

TOWN OF NEWARK

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



Town of Newark
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This Plan is not eligible for FEMA approval unless Newark becomes a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Prerequisites
Certificate of Local Adoption

Town of Newark

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS, the Town of Newark has worked with the Northeastern Vermont Development Association to identify hazards, analyze past and potential future losses due to natural and human-caused disasters, and identify strategies for mitigating future losses; and

WHEREAS, the Newark All-Hazards Mitigation Plan contains recommendations, potential actions and future projects to mitigate damage from disasters in the Town of Newark; and

WHEREAS, a meeting was held by the Newark Selectboard to formally approve and adopt the Newark All-Hazards Mitigation Plan as an annex to the Northeastern Vermont Development Association's (NVDA) All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Newark Selectboard adopts The Newark All-Hazards Mitigation Plan Annex as well as the associated NVDA All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Date

Selectboard Chair

Selectboard Member

Selectboard Member

Selectboard Member

Selectboard Member

Attested to by Town Clerk

Section One - Planning Process

1.1 Introduction and Purpose

This Annex, when used with the appropriate sections of the basic NVDA All-Hazards Plan, is an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan for the Town of Newark. The purpose of this plan is to assist the Town of Newark to identify all hazards facing the community and identify strategies to begin reducing risks from identified hazards. A Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Grant to the Northeastern Vermont Development Association (NVDA) assisted the Town of Newark in preparing this plan.

The impact of expected, but unpredictable natural and human-caused events can be reduced through community planning. The goal of this plan is to provide all-hazards local mitigation strategies that make the communities in northeastern Vermont more disaster resistant.

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-caused hazards and their effects. Based on the results of previous efforts, FEMA and state agencies have come to recognize that it is less expensive to prevent disasters than to get caught in a repetitive repair cycle after disaster have struck. This plan recognizes that communities have opportunities to identify mitigation strategies and measures during all of the other phases of Emergency Management – Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. Hazards cannot be eliminated, but it is possible to determine what they are, where they might be most severe and identify local actions that can be taken to reduce the severity of the hazards.

Hazard mitigation strategies and measures alter the hazard by eliminating or reducing the frequency of occurrence, avert the hazard by redirecting the impact by means of a structure or land treatment, adapt the hazard by modifying structures or standards or avoid the hazard by stopping or limiting development and could include projects such as:

- Flood proofing structures
- Tying down propane/fuel tanks in flood prone areas
- Elevating structures
- Identifying high accident locations
- Monitor and protect drinking water supplies
- Enlarge or upgrade culverts and road standards
- Proactive local planning
- Ensuring that critical facilities are safely located
- Providing public information

1.2 About Newark

Population: 462
Median Housing Value: \$62,910
Caledonia County

Chartered: August 15, 1781 (Vermont Charter)
Area: 23,833 Acres / 37.24 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 71°57'W 44°41'N
Altitude ASL: 1,738 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 12.6
Tax Rate: \$2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: \$41,260,419 ('03)

1.3 Community History and Background¹

Newark is a small rural town in, approximately 30 miles from the Canadian border. Its' square outline is set diagonally across a north-south ridge leaving the east and west corners in valleys. Newark is home to several ponds. Newark and Center Ponds have attracted large numbers of vacation homes owned by out-of-town, out-of-state and in-town residents. Three ponds have state accesses.

Currently, 2,410 feet of Newark Pond shoreline is protected by The Nature Conservancy on the southwestern end of the pond to protect wildlife, i.e. the loons.

The Center Pond Project was dedicated on August 17, 1995 by Governor Howard Dean. Nearly 700 acres of land with 4,800 feet of shoreline has been protected from development in the future. Of this area, 113 acres with 950 feet of shoreline is owned by the Town of Newark.

The Town of Newark owns four buildings: The Newark Street School, the Town Clerk's Office, the Town Hall and the Town Garage. These buildings are situated on a twelve acre parcel located just north of the crossroads of Newark Street and Schoolhouse Road (TH 17 & 27).

The Town Clerk's Office was built in 1973-1974 and has 560 square feet of floor area. The office consists of three rooms, the Clerk's Office, and the document vault. The building is heated by electricity and is in very good condition. The conference room is used for meetings by the Selectmen, Planning Commission, other town groups and also for Election Day polling.

The Town of Newark has one school, built in 1980, which houses about 45 students in grades K through 8th. The last one room schoolhouse became too crowded in 1978, and the first grade was moved to the conference room in the Town Clerk's Office and remained there until the new school was completed. Another 15-20 students in grades 9-12 attend surrounding schools such as the Lake Region High School, the St. Johnsbury Academy and the Lyndon Institute.

There are 42.797 miles of public road in Newark, consisting of Class 2, Class 3 and State Highways. We also have 4.75 miles of Class 4 highways which, although publicly owned rights of way, are not maintained by the town. It is the policy of the town that, if the property owners along these Class 4 highways want the town to maintain them, they bring them up to State Class 3 Standards at their own expense. The only blacktop town highway is Newark Street from the town line with Burke to the Bald Hill Fish Hatchery. All other town highways are gravel.

¹ Excerpts from the Newark Town Plan 1998 (expired)

The town garage was constructed in 1986. It is a 40' x 100', five bay metal structure housing the town trucks, grader and two fire trucks. The fire department bay has been used for town meetings, school plays, etc. due to a lack of space at the school.

Fire protection for the town is provided by its own department, the Newark Volunteer Fire Department. There are a total of 14 volunteers, two of which are trained for Hazmat Awareness. The department has two trucks, each equipped with a 750 gallon per minute pump. The trucks and other fire equipment are kept in the east end of the town garage. The trucks and fire station are all equipped with two-way radios. The space occupied by the fire department is heated so that the equipment is on line for year-round use. The department membership now stands at 12 members. The volunteers are on call 24 hours a day through a system of personal paging devices.

The department is dispatched by the St. Johnsbury dispatching system which is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Equipment acquisitions by the department have caused the insurance underwriting organizations to upgrade Newark's fire protection classification from a 10 (Towns with no protection) to a 9.

In addition, the department has entered into mutual aid agreements with two separate, but adjacent, mutual aid organizations. One is the "Northeast Mutual Aid", which includes the six towns on the southeastern, southern and southwestern borders, and the other is the "Northeast International Mutual Aid Systems", which includes those towns on the northerly borders. When totaled together, Newark is part of a mutual aid system involving 18 other fire departments including East Haven, Burke, Westmore and Island Pond.

Local Newark police services consist of two part-time constables who are elected each year at Town Meeting. The town constables are paid only for services performed for the town which typically involve local complaints based on town ordinances and, when necessary, State Statutes.

In addition, the town is afforded 24-hour coverage by the Vermont State Police based in St. Johnsbury.

The town also has the option of contracting directly with the Caledonia County Sheriff's Department for additional coverage on a per hour basis. Newark currently has no contract with the sheriff's department and therefore receives no coverage from them.

The Town of Newark is covered by the Lyndon Rescue, Inc. ambulance service, located in Lyndonville at Lyndon State College. Their board consists of one person from each town covered.

In addition to emergency ambulance service, they now also transport patients from one medical facility to another i.e. from N.V.R.H. to Dartmouth Hitchcock in Lebanon, NH.

The Town of Newark has neither a central municipal water supply nor a municipal sewage disposal/treatment system. Likewise, no privately-owned water or sewage system serves more than one landowner. Water-supply and sewage disposal are handled on a lot-by-lot basis using on-site water and septic systems.

The use of on-site systems has worked well in Newark and there are no plans to consider municipal systems in the near future. However, as Newark grows and changes, the town should be aware of potential problems in order to protect the health and well-being of its residents. Several ponds and streams within Newark's borders contribute greatly to the town's assets. To protect and preserve these irreplaceable natural waters from anything that would compromise their purity or esthetic beauty should be of concern to all Newark residents.

The commercial uses to be found in Newark at the present time are farming, forestry, arts and crafts, individual home construction and home occupations with a number of residents commuting to nearby towns to work.

The Newark Union Church is owned by the pew holders and is available for weddings, funerals, etc. It is used annually for the Old Home Day Celebration.

The State of Vermont owns and operates the Bald Hill Fish Hatchery.

Critical Facilities in Newark

DHART Landing Zone	Newark LZ - 01
Electric Utility	Vermont Electric Coop (VEC)
Electric Utility	Village of Lyndonville Electric
Emergency Shelter	Newark Street School
Emergency Shelter	Newark St. School
Emergency Shelter	Newark Town Offices
Emergency Shelter	Newark Fire Station
Fire Department	Newark Fire Dept.
Municipal Office	Newark Town Office
Schools	Newark School
State Highway	VT Route 114
State Highway	US Route 5A
Underground Storage Tank (UST)	Thompson Residence
Underground Storage Tank (UST)	Bald Hill State Fish Hatchery
Water Supply	Newark School

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identify Hazards

Meeting Date: 8/24/04

Meeting Attendees: Don Morrill - Local Emergency Management Coordinator, Thomas Girard, Mike Channon – Roads Foreman, Ben Bangs, Tommie Rodger

Newark local officials have identified flooding as their only likely hazard. These were identified through interviewing Selectboard members, the Road Foreman and Local Emergency Management Coordinator. These individuals have a thorough knowledge of the community through many years of direct involvement in community issues.

Table 2-A Hazard Inventory and Risk Assessment

Possible Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Community Vulnerability	Most Vulnerable
Tornado	Low	Low	Low	Structures. Microbursts/Wind shear
Flood	Low	Low	Low	
Flash Flood	Medium	Medium	Low	
Hazardous Materials	Low	Low	Low	Roads, water supply
Radiological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Low	Low	Low	Downtown, residences
Power Failure	Low	Low	Low	Residences, businesses
Winter Storm/Ice	Low	Low	Low	Residences, businesses
High Wind	Low	Low	Low	Trees down, loss of power
Aircrash	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Water Supply Contamination	Low	Low	Low	Public water supply, rivers.
Hurricane	Low	Low	Low	Power lines, residences
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Dam Failures	Low	Low	Low	Residences, businesses, infrastructure.
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Water supply
Chemical or Biological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Highway Incidents	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Wildfire/Forest Fire	Low	Low	Low	Farms, sugarbushes, residences
Landslide	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
School Safety Issues	Low	Low	Low	Students, teachers, hostage issues
Terrorism	Low	Low	Low	Residents, businesses, local officials

The Medium to High risks in Newark are: flash floods.

Profiling Hazards

Only those hazards that are considered to have the greatest vulnerability or likelihood of vulnerability in Newark will be profiled below. While those not being profiled are still important, they are considered a lower threat to the community where damage would be minimal and unlikely.

2.2.1 Flood History

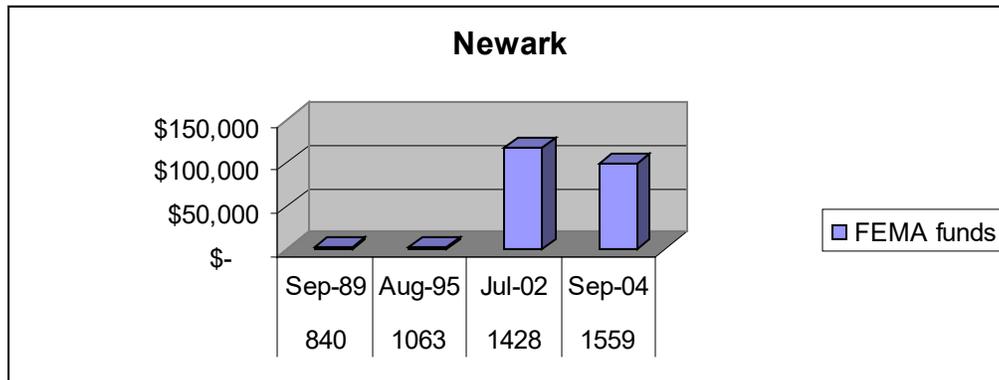
Newark has a recent history of flooding. The flooding that affected much of northern Vermont in 2002 and 2004 created significant road damage in Newark. Newark has diligently replaced undersized culverts with larger culverts in the past several years and has recently adopted the Highway Codes and Standards that require upgrades for culverts and bridges when performing

regular highway maintenance. All road work is being upgraded to the Codes and Standards. Vermont Route 114 is the only place in the flood plain.

There were 11 damaged road sites on the 2002 flood disaster. There are some issues with beavers at the outlet of Newark Pond that washed out in this event.

Past FEMA Declarations and Funding

Town	NFIP	840 Sep-89	1063 Aug-95	1428 Jul-02	1559 Sep-04	Totals by Town
Newark	NO	\$ 1,575	\$ 2,951	\$ 117,142	\$ 99,914	\$ 221,582



2.2.2 Hazardous Materials

A potential hazardous spill on Rte. 114 is the community’s biggest concern. There are storage (gas and diesel) tanks at the garage for bus and truck use. The Fish Hatchery has fuel and formaldehyde onsite.

2.2.3 Power Failure

Vermont Electric Coop and Lyndonville Electric are the power suppliers for Newark. There are two generators at fire department. One is with a truck and one is portable and would need hook-up. Several people in town have generators. Reliability with Vermont Electric Coop is good but Lyndonville Electric can be out 2-3 times per year for 2-3 days at a time. Some of Newark’s residents are on Lifeline and are registered with the fire department. The utilities could trim trees for better power reliability

2.2.4 Severe Weather

There have been some power outages resulting from high winds, ice and blowing. Because the topography is mostly rolling, the drifting snow causes difficulty with snow plowing. There is plenty of wind and rain in Newark.

2.2.5 Structure Fire

Structure fires in Newark are not common, maybe one to two per year. The volunteer fire department is well equipped, response time is good, and the mutual aid system for back up assistance is very dependable.

2.2.6 Highway Accidents

All of Route 114 is considered a high accident location (HAL) due to moose. There has not been a hazardous materials incident yet but the fire department is trained for an event.

Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Newark rated flooding as its greatest potential threat. Mitigation strategies are identified for the highest priority projects in Section Three. Only those hazards that were identified as likely risks to the town were profiled. While other types of hazards may cause smaller problems for the community, they are a lower risk.

2.4 Identifying Structures

It is difficult to estimate the total number of structures in the 100-year limit of the FIRM identified flood plain as those maps do not accurately match up to the E911 maps that are based on the structures' geographical location (latitude and longitude). However, it can be estimated that there are approximately 20 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps.

2.5 Estimating Potential Losses

Future losses should be lessened through mitigation of the repetitively flooded properties, most of which are roads, bridges and culverts. The FIRM maps are not compatible with the GIS maps containing contour, rivers, roads and structures and it is not possible to estimate the amount of potential loss at this time. It is recommended that the NFIP maps be redone using the Vermont Geographic Information System standards based on orthophoto mapping. The Median Housing Value (MHV) for Newark in 2003 was \$62,910. The Equalized Value for all properties in Newark in 2003 was \$41,260,419. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Newark were damaged, the value would be assessed at \$41,419. The past FEMA damages amounted to \$221,582 over 16 years.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

Newark experienced an estimated decrease of 8 persons or -1.2% from 2000 – 2003. Newark is not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Overall, Newark is seeing more seasonal growth and less year-round growth. They do not have any zoning in place to guide future development.

Population Increase 2000 to 2003

Town	Estimated Pop 2003	Census Pop 2000	Decrease
Newark	462	470	-1.2%

Section Three - Mitigation Strategy

Hazard Mitigation Strategies and Measures **avoid** the hazard by stopping or limiting new exposures in known hazard areas, **alter** the hazard by eliminating or reducing the frequency of occurrence, **avert** the hazard by redirecting the impact by means of a structure or land treatment,

adapt to the hazard by modifying structures or standards and could include tools or projects such as:

- **Town Plan** - this document contains goals and objectives for community growth, health, safety and welfare for public and private interests.
- **Zoning Status** – This is a snapshot of the current zoning tools in effect. Note the progress listed above for some communities.
- **NFIP** – National Flood Hazard Insurance Program.
- **C & S = Highway Codes and Standards** – Most all Vermont communities have adopted the Vermont Transportation Agencies recommended Highway Codes and Standards. This is perhaps the one most beneficial mitigation program in Vermont and the NVDA region. By adopting these codes, all maintenance and new construction on roads, highways, bridges and culverts must be enhanced to meet the new standards to withstand large flood events.
- **VTRC** – Newark does have a Vermont Red Cross Shelter Pre-Agreement. When a Pre-Agreement is in effect, local representatives are trained to open a shelter if needed. This will allow for a more efficient use of the VT Red Cross if and when needed.
- **Emergency Operation Plan (EOP)** – Newark is in the process of having its EOP updated to include all-hazards through a Homeland Security Grant to the NVDA. This plan will be substantially completed by July 2005 and will include this Plan as its risk assessment to all-hazards.
- **Rapid Response Plan (RRP)** – Newark has updated its RRP as of September 14, 2004.
- **Emergency Training** - Fire and rescue personnel continue to participate in training offered for its volunteers, particularly with the equipment upgrades through the Dept. of Homeland Security.

Table 3-A Development Tools

Town	Town Plan	Zoning	NFIP	Flood Regs	Codes & Standards	Culvert Inv.	Vermont Red Cross	Maps FIRM
Newark	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES

3.1 Regional Hazard Mitigation Goals

- Reduce the loss of life and injury resulting from all hazards.
- Mitigate financial losses incurred by municipal, residential, industrial, agricultural and commercial establishments due to disasters.
- Reduce the damage to public infrastructure resulting from all hazards.

- Recognize the connections between land use, storm-water road design and maintenance and the effects from disasters.
- Ensure that mitigation measures are compatible with the natural features of community rivers, streams and other surface waters; historic resources; character of neighborhoods; and the capacity of the community to implement them.
- Encourage all-hazard mitigation planning as a part of the municipal planning process.

3.2 Community Preparedness Goals

Overall, Newark is working to decrease its risk to flooding, water supply contamination and hazardous material incidents through proactive planning, policies and mitigation actions. Other lesser risks are being addresses through the same procedures and policies.

- Review this plan with essential town government.
- Review and study the need for additional capacity and capability in the Fire Department to minimize the impact of a HAZMAT incident.
- Ensure that all emergency response and management personnel receive HAZMAT Awareness training as a minimum.

3.3 Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs

Newark has been proactive in planning its future as well as protecting its citizens from potential disasters. The fire department is well trained although there is a declining volunteer population. The shelter has been certified by the Vermont Red Cross. Newark is located in such an area that is rural and not overly susceptible to severe hazards that could impact the community.

3.3.1 Emergency Management Planning

Newark has recently updated their Rapid Response Plan. The fire department has actively sought funds for upgrading their response equipment through recent Homeland Security grants.

3.3.2 Codes and Standards

Newark has adopted the recommended Highway Codes and Standards that require regular upgrades on bridges, highways, ditching and culverts to avoid flood damage. A number of culverts have already been upgraded.

3.3.3 Local Planning and Zoning, NFIP

Newark's Town Plan has expired and they have not adopted zoning. They are not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

3.3.4 Protection of Town Records

The Town office has a vault to protect public records from fire, damage or theft/vandalism.

3.3.5 School Drills

The K-8 Newark School practices regular evacuation drills.

3.4 Preparedness Tools

Public Awareness, Training, Education

- Conduct Emergency Drills involving all elements of the community to practice procedures associated with a simulated varies incidents.
- Use this plan for Hazard Identification and Mapping.

Public Protection

- Designate shelters.
- Emergency communications and information systems (NOAA weather receivers, Emergency Alert System (EAS)) are at the Command Center.
- Update Hazard Vulnerability Assessments as needed.
- Review and modify evacuation and sheltering plans based on the results of drills and exercises or procedures implemented in an actual incident.
- American Red Cross chapter may be contacted to assist with community education programs.
- Maintain current Rapid Response Plans and the Emergency Management Operations Plans.
- Regularly scheduled maintenance programs are ongoing (culvert survey & replacement, ditching along roadways, cutting vegetation to allow visibility at intersections).
- The town is proactive in preparing for potential disasters.
- Emergency response and management staff attend professional training sessions.

Financial and Tax Incentives.

- Use State and Federal funding for mitigation projects and activities.

Hazard Control and Protective Works.

- Utilize regular maintenance programs (culvert survey & replacement, ditching along roadways, cutting vegetation to allow visibility at intersections).

Insurance Programs.

- Participate in NFIP.

Land Use Planning/Management: Flood.

- Newark does not have a municipal plan or local zoning. They have not established Flood Hazard Areas through the NFIP.

Protection/Retrofit of Infrastructure and Critical Facilities.

- A map of Critical Facilities is attached.

3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Priority Actions:

Local officials in Newark have identified several mitigation actions to be included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Table 3-B, Implementation Strategy contains these actions, along with the responsible agency, the funding source, and implementation timeframe.

The Newark local officials have prioritized the actions using the STAPLE+E criteria, a planning tool used to evaluate alternative actions. The following table explains the STAPLE+E criteria.

S – Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community’s social and cultural views.
T – Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long-term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
A – Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
P – Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
L – Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
E – Economic	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
E – Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community’s environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

3.6 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Flooding and the potential for hazardous material incidents are the two main threats to Newark. Local officials are proactive in preparing for the hazards for which they are most vulnerable. Their highest priority concern is the health safety and welfare of the local citizens and businesses.

The mitigation action determined to have the highest priority was the most cost effective alternative to the community. Readiness and timeliness of project was also important.

The evaluating of the STAPLEE criteria is takes into consideration the best available information, any engineering evaluations, and best judgment. The action listed in Table 3-B is important to community, cost effective and feasibility to the community.

Table 3-B Mitigation Projects by Priority

Project/Priority	Mitigation Action	Who is Responsible	Time Frame and Potential Funding	Initial Implementation Steps
Consider becoming a member if the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Will provide insurance protection for residents and businesses.	The Selectboard	2005/6 – No funds needed	Contact NVDA for assistance to begin the flood hazard planning process. 802-748-5181.

Section Four - Plan Maintenance Process

4.1 Initial Approval Process

In addition to public involvement in the initial development of the plan, opportunities for public comment will include a warned adoption to review the plan prior to final adoption. The fire chief has been instrumental in participating in the review of the document with the local officials.

After local review and comment, the draft local annex is presented to the State Hazard Mitigation Committee through the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) for review and comment. The SHMO will issue a recommendation for forwarding the plan to the FEMA Region I. After receipt of comments from FEMA Region I staff, final changes will be made and the resulting document adopted by the Newark Selectboard. The final plan will be returned to FEMA Region I for formal approval.

4.2 Routine Plan Maintenance

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is dynamic and changing. To ensure that the plan remains current it is important that it be updated periodically. The plan shall be updated every five years, pending ongoing financial resources, in accordance with the following procedure:

- 4.2.1 The Newark Selectboard will either act as the review committee or appoint a review committee.
- 4.2.2 The committee will discuss the process to determine if the evaluation criteria is still appropriate or modifications or additions are needed to the mitigation strategies based on changing conditions since the last update occurred. Data needs will be reviewed, data sources identified and responsibility for collecting information will be assigned to members.
- 4.2.3 A draft report will be prepared based on the evaluation criteria and in conformance with the FEMA Region I Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk document.

- 4.2.4 The Selectboard will have the opportunity to review the draft report. Consensus will be reached on changes to the draft.
- 4.2.5 Changes will be incorporated into the document.
- 4.2.6 The plan will be reviewed by Vermont Emergency Management (SHMO) staff and then FEMA Region I staff.
- 4.2.7 VEM and FEMA comments will be incorporated into the plan.
- 4.2.8 The Selectboard will warn the plan for approval at its regular meeting.
- 4.2.9 The Selectboard will incorporate any community comments into the plan.
- 4.2.10 The Selectboard will finalize and adopt the plan and distribute to interested persons.

4.3 Programs, Initiatives and Project Review

Although the plan will be reviewed, pending ongoing financial resources, in its entirety every five years the town may review and update its programs, initiatives and projects more often based on the above procedure as changing needs and priorities arise.

4.4 Post-Disaster Review Procedures

Should a declared disaster occur, a special review will occur in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Within six (6) months of a declared emergency event, the town will initiate a post-disaster review and assessment.
2. This post-disaster review and assessment will document the facts of the event and assess whether existing Hazard Modification Plans effectively addressed the hazard.
3. A draft report After Action Report of the assessment will be distributed to the Review/ Update Committee.
4. A meeting of the committee will be convened by the Selectboard to make a determination whether the plan needs to be amended. If the committee determines that NO modification of the plan is needed. Then the report is distributed to interested parties.
5. If the committee determines that modification of the plan IS needed, then the committee drafts an amended plan based on the recommendations and forwards it to the Selectboard for public input.
6. The Selectboard adopts the amended plan.

Section Five - Maps

Tab a - Critical Facilities and Local Areas of Concern Map

