

Overview of Black Mountain

The Town of Black Mountain is located in the eastern portion of Buncombe County within the Swannanoa River Valley at an approximate elevation of 2,400 feet. Incorporated in 1893, the Town has now grown to a population of 7,596.

Black Mountain was originally known as Grey Eagle and later named for the range of mountains that border the Town to the north. At the time of incorporation, the Town of Black Mountain had become a major pathway for westbound immigrants, commercial trade, and the mountain railroad. This strategic location helped establish Black Mountain as one of the most prosperous and picturesque communities in the country.

Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis

The Town of Black Mountain concurs with Buncombe County's identification of hazards in our community.

During the process of identifying hazards, the Town of Black Mountain chose to consider the intensity of the hazard rather than the size and location of the hazard. This was done primarily because of the relatively small size of Black Mountain (6.3 square miles) as compared with Buncombe County.

The following table summarizes the hazards, the likelihood of their occurrence, the intensity of the hazard and its impact on the community. Each hazard is then assigned a Hazard Index Rating based on the combining the likelihood, intensity and impact. The Hazard Index indicates that Black Mountain's major threats come from winter storms, flooding, utility failure, erosion and severe thunderstorms.

Town of Black Mountain				
Hazard Identification and Analysis Worksheet				
Type of Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Intensity Rating (mild, moderate, severe)	Impact	Hazard Index Rating
Winter Storms	Highly Likely (4)	Moderate (2)	Critical (3)	9
Flooding	Highly Likely (4)	Moderate (2)	Limited (2)	8
Utility Failure	Likely (3)	Moderate (2)	Critical (3)	8
Erosion	Highly Likely (4)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	7
Severe Thunderstorms	Highly Likely (4)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	7
Extreme Heat	Likely (3)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	6
Wildfires	Likely (3)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	6
Dam/Levee Failure	Possible (2)	Moderate (2)	Limited (2)	6

Town of Black Mountain				
Hazard Identification and Analysis Worksheet				
Type of Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Intensity Rating (mild, moderate, severe)	Impact	Hazard Index Rating
Earthquakes	Likely (3)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	5
Hazardous Materials Events	Likely (3)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	5
Landslides	Likely (3)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	5
Droughts	Possible (2)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	5
Groundwater Contamination	Possible (2)	Moderate (2)	Negligible (1)	5
Tornados	Possible (2)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	4
Nor'easters	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3
Sinkholes	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3
Tropical Cyclones	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3
Tsunamis	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3
Volcanoes	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3
Waterspouts	Unlikely (1)	Mild (1)	Negligible (1)	3

In addition to the information found in the hazard identification and analysis for Buncombe County, Black Mountain has compiled further information directly relating to certain hazards in our community.

Winter Storms – In March of 1993 the Town experienced a major winter storm event that was nicknamed the “Storm of the Century.” This storm shut down the town for several days and resulted in approximately 491 emergency calls for service and was estimated to have caused over \$500,000 of property damage in Black Mountain alone. Minor winter storm events occur almost every year.

Flooding – Black Mountain has experienced minor flooding events almost every year. Major flooding occurred most recently in 1994 and 1995. Flooding in areas of Town during these years resulted in the evacuations of over 100 residents and some 27 missions for emergency services personnel.

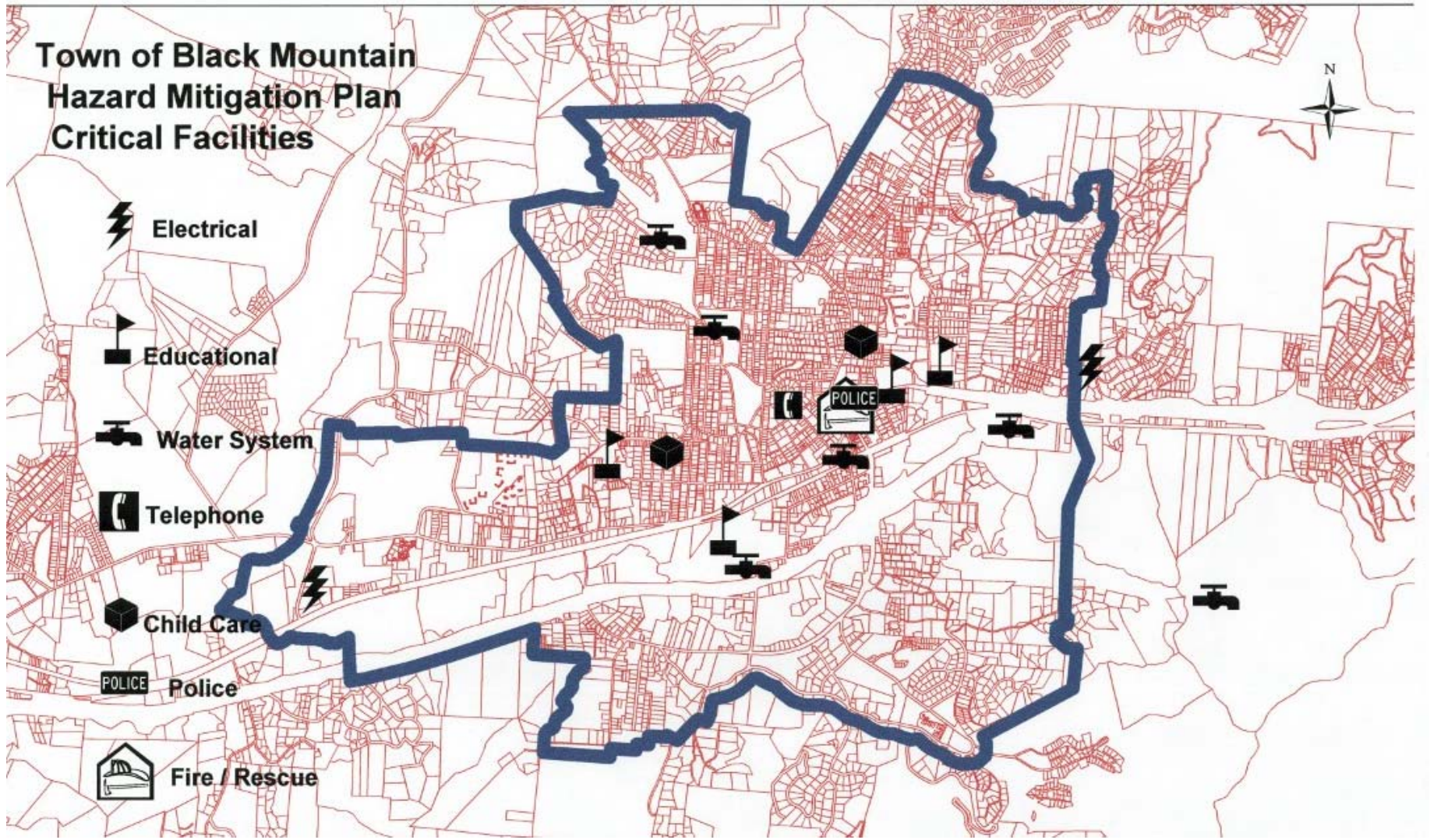
The Town of Black Mountain does not have the capacity of performing an analysis similar to Buncombe County’s for parcels located in the floodplain. However, using the resources available, we have attempted to identify parcels of land within or that is at least partially impacted by the floodplain. Based on our analysis of land, we identified 390 properties located or partially located in the floodplain. These properties had a combined acreage of 1,220 and a total tax value of \$80,029,900.

In the event of flooding, these numbers do not represent the total loss potential for these properties. We are unable to estimate the potential for damage to personal property such as household contents and motor vehicles or property loss potential in terms of damage to livestock, crops, equipment or inventory.

Wildfire – In April of 1993, a furnace seized and exploded inside a house in Montreat. The resulting fire spread to the mountainside and in its aftermath left three houses completely destroyed, three others damaged and burned over 600 acres. Total property loss exceeded \$700,000.

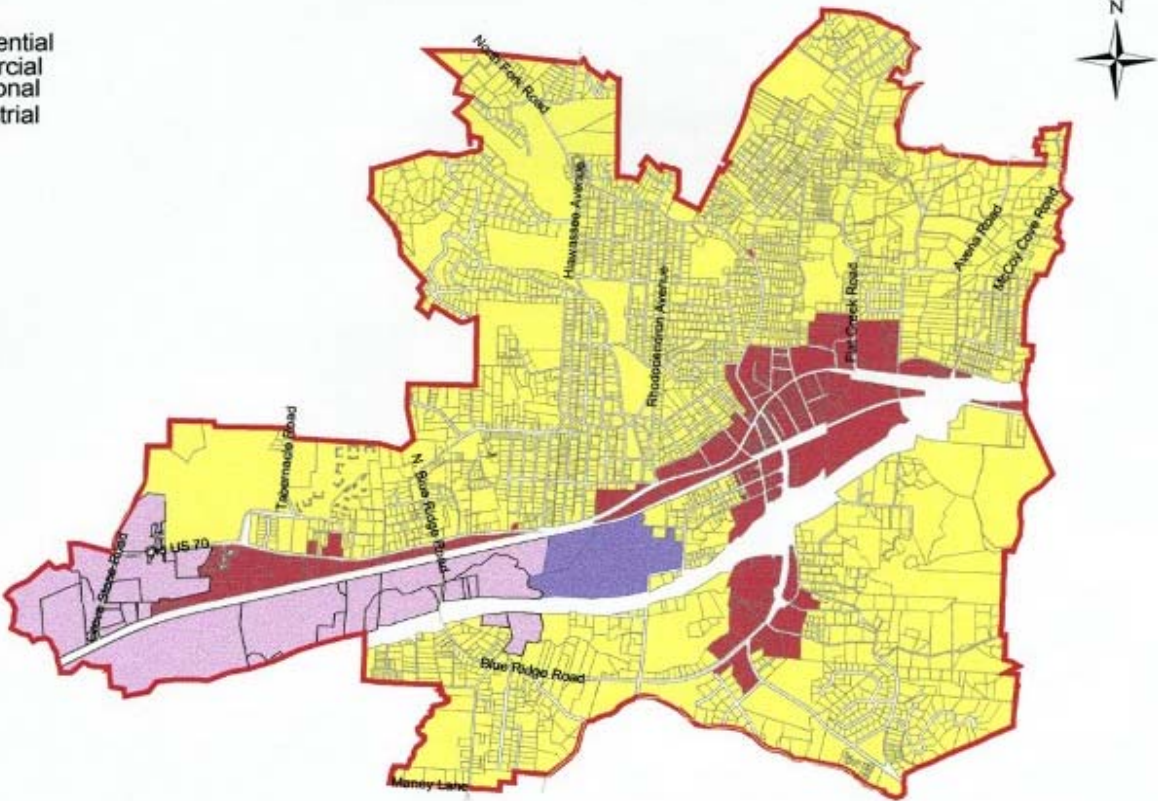
As part of the Vulnerability Analysis, critical facilities were identified and mapped. Critical facilities were identified as: daycare centers, fire/ems/police stations, schools, town wells, telephone switch stations, and electrical substations. The Town also created a map that identifies the floodplain boundaries as well as areas in Town with steep slopes. Those maps, along with Current and Future Land Use Maps are located on the following pages.

The Town of Black Mountain concurs with Buncombe County's vulnerability analysis.



Town of Black Mountain
Hazard Mitigation Plan
Current Land Use

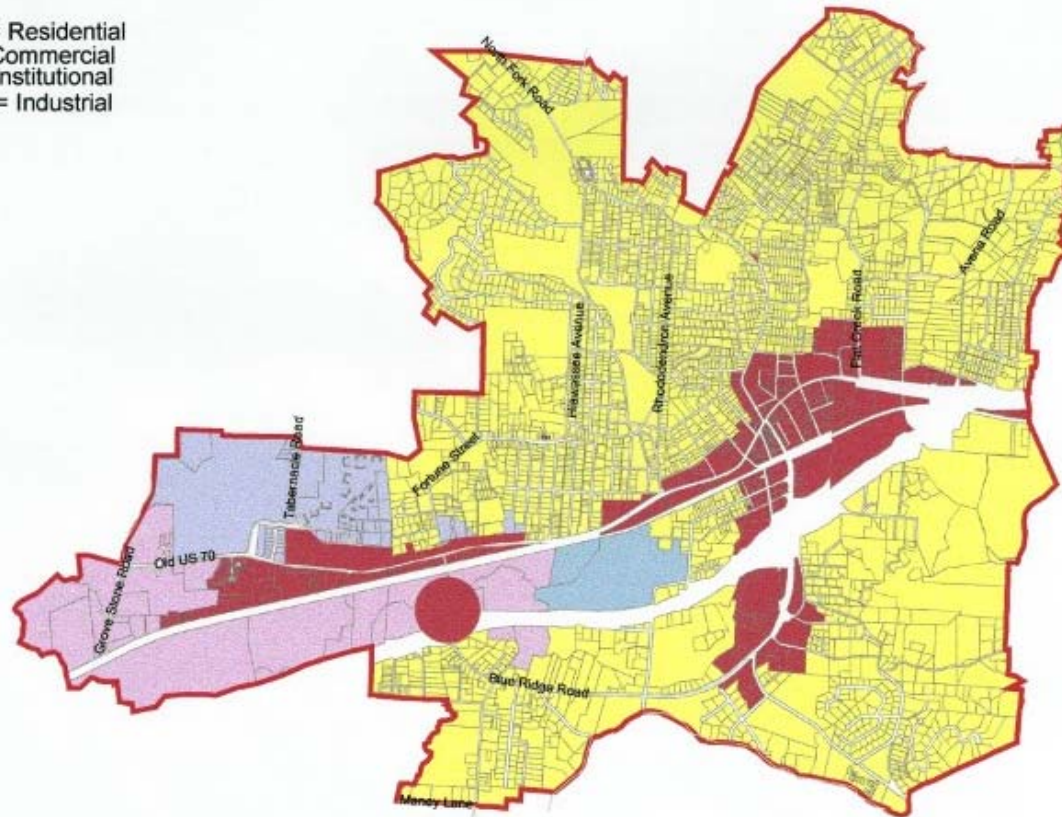
Yellow = Residential
Red = Commercial
Blue = Institutional
Purple = Industrial



Town of Black Mountain Hazard Mitigation Plan

Future Land Use

Yellow = Residential
Red = Commercial
Blue = Institutional
Purple = Industrial



Town of Black Mountain Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Based on identification of the most significant hazards facing Black Mountain, along with vulnerability and capability assessments, the following mitigation strategies are suggested:

Mitigation Goal #1

Incorporate hazard mitigation into the Black Mountain planning process.

The goals and principles of hazard mitigation often cut across many aspects of the public interest. Because of this, many of the policies and procedures reviewed during the “Community Capability Assessment” were already positive steps toward hazard mitigation. The next step is to make a *conscious* effort to integrate hazard mitigation into the planning process. In order to educate the Administration and Planning Departments of each jurisdiction about the importance of hazard mitigation, a representative from one of those two departments will serve on a committee to review the completed draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan prior to its adoption. This committee will also include the County’s Director of Emergency Management and the Project Impact Coordinator/ Emergency Management Planner. This group of people will then evolve into the Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation and Revision Committee to be discussed later in the section “Updates and Revisions”. Additionally, each jurisdiction will be provided with resources discussing hazard mitigation concepts such as the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management’s Tools & Techniques: Putting a Hazard Mitigation Plan to Work (October, 1999) and Keeping Natural Hazards From Becoming Disasters: A Basic Workbook for Local Governments (May, 2000). The Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner will be responsible for coordinating this committee. The committee will be formed and functional prior to January 1, 2005. The Zoning Administrator with Black Mountain’s Building and Zoning Department will serve on this committee. The Town will also continue to develop its GIS database to use in mapping our streets, sidewalks, water system, stormwater system, fire hydrants, and floodplains.

Objective 1.1

Incorporate hazard mitigation into the Black Mountain planning process.

- 1.1.1 Appoint a representative to the Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation and Revision Committee.
- 1.1.2 Review resources discussing hazard mitigation concepts.
- 1.1.3 Develop a GIS database to use in mapping the Town’s streets, sidewalks, water system, stormwater system, fire hydrants and floodplains.

Mitigation Goal #2

Evaluate and strengthen existing ordinances as needed.

The evaluation of policies and ordinances for the “Community Capability” section of this document provided valuable information on Black Mountain’s position in terms of existing mitigation planning. However, local conditions are constantly changing due to increased development, changes in technology, changes in local mitigation capabilities,

or natural disaster events. It is because of these ever changing conditions that evaluation must be an ongoing process. Therefore, the initial “Community Capability Assessment” should be viewed as a starting point rather than an end result. Because these conditions do not change at regular intervals, it is difficult to establish a timeline dictating how often ordinances and policies should be reviewed. The phrase “as needed” should be interpreted as “anytime the community experiences a significant change in conditions” such as rapid development or technological change. Appropriate times for evaluation also occur when local officials notice the effects of a pattern of slower, but steady, changes over time. Finally, the best window of opportunity for policy evaluation may come following a natural disaster event. This is when you can truly discern the policies’ effectiveness.

Objective 2.1

Strengthen existing ordinances as needed.

- 2.1.1 Update the zoning ordinance to reflect mitigation planning and safety factors. Black Mountain has begun a three- year process that will update its entire code of ordinances.
- 2.1.2 Develop a mechanism that will ensure review of appropriate policies and procedures following a natural disaster event.

Mitigation Goal #3

Ensure enforcement of ordinances.

Developing sound, strong ordinances is only the beginning. These policies are only effective if they are consistently enforced. A tracking system should be developed within Black Mountain to ensure consistency in enforcement. Such a system should include data on the number of plans accepted and rejected and the number of warning and citations issued. Black Mountain will designate its Building Inspector to track this information. The Building Inspector will report this information to the Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner (or other County designee) on a semi-annual basis. This process will be established and functioning by January 1, 2005.

Objective 3.1

Ensure consistency in zoning and building inspections enforcement.

- 3.1.1 Develop a checklist in our zoning and building inspections department to ensure consistency in zoning enforcement and to prevent omissions in the evaluation of projects.
- 3.1.2 Develop a tracking system in the building inspections department to record the number of plans accepted and rejected and the number of warning and citation issued.
- 3.1.3 Report results of inspection/enforcement measures to the Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner on a semi-annual basis.
- 3.1.4 Continue to enforce the International Building Code.

Mitigation Goal #4
Educate the public regarding hazard mitigation.

Though there are many measures that local governments can take to protect the health and safety of their citizens, property owners also have a responsibility to protect their homes, families, and businesses. Local governments can assist in this task by making hazard mitigation information available to the public. The Building and Zoning Department will educate contractors, developers and designers on code changes and new development issues. The Town will also continue with and expand the fire prevention programs in the fire department to reduce fire losses within in the Town and the East Buncombe Fire District.

Buncombe County's Project Impact program maintains a portion of the County's web site that includes detailed information on hazard mitigation. Project Impact has also supplied hazard mitigation information for airing on the County's Government Access cable television channel. Black Mountain will include a link to the County's Project Impact site.

Objective 4.1

Educate the public about hazards prevalent to the area.

- 4.1.1 Educate contractors, developers and designers on code changes and new development issues.
- 4.1.2 Provide new homebuilders with information on quality redevelopment and safe housing development. The information is most efficiently dispersed at the Building Inspections Department and other community owned, public facilities in Town.

Objective 4.2

Publicize the documents associated with emergency response and mitigation.

- 4.2.1 Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about relevant emergency response actions the public can take.
- 4.2.2 Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about relevant emergency response and preparedness actions the public can take.
- 4.2.3 Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about Buncombe County's Project Impact and the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan and relevant mitigation measures the public can take.

Objective 4.3

Maintain and publicize a current action plan for emergency response.

- 4.3.1 Continue to update the Town of Black Mountain Emergency Response Ordinance on an annual basis including relevant positions and contact information changes.

Mitigation Goal #5

Address the issues of stormwater management and impervious surfaces.

Storm water management programs can be an important step in flood and erosion control. As development occurs, natural ground cover is replaced with impervious surfaces such as streets, parking lots, and buildings. The result is an increase in surface runoff, which carries pollutants to bodies of water. When a storm event occurs, heavy concentrations of pollutants may result along with flooding of streets and waterways. "Storm water" is surface flow water from precipitation that accumulates in and flows through natural and/or man-made storage and conveyance systems during and immediately following a storm event. As storm water travels, it carries pollutants to rivers, lakes, wetlands, and ground waters, impacting water quality. Poor management of storm water can lead to impaired water bodies, degraded animal habitats, polluted drinking water, increased flooding, and hydrologic changes to streams, lakes, wetlands and rivers. (Information derived from "Designing and Implementing an Effective Storm Water Management Program", American Public Works Association, under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency agreement, 1998).

Through the Clean Water Act of 1972, increased accountability for protecting water quality was placed on pollutant dischargers. The Act required states to survey their waters and determine an appropriate use for each, and then set specific water quality criteria for various pollutants to protect those uses. The Clean Water Act also introduced the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The NPDES program requires anyone discharging a pollutant from a point source into waters to obtain a NPDES permit.

The Clean Water Act focus was on industrial and municipal wastewater, or point source pollution. Stormwater runoff is non-point source pollution. New regulations from the Environmental Protection Agency include adding stormwater discharges under the NPDES program. These regulations are referred to as the EPA's "Phase II Regulations." These new requirements are the second phase of an EPA mandate to control stormwater. The first phase affected larger cities in North Carolina. The second phase requires smaller municipalities, including all six within Buncombe County (Asheville, Biltmore Forest, Black Mountain, Montreat, Weaverville, and Woodfin), to implement stormwater management plans.

The EPA Phase II Regulations were announced in December 1999 and require states to implement storm water management methods by March 2003. North Carolina's Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is charged with implementing the federal requirements in the state. The Division of Water Quality in DENR is leading the effort.

The Town of Black Mountain submitted a proposed NPDES Phase II permit application to DENR in March of 2003. The proposed permit application addressed the six required components. They are:

- Public involvement/participation
- Public education and awareness programs
- Detection and elimination of illicit connections to the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s)
- Management of post-construction storm water runoff
- Construction site storm water runoff controls
- Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations (public facilities)

The State is currently evaluating the Town’s application. Over the next two-year period, stormwater management best practices will be identified, and a storm water management program will be developed. Land-of-Sky Regional Council has established a Regional Stormwater Planning Committee including representatives from Buncombe County Erosion Control, Emergency Management, and Planning Departments as well as representatives from all municipal jurisdictions within the county. This committee also includes personnel from neighboring counties within the French Broad River watershed. The outcome of this planning process will be a regional stormwater management plan for the French Broad River watershed.

Objective 5.1

Establish Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for each of the six required components for the Black Mountain Stormwater Plan.

Implementation Measures

- 5.1 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Public Education and Outreach component of the plan.
 - 5.1.1 Prepare a public education program.
 - 5.1.2 Develop and maintain a web site that will offer information on water quality, stormwater, stormwater projects and activities and ways to contact stormwater program staff.
 - 5.1.3 Develop general stormwater educational material targeting school children, homeowners and business.
 - 5.1.4 Distribute written material through utility mail outs and at special events.

- 5.2 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Public Involvement and Education component of the plan.
 - 5.2.1 Conduct at least one public meeting during the application process to explain the Phase II program. Allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the stormwater management program.

- 5.3 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination component of the plan.
 - 5.3.1 Develop, implement and enforce an Illicit Discharge Ordinance

- 5.3.2 Create a storm sewer system map that identifies and locates stormwater drainage components that include outfalls and receiving streams.
 - 5.3.3 Establish a system for inspecting illicit discharges, which shall include employee cross-training for town staff on detecting and reporting illicit discharges.
 - 5.3.4 Establish a reporting mechanism for the public to report illicit discharges.
- 5.4 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control component of the plan.
- 5.4.1 Rely on Buncombe County's Erosion and Sediment Control Program to meet this requirement.
 - 5.4.2 Provide a reporting mechanism for the public to notify the appropriate authorities of observed erosion and sedimentation problems.
- 5.5 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment component of the plan.
- 5.5.1 Develop an ordinance to implement and enforce post-construction runoff controls for new development and redevelopment.
 - 5.5.2 Develop educational materials for local developers explaining the local post-construction approval process.
 - 5.5.3 Develop post-construction runoff control measures for protecting Trout Waters in accordance with 15A NCAC .0126
- 5.6 Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations component of the plan.
- 5.6.1 Inspect all facilities and operations with the potential for generating polluted stormwater runoff. Document deficiencies and corrective actions.
 - 5.6.2 Conduct training on pollution prevention and good housekeeping procedures.
 - 5.6.3 Conduct annual review and update plans for permitted facilities as needed.

Mitigation Goal #6

Once Hazard Mitigation Plan is adopted, investigate participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Ratings System.

The National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community flood plain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance (www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.htm). The CRS requirements are revised every three years. There will be new CRS criteria in place for 2002. The new criteria may include giving

CRS credit for multi-hazard mitigation planning. This activity will be coordinated through the County's Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner and the Floodplain Management Administrator for the Town of Black Mountain.

Objective 6.1

Investigate participation in the National Flood Insurance Programs Community Ratings System.

- 6.1.1 Coordinate this activity through the County's Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner and the Floodplain Management Administrator for the Town.

Mitigation Goal #7

Continue to carryout the hazard mitigation planning process and seek funding for emerging needs.

The identification and development of these mitigation strategies should not be viewed as a conclusion but as one step in a cyclical process. This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a document that will continue to evolve as changes occur in Black Mountain. Procedures for the monitoring, evaluation, update, and revision of this plan are set forth in the final two sections of this document. In addition to the steps enumerated therein, the continuation of the hazard mitigation planning process also includes seeking out funding sources for emerging needs. Funding for updating staff training and certification, as well as equipment, is also a perpetual need in our current world of rapidly changing technology. Future areas of need could also include additional funds for the purchase of repetitive loss structures and/or other structures within the floodplain, funding for elevation studies of Zone A flood plain properties, and the purchase of handheld GPS units to aid in the enforcement of the Erosion Control and Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. Responsibility for this element falls to staff of the Emergency Management and Planning Departments as needs emerge.

Objective 7.1

Implement a GPS Setup for the Town.

- 7.1.1 Purchase a complete GPS setup and provide training on said setup to all pertinent town personnel. It is estimated that this will cost approximately \$7,500 and can be paid for through grants and general fund revenue.

Objective 7.2

Record all structures within the floodplain, as well as, areas of repetitive losses due to flooding.

- 7.2.1 Record and maintain all tax parcel information and floodplain locations in a GIS system in order to build the Towns capability to identify areas needing future mitigation.

Objective 7.3

Improve the Town's capability to identify areas needing future mitigation.

- 7.3.1 Develop a database that identifies each property that has received damage due to hazards identified within this mitigation plan. The database should also include a tax identification number of the property, a description of the property damage, the value of the damage, and links to photographs of the damage. Developing this database will allow the Town to easily identify properties at high risk of damage from certain hazards as well as properties, which receive repetitive damage from multiple hazards.

Prioritization Scope

The strategies identified herein are organized within an action plan matrix. The matrix identifies each strategy into one of five categories: new policy, amended policy, continued policy, new project and continued project. In addition to the categorization of each strategy, the matrix also identifies the type of strategy, target completion date, responsible party/organization, and potential funding sources.

In addition to the matrix a prioritization table is needed to identify what order project strategies should be implemented in. The prioritization of strategies is critical to the implementation of a Community-Based Hazard Mitigation Plan. A community can only implement the measures adopted in a manner consistent with the resources available to that community. Therefore, the mitigation measures in the Black Mountain Section of the County Hazard Mitigation Plan are prioritized in accordance with our capability and the likelihood of implementation.

The prioritization is established under two categories: short-term and long-term. Short-term strategies are those that can be implemented within existing resources and authorities and should be completed within a time frame of six months to two years. Short-term activities also include those activities that should be implemented immediately following the adoption of this plan and should be implemented on a continuous basis. Long-term strategies may require new or additional resources or authorities and should be organized to be implemented within a time frame of three to five years. Many strategies, especially those that will take multiple years to complete, will require the project manager to establish an individual timeline where benchmarks can be used to monitor the progress of the strategy.

The following table provides a breakdown of the Town's project strategies and how they are prioritized.

Town of Black Mountain Project Prioritization Worksheet

Priority Number	Strategy Number	Immediately Then Continuous	Short Term (6 mos. – 2 Years)	Long-Term (3-5 Years)	Potential Funding Sources
1	1.1.1	X			Internal Funds
2	2.1.2	X			Internal Funds
3	3.1.4	X			Internal Funds
4	4.3.1	X			Internal Funds
5	5.1.1	X			Internal Funds
6	5.2.1	X			Internal Funds
7	4.1.1	X			Internal Funds
8	3.1.3	X			Internal Funds
9	5.4.1	X			Internal Funds
10	3.1.1		X		Internal Funds
11	3.1.2		X		Internal Funds
12	1.1.3		X		Internal Funds
13	1.1.2		X		Internal Funds
14	4.2.1		X		Internal Funds
15	4.2.2		X		Internal Funds
16	4.2.3		X		Internal Funds
17	4.1.2		X		Internal Funds
18	6.1.1		X		Internal Funds
19	7.2.1		X		Internal Funds
20	5.4.2		X		Internal Funds
21	5.1.2		X		Internal Funds
22	5.1.3		X		Internal Funds
23	5.1.4		X		Internal Funds
24	5.5.1		X		Internal Funds
25	5.5.2		X		Internal Funds
Priority Number	Strategy Number	Immediately Then Continuous	Short Term (6 mos. – 2 Years)	Long-Term (3-5 Years)	Potential Funding Sources
26	5.5.3		X		Internal Funds
27	5.6.1		X		Internal Funds
28	5.6.3		X		Internal Funds
29	2.1.1			X	Internal Funds
30	5.3.1			X	Internal Funds
31	5.3.2			X	Internal Funds
32	5.3.3			X	Internal Funds
33	5.3.4			X	Internal Funds
34	5.6.2			X	Internal Funds
35	7.3.1			X	Internal Funds
36	7.1.1			X	Comm. Found. Internal Funds

Adoption and Implementation

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Committee, as described in Hazard Mitigation Strategy 1, will review a completed draft of the plan and recommend any needed revisions. The draft of the Buncombe County Hazard Mitigation Plan will then be submitted to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management Mitigation Branch for approval. If NCDEM mandates changes the Review Committee will meet in order to implement NCDEM recommendations. Once NCDEM has approved a draft of the plan each jurisdiction will be asked to adopt the plan according to their standard procedures. Such procedures include providing notice of a public hearing in the local newspaper, having the document available for review by the public, holding the public hearing, and adopting the plan at the governing body's next meeting following the public hearing.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are the ongoing processes of compiling information on the outcomes resulting from implementation of the hazard mitigation plan. This facilitates the identification of revisions needed to respond to changes in regional and local conditions. Local conditions are constantly changing. Local mitigation plans must also change in response to changes brought about through increased development, changes in technology, and changes in local mitigation capability. There is also a valuable window of opportunity for evaluating the Hazard Mitigation Plan following a natural disaster event. Effective monitoring and evaluation will also provide information on local compliance with state and federal mandates (NCDEM: Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, November 1998).

Updates and Revisions

Due to unforeseen contingencies and changing times and conditions, "Update and Revision" is a necessary part of the hazard mitigation planning process. Updates address changes that have taken place in the local area since the plan was created and adopted. Such changes may include additional development, implementation of mitigation efforts, the occurrence of a natural disaster, or changes to state or federal regulations and requirements (NCDEM: Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Manual, November 1998).

While "Monitoring and Evaluation" are ongoing processes, "Update and Revision" should occur at regularly scheduled intervals, at least every five years, and as part of a "debriefing" following the occurrence of a disaster event. A Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation and Revision Committee should be established to include the County Director of Emergency Management, the Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner, and a representative from either the Administration or Planning Department from the County and each incorporated jurisdiction. This committee will review and update the Hazard Mitigation Plan a minimum of once every five years or more often if changing conditions so dictate.

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
1. Incorporate hazard mitigation into the Black Mountain planning process.							
1.1	Incorporate hazard mitigation into the Black Mountain planning process.	1.1.1	Appoint a representative to the Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation and Revision Committee.	Preventative	New Event	January 1, 2005	Zoning Administrator
		1.1.2	Review resources discussing hazard mitigation concepts.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2005	Planning Director
		1.1.3	Develop a GIS database to use in mapping the Town's streets, sidewalks, water system, stormwater system, fire hydrants and floodplains.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2005	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
2. Evaluate and strengthen existing ordinances as needed.							
2.1	Strengthen existing ordinances as needed.	2.1.1	Update the zoning ordinance to reflect mitigation planning and safety factors.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2006	Planning Director
		2.1.2	Develop a mechanism that will ensure review of appropriate policies and procedures following a natural disaster event.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Town Mgr. Fire Chief Police Chief

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
3. Ensure enforcement of ordinances							
3.1	Ensure consistency in zoning and building inspections enforcement.	3.1.1	Develop a checklist in our zoning and building inspections department to ensure consistency in zoning enforcement and to prevent omissions in the evaluation of projects.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2005	Zoning Administrator
		3.1.2	Develop a tracking system in the building inspections				

			department to record the number of plans accepted and rejected and the number of warning and citations issued.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2005	Zoning Administrator
		3.1.3	Report results of inspection/enforcement measures to the Project Impact Coordinator/ Emergency Mgt. Planner on a semi-annual basis.	Public Information	New Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Building Inspector
		3.1.4	Continue to enforce the International Building Code.	Preventative Property Protection	Continued Policy	Continuous	Building Inspector
Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
4. Educate the public regarding hazard mitigation.							
4.1	Educate the public about hazards prevalent to the area.	4.1.1	Educate contractors, developers, and designers on code changes and new development issues.	Public Information	Continued Policy	Continuous	Building Inspector/ Zoning Administrator
		4.1.2	Provide new homebuilders with information on quality redevelopment and safe housing development.	Public Information	New Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Building Inspector/ Zoning Administrator
4.2	Publicize the documents associated with emergency response and mitigation.	4.2.1	Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about relevant emergency response actions the public can take.	Public Information	New Policy	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Fire Prevention Officer

		4.2.2	Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about relevant emergency response and preparedness actions the public can take.	Public Information	New Policy	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Fire Prevention Officer
		4.2.3	Manually disperse and have a website posting which provides information about Buncombe County's Project Impact and the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan and relevant mitigation measures the public can take.	Public Information	New Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Fire Prevention Officer
4.3	Maintain and publicize a current action plan for emergency response.	4.3.1	Continue to update the Town's Emergency Response Ordinance on an annual basis including relevant positions and contact information changes.	Preventative	Continued Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Town Mgr. Fire Chief Police Chief

Goals/Objectives	Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.	
5. Address the issues of stormwater management and impervious surfaces.							
5.0	Establish Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for each of the six required components for the Black Mountain Stormwater Plan.						
5.1	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the public education and outreach component of the plan.	5.1.1	Prepare a public education plan.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.1.2	Develop and maintain a web site that will offer information on water quality, stormwater, stormwater projects and activities and ways to contact stormwater program staff.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.1.3	Develop general stormwater educational material targeting school children, homeowners and businesses.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
		5.1.4	Distribute written material through utility mail outs and at special events.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Planning Director
5.2	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the public involvement and education component of the plan.	5.2.1	Conduct at least one public meeting during the application process to explain the Phase II program. Allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the stormwater management program.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2005	Planning Director
5.3	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the illicit discharge detection and elimination component of the plan.	5.3.1	Develop and implement and enforce an illicit discharge ordinance.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2006	Planning Director
		5.3.2	Create a storm sewer system map that identifies and locates stormwater drainage components that include outfalls and receiving streams.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2006	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
		5.3.3	Establish a system for inspecting illicit discharges, which shall include employee cross-training for town staff on detecting and reporting illicit discharges.	Natural Resource Protection	New Project	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.3.4	Establish a reporting mechanism for the public to report illicit discharges.	Public Information Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2006	Planning Director
5.4	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the construction site stormwater runoff control component of the plan.	5.4.1	Rely on Buncombe County's Erosion and Sediment Control Program to meet this requirement.	Preventative	Continued Policy	January 1, 2005	Planning Director
		5.4.2	Provide a reporting mechanism for the public to notify the appropriate authorities of observed erosion and sedimentation problems.	Preventative Natural Resource Protection	New Project	January 1, 2005	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
5.5	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment component of the plan.	5.5.1	Develop an ordinance to implement and enforce post-construction runoff controls for new development and redevelopment.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2006	Planning Director
		5.5.2	Develop educational materials for local developers explaining the local post-construction approval process.	Public Information	New Project	January 1, 2006 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.5.3	Develop post-construction runoff control measures for protecting trout waters in accordance with 15A NCAC.0126.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2006	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
5.6	Establish best management practices and measurable goals for the pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations component of the plan.	5.6.1	Inspect all facilities and operations with the potential for generating polluted stormwater runoff. Document deficiencies and corrective actions.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.6.2	Conduct training on pollution prevention and good housekeeping procedures.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2007 and continuous	Planning Director
		5.6.3	Conduct annual review and update plans for permitted facilities as needed.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Planning Director

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
6. Once Hazard Mitigation Plan is adopted, investigate participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Ratings System.							
6.1	Investigate participation in the National Flood Insurance Programs Community Ratings System.	6.1.1	Coordinate this activity through the County's Project Impact Coordinator/Emergency Management Planner and the Floodplain Management Administrator for the Town.	Preventative	New Policy	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Floodplain Administrator

Goals/Objectives		Implementation Measures		Type of Strategy	New, Continuation or Amendment	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party/Org.
7. Continue to carryout the hazard mitigation planning process and seek funding for emerging needs.							
7.1	Implement a GPS Setup for the Town.	7.1.1	Purchase a complete GPS setup and provide training on said setup to all pertinent town personnel.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2007	Planning Director/ Public Works Director
7.2	Record all structures within the floodplain, as well as, areas of repetitive losses due to flooding.	7.2.1	Record and maintain all tax parcel information and floodplain locations in a GIS system in order to build the Town's capability to identify areas needing future mitigation.	Preventative	New Project	January 1, 2005 and continuous	Planning Director
7.3	Improve the Town's capability to identify areas needing future mitigation.	7.3.1	Develop a database that identifies each property that has received damage due to hazards identified within this mitigation plan. The database should also include a tax identification number of the property, a description of the property damage, the value of the damage, and links to photographs of the damage.	Preventative Property Protection	New Project	January 1, 2007	Planning Director