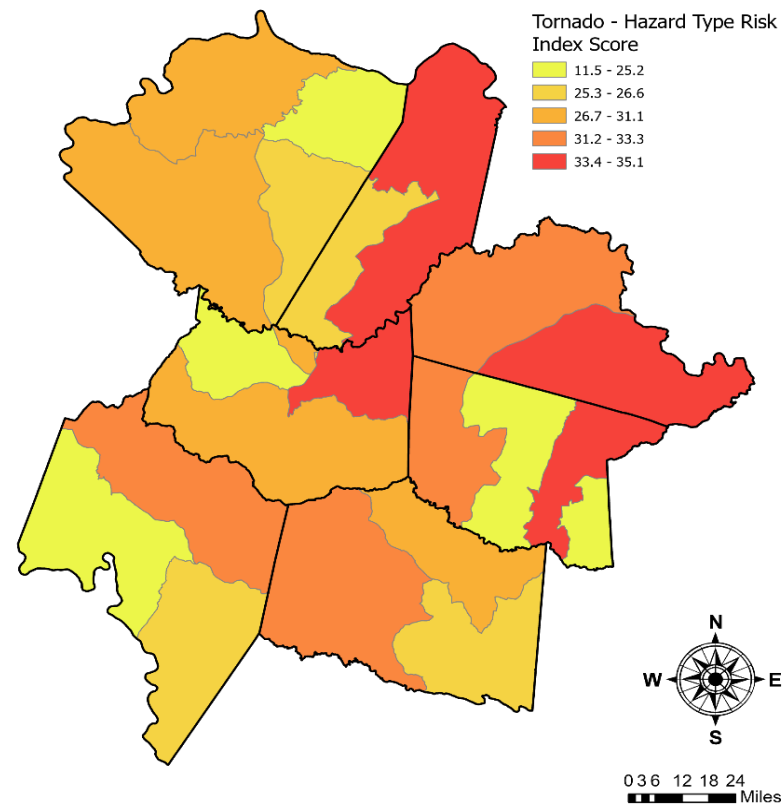
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Tornadoes 5: Frequency



Tornadoes 6: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wildfire

Based on information obtained from the FEMA National Risk Index (NRI), the annualized loss for the region is \$4,015. One thing to consider when evaluating the wildfire vulnerability is that as the region continues to grow and develop, there will be more and more buildings and people put into areas that have been identified as high and moderate potential for wildfire. It is important that community leaders recognize this and attempt to keep up with the development with proper staffing levels of firefighters and firefighting equipment.

The maps below illustrate the frequency of and risk to wildfire in the region. As can be seen, much of the region is at either moderate or high risk to wildfire. *Wildfire 1: Frequency* displays the low to high frequency of wildfires based upon past incidents (VDOF data 2002-2021), while *Wildfire 2: Conservation Overlay* displays this same incident data as points, overlaid on a map displaying forestland conservation values.

Table 6.12 Wildfire Annualized Losses by County

COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
ANNUALIZED LOSSES	\$118	\$1,400	\$824	\$481	\$385	\$197	\$538

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

The chart below illustrates the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's standard data values for wildfire extent.

Value	Description
A	Greater than 0 but less than or equal to 0.25 Acres
B	0.26 to 9.9 Acres
C	10.0 to 99.9 Acres
D	100 to 299 Acres
E	300 to 999 Acres
F	1000 to 4999 Acres
G	5000 to 9999 Acres
H	10000 to 49999 Acres
I	50000 to 99999 Acres
J	100000 to 499999 Acres
K	500000 to 999999 Acres
L	1000000 + Acres

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

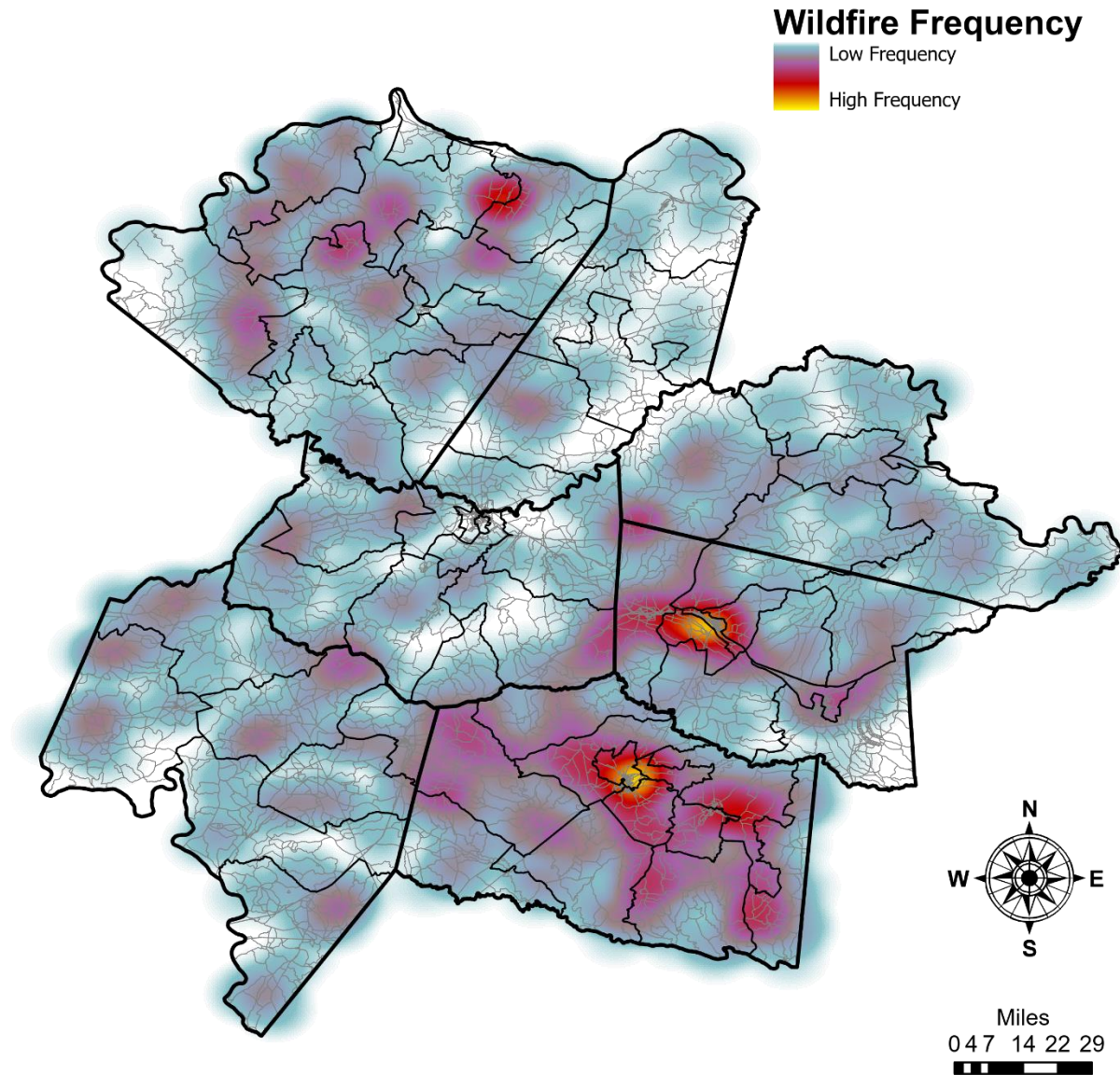
Referencing this chart, the following significant wildfire events have occurred in Planning District 14:

- October 2001: A fire burned 949 acres in **Lunenburg** and **Nottoway Counties**. This fire occurred in a largely rural area, with few buildings. No building damage was reported from this fire. These counties have seen limited growth, based on population trends and consistent numbers of new building permits issued in the last 10 years.
- April 2008: A fire burned about 600 acres in northern **Buckingham County**. This area, between Routes 622 and 676, is largely rural with few buildings and little or no new development over the last 10 years. No houses were damaged by this fire, but a significant amount of timber was lost.
- February 2011: A fire burned an estimated 2,000 acres at **Fort Barfoot**. The installation is largely open space, with the buildings concentrated on the western side of the installation. No buildings were reported damaged from this blaze.
- Other smaller fires were reported across the region in February 2011. One fire, in **Lunenburg County**, destroyed a shed and damaged two other buildings. Fires in other counties during this time – **Amelia County**, **Charlotte County**, and other parts of **Lunenburg County** – were brush and open field fires with no damage to buildings being reported.

The maps on Pages 47-48 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

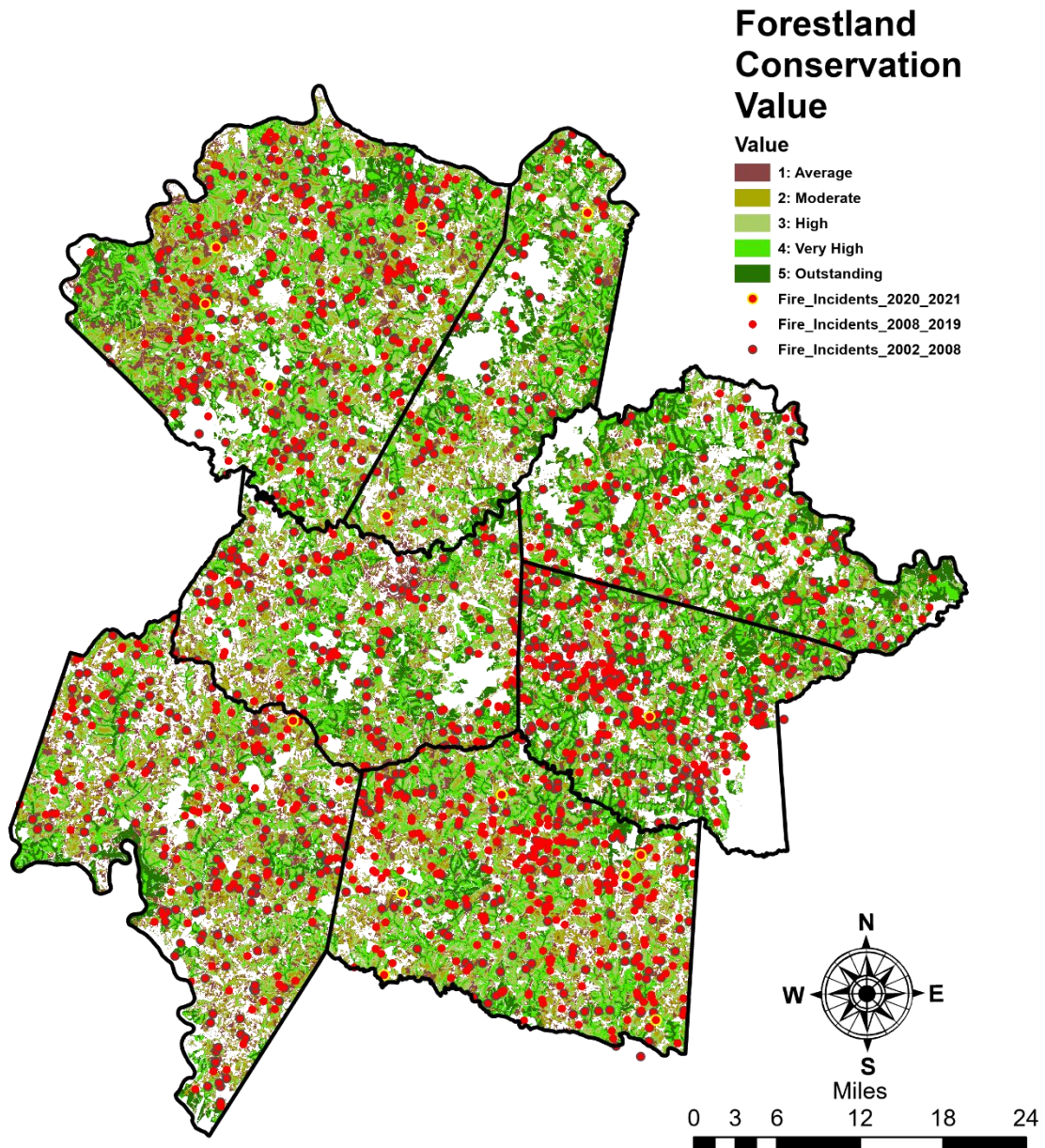
Wildfire 1: Frequency



Data Source: Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF)

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

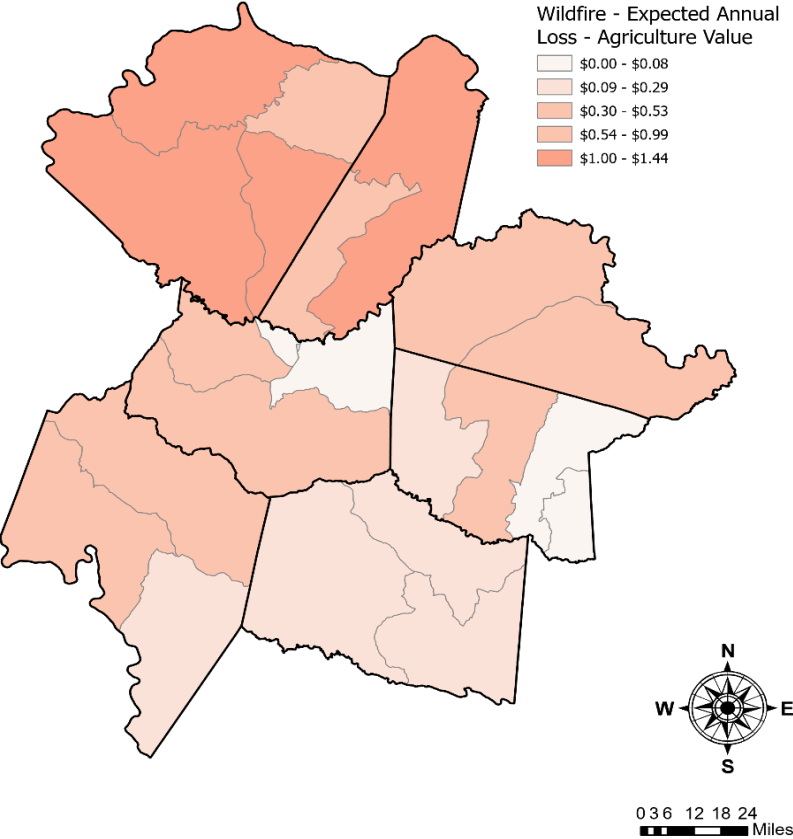
Wildfire 2: Conservation Overlay



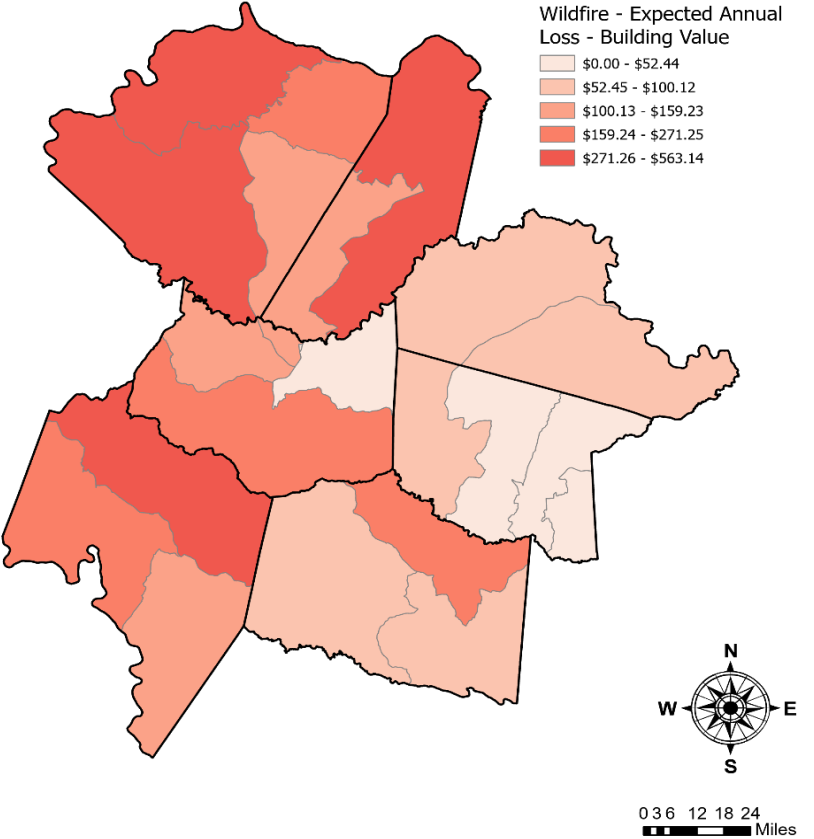
Data Source: Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOT)

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wildfire 3: Agricultural Damage



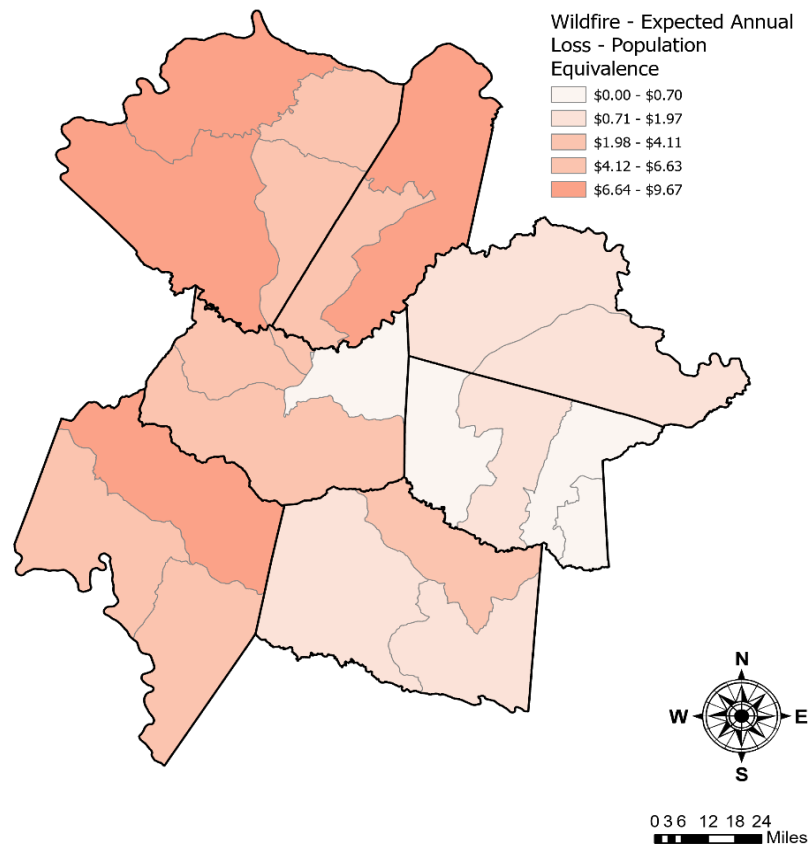
Wildfire 4: Property Damage



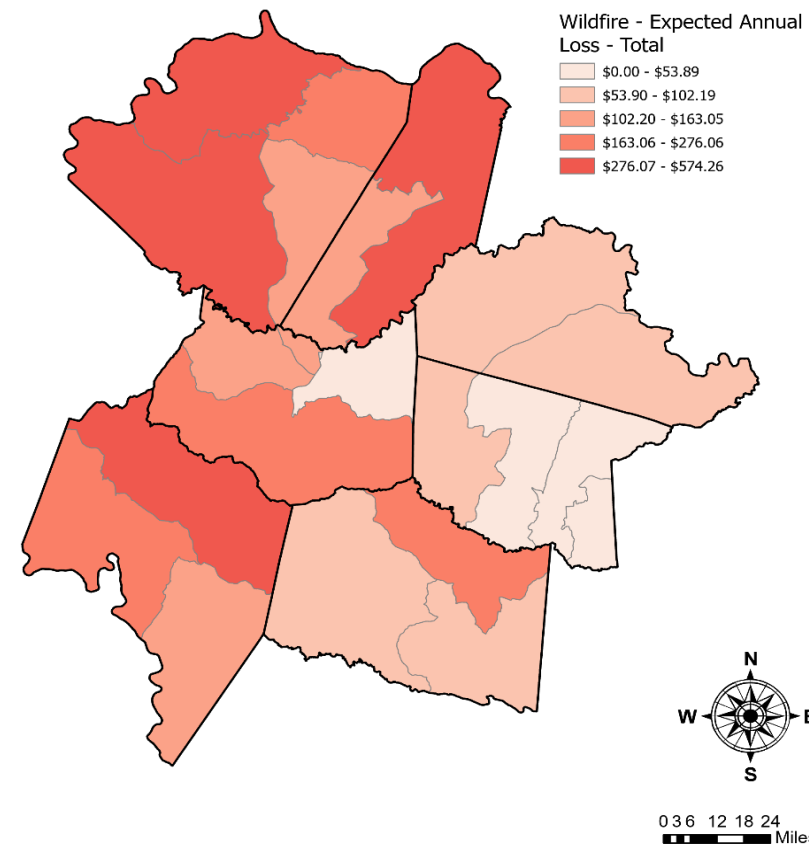
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Wildfire 5: Population Equivalence



Wildfire 6: Total Loss



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Drought

The entire region is vulnerable to drought. According to data available since 1993, the region has been severely impacted by drought in the past 30 years, with damages totaling approximately \$1,193,181. Little historical data exists in an easy-to-analyze format for drought events before 1993, making it difficult to create annualized estimates for an event with a long time horizon. Based upon the events discussed in the *Hazard Analysis* section, the expected annual loss estimate for the entire region is \$8,956,794. The bulk of that value is for losses to crops and farmlands caused by drought events from 2000 through 2017 (buildings are exposed to drought but would experience negligible damage, and people are assumed to be harmed by extreme heat as opposed to secondary drought effects). This is of particular importance to officials in this region, as farming is a major industry.

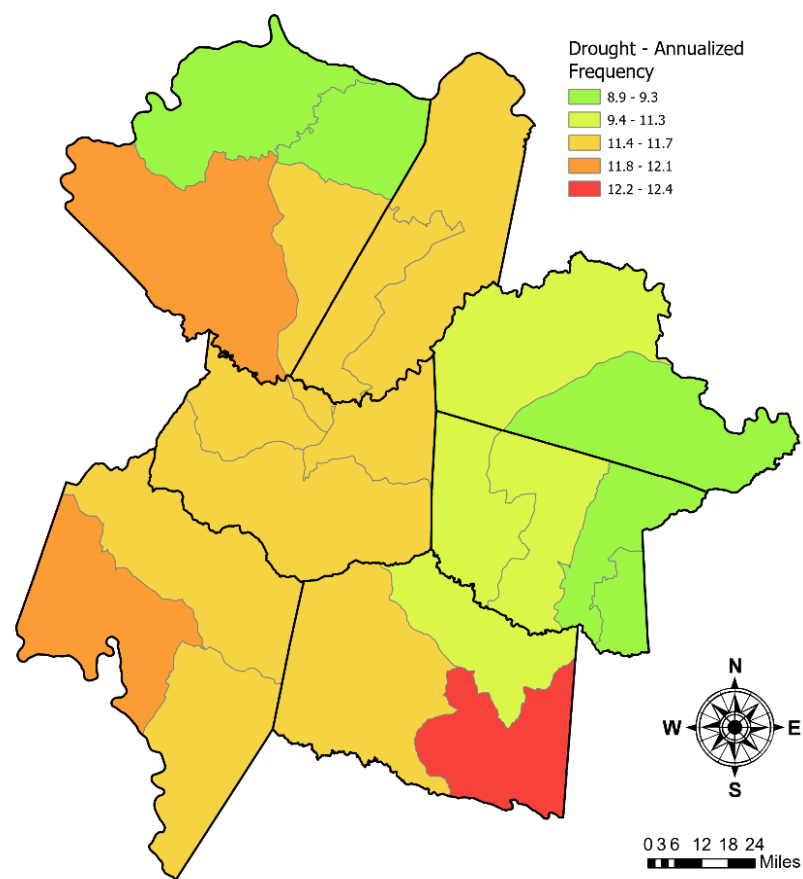
The annualized loss estimate for drought is somewhat inflated because of the unusually high periods of drought that have occurred recently and the lack of historical drought data before 1993 to counterbalance recent events. Based on historical occurrences and changing climate patterns, significant droughts are likely to occur in the future.

COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
ANNUALIZED LOSSES	\$253,017	\$4,709	\$138,835	\$183,512	\$415,513	\$154,971	\$143,399

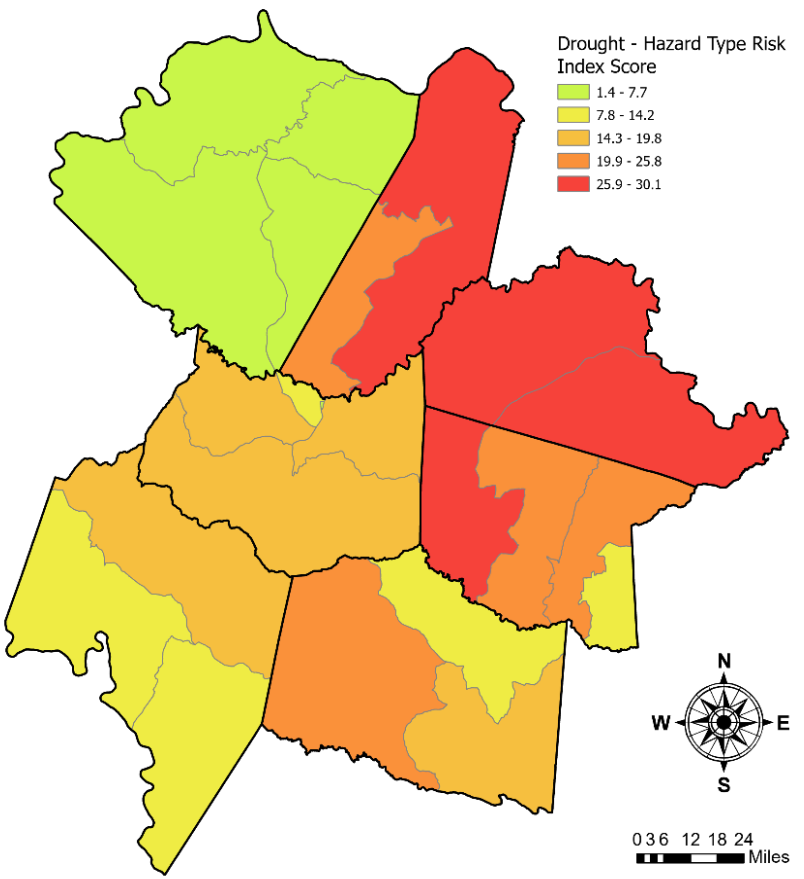
The maps on Pages 50 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Drought 1: Frequency



Drought 2: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

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Extreme Heat

Extreme heat does not affect buildings, and its effect on agriculture is captured by drought. The numbers in the table below represent the estimated annualized population equivalent, i.e. the potential loss to human life calculated from FEMA's Statistical Value of a Life.

Table 6.13 Extreme Heat Annualized Losses by County

COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Annualized Losses	\$28,748	\$8,024	\$8,762	\$19,291	\$20,703	\$30,020	\$37,253

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Earthquakes

According to the maps in the *Hazard Analysis* section, the region's risk to earthquakes can be considered limited; however, potential losses should a significant earthquake event occur—for example an earthquake registering 8.5 on the Richter Scale—is considered to be moderate.

Estimated annualized losses from earthquakes for this Plan update were based on data from the NRI. The NRI used HAZUS and available data to generate damage and loss estimates for the probabilistic ground motions associated with each of eight return periods (100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 2000, and 2500 years). The building damage estimates were then used as the basis for computing direct economic losses. These include building repair costs, contents and business inventories losses, costs of relocation, capital-related, wage and rental losses.

Table 6.14 provides generalized loss estimates in Planning District 14 for the 100-, 500-, 1,000- and 2,500-year return periods based on data from the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan (which used probabilistic scenarios using HAZUS^{MH}). Based on these numbers, total annualized losses for the region are estimated at \$247,919.

Table 6.14 Earthquake Annualized Losses by County

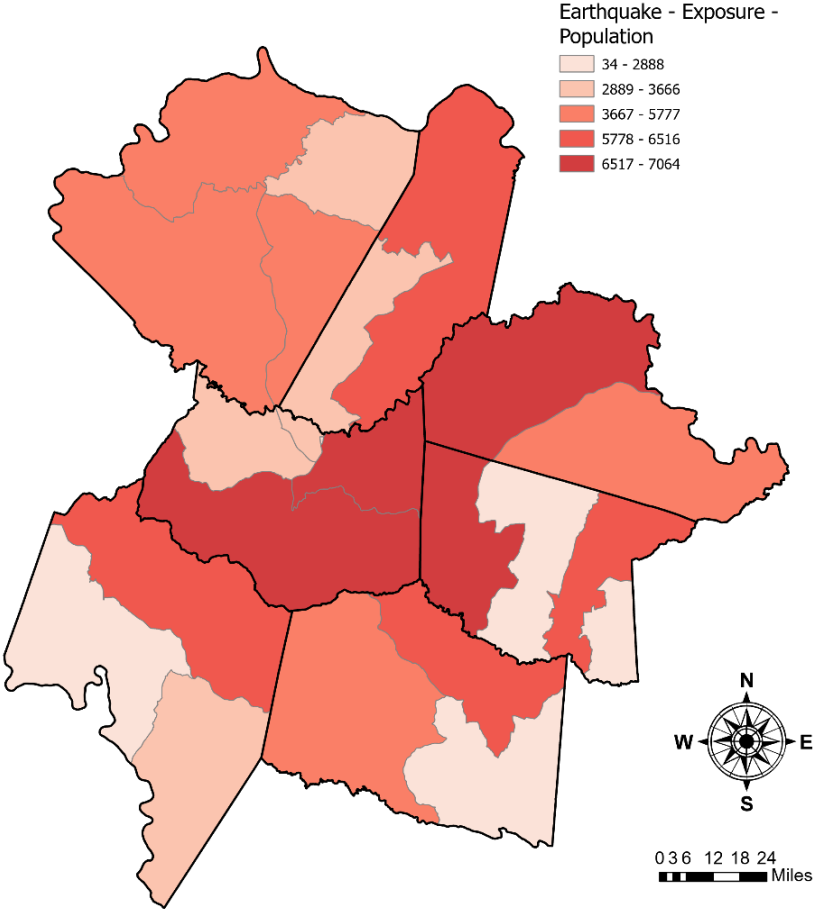
COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Annualized Losses	\$30,220	\$27,513	\$12,998	\$30,457	\$12,432	\$26,597	\$42,169

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

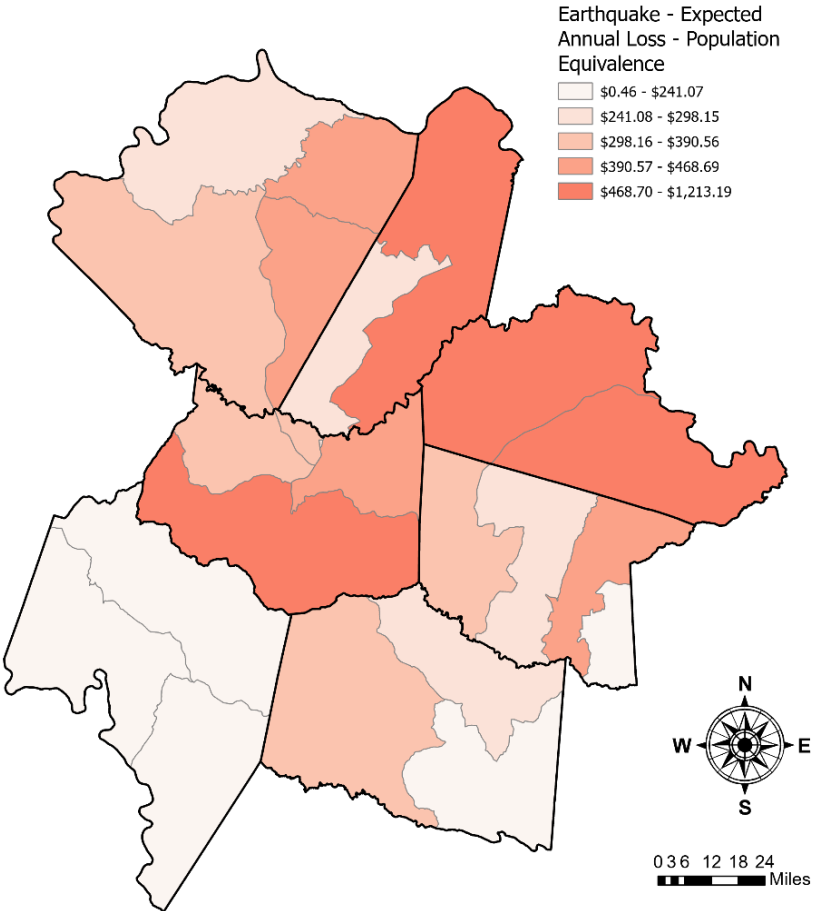
The maps on Pages 53-55 are based on data from the FEMA National Risk Index, and show vulnerability by Census Tract. With most of the region (areas outside of Farmville), these areas are rural with low population density. There are a number of natural features in this region including: James River State Park, part of Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, part of Cumberland State Forest. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Featherfin WMA in Buckingham County; Charlotte State Forest and Staunton River Battlefield State Park in Charlotte County; and Twin Lakes State Park, Prince-Edward Gallion State Forest, High Bridge Trail State Park, and parts of Featherfin Wildlife Management Area and Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest in Prince Edward County.

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Earthquakes 1: Population Exposure



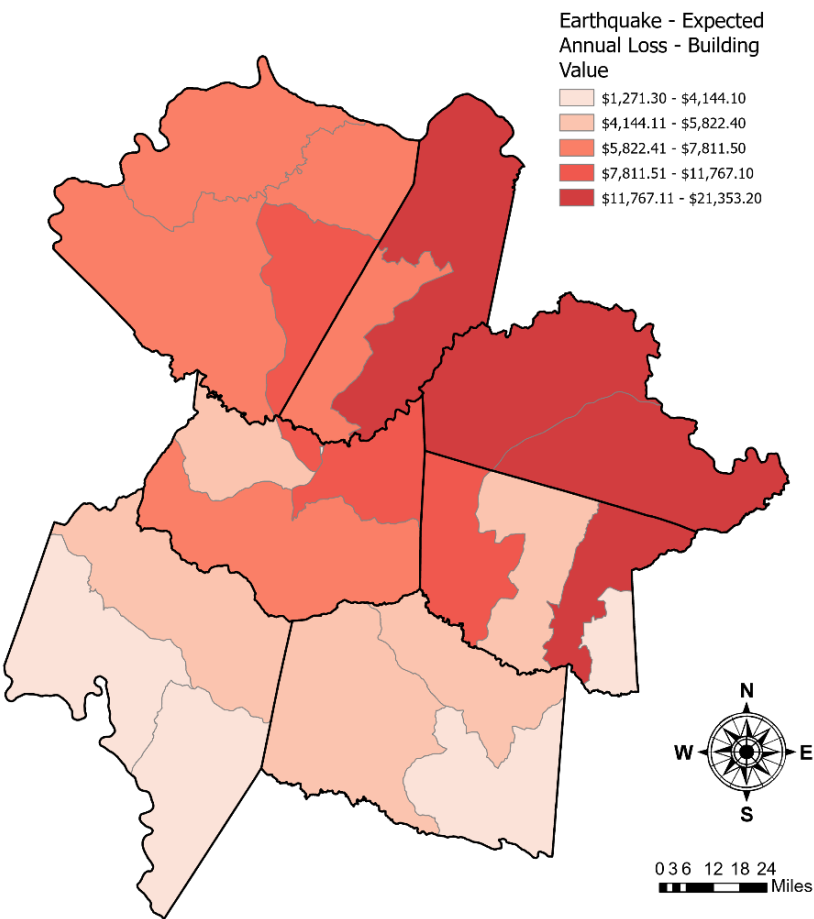
Earthquakes 2: Population Equivalence



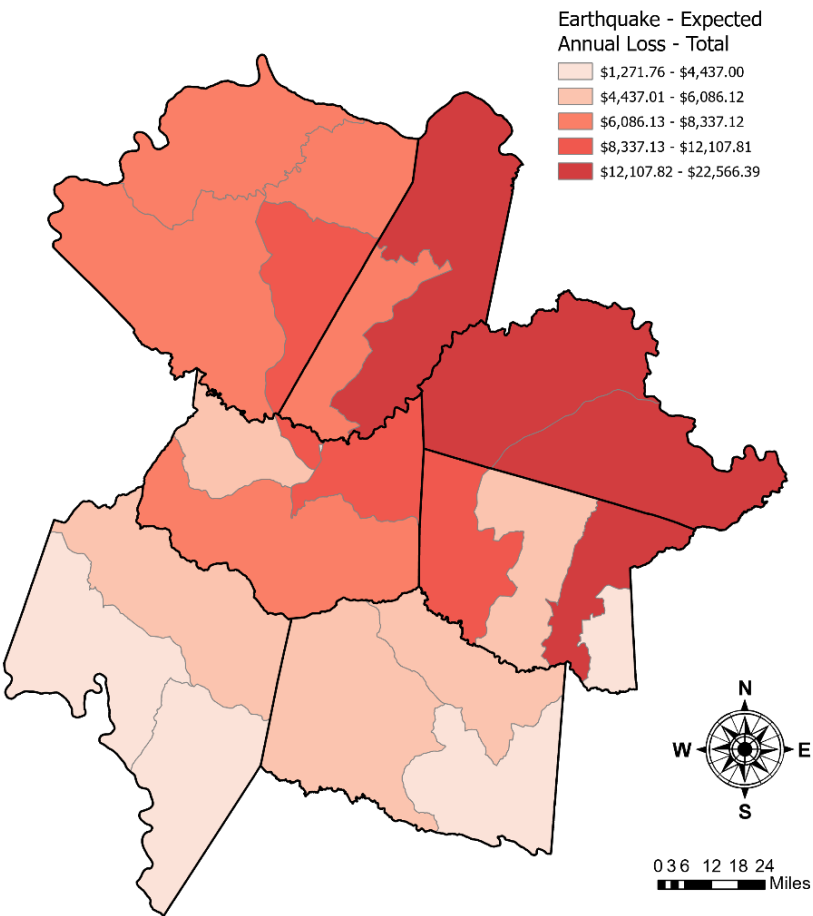
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

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Earthquakes 3: Property Damage



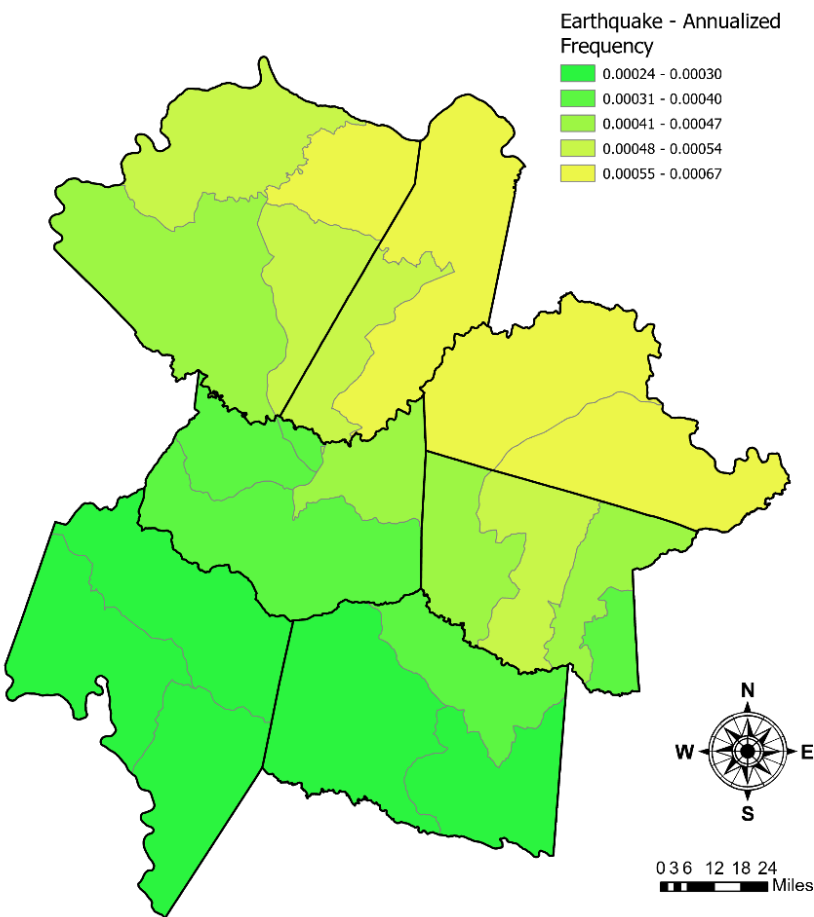
Earthquakes 4: Total Loss



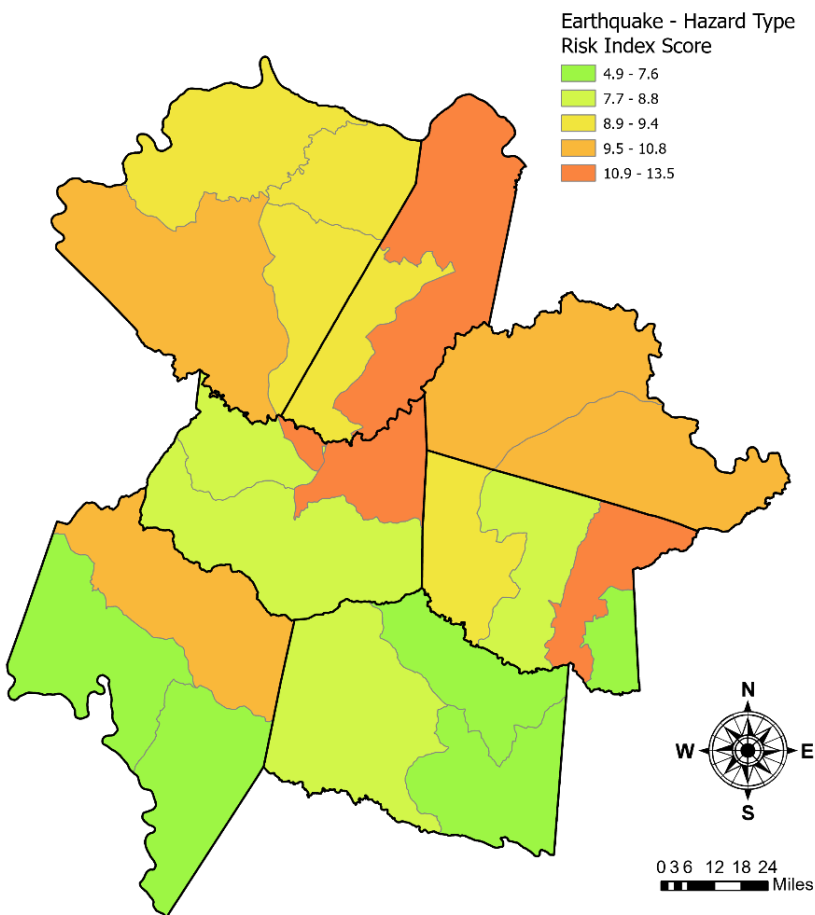
Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Earthquakes 5: Frequency



Earthquakes 6: Overall Risk



Data Source: FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) by Census Tract

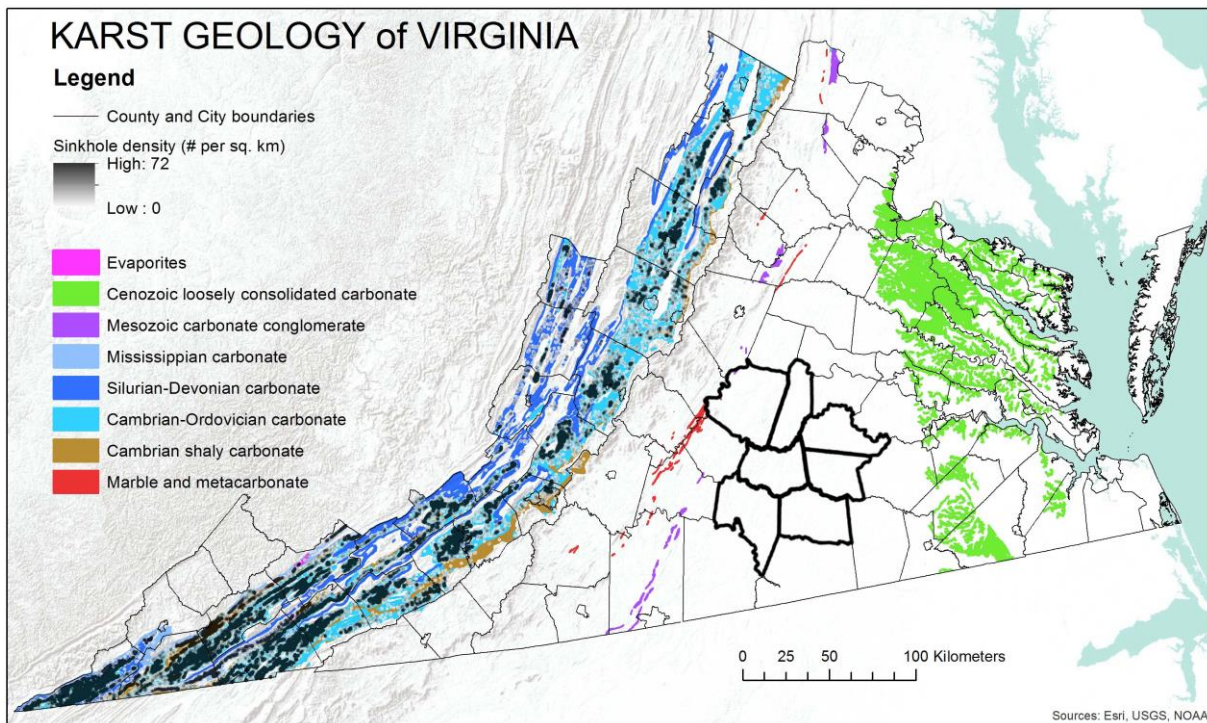
SECTION 6 – VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Sinkholes (Karst)

Any damage resulting from a sinkhole (also known as Karst) or landslide would be localized. The only data available for this hazard is from the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan, with the exception of local history. **Farmville** Town officials noted that they sometimes experience sinkholes for which they can usually determine the cause (loss of groundwater, pipe failure, etc.).

At least one sinkhole occurred in Meherrin in Prince Edward County off U.S. 360 in March 2021, likely exacerbated by non-natural causes, but which led to a crater nearly 30' wide and 30' deep.

Sinkholes/Karst 1 – Karst Regions and Historical Subsidence



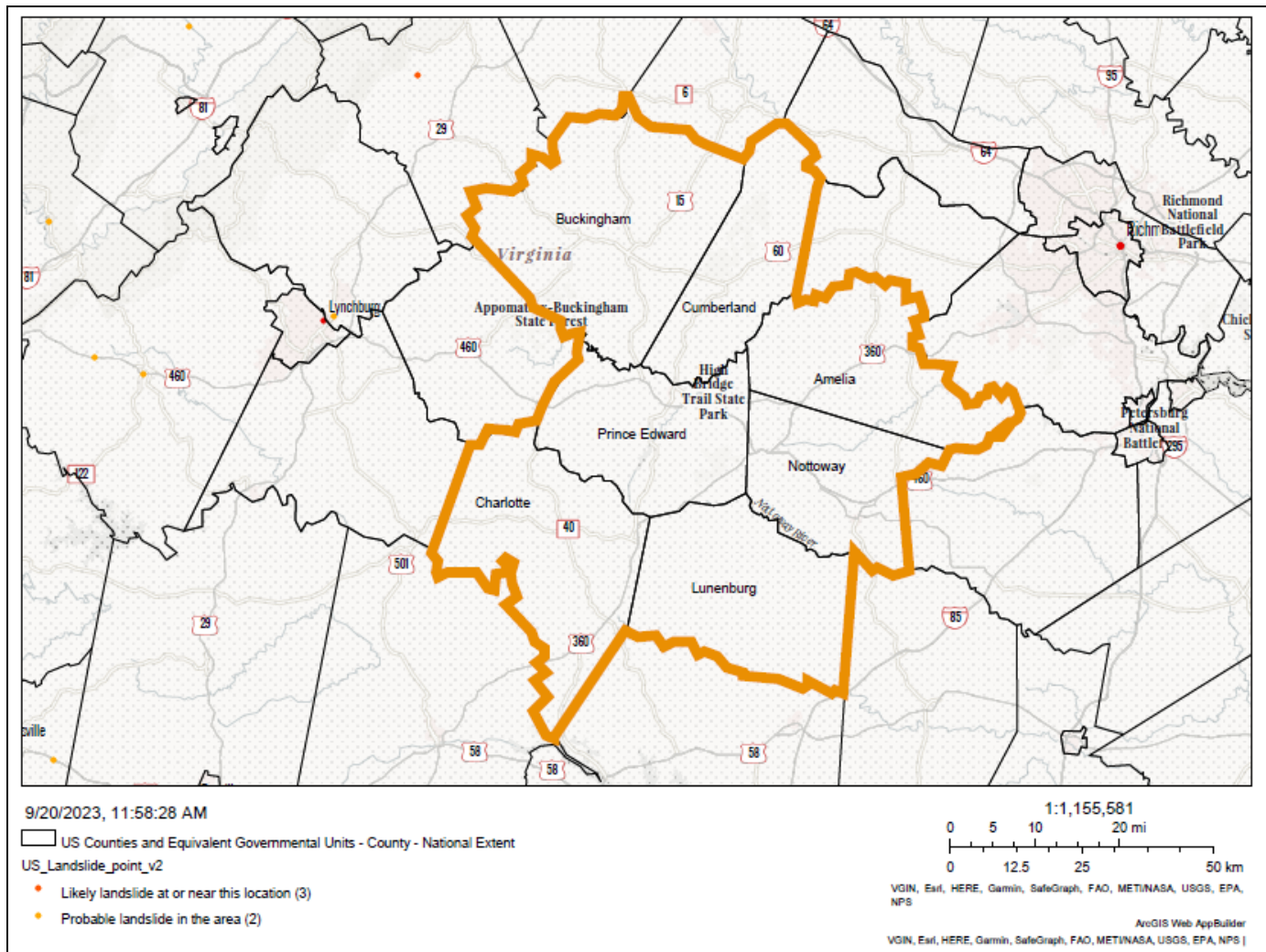
Because sinkholes have occurred in the region in the past, it can be expected that they will occur again in the future, however, vulnerability is considered to be negligible because these events are very random and do not affect a large area. Other than the incidents listed above, there have been no known historical events since the original Plan was completed.

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Landslides

Other than data from the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is not much data to determine the region's vulnerability to landslides. There are no known historical events since the original Plan was completed. Most of the region consists of rolling hills, and the landslide risk is low. The western portions of Buckingham County are the most susceptible to landslides, given that the terrain gets steeper as that area is closer to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Additional data from the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan helps to illustrate the risk of landslides in the region.

Landslide 1 – USGS Landslide Inventory (Planning District 14)



Source: USGS U.S. Landslide Inventory

(<https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ae120962f459434b8c904b456c82669d>)

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Table 6.15 Landslides Annualized Losses by County

COUNTY	Amelia	Buckingham	Charlotte	Cumberland	Lunenburg	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Annualized Losses	\$62,982	\$61,713	\$59,158	\$58,378	\$46,108	\$35,744	\$57,178

Table 6.16 Landslide Hazard Ranking Parameters⁷

COUNTY	Population Vulnerability	Population Density	Injuries/ Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Events	Geographic Extent	Total Risk Ranking
Amelia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Buckingham	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Charlotte	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Cumberland	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lunenburg	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nottoway	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Prince Edward	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

NOTE: The data for Farmville is included in the data for Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties.

⁷ Source: Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan

SECTION 6 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Dam/Levee Failure

The maps below show the location of dams in the region and their downstream hazard potential as ranked by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) National Inventory of Dams (NID). It is important to note that this is not an assessment of the structural integrity of the dam. Downstream hazard potential is defined as:

I. Low – Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or disoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

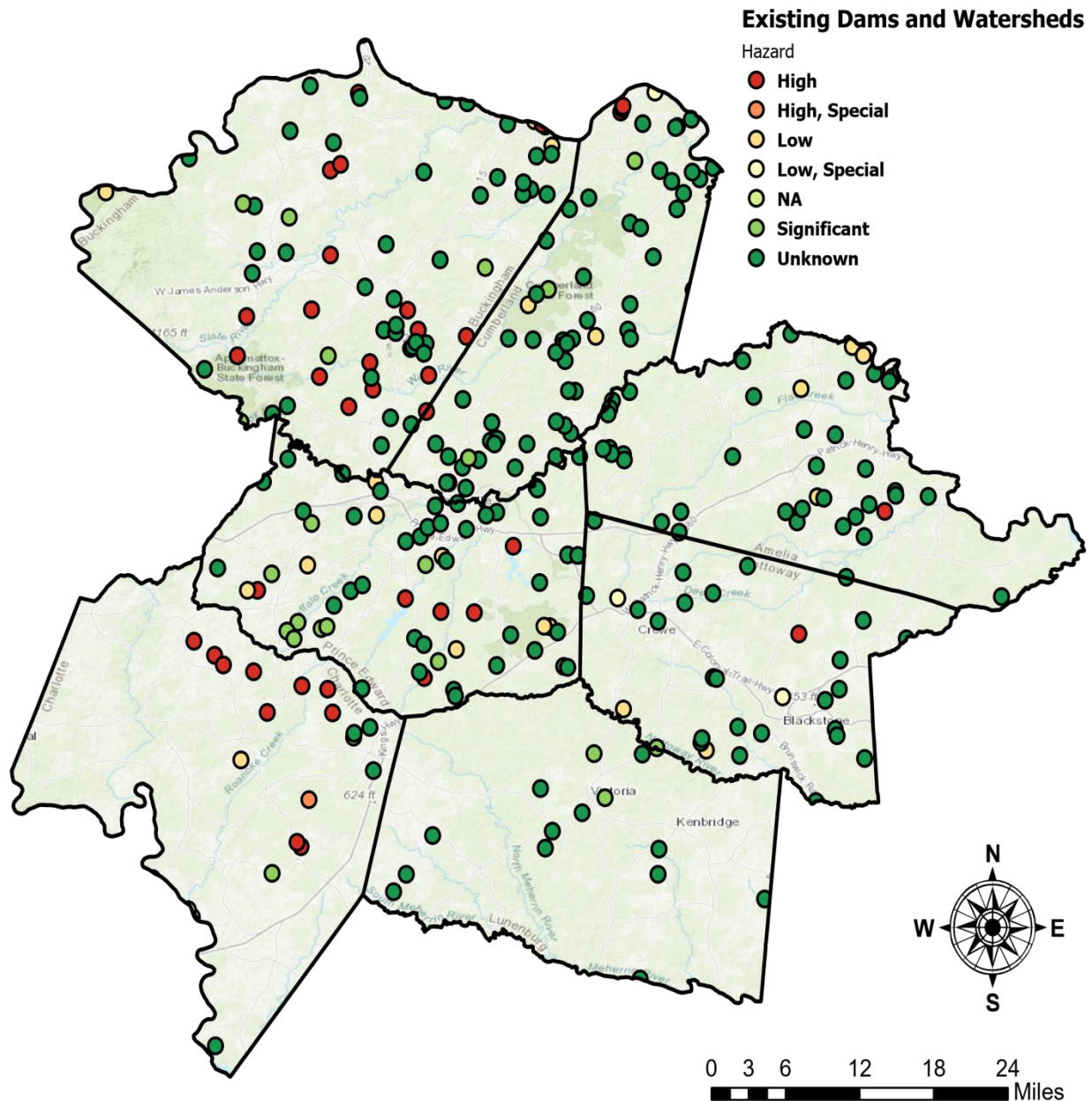
II. Significant – Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.

III. High – Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - Division of Dam Safety & Floodplain Management observes an annual risk of failure for the Low, Significant, and High hazard categories for dams based upon design and associated hydrologic risk. Based on the expected rainfall events that would cause a hydrologic failure that dams in each category are designed to withstand, the general annual risk of failure rates are 1% for Low hazard dams, 0.0001% for Significant hazard dams, and 0.000001% for High hazard dams. While a dam break would be a rare yet catastrophic event, given the proximity of dams to the region's population centers, dam/levee failure does not pose significant risk to life. Further consideration and discussion can be found in the Commonwealth Hazard Mitigation Plan. It is also important to note that the Virginia Soil & Water Conservation Board issues certificates to regulated dams that requires them to maintain them and rectify deficiencies that pose a risk of failure.

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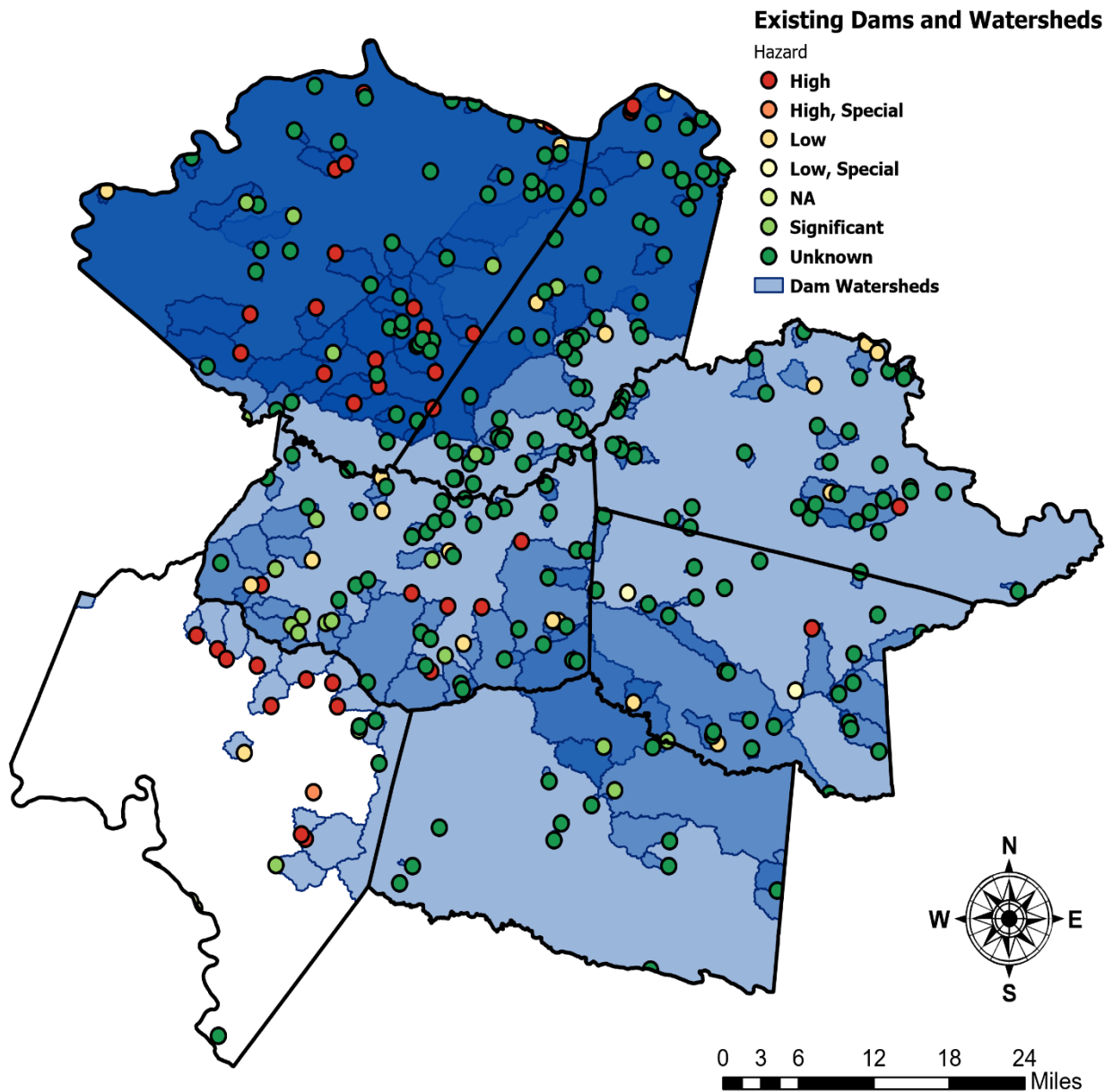
Dams 1: Dam Locations and Hazard Classification



Data Source: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

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Dams 2: Dam Locations and Relevant Watersheds



Data Source: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)

For a listed inventory of dams and their hazard rankings and condition assessments, see **Appendix 6.B**. For map **Dams 2**, areas of darker blue symbology indicate the overlap of watersheds associated with the inventory of dams; areas in white are watersheds unassociated with inventoried dams.

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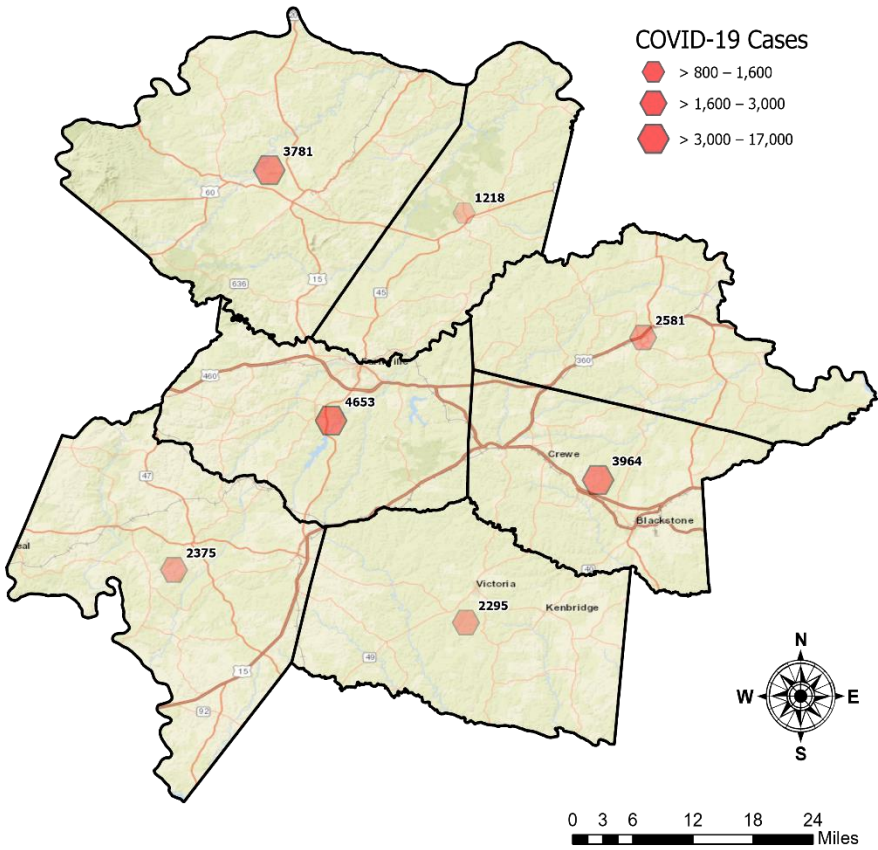
Pandemic/Infectious Agent

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the forefront a challenging and multi-faceted hazard which few if any localities were prepared to handle. The CDC has guidelines on how to approach influenza outbreaks, but otherwise there is sparse information for how to respond to any individual infectious agent. The response to the novel coronavirus in Virginia was largely driven by federal recommendations, but implemented locally through Virginia Department of Health district offices, which led to different responses across the Commonwealth. Because pandemics of this nature evolve as new information emerges, the recommendations for this Plan are more general in nature.

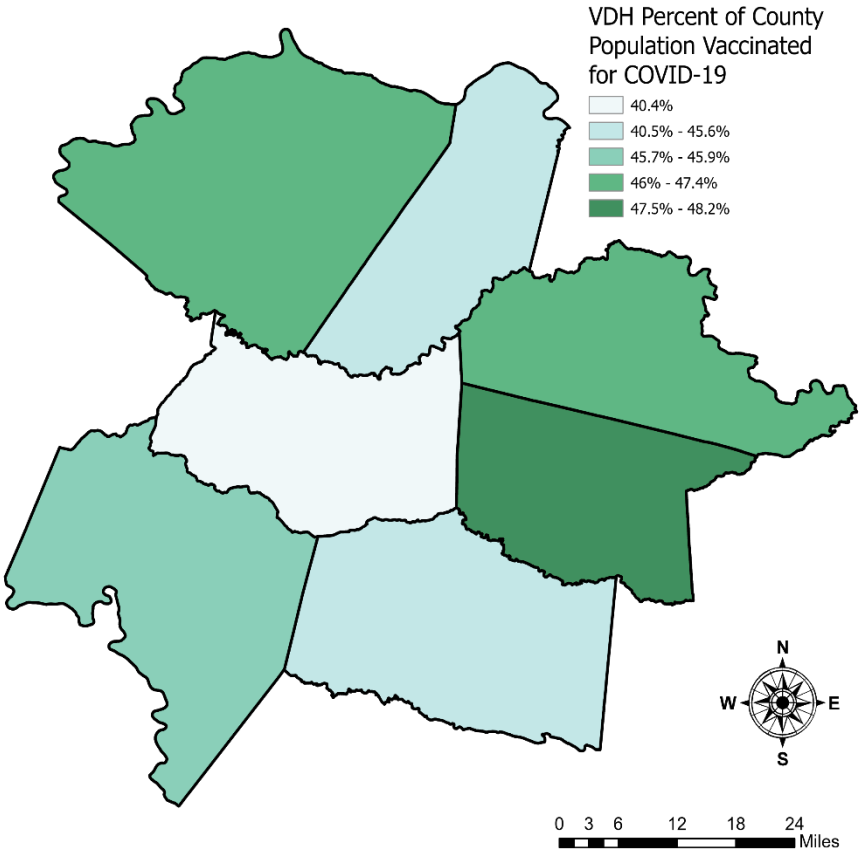
Because pandemic events may be localized and are difficult to predict, a quantitative assessment of the risk is difficult. The maps below provide information from the Covid-19 pandemic on factors that may influence losses to human life, including confirmed cases, vaccination rates, and access to clinics.

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Pandemic 1: Confirmed Cases



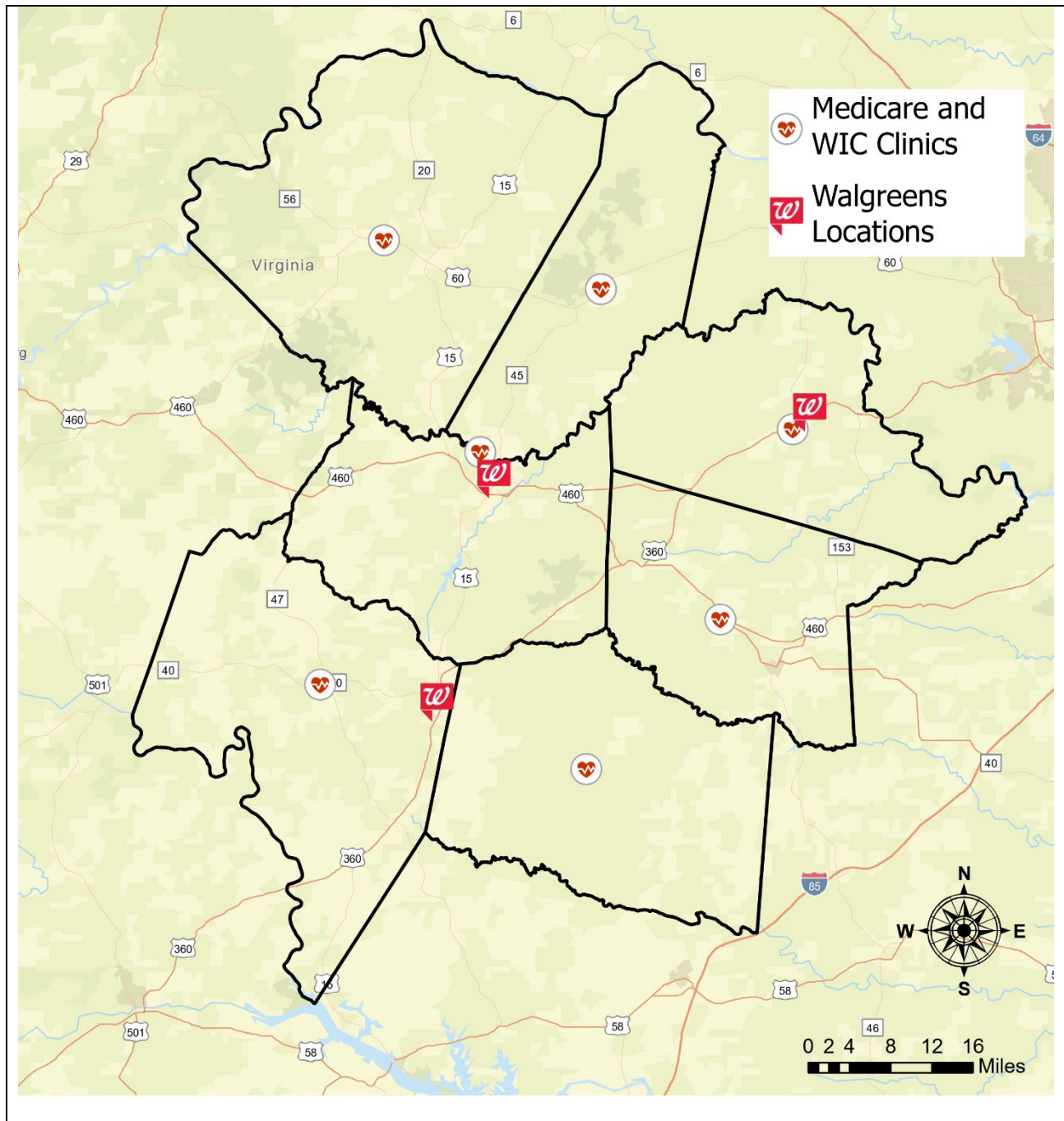
Pandemic 2: Percent Vaccinated



Data Source: Virginia Department of Health (VDH) from March 2020 to June 2022

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Pandemic 3: Testing and Vaccine Clinics in the Region



Data Source: Virginia Department of Health and Walgreens as of June 2022

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Conclusions on Hazard Risk

Based upon the quantitative and qualitative approaches defined in detail under Methodologies Used the risks from natural hazards in the region are assigned relative risk values below. The top five hazards identified through this process, on a regional level, Winter Weather and Ice Storms, Drought, Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Strong Winds, and Riverine Flooding.

Table 6.17 Hazard Risk Ratings – Average for all localities (From Qualitative Assessment and Local Input)

Hazard	Relative Risk Rating
Winter Weather and Ice Storms	High
Drought	High
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Moderate
Thunderstorms (Strong Wind, Lightning, and Hail)	Moderate
Riverine Flooding	Moderate
Tornadoes	Low
Wildfire	Low
Dam/Levee Failure	Low
Earthquakes	Low
Landslides	Low
Pandemic/Infectious Agent	Low
Extreme Heat	Low
Technological Hazards	Negligible
Erosion	Negligible
Sinkholes	Negligible
Invasive Species	Negligible
Radon	Negligible

It should be noted that none of the invasive species identified in the Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan have been found within Planning District 14.

It should be noted that the rankings for flood vary by jurisdiction. While there is some variation on the other hazards, those rankings show more consistency.

Although some hazards may show Moderate or Low risk, hazard occurrence is still possible. Also, any hazard occurrence could potentially cause a sizable impact and losses could be extremely high (e.g. an F5 tornado or a destructive earthquake).

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Appendix 6.A – Critical Assets

Table 6.18 Critical Facilities

Community	Facility Name	Facility Type
Amelia County		
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Animal Shelter	Animal Control
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Administration Building	County Office
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Courts Building	Court
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Courthouse	Court Facility
Amelia C.H.	Fire Station #1	Fire Station
Jetersville	Fire Station #3	Fire Station
Mannboro	Fire Station #2	Fire Station
Mattoax	Fire Station #4	Fire Station
Paineville	Fire Station #5	Fire Station
Jetersville	Landfills	Landfill
Amelia C.H.	James L. Hamner Public Library	Library
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Sheriff Office	Police
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County Emergency Operations Ctr.	Public Safety
Amelia C.H.	Amelia Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
Amelia C.H.	Amelia High School	School
Amelia C.H.	Amelia Middle School	School
Amelia C.H.	Amelia Elementary School	School
Amelia C.H.	Amelia Academy	School
Amelia C.H.	Love Covenant School	School
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County School Board Office	School Adm.
Amelia C.H.	Amelia County School Bus Shop	School Maint.
Buckingham County		
	Library	Community Center
Curdsville	Curdsville Community Center	Community Center
	Buckingham Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility
	Dillwyn Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility
	Arvon Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
	Dillwyn Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
	Toga Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Glenmore	Glenmore Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
	Lookout Tower (non-operational)	Fire Tower
	Buckingham County Industrial Park	Industrial Park
Buckingham	Buckingham Sheriff's Department	Police Station
	Arvon Volunteer Fire Department	Rescue Squad
	Buckingham Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
Glenmore	Glenmore Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
	Buckingham County Middle School	School
	Buckingham County PreSchool	School
	Cater G. Woodson Education Complex Buckingham Primary School, Buckingham Elementary School	School
Buckingham	Buckingham County High School	School
Dillwyn	New Dominion School	School

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Dillwyn	Central Virginia Christian School	School
New Canton	Calvary Christian School	School
Dillwyn	Dillwyn Train Station	Transportation
Charlotte County		
Keysville	Southside Virginia Community College	Community College
Charlotte Court House	Charlotte County Administration Office	County Office / EOC
Charlotte Court House	STEPS Head Start	Day Care Center
Keysville	Keysville United Methodist Church	Day Care Center
Drakes Branch	Duck Puddle Day Care	Day Care Center
Red Oak	Bacon District Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Charlotte Court House	Charlotte Court House Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Cullen	Cullen Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Drakes Branch	Drakes Branch Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Keysville	Keysville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Phenix	Phenix Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Red House	Red House Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Charlotte Court House	Charlotte County Head Start	Head Start
Keysville	Heartland Regional Industrial Park	Industrial Park
Keysville	Charlotte County Industrial Park	Industrial Park
Charlotte Court House	Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	Police Station
Wylliesburg	Charlotte County Rescue Squad Satellite Office	Rescue Squad
Keysville	Charlotte County Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
Saxe	Bacon District Elementary School	School
Charlotte Court House	Central Middle School	School
Keysville	Eureka Elementary	School
Phenix	Phenix Elementary School	School
Charlotte Court House	Randolph Henry High School	School
Phenix	VDOT Maintenance Facility	VDOT Facility
Crafton's Gate	VDOT Maintenance Facility	VDOT Facility
Cumberland County		
NW of Farmville	Farmville Municipal Airport**	Airport
Randolph District	Fire Station/Community center	Fire station
Cumberland Fire#2	Fire Station #2 CVFD	Fire Station
Cartersville	Fire Station #3	Fire Station
Cumberland	P.S. 11	Grinder Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 1	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 2	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 3	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 4	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 5	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 6	Pump Station

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Cumberland	P.S. 7	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 8	Pump Station
Kimberly Hills	P.S. 9	Pump Station
Kimberly Hills	P.S. 10	Pump Station
Cumberland	P.S. 12	Pump Station
Cumberland	Rescue Station 1	Station
Lunenburg County		
Dundas	Dundas Ruritan Club	Community Center
Dundas	Southside Electric Cooperative	Electric Utility
Rte. 40 K-V Road	Lunenburg County Airport	Airport
Kenbridge	Lunenburg County Commercentre	Business Park
Victoria	Lunenburg Community Building	Community Center
Victoria	Peoples Community Center	Community Center
Victoria	Lunenburg Correctional Center	Correctional Facility
Lunenburg CH	Lunenburg Emergency Management	Emergency Operations
Lunenburg CH	Lunenburg County 911 Center	911 Call Center
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Fire Department	Fire Department
Meherrin	Meherrin Volunteer Fire Department	Fire and Rescue
Victoria	Victoria Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Fire Station/Rescue Squad
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Recreation Center	Community Center
Lunenburg Court House	Lunenburg County Sheriff's Office	Police Station
Victoria	Victoria Police Department	Police Station
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Police Department/Town Hall	Police Station/Town Office
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
Rte. 40 K-V Road	Lunenburg School Board Office	School Operations and Transportation
Victoria	Central High School	School
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Elementary	School
Victoria	Lunenburg Middle School	School
Victoria	Victoria Elementary School	School
Victoria	Head Start	School
Victoria	Old Victoria High School	School/Community Facility
Lunenburg	Landfill	Solid Waste Facility
Lunenburg CH	VDOT Lunenburg Maintenance Facility	VDOT Facility
Kenbridge	VDOT Kenbridge Maintenance Facility	VDOT Facility
Nottoway County		
Fort Barfoot (formerly Fort Pickett)	Allan C. Perkinson Municipal Airport	Airport
Crewe	Crewe Municipal Airport	Airport
Blackstone	Bellefonte-Grange Community Center	Community Center
Crewe	Crewe Community Center	Community Center
Blackstone	Nottoway Civic League Meeting Hall	Community Center
Burkeville	Burkeville Town Hall	Community Facility
Burkeville	Nottoway Correctional Facility	Correctional Center
Blackstone	Kenston Forest Day Care Center	Day Care
Blackstone	Nottoway Head Start II and III at Blackstone	Day Care

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Blackstone	Lion of Judah Ministries International	Day Care
Blackstone	Lunenburg-Nottoway Educational Foundation	Day Care
Blackstone	Pickett Park Day Care Center	Day Care
Near Fort Barfoot	Virginia Tech Southern Piedmont Agricultural Research Center	Education/Research
Crewe	Southside Electric Cooperative	Electrical Provider
Burkeville	Dominion Energy	Electrical Provider
Crewe	Nottoway Emergency Squad	EMS Station
Blackstone	Nottoway Emergency Squad, Branch Station	EMS Station
Blackstone	Blackstone Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Burkeville	Burkeville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Crewe	Crewe Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Crewe	Crewe Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Burkeville	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Hospital
Crewe	Crewe Industrial Park	Industrial Park
Blackstone	The Inn at Blackstone	Large Hotel
Crewe	Crewe Medical Center	Medical Clinic
Burkeville	Burkeville Medical Center	Medical Clinic
Blackstone	Fort Barfoot Military Reservation	Military Facility
Blackstone	Blackstone Police Department	Police Station
Burkeville	Burkeville Police Department	Police Station
Crewe	Crewe Police Department	Police Station
Nottoway Court House	Nottoway County Sheriff's Office	Police Station
Nottoway	Nottoway Crime Solvers	Police Station
Blackstone	Blackstone Area Bus Service (BABS)	Public Transit
Blackstone	Blackstone Public Works	Public Utilities
Crewe	Norfolk Southern Rail Yard	Rail Yard
Burkeville	Burkeville Elementary School	Registrar Office & Shelter
Jetersville/Crewe	Amelia/Nottoway Vocational Center	School
Blackstone	Kenston Forest School	School
Blackstone	Lion of Judah Academy	School
Nottoway Court House	Nottoway High School	School
Nottoway Court House	Nottoway Intermediate School	School
Nottoway Court House	Nottoway Middle School	School
Blackstone	Blackstone Primary School	School & Shelter
Crewe	Crewe Primary School	School & Shelter
Crewe	Crewe Water Treatment Plant	Water Treatment Plant
Prince Edward County		
Hampden-Sydney	Hampden-Sydney College	College/University
South of Farmville	Fireman's Sports Arena	Comm. Facility ****
Farmville	Farmville Train Station	Community Facility
South of Farmville	Southside Virginia Family YMCA	Community Facility
Farmville	Farmville-Prince Ed. Community Library	Community Facility

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Farmville	SCOPE Building	Community Facility/Shelter
Hampden-Sydney	Animal Shelter	County Facility
Farmville	Prince Edward County Courthouse	Courts/Emergency Operations Center
South of Farmville	Prince Ed. County Natural Resources Bldg.	Emergency Operations Center
Farmville	Farmville Fire Department	Fire Station
Hampden-Sydney	Hampden-Sydney Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Prospect	Prospect Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Rice	Rice Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station
Darlington Heights	Darlington Heights Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station
Farmville	Former site of New Creations Child Learning Center (planned site for Head Start)	Head Start
Farmville	ICE Immigration Facility	Immigration Detention Facility
South of Farmville	Prince Edward County Industrial Park	Industrial Park
West of Farmville	Piedmont Regional Jail	Jail
West of Farmville	Piedmont Regional Juvenile Detention Facility	Juvenile Detention Facility
Tuggle	Prince Edward County Landfill	Landfill
Farmville	Creative Learning Center	Licensed Daycare Center
Farmville	Stepping Stones Preschool and Childcare	Licensed Daycare Center
Farmville	Farmville Police Department	Police Station
Farmville	Prince Edward County Sheriff	Police Station
Hampden-Sydney	Hampden-Sydney College Police Dept.	Police Station
Farmville	Prince Edward Rescue Squad	Rescue Squad
South of Farmville	Prince Edward County Elementary School	School
South of Farmville	Prince Edward County High School	School
South of Farmville	Prince Edward County Middle School	School
Prospect	Prospect Christian Academy	School
Farmville	Fuqua School	School/Daycare Center
Hampden-Sydney	Hampden-Sydney College Library	Shelter
Farmville	Longwood University – Willett Hall	State Emergency Shelter
Farmville	Longwood University	University
Hampden-Sydney	VDOT Hampden-Sydney Area HQ	VDOT Facility

Table 6.19 Electric and Water Utility Assets

Community	Facility Name	Capacity/Type	Owner
Amelia County			
Amelia C.H.	Wastewater Treatment Plant		

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Amelia C.H.	Bolo Pump Station		
Amelia C.H.	Harris St. Pump Station		
Amelia C.H.	Russel Grove Pump Station		
Amelia C.H.	Golden Gate Pump Station		
Amelia C.H.	Water Tank	500,000	
Amelia C.H.	Water Tank	100,000	
Amelia C.H.	Well/Well Pump #2 for Water System		
Amelia C.H.	Well/Well Pump #4 for Water System		
Amelia C.H.	Well/Well Pump #5 for Water System		
Amelia C.H.	Well/Well Pump #6 for Water System		
Buckingham County			
	Bear Garden Power Station	580 mw	Dominion VA Power
New Canton	Bremo Power Station	250 mw	Dominion VA Power
U.S. 60 near Mt. Rush	Electric Substation		Central VA Elec. Coop.
South of Scottsville	Centenary Substation	7,200 v	Central VA Elec. Coop.
	Buckingham Water Plant		Buckingham County
Dillwyn	Dillwyn Waste Water Plant		Buckingham County
Charlotte County			
On the Staunton River (Charlotte/Halifax County Line)	Clover Power Station	850 mw	Dominion Energy
Drakes Branch	Drakes Branch Substation	28 mw	Southside Electric Coop.
Red House	Red House Substation	10 mw	Southside Electric Coop.
West of Darlington Heights	Madisonville Substation	10 mw	Southside Electric Coop.
Keysville	Keysville Water Treatment Facility		Town of Keysville
Keysville	Spring Creek Impoundment (Keysville Lake)		Town of Keysville (Water Supply)
Drakes Branch	Drakes Branch Water Treatment Facility		Town of Drakes Branch
Charlotte C.H. to Drakes Branch	Force Main Line (serves government facilities)		
Charlotte C.H. Drakes Branch, Keysville, Phenix	Elevated Water Tanks		Owned by respective towns
Drakes Branch	Drakes Branch Substation		Dominion Energy
Red Oak	Red Oak Substation		Mecklenburg Electric
Red House	Red House Substation		REA Cooperative
Cumberland County			
Columbia	Cobbs Creek Reservoir	Water	Henrico County
Cumberland	Central System Water Plant	Water	Cumberland Co.
Lunenburg County			

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Northeast of Victoria	Nutbush Substation	10 mw	Southside Electric Coop
South of Victoria and Kenbridge	Gary Substation (also serves as key communications equipment site for the County)	28 mw	Southside Electric Coop
Victoria	Victoria Substation	28 mw	Dominion Virginia Power
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Wastewater Treatment Plant		Town of Kenbridge
Kenbridge	Kenbridge Water Treatment Plant		Town of Kenbridge
Kenbridge/Victoria	Elevated Water Tanks (also serve as key communications equipment sites for the County; the tank on Elm Street in Kenbridge also serves as a communications equipment site. It houses the Town's fire alarm siren when set off by the County dispatch system)		Towns
Victoria	Victoria Wastewater Treatment Plant		Town of Victoria
Victoria	Victoria Water Treatment Plant		Town of Victoria
North of Victoria (The Falls/Nottoway River)	Victoria Water Pumping Station		Town of Victoria
Victoria	Victoria Wastewater Pumping Stations		Town of Victoria
North of Victoria	Modest Creek Pumping Station		Town of Victoria
Victoria	Lunenburg Lake Pumping Station		Town of Victoria
Kenbridge	Electric Substation		Dominion Virginia Power
Nottoway County			
Crewe	Hooper Substation	28 mw	Southside Electric Coop.
Ft. Barfoot	Substation	28 mw	Southside Electric Coop.
Blackstone	Blackstone Power Plant	3000 kw	Town of Blackstone
Blackstone	Blackstone Water Plant		Town of Blackstone
Crewe	Crewe Sewage Facility		Town of Crewe
Crewe/Burkeville	Nottoway Correctional Center Wastewater Treatment Plant (serves Correctional Facility and Town of Burkeville)		Nottoway Correctional Center
Burkeville	Burkeville Sewage Station		Town of Burkeville
Prince Edward County			
Moran (near Rice)	Moran Substation		Southside Electric Coop.
Meherrin	Briery Substation		Southside Electric Coop.
Pamplin	Pamplin Substation		Dominion Virginia Power
Northwest of Farmville	Mount Rush Substation		Dominion Virginia Power
South of Farmville	Water Pump Station, Zion Hill Road (PE Schools)		Town of Farmville
South of Farmville	Water Pump Station, Briery Road		Town of Farmville
Hampden-Sydney	HSC Water Plants		Hampden Sydney College
Hampden-Sydney	HSC Water Tank		Hampden Sydney College
Rice	Sandy River Reservoir		Prince Edward County
South of Farmville	Manor Waste Water Pump Station		Prince Edward County

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Pamplin	Public Water/Sewer System		Town of Pamplin *
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Table 6.20 Radio and Communications Facilities

Community	Facility Name	Capacity/Type	Owner
Amelia County			
Amelia C.H.	Public Safety Communications Tower	Communication Tower	Amelia County
Amelia C.H.	Comcast	Cable TV Provider	Comcast
Buckingham County			
Just south of Scottsville	Cell Tower, Hancock Hill Road	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
New Canton	Cell Tower, Blinky's Road	Communication Tower	Alltel/Verizon
Just south of Scottsville	Cell Tower, Sharron Church Road	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Alpha	Cell Tower, James Madison Highway (U.S. 15)	Communication Tower	AT&T Long Distance
Alpha	Cell Tower, James Madison Highway (U.S. 15)	Communication Tower	Alltel/Verizon
Near Dillwyn	Cell Tower, Staton Lane	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Between Dillwyn and Sprouses Corner	Cell Tower, Avalon Farm Road	Communication Tower	Alltel/Verizon
Wingina (western part of County)	Cell Tower, Spears Mountain Road	Communication Tower	Alltel/Verizon
West of Buckingham C.H.	Cell Tower, Old Thirteen Road	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
West of Buckingham C.H.	Cell Tower, James River Highway	Communication Tower	Alltel/Verizon
South of Dillwyn (Willis Mtn.)	Cell Tower, Willis Mtn. Plant Road	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular, Alltel/Verizon (co-locate)
North of Farmville	Cell Tower, Crescent Road	Communication Tower	Verizon
North of Dillwyn	Cell Tower, Buffalo Road	Communication Tower	Cable TV Provider
Sprouses Corner	Cell Tower, Anderson Highway (U.S. 60)	Communication Tower	Virginia State Police
Arvon area	Cell Tower, Chapel Road	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Gold Hill area	Cell Tower, N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15)	Communication Tower	Verizon
Buckingham C.H. Village area	Cell Tower, Troublesome Creek Road near Courthouse	Communication Tower	Verizon
Mt. Rush area	Cell Tower, W. James Anderson Hwy. (U.S. 60) near Route 24	Communication Tower	Verizon
Toga area	Cell Tower, Toga Road at Route 24	Communication Tower	Verizon
Charlotte County			
Keysville	Radio Tower	Communication Tower	Charlotte County EMS
Red House (Campbell Co.)	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	Blue Ridge Telecom
Wylliesburg	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	
Keysville	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	
Red Oak	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	Verizon

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Keysville	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	Verizon
Drakes Branch	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	Verizon
Charlotte C.H.	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Drakes Branch	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Charlotte C.H.	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Drakes Branch	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Phenix	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Charlotte C.H.	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Phenix	Radio Tower	Communication Tower	Charlotte County
Madisonville	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	U.S. Cellular
Charlotte C.H.	Verizon	Telephone connection/battery and generator backup building	Verizon
Cumberland County			
Cumberland CH	ECC	Communications	CSO
Randolph	Randolph Tower	Communications	
Cartersville	Cartersville Tower	Communications	
Lunenburg County			
SW corner of County, near Route 49	Rocky Mill Cell Tower (also serves as communication equipment site for local emergency services)	Communication Tower	Verizon Wireless
Rehoboth	Rehoboth Road Cell Tower	Communication Tower	American Tower
Kenbridge/Victoria	Elevated Water Tanks (also serve as key communications equipment sites for the County)	Water/Communications Towers	Towns
Kenbridge	WPEX 90.9 FM	Radio Station (Urban Gospel)	Seaview Communications, Inc.
Victoria	Cell Tower, Tomlinson Road	Communication Tower	
Kenbridge	Cell Tower, Jansch Farm Road	Communication Tower	
Broadnax	Call Tower, Dix Drive and Longview Drive	Communication Tower	
Dundas	Cell Tower, Mill Pond Road (also serves as key communications equipment site for the County)	Communication Tower	
Nottoway County			
Nottoway C.H.	Cell Tower	Communication Tower	Metrocall USA, Inc.
	Pole	Cell Tower Equipment	Denbar Communications
	Pole	Cell Tower Equipment	New Cingular Wireless
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	New Cingular Wireless
Crewe	Communications Tower	Radio Tower	Colonial Broadcasting
	Communications Tower	Radio Tower	Radio One
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Properties
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Properties
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Towers, Inc.
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Towers, Inc.
	Mast	Cell Tower Equipment	SBA Structures, Inc.
	Pole	Cell Tower Equipment	Southside Electric Cooperative
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Southside Electric Cooperative
Crewe (Hooper	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Southside Electric Cooperative

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Park)			
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Harman Towers
Crewe Industrial Park	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Harman Towers
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Harman Towers
	Communications Tower	Cell/Wireless Tower	Jet Broadband
	Communications Tower	Cell/Wireless Tower	Jet Broadband
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Crown Castle GT
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Crown Castle GT
	Pole	Cell Tower Equipment	Norfolk Southern
	Pole	Cell Tower Equipment	Norfolk Southern
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Norfolk Southern
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Norfolk Southern
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Global Tower, LLC
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	STC Two LLC
	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Alltel
Blackstone	WBBC 93.5 FM	Radio Station (Country)	Denbar Communications, Inc.
Blackstone	WKLX 1440 AM	Radio Station (Sports)	Denbar Communications, Inc.
Crewe	WPZZ 104.7 FM	Radio Station (Urban Gospel)	Radio One Licenses, LLC
Crewe	WSVS 800 AM	Radio Station (Country)	Gee Communications, Inc.
Prince Edward County			
Near Pamplin	WEQP 90.5 FM	Radio Station	Calvary Chapel of Lynchburg
Hampden-Sydney	WWHS 92.1 FM	Radio Station (Variety)	Hampden-Sydney College
Green Bay	VSP STARS Tower	Public Safety Communications Tower	Commonwealth of Virginia
Near Farmville	Crown Castle Tower	Communications Tower	Crown Castle GT Company LLC
East of Farmville	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	American Tower
West of Farmville	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	American Tower
South of Farmville	Zion Hill Road Tower	Communications Tower	American Tower
Near Prospect	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Towers
Just West of Farmville	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Shentel
Near Prince Ed./ Nottoway Co. Line	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	American Tower
Near Prince Ed./ Charlotte County Line (Keysville area)	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Towers
South of Worsham	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	
Rice Area	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	SBA Towers
Pamplin	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	U.S. Cellular
Prospect	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	U.S. Cellular
Meherrin	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Cellco Partnership
Pamplin	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	
Between	Communications Tower	Cell Tower	Cellco Partnership

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Farmville and H-S			
Farmville	P.E. County Sheriff's Office Comm. Center	Public Safety/Dispatch	Prince Edward County

Table 6.21 Essential Bridges and Culverts

Bridge/Culvert Name	Location
Amelia County	
Norfolk Southern Railroad, U.S. 360	Near Amelia/Nottoway County Line
Secondary Route 602, Appomattox River	Amelia/Chesterfield County Line
Secondary Route 604, Appomattox River	Amelia/Powhatan County Line
Secondary Route 604, Flat Creek	Eastern Amelia County, Chula area, north of U.S. 360
Secondary Route 607, West Creek	Southern Amelia County, just north of Nottoway County Line
Secondary Route 609, Flat Creek	Western Amelia County, between U.S. 360 and Appomattox River
Secondary Route 609, Flat Creek	Western Amelia County, between U.S. 360 and Appomattox River (south of Flat Creek)
Secondary Route 609, Flat Creek (Wildcat Branch)	Western Amelia County, between U.S. 360 and Appomattox River (north of Flat Creek)
Secondary Route 609, Appomattox River	Amelia/Powhatan County Line, near Jones Lake
Secondary Route 615, Deep Creek	Southern Amelia County, west of Route 153
Secondary Route 620, Appomattox River	Amelia/Cumberland County Line
Secondary Route 621, Appomattox River	Amelia/Cumberland County Line
Secondary Route 622, Namozine Creek	Amelia/Dinwiddie County Line
Secondary Route 623, Appomattox River/Lake Chesdin	Amelia/Dinwiddie County Line
Secondary Route 625, Namozine Creek	Amelia/Dinwiddie County Line
Secondary Route 636, Flat Creek	North-Central Amelia County, north of U.S. 360
Secondary Route 637, Jones Lake	Near Appomattox River, Amelia/Powhatan County Line
Secondary Route 640, Buckskin Creek	Southern Amelia County, just north of Nottoway County Line
Secondary Route 656, Courthouse Branch	Just west of Amelia C.H. Village (just north of U.S. 360)
Secondary Route 681, Nibbs Creek	Western part of County, north of U.S. 360 (near Virginia Veterans Cemetery)
Secondary Route 708, Namozine Creek	Amelia/Dinwiddie County Line
State Route 153, Beaverpond Creek	Between State Route 38 and Secondary Route 608
State Route 153, Deep Creek	South of Secondary Route 608
State Route 153, Smacks Creek	Just south of U.S. 360
U.S. 360, Courthouse Branch	Just north and west of Amelia C.H. Village
U.S. 360, Appomattox River	Amelia/Chesterfield County Line
U.S. 360, Nibbs Creek	West of Amelia C.H. Village
U.S. 360 Business, Courthouse Branch	Near Amelia C.H. Village
Buckingham County	
Buckingham Branch Railroad, James River	Runs parallel to U.S. 15 bridge in same location
Secondary Route 602, James River	NW Buckingham, near border with Nelson and Albemarle Counties

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Secondary Route 605, Seven Branch	Buckingham/Appomattox County Line
Secondary Route 608, Appomattox River	Between U.S. 15 and Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 609, Appomattox River	Between U.S. 15 and Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 612, Appomattox River	Just east of Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 614, Holiday Creek	Just west of Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 640, Holiday Creek	Just west of Holiday Lake State Park
State Route 20, James River	Scottsville
State Route 20, Muddy and Maxeys Creeks (2)	Just north of Slate River Bridge on Route 20
State Route 20, Slate River	About 6 miles north of Dillwyn
State Route 20, Little Georgia Creek	About 4 miles south of Scottsville
State Route 24, Grease Creek	About 3 miles south of intersection with U.S. 60
State Route 24, Slate River	About 4 miles north of Appomattox County Line
State Route 24, Sliders	Just north of Buckingham/Appomattox County Line
Route 24, Frisby Branch	Just south of U.S. 60/Mount Rush
Route 24, Grease Creek	Just south of U.S. 60/Mount Rush
State Route 56, James River	Buckingham/Nelson County Line
State Route 56, North River	About 1 mile west of intersection with U.S. 60
U.S. 15, Appomattox River	Buckingham/Prince Edward County Line
U.S. 15, James River	Bremo Bluff/New Canton
U.S. 15, Willis River	About 6-8 miles north of Prince Edward County Line
U.S. 60, Austin Creek	About 4-5 miles west of intersection with State Route 24
U.S. 60, David Creek	Buckingham/Appomattox County Line
U.S. 60, Iron Branch	About 2 miles north of Appomattox County Line
U.S. 60, Slate River	About 1 mile west of Buckingham Court House
State Route 56, James River	Buckingham/Nelson County Line
U.S. 60, Whispering Creek (2)	About 3-4 miles east of intersection with U.S. 15
U.S. 60, North River Tributary	
U.S. 60, Brick Kiln Branch	Near Buckingham-Nelson County Line
U.S. 60, Ivy Branch	Near Buckingham-Cumberland County Line
U.S. 60, Rosney Creek	East of Sprouses Corner, near Route 630
Charlotte County	
Secondary Route 604, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Route 671, near Prince Edward County Line
Secondary Route 617, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Intersection with Route 675
Secondary Route 620, Roanoke River	Halifax County Line, SW corner of Charlotte County
Secondary Route 629, overpass at U.S. 360	East side of Keysville
Secondary Route 649, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Intersection with Route 650
Secondary Route 650, Norfolk Southern RR	SE of Intersection with Route 660
Secondary Route 655, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Intersection with Route 658
Secondary Route 658, Norfolk Southern RR	West of Intersection with Route 655
Secondary Route 672, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Intersection with Route 693, north of Route 678
Secondary Route 675, Norfolk Southern RR	SW of Phenix
Secondary Route 693, Norfolk Southern RR	North of Intersection with Route 619
Secondary Route 707, Norfolk Southern RR	South of Route 671, West of Route 604, near

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	Prince Edward County Line
Secondary Route 712, overpass at U.S. 360	East side of Keysville
Secondary Route 727, Rough Creek	Approximately 2 miles north of Phenix
Secondary Route 746, Roanoke River	Halifax County Line, just south of Route 607
State Route 40, overpass at U.S. 360	East side of Keysville
State Route 40, Austin/Terrys Creek	East side of Phenix
State Route 40, Cub Creek	West side of Phenix
State Route 40, Louse Creek	West of Route 617
State Route 40, Norfolk Southern RR	Town of Phenix
State Route 40, Turnip Creek	Near Campbell County Line
State Route 40, Wards Fork Creek	Just west of Charlotte Court House
State Route 40, Birds Branch	Just east of Charlotte Court House
State Route 40, Roanoke Creek	Between Charlotte Court House and Keysville
State Route 47, Norfolk Southern RR	NW of Intersection with Route 660, near Cullen
State Route 47, Roanoke Creek	Between Charlotte Court House and Drakes Branch
State Route 47, Twittys Creek	Town of Drakes Branch
State Route 47, Wards Fork Creek (2)	Between Route 660 and the Town of Charlotte Court House
State Route 47, Horsepen Creek	Between Drakes Branch and U.S. 360
State Route 47, Cardwell Creek	
State Route 92, Bluestone Creek	Just west of Mecklenburg County Line
State Route 92, Staunton River	Charlotte/Halifax County Line*
U.S. 15, Hogan Creek	Just north of Mecklenburg County Line
U.S. 15, Tanyard Branch	Between U.S. 360 and Mecklenburg County Line
U.S. 15, Interchange with U.S. 360	North of Keysville
U.S. 15/360 overpass at Bus. 15/360	East side of Keysville
U.S. 360, Berles Creek	Between Routes 608 and 631
U.S. 360, Staunton River	Charlotte/Halifax County Line
U.S. 360, Meherrin River	North of Keysville
Cumberland County	
Secondary Route 600, Little Willis River	Buckingham County Line, north of Farmville Airport
Secondary Route 620, Appomattox River	Amelia County Line, near Stony Point Mills
Cartersville Bridge	Cumberland/Goochland county line
Primary Route Deep Creek	Cartersville extension
Lunenburg County	
Secondary Route 624, Nottoway River	Lunenburg/Prince Edward County Line
Secondary Route 625, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 626, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 627, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 632, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Route 633, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Route 634, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Route 635, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Route 636, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Route 637, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
Secondary Rte. 637, Flat Rock Creek	Just south of Kenbridge

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Secondary Route 723, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 723, Modest Creek	Approx. 3-4 miles north of Victoria
State Route 137, old Norfolk Southern Railway Corridor (overpass, tunnel underneath road; bridge no longer there)	Dundas, near Route 645
State Route 138	About one mile south of intersection with State Route 137
State Route 138	Near intersection with Route 619
State Route 138	Between Routes 753 and 660
State Route 138	Between Routes 611 and 612
State Route 138	Near intersection with Route 668
State Route 138/ Meherrin River	Lunenburg/ Mecklenburg County Line, north of South Hill
State Route 138/ Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line
State Route 40	Near Intersection with Route 626
State Route 40, Couches Creek	Near Intersection with Route 722
State Route 40, Couches Creek (2)	Between Routes 680 and 670
State Route 40, North Meherrin River (2)	Between Routes 680 and 682
State Route 40, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line, between Blackstone and Kenbridge
State Route 40, Seay Creek	South of Route 601, near Lunenburg/Nottoway County Line
State Route 40, old Norfolk Southern Railway Corridor	Between Route 635 and Route 736
State Route 40/49, Reedy Creek	Between Victoria and Lunenburg Court House
State Route 49, Falls Creek	Near intersection with Route 664
State Route 49, Kits Creek	Between Routes 731 and 690
State Route 49, Meherrin River	Lunenburg/Mecklenburg County Line, north of Chase City
State Route 49, Middle Meherrin River	Near intersections with Routes 771 and 727
State Route 49, North Meherrin River	Between Route 40 and 674
State Route 49, North Meherrin River	Near intersection with Route 674
State Route 49, Nottoway River	The Falls, Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
State Route 49, St. Johns Creek (2)	Between Routes 771/727 and 622
Nottoway County	
Secondary Route 606 at US 460	Just north of Blackstone
Secondary Route 611 at US 460	Just north of Blackstone
Secondary Route 614, Little Creek	Nottoway/Amelia County Line
Secondary Route 619, Deep Creek	Just north of Crewe
Secondary Route 625, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 626, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 627, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 639, Namozine Creek	NE Nottoway at the Nottoway/Dinwiddie County Line
Secondary Route 640, Namozine Creek	NE Nottoway at the Nottoway/Dinwiddie County Line
Secondary Route 645, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 723, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
Secondary Route 723, Mallory's Creek	Between Route 724 and U.S. 460
Secondary Route 723, Norfolk Southern Railroad	Just east of Burkeville

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State Route 40, Hurricane Branch	Between Blackstone and Fort Barfoot
State Route 40, Little Nottoway River	About 2-3 miles south of Blackstone
State Route 40, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line, between Blackstone and Kenbridge
State Route 46, Nottoway River	Nottoway/Brunswick County Line, south of Blackstone
State Route 49, Lazaretto Creek	Just south of Crewe
State Route 49, Deep Creek	Just north of Crewe
State Route 49, Little Nottoway River	About 4-5 miles south of Crewe
State Route 49, Norfolk Southern RR	Just south of the intersection with U.S. 460, Crewe
State Route 49, Nottoway River	The Falls, Nottoway/Lunenburg County Line
State Route 49, Whitestone Creek (2)	About 5-6 miles north of The Falls
State Route 307, Little Creek	East of Route 647
State Route 307, Flat Creek	Between Route 647 and Route 628
State Route 307, Sailors Creek	West of Route 620
U.S. 360, Mallory's Creek	Just west of Burkeville
U.S. 360/460 Interchange	About a half-mile east of Burkeville
U.S. 360/460 Interchange	Just west of Burkeville
U.S. 360/460, Flat Creek	Just east of Burkeville
U.S. 360/460, Norfolk Southern RR	Just west of Burkeville
U.S. 360/460, Norfolk Southern RR	East side of Burkeville
U.S. 460 Bus., Norfolk Southern RR	Just north of Blackstone
U.S. 460 Bus., Norfolk Southern RR	Between Blackstone and Fort Barfoot, just south of intersection with U.S. 460
U.S. 460 Bus., Norfolk Southern RR	Near Nottoway Court House
U.S. 460 Business at US 460	Near Nottoway Court House
U.S. 460 Ellis Creek	Just east of Prince Edward County Line
U.S. 460, Flat Creek	Between Burkeville and Prince Edward County Line
U.S. 460, Lazaretto Creek	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital, between Burkeville and Crewe
Prince Edward County	
Secondary Route 608, Appomattox River	Between U.S. 15 and Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 609, Appomattox River	Between U.S. 15 and Holiday Lake State Park
Secondary Route 627, Vaughans Creek	Prince Edward/Appomattox County Line
Secondary Route 624, Nottoway River	Lunenburg/Prince Edward County Line
Secondary Route 623, Norfolk Southern RR	Green Bay, near U.S. 360
Secondary Route 628 at U.S. 460 Bypass	Just south and west of Farmville
Secondary Route 628, Little Buffalo Creek	Between U.S. 15 and Route 642
Secondary Route 628, Briery Creek	Approx. 1 mile east of U.S. 15
Secondary Route 643, Branch of Buffalo Creek	Between Farmville and U.S. 460 Bypass
Secondary Route 643 at U.S. 460 Bypass	Just south and west of Farmville
State Route 307 Little Sailors Creek	Just east of Route 745
U.S. 15, Appomattox River	Buckingham/Prince Edward County Line
U.S. 15	Near Route 758
U.S. 15, Briery Creek	Between Routes 665 and 790
U.S. 15, Briery Creek	Just south of Route 790
U.S. 15, Norfolk Southern RR	Just north of Charlotte County Line

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U.S. 15 at U.S. 460	Dowdy's Corner, west of Farmville
U.S. 15, Tanyard Branch	Just south of Route 133
U.S. 15, Norfolk Southern RR	Near Route 671, just north of Prince Edward-Charlotte County Line
U.S. 15/460, Buffalo Creek	Between Route 628 Bridge and Norfolk Southern RR Bridge
U.S. 15/460, Branch of Buffalo Creek	Between Route 628 and 643
U.S. 15/460, High Bridge Trail State Park	Between U.S. 15 Interchange west of Farmville and U.S. 15 Interchange south of Farmville
U.S. 360, Norfolk Southern RR	Meherrin
U.S. 360, Branch of Mountain Creek	Between Routes 630 and 628
U.S. 360, Branch of Mountain Creek	Just south of Green Bay
U.S. 460/Third Street Interchange	Just east of Farmville
U.S. 460, Vaughans Creek	Prince Edward/Appomattox County Line
U.S. 460, Sandy River	Between Routes 601 and 640
U.S. 460, Bush River	Between Routes 630 and 636
U.S. 460/ U.S. 15 interchange	Just south of Farmville Town Limits
U.S. 460, Briery Creek	Just west of Third Street Interchange
U.S. 460, Branch of Appomattox River	West of Route 695
U.S. 460, Branch of Appomattox River	East of Route 649
U.S. 460, Harris Creek	East of Route 652
East Third Street, Briery Creek	Near interchange with U.S. 460 By-pass

Table 6.22 Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Type
Amelia County	
Amelia Healthcare Center	Medical Center
DaVita	Dialysis Center
Amelia Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Licensed Nursing Home
Crossroads CSB	Mental Health
Amelia County Health Department	Healthcare
Buckingham County	
Gold Hill Village Retirement Community	Retirement Home
Heritage Hall Nursing Home	Nursing Home
Mary's Rest Home	Rest Home
Lindsey's Quality Home Care	Nursing Home
Central Virginia Community Health Center	Medical Office
Charlotte County	
Wayland Nursing and Rehabilitation	Nursing Home
Charlotte Primary Care	Family Practice
Keysville Pediatrics	Pediatric Practice
Centra Medical Group	Family Practice
Rhonda Barksdale Algeier & Associates, LLC	Family Practice
Cumberland County	
Cumberland County Health Department	
Lunenburg County	

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Cralle Manor Nursing Home	Nursing Home
Centra Southside Victoria Medical Clinic	Family Practice
Bridgeforth Manor	Rest Home/Assisted Living Facility
Kenbridge Family Medicine	Family Practice
Lunenburg Medical Center	Family Practice
Ken Care	Medical Clinic
Nottoway County	
Blackstone Family Practice	Family Practice
Crewe Medical Center	Medical Clinic
Burkeville Medical Center	Medical Clinic
Jan's Residential Home I	Assisted Living
Heritage Hall Nursing Home	Nursing Home
Hickory Hill Retirement Community	Assisted Living
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Mental Facility (Seniors)
VCBR Virginia Center for Behavioral Rehabilitation	Rehab facility
VCBR Warehouse	Warehouse
Prince Edward County	
Pine Ridge Home	Nursing Home
Centra Southside Community Hospital	Hospital
The Woodland	Retirement Community
Trinity Mission of Farmville	Nursing Home
Prince Ed. County Health Department	Health Care
UVA Dialysis	Dialysis Unit
Centra PACE	Health Care (Seniors)
Centra Southside Medical Clinic	Family Practice
Crossroads CSB	Mental Health
Chest Diseases/Internal Medicine PC	Internal and Pulmonology
BMA Dialysis of Farmville	Internal and Nephrology
Emergency Physicians of Farmville	Emergency Medicine
Family Medicine of Farmville	Family Practice
Farmville Internal Medicine	Internal Medicine
Farmville Pediatrics, PC	Pediatric Practice
Health Center for Women/Families	Family Practice
Longwood Student Health Center	Family Nurse Practitioner
Southside Area Family Medicine	Family Practice
Southside Pediatrics	Pediatric Practice
Southside Surgical Associates	Surgery/ Orthopedics
Southside Women's Specialists	Ob/Gyn
Southside Urology Clinic	Urology
Stephen Goldberger, MD	ENT Specialist
Student Health Director Hampden-Sydney College	Student Health
Woodland Family Practice	Family Practice
Helton House for the Disabled	Mentally Disabled

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Table 6.23 Other Critical Facilities

Amelia County		
Buckingham County		
Charlotte County		
Red House	Colonial Pipeline	Pipeline
Red Oak	Williams Pipeline	Pipeline
Red Oak	Plantation Pipeline	Pipeline
Charlotte Court House	Charlotte County Public Schools	Fueling Station
Cumberland County		
Columbia	Mitchell Junction Tank Farm	Pipeline
Lunenburg County		
Nottoway County		
Crewe	Plantation Pipeline	Pipeline
Blackstone	Century Link	Broadband
Burkeville	Century Link	Broadband
Crewe	Century Link	Broadband
Prince Edward County		

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Appendix 6.B – Inventory of Dams

A listing of dams for each county in the region is below, including their hazard classification, condition assessment, maximum storage capacity, and whether they have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) developed (which usually means the inundation zone has been mapped). Dams are categorized by potential downstream impacts; there is no data available on the probability of dam/levee failure. Two private dams are highlighted which are rated as “High” impact and either are in unsatisfactory condition or do not have an EAP.

Also of note are two dams in counties outside PD-14 which could have an effect on the region: **Bremo Power Station Dam** in Fluvanna County, rated as “Significant”, and **Perron Dam** in Campbell County, rated as “Low”.

Table 6.24 High, Significant, and Low Hazard Dams and Condition Assessments

Dam Name	Community	Max Storage (acre-ft)	Hazard Classification	Condition Assessment	EAP Prepared
Amelia County					
Amelia County Dam # 1		430.9	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 2		114.46	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 3		164.64	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 4		79.36	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 5		199.64	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 6		157.92	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 7		184.1	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 8		94.78	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 9		290.03	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 10		96.57	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 11		166.41	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 12		90.72	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 13		146.71	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 14		329.08	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 15		192.63	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 16		178	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 17		199.28	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 18		135.78	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 19		148.84	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 20		107.96	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 21		189.25	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Amelia County Dam # 22		93.17	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bardens Dam		110	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Barnard Dam		55	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bultje Dam		223	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Chesapeake Dam		105	Undetermined	Not Rated	No

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Crawford Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Davenport's Pond Dam		120	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Jones Dam		69	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Manns Dam		52	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sanderson Dam		46	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Stark Dam		99	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Vaghans Dam		87	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Whitakers Dam		33	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Whittington Dam		90	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Anderson Dam		299.2	Low	Not Rated	Yes
Saunders Dam	Farmville	75	Low	Poor	No
Amelia Dam	Farmville	743	Low	Fair	Yes
Swiss Dixie Dam	Blackstone	363	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Bridgeforth Mill Dam ⁸	Burkeville	604.8	High	Satisfactory	No
Buckingham County					
Allen Lake Dam		91.5	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #1		109.69	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #5		137.52	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #6		53.21	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #8		121.97	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #9		152.88	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #11		211.3	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #13		165.76	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #15		30.35	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #16		40.9	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #20		129.36	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #24		148	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam		104.97	Undetermined	Not Rated	No

⁸ Private dam, last inspected 2020. For more information, see:
<https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/dams/system/539156/summary>

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#27					
Buckingham County Dam #28		192.8	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Buckingham County Dam #30		2850.05	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #35		108.7	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Buckingham County Dam #39		111.8	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Carter Dam		84	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Fender Dam		61	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Fitzgerald Dam		32	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Kennedys Dam		49	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Kyanite Dam #3		762	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Kyanite East Ridge Dam		992	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Kyanite Mine Waste Dam #1		1545	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Lucas Dam		58	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Martin Dam		100	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Monroe, Melvin & Johns Dam		163	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Orange Dam		99	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Solite Corp. Dam		121	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sutherland Dam		117	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Turner Dam		81	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
C&S Upper Pond Dam		46	Undetermined	Poor	Not Required
Central Va. Water Storage Corporation		816	Low	Fair	Yes
Doug Branch Pond		32.7	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Slate River Dam #13		1152	Significant	Fair	Yes
Slate River Dam #14		1695	Significant	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #1b		1204	Significant	Fair	Yes
Holliday Lake Dam		1375	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Willis River Dam #7	Hillcrest, VA.	3251	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
East Ridge Dam	Hillcrest, VA.	22	Significant	Not Available	Yes
Gieseke Dam	Hillcrest, VA.	86.39	Significant	Not Available	Yes
Lower Ski Pond	Hill Crest, VA.	1227	Significant	Not Available	Yes
Willis Mt. Tailings Pond		382	Significant	Not Available	Yes

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Buckingham County Dam #2 ⁹		71.29	High	Unsatisfactory	No
Horsepen Creek Dam		730	High	Fair	Yes
Muddy Creek Dam #1		985	High	Fair	Yes
Slate River Dam #7		2670	High	Fair	Yes
Slate River Dam #8		2552	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #1a		3183	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #2		2730	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #3		871	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #4		1102	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #5e		1448	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #5f		1178	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #6a		1036	High	Fair	Yes
Willis River Dam #9		590	High	Fair	Yes
Muddy Creek Dam #2		490	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Slate River Dam #2		3180	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Charlotte County					
Eastern Pines Dam		70	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Four Locusts Dam		163	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Roanoke Creek Dam # 35a		900	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 49a	Keysville	2130	Significant	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 70a	Keysville	1506	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 31b		1718	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 43a	Charlotte Court House	2219	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 4a	Farmville	456	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 54	Charlotte Court House	2798	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 5b		1682	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 67	Charlotte Court House	1470	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 68	Keysville	1575	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 6a		1922	High	Fair	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 61a	Drakes Branch	794	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 62		3373	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Roanoke Creek Dam # 72a	Drakes Branch	5535	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Cumberland County					
Atkins Dam		81	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Barrett Dam		85	Undetermined	Not Rated	No

⁹ Private dam last inspected in 2019. For more information, see:
<https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/dams/system/544340/summary>

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Benelli Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bish Dam		67	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Blanton Dam		211	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bonbrook Lake Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bunivan Dam		61.9	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Ca Ira Dam		227	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Clayton Dam		156	Undetermined	Not Rated	Yes
Collins Lower Dam		139	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
David Asal Dam		193.35	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Earl Collier Dam		110.06	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Flippen Dam		138	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Frost Dam		61	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Gnegy Dam		101	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Harvey Jo Martin Dam		67.13	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Ingle Dam		170	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Jcm LLC Dam\		148.39	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Jones Dam		120	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Knorr Dam		28	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
L. G. Atkins Dam		195	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Lancaster Dam		37	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Landis Dam		73	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Lower Ayers Dam		62	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Ortel Dam		114	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Patricia Gills Dam		104.25	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Pepper Land CO Dam #1		97.48	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Pepper Land CO Dam #2		85.68	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Rogers Dam		46	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sanderson Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Simanske Dam		63	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sports Dam		273	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Swans Dam		720	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
T&R Scott Dam		139.66	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
T. Edward Stimpson Dam		115	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Upper Ayers Dam		58	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
White Level Dam		74.58	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wilck Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wilck Family Dam #1		178.44	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wilcks Dam		123	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wilsons Dam		172	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wtl Prop Dam		74.76	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Collins Upper Dam		220	Undetermined	Fair	Yes
Leon Hansen Dam		465	Low	Not Rated	Yes
Lillie's Dam		392	Low	Not Rated	Yes

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Winston Lake Dam		144	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Clements Dam		918	Significant	Fair	Yes
Bear Creek Dam		1090	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Trices Lake Dam		636	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Wapelala Dam		119.01	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Cobbs Creek Dam A			High	Not Rated	Yes
Cobbs Creek Dam B			High	Not Rated	Yes
Cobbs Creek Dam C			High	Not Rated	Yes
Willis River Dam #6		4922	High	Fair	Yes
Lunenburg County					
Bailey's Dam		114.28	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Bragg Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Dixons Dam		58	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Kenbridge Dam		89	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Kirk Dam		87	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Marshall Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Mimosa Lake Park Dam	Victoria	391	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Sneads Dam		150	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Thowhorn Dam		51	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Lunenburg Beach Dam	Victoria	113	Significant	Fair	Yes
Modest Creek Dam	Victoria	323	Significant	Fair	Yes
Nottoway County					
Arnolds Dam		50	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Austin Dam		101	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Butterwood Lake Upper Dam		186	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Crystal Dam		500	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Daniels Dam		104	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Davis Dam		51	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Holtes Dam		61	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Horners Dam		98	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Hurts Dam	Blackstone	96	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Piedmont State Hospital Dam	Burkeville	53	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Sheltons Dam		72	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sr607 Rocky Ford Road/Lazaretto Creek Dam	Crewe	87	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Terzs Dam		97	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Walkers Dam		109	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Williams Dam		127	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Gravatts Dam		185	Low	Not Rated	Yes
Lush Dam		117	Low	Not Rated	Yes

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Epes Dam	Blackstone	701	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Hamilton Dam	Burkeville	873	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Birchin Lake		367	Low	Not Available	Not Required
Butterwood Lower		179	Low	Not Available	Not Required
Tactical Bridge		186	Low	Not Available	Not Required
Vpi		238	Low	Not Available	Not Required
Nottoway Falls Dam	Victoria	250	Significant	Fair	Yes
Nottoway Lake Dam	Blackstone	1871.3	High	Fair	Yes
Prince Edward County					
Ancel Dam		194	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Borum Dam		45	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Bridge St. Lagoons Dam		118	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Brisentine Dam	Prospect	208	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Carlton Dam		96	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Carter Dam		67	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Gentry Dam		140	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Herzig Dam		54	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Hines Dam		144	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Miller Lake Dam		202	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Millwood Pond Dam		68	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Murphy Dam		33	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 2		175.11	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 3		188.86	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 4		72.7	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 5		116.53	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 6	Farmville	299.22	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 7		99.12	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 9		128.03	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 10		98.64	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 11		134.94	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 12	Farmville	322.61	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 13		95.68	Undetermined	Not Rated	No

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Prince Edward County Dam # 14		85.93	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 15		126.88	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward County Dam # 16		81.31	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Prince Edward Co. Dam # 17		71.14	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
R. A. Smith Dam		89	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Sterling Lake Dam		65	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Watson Dam		118	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Wells Dam		61	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Whitetail Trails Dam # 1	Farmville	151.78	Undetermined	Not Rated	Not Required
Wilsons Dam		330	Undetermined	Not Rated	No
Moore's Dam	Burkeville	206.69	Undetermined	Satisfactory	Yes
Mottley Dam		475	Low	Not Rated	Yes
Poplar Hill Dam	Farmville	221.3	Low	Fair	Yes
Prince Edward Dam		600	Low	Fair	Yes
Baker Mountain Tailings Pond Dam	Farmville	578	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 2	Farmville	1537	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Bush River Dam # 5		1008	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Goodwin Dam		212.25	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
McKenney Dam	Farmville	131.3	Low	Satisfactory	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 1		2537	Significant	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 3	Farmville	2018	Significant	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 5	Farmville	1350	Significant	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 6	Keysville	1373	Significant	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 7	Keysville	623	Significant	Fair	Yes
Bush River Dam # 6		1810	Significant	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam #8	Keysville	619	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 9	Farmville	608	Significant	Satisfactory	Yes
Farmville Dam	Farmville	230	Significant	Satisfactory	No
Briery Creek Lake Dam	Farmville	21378	High	Fair	Yes
Bush River Dam # 7	Burkeville	3570	High	Fair	Yes
Buffalo Creek Dam # 4	Farmville	5064	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Bush River Dam # 2	Farmville	2245	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Bush River Dam # 4b	Farmville	7454.1	High	Satisfactory	Yes
Bush River Dam # 12	Farmville	38534	High	Satisfactory	Yes

Source: National Inventory of Dams (Army Corps of Engineers)