

Town of Troy, Vermont

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



**Selectboard
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April 25, 2005

Table of Contents

Prerequisites.....	3
Certificate of Local Adoption.....	3
Section One - Planning Process.....	4
1.1 Introduction and Purpose.....	4
1.2 About Troy.....	4
1.3 Community History and Background.....	5
Section Two - Risk Assessment.....	5
2.1 Identify Hazards.....	5
Table 2-A Hazard Inventory and Risk Assessment.....	6
2.2 Profiling Hazards.....	6
2.2.1 Flood History.....	6
2.2.2 Hazardous Materials.....	7
2.2.3 Structure Fire.....	7
2.2.4 Water Supply Contamination.....	8
2.2.5 Dam Failures.....	8
2.2.6 Chemical or Biological Incident - Border Crossings.....	8
2.2.7 School Safety Issues.....	8
2.2.8 Terrorism.....	8
2.3 Vulnerability: Overview.....	8
2.4 Identifying Structures.....	8
2.5 Estimating Potential Losses.....	8
2.6 Analyzing Development Trends.....	9
Section Three - Mitigation Strategy.....	9
Table 3-A Development Tools.....	10
3.1 Regional Hazard Mitigation Goals.....	10
3.2 Community Preparedness Goals.....	10
3.3 Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs.....	10
3.3.1 Emergency Management Planning.....	11
3.3.2 Codes and Standards.....	11
3.3.3 Local Planning and Zoning, NFIP.....	11
3.3.4 Protection of Municipal Water System.....	11
3.3.5 Protection of Town Records.....	11
3.3.6 School Drills.....	11
3.4 Preparedness Tools.....	11
3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions.....	12
3.6 Implementation of Mitigation Actions.....	13
Table 3-B Mitigation Projects by Priority.....	13
Section Four - Plan Maintenance Process.....	13
4.1 Initial Approval Process.....	13
4.2 Routine Plan Maintenance.....	14
4.3 Programs, Initiatives and Project Review.....	14
4.4 Post-Disaster Review Procedures.....	14
Section Five - Maps.....	15

Prerequisites
Certificate of Local Adoption

Town of Troy

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

WHEREAS, a meeting was held by the Troy Selectboard to formally approve and adopt the Troy 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 Troy Selectboard adopts The Troy 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 Troy. The purpose of this plan is to assist the Town of Troy 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 Troy in preparing this plan.

The impact of expected, but unpredictable natural and human-causes 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 Troy

Meeting Date: 12/17/03

Meeting Attendees: Lucille Cadieux, Town Clerk

Population: 1,638

Median Housing Value: \$62,934

Orleans County

Chartered: October 28, 1801 (Vermont Charter)

Area: 23,341 Acres / 36.47 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 72°24'W 44°54'N
Altitude ASL: 764 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 42.9
Tax Rate: \$2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: \$75,850,928 ('03)

1.3 Community History and Background

Troy is located in the extreme northern part of Orleans County at 44 degrees, 55 minutes north latitude and 74 degrees, 36 minutes west longitude. The Green Mountains lay to the west and the Vermont Piedmont lies to the east. It is bound on the north by the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the east by the Town of Newport Center, on the west by the Towns of Jay and Westfield, and to the south by Lowell. There is one international border crossing along Vermont Route 243, just a short distance from the village area of North Troy. This is the main center of commerce for the Town of Troy. The Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railroad crosses between US and Canada. The Portland Pipeline goes through Troy and crosses into Canada less than ½ mile to the west of the Route 243 and railroad border crossing. The center of the Town of Troy is located about 3 ½ miles south of the Canadian border at the intersection of Routes 100 and 101.

The Troy fire department is entirely volunteer and also serves the Town of Westfield. The village of North Troy has a separate fire department that is well equipped and trained. Jay and Newport Center have their own fire departments, as does Mansonville, P.Q., just over the border into Canada. Mutual Aid with surrounding communities is very good. A grant has been written for a new fire truck through Homeland Security funds. Troy has three identified shelters: the American Legion, the Masonic Hall and the Troy School. The American Legion has a generator but others are needed at the other facilities for back-up power. Troy has a Shelter Pre-Agreement with the Vermont Red Cross. Troy does not have a health clinic. Most residents use the North Country Hospital in Newport City, approximately 10 miles away. There are many day care centers in Troy that may have special evacuation needs.

There are two sewer treatment plants (one in North Troy and one in Troy in a flood area). The village areas of Troy and North Troy each have their own municipal water systems. The Troy well produces a little low, but the North Troy well can pump 650 gallons/minute. Electrical power is supplied by the Vermont Electric Coop where power is fairly reliable. During the ice storm of 1998, power was out for five to six days.

Troy, including both village areas, has zoning and flood hazard zoning. They are members of the National Flood Insurance Program. The existing town plan is outdated, but the Planning Commission is working on a new one with assistance from the Northeastern Vermont Development Association.

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identify Hazards

Troy local officials have identified several hazards that are addressed in this Annex. These were identified through interviewing the Town Clerk. This individual has a thorough knowledge of the community through many years of direct involvement in local issues.

Table 2-A Hazard Inventory and Risk Assessment

Possible Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Community Vulnerability	Most Vulnerable
Tornado	Low	Medium	Low	Structures
Flood	High	High	High	Infrastructure/ homes, farms
Flash Flood	Low	Low	Low	Not really susceptible
Hazardous Materials (Canadian initiated)	Low/Med	High	High	Roads, water supply, downtown.
Radiological Incident	Low	High	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Low/Med	Low/Med	Low/Med	Downtown, residences
Power Failure	Medium	Medium	Medium	Residences, businesses
Winter Storm/Ice	High	Medium	Medium	Residences, businesses
High Wind	Low	Low	Low	Trees down, loss of power
Aircrash	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Water Supply Contamination	Low/Med	Medium	Medium	Public water supply, rivers
Hurricane	Low	Low	Low	Power lines, residences
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Dam Failures	Low/Med	Low	Low	Low to Troy, High risk to Canada
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Water supply
Chemical or Biological Incident	Med/High	Medium	Medium	Site specific. Railroad/border. North Troy
Highway Incidents	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Wildfire/Forest Fire	Low	Low	Low	Not big risk
Landslide	Low	Low	Low	Site specific, no high elevators
School Safety Issues	Low/Med	High	High	Students, teachers, hostage issues/Hazmat
Terrorism	Low	High	High	Residents, businesses, local officials

The threats to Troy causing medium to high community vulnerability are: flooding, hazardous materials (including chemical incident), severe weather, water supply contamination, school safety issues and terrorism.

2.2 Profiling Hazards

Only those hazards that are considered a MEDIUM or HIGH vulnerability in Troy 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.

2.2.1 Flood History

The Town of Troy has a history of flooding, especially during the last several years. The summer of 1997, 2002 and 2004 saw heavy road damage throughout the town and in the village areas. There were no FEMA declarations between 1989 through 1996. River Road and Cook Brook are problematic areas. Many sections of road were town highways and were repaired through the Vermont Agency of Transportation. Ice

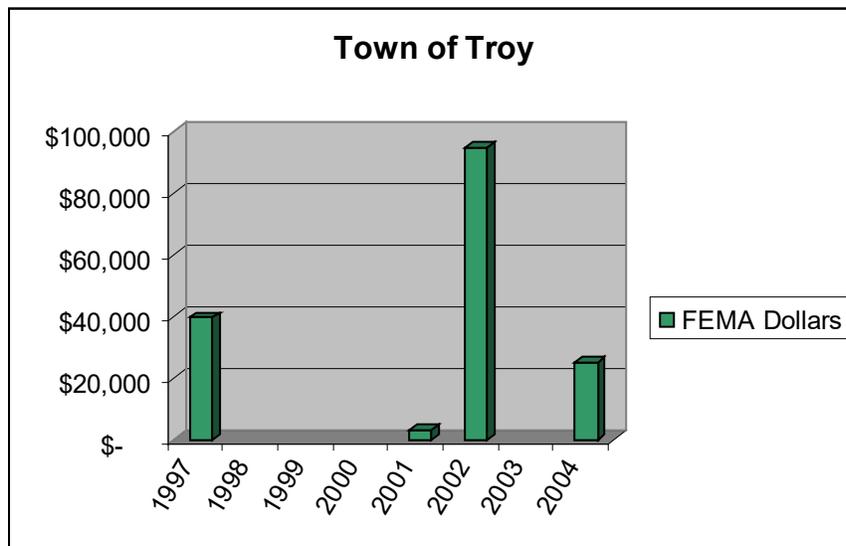
jams are frequent along the branches of the Missisquoi River at the covered Bridge and Big Falls areas. The southern end of the town has frequent washouts due to nearby clear cutting.

The Town of Troy has diligently replaced undersized culverts with larger culverts in the past several years. One property has received repetitive flood damage. This and an adjoining property were bought-out through a FEMA HMGP grant in 2003/4.

The ski area of nearby Jay Peak drains to Missisquoi. Jay Brook flows into Missisquoi on River Road. The dam in North Troy was built after flood of 1927 and controls the flow of the Missisquoi River into Canada and causes flooding upstream. The dam is privately owned and not regularly operated or maintained. A dam breach would impact Canada, not North Troy. Elimination of the dam would improve existing flooding along River Road. Cook Brook also flows into the Missisquoi at River Road.

FEMA Declarations and Funding

Town	Repetitive Damage	# of Properties	NFIP	1184 Jul-97	1428 Jul-02	3167 Mar-01	1559 Sep-04	Total DR Funds
Troy	\$ 24,108.00	1	YES	\$ 39,719	\$ 94,821	\$ 3,300	\$ 25,020	\$ 162,860



2.2.2 Hazardous Materials

The most hazardous materials are located on the roads, railroads and the Portland Pipeline. A high accident location is the intersection of Routes 242 & 105. Should an incident occur near the North Troy Village area, an evacuation would take affect. North Troy would be most vulnerable because the school, town offices flood area, historic buildings, customs, and railroad are all within a short distance. A factory across border with foam insulation may have chemicals or explosive materials. The fire department maintains a list of hazardous materials but those in nearby Canada are unknown. The worst-case scenario would involve a train incident with hazardous materials derailing on the trestle over the river.

2.2.3 Structure Fire

Structure fires in Troy are not common, maybe one to two per year. See Hazardous Materials and Chemical Incidents as the higher but associated threats.

2.2.4 Water Supply Contamination

Both North Troy and the Village of Troy have municipal water systems. The wells are in the flood plain and could become contaminated. The well for the Village of Troy is near the intersection of Routes 100 and 101. They are secured and checked daily for possible contamination.

2.2.5 Dam Failures

The Village of North Troy has a dam located very close to the historic commerce section of the community. This is also a frequent flood area. If the dam were to breach, it would flow northward into Canada, causing problems for the northern community. See flood discussion.

2.2.6 Chemical or Biological Incident - Border Crossings

Troy has one highway border crossing into Canada, a railroad crossing and the Portland Pipeline going through town and the border. Border security is low and traffic volumes are low. Many farmers own contiguous fields on both sides of the border and go back and forth regularly to maintain their crops. A barn fire had occurred several years ago that ended up as an international HAZMAT incident. The barn was being used as a small business that had chemicals and nutrients on site. These chemicals and nutrients flowed into the Missisquoi River that flows into north into Canada, causing pollution and many fish to die.

2.2.7 School Safety Issues

School safety issues are related to the school being in close proximity to the railroad, the dam, and the border crossing, and because it is located close to the flood area. Evacuation will be difficult in high flood situations. The close proximity to the border crossing is a potential problem if terrorists are involved. This is a K-6 school. The school has prepared an emergency plan for a variety of potential incidents ranging from bomb scares to drugs to guns. A generator is needed at the school for backup power.

2.2.8 Terrorism

Troy is not a high threat target area for terrorists, but given the close proximity to the border, an incident is always a possibility. Should an incident occur, it would be devastating to the community. See related School Safety Issues.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Troy rated these potential hazards below as High or Medium-High threat: flooding, hazardous materials, water supply contamination, dam failures, chemical or biological incident, school safety and terrorism issues. Mitigation strategies are identified for the highest priority projects in Section Three. Only those hazards that were identified as a high risk 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 floodplain 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 50 to 100 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps. The most vulnerable area is the historic village area of North Troy. The center of commerce is here along with its school, higher density historic homes and an international border crossing into Canada.

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 Troy in 2003 was \$62,934. The Equalized Value for all properties in Troy in 2003 was \$75,850,928. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Troy were damaged, the value would be assessed at \$75,850. The past FEMA damages amounted to \$162,860 over 16 years, so while future damage could be significant, it would not be totally devastating.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

The growth rate of Troy is 4.7% or a total population increase of 74 persons between 2000 and 2003. The Town of Troy has adopted a local plan and zoning regulations to guard against future development in inappropriate locations such as floodprone areas. Troy is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Troy is not a rapidly developing community and is not expected to have a rapid influx of new development in the near future. All development strategies are carefully reviewed by the Zoning Board of Adjustment. All buildings being improved in or near frequently flooded areas are required to elevate or provide additional mitigation measures.

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 – Troy is in the program.
- **Flood Regulations** – Some communities have adopted Flood Regulations but may not be a member of the NFIP 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** – Troy 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)** – Troy 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)** – Troy has updated its RRP as of November 3, 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	Rapid Response Plan	Subdivision	Highway Codes & Standards	Culvert Inventory	Vermont Red Cross
Troy	N	YES	YES	YES	N	YES	N	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, Troy 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

Troy has been proactive in planning its future as well as protecting its citizens from potential disasters. Troy is in the NFIP program and has recently participated in the HMGP program to buy-out two flood prone homes.

3.3.1 Emergency Management Planning

Troy has recently updated their Rapid Response Plan. They have representatives that regularly attend the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) 10 meetings each month in Derby. Troy is participating in a joint exercise through LEPC 10. The exercise will be completed in May 2005. The fire department has upgraded its equipment through Homeland Security funds. The fire department is well trained. Troy has an Emergency Operations Plan with a new one in the development stages to meet All-Hazards response.

3.3.2 Codes and Standards

Troy 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

Troy has adopted a Town Plan and Zoning. They are a member of the National Flood Insurance Program. All new development must be reviewed by the Zoning Board of Adjustment. Most new development is for subdivisions, renovations and existing building modifications. All development in or near the identified flood areas must conform to zoning standards.

3.3.4 Protection of Municipal Water System

Troy checks its water system daily as required by State regulations. They system is locked to protect against vandalism or unwanted substances.

3.3.5 Protection of Town Records

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

3.3.6 School Drills

The K-6 Troy 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.
- One shelter facility has a generator.

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.

- Troy has a municipal plan and local zoning. They have established Flood Hazard Areas through the NFIP.

Protection/Retrofit of Infrastructure and Critical Facilities.

- A map of Critical Facilities is attached.
- Auxiliary power for the critical facilities is needed.

3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Priority Actions:

Local officials in Troy 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 Troy 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 Troy. 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 potential loss of life. Readiness and timeliness of project was also important.

Potential hazardous material incidents are caused mainly by highway features combined with areas that typically flood. These areas are Vermont State highways, which are the responsibility of the Vermont Agency of Transportation and are being evaluated by their engineers in conjunction with local officials.

The evaluating of these criteria is largely based on best available information and best judgment, as many of the projects are not fully scoped out at this time. The actions are listed in the Table 3-B in order of importance, cost effectiveness 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
Generators with hookups HIGH	Backup power for the school and emergency operations center.	Fire Chief, Lee Forbes	2005 – HMGP, FMA	Seek grant sources and cost estimates.
Road and culvert upgrades	Continue to replace undersized culverts with larger culverts to prevent flooding.	Road Foreman, Lee Forbes	2005 – HMGP, Bridge and Culvert Program	Seek engineering solution and cost estimates.

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 Troy 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 Troy 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

