A COMPANION GUIDE

GETTING THERE

What One Person Needs on the Road and Where to Go When It Counts

WATER FOOD MEDICINE ROUTES



DRIVING HIKING 49 STATES

ANDREW DOMINGUEZ

FOR EVERYDAY TRAVELERS IN 49 STATES

TRINFINITY Enterprises

GETTING THERE

What One Person Needs on the Road
and Where to Go When It Counts

A Companion to USA Survival Guide

Andrew Dominguez
Trinfinity Enterprises

Getting There: What One Person Needs on the Road and Where to Go When It Counts

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Permission requests go to andrew@trinfinityenterprises.com.

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Questions and corrections: andrew@trinfinityenterprises.com

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Introduction

USA Survival Guide is about getting your household ready and getting through an emergency where you live. Most of the time, staying put is the right call. But sometimes it isn't. A wildfire, a flood, a long outage or something bigger can push you onto the road, and then two new questions come up.

This book answers those two questions. First, what does a single person need, day by day, to make the trip, whether that trip is a long drive or a walk? Second, if you have to leave and stay gone for a while, which areas in your state have the water, food and people to make that realistic?

You might ask, "Why build everything around one person?" It's simple. Groups change. You may start out alone and pick up family on the way, or start with ten people and split up. If you know what one person needs for one day, you can figure out what any group needs for any number of days with simple multiplication. I'll show you how.

A few promises about how this book was put together. Every number either comes from a named source or is labeled as a planning figure. Places are listed alphabetically, not ranked, because the right choice depends on the event, the season and who you are traveling with. And nothing here is a guarantee. It's a head start.

Part One: The Journey, One Person, One Day

How to use these numbers

Everything in this part is for one person for one day. There are two ways to travel, and they need very different things.

- **Driving.** You can carry weight, so the goal is a buffer. Even if the drive should take one day, carry seven days of water and food in case the trip stalls on a closed road or a dead engine.
- **Hiking.** Every pound is on your back, so the goal is getting from one safe water source to the next. You carry enough to reach the next resupply, not the whole trip.

Many trips are both. People start in a vehicle and end on foot. Pack the hiking gear in the vehicle so you are ready if that happens.

The one-person daily table

Need, per day	Driving	Hiking
Water	1 gallon (about 8.3 lb)	2 gallons in heat or hard effort (about 16.7 lb)
Food, adult	2,200 calories (about 1.4 lb of no-cook food)	3,000 calories (about 1.5 lb of light trail food)
Food, school-age child	1,600 calories (about 1 lb)	2,000 calories (about 1 lb)
Water treatment	Enough to treat 1 gallon	Enough to treat 2 gallons, plus a filter
Clean socks	1 pair	1 pair, plus a pair kept dry for sleeping
Prescription medicines	1 day of each, plus your full reserve	1 day of each, plus your full reserve
Sanitation	Toilet paper, wipes, hand sanitizer, trash bag	Same, plus a small trowel for burying waste
Power	Phone and radio charged from the vehicle	Spare batteries or a small solar charger

The water figure for driving is the Ready.gov minimum of one gallon per person per day for drinking and sanitation. Ready.gov also notes that needs can double in very hot weather, which is why the hiking figure is two gallons. Calorie amounts and food weights are planning figures; no-cook food runs about 100 calories per ounce and good trail food about 125.

Water

Water comes first, every time. A healthy person can go a long time without food. Without water, the trip ends fast, especially in the dry West.

How to carry it

- Driving: 7 gallons per person in sturdy 5- or 7-gallon jugs, plus a few smaller bottles you can grab and go.
- Hiking: two 1-liter bottles and a 3-liter soft bottle or bladder per person is a good start. In the desert, plan your route around where the next water is.

How to make it safe

Never assume water from a creek, spring, canal or lake is safe to drink just because it looks clean. Ready.gov gives two simple methods:

- Boil it at a rolling boil for one full minute, then let it cool.
- Or add 1/8 teaspoon of plain, unscented liquid bleach (5.25 to 6.0 percent) per gallon, stir, and let it stand 30 minutes.

A squeeze or pump filter is light and handy, but filters do not stop every germ. Filter first to take out dirt, then boil or bleach. Do not use scented bleach or bleach with added cleaners.

Food

On the road, food has three jobs: give you energy, need little or no cooking, and keep for a long time. Pick foods your people already eat. A crisis is no time to find out your kids will not touch freeze-dried stew.

Good for driving	Good for hiking
Canned meals and canned meat or fish	Freeze-dried meals
Peanut butter and crackers	Nut butter packets and tortillas
Granola and protein bars	Nuts, trail mix and chocolate
Dried fruit and jerky	Hard cheese and hard salami
Shelf-stable milk or juice boxes	Powdered drink mix with electrolytes

Remember a manual can opener, a spoon and a cup for each person. If you bring anything that needs cooking, you need a stove, fuel and extra water to go with it.

Medications and medical needs

This is the section people skip, and it is the one that sends travelers looking for a pharmacy in the middle of a crisis. Ready.gov points out that about half of Americans take a daily prescription, and an emergency can make refills hard to get. Plan for it now, while the pharmacy is open.

Your prescriptions

- Carry every daily prescription in its original labeled container, in a waterproof bag, in your go-bag or on your person.
- Ask your doctor and pharmacist now how to keep an extra supply on hand, and whether your insurance allows an early refill for emergency planning.
- Keep a written list of every medicine: name, strength, how often you take it, the prescribing doctor and the pharmacy phone number. Add allergies and medical conditions.
- Never stop or change a prescription on your own to make it last longer. Some medicines are dangerous to stop suddenly. Ask your doctor what to do if you run low.

Medicines that need special handling

Medicine or device	What to plan for
Insulin	The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) says vials and cartridges can be kept unrefrigerated between 59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit for up to 28 days. Keep insulin as cool as possible, out of direct sun, and never frozen; do not use insulin that has frozen. Pack an insulated pouch, extra pen needles or syringes, glucose meter, strips, lancets and fast sugar. Insulin in a pump should be thrown out if it has been above 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.
Inhalers	At least one spare. Keep them out of extreme heat and cold.
Epinephrine auto-injectors	Two per person who needs them. Check expiration dates and keep them out of extreme heat and cold.
Heart, blood pressure, thyroid, seizure and mental health medicines	These are the ones most dangerous to run out of or stop suddenly. Make them your top priority for an extra supply, and ask your doctor about it by name.
Glasses and contacts	A spare pair of glasses, even an old prescription. Contact wearers need glasses too, since solution and clean hands may be scarce.
Hearing aids	Spare batteries or a way to charge them.
CPAP and powered devices	A battery pack or a vehicle power adapter, and a plan for nights without power.

If you switch insulin products in an emergency, FDA says to do it under a doctor's care with close blood sugar monitoring. If no doctor is available, watch your blood sugar closely and see one as soon as you can.

Over-the-counter medicines

Ready.gov lists pain relievers, anti-diarrhea medicine, antacids and laxatives. I would add a few more that make a hard trip easier. Bring adult and children's versions as needed, and always follow the label.

Category	Why it matters on the road
Pain and fever reducer	Headaches, sore muscles, fever
Anti-diarrhea medicine	Bad water or food can stop a trip cold
Oral rehydration salts	Replace fluids and salts after diarrhea, vomiting or heavy sweating
Antacid and laxative	Travel food and stress upset the stomach
Antihistamine	Allergies, itching, bee stings
Antibiotic ointment and hydrocortisone cream	Cuts, blisters, rashes and bites
Motion sickness medicine	Long drives on winding roads
Eye drops (lubricating)	Dust, smoke and dry air
Sunscreen and lip balm	Sunburn is an injury that drains water and energy
Daily multivitamin	Fills gaps when meals are thin

First aid kit

Driving kit (per vehicle)	Hiking kit (per person)
Adhesive bandages, all sizes	Adhesive bandages
Gauze pads, rolls and medical tape	Gauze pads and tape

Driving kit (per vehicle)	Hiking kit (per person)
Elastic wrap bandages	One elastic wrap
Tourniquet and pressure bandage	Blister care: moleskin or blister pads
Trauma shears and tweezers	Tweezers
Splint material	Small mirror for checking your own eyes and wounds
Disposable gloves	Two pairs of gloves
Thermometer	Personal medicines and a day of over-the-counter doses
Emergency blankets	One emergency blanket
First aid manual	A card with your medicines, allergies and conditions

A kit is only as good as the person using it. A first aid class, and a "Stop the Bleed" class if one is offered near you, is worth more than any item on this list.

Women, babies and children

- Feminine products for at least one full cycle, plus spares.
- For babies: formula, bottles, diapers, wipes and diaper rash cream, per Ready.gov.
- Children's versions of every over-the-counter medicine, measured for their weight, with the dosing cup or syringe that came with them.
- A comfort item and something to do. A calm child travels faster than an upset one.

Clothing and shelter

Dress for the coldest night you could face on the route, not the weather the day you leave. Layers work better than one heavy coat.

Item	Driving	Hiking
Base layer	One set	One set, synthetic or wool, never cotton
Insulating layer	Fleece or sweater	Light fleece and a packable insulated jacket
Shell	Rain jacket	Rain jacket and rain pants
Head and hands	Warm hat, gloves	Warm hat, sun hat, gloves
Socks	Three pairs of wool socks	Three pairs of wool socks, one kept dry
Footwear	Sturdy shoes or boots	Broken-in boots; never start a long walk in new boots
Sleep	Sleeping bag or blankets	Sleeping bag rated below the coldest expected night, sleeping pad
Shelter	The vehicle, plus a tarp or tent	Lightweight tent, tarp or emergency bivy

Hygiene and sanitation

Most travelers who get sick on a long trip get sick from dirty hands and bad water, not from the disaster itself. Wash or sanitize your hands before eating and after using the bathroom, every time.

- Soap, hand sanitizer and disinfecting wipes.
- Toilet paper in a waterproof bag, and moist towelettes.
- Trash bags and plastic ties for waste, as Ready.gov suggests.

- A small trowel for hikers. Bury waste well away from any water source, trail or campsite.
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, nail clippers and a small towel.

Navigation, communication, documents and cash

Plan as if your phone will not have a signal and the internet will be down. Ready.gov lists local maps, a battery or hand-crank radio, a NOAA Weather Radio, a whistle, and paper and pencil in its basic kit.

- Paper road maps of every state on your route, with your route and a backup route marked in pen.
- A compass, and know how to use it with your map.
- A radio for news, and a two-way radio if you are traveling with others.
- Copies of identification, insurance cards, prescriptions and important papers in a waterproof bag.
- Cash in small bills. Card readers and ATMs need power and a network.
- A written contact list. Most of us no longer know anyone's phone number by heart.

Tools

Every traveler	Every vehicle
Knife or multitool	Full-size spare tire and jack
Headlamp and spare batteries	Tire plug kit and 12-volt air compressor
Two lighters and waterproof matches	Jumper pack or cables
50 feet of cord	Tow strap and basic tools
Duct tape	Fuel in approved cans and a siphon pump
Whistle	Chains or traction devices in winter
Dust mask	Shovel, fire extinguisher, blankets

Scaling up: more people, more days

Now the math that makes the one-person numbers work for any group. You do not need to be good at math; you need a pencil.

To find	Do this
Water for the trip	People x gallons per person per day x days
Water weight	Gallons x 8.34
Food for the trip	(Adults x adult calories + children x child calories) x days
Food weight	Calories / calories per ounce / 16
Shared gear	People / people served by one item, rounded up
Fuel per vehicle	Route miles / miles per gallon x 1.5
Days on foot	Miles / miles per day, plus a rest day after every 6 walking days

Worked example

Say two adults and two children are driving, and you want a 7-day buffer.

- Water: 4 people x 1 gallon x 7 days = 28 gallons, which weighs about 234 pounds.

- Food: (2 x 2,200 + 2 x 1,600) x 7 days = 53,200 calories. At 100 calories per ounce, that is about 33 pounds of food.

Now say the same family has to walk 100 miles at 10 miles a day. That is 10 walking days plus 1 rest day, so 11 days. If there is no water along the way, they would need 4 people x 2 gallons x 11 days = 88 gallons, about 734 pounds. No family can carry that. This is why a walking route has to be planned around water sources, and why a cart or wagon can be the difference between making it and not.

Shared gear ratios

These are planning ratios I use, not rules from any agency.

Item	One per	1 person	4 people	8 people
Vehicle	4 people	1	1	2
Tent	4 people	1	1	2
Camp stove with fuel	6 people	1	1	2
Large first aid kit	vehicle	1	1	2
Two-way radio	2 people (at least 2)	2	2	4
Gravity water filter	8 people (at least 2)	2	2	2

Before you leave: the one-person checklist

Check	Done
Water: 7 gallons if driving; bottles, bladder and filter if hiking	
Food: 7 days if driving; enough to reach the next resupply if hiking	
Prescriptions in original containers, plus written medicine list	
Over-the-counter medicines and first aid kit	
Glasses, hearing aid batteries, medical devices and power	
Clothing for the coldest night on the route	
Sleeping bag, pad and shelter	
Hygiene and sanitation kit	
Paper maps, compass, radio and contact list	
Documents and cash in a waterproof bag	
Tools, headlamp and fire starters	
Vehicle: full tank, fuel cans, spare tire, traction devices	

Part Two: The Events This Book Is Built Around

This book is built around seven kinds of events. Each one changes what you need on the road and which places make sense. Here is what each one means in plain terms.

1. Natural disasters in your state

Earthquakes, floods, wildfires, hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, extreme heat and similar events that hit one state or region. These are the most likely events in this book, and most of them end within days or weeks. They usually close roads, cut power and push large numbers of people onto the same few highways.

What it means for the journey and the destination: Leave early, know a second route, and choose a destination that is not exposed to the same hazard you are leaving.

2. Nationwide or global natural catastrophes

Very large events such as a major volcanic eruption that cools the planet, an asteroid impact, an extreme solar storm, or drought across much of the continent. These are rare, but they can cut sunlight, shorten growing seasons and break food supply chains for years.

What it means for the journey and the destination: Favor places with water that does not depend on one season's rain or snow, and with a growing season long enough to survive a cool year.

3. Man-made disasters

Long power grid failures, cyberattacks on utilities, fuel shortages, chemical spills, dam failures, pandemics and a breakdown of the supply chain. Most of these leave the land and water intact but take away electricity, fuel, stores and medical care.

What it means for the journey and the destination: Carry your medicines and fuel, and favor places where water flows by gravity, food grows locally, and life does not depend on deliveries.

4. Conventional war or invasion

Large-scale fighting that affects the country, even far from any front line. The real effects for most people are fuel and food shortages, damaged infrastructure, military traffic and roadblocks, and millions of people on the move.

What it means for the journey and the destination: Avoid major highways, ports, borders and large military installations where you can, and travel when roads are quiet.

5. Nuclear war

The worst case. Beyond the blast areas, the biggest risks are radioactive fallout carried by the wind and, afterward, cooler temperatures and crop failures around the world. No public source knows actual targets, and no place is guaranteed to avoid fallout.

What it means for the journey and the destination: If fallout is likely, shelter first and travel later, as officials advise. Long-term, favor places upwind of likely target areas with protected water and food you can grow in a short, cool season.

6. Climate change, 2030 to 2100

A slow event, not a sudden one: more heat, longer droughts, smaller snowpacks, bigger wildfires and changing growing seasons. It matters most for where you plan to live for the long haul.

What it means for the journey and the destination: Favor water sources that are holding up, and places that will still be livable as summers get hotter.

7. Compound events

Two or more of the above at once, like a drought during a grid failure or a pandemic during a fuel shortage. In real life, this is the normal case. One failure leads to the next.

What it means for the journey and the destination: A place has to hold up when more than one thing goes wrong. Never count on a single source of anything.

Time matters too

Time after the event	What matters most
First 72 hours	Getting safe, finding shelter and safe water, and reaching or staying in contact with family
First 30 days	Stored food, water treatment, sanitation and medical needs
First year	Starting to grow food, staying warm, energy, and working with neighbors
5 to 20 years	Living on renewable water and food the land can keep providing

USA Survival Guide covers the first 72 hours and the first weeks at home. Part One of this book covers the trip. The places in Part Four are about what comes after: areas where getting through the first year and beyond is at least realistic.

Part Three: How the Places Were Chosen

For each state, this book lists up to ten areas that could support people through the events in Part Two. Here is how they were picked, and just as important, what the list does not mean.

What makes an area viable

An area made the list only if published evidence supported all of the following:

1. Water that lasts. A year-round spring, river, creek or aquifer, with a record of supporting people through dry years. Water rights and declining groundwater were checked where records exist.
2. Food that can be grown or raised. An existing farming or ranching community, irrigated land, pasture, or a growing season long enough to raise food without store-bought inputs.
3. A hazard picture that is not extreme. The area is not in the worst zone for the state's main hazards, such as a major floodplain, an active fault next to town, or a high wildfire interface without irrigated land around it.
4. Distance from obvious trouble. Not inside a large metro area, and not next to a publicly listed major military site, where avoidable.
5. A real place. A named town, valley or rural community you can find on a map, with approximate coordinates.

Why they are not ranked

You might ask, "Why not just tell me which one is best?" Because "best" depends on what happened. A valley fed by big springs can be the right choice in a drought and a poor choice if it sits on a fault that just moved. A low, warm valley with a long growing season can be the right choice in a cold year and a hard choice in a heat wave. So the places are listed alphabetically, and each one shows what it is stronger for and what to watch out for.

How sure we are

Each place carries a confidence label:

- **Medium:** the water source, a current food base (farming, ranching, dairy, fishing or food processing) and a hazard were each confirmed in a published source listed for that state, such as a government agency, a scientific study or an established reference. Where no hazard was found for the town itself, the hazards named for the whole state in the NOAA state climate summary are used and marked "statewide (NOAA)".
- **Low:** the place fits on what was found, but one or more of those facts was not confirmed. Farming that a source describes only as history counts as not confirmed.

This edition was built in two passes. First, each state got a list of real, named farm towns and valleys with a known water source and farm base. Then every place in every state was checked against published sources: the NOAA state climate summary for statewide hazards, and reference pages for each town and county. Each state says at the top of its list when it was verified and how many places reached Medium, the table notes any gap, anything that did not hold up was corrected, and each state has its own source list. Nevada was researched in more depth than the other states, with state and federal water and hazard records.

No place is rated High. That rating would take field visits and water-rights records, which is work you should do yourself before you rely on any place in this book.

What the list does not mean

- It is not a list of safe zones. Every place on it has weaknesses, and they are named.
- It is not a list of properties. These are areas. Nearly all good land is privately owned, and water rights usually come with the land.
- It does not replace official orders. In a real emergency, follow current instructions from emergency officials.
- It can change. Water, populations and hazards change over time. Each state lists its sources so you can check what is current.

If a state cannot support ten

Some states are small, crowded or almost entirely exposed to one hazard. Where fewer than ten areas met the standard, the state lists fewer and says why. A short honest list beats a long padded one.

Part Four: The Places, State by State

Each state starts with a short summary of its hazards, then lists its places alphabetically with the county, approximate coordinates, its water and food picture, and what to watch out for. Every place carries a confidence label (see Part Three). Nevada, researched in the most depth, also shows what each place is stronger for. Coordinates mark the town and are approximate. Sources are listed at the end of the book.

Glove box cards. Each state's list is also available as a free one-sheet card that folds to fit in a glove box, with the daily water and food numbers and the medication checklist on the back. Download them at trinfinityenterprises.com/books/getting-there/. Print one for your state and each state you drive through, and keep it with your vehicle papers.

Alabama

Tornadoes are the deadliest hazard, followed by inland flooding, hurricanes near the Gulf, and summer heat. The Gulf Coast and the Birmingham and Huntsville metros were avoided.

Verified November 12, 2026. 5 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Albertville Marshall County 34.27 N, 86.21 W	On Sand Mountain; drains to Short Creek and Slab Creek; Wayne Farms, Pilgrim's Pride and Tyson poultry plants	University of Alabama in Huntsville found 32 of 49 tornadoes in the area over a decade formed atop Sand Mountain; the 1908 "Great Cyclone" killed 15 here	Medium
Clanton Chilton County 32.84 N, 86.64 W	Chilton County grows over 80 percent of Alabama's peaches; Lay Dam is nearby	Interstate 65 corridor between Birmingham and Montgomery	Medium
Cullman Cullman County 34.18 N, 86.83 W	Lake Catoma supplies city water; county agriculture is mainly poultry and farming; Lewis Smith Lake	An EF4 tornado badly damaged downtown in the April 27, 2011 outbreak	Medium
Demopolis Marengo County 32.49 N, 87.84 W	Where the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers meet; beef cattle and catfish farming in the Black Belt	River port and waterway traffic	Medium
Eufaula Barbour County 31.91 N, 85.17 W	Walter F. George Lake (Lake Eufaula) on the Chattahoochee; county agriculture includes peanuts, cattle and timber	Tornadoes struck the city in 2019 and 2020	Medium
Florence Lauderdale County 34.83 N, 87.66 W	Tennessee River and Pickwick Lake; Wilson Dam; current farm base not confirmed	Browns Ferry nuclear plant sits on Wheeler Lake near Athens and Decatur	Low
Heflin Cleburne County 33.61 N, 85.59 W	Talladega National Forest borders the county; Cheaha Mountain, the state's highest point, is here; farm base not confirmed	Rugged terrain	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Monroeville Monroe County 31.52 N, 87.34 W	Alabama River in the county; current farm base not confirmed	Declared a federal disaster area after Hurricane Frederic (1979) and Hurricane Ivan (2004)	Low
Oneonta Blount County 33.93 N, 86.47 W	Murphree Valley; the county is drained by the Locust and Mulberry Forks of the Black Warrior River; farm base not confirmed	Borders Jefferson County (Birmingham)	Low
Valley Head DeKalb County 34.57 N, 85.63 W	Lookout Mountain region; water and farm base not confirmed	Called the coolest place in the state in winter; small town	Low

Alaska

Earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic ash, wildfire, flooding and extreme cold. Growing seasons are short almost everywhere, so fish, game and stored food carry more weight than in other states.

Verified November 12, 2026. 8 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Copper Center Copper River Census Area 61.92 N, 144.98 W	Where the Klutina River meets the Copper River; fish and game not confirmed	January highs average about -5 degrees Fahrenheit; record low -60	Low
Delta Junction Southeast Fairbanks Census Area 64.01 N, 145.61 W	Delta and Tanana rivers; barley, potatoes, hay, cattle and Alaska's only dairy	Fort Greely sits about 5 miles south; record low -63 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Haines Haines Borough 59.25 N, 135.54 W	Chilkat River; fish and farm base not confirmed	Record snow seasons of 309 and 360 inches; reached by one highway and the ferry	Low
Homer Kenai Peninsula Borough 59.67 N, 151.46 W	Mild maritime climate (USDA zone 6B); "Halibut Fishing Capital of the World"; commercial and sport fishing	The 1964 earthquake dropped the coastline and Homer Spit	Medium
Kodiak Kodiak Island Borough 57.78 N, 152.50 W	About 78 inches of precipitation a year; fishing is the mainstay of the economy	The 1964 tsunami killed 15 and destroyed much of the fishing fleet; major Coast Guard base	Medium
Nenana Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area 64.56 N, 149.09 W	Where the Nenana River meets the Tanana; subsistence salmon, moose, caribou and berries	Major floods in 1967 and 2008; record low -69 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Palmer Matanuska-Susitna Borough 61.61 N, 149.07 W	Matanuska River; 1935 Matanuska Colony farms, some still operating	42 miles from Anchorage; many residents commute there	Medium
Soldotna Kenai Peninsula Borough 60.48 N, 151.14 W	Kenai River with all five Pacific salmon species	Summer fishing and tourism crowds	Medium

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Talkeetna Matanuska-Susitna Borough 62.26 N, 150.11 W	Where the Susitna, Chulitna and Talkeetna rivers meet; fishing and hunting	Base for Denali expeditions; summer tourism	Medium
Willow Matanuska-Susitna Borough 61.77 N, 150.19 W	Willow Creek, Willow Lake and nearby salmon fishing areas	The 2015 Sockeye Fire burned structures and closed the Parks Highway	Medium

Arizona

Extreme heat, drought, wildfire, flash floods and dust storms. Water decides everything here, so most places are on rivers or the high plateaus. Phoenix and Tucson were avoided.

Verified November 12, 2026. 5 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Camp Verde Yavapai County 34.57 N, 111.86 W	Verde River; local farms such as the growers behind the Corn Fest	Record high 118 degrees Fahrenheit; population grew from 285 in 1960 to over 12,000	Medium
Cottonwood Yavapai County 34.71 N, 112.01 W	Verde River and Dead Horse Ranch State Park; farm base not confirmed	Growth; summer heat	Low
Duncan Greenlee County 32.79 N, 109.13 W	Gila River valley; farming, ranching and mining	Destroyed twice by flood and once by fire	Medium
Eagar Apache County 33.95 N, 109.25 W	Foot of the White Mountains next to Apache National Forest; ranching history; water source not confirmed	January lows average about 17 degrees Fahrenheit; evacuated during the 2011 Wallow Fire	Low
Payson Gila County 34.22 N, 111.29 W	Tonto Creek and cold-water lakes on the Mogollon Rim; farm base not confirmed	Early-summer wildfire risk; a 2017 flash flood killed 10 people nearby	Low
Safford Graham County 32.83 N, 109.63 W	Gila River; cotton and cattle	Much hotter than most of eastern Arizona; record high 114 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Show Low Navajo County 34.06 N, 110.05 W	On the Mogollon Rim at about 6,345 feet, near large forests; water source not confirmed	The 2002 Rodeo-Chediski Fire stopped less than half a mile from town	Low
Snowflake Navajo County 34.50 N, 110.08 W	Hog production and greenhouses; water source not confirmed	About 12.7 inches of precipitation a year	Low
St. Johns Apache County 34.50 N, 109.38 W	Historic crossing of the Little Colorado River; farming and ranching since the 1870s	About 11.5 inches of precipitation a year; freezing nights	Medium
Willcox Cochise County 32.37 N, 109.86 W	Sulphur Springs Valley farms; grows 74 percent of Arizona's wine grapes	Heavy farm pumping has dropped the ground up to 12 feet since the 1950s; now an Active Management Area	Medium

Arkansas

Tornadoes, river flooding and severe storms statewide, and earthquake risk in the northeast from the New Madrid zone. The Ozarks and Ouachitas offer springs and rivers.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Batesville Independence County 35.78 N, 91.64 W	White River; farm base not confirmed	Regional manufacturing hub	Low
Berryville Carroll County 36.35 N, 93.56 W	Carroll County; water and farm base not confirmed	Poultry depends on shipped feed	Low
Booneville Logan County 35.14 N, 93.93 W	Arkansas River valley between the Ouachitas and Ozarks; Petit Jean River; farm base not confirmed	Tornado exposure	Low
Clinton Van Buren County 35.60 N, 92.48 W	Archey Fork of the Little Red River, which feeds Greers Ferry Lake; farm base not confirmed	An EF4 tornado killed three people here in 2008	Low
Harrison Boone County 36.24 N, 93.11 W	Crooked Creek; Buffalo National River headquarters; farm base not confirmed	A 1961 flood destroyed about 80 percent of downtown	Low
Jasper Newton County 36.00 N, 93.20 W	Newton County seat; water and farm base not confirmed	Small and poor; 547 people in 2020	Low
Mena Polk County 34.58 N, 94.22 W	Surrounded by Ouachita National Forest; timber and farming history; water source not confirmed	A 2009 tornado killed three people and did $25 million in damage	Low
Mountain Home Baxter County 36.33 N, 92.38 W	Between Norfork and Bull Shoals lakes; little current farming	Older population: about a third are 65 or older	Low
Mountain View Stone County 35.87 N, 92.11 W	White River trout fishing; agriculture is mainly cattle and chickens	Small valley economy built on tourism	Medium
Stuttgart Arkansas County 34.49 N, 91.55 W	Grand Prairie rice, soybeans, cotton, corn and wheat; home of Riceland Foods	Pumping threatens the alluvial and Sparta aquifers; a White River irrigation project was built to cut groundwater use	Medium

California

Earthquakes, wildfire, drought, floods, heat, landslides and coastal tsunami. Large metros and most of the coast were avoided; the north and east of the state hold most of the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 7 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Alturas Modoc County 41.48 N, 120.55 W	Where the north and south forks of the Pit River meet; beef, sheep, potatoes and alfalfa	Freezing temperatures recorded in every month; remote northeast corner of the state	Medium
Bishop Inyo County 37.39 N, 118.44 W	Bishop Creek from the Sierra and the Owens River; ranching since 1861	Los Angeles owned about 90 percent of Owens Valley land and water rights by 1928	Medium
Ferndale Humboldt County 40.57 N, 124.25 W	Eel River delta dairies; about 40 inches of rain a year	Near the Mendocino triple junction: strong quakes in 1923, 1992, 2010, 2022 and 2024; the 1923 quake caused a tsunami	Medium
Fort Jones Siskiyou County 41.62 N, 122.88 W	Scott River (Wild and Scenic) drains Scott Valley; cattle and dairy ranches	Wildfire, drought and heat statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Loyalton Sierra County 39.66 N, 120.23 W	Sierra Valley agriculture and livestock; drains to the Middle Fork Feather River	High valley at about 4,850 feet; most precipitation falls as snow	Medium
Orland Glenn County 39.74 N, 122.16 W	Orland Project irrigation from 1908; Stony Creek; rural farm town	Record high 120 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Quincy Plumas County 39.94 N, 120.93 W	American Valley in Feather River country; farm base not confirmed	Heavy snow and frequent frost	Low
Susanville Lassen County 40.42 N, 120.65 W	Susan River at the head of Honey Lake Valley; historic farming center	Dry (about 13 inches a year); state and federal prisons are the main employers	Medium
Weaverville Trinity County 40.73 N, 122.94 W	Trinity Lake nearby; farm base not confirmed	At the foot of the Trinity Alps Wilderness	Low
Willits Mendocino County 39.41 N, 123.35 W	Little Lake Valley; about 49 inches of rain a year; farm base not confirmed	Groundwater was contaminated by a chrome plating plant and has been under cleanup	Low

Colorado

Wildfire, drought, hail, flash floods, winter storms and avalanches. Northeastern Colorado holds part of the F.E. Warren missile silo field, so the list stays west of the Front Range.

Verified November 12, 2026. 5 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Cortez Montezuma County 37.35 N, 108.58 W	Dolores River water diverted into Montezuma Valley through tunnels and ditches since about 1886; farm base not confirmed	Drought cuts reservoir deliveries	Low
Craig Moffat County 40.52 N, 107.56 W	Where the Yampa River meets Fortification Creek; current farm base not confirmed	Cold, snowy winters (about 76 inches of snow a year)	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Delta Delta County 38.73 N, 108.06 W	Where the Uncompahgre River joins the Gunnison; farm base not confirmed	Drought; water fully allocated	Low
Gunnison Gunnison County 38.55 N, 106.93 W	Gunnison River; cattle and irrigated hay since 1880 (about 11 inches of rain a year)	Record low -47 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Meeker Rio Blanco County 40.04 N, 107.89 W	White River in a fertile valley; ranching and hunting	Isolated; record low -43 degrees Fahrenheit and about 65 inches of snow a year	Medium
Monte Vista Rio Grande County 37.57 N, 106.14 W	San Luis Valley at 7,664 feet; farm base not confirmed	Cold semi-arid climate at high elevation	Low
Montrose Montrose County 38.47 N, 107.88 W	Uncompahgre River; the 1909 Gunnison Tunnel brought irrigation and made it a farm hub	Population more than doubled from 1990 to 2020	Medium
Pagosa Springs Archuleta County 37.25 N, 107.04 W	San Juan River and hot springs; farm base not confirmed	The San Juan River overflowed in October 2025 and damaged bridges	Low
Paonia Delta County 38.86 N, 107.60 W	North Fork of the Gunnison River; orchards of peaches, apples, cherries, pears and plums	Proposed oil and gas drilling nearby, which locals have fought in court	Medium
Salida Chaffee County 38.53 N, 106.00 W	Arkansas River, the main water source for local agriculture	Growing population	Medium

Connecticut

Coastal storms, inland flooding, winter storms and heat. The state is small and densely settled, and the coast holds Millstone nuclear plant and the Groton submarine base, so only seven inland areas met the standard.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 7 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 7 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Canaan Litchfield County 42.02 N, 73.32 W	The Housatonic River forms the western town line; farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low
Norfolk Litchfield County 41.99 N, 73.20 W	Organic farm with community-supported agriculture shares; specific water sources not confirmed	Called the "Icebox of Connecticut"; about 75 inches of snow a year	Low
Salisbury Litchfield County 42.00 N, 73.42 W	Six lakes, including Wononscopomuc, and the Housatonic River; farm base not confirmed	Borders Dutchess County, New York	Low
Sharon Litchfield County 41.87 N, 73.46 W	Housatonic River and Housatonic Meadows State Park nearby; farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Stafford Springs Tolland County 41.97 N, 72.29 W	Near the source of the Willimantic River; historic mineral springs and farm families	Within reach of the Hartford area	Low
Thompson Windham County 41.98 N, 71.84 W	West Thompson Lake, Quaddick Reservoir and the French, Five Mile and Quinebaug rivers; farm base not confirmed	Small farms; winter storms	Low
Woodstock Windham County 41.96 N, 72.00 W	Quasset Lake and Lake Bungee; historic farm town; current farm base not confirmed	Small farms	Low

Delaware

Coastal flooding, hurricanes, storm surge and heavy rain. The state is small and low, and the north sits near Philadelphia, so only five inland Sussex and Kent County areas made the list.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 5 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 5 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bridgeville Sussex County 38.74 N, 75.61 W	Named for a 1730 bridge over a Nanticoke River tributary; farm community since the early 1700s; current farm base not confirmed	Low-lying; poultry depends on shipped feed	Low
Greenwood Sussex County 38.82 N, 75.59 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Delaware's record snow depth, 28 inches, was measured near here in the February 2010 blizzard	Low
Harrington Kent County 38.92 N, 75.58 W	City water and sewer; home of the Delaware State Fair; farm base not confirmed	Low-lying; Dover Air Force Base in the county	Low
Laurel Sussex County 38.55 N, 75.56 W	Laid out along Broad Creek in the 1790s; farm base not confirmed	Low-lying	Low
Seaford Sussex County 38.64 N, 75.60 W	Nanticoke River; farming heritage and a poultry industry shown on the city seal	High violent crime rate; temperature extremes	Medium

Florida

Hurricanes, storm surge, flooding, heat, wildfire and sinkholes. The Floridan aquifer and big springs are the state's best water. The coast and the large metros were avoided; north Florida inland holds the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Branford Suwannee County 29.94 N, 82.90 W	On the Suwannee River; Branford Springs is in town; farm base not confirmed	The 1896 Cedar Keys hurricane largely destroyed the town	Low
Chipley Washington County 30.71 N, 85.55 W	Near Falling Waters State Park; water and farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Michael hit this area in 2018	Low
DeFuniak Springs Walton County 30.75 N, 86.14 W	Lake DeFuniak, a round lake fed by natural springs; farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Eloise damaged the town in 1975	Low
High Springs Alachua County 29.84 N, 82.62 W	Named for nearby springs; farm base not confirmed	Part of the Gainesville metro area and growing	Low
Live Oak Suwannee County 30.29 N, 83.02 W	Near the Suwannee River and its karst springs; timber, pine straw and watermelons	Hurricane and flood damage from Dora (1964), Debby (2012) and Helene (2024); record high 106 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Madison Madison County 30.48 N, 83.41 W	Water and current farm base not confirmed	Hurricanes; heat	Low
Marianna Jackson County 30.76 N, 85.23 W	The Chipola River forms the city's east edge; farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Michael badly damaged or destroyed over 80 percent of homes and businesses in 2018	Low
Monticello Jefferson County 30.52 N, 83.89 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	About 26 miles from Tallahassee; Florida's record high, 109 degrees Fahrenheit, was set here in 1931	Low
Quincy Gadsden County 30.59 N, 84.61 W	Historic shade-tobacco, tomato, mushroom and soybean farming; water source not confirmed	About 25 miles from Tallahassee	Low
Trenton Gilchrist County 29.63 N, 82.81 W	Market town for surrounding farms and timber; Fanning Springs is 8 miles west; water source not confirmed	Hurricanes; heat	Low

Georgia

Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding, tropical storms and heat. The Atlanta metro and the coast were avoided; the mountains and farm country hold the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Americus Sumter County 32.07 N, 84.22 W	Former cotton center; Koinonia Farm is nearby; water source not confirmed	An EF3 tornado destroyed about 100 homes and damaged the hospital in 2007	Low
Bainbridge Decatur County 30.94 N, 84.58 W	On the Flint River above where it joins the Chattahoochee; farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Michael damaged many homes in October 2018	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Blairsville Union County 34.88 N, 83.99 W	Nottely River and Lake Nottely; sorghum and green bean harvest festivals	Occasional snow and cold nights; tourism to Brasstown Bald and Vogel State Park	Medium
Clayton Rabun County 34.88 N, 83.41 W	Lake Rabun is the town water supply; farm base not confirmed	About 72 inches of precipitation a year; 30 inches of snow in 1936	Low
Cleveland White County 34.58 N, 83.75 W	Near the Chattahoochee National Forest; farm base not confirmed	Population nearly doubled from 2000 to 2020; 90 miles from Atlanta	Low
Ellijay Gilmer County 34.67 N, 84.50 W	Where the Ellijay and Cartecay rivers meet; Gilmer County is the "Apple Capital of Georgia"	Population grew 15 percent from 2010 to 2020; 17 inches of snow in the 1993 Storm of the Century	Medium
Hiawassee Towns County 34.94 N, 83.75 W	Chatuge Lake; farm base not confirmed	Tourism and trout fishing visitors	Low
Madison Morgan County 33.59 N, 83.46 W	Drains to Sugar Creek, the Oconee River and Hard Labor Creek; farm base not confirmed	Interstate 20 between Atlanta (57 miles) and Augusta	Low
Tifton Tift County 31.45 N, 83.51 W	University of Georgia agricultural campus and the Georgia Museum of Agriculture; water source not confirmed	Long, hot summers	Low
Washington Wilkes County 33.73 N, 82.74 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Small town; heat	Low

Idaho

Wildfire, drought, winter storms, earthquakes and flooding. Eastern Idaho is closest to Yellowstone, and the Idaho National Laboratory sits on the Snake River Plain.

Verified November 12, 2026. 6 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bonners Ferry Boundary County 48.73 N, 116.33 W	Kootenai River; farms cleared on the benches above town	Spring floods, now reduced by Libby Dam; cold, snowy winters	Medium
Challis Custer County 44.50 N, 114.19 W	Along the Salmon River; ranching not confirmed	The 1983 Borah Peak earthquake (magnitude 6.9) damaged the town and killed two people there	Low
Driggs Teton County 43.73 N, 111.12 W	Teton Valley at the headwaters of the Teton River; farm base not confirmed	Population nearly doubled from 2000 to 2020	Low
Fairfield Camas County 43.37 N, 114.79 W	Magic Reservoir and Silver Creek within 10 to 30 miles; farm base not confirmed	Snowy winters and hot, dry summers	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Grangeville Idaho County 45.93 N, 116.11 W	On the Camas Prairie near Nez Perce National Forest; water and farm base not confirmed	Record low -25 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Moscow Latah County 46.73 N, 116.99 W	Paradise Creek; an agricultural hub where the Palouse grasslands meet wheat fields	A 1996 flood	Medium
Rexburg Madison County 43.81 N, 111.79 W	Teton River; famous for large potatoes grown in volcanic soil	The 1976 Teton Dam failure put most of the city underwater for days	Medium
Salmon Lemhi County 45.16 N, 113.88 W	Salmon and Lemhi rivers meet here; fishing and hunting	Cold, dry winters	Medium
Sandpoint Bonner County 48.31 N, 116.53 W	Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho's largest lake; ranching grew on cleared "stump ranches"	About 63 inches of snow a year; growing population	Medium
Weiser Washington County 44.25 N, 116.97 W	Where the Weiser River joins the Snake; farming, orchards and livestock	Chilly winters and very hot summers	Medium

Illinois

Tornadoes, flooding, severe storms, heat and winter storms, plus earthquake risk in the far south from the New Madrid zone. The state also has many nuclear plants; the Chicago and St. Louis areas were avoided.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Anna Union County 37.47 N, 89.22 W	Cache, Cypress and Big creeks and cool springs; grapes, dairy and cattle	Tornadoes, flooding and drought statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Carthage Hancock County 40.41 N, 91.10 W	Corn, soybeans and hog farms; only a small lake for water nearby	Tornadoes	Low
Effingham Effingham County 39.12 N, 88.56 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Interstates 57 and 70 cross here; Wikipedia lists 29 tornadoes, including an EF3 in June 2026	Low
Galena Jo Daviess County 42.42 N, 90.42 W	Galena River; farm base not confirmed	Repeated downtown floods (1937, 1993, 2010, 2011), now behind floodgates; over a million tourists a year	Low
Golconda Pope County 37.35 N, 88.56 W	On the Ohio River; farm base not confirmed	River flooding; New Madrid zone	Low
Macomb McDonough County 40.46 N, 90.68 W	East Fork La Moine River and Spring Lake; farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Mount Carroll Carroll County 42.11 N, 89.98 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Illinois' record low, -38 degrees Fahrenheit, was set here in 2019	Low
Olney Richland County 38.73 N, 88.08 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Pittsfield Pike County 39.60 N, 90.81 W	About 8 miles from both the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; historic pork farming	River flooding	Low
Vandalia Fayette County 38.94 N, 89.10 W	On the Kaskaskia River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low

Indiana

Tornadoes, flooding, severe storms, winter storms and heat. The southern hills have springs and forest; the north has strong Amish farm communities.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Berne Adams County 40.66 N, 84.93 W	Buried Teays River Valley aquifer makes the area water-rich; large Amish community; farm base not confirmed	Flat; tornadoes	Low
Bloomfield Greene County 39.03 N, 86.87 W	White River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Jasper Dubois County 38.40 N, 86.94 W	Patoka River; farming is the main land use around the city	Tornadoes, flooding and severe storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
LaGrange LaGrange County 41.65 N, 85.40 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low
Madison Jefferson County 38.76 N, 85.41 W	Ohio River; farm base not confirmed	River flooding	Low
Nashville Brown County 39.24 N, 86.22 W	Salt, Greasy and Jackson Branch creeks; farm base not confirmed	Tourism crowds to Brown County State Park	Low
Paoli Orange County 38.55 N, 86.45 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Karst groundwater can be easily contaminated	Low
Rensselaer Jasper County 40.95 N, 87.13 W	Iroquois River; farm base not confirmed	Sometimes severe cold winters	Low
Salem Washington County 38.61 N, 86.08 W	Small ponds; corn and soybeans are the main crops; water source not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Vevay Switzerland County 38.77 N, 85.09 W	Ohio River; vineyards and winemaking since Swiss settlers arrived in 1802	Flooding and severe storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium

Iowa

Tornadoes, river flooding, derechos, drought and extreme cold. Farmland is the best in the country, but farm runoff affects much of the water, so springs in the northeast Driftless area stand out.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bloomfield Davis County 40.73 N, 92.40 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Cresco Howard County 43.36 N, 92.13 W	Rural town; farm base and water source not confirmed	Long, cold winters; record lows near -36 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Decorah Winneshiek County 43.32 N, 91.79 W	Upper Iowa River, Dunning's and Siewers springs, and a trout hatchery; farming drives the county economy	Flooding, tornadoes, derechos and blizzards statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Elkader Clayton County 42.85 N, 91.41 W	Turkey River; farm base not confirmed	River flooding	Low
Harlan Shelby County 41.64 N, 95.31 W	West Nishnabotna River; farmsteads across Shelby County	An EF3 tornado damaged rural farmsteads in the county in 2024	Medium
Kalona Washington County 41.48 N, 91.71 W	Large Amish settlement that farms with tractors; water source not confirmed	Near Iowa City	Low
McGregor Clayton County 43.02 N, 91.19 W	Mississippi River, across from Prairie du Chien; farm base not confirmed	A July 2017 storm damaged the city	Low
Orange City Sioux County 43.02 N, 96.06 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Farm runoff affects local water	Low
Red Oak Montgomery County 41.01 N, 95.23 W	East Nishnabotna River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Waukon Allamakee County 43.26 N, 91.48 W	Headwaters of Paint Creek and Village Creek; farm base not confirmed	Many sinkholes on the limestone plain south of town	Low

Kansas

Tornadoes, drought, heat, hail, severe storms and grass fires. The Ogallala aquifer is declining in the west, so the list stays in the wetter east.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Cottonwood Falls Chase County 38.36 N, 96.54 W	South bank of the Cottonwood River in the Flint Hills; farms and cattle ranches	Repeated floods, including 1951, which led Kansas to build reservoirs and levees	Medium
Council Grove Morris County 38.67 N, 96.50 W	Council Grove Reservoir and City Lake, with walleye, crappie and white bass; farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Eureka Greenwood County 37.83 N, 96.30 W	Beside the Fall River; historic cattle trading center	Tornadoes in 2016 and 2018	Medium
Fort Scott Bourbon County 37.83 N, 94.70 W	South of the Marmaton River; an agricultural center	Temperature extremes from 120 to -24 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Garnett Anderson County 38.29 N, 95.26 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Record high 116 and record low -23 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Hiawatha Brown County 39.87 N, 95.53 W	Seven-acre city lake a mile south; farm base not confirmed beyond an agricultural museum	Tornadoes	Low
Holton Jackson County 39.44 N, 95.75 W	Banner Creek and Elk Creek; farm base not confirmed	Record low -23 and record high 110 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Marysville Marshall County 39.84 N, 96.64 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Seneca Nemaha County 39.84 N, 96.06 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	An F5 tornado struck the town in May 1896	Low
Yates Center Woodson County 37.88 N, 95.73 W	Some water area in town; once called the "Hay Capital of the World"; current farm base not confirmed	Wolf Creek nuclear plant is in the region	Low

Kentucky

Flooding, tornadoes, landslides, winter storms and severe storms, plus New Madrid earthquake risk in the far west. The deadly 2022 eastern Kentucky floods hit narrow hollows, so the list favors wider valleys in the central part of the state.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bardstown Nelson County 37.81 N, 85.46 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed; bourbon distilling is a major industry	Record low -26 degrees Fahrenheit; hot summers	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Berea Madison County 37.58 N, 84.27 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	An April 1996 tornado damaged 800 to 1,000 homes	Low
Campbellsville Taylor County 37.35 N, 85.35 W	Green River Lake and its state park; agriculture among the town's industries	Flooding, tornadoes and ice storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Glasgow Barren County 36.99 N, 85.92 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Hodgenville LaRue County 37.57 N, 85.72 W	North Fork of the Nolin River; farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Liberty Casey County 37.31 N, 84.97 W	Green River valley; farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Russellville Logan County 36.85 N, 86.89 W	Town Branch valley in the Green River watershed; the surrounding region is largely farmland	Flooding, tornadoes and drought statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Somerset Pulaski County 37.07 N, 84.60 W	Lake Cumberland; farm base not confirmed	An EF4 tornado struck in 2025; low lake levels during dam work	Low
Springfield Washington County 37.70 N, 85.24 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Tompkinsville Monroe County 36.71 N, 85.70 W	Town Creek and Mill Creek; farm base not confirmed	Small town; hilly	Low

Louisiana

Hurricanes, storm surge, flooding, heat and coastal land loss. The south and the coast were avoided; the north and center of the state sit higher.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Arcadia Bienville Parish 32.56 N, 92.92 W	Poultry center with up to 300 growers supplying a feed mill; water source not confirmed	Heat; tornadoes	Low
Columbia Caldwell Parish 32.11 N, 92.10 W	Southwest bank of the Ouachita River; historic cotton plantations; current farm base not confirmed	River flooding	Low
Farmerville Union Parish 32.75 N, 92.32 W	Lake D'Arbonne for fishing and boating; farm base not confirmed	An EF3 tornado injured 14 people in December 2022	Low
Homer Claiborne Parish 32.77 N, 93.03 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Muggy summers	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Jena LaSalle Parish 31.67 N, 92.11 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Heavy winter rain; hot, rainy summers	Low
Many Sabine Parish 31.59 N, 93.46 W	Near Toledo Bend; water and farm base not confirmed	Hurricane remnants	Low
Marksville Avoyelles Parish 31.14 N, 92.08 W	Trading center for former cotton plantation country; water source not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Natchitoches Natchitoches Parish 31.76 N, 93.09 W	Cane River Lake, an old channel of the Red River; farming reduced by mechanization	Severe storms, hail and tornadoes	Low
Ruston Lincoln Parish 32.53 N, 92.64 W	A small campus lake; historic peach farming and an annual Peach Festival; water source not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Winnfield Winn Parish 31.92 N, 92.64 W	Saline Bayou; a lumber mill is a major employer; farm base not confirmed	Heat	Low

Maine

Winter storms, coastal storms, flooding, extreme cold and some wildfire. Water is plentiful; the short growing season is the limit.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bethel Oxford County 44.42 N, 70.80 W	Androscoggin, Alder, Pleasant and Sunday rivers; hay and potato farming historically; current farm base not confirmed	Cold; short season	Low
Dover-Foxcroft Piscataquis County 45.19 N, 69.20 W	Piscataquis River; historic potato, corn and grain farming; current farm base not confirmed	Cold winters that can be extremely harsh	Low
Farmington Franklin County 44.67 N, 70.13 W	Sandy River; historic hay, orchards and sheep; current farm base not confirmed	Heavy rain events, such as December 1969	Low
Fort Fairfield Aroostook County 46.76 N, 67.84 W	Aroostook River; potato and broccoli farming	A large levee holds back spring floodwaters	Medium
Fryeburg Oxford County 44.03 N, 70.97 W	Saco River and fertile soil with a farming history; home of the Fryeburg Fair; current farm base not confirmed	About 300,000 fair visitors each October	Low
Houlton Aroostook County 46.12 N, 67.86 W	Meduxnekeag River; historic pea and potato harvests; current farm base not confirmed	Cold, snowy winters	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Machias Washington County 44.72 N, 67.48 W	Machias River on Machias Bay; farm and fishing base not confirmed	Coastal storms	Low
Presque Isle Aroostook County 46.68 N, 68.01 W	Aroostook River and Presque Isle Stream; potatoes are the leading crop	Long, cold winters	Medium
Skowhegan Somerset County 44.78 N, 69.70 W	Kennebec River; historic hay, potato, wheat and wool farming; current farm base not confirmed	Floods in 1901, 1936 and 1987	Low
Unity Waldo County 44.60 N, 69.33 W	Unity Pond; home of the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association and its Common Ground Fair	Cold waves, ice storms and nor'easters statewide (NOAA)	Medium

Maryland

Coastal flooding, tropical storms, inland flooding, heat and winter storms. The state sits close to Washington and Baltimore and has major military and federal sites, so only eight areas met the standard.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 8 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 8 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Accident Garrett County 39.64 N, 79.31 W	On the Appalachian plateau at 2,356 feet; water and farm base not confirmed	Cold winters; snow	Low
Chestertown Kent County 39.21 N, 76.07 W	Head of navigation on the Chester River; historic farms; current farm base not confirmed	Low elevation, about 20 feet	Low
Denton Caroline County 38.88 N, 75.84 W	Choptank River; farm heritage shown in the Museum of Rural Life; current farm base not confirmed	Low-lying	Low
Flintstone Allegany County 39.70 N, 78.57 W	Flintstone Creek flows to the Potomac; farm base not confirmed	Narrow valley between Tussey and Warrior mountains	Low
Grantsville Garrett County 39.68 N, 79.15 W	Half a mile from the Casselman River; founded as an Amish and Mennonite settlement; current farm base not confirmed	Cold winters	Low
Hancock Washington County 39.70 N, 78.18 W	Potomac tributaries and the C&O Canal; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Oakland Garrett County 39.40 N, 79.39 W	Garrett County buckwheat tradition; water source not confirmed	One of Maryland's coldest and snowiest towns, about 106 inches of snow a year	Low
Snow Hill Worcester County 38.19 N, 75.40 W	Head of navigation on the Pocomoke River; farm base not confirmed	Low-lying; hurricanes	Low

Massachusetts

Coastal storms, flooding, winter storms and heat. The eastern half is densely settled and the Quabbin watershed is closed to settlement, so only eight western areas met the standard.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 8 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 8 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Ashfield Franklin County 42.52 N, 72.81 W	South and Swift rivers, brooks and Ashfield Lake; a long-standing mostly agrarian economy	Winter storms, flooding and nor'easters statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Cummington Hampshire County 42.44 N, 72.91 W	East Branch of the Westfield River; farm base not confirmed beyond its 4-H fair	Cold	Low
Great Barrington Berkshire County 42.20 N, 73.36 W	Housatonic River valley; farming history; current farm base not confirmed	An F4 tornado killed three people in 1995	Low
Hadley Hampshire County 42.36 N, 72.57 W	Connecticut River; Hadley loam farmland famous for asparagus	Flooding and winter storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Hardwick Worcester County 42.35 N, 72.20 W	Quabbin Reservoir waters reach into town; farming roots; current farm base not confirmed	Quabbin Reservation land is protected	Low
Sheffield Berkshire County 42.10 N, 73.36 W	Fertile Housatonic River floodplain where agriculture was the main industry; current farm base not confirmed	Floodplain location	Low
Shelburne Falls Franklin County 42.60 N, 72.74 W	Deerfield River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Williamstown Berkshire County 42.71 N, 73.20 W	Hoosic River; historic dairy, sheep and wool; current farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low

Michigan

Winter storms, flooding, extreme cold, severe storms and heat. The Great Lakes give Michigan plenty of water; the list avoids the Detroit area and the lakeshore nuclear plants.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Alpena Alpena County 45.08 N, 83.46 W	Near the Thunder Bay River and Lake Huron; farm base not confirmed	Cold; about 84 inches of snow a year	Low
Big Rapids Mecosta County 43.69 N, 85.48 W	Muskegon River; farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Cadillac Wexford County 44.25 N, 85.43 W	Lake Cadillac and Lake Mitchell; Christmas tree farms; food farming not confirmed	About 81 inches of snow a year	Low
Escanaba Delta County 45.77 N, 87.09 W	Little Bay de Noc and the Escanaba River; farm base not confirmed	Cold, snowy winters	Low
Fennville Allegan County 42.58 N, 86.12 W	Lake Michigan moderates the climate; fruit orchards and you-pick farms	Spring freezes, severe storms and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Fremont Newaygo County 43.47 N, 85.96 W	Some lakes in town; farm roots and the birthplace of Gerber baby food; current farm base not confirmed	An 1871 forest fire	Low
Gaylord Otsego County 45.03 N, 84.67 W	Otsego Lake; farm base not confirmed	An EF3 tornado struck the city on May 20, 2022; heavy lake-effect snow	Low
Hastings Barry County 42.64 N, 85.29 W	Thornapple River; farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Ionia Ionia County 42.99 N, 85.07 W	Grand River; farm base not confirmed	Damaging spring floods on the Grand River	Low
Ithaca Gratiot County 43.28 N, 84.61 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed beyond a county agricultural fair	Farm runoff affects local water	Low

Minnesota

Winter storms, flooding, tornadoes and extreme cold. Water is plentiful. Princeton and Columbia fallout modeling of an attack on Plains missile silos showed most Minnesotans receiving high average doses, which lowers the state on conflict scenarios.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Alexandria Douglas County 45.88 N, 95.38 W	Chain of lakes popular for fishing; farm base not confirmed	Cold winters with record lows near -38 degrees Fahrenheit; downwind of the Plains silo fields	Low
Caledonia Houston County 43.62 N, 91.48 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Flash flooding	Low
Detroit Lakes Becker County 46.83 N, 95.80 W	Detroit Lake and several others; farm base not confirmed; tourism is the main industry	January highs average about 17 degrees Fahrenheit; downwind of the Plains silo fields	Low
Grand Marais Cook County 47.78 N, 90.34 W	Lake Superior; a fishing town with a fresh herring tradition	Average yearly minimums near -23 degrees Fahrenheit; 110 miles from Duluth	Medium

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Lanesboro Fillmore County 43.72 N, 91.99 W	South Branch of the Root River; Amish community nearby; farm base not confirmed	Flash flooding	Low
Long Prairie Todd County 45.96 N, 94.90 W	Long Prairie River; a food processing center; farm base not confirmed	Temperatures from about -40 to above 90 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Park Rapids Hubbard County 46.94 N, 95.04 W	Over 70 lakes and the Mississippi headwaters at Itasca; farm base not confirmed	Long, cold, snowy winters	Low
Preston Fillmore County 43.66 N, 92.10 W	Root River and its South Branch; farm base not confirmed	Flash flooding	Low
Wabasha Wabasha County 44.37 N, 92.04 W	Mississippi River at the foot of Lake Pepin, near the Zumbro River; farm base not confirmed	River flooding; Prairie Island nuclear plant upstream	Low
Wadena Wadena County 46.44 N, 95.13 W	An agricultural community; water source not confirmed	An EF4 tornado damaged at least 232 homes in June 2010	Low

Mississippi

Hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding and heat. The coast and the Delta floodplain were avoided; north and central hill country holds the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Brookhaven Lincoln County 31.59 N, 90.45 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Long, hot summers; about 61.6 inches of rain a year	Low
Houston Chickasaw County 33.90 N, 88.97 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Kosciusko Attala County 33.04 N, 89.57 W	Yockanookany River; cotton is still an important local crop	Tornadoes, flooding and extreme heat statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Louisville Winston County 33.11 N, 89.03 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	An EF4 tornado killed ten people on April 28, 2014	Low
Magee Simpson County 31.85 N, 89.75 W	Little Goodwater Creek; farm base not confirmed	An EF3 tornado destroyed 60 homes in 2009	Low
New Albany Union County 34.49 N, 89.00 W	Founded beside the Tallahatchie River as a hub for regional farming and trade	Tornadoes and severe storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Philadelphia Neshoba County 32.76 N, 89.12 W	City water and sewer; farm base not confirmed	A 2011 EF5 tornado killed three people in the north part of town	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Pontotoc Pontotoc County 34.22 N, 88.99 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	A major tornado struck in 2001	Low
Ripley Tippah County 34.75 N, 88.92 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Tylertown Walthall County 31.15 N, 90.12 W	Walthall County farms raised hay and eggs; water source not confirmed	An EF4 tornado killed five people on March 15, 2025	Low

Missouri

Tornadoes, flooding, severe storms and heat, plus New Madrid earthquake risk in the southeast. Whiteman Air Force Base, home of the B-2 bombers, is in Johnson County. The Ozarks have the state's best springs.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Ava Douglas County 36.94 N, 92.68 W	Militia Springs and Prairie Creek; agriculture and lumbering drew a railroad in 1910; current farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Eminence Shannon County 37.16 N, 91.45 W	Inside the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, popular for hunting and fishing; farm base not confirmed	Little farmland; flash floods	Low
Houston Texas County 37.32 N, 91.95 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Jamesport Daviess County 39.98 N, 93.78 W	Missouri's largest Amish community; water source not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Kirksville Adair County 40.19 N, 92.59 W	Hazel Creek Lake and Forrest Lake supply the city; farm base not confirmed	Cold, snowy winters; deadly tornadoes in 1899 and 2009	Low
Macon Macon County 39.75 N, 92.46 W	Macon Lake; farm base not confirmed	Temperatures from -28 to 116 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Mountain Grove Wright County 37.16 N, 92.28 W	Streams flow north and south from the town's drainage divide; Missouri State University's 190-acre Fruit Experiment Station	Heat, drought, flooding, tornadoes and ice storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Salem Dent County 37.62 N, 91.53 W	Near Montauk State Park and the headwaters of the Current River; farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Seymour Webster County 37.17 N, 92.79 W	Headwater streams of the Gasconade and James rivers; Old Order Amish community and an apple festival; farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
West Plains Howell County 36.73 N, 91.87 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	An F4 tornado killed three people in 1982	Low

Montana

Wildfire, drought, winter storms, flooding and earthquakes. Malmstrom Air Force Base and its missile silo field cover much of central Montana, and fallout modeling of an attack on the silo fields shows high average doses there, so the list stays west of the Continental Divide.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Deer Lodge Powell County 46.39 N, 112.75 W	Clark Fork River; the Grant-Kohrs Ranch preserves the cattle era; current farm base not confirmed	Montana State Prison is a major employer; cold winters	Low
Dillon Beaverhead County 45.23 N, 112.64 W	Beaverhead River; cattle ranching since 1865 and sheep since 1869	Cold, dry winters; record low -42 degrees Fahrenheit in 2024	Medium
Eureka Lincoln County 48.84 N, 115.00 W	Tobacco River and Lake Koocanusa; farm base not confirmed	About 66 miles from Kalispell	Low
Hamilton Ravalli County 46.24 N, 114.17 W	Historic Bitterroot Stock Farm; water source not confirmed	The 2000 Bitterroot Valley wildfires forced evacuations; growing population	Low
Philipsburg Granite County 46.32 N, 113.31 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Long, dry winters	Low
Plains Sanders County 47.47 N, 114.89 W	Straddles the Clark Fork River; farm base not confirmed	Wildfire	Low
Polson Lake County 47.69 N, 114.14 W	Southern shore of Flathead Lake, which moderates the climate; farm base not confirmed	Population grew from about 1,100 in 1920 to over 5,100 in 2020	Low
Ronan Lake County 47.55 N, 114.11 W	On the Flathead Indian Reservation; water and farm base not confirmed	Water rights settled under the Flathead Reservation compact	Low
Thompson Falls Sanders County 47.60 N, 115.36 W	Clark Fork River near the Cabinet Mountains; farm base not confirmed	Wildfire; limited flat land	Low
Twin Bridges Madison County 45.53 N, 112.35 W	Where the Beaverhead, Big Hole and Ruby rivers form the Jefferson; farm base not confirmed	Cold winters	Low

Nebraska

Tornadoes, drought, flooding, heat and blizzards. The southwest Panhandle holds part of the F.E. Warren missile silo field, and fallout modeling shows high average doses across much of the state. The list leans east and toward the Sandhills' large aquifer.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Albion Boone County 41.70 N, 98.00 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Broken Bow Custer County 41.41 N, 99.64 W	Nebraska's biggest feedlot (85,000 head) is 2 miles south; water source not confirmed	Drought	Low
Burwell Garfield County 41.81 N, 99.10 W	Water and farm base not confirmed; home of Nebraska's Big Rodeo	Remote	Low
Falls City Richardson County 40.07 N, 95.59 W	North of the Big Nemaha River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Ord Valley County 41.60 N, 98.94 W	Valley County farm produce ships by rail; water source not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Pawnee City Pawnee County 40.11 N, 96.15 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	An 1881 fire destroyed two-thirds of downtown	Low
Tekamah Burt County 41.78 N, 96.23 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Flooding, including 2019	Low
Valentine Cherry County 42.81 N, 100.62 W	Just north of the Niobrara River on the edge of the Sandhills; cattle ranching nearby	Severe winter cold, record low -39 degrees Fahrenheit; blizzards statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Wayne Wayne County 42.23 N, 97.02 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
West Point Cuming County 41.85 N, 96.73 W	East bank of the Elkhorn River; current farm base not confirmed	Elkhorn River flooding damaged the railroad in 1982	Low

Nevada

Nevada is the driest state in the nation and the third most seismically active, behind Alaska and California. Drought, earthquakes and wildfire are the main natural hazards, and about half of the state's groundwater basins are already fully or over-committed. The places that work here are almost all old farming valleys built around reliable springs or mountain streams. Most share one weakness: short, cold growing seasons at elevation, or extreme heat at low elevation.

Place	County	Approx. coordinates	Confidence
Carson Valley (Minden, Gardnerville, Genoa)	Douglas	39.02 N, 119.73 W	Medium

Place	County	Approx. coordinates	Confidence
Lamoille Valley (Lamoille)	Elko	40.72 N, 115.48 W	Medium
Meadow Valley (Panaca)	Lincoln	37.79 N, 114.39 W	Low
Moapa Valley (Overton, Logandale, Moapa)	Clark	36.64 N, 114.38 W	Low
Pahranagat Valley (Alamo, Ash Springs, Hiko)	Lincoln	37.33 N, 115.31 W	Medium
Paradise Valley	Humboldt	41.49 N, 117.53 W	Medium
Ruby Valley	Elko and White Pine	40.40 N, 115.23 W	Low
Smith Valley (Smith, Wellington)	Lyon	38.92 N, 119.39 W	Low
Snake Valley (Baker)	White Pine	39.07 N, 114.25 W	Low
White River Valley (Lund, Preston)	White Pine	38.86 N, 115.01 W	Medium

Carson Valley (Minden, Gardnerville, Genoa), Douglas County

Water: The East and West Forks of the Carson River are diverted across the valley floor through canals and ditches to flood-irrigate pasture and crops. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) reported about 38,000 irrigated acres in Douglas County in 1997.

Food: Pasture and alfalfa dominate the valley floor, and the valley has a long ranching history. Carson City, just north, averages roughly 90 to 116 frost-free days.

Stronger for: Man-made disruption and supply-chain failure, thanks to river water and working ranches; climate change, since the river is fed by the Sierra Nevada.

Watch out for: Earthquakes: the Genoa fault is one of the most active in Nevada. Growth: the valley is close to Carson City and Reno, and subdivisions are spreading onto farmland, so expect crowding in a regional event. Wildfire on the Sierra front.

Confidence: Medium

Lamoille Valley (Lamoille), Elko County

Water: Lamoille Creek and other streams come off the Ruby Mountains, one of the best-watered ranges in the Great Basin. Groundwater recharges along the base of the mountains.

Food: Irrigated pasture and hay throughout the community, with cattle the main food base. The season is short: nearby Elko averages roughly 57 to 87 frost-free days.

Stronger for: Medical access (Elko's 75-bed hospital is about 19 miles away), conflict scenarios (no major military sites nearby), and local wildfire, since the irrigated core rates low.

Watch out for: All water depends on one mountain snowpack, which warming is expected to shrink. Elko County has more rural communities in high and extreme wildfire hazard than anywhere else in Nevada. The 2008 Wells earthquake was in this county.

Confidence: Medium

Meadow Valley (Panaca), Lincoln County

Water: Panaca was founded around the Meadow Valley oasis, and early settlers dug irrigation ditches from it. Historians describe Meadow Valley Creek as a reliable supply. Current flows and water rights were not confirmed.

Food: Farming is still the town's main economy. Panaca sits at about 4,729 feet, lower and warmer than the northern valleys. Population was 870 in 2020.

Stronger for: Cool-year events, since its elevation gives a longer season than the northern picks; a small, established farming community.

Watch out for: Water details unconfirmed. Seismic hazard exists in Lincoln County. Remote from larger hospitals.

Confidence: Low

Moapa Valley (Overton, Logandale, Moapa), Clark County

Water: The Muddy River begins at the Warm Springs Natural Area and flows through the valley to Lake Mead.

Food: At about 1,265 feet, the valley has the longest growing season on this list; southern Nevada averages well over 200 freeze-free days. Farming here goes back to the Ancestral Puebloans and to Latter-day Saint settlers in the late 1860s.

Stronger for: Global cooling events, when a long season is worth the most.

Watch out for: Extreme heat, which is increasing in southern Nevada. It is roughly 60 to 70 road miles from the Las Vegas metro area (estimated), so expect people heading the same way in a crisis. Current water allocations were not confirmed.

Confidence: Low

Pahranagat Valley (Alamo, Ash Springs, Hiko), Lincoln County

Water: Three large natural springs, Hiko, Crystal and Ash, plus many smaller ones, water a long green strip of farmland.

Food: Mainly an agricultural community since the late 1800s. Alamo is the largest town and has the valley's schools. Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge covers the southern half of the valley.

Stronger for: Drought, because big springs tend to hold up better than surface runoff; man-made disruption.

Watch out for: It is about 100 miles north of Las Vegas on US 93, the main road north out of the metro area. The Nevada Test and Training Range lies to the west. The nearest town, Caliente, is more than 50 miles east.

Confidence: Medium

Paradise Valley, Humboldt County

Water: Martin Creek and the Little Humboldt River enter the valley from the northeast and recharge the alluvial aquifer; early studies estimated nearly 40,000 acre-feet a year of recharge from the two streams. Groundwater is the main irrigation source.

Food: A small, historic ranching town of about 110 people. Nearby Winnemucca averages about 112 frost-free days.

Stronger for: Conflict and crowd scenarios, given its remoteness; drought, given its groundwater storage.

Watch out for: USGS documented groundwater declines from 1968 to 1982, and one real estate listing describes the basin as closed to new groundwater pumping; confirm with the state before relying on new wells. Short season and cold winters.

Confidence: Medium

Ruby Valley, Elko and White Pine counties

Water: Spring-fed marshes and ponds make up Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge on the valley floor, at about 6,000 feet, east of the Ruby Mountains.

Food: Farm and ranch use on private land around the refuge was not confirmed for this edition. Growing season is short at this elevation; local figures were not confirmed.

Stronger for: Conflict, crowd and man-made scenarios, as one of the most remote valleys in the state.

Watch out for: Very remote from medical care and supplies. Much of the valley floor is refuge land, not open for settlement. Short, cold season.

Confidence: Low

Smith Valley (Smith, Wellington), Lyon County

Water: Walker River irrigation, backed up by groundwater pumping.

Food: An established farming valley at a lower elevation than the eastern picks.

Stronger for: Cool-year events, thanks to a longer season than the high eastern valleys.

Watch out for: USGS estimated that groundwater storage in Smith Valley fell by about 287,600 acre-feet from 1970 to 2020, because pumping outpaces recharge. It sits in the Walker Lane fault zone and is in the same region as Hawthorne Army Depot.

Confidence: Low

Snake Valley (Baker), White Pine County

Water: Snowpack on the Snake Range recharges the regional carbonate aquifer, which feeds the valley's springs and wetlands. Creeks flow out of the Great Basin National Park area.

Food: Farming and ranching, especially sheep, are the main industries.

Stronger for: Remoteness from crowds; regional spring water.

Watch out for: The Southern Nevada Water Authority has proposed pumping up to 137,000 acre-feet a year from Snake and Spring valleys, which local ranchers say could dry up springs; current status was not confirmed. Very remote; short season.

Confidence: Low

White River Valley (Lund, Preston), White Pine County

Water: Large year-round springs at Preston and Lund are fed by the regional carbonate-rock aquifer, and the water reaches fields by gravity through ditches. The state began an annual crop inventory here in 2025 to measure pumping.

Food: Farmed and ranched since Latter-day Saint settlers arrived in 1897 and 1898. Short season: nearby Ely averages about 79 frost-free days.

Stronger for: Drought and grid failure, thanks to gravity-fed spring water; distance from Yellowstone and from the western Nevada fault zone.

Watch out for: Cold winters and a short season. Remote: the nearest hospital is 25 beds in Ely, about 32 miles away. Water rights come with the land and the basin is under state review.

Confidence: Medium

New Hampshire

Winter storms, flooding, coastal storms and extreme cold. Water is plentiful; the short season is the limit. Seabrook nuclear plant on the coast was avoided.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Colebrook Coos County 44.91 N, 71.48 W	Connecticut River on the west line; dairy farming since the 1880s	Severely cold winters with long-lasting snowpack	Medium
Conway Carroll County 43.97 N, 71.15 W	Saco and Swift rivers; farm base not confirmed	Tourism is the biggest industry	Low
Haverhill Grafton County 44.04 N, 72.06 W	Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Lancaster Coos County 44.49 N, 71.56 W	Connecticut and Israel rivers; fertile meadows that were once productive farmland; current farm base not confirmed	Cold, snowy winters, about 70 inches of snow a year	Low
Littleton Grafton County 44.31 N, 71.78 W	Ammonoosuc River; farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low
New London Merrimack County 43.41 N, 71.99 W	Lake Sunapee, Little Sunapee Lake and Pleasant Lake; farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low
Peterborough Hillsborough County 42.89 N, 71.95 W	Contoocook River; farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low
Plymouth Grafton County 43.76 N, 71.68 W	Pemigewasset and Baker rivers; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Walpole Cheshire County 43.08 N, 72.42 W	Connecticut River on the west line; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Whitefield Coos County 44.37 N, 71.60 W	Johns River, Bog Brook and Forest, Burns and Mirror lakes; farm base not confirmed	Record low -38 degrees Fahrenheit	Low

New Jersey

Coastal storms, storm surge, flooding and heat, in the most densely settled state. Seven areas in the northwest hills and the Pine Barrens met the standard.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 7 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 7 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Belvidere Warren County 40.83 N, 75.05 W	Delaware River; farm base not confirmed	River flooding	Low
Blairstown Warren County 40.97 N, 74.97 W	Paulins Kill; farm base not confirmed	Close to New York commuter areas	Low
Flemington Hunterdon County 40.52 N, 74.85 W	South Branch of the Raritan River in the Amwell Valley; farming history with poultry and dairy; current farm base not confirmed	Close to large metros	Low
Frenchtown Hunterdon County 40.52 N, 75.03 W	Delaware River; grew on grain and farm trade and later poultry; current farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Diane flooded the streets in 1955, and later storms have too	Low
Hammonton Atlantic County 39.64 N, 74.79 W	Over 50 farms grow more than 80 percent of New Jersey's blueberries; water source not confirmed	The 2022 Mullica River Fire burned over 15,000 acres nearby	Low
Newton Sussex County 41.06 N, 74.78 W	Near the headwaters of the Paulins Kill and Pequest watersheds; farm base not confirmed beyond a maple syrup farm	Nor'easters bring blizzards and flooding; 40 to 50 inches of snow a year	Low
Sussex Sussex County 41.23 N, 74.60 W	Wallkill River watershed, Glen Brook and Clove Lake; farm base not confirmed	Temperatures from -29 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit	Low

New Mexico

Drought, wildfire, heat and flash floods. The state has major national laboratories and military ranges. Water is the limit, so the list follows rivers and traditional acequia (community irrigation ditch) farming.

Verified November 12, 2026. 4 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Aztec San Juan County 36.82 N, 108.01 W	Water comes from surface sources including the Animas River; farm base not confirmed	Project Gasbuggy, an underground nuclear test, took place nearby	Low
Chama Rio Arriba County 36.90 N, 106.58 W	Rio Chama; railroads and timber; farm base not confirmed	Long, cold winters	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Cliff Grant County 32.96 N, 108.61 W	Gila River valley; primarily a ranching and farming community	Wildfire, drought and monsoon flash floods statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Dixon Rio Arriba County 36.18 N, 105.86 W	Embudo Creek and acequias in use since 1725; fruit orchards, grapes and two wineries	Drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Hatch Dona Ana County 32.66 N, 107.16 W	Rio Grande ditches, nearby reservoirs and groundwater wells; famous for New Mexico chile	Extreme heat and drought statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Mora Mora County 36.00 N, 105.31 W	Mora River runs through town; settled as a farm community in 1835; current farm base not confirmed	The 2022 Hermits Peak and Calf Canyon Fire burned here	Low
Reserve Catron County 33.69 N, 108.80 W	San Francisco River valley inside Gila National Forest; farm base not confirmed	Flash floods	Low
Silver City Grant County 32.79 N, 108.27 W	Water source not confirmed; mining is the economic base	An 1895 flood; runoff worsened by past overgrazing	Low
Taos Taos County 36.40 N, 105.58 W	Rio Fernando de Taos watershed; Taos Pueblo residents keep fields near their homes	Watershed waters are rated impaired; tourism	Medium
Truth or Consequences Sierra County 33.14 N, 107.25 W	Rio Grande near Elephant Butte Reservoir; hot springs; part of the Rio Grande irrigation project; farm base not confirmed	Hot, dry summers	Low

New York

Winter storms, flooding, coastal storms and heat. New York City and Long Island were avoided. Upstate has abundant water and strong farm communities.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Canton St. Lawrence County 44.59 N, 75.16 W	Grasse River, a St. Lawrence tributary; current farm base not confirmed	Very cold	Low
Cazenovia Madison County 42.94 N, 75.84 W	Southeast corner of Cazenovia Lake; farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low
Cobleskill Schoharie County 42.68 N, 74.49 W	North of Cobleskill Creek; county fair with livestock shows since 1876 and SUNY Cobleskill; current farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Cooperstown Otsego County 42.70 N, 74.92 W	Foot of Otsego Lake, where the Susquehanna begins; farm base not confirmed	Tourism crowds	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Delhi Delaware County 42.29 N, 74.92 W	West Branch Delaware River; farm base not confirmed	New York City watershed rules limit land use	Low
Interlaken Seneca County 42.62 N, 76.73 W	Between Seneca and Cayuga lakes; farming history; current farm base not confirmed	Winter storms	Low
Lowville Lewis County 43.80 N, 75.48 W	Black River flats with rich soil for dairy farming	About 127 inches of snow a year	Medium
Malone Franklin County 44.85 N, 74.29 W	Salmon River; dairy farms and potato growers surround the village	January lows average about 4 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium
Penn Yan Yates County 42.66 N, 77.06 W	North end of Keuka Lake; center of New York's largest Old Order Mennonite farm community	Flash flooding in 2014 ripped out roads and damaged downtown	Medium
Wellsville Allegany County 42.11 N, 77.94 W	Genesee River; a large dairy industry historically; current farm base not confirmed	Hurricane Agnes flooded the village center in 1972	Low

North Carolina

Hurricanes, flooding, tornadoes, winter storms and heat. Hurricane Helene caused catastrophic flooding in the western mountains in 2024, and the state has several large military bases. The list mixes Blue Ridge and Piedmont farm towns.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Boone Watauga County 36.21 N, 81.67 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Helene flooding hit this region in 2024	Low
Elkin Surry County 36.29 N, 80.86 W	Yadkin River; over 40 vineyards in the Yadkin Valley wine region	Hurricanes, flooding and winter storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Franklin Macon County 35.18 N, 83.39 W	Where the Cullasaja River joins the Little Tennessee; farm base not confirmed	Flash floods	Low
Mount Airy Surry County 36.50 N, 80.61 W	Ararat River; farm base not confirmed beyond historic tobacco	Record high 105 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Murphy Cherokee County 35.08 N, 84.10 W	Where the Hiwassee and Valley rivers meet; farming is minimal (under 2 percent of jobs)	North Carolina's westernmost county seat	Low
Siler City Chatham County 35.74 N, 79.46 W	Loves Creek watershed; poultry processing	Population grew about 75 percent from 1990 to 2016	Medium
Sparta Alleghany County 36.51 N, 81.14 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	A magnitude 5.1 earthquake struck here in 2020	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Taylorsville Alexander County 35.90 N, 81.21 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
West Jefferson Ashe County 36.38 N, 81.49 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Cold winters	Low
Yanceyville Caswell County 36.39 N, 79.35 W	S.R. Farmer Lake supplies drinking water; tobacco farmers diversifying into other crops	Tornadoes, hurricanes and severe storms; aging water infrastructure	Medium

North Dakota

Blizzards, extreme cold, flooding, drought and tornadoes. Minot Air Force Base and its missile silo field sit in the north-central part of the state, and fallout modeling shows high average doses statewide. The list stays as far from Minot as the state allows, but every place here rates poorly for nuclear conflict.

Verified November 12, 2026. 4 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bowman Bowman County 46.17 N, 103.40 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Remote; chinook winds make winters milder than most of the state	Low
Carrington Foster County 47.45 N, 99.11 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Cold, sometimes severely cold, winters	Low
Dickinson Stark County 46.89 N, 102.79 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Oil boom growth in the 2010s with rising crime and homelessness	Low
Hettinger Adams County 46.03 N, 102.58 W	NDSU livestock and sheep research station nearby; water source not confirmed	Semi-arid	Low
Jamestown Stutsman County 46.91 N, 98.71 W	Where the James River meets Pipestem Creek; reservoir lakes; agriculture and food processing	Very cold, snowy winters	Medium
Lisbon Ransom County 46.42 N, 97.66 W	Sheyenne River valley; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Mott Hettinger County 46.40 N, 102.31 W	Cannonball River; long a farming and ranching area	A 1997 flood destroyed the river bridge; an F4 tornado struck in 1975	Medium
Oakes Dickey County 46.13 N, 98.10 W	About a mile from the James River; grain elevators handle large volumes of corn	Cold, sometimes severe winters	Medium
Valley City Barnes County 46.93 N, 98.00 W	Sheyenne River valley, the "City of Bridges"; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Wahpeton Richland County 46.27 N, 96.61 W	Where the Bois de Sioux and Otter Tail rivers form the Red River; fertile valley farmland	Voters set aside sales tax for flood protection in 2009	Medium

Ohio

Tornadoes, flooding, severe storms, winter storms and heat. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and the large metros were avoided. Ohio has the largest Amish community in the country.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Athens Athens County 39.32 N, 82.10 W	Hocking River; region known for fruit growing by 1935; current farm base not confirmed	Repeated Hocking River floods (1832, 1873, 1907, 1964) until the channel was moved in 1969	Low
Bryan Williams County 41.47 N, 84.56 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Record high 106 and record low -20 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Coshocton Coshocton County 40.28 N, 81.87 W	Where the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers form the Muskingum; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Hillsboro Highland County 39.17 N, 83.61 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
McConnelsville Morgan County 39.67 N, 81.84 W	East bank of the Muskingum River; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Middlefield Geauga County 41.45 N, 81.04 W	Amish settlement; water and farm base not confirmed	Lake-effect snow	Low
Millersburg Holmes County 40.56 N, 81.83 W	Near Killbuck Creek in the heart of Ohio's Amish Country; farm base not confirmed	Tourism; record low -35 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Mount Vernon Knox County 40.38 N, 82.49 W	Kokosing River; farm base not confirmed	A 1959 flood forced 500 homes to evacuate	Low
West Union Adams County 38.80 N, 83.53 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Woodsfield Monroe County 39.75 N, 81.10 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Plant closures and job losses	Low

Oklahoma

Tornadoes, drought, heat, ice storms and earthquakes linked to oil and gas wastewater injection. The list leans toward the wetter, wooded east.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Ada Pontotoc County 34.78 N, 96.69 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Antlers Pushmataha County 34.23 N, 95.63 W	Kiamichi River; farm base not confirmed	An April 12, 1945 tornado killed 67 residents	Low
Idabel McCurtain County 33.89 N, 94.80 W	Little River, Red River and Broken Bow Lake nearby; chicken farms and pine plantations	A November 2022 tornado damaged the southeast part of town	Medium
Jay Delaware County 36.44 N, 94.78 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Pawhuska Osage County 36.69 N, 96.31 W	Bird Creek; cattle ranches near the Tallgrass Prairie Preserve are a major source of work	Drought, wildfire and tornadoes statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Poteau Le Flore County 35.06 N, 94.61 W	Poteau River; historic cattle ranching; current farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low
Stilwell Adair County 35.81 N, 94.63 W	Sallisaw and Little Lee creeks, but mercury contaminates the local aquifer; only seven strawberry farms remain	Mercury in the water, earthquakes linked to oil and gas activity, and the 2025 hospital closure	Low
Tahlequah Cherokee County 35.91 N, 94.98 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Tourism crowds	Low
Talihina Le Flore County 34.74 N, 95.00 W	Kiamichi Valley; historic cattle, timber and cotton shipping; water source not confirmed	Remote: about 39 miles from Poteau	Low
Vinita Craig County 36.63 N, 95.14 W	Near Grand Lake; cattle ranching shaped the early economy; current farm base not confirmed	Tornadoes	Low

Oregon

A Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami is the state's biggest hazard west of the Cascades. Wildfire, drought and volcanoes follow. Most picks are east of the Cascades; one is in the Willamette Valley for its farmland.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Baker City Baker County 44.78 N, 117.83 W	Powder River runs through downtown; ranching history; current farm base not confirmed	December averages about 29 degrees Fahrenheit; record low -34	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Burns Harney County 43.51 N, 119.05 W	Silvies River; cattle ranching was about 65 percent of county farm revenue in 2011	The Silvies River flooded parts of the city in spring 2025; vast, sparsely settled county	Medium
Enterprise Wallowa County 45.44 N, 117.29 W	Water source not confirmed; cattle ranching dominates, with over 24,000 mother cows	About 41 inches of snow a year; record lows near -36 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Hood River Hood River County 45.67 N, 121.54 W	Apples, pears and cherries in the Hood River Valley; water source not confirmed	About 30 miles north of Mount Hood	Low
Independence Polk County 44.85 N, 123.19 W	West bank of the Willamette River; historic hop growing; current farm base not confirmed	A December 1861 flood wiped out the commercial district and farms	Low
John Day Grant County 44.41 N, 119.11 W	John Day River; historic sheep and cattle ranching; current farm base not confirmed	Wildfire; remote	Low
Joseph Wallowa County 45.35 N, 117.21 W	Near Wallowa Lake; grain and livestock ranching history; current farm base not confirmed	Very cold winters; record low -34 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
La Grande Union County 45.33 N, 118.09 W	Grande Ronde River and valley; began as a farming town; current farm base not confirmed	Cold winters	Low
Lakeview Lake County 42.19 N, 120.38 W	Goose Lake Valley at the foot of the Warner Mountains; cattle ranching and hay	Remote: 96 miles from Klamath Falls; needed state money for a new water treatment plant	Medium
Prineville Crook County 44.30 N, 120.83 W	Crooked River at the mouth of Ochoco Creek; farm base not confirmed	Large data centers within city limits	Low

Pennsylvania

Flooding, winter storms, severe storms and heat. The list avoids the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh metros and Raven Rock in Adams County. Pennsylvania has large Amish and Mennonite farm communities.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Bedford Bedford County 39.99 N, 78.53 W	Raystown Branch of the Juniata River; livestock auctions at the county fair; current farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Belleville Mifflin County 40.60 N, 77.74 W	Kishacoquillas Valley, settled by Amish by 1791 and still mostly Amish and Mennonite; water and farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Coudersport Potter County 41.78 N, 78.00 W	Where the Allegheny River meets Mill Creek; farm base not confirmed	January lows near 13 degrees Fahrenheit; about 72 inches of snow a year	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Honesdale Wayne County 41.58 N, 75.25 W	Lackawaxen River and Dyberry Creek; a Main Street farmers' market; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Huntingdon Huntingdon County 40.50 N, 78.01 W	Juniata River near Raystown Lake; dairy farms dominate local agriculture	Repeated floods in 1889, 1936, 1972 and 2004	Medium
Mifflinburg Union County 40.92 N, 77.05 W	Buffalo Creek in the Buffalo Valley; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Somerset Somerset County 40.02 N, 79.08 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Colder than nearby cities; the only Pennsylvania place with June snow (1913)	Low
Strasburg Lancaster County 39.97 N, 76.18 W	Pequea Creek watershed; farm base not confirmed	Peach Bottom and Three Mile Island nuclear plants in the region; crowding	Low
Tunkhannock Wyoming County 41.55 N, 75.94 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Wellsboro Tioga County 41.74 N, 77.31 W	Near Pine Creek Gorge; maple sugarhouses, plus a history of fruit and milk processing	Cold winters; record low -30 degrees Fahrenheit	Medium

Rhode Island

Coastal storms, flooding and winter storms in the smallest and one of the most densely settled states. Five inland western areas met the standard.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 5 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table. Only 5 areas met the standard here.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Chepachet Providence County 41.92 N, 71.68 W	Chepachet River runs through the village; farm base not confirmed	Small farms	Low
Foster Providence County 41.78 N, 71.72 W	Some ponds and reservoirs; founded as a farm community; current farm base not confirmed	Close to the Scituate Reservoir, which supplies Providence	Low
Harrisville Providence County 41.98 N, 71.65 W	Ponds cover about 3.5 percent of the area; farm base not confirmed	Small farms	Low
Hope Valley Washington County 41.51 N, 71.73 W	Wood River, dammed for mills around 1770; farm base not confirmed	Small farms	Low
Wyoming Washington County 41.52 N, 71.68 W	Wood River on the Richmond and Hopkinton town line; farm base not confirmed	Small farms	Low

South Carolina

Hurricanes, flooding, tornadoes, heat and earthquake risk around Charleston. The Savannah River Site and the coast were avoided; the Upstate and Pee Dee farm towns hold the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Abbeville Abbeville County 34.18 N, 82.38 W	Water source not confirmed; cotton, corn, wheat, hay, livestock, dairy, poultry and forestry	A 1973 F4 tornado killed seven people; 2009 tornadoes cut power	Low
Bishopville Lee County 34.22 N, 80.27 W	Lynches River in Lee State Park; Lee County has long led the state in cotton	Heat waves, tornadoes and hurricanes statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Cheraw Chesterfield County 34.69 N, 79.92 W	Pee Dee River at the fall line; historic corn, cotton and tobacco market; current farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Chester Chester County 34.71 N, 81.22 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Crime rates above the national average	Low
Landrum Spartanburg County 35.16 N, 82.21 W	Water and farm base not confirmed	Steady growth since 1890	Low
McCormick McCormick County 33.91 N, 82.27 W	Water source not confirmed; home of a state agricultural high school	Remote	Low
Newberry Newberry County 34.28 N, 81.62 W	Water and current farm base not confirmed	Heat	Low
Pickens Pickens County 34.90 N, 82.71 W	Twelve Mile River feeds Lake Hartwell; farm base not confirmed	PCB and dioxin contamination from a former plant near the Twelve Mile River	Low
Union Union County 34.73 N, 81.62 W	Broad River nearby; early tobacco, flax, corn and wheat; current farm base not confirmed	Temperatures from 110 to -11 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Westminster Oconee County 34.66 N, 83.11 W	Several rivers, many waterfalls and two major lakes; commercial apple orchards and the state Apple Festival	Heat waves, tornadoes and hurricane remnants statewide (NOAA)	Medium

South Dakota

Blizzards, drought, flooding, tornadoes and extreme cold. Ellsworth Air Force Base is near Rapid City, and fallout modeling of an attack on the Plains missile fields shows high average doses across the state.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Belle Fourche Butte County 44.67 N, 103.84 W	Where the Belle Fourche and Redwater rivers meet; cattle and wool ranching	Blizzards, extreme cold, drought and tornadoes statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Chamberlain Brule County 43.80 N, 99.31 W	Missouri River and Lake Francis Case; farm base not confirmed	Blizzards, drought and severe storms statewide (NOAA)	Low
Custer Custer County 43.74 N, 103.62 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed; economy runs on tourism	Record low -43 degrees Fahrenheit (1963); heavy snow	Low
Hot Springs Fall River County 43.42 N, 103.48 W	Fall River and natural hot springs; farm base not confirmed	Extreme winter cold and chinook wind swings	Low
Milbank Grant County 45.21 N, 96.63 W	South Fork of the Whetstone River; farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low
Sisseton Roberts County 45.66 N, 97.02 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed; Lake Traverse Reservation area	Cold winters and hot summers	Low
Spearfish Lawrence County 44.49 N, 103.86 W	Spearfish Creek runs through town; truck farming and market gardening nearby	Creek ice can flood the north side; sudden chinook temperature swings	Medium
Vermillion Clay County 42.80 N, 96.93 W	Missouri and Vermillion rivers; corn, soybeans and alfalfa	Snowmelt flooding washed away the original town in 1881	Medium
Webster Day County 45.32 N, 97.52 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed	Cold	Low
Yankton Yankton County 42.88 N, 97.40 W	Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam; Lewis and Clark Lake 4 miles west; farm base not confirmed	An 1881 ice-dam break flooded downtown	Low

Tennessee

Tornadoes, flooding, severe storms and winter storms, plus New Madrid earthquake risk in the west. Oak Ridge and Arnold Air Force Base were avoided. The Cumberland Plateau and middle Tennessee hold strong farm towns.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Crossville Cumberland County 35.94 N, 85.02 W	Headwaters of the Obed River; Lake Tansi, Lake Holiday and Byrd Lake; current farm base not confirmed	Ice storms, tornadoes and severe storms statewide (NOAA)	Low
Greeneville Greene County 36.16 N, 82.83 W	Nolichucky River a few miles south; current farm base not confirmed	EF3 tornadoes in the April 27, 2011 outbreak killed several people in the county	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Jamestown Fentress County 36.42 N, 84.94 W	Streams drain to the Big South Fork Cumberland and Obey rivers; farm base not confirmed	Remote	Low
Lawrenceburg Lawrence County 35.25 N, 87.35 W	Built on Shoal Creek; farm base not confirmed	A July 1998 Shoal Creek flood killed two people; long history of flooding	Low
Lewisburg Marshall County 35.46 N, 86.78 W	Water source not confirmed; Tennessee Walking Horse breeding	Tornadoes	Low
Livingston Overton County 36.39 N, 85.32 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed	Record high 108 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
McMinnville Warren County 35.70 N, 85.79 W	Barren Fork of the Collins River; over 450 plant nurseries, but a food base is not confirmed	Tornadoes and flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Rogersville Hawkins County 36.42 N, 83.01 W	Crockett Creek, a Holston River tributary; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Sparta White County 35.95 N, 85.48 W	Calfkiller River runs through town; farm base not confirmed	Hilly	Low
Tellico Plains Monroe County 35.36 N, 84.31 W	Tellico River; farm base not confirmed	A farm near town has been reported as linked to a white nationalist group	Low

Texas

Hurricanes, extreme heat, drought, tornadoes, flash floods and the 2021 statewide grid failure. The July 2025 Guadalupe River flood in the Hill Country showed how fast creeks there can rise. The coast, the big metros and the Pantex plant near Amarillo were avoided.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Clarksville Red River County 33.62 N, 95.05 W	Red River country; city water source and current farm base not confirmed	A violent EF4 tornado struck near town on November 4, 2022	Low
Crockett Houston County 31.32 N, 95.47 W	Trinity River watershed; creeks drain toward Lake Livingston; farm base not confirmed	Heat, drought, hurricanes and tornadoes statewide (NOAA)	Low
Fredericksburg Gillespie County 30.28 N, 98.88 W	Peach orchards, vineyards and herb farms; water source not confirmed	Heat, drought and flash flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Jefferson Marion County 32.78 N, 94.37 W	Big Cypress Bayou and Caddo Lake; farm base not confirmed	Heat, hurricanes and tornadoes statewide (NOAA)	Low
Junction Kimble County 30.48 N, 99.75 W	Where the North and South Llano rivers meet; ranching not confirmed as current	Flash flooding and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Llano Llano County 30.72 N, 98.65 W	Llano River; farming and ranching historic, current status not confirmed	The river rose about 30 feet in 12 hours in October 2018; a 42-foot crest in 1935	Low
Mason Mason County 30.74 N, 99.23 W	Comanche Creek; described as an agricultural community, current farm base not confirmed	Heat, drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low
Mount Pleasant Titus County 33.17 N, 94.97 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed	Creek and Sulphur River high water historically cut off travel	Low
Nacogdoches Nacogdoches County 31.62 N, 94.65 W	Lake Nacogdoches 10 miles west, plus LaNana and Banita creeks; agriculture is a major sector and a large poultry processor is a top employer	A 1946 F4 tornado killed 10; hit by hurricanes Rita (2005) and Ike (2008)	Medium
Palestine Anderson County 31.76 N, 95.63 W	Lake Palestine on the Neches River; farm base not confirmed	State prison system is a major employer	Low

Utah

Drought, earthquakes along the Wasatch Front, wildfire and winter storms. The Wasatch Front metros, Hill Air Force Base and Dugway Proving Ground were avoided. Utah's farm towns sit on irrigation from mountain streams.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Ephraim Sanpete County 39.36 N, 111.58 W	East side of the San Pitch River; current farm base not confirmed	Drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low
Escalante Garfield County 37.77 N, 111.60 W	Escalante River runs past the north side of town; farming and ranching still drive the economy	Record high 106 and low -22 degrees Fahrenheit; drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Fillmore Millard County 38.98 N, 112.33 W	Water source and current farm base not confirmed	Drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low
Kamas Summit County 40.64 N, 111.26 W	Water source not confirmed; cattle ranching is a main industry	Heavy snowfall	Low
Loa Wayne County 38.42 N, 111.63 W	Spring Creek and a spring supply drinking water; state fish hatchery nearby; farm base not confirmed	Cold; remote	Low
Monticello San Juan County 37.92 N, 109.32 W	Streams and springs from the Abajo Mountains; dry farming remains vital	Uranium mill tailings from a federal mill (1948 to 1960); residents link them to cancer	Medium
Panguitch Garfield County 37.81 N, 112.44 W	Sevier River valley; Panguitch Lake 17 miles southwest; current farm base not confirmed	Early frost and heavy snow	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Richfield Sevier County 38.76 N, 112.06 W	Sevier River valley; agriculture part of the local economy but not detailed	Record low -33 degrees Fahrenheit (1989)	Low
Richmond Cache County 41.93 N, 111.81 W	Water described as abundant but not named; historic Holstein dairy center with an annual cattle show	The 1962 Cache Valley earthquake destroyed many old buildings	Low
Vernal Uintah County 40.44 N, 109.55 W	Ashley Creek; farm base not confirmed; economy built on oil, gas and phosphate	The Hard Winter of 1879 nearly killed many settlers	Low

Vermont

Flooding, winter storms and extreme cold. Floods in July 2023 and July 2024 hit many valleys hard. Water is plentiful; the short season is the limit.

Verified November 12, 2026. 4 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Barton Orleans County 44.74 N, 72.16 W	Barton and Willoughby rivers and Crystal Lake; farm base not confirmed	The 1810 Runaway Pond flood; extreme cold and a power outage on February 14, 2016	Low
Brandon Rutland County 43.81 N, 73.09 W	Rivers powered early mills but none is named; dairying grew in the 1900s, current status not confirmed	Floods, ice and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Low
Enosburg Falls Franklin County 44.90 N, 72.79 W	Missisquoi River and its falls; hosts the Vermont Dairy Festival, but current dairy farming is not confirmed	Floods and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Low
Hardwick Caledonia County 44.51 N, 72.36 W	Lamoille River and tributaries; local farm and food businesses, a food venture kitchen and a food co-op	River and flash floods, ice storms and blizzards statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Middlebury Addison County 44.01 N, 73.17 W	Otter Creek and the Middlebury River; current farm base not confirmed	A 2007 train derailment forced an evacuation	Low
Newport Orleans County 44.94 N, 72.21 W	South shore of Lake Memphremagog, fed by the Clyde, Barton and Black rivers; a feed company ships here, but farming is not confirmed	Floods and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Low
Randolph Orange County 43.94 N, 72.67 W	Two branches of the White River; a commercial center for the farm towns around it	Floods, ice and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Medium
St. Johnsbury Caledonia County 44.43 N, 72.01 W	Passumpsic, Moose and Sleepers rivers; home of the largest pure maple syrup packer in the U.S.	Floods, ice and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Medium

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Vergennes Addison County 44.13 N, 73.28 W	Otter Creek runs north through town past a 37-foot falls; farm base not confirmed	The falls basin occasionally floods	Low
Woodstock Windsor County 43.62 N, 72.54 W	Ottauquechee River; an operating dairy farm at the Billings Farm and Museum	River floods and heavy snow statewide (NOAA)	Medium

Virginia

Hurricane remnants, flooding, winter storms and heat. Northern Virginia, the Hampton Roads military complex and the federal relocation sites in the north were avoided. The Shenandoah Valley and the southwest hold the options.

Verified November 12, 2026. 2 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Abingdon Washington County 36.69 N, 82.02 W	Between the Middle and North Forks of the Holston River; farm base not confirmed	Severe storms, winter storms and hurricane remnants statewide (NOAA)	Low
Dayton Rockingham County 38.43 N, 78.99 W	Cooks Creek runs north of downtown; Old Order Mennonite farm communities and a poultry processing plant in town	Severe storms, winter storms and heat statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Farmville Prince Edward County 37.30 N, 78.41 W	Appomattox River, through the town treatment plant; tobacco history, current farm base not confirmed	Gross Creek often exceeds federal E. coli and coliform limits	Low
Floyd Floyd County 36.92 N, 80.32 W	Water source and current farm base not confirmed	Cold for the region	Low
Hillsville Carroll County 36.74 N, 80.72 W	Water source not confirmed; seasonal farmers market with local produce, meat and honey	Severe storms and winter storms statewide (NOAA)	Low
Lexington Rockbridge County 37.79 N, 79.46 W	Maury River forms the northeast city line; a university agricultural research farm is nearby	Severe storms, winter storms and hurricane remnants statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Luray Page County 38.65 N, 78.46 W	South Fork of the Shenandoah River and Hawksbill Creek; farm base not confirmed	Flooding	Low
Monterey Highland County 38.41 N, 79.59 W	Water source not confirmed; the town is heavily dependent on agriculture and hosts the Highland County Maple Festival	Winter storms statewide (NOAA)	Low
Tazewell Tazewell County 37.11 N, 81.51 W	Headwaters of the Clinch River; farm base not confirmed	Coal region	Low
Woodstock Shenandoah County 38.89 N, 78.52 W	North Fork of the Shenandoah River (the Seven Bends); wineries, but a food base is not confirmed	Erosion damaged a local road in 2019	Low

Washington

A Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami, volcanoes, wildfire and drought. The Puget Sound metros and naval bases, Hanford and Fairchild Air Force Base were avoided. Most picks are east of the Cascades.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Colville Stevens County 48.58 N, 117.86 W	Colville River valley; farming, timber and mining are historic, current farm base not confirmed	Wildfire	Low
Dayton Columbia County 46.31 N, 117.97 W	Touchet River runs through town; current farm base not confirmed	High wildfire risk, mainly July to September	Low
Ellensburg Kittitas County 47.00 N, 120.52 W	Yakima River; Timothy hay is the main Kittitas Valley crop, but a food base is not confirmed	Fire destroyed much of downtown on July 4, 1889	Low
Goldendale Klickitat County 45.83 N, 120.81 W	Little Klickitat River; spring-fed Bloodgood Creek supplies part of the drinking water; ranching and farming remain key industries	Lightning-caused range and forest fires are common in summer	Medium
Newport Pend Oreille County 48.17 N, 117.15 W	Pend Oreille River at the Idaho line; farm base not confirmed	A 2015 explosion at an aerospace plant injured five	Low
Okanogan Okanogan County 48.35 N, 119.60 W	Okanogan River; farm base not confirmed	Wildfire and drought statewide (NOAA)	Low
Pomeroy Garfield County 46.47 N, 117.60 W	Water source and current farm base not confirmed	Fire destroyed half of downtown in 1900	Low
Republic Ferry County 48.67 N, 118.70 W	Granite and Eureka creeks; Curlew and Swan lakes; surrounding farms and ranches support the town	Wildfires in 1988, 2001 and 2015	Medium
Twisp Okanogan County 48.36 N, 120.14 W	Where the Methow and Twisp rivers meet; current farm base not confirmed	The August 2015 Okanogan Complex Fire killed three firefighters and forced evacuations; a major flood in 1948	Low
Waitsburg Walla Walla County 46.27 N, 118.14 W	The town draws water from the Touchet River; the hills are farmed for wheat and barley	Wildfire and drought statewide (NOAA)	Medium

West Virginia

Flooding, landslides, winter storms and severe storms. The deadly 2016 flood hit the Greenbrier valley. Water is plentiful; flat farmland is the limit.

Verified November 12, 2026. 0 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Berkeley Springs Morgan County 39.59 N, 78.22 W	Mineral springs in town; Warm Spring Run and Sleepy Creek flow to the Potomac; farm base not confirmed	Flooding, ice storms and derechos statewide (NOAA)	Low
Buckhannon Upshur County 38.98 N, 80.22 W	Buckhannon River runs through the city; farm base not confirmed	The November 4, 1985 flood (from Hurricane Juan) crested near 30 feet; declared a major disaster area	Low
Elkins Randolph County 38.93 N, 79.85 W	Tygart Valley River and Leading Creek; current farm base not confirmed	5.02 inches of rain in one day (1985); 19.9 inches of snow (2009)	Low
Franklin Pendleton County 38.64 N, 79.35 W	South Branch of the Potomac River runs along town; farm base not confirmed	The 1985 Election Day flood crested at 22.6 feet against a 7-foot flood stage	Low
Lewisburg Greenbrier County 37.81 N, 80.44 W	About a mile north of the Greenbrier River; drinking water source and farm base not confirmed	Karst ground with sinkholes	Low
Marlinton Pocahontas County 38.23 N, 80.06 W	Greenbrier River runs along town; farm base not confirmed	Flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Moorefield Hardy County 39.06 N, 78.98 W	Where the South Branch and South Fork of the Potomac meet; county history of farming, stock raising and poultry, current status not confirmed	Flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Petersburg Grant County 38.98 N, 79.13 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed; adequate rain year-round	Flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Romney Hampshire County 39.34 N, 78.75 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed	Flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Union Monroe County 37.58 N, 80.52 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed; historic mineral springs nearby	Remote	Low

Wisconsin

Winter storms, flooding, tornadoes and extreme cold. Water is plentiful. The Driftless Area in the southwest has springs, trout streams and strong farm communities.

Verified November 12, 2026. 3 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Antigo Langlade County 45.13 N, 89.14 W	Eau Claire River branches and Spring Brook; potatoes and dairy are key local products	Tornadoes, derechos and ice storms statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Cashton Monroe County 43.75 N, 90.76 W	Water source not confirmed; the state's largest Amish settlement and a large organic food cooperative employer	Severe storms and winter storms statewide (NOAA)	Low
Darlington Lafayette County 42.69 N, 90.11 W	Pecatonica River flows through town; economy tied to dairy food plants, including cheese and whey	Heavy rain and flooding statewide (NOAA)	Medium
Medford Taylor County 45.15 N, 90.35 W	Black River flows through the city; mink fur farms, but a food base is not confirmed	A great fire in May 1885	Low
Mineral Point Iowa County 42.85 N, 90.16 W	Water source and current farm base not confirmed; lead and zinc mining history	Hilly	Low
Rhinelander Oneida County 45.65 N, 89.41 W	Where the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers meet; farm base not confirmed	Prone to Arctic cold snaps	Low
Richland Center Richland County 43.36 N, 90.39 W	Pine River runs through the west side; farm base not confirmed	Flooding statewide (NOAA)	Low
Spooner Washburn County 45.85 N, 91.92 W	Water source and farm base not confirmed	Long, cold winters with about 56 inches of snow a year	Low
Viroqua Vernon County 43.54 N, 90.89 W	Water source not confirmed; over 200 organic farms in the surrounding area	A June 28, 1865 tornado killed 22 people	Low
Westby Vernon County 43.66 N, 90.87 W	Headwaters of the Bad Axe River; economy built on farming, with a cooperative creamery	Severe storms and flooding statewide (NOAA)	Medium

Wyoming

Blizzards, drought, wind, wildfire and extreme cold. F.E. Warren Air Force Base and its missile silo field are near Cheyenne in the southeast, fallout modeling shows high average doses across much of the state, and the northwest corner is closest to Yellowstone. Every place here carries real conflict and volcanic risk.

Verified November 12, 2026. 1 of 10 places were confirmed on water, food base and the named hazard and are rated Medium. The rest are Low: at least one of those facts was not confirmed, and the gap is noted in the table.

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Afton Lincoln County 42.71 N, 110.94 W	Main supply is an intermittent spring about 5 miles east; Swift Creek runs through town; farm base not confirmed	Record low -46 degrees Fahrenheit (1979)	Low
Buffalo Johnson County 44.35 N, 106.71 W	Water source not confirmed; agriculture is a major part of the economy	Blizzards, drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low

Place	Water and food	Watch out for	Conf.
Lander Fremont County 42.86 N, 108.74 W	Middle Fork of the Popo Agie River; agriculture is no longer a major part of the economy	Blizzards, drought and wildfire statewide (NOAA)	Low
Lovell Big Horn County 44.83 N, 108.41 W	Shoshone River nearby, but the town water source and farm base are not confirmed	Record high 111 and low -48 degrees Fahrenheit	Low
Pinedale Sublette County 42.85 N, 109.86 W	Pine Creek flows from Fremont Lake through town; ranching not confirmed; natural gas fields nearby	Record low -49 degrees Fahrenheit (December 1990); wildfires, bears and rockfall	Low
Powell Park County 44.76 N, 108.78 W	Shoshone Project land, but the water source is not stated; sugar beets, barley, pinto beans and beef	Blizzards, hail and drought statewide (NOAA)	Low
Riverton Fremont County 43.05 N, 108.41 W	Just north of the Wind River, but the town water source and farm base are not confirmed	Blizzards and drought statewide (NOAA)	Low
Sheridan Sheridan County 44.78 N, 106.96 W	Big Goose Creek area; city water source not confirmed; working ranches nearby but city farmland has become subdivisions	Blizzards and drought statewide (NOAA)	Low
Thayne Lincoln County 42.93 N, 111.01 W	Near the Salt River; grassland and ranches, but water source and current farm base not confirmed	Blizzards statewide (NOAA)	Low
Worland Washakie County 44.01 N, 107.96 W	Bighorn River; sugar beets are the top farm product	Record low -51 degrees Fahrenheit (1930 and 1936); drought and blizzards statewide (NOAA)	Medium

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The state summaries draw on widely published geography and recent disaster history. Each state's place details were then checked against the sources listed for that state above.