NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2025 Climate Strategy Report

North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Submitted December 12, 2025; Covers July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025

Introduction

About the North Carolina Department of Public Safety

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the primary state agency affected by and responsible for addressing climate-related impacts to the public safety sector. The DPS mission is to safeguard and preserve the lives and property of the people of North Carolina. Within DPS, North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) helps direct statewide response and recovery from natural disasters and increase North Carolina's ability to adapt to future climate change impacts, including sea level rise among others.

DPS serves as the state's chief protector and defender of the public and is the statewide public safety and homeland security agency. In addition to NCEM, it is home to Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE), Central Engineering (CE), Governor's Crime Commission (GCC), Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP), NC National Guard (NCNG), NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency (NCORR), and Samarcand Training Academy (Samarcand). The Department has more than 3,400 full-time personnel and 12,000 National Guard members. DPS also provides administrative support to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission (ABCC), Boxing and Combat Sports Commission, and Criminal Justice Information Network.

DPS focuses citizen and legislative attention on public safety issues, such as justice reinvestment; crime prevention; victim services; and homeland security. DPS is also responsible for preparation for, response to, and recovery from natural and man-made disasters.

North Carolina Department of Public Safety's Vulnerabilities to Climate Change

Climate stressors increase vulnerability and risk for North Carolina's communities, residents, emergency management services, and DPS employee health and safety. Given the impacts of recent hurricanes, including Hurricane Helene, attention has been on the effects of riverine and overland flooding and storm surge, but wildfires, sea level rise, tidal flooding, extreme heat, and drought are also becoming major concerns.

Response to extreme weather events and disasters are a routine part of DPS's mission and services. Plans and protocols such as the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan already exist to outline response protocols for when the state is hit by the natural hazards outlined in the state's Climate Science Report. But as the frequency and severity of natural and climate disasters increase, DPS is focused on helping communities and residents shift their focus from response to preparedness and adaptation planning to improve their abilities to withstand stronger hurricanes, lingering tropical storms, more intense heat waves, larger wildfires, and more.

Refer to the 2020 North Carolina Climate Science Report for information on how climate related hazards are impacting the state.

North Carolina Department of Public Safety's Approach to Fulfilling the Strategies in the Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Plan

DPS is making progress on the recommendations in the NC 2020 Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Plan (Resilience Plan). Departmental divisions are fulfilling recommendations in Chapters 4 ("Climate & Environmental Justice"), 5 ("Vulnerability, Risk, and Resilience Strategies for Addressing Climate Related Hazards") and 7 ("The Path Forward for a Climate Resilient North Carolina") – the sections most relevant to the DPS mission – through planning processes, stakeholder engagement, partnership development, community capacity building, and interagency coordination. The bullets below describe many of the efforts currently underway in more detail.

- NCEM is helping local governments understand their vulnerabilities and identify resilience-building strategies through regional hazard mitigation plan updates, which also supports local eligibility for certain funding opportunities. As part of this process, NCEM encourages the adoption of nature-based solutions to address flooding by improving water infiltration.
- NCEM is connecting local governments with climate data and risk information specific to their location. NCEM accomplishes this strategy through the regional hazard mitigation processes.
- NCEM is supporting local governments in stakeholder engagement with a focus on more meaningful inclusion of historically underrepresented residents. NCEM offers this guidance through its support of regional hazard mitigation plans.
- NCEM is increasing communities' ability to access funding for resilience projects, through direct grant writing, guiding grant application development, connections to external grant writers and grant administrators, and, in some cases, directly funding resilience planning projects through NCORR's administration of the federal Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) funding.
- Samarcand has implemented efforts to protect employees and residents from extreme heat. Samarcand enforces extreme heat protocols to protect students and training attendees from health impacts.
- NCEM is partnering with local governments to expand the number of stream gauges in flood-prone areas, providing real-time information to protect residents from the dangers of fast-moving water.

Goals, Strategies, and Actions

1.0. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

1.1 Reduce energy consumption per square foot in state-owned buildings by at least 40% from fiscal year 2002-2003 levels

1.1.1 Reduce DPS greenhouse gas emissions by employing energy efficient practices

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

ALE:

- Since all ALE District Offices have been relocated to stand alone locations in 2024, they continue to implement energy reduction strategies including usage of LED lighting, energy efficient appliances, motion light switches, and heat and AC timers.

GCC:

- GCC has some office lights that turn off after a time with no motion.
- GCC will continue investigating LED lighting options with the landlord and create a policy to turn off lights when leaving the office and create reminder signs.

JJDP:

- 48% of Juvenile Justice light fixtures have been converted to LED. 100% of all fixtures at Lenoir Youth Development Center (YDC), Perquimans Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), and Dobbs Building 5 have been changed to LED. At Wake JDC, 27% of all light fixtures have been converted to LED, and at Cumberland JDC, 20% have been changed. Edgecombe YDC and Pitt and New Hanover JDCs are at 15% LED.
- JJDP continues with LED retrofits at all Juvenile Justice facilities.
- The Richmond Juvenile Detention Center renovation includes state-of-the art water control and building automation systems. The design capitalized on numerous energy reduction incentives through Duke Energy.

Samarcand:

- The Samarcand facility uses 100% LED lighting, motion censored lighting with automatic shut off in office spaces and classrooms, energy efficient appliances, mini-split HVAC and heat pump units, thermostat-controlled systems, and a preventative maintenance program that improves the efficiency of HVAC and heat pump units across campus.
- The facility also maintains gas refrigerant collection and containment programs.

NCNG:

- Building automation system (BAS) modernization at multiple facilities, including a comprehensive BAS and HVAC recommissioning at the Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ). JFHQ represents over 30% of NCNG's total electricity consumption, and sequencing corrections, control optimization, and graphics redesign are underway.
- Expansion of BAS deployment at additional high-consumption readiness centers. BAS design packages have been initiated for the Kinston Readiness Center and associated shops to support improved load management and HVAC control.
- Advanced metering expansion, including integration of submeters into a unified front-end platform to support real-time monitoring, consumption diagnostics, and automated reporting for future performance tracking.
- Energy efficiency retrofit work orders for FY25 that include HVAC replacements, boiler replacements, exhaust ventilation corrections, plumbing system efficiency repairs, and electrical system corrections. HVAC-related projects accounted for approximately 17% of FY25 work orders; plumbing for 11%; electrical for 8%.
- LED lighting upgrades, including the completed scope and design for the JFHQ LED modernization project, pending funding approval.
- Statewide generator efficiency and resiliency planning, including technical scoping of approximately 70 generator installations prioritized across the next decade to meet mission resilience needs while integrating higher-efficiency equipment and right-sizing based on electric interval data.
- Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC) development with Duke Energy. NCNG is engaged in early-stage discussions to evaluate a UESC as a delivery mechanism for energyefficiency ECMs, including BAS retrofits, HVAC optimization, lighting upgrades, control system improvements, and advanced metering. The UESC would consolidate ECMs into a single lifecycle-based project, reducing deferred maintenance and improving operational reliability.
- These actions represent NCNG's ongoing strategy to reduce energy intensity, improve system-level efficiency, and prepare facilities for future electrification and distributed energy integration.

1.1.2 Systematically upgrade and integrate building management systems (BMS) at JJDP facilities.

Status: Underway
Expected Completion Date: FY 26-27

- Plans are being developed to upgrade Cabarrus and Chatham BMS systems and bring them into compliance with JJDP standards.
- JJDP will develop frameworks and standards to integrate all BMS under one platform. This will reduce local modifications, allow issues to be identified and resolved faster, and reduce maintenance burden. This will provide engineering and maintenance personnel with unified access to BMS for all facilities.

1.1.3 Reduce ABCC Energy and Water Consumption

Status: Ongoing / Multiple
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing / Multiple

ABCC:

- Motion detector lights were installed in office in 2023-2024.
- Installed motion detector lights in most offices and in open spaces. Utilize natural light whenever possible.
- Waste Reduction Partners, an authorized state partner, conducted an energy efficiency study of the main building and provided an internal evaluation. Once of the recommendations was to upgrade fluorescent and compact fluorescent lighting to LED technology. This was completed in 2023-2024.
- DOA will install additional HVAC air returns in offices to circulate air back into the system, maintain air pressure balance and capture dust, allergens and other particles before the air reenters the HVAC System.
- The ABCC plans to replace old water faucets with automatic equipment in the kitchen and bathroom facilities and install air returns in the administrative building has been cancelled due to funding constraints.

Next 12 Months:

- Based on the internal report from Waste Reduction Partners, the ABCC will continue to replace any/all lights in the Administration building and Warehouse with LED lights. The other items for recommendation are currently being evaluated and assessed.

1.2 Support the use and expansion of energy efficient and clean energy resources

1.2.1 NCNG is advancing several clean-energy initiatives designed to reduce long-term emissions and improve facility resilience

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

Solar PV deployment:

- A rooftop PV system installed at the Kure Beach LEED Silver facility in FY25 is awaiting utility interconnection.
- NCNG completed the solar feasibility study for the MATES facility.
- NCNG is conducting solar feasibility assessments for the Morganton Regional Readiness Center and the Camp Butner Training Center.
- An ERCIP proposal for solar canopies at MATES is planned for submission in March.

Long-duration thermal battery pilot:

- NCNG is participating in Duke Energy's evaluation for a long-duration thermal energy storage pilot. This system has potential for extended-duration, high-efficiency energy storage suitable for mission-critical loads and future resilience applications, subject to feasibility validation in 2026.

UESC clean-energy component:

- In addition to efficiency ECMs under discussion, the UESC framework may support packaged renewable and distributed energy investments, enabling solar storage, and DER-ready modernization where technically and economically viable.

BAS expansion as a clean-energy enabler:

- Modern BAS architecture supports load-shaping, electrification readiness, and future integration with distributed energy resources.

1.3 Increase the number of registered Zero Emission Vehicles to at least 1,250,000 by 2030 so that 50% of in-state sales of new vehicles are zero-emission by 2030

1.3.1 National Guard EVSE Deployment

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

NCNG continues planning for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) deployment and associated electrical infrastructure at prioritized facilities in alignment with federal and state directives. NCNG received funding for 4 locations EV charging stations which was rescinded in January 2025.

1.4 Prioritize Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) in the purchase or lease of new vehicles and for agency business travel

1.4.1 Increase the number of ZEVs purchased and utilized at DPS.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

ABCC:

In 2024, ABCC leased (8) eight hybrid vehicles, some of which were replacements for older vehicles that had reached their mileage or age thresholds. This replacement improved fuel efficiency and eliminated some of the air pollutants emitted from fossil fuel combustion, the primary cause of urban air pollution.

ABCC'S Next 12 Months:

The ABCC will continue to assess its fleet and identify vehicles that should be prioritized for replacement with more sustainable hybrid models**.**

By lowering vehicle emissions, DPS can improve air quality, reduce health risks, and ensure that vulnerable populations, who are often more exposed to environmental hazards, benefit from a cleaner and healthier environment.

NCNG:

NCNG continues evaluating applicability of zero-emission fleet options dependent on vehicle emission requirements, procurement authority, and federal guidance.

1.5 Initiate other initiatives to decarbonize the transportation sector

1.5.1 Implement DPS strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled and vehicle idling.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

ALE: ALE has established a robust training schedule to utilize web-based technology where appropriate to reduce or eliminate travel. The reduction in the need for running time on vehicles will save hundreds of hours of vehicle use, travel, and subsequent emission production. Also included in procedural training activities, is the utilization of one-to-two-day events scheduled to house multiple trainings during one occurrence, further eliminating multiple travel dates and extra mileage placed on vehicles. Additionally, the utilization of the Motorola P1 system for evidence organization has allowed the Division to use one-half to two-thirds the manpower to complete annual and bi-annual evidence audits. Not only reducing vehicle usage, but also staff minimization as well.

Samarcand: Where possible, personnel utilize golf carts for on-site campus transportation to reduce vehicle emissions.

1.5.2 Reduce DPS staff commuting emissions.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

GCC: GCC has a flexible hybrid work policy that reduces staff commutes by private vehicle to the office since many staff live in other cities. The in-person schedule could be a 4-day week or reduced days in the office depending upon the staff's length of time with GCC.

NCEM: NCEM continues to observe a telework policy where feasible, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by limiting staff commuting to office locations, reducing motor fuel usage, reducing power consumption in office locations, and taking advantage of virtual meeting technology where appropriate.

ABCC: The ABCC remains committed to offering flexible remote work arrangements where operationally feasible, as part of its broader effort to reduce energy usage, fuel consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the Product and Pricing, Administration, and Education Community Outreach sections operate under flexible remote schedules. All employees are encouraged to request remote work or flexible scheduling options, subject to their role requirements, supervisory approval, and overall operational needs.

ABCC's Next 12 Months: To expand and optimize flexible remote work practices across ABCC, aligning with sustainability goals and enhancing employee well-being.

Reducing vehicle miles traveled and vehicle idling can help reduce DPS's vehicle emissions. Lower vehicle emissions can improve air quality, reduce health risks, and ensure that vulnerable populations, who are often more exposed to environmental hazards, benefit from a cleaner and healthier environment.

1.6 Initiate other projects aimed at reducing statewide greenhouse gas emissions

1.6.1 Reduce ABCC Waste and Paper Consumption to help Minimize the Environmental Effects of Deforestation, Energy Use, Water and Air Pollution, and Waste Accumulation in Landfills

Status: Complete
Expected Completion Date: June 2026

ABCC

- After the state recycling program ended in 2021, the ABC Commission partnered with a private vendor to continue recycling services and reduce landfill waste and emissions coming from landfill waste. In response to the 2023 Climate Resiliency Plan, ABCC expanded office recycling bins and adjusted pickup frequency to prevent overflow. Recycling initiatives are now included in new employee orientations, and the agency continues to reduce paper waste through digital filing, electronic note-taking, and paperless practices.
- The ABC Commission utilizes an external vendor for all cardboard recycling needs. The vendor utilizes a dedicated cardboard recycling receptacle and remains fully compliant with all established cardboard recycling procedures. This initiative was successfully completed during the 2024–2025 period

Next 12 Months

The ABCC will enhance its recycling infrastructure by implementing a formal Recycling SOP. The Commission will also continue to promote sustainable office practices to reduce environmental impact and support climate resiliency goals.

1.6.2 Expand recycling programs within DPS divisions and sections.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

ALE: ALE seizes an abundance of alcohol containers each year as well as distillery equipment. These items are recycled as a matter of practice to keep them out of landfills across the state. Recycling helps reduce landfill waste, which releases greenhouse gas emissions. This practice will continue. ALE has implemented a process for delivering distillery parts to metal recycling businesses, as a means of salvaging those materials instead of placing them in the landfill.

Samarcand: Samarcand has implemented recycling programs for paper products, aluminum cans, and recyclable goods.

ABCC: One of the ABC Commission's core responsibilities is issuing permits to the public. Historically, this process required applicants to submit multiple hard copies of documents, as mandated by legislation. Recognizing the efficiency and environmental benefits of digital systems, the ABCC Permits section collaborated with the IT section to transition to a paperless process. A new internal public permit website was developed, allowing some permit applications to be submitted electronically. The application process for Limited Special Occasion (LSO) and Special One-Time (SOT) permits became fully digital. While some paper documentation was still required due to legislative constraints, unnecessary information was eliminated to streamline the process. Moving LSO and SOT permit applications online significantly reduced paper waste and minimized the need for applicants to travel to the Raleigh office, cutting fuel consumption and emissions. Additionally, all applicants with "on-premises" sales are required to include a recycling program in their application packets, reinforcing ABCC's commitment to sustainability. **Next 12 Months:** The ABCC will fully transition its retail permit application process to a streamlined, paperless system, improve user accessibility, and reduce environmental impact through digital innovation and policy alignment.

2.0. Increase statewide resilience to the impacts of climate change

2.1 Evaluate the impacts of climate change on the North Carolina Department of Public Safety's programs and operations

2.1.1 Review of Climate Risk Considerations.

Status: Underway
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

NCNG incorporates climate-risk considerations—including extreme heat, severe storm frequency, and grid reliability—into facility planning, energy project prioritization, and generator resilience modeling.

2.1.2 Implement hazard mitigation programs to increase statewide resilience efforts.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

The federal government has paused the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program. NCEM maintains the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan's risk assessment examines the impact of climate change on all identified natural hazards. The plan's mitigation goals and measures identify nature-based strategies and solutions. The Plan also include resilience planning goals and measures designed to reduce the impact of a variety of hazards on people and property in the state. NCEM will provide the update to the State HMP within the next year.

NCEM assists local governments in the maintenance of Regional Hazard Mitigation Plans covering all 100 counties and more than 500 municipalities using a risk assessment approach consistent with the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan with an emphasis on identifying underserved communities and addressing the local impacts of climate-related natural hazards with consideration of nature-based solutions and community resilience.

2.2 Integrate climate change adaptation practices and resiliency planning into North Carolina Department of Public Safety's policies and operations

2.2.1 Implement climate resilience into capital planning.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

NCNG energy program integrates climate resilience into capital planning by:

• Prioritizing generator installations and replacements based on mission criticality, outage risk profiles, fuel availability, and historical storm impacts.

• Designing BAS and HVAC upgrades to maintain operability during extreme heat events and grid disturbances.

• Incorporating resilience considerations into UESC planning, solar siting, battery pilot evaluations, and future DER-ready modernization.

2.3 Assist the communities served by North Carolina Department of Public Safety to implement climate change adaptation practices and resiliency planning

2.3.1 Continue administering FEMA non-disaster competitive resiliency funding.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC): This FEMA program aims to shift the focus away from reactive disaster spending and toward research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience. To date, over $219 million in federal funds are in various phases of the award process through annual BRIC selections among 83 local projects. The federal government placed the BRIC program on pause in spring 2025. In the first four years of the program, North Carolina led the nation in number of projects selected competitively with FEMA and other states applauding the grant webinars produced by NCEM Hazard Mitigation (HM) to assist local governments in developing winning applications.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA): Local NC governments have been challenged to gather the homeowner participation documents needed to apply for the $800 million now available annually under FMA, which targets projects specifically mitigating flood risk to repetitive loss properties under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In 2022, NCEM developed and was selected to receive $900,000 to place four Regional Project Development Specialists along the coastal counties to assist local governments in gathering homeowner volunteers for this program. Over the next three funding rounds, the effort aims to develop $105 million in FMA-eligible residential and infrastructure projects.

It's worth noting that FEMA has expanded the FMA Swift Current program which proports to move residential elevation and acquisition projects from application to funding obligation within a 12-month time frame. NCEM will be eligible to apply for this fast-track program upon the declaration of a new disaster.

Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation (L-PDM): This program is used to develop legislative appropriations for selecting pre-disaster mitigation projects into awardable and HMA-compliant projects through FEMA.

2.3.2 Provide disaster response assistance at Samarcand.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

Samarcand facilities will continue to serve as housing options for law enforcement, first responders, and public safety professionals that are responding during disasters.

2.4 Help complete initiatives in the Natural and Working Lands Action Plan and Executive Order 305, An Order to Protect and Restore North Carolina's Critical Natural and Working Lands

2.4.1 Improve land conservation and preservation efforts at Samarcand.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

Through collaboration with the National Heritage Program, the groups identified an approximately 55-acre section of Samarcand Training Academy in the Drowning Creek Lumber River watershed suitable for dedication under a conservation agreement. Samarcand will seek out additional opportunities to promote Natural and Working land initiatives.

2.4.2 Conserve natural and working lands surrounding the NCNG's Camp Butner Training Center

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

NCNG continues supporting land-management and conservation work at training centers and buffer areas

The NCNG's Camp Butner Training Center (CBTC) contains 98% of the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG)'s field training acreage and all its small arms ranges. CBTC also supports training for the North Carolina Air National Guard, US Army Reserve, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and active units from Fort Liberty and Camp LeJeune. Located about 15 miles north of two of North Carolina's largest and fastest-growing cities, Raleigh and Durham, and in the heart of those cities' watersheds, CBTC is at risk of having its training capabilities limited due to looming encroachment challenges.

Through the US Department of Defense's Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (REPI) CBTC seeks to protect 80% of the land within a 1-mile radius of the installation. Together with its partners--the Tar River Land Conservancy, Triangle Land Conservancy, NC Clean Water Management Trust Fund, City of Raleigh (Watershed Protection Program), Durham County, Granville County, and the Durham Soil and Water Conservation District—the NCNG has supported the creation of a conservation buffer surrounding CBTC. By limiting development in this area, CBTC can continue its operations without disturbing its neighbors-- currently rural agricultural and low-density residential. CBTC's location within the watersheds of Raleigh and Durham, and those cities' interest in permanently protecting their clean water sources, have forged a partnership to benefit everyone. By cooperating to preserve the natural and working lands within a mile of CBTC's boundary, CBTC maintains its training capabilities while the local governments protect over 10,000 acres of prime watershed, an increasingly critical resource for both drinking water quality and flooding resilience.

Thus far, the Department of Defense's REPI program has provided $7.5 million in funding to support 15 conservation easements protecting 1,791 acres of land surrounding CBTC.

2.5 Initiate other projects aimed at increasing statewide resilience to the impacts of climate change

DPS does not have any initiatives to report under this heading.

3.0. Address the public health impacts of climate change

3.1 Increase understanding and awareness of the health impacts of climate change

DPS does not have any initiatives to report under this heading.

3.2 Initiate other projects aimed at addressing the public health impacts of climate change

3.2.1 Award GCC public safety grants for communities impacted by climate change.

Status: Proposed
Expected Completion Date: TBD

GCC will develop a policy to offer support and off cycle public safety grants to communities impacted by a climate change event such as a hurricane, flood, or other events made worse by climate change. Stress and strain caused by these incidents can cause an increase in violence. A grant could provide more resources or provide equipment lost due to the climate change incident. GCC will develop a policy and plan for different climate change grant opportunities that is used when an incident occurs.

4.0. Invest in communities to achieve climate and resilience goals

4.1 Increase energy affordability

DPS does not have any initiatives to report under this heading.

4.2 Create clean energy and resilience related jobs and economic growth

DPS does not have any initiatives to report under this heading.

4.3 Alert residents and businesses of state and federal grant opportunities that advance climate and resilience goals

DPS does not have any Initiatives to report under this heading.

4.4 Initiate other projects aimed at investing in communities to achieve climate and resilience goals

4.4.1 Invest in historically underserved communities.

Status: Ongoing
Expected Completion Date: Ongoing

NCEM works with local governments during the update of Hazard Mitigation Plans and during development of hazard mitigation project proposals to increase outreach to historically underserved communities including state-recognized tribal communities, communities with higher concentrations of citizens with English as a second language, high unemployment rates, limited access to public services, transportation limits, and other factors contributing to reduced access to government assistance.

NCEM prioritizes assistance to FEMA-identified Community Disaster Resilience Zones (communities exhibiting high social vulnerability or increased exposure to natural hazard impacts) and economically disadvantaged rural communities.

NCEM is a national leader in identification of viable Capability and Capacity Building grant proposals designed to provide technical and financial assistance to underserved communities in the development of feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures designed to reduce impacts from natural hazards.

Additional Information

NC Office of Victim Compensation Services (VCS) provides payments to assist survivors of violent crime and the families of homicide victims with meeting needs resulting from the criminal act, including medical care, counseling, lost wages, and funeral expenses. In the first phase of the launch project (May-July 2025), VCS migrated internal operations from a paper-based system to a digital case management system.