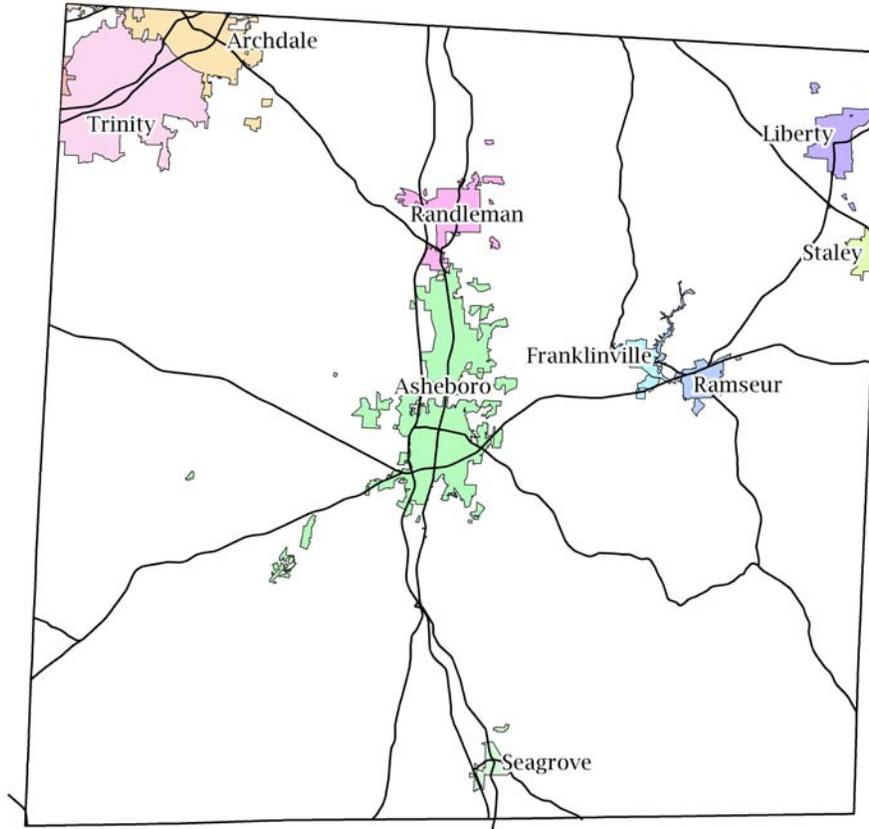


Randolph County



Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

DRAFT

April, 2009

Developed and Submitted by:

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Randolph County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Randolph County

City of Archdale

City of Asheboro

Town of Franklinville

Town of Liberty

Town of Ramseur

City of Randleman

Town of Seagrove

Town of Staley

City of Trinity

**Randolph County
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan**

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Resolution

**Adoption by _____ of the
Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
As Required by State Senate Bill 300 and in Order to
Remain Eligible for State and Federal Disaster Relief Funding**

WHEREAS, Randolph County, the Cities of Archdale, Asheboro, Randleman and Trinity, and the Towns of Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, Seagrove and Staley desire to remain eligible for State and Federal Disaster Relief Funds in the event of a declared disaster in Randolph County; and

WHEREAS, the _____ recognized the value of having a plan in place for identifying, prioritizing, and mitigating potential and real hazards that could affect the City; and

WHEREAS, Randolph County, the Cities of Archdale, Asheboro, Randleman and Trinity, and the Towns of Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, Seagrove and Staley have prepared a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and have revised the Plan as suggested by the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management after its submittal to the State and to County, City and Town Departments for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management has endorsed the proposed Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has endorsed the proposed Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the _____ that it adopts the Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the _____ direct the _____ to annually review the plan and proposed revisions to Subsection _____ when new data and information become available, as mitigation measures are achieved, and as mitigation strategies evolve; and

FURTHER, that the _____ may update and revise the Hazard Mitigation Plan as it related to any **unincorporated** area but does not affect any other jurisdiction. If any revision, update or amendment involved more than one jurisdiction, then the updates and revisions must be approved by all

Commissioners and City and Town Councils of those jurisdictions which are affected. Copies of any revision, amendment or update to the plan by _____ must be sent to each jurisdiction to be filed with the City or Town Clerk and added to the Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

FURTHER, that after every five year cycle, the hazard analysis, vulnerability assessment and local capability sections of the plan will be reviewed, revised and submitted to the respective County Board of Commissioners and City and Town Councils for its review prior to submission to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for approval.

FURTHER, that administrative changes, wording corrections, or insubstantial changes do not require additional action by the County Board of Commissioners and City and Town Councils. However, changes that may have a significant impact or significant expenditure of non-budgeted funds, may require action by the respective elected bodies.

Adopted by _____ this the _____ day of _____, 2009.

Attest:

Clerk

Chief Elected Official

Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Introduction:

The Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, hereinafter referred to as the Plan, was originally developed in 2003 and 2004 as a collaboration between Randolph County Government and the municipalities within the boundaries of the County. The plan was developed as a result of changes made to Robert T Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act in 2000, Public Law 106-390, also known as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The interim final rules were adopted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on February 26, 2002, as 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206.

The North Carolina General Assembly, through the Emergency Management Act of 1977, and as amended by Senate Bill 300 in 2001, also requires a hazard mitigation plan to be approved by North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM), and FEMA. These plans were required to be adopted by November 2004.

As required by aforementioned laws and rules, Randolph County Government and the municipalities are required to update the Plan after a declared Presidential Disaster or every five years after the adoption of the current Plan. As a result of the required updates, Randolph County Emergency Management and Randolph County Planning Department were determined to be the lead agencies to oversee the update and coordinate meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Taskforce.

All meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Taskforce were open to the public. These meetings, which are documented in more detail later in this document, were held to inform the Taskforce members of the pending update and the need to begin work on reviewing goals, strategies and demographic data as needed. Since the work of the Taskforce was the update of the Plan, some of the steps involved with the development of the Plan were less complicated when compared to the process in 2003 and 2004. Each jurisdiction was responsible for conducting its own planning process, risk assessment, hazard identification, vulnerability assessment and the development of mitigation strategies.

Organization of Document:

Section I of the plan describes the participants, and the purpose of the plan. It also outlines key findings in the analysis of the hazard profile and vulnerability assessment. These findings provided the basis for choosing mitigation strategies specific to the County and each municipality.

The core of the plan is contained in Section II, Hazard Mitigation Strategies, which outlines the consensus goals developed by the County and the municipalities as well as the strategies that will be implemented by the County and each municipality to reduce or eliminate exposure to natural hazards. Strategies were developed for each municipality based on geographic hazards within their jurisdiction, vulnerability, and local capability. The comprehensive assessment conducted in Phase I provided that information.

Section II of the plan includes ten subsections, which includes the County and the nine municipalities, and describes the objectives and strategies for each individual jurisdiction. Many of the strategies included for unincorporated Randolph County will cover each municipality as well.

Each subsection will:

- Identify the jurisdiction;
- Briefly describe the major concerns for the jurisdiction;
- Identify mitigation objectives and strategies;
- Describe implementation;
- Describe the monitoring, evaluating and reporting process; and
- Include a provision to allow for revisions and updates within individual jurisdictions so long as such revisions and updates do not affect any other jurisdiction.

Purpose of the Plan:

The purpose of the Plan is to:

- Identify hazards;
- Develop a historic profile of natural disaster events;
- Assess County and municipal hazard risks and vulnerabilities; and
- Identify and promote mitigation efforts.

Mitigation efforts are sustained actions that will reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from impacts of natural hazards or disasters. Any action taken before, during, or after a disaster event that makes structures, buildings, and communities resilient and minimizes the impact on the affected population community, built environment, and businesses can be a mitigating activity.

Statement of the Problem:

In order to reduce the cost to the Federal government of relief, recovery, and reconstruction after natural disasters, as well as to save lives, FEMA, through legislation of Congress, administers programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program, to offset the rising costs of disaster relief and assistance. In addition, after a Presidential Disaster Declaration, federal loans and assistance in the form of Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans, US Department of Agriculture (USDA) disaster program grants and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG funds) are made available to local communities. The costs for federal disaster relief have been escalating as the federal government increasingly takes financial responsibility when state and local governments are unable to meet the needs of their communities in the event of a disaster. At times, disaster aid has been repeatedly applied to recovery and reconstruction of property and structures in the same manner and in the same hazardous location as they were before the disaster occurred.

Most of the losses from natural disaster events can be traced to changes in population behaviors and characteristics of development. As the population is exposed to hazards and the growing complexity of urban systems, there is more to lose in natural disaster events. FEMA continues to strongly promote hazard mitigation as the only sensible long-term solution toward building for a safer future. However, in many policy areas dealing with effective mitigation activities, it is the states and localities that have the constitutional authority to adopt and implement these mitigation tools. States and localities are responsible for land use planning, regulation of building codes and construction practices, protecting local water supplies, and ensuring street access in emergencies. In addition, local government better knows the needs of their community, its resources, and specific hazards they face.

Finding a way to balance economic development objectives, as well as the need to protect the public, property and the environment, is difficult. The capacity and commitment of local government are major factors in whether or not mitigation tools will be effectively used. Local government capacity refers to the amount of resources and technical expertise available to the community. Commitment refers to the willingness of local officials and elected leaders to advocate for hazard mitigation. This multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan is a first step in building local capacity for dealing with natural disasters.

Acceptable Risk

Through careful analysis of these documents, the following natural hazards were determined to present minimal hazard risk and therefore have an acceptable risk:

- Landslide: possible, low impact, high occurrence confined to region designated as rural growth management area;
- Earthquake: epicenter likely in Charleston, South Carolina area. Fault may produce tremors in region up to 7.5 on Richter scale, however, likelihood of occurrence is low, although an occurrence could have significant impact on structural integrity of dams;
- Heat wave: likely, low impact; and
- Wildfire: highly likely, low impact.

Natural Hazards of Concern

Natural hazards of immediate concern in developing mitigation goals, objectives and strategies are for Randolph County and its municipal jurisdictions may include:

High Wind Hazards

- Countywide vulnerability;
- Signage, manufactured homes and modular classrooms are especially vulnerable;
- Includes tornadoes, all tropical and extra tropical cyclonic systems, and severe thunderstorms. (High winds are actually one element in these multi-hazard events characterized by wind, hail, lightning, rain and flood.);
- Wind speeds will most likely be between 38 to 90 mph. Wind speeds greater than 90 mph are possible especially with tornadoes, however, mitigation strategies will be aimed at reducing the impacts of wind speeds up to 90 mph;
- Multiple yearly occurrences are likely; and
- Damage to roofs, power lines, and trees with severe injury or death is possible.

Winter Storms

- Countywide vulnerability, including all municipalities;
- Countywide critical facilities could shut down for up to two weeks. (Major power outages to facilities that are service dependent upon electricity for operations.); and
- Ice storms produce most damage to trees, power lines, and buildings through snow loading and ice accumulation.

Flood

On January 1, 2008, new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMS) became effective for Randolph County and its municipalities. These new maps caused some dramatic changes in flood plains and flood ways. Homes that were built prior to January 1, 2008, could have been located in a Class C flood plain on the 1981 maps; however with the new DFIRMS that same

home could now be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). This change has caused significant concern since it has created potential changes in repetitive loss structures and those structures that are required to have flood insurance.

The 1981 Flood Maps indicated that approximately 25,178.50 acres in the County were in a Class A flood plain. As a result of the new 2008 DFIRMS, there is now approximately 505,116.91 acres located within SFHAs. Prior to the 2008 DFIRMS, the municipalities of Liberty, Seagrove and Staley contained no Class A flood plains; however, with the implementation of the 2008 DFIRMS, all municipalities, with the exception of Staley, contain SFHAs.

Based upon the new DFIRMS provided by the State, there are now 272 structures located within a SFHA with approximately 680 people exposed to the hazard. The total value of parcels and buildings in the SFHA is \$44,995,700. Overall there are 6,523 parcels in the County that contain SFHA anywhere on the parcel. The total value of parcels and any associated buildings on those 6,523 parcels is approximately \$1,105,088,900.

- **Priority vulnerable areas:** Archdale, Asheboro, Franklinville, Trinity, and portions of Northeast and northwest Randolph County.
 - **Northwest Randolph County:** 110 occupied units in flood zone at a structure value of \$13,982,170 million. 275 persons exposed to flood hazard.
 - **Northeast Randolph County:** 137 occupied units in floodplain at structure value of \$27,600,210 million. 343 persons exposed to flood hazard.
 - **Asheboro:** Policies in force as of 12/31/2002: 19 Insurance in force whole dollar: \$1.9 million.
 - **Archdale:** 26 policies in force as of November 30, 2008, with \$3,680,300.00 insurance in force.
 - **Trinity:** City joined NFIP March 16, 2004.
 - **Franklinville:** NFIP member with no policies in force.
 - **Randleman:** NFIP member with one policy in force.
 - **Ramseur:** NFIP member with no policies in force.

Dam Failure Hazard

- Randolph County has 204 dams scattered throughout the County. Of those dams 139 are classified as low hazard, 41 as intermediate hazard dams, and 24 high hazard dams. This classification is from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Dam Safety Office.
- While the likelihood of dam failure is low, a high hazard dam failure could cause catastrophic damage and result in death.
- **Priority vulnerable areas are:**

- **Archdale:** Two high hazard dams with development downstream.
- **Franklinville:** Ramseur Water Supply Dam and Randolph Mill Dam are in need of maintenance. These dams would directly impact the town of Franklinville and the structures located within the floodplains. Currently there is no emergency supply water source for Franklinville and Ramseur.
- **Randleman:** The main concern is the Randleman Lake. Downstream development would be catastrophically impacted if the dam failed. Though the lake area is known, mapped and filled with water, floodplains surrounding the lake area have not been determined. Since the dam was under construction when the State undertook the Flood Map Modernization program in this area, no determination of flood plains was made. The flood plains for the lake area are to be updated during the map maintenance process. The buffer area around the lake is 200 feet.
- **Ramseur:** The Ramseur Water supply dam is in need of maintenance. Dam failure would catastrophically impact the town of Franklinville and also disrupt all water supplies to Ramseur and Franklinville.
- **Trinity:** There are three high hazard dams within City limits.

Sinkhole/Subsidence

Subsidence is the sudden (e.g., over two hours) or gradual downward movement of the ground surface (e.g., dropping by a few inches over a number of years.)

- The greatest potential for subsidence exists over abandoned underground mines, tunnels or shafts which includes gold mines. Tunnels and shafts may extend for hundreds of feet horizontally and vertically underground. There are several abandoned gold mines with underground workings scattered throughout the County. The *exact* location of the mines and the extent of underground workings are unknown. According to the Senior Geologist for the State of North Carolina, the location of these mines and information pertaining to their type are maintained by the North Carolina Geological Survey and US Bureau of Mines. The County has endeavored to place these mine locations and information in its GIS.
- Northwest Randolph County is a high concern area since it has multiple large mines scattered throughout the quadrant in areas designated as primary and secondary growth areas likely to be developed.
- Southwest Randolph County is becoming a high concern area due to the number of abandoned gold mines in that area. High levels of arsenic in groundwater have been detected in this area especially around the Loflin Hill Rd where the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted superfund hazardous substance removal in 2004 and 2005. The EPA has established a limit of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic in drinking

water.¹ Some sites in this area have ppm counts as high as 100 ppm.² This area of the County is mainly served by private wells instead of a public water supply.

Repetitive Loss Structures:

Randolph County and its municipalities have three recorded repetitive loss structures.

Participants in the Planning Process

This Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed through the efforts of individuals representing the County and each municipality. The participants have included, but are not limited to, the following:

County Government participants have included:

- Richard Wells, County Manager;
- Will Massie, Deputy County Manager;
- Neal Allen, Director, Emergency Services (retired);
- Donovan Davis, Director, Emergency Services;
- Paxton Arthurs, Director, Building Inspections;
- Annette Crotts, Director, Information Technology;
- Michael Rowland, Network and Security Manager, Information Technology;
- Debra Hill, Director, Tax Department;
- Amanda Varner, Deputy Clerk to the Board of Commissioners;
- Tim Mangum, Information Specialist, Planning Department;
- Terry VanVliet, Director, Veteran Services; and
- Martha Halsey, Public Health Preparedness, Health Department.

Randolph Community College participants have included:

- Tommy McNeill, Director of Safety, Randolph Community College;
- Ken Fields, Program Coordinator, Randolph Community College; and
- Bob Shackelford, President, Randolph Community College.

Asheboro City Schools participants have included:

¹ Environmental Protection Agency, *EPA Superfund Removal to Begin at the Loflin Gold Mine Site, Trinity Township, Randolph County, North Carolina*. Atlanta, GA, 2004

² Jim Bateson, Raleigh NC, to Henry C Royals, Jr.

- Diane Frost, Superintendent, Asheboro City Schools; and
- Brad Rice, Director of Special Programs, Asheboro City Schools.

Randolph County Schools participants have included:

- Marty Trotter, Assistant Superintendent of Operations, Randolph County Schools; and
- Ray Kiser, Director of Maintenance, Randolph County Schools.

Human Service Agencies participants have included:

- Larry Pugh, Chief, Ash-Rand Rescue and EMS; and
- Candie Rudzinski, Director, Senior Adults Association.

Public Utilities participants have included:

- Joy Sparks, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority.

State Agency participants have included:

- Pat Way, NC Zoo.

City of Asheboro participants have included:

- Reynolds Neely, Planning Director.

City of Archdale participants have included:

- Jeff Wells, Planning Director;
- Jerry Yarborough, City Manager;
- D J Señeres, Stormwater Program Manager;
- Gary Lewallen, Chief, Police Department; and
- Shannon Craddock, Police Department.

Town of Franklinville participants have included:

- Arnold Allred, Public Works Director.

Town of Liberty participants have included:

- J R Beard, Chief, Fire Department.

Town of Ramseur participants have included:

- Kevin Franklin, Town Administrator.

On September 23, 2008, the County Emergency Services Department invited representatives of County and Municipal Government, Boards of Educations, Community College, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority and Senior Adults Association to being the update process for the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Those attending were given a timeline showing when specific tasks had to be completed in order to file the updated plan with NC Emergency Management and FEMA on time. Attendees were given assignments to review their portion of the plan and begin reviewing the previous goals and strategies. A follow-up meeting would be held at a later date to update the information.

The attendees of the meeting on September 23, 2008, are as follows:

County Representatives

- Neal Allen, Director, Emergency Services (retired);
- Donovan Davis, Director, Emergency Services;
- Paxton Arthurs, Director, Building Inspections;
- Annette Crotts, Director, Information Technology;
- Debra Hill, Director, Tax Department;
- Amanda Varner, Deputy Clerk to the Board of Commissioners;
- Tim Mangum, Information Specialist, Planning Department;
- Terry VanVliet, Director, Veteran Services; and
- Martha Halsey, Public Heath Preparedness, Health Department.

Municipal Representatives

- Arnold Allred, Public Works Director, Town of Franklinville;
- Kevin Franklin, Town Administrator, Town of Ramseur;
- Jerry Yarborough, City Manager, City of Archdale;
- J R Beard, Chief, Town of Liberty Fire Department;
- Gary Lewallen, Chief, City of Archdale Police Department;
- Shannon Craddock, City of Archdale Police Department; and
- Reynolds Neely, Planning Director, City of Asheboro.

Educational Representatives

- Diane Frost, Superintendent, Asheboro City Schools;
- Tommy McNeill, Director of Safety, Randolph Community College;
- Brad Rice, Director of Special Programs, Asheboro City Schools;
- Bob Shackelford, President, Randolph Community College;
- Marty Trotter, Assistant Superintendent of Operations, Randolph County Schools;
- Ray Kiser, Director of Maintenance, Randolph County Schools; and
- Ken Fields, Program Coordinator, Randolph Community College.

Public Utilities

- Joy Sparks, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority.

Human Service Agencies

- Larry Pugh, Chief, Ash-Rand Rescue and EMS; and
- Candie Rudzinski, Director, Senior Adults Association.

State Agencies

- Pat Way, NC Zoological Park.

On January 13, 2009, the County Planning Team convened and reviewed the section of the plan that pertained to Unincorporated Randolph County. The Team reviewed each strategy and discussed strategies that have been completed, those yet to be completed and new strategies for the next five year process. Those decisions are documented in the next section of this plan.

The following County Staff was present for this meeting:

- Richard Wells, County Manager;
- Will Massie, Deputy County Manager;
- Donovan Davis, Director, Emergency Services;
- Paxton Arthurs, Director, Building Inspections;
- Annette Crotts, Director, Information Technology;
- Michael Rowland, Network and Security Manager, Information Technology;
- Debra Hill, Director, Tax Department;
- Amanda Varner, Deputy Clerk to the Board of Commissioners;
- Tim Mangum, Information Specialist, Planning Department;
- Terry VanVliet, Director, Veteran Services; and
- Martha Halsey, Public Health Preparedness, Health Department.

This Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed through the efforts of individuals representing the County and each municipality.

Description of the Planning Process

Phase I: September 2008 through January 2009

- Identify contacts for municipalities and other involved agencies to prepare for the Plan update.
- Meeting held on September 23, 2008, with identified contacts to being the update process. Attendees were given assignments to review their portion of the Plan and to review the previous goals and strategies. As part of that process each jurisdiction was tasked with the following:
 - Review the vulnerability assessment. Any changes to the assessments were to be reported to the County for inclusion in the 2009 Plan.
 - Review existing ordinances, regulations, studies, reports and land use plans for elements related to hazard mitigation.

Phase II: January 2009 through April 2009

- County Planning Team met on January 13, 2009, to review the section of the Plan pertaining to Unincorporated Randolph County.
- Municipalities met on January 15, 2009, to review the appropriate sections to the Plan. Each jurisdiction was advised to forward updated documents to the County for inclusion in the 2009 Plan update.
- Sections of the Plan that have been updated based upon information from the jurisdictions include:
 - County of Randolph (Subsection 1);
 - City of Archdale (Subsection 2);
 - Town of Franklinville (Subsection 4);
 - Town of Ramseur (Subsection 6);
 - City of Randleman (Subsection 7);
 - Town of Staley (Subsection 9); and
 - City of Trinity (Subsection 10).

All other municipalities not listed have not forwarded update information to the County.

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

1. Plan Components

The following subsections contain the Hazard Mitigation Plans for each jurisdiction in Randolph County. The plans were designed to address the specific hazards or vulnerabilities of each jurisdiction. Each subsection will:

- Identify the jurisdiction;
- Briefly describe the community's profile;
- Briefly describe the major concerns for the jurisdiction;
- Identify mitigation goals, objectives and strategies;
- Describe implementation;
- Describe the monitoring, evaluating and reporting process; and
- Include a provision to allow for revisions and updates within individual jurisdictions as long as such revisions and updates do not affect any other jurisdiction.

2. Hazard Mitigation Goals

Goals are general guidelines that explain in a broad sense, what you want to achieve. Goals are usually expressed as broad policy statements. The goals stated in this hazard mitigation plan represent the desired long-term results sought by Randolph County and its municipalities. The objectives address problems and situations identified through analysis of the hazard profile, vulnerability assessment, and local government capability assessment and are specific to each jurisdiction.

1. To enhance local government capability to lessen the impacts of all natural hazards.
2. To identify and protect critical services, buildings, facilities and infrastructure that are at risk of damage due to natural hazards and to undertake cost-effective mitigation measures to minimize losses.
3. To develop an effective public awareness/education/outreach program for natural hazards the County and municipalities are most likely to experience.
4. To protect persons and property, as well as reduce damage and loss to existing community assets.
5. To ensure disaster resistant future development.

3. Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation tools are designed to reduce risk, eliminate risk, or share risk. Risk reduction refers to activities that reduce the impact of natural hazards and involves either structural or non-structural measures. Structural measures involve building or creating control structures that modify the hazard, such as dams, levees, and seawalls. Structural measures were widely used to control flooding throughout the United States. However, there are limits to the usefulness of structural measures. Most significant structural barriers have already been built and these structures in and of themselves constitute a hazard risk. In addition, there are long-term adverse impacts of structural controls on the environment. The ensuing destruction of ecosystems, far beyond the geographic area where the structure was built, makes this strategy much less desirable.

Non-structural risk reduction measures modify vulnerability or exposure to the hazards. These measures may include: setting building codes standards; enforcing building codes; conducting ongoing building inspections to ensure that structural integrity is maintained, building strengthening and retrofits to withstand winds or absorb the force of movement, as well as safe construction practices, such as securing the building to the foundation and using appropriate fastener to connect roofs to structures.

Risk reduction measures are generally effective. However, when land use planning for hazards is not incorporated into a hazard mitigation plan, risk reduction measures may also be used as a way to develop hazard prone areas for short-term economic gain instead of steering development to safer areas. Planning is the key to making mitigation a proactive rather than reactive process and to ensuring that land subject to hazards is identified and managed appropriately to reduce future exposure.

Through planning, individual mitigation projects and initiatives can be carried out in a cooperative manner so that all local activities are unified and consistent, and no single action or project detracts from the overall goal of creating a safer community.

Planning also plays an important part in generating community understanding of and support for hazard mitigation. The hazard mitigation planning process serves to publicize hazard information and create a forum for discussion of how best to balance the public interest and private property rights.

Risk sharing involves using financial instruments to spread the cost of the disaster event and moderate financial losses to business, individuals and community through insurance, tax incentives, and relief payments. The National Flood Insurance Program is the strongest example of a risk sharing

measure, though there is criticism that such programs promote development in hazard prone (flood prone) areas.

All of these types of strategies were considered for each jurisdiction with a major emphasis on planning strategies. See Appendix H for master list of mitigation strategies under consideration by each jurisdiction.

4. Implementation of Hazard Mitigation Strategies

The Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented through the delegation of assignments specified within this Plan. In each jurisdictional plan an individual jurisdiction's mitigation actions are listed and assigned specific implementation measures which include the assignment of responsibilities to local government departments and/or specific staff, and a time frame for implementation for each proposed mitigation action. Strategies that will be incorporated into existing programs or activities are identified. When applicable, potential funding sources were also listed. Plan implementation will start from the time that it each plan is adopted.

5. Monitoring, Evaluating, and Reporting Progress

Each Plan identifies the persons or position responsible for routine monitoring of the plan. The evaluation form in Appendix D will be used by County staff to begin the evaluation process. The base year statistics used in calculating progress will be the year prior to each five-year cycle. This form will be completed and submitted to the County Hazard Mitigation Taskforce, as well as all City and Town Managers (where there is no Town Manager the form will be sent to the Town Clerk).

Using the evaluation form, each jurisdiction must create a progress report summarizing the progress of the Plan. The evaluation and progress report should consider the following questions.

- Have lead agencies participated as originally proposed?
- Have outcomes been adequate?
- What problems have occurred in the implementation process?
- Have members of the public been adequately involved?

The report will include:

- The status of benchmarks and indicators;
- Difficulties or impediments during implementation;
- Changes in County priorities; and

- Recommendations for changes, revisions, or amendments to the Plan.

6. Revisions and Updates

Each jurisdiction will produce a progress report with recommendations for updates and revision and bring it before their Commissioners or Councils. As updates occur, the date, reason and responsible party should be noted. Updates or revisions which affect the plan as a whole or impacts any other jurisdiction(s) will require a presentation of findings and recommendations be submitted to those jurisdictions' council members for adoption.

When changes to any part of this plan entail substantial budgetary considerations, the revisions or amended plan must be submitted to the NCDEM and FEMA for review.

At the end of every five-year cycle, the hazard mitigation taskforce will submit the hazard profile, vulnerability assessment and local capability section updates or revisions to FEMA and NCDEM for review. The updated plan will then be forwarded to each County, City and Town Manager (where there is no town manager, the town clerk) for review and subsequent adoption by the City/Town Council.

7. Continued Public Involvement

To facilitate continued public involvement in the planning process:

- The public will be invited to participate in the annual review of the plan;
- Copies of the plan will be kept on hand at all public libraries and at appropriate agencies through the County, Cities, and Towns. The plan will have a contact address, email address, and phone number of the person responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan; and
- The plan will be available on the Randolph County Website, and will contain an email address and phone number the public can use for submitting comments and concerns about the plan.