TOWN OF BURKE

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Town of Burke
Selectboard
212 School St.
West Burke, VT 05871
(802) 467-3717

June 9, 2005

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Prerequisites

Certificate of Local Adoption

Town of Burke

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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

Population: 1,619
Median Housing Value: $80,236
Caledonia County
Chartered: February 26, 1782 (Vermont Charter)
Area: 21,661 Acres / 33.85 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 71°55'W 44°35'N
Altitude ASL: 900 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 46.4
Tax Rate: $2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: $107,081,085 ('03)

1.3.1 Community History and Background[1]

The rural community of Burke is geographically located in the middle of Vermont's Northeast Kingdom. Burke's landscape is made up of rolling hills, mountains, and old farm fields. Most of the homes and businesses are concentrated in the village centers of West Burke, Burke Hollow, East Burke and Burke Mountain. The character of Burke also includes scattered development throughout town. The town is primarily wooded (15,776 acres, 73%) with scattered open fields (2,849, 21%) and developed areas (1,764, 5%). Wetlands and surface waters cover less than 1 percent.

Burke has a diversified rural economy that is influenced by several local employers. In the 1960's, Burke Mountain Ski Area came into being and vacation homes became a part of Burke's landscape. Several different groups have owned the ski area, each one adding something different. The mountain is now home to a ski academy. The recreation industry in the Burke mountain vicinity is an extremely valuable asset to be protected and supported. In general it is recognized as one of the major possibilities for economic development in the region.

The residents and visitors of Burke depend on a good transportation network. The present road network consists of:

- 10.0 miles of State highways (Routes 114, 5, and 5A)
- 17.5 miles of Class II town highways. These are designated by the Selectmen and approved by the Vermont State Highway Board. 33.1 miles of Class III town highways. These are certified as Class III after consultation with the district Highway engineer. Minimum requirements are that Class III highways are negotiable under normal conditions, all seasons of the year, by standard manufactured pleasure cars, and thus such highways must have sufficient surface and base, adequate drainage, and enough width to allow winter maintenance.
- 5.6 miles of Class IV highways. These highways are maintained for summer service only; persons erecting dwellings served by these roads could not expect winter service.
- The Washington County Railroad Company, Connecticut River Subdivision goes through West Burke and parallels Route 5 and the West Branch of the Passumpsic River.

[1] Excerpts from the Burke Town Plan 2002

Both the east and west branches of the Passumpsic River drain south out of Burke.

At one time Burke was almost entirely farmland. However, the trend towards reforestation that began around the time of the Civil War continues today as abandoned farmland reverts to forest growth. Today, forest land covers about 73 percent of Burke and provides many benefits ranging from wildlife habitat to commercial uses that provide valuable local jobs.

Forest land plays a critical part in promoting regional tourism, recreation, and hunting which brings outside dollars into the state and local economies. The predominance of forest cover in town makes this resource less threatened than open agricultural land.

With the exception of the units at Burke Mountain, the residences in town are served by individually owned subsurface disposal systems. If the systems are properly installed and maintained, they should be sufficient to protect the groundwater and public health.

There are five public water supplies in Burke: Burke Mobile Estates, Burke Mountain, East Burke Village, Mountain View Farms and West Burke Village. The water district for East Burke has approximately 30-40 customers. These systems provide an important service to the households that are hooked up to them. The operators of the systems have a special responsibility to ensure that there is plenty of safe drinking water available. There is no municipal water system.

The State of Vermont allows the creation of fire districts. This enables the users of the water system to own, operate and maintain the system. This takes any responsibility the taxpayers in town might have and shifts it onto the users. Fire districts are eligible for state and federal grant programs to improve and maintain the systems.

As the town grows, especially in areas of dense development, there may be a need to build a sewage treatment facility. There is growing concern about the adequacy of the private septic systems in the village centers. Also, without a centralized treatment facility, growth within the village centers is severely limited. Eventually the Burke Mountain Resort may need to build a treatment facility to service their proposed development. There may be opportunities for a public/private partnership in developing a new treatment facility.

Police protection is becoming an important concern in Burke. During the active seasons, traffic control problems are a concern, while during the off-season unoccupied dwellings are subject to vandalism and burglary. Currently police protection is provided by the Vermont State Police, Caledonia County Sheriff, and the local constable. Private local caretakers deter break-ins and vandalism to some extend by making their rounds of the seasonal homes on a periodic basis.

There are two volunteer fire brigades in Burke. They have equipment in both West Burke (West Burke Fire Department) and East Burke (East Burke Fire Brigade). The brigades periodically receive training in fire fighting techniques and fire safety. The town has a mutual aid agreement with the surrounding towns for additional support from adjacent communities. As the Burke Mountain Resort grows, there may be an increasing need for fire protection and facilities at the

base of the mountain. There are several dry hydrants in town, three in East Burke, and two in Burke.

There is an increasing need for additional emergency medical services. The emergency medical services are provided by the Lyndon State College Rescue Squad and the Calex Service. Medical services are provided at the Northeastern Vermont Regional Hospital in St. Johnsbury.

The town owns three buildings: the Town Hall, the Town Clerk's Office and the Town Garage. The Town Hall and Town Clerk's office are the town's identified emergency shelters. Both seem adequate to serve the town's needs at this time. The Town Clerk's office would also be the command center. A standby would be at school/town hall. Lyndonville Electric is the power supplier for Burke.

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identify Hazards

Meeting Date: 1/8/04
Meeting Attendees: Ken Sanderson

Burke local officials have identified several hazards that are addressed in this Annex. These were identified through interviewing the Local Emergency Management Director. This individual has a thorough knowledge of the community through many years of direct involvement in community issues. Reviewing these issues with him was instrumental in determining the vulnerability of the community.

Table 2-A Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

Possible Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Community Vulnerability	Most Vulnerable
Tornado	Low	Medium	Low	Structures
Flood	Low	Medium	Low	East Burke Village most vulnerable
Flash Flood	Low	Low	Low	No local issues
Hazardous Materials	Medium	High in village	Medium	West Burke Village, RR, Routes 5, 114, 5A, propane tankers
Radiological Incident	Medium	High	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Medium	Medium	Medium	Residents
Power Failure	Low	Medium	Low	Residents, businesses
Winter Storm/Ice	Medium	Medium	Medium	Residents, businesses
High Wind	Medium	Medium	Medium	Trees down, loss of power
Air crash	Low	Low	Low	Site specific. Small air strip for ultra light – private aircraft
Water Supply Contamination	Low	Low	Low	Rivers – there are community water systems but no municipal water systems
Hurricane	Low	Medium	Low	Power lines, residences
Earthquake	Low	Medium	Low	Site specific
Dam Failures	Medium	Medium	Low/Medium	Businesses, infrastructure. Lyndonville and East Burke fire station would be impacted
Drought	Low	Medium	Low	Individual wells,
Chemical or Biological Incident	Medium	Medium	Medium	Site specific. RR
Highway Incidents	Medium	Medium	Medium	Site specific. Village propane tankers on highways
Wildfire/Forest Fire	Medium	Medium	Medium	Farms, sugar bushes, residents
Landslide	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
School Safety Issues	Low	Medium	Medium	Students, teachers, hostage issues. K-8 has emergency plan
Terrorism	Low	Medium	Low	Residents, businesses, local officials

The Medium to High risks in Burke are: hazardous materials, structure fire, power failure - severe weather - winter storm/ice - high winds, dam failures, chemical or biological incidents, highway incidents, wildfire/forest fires and school safety issues.

2.2 Profiling Hazards

Those hazards that are considered to have a HIGH or MEDIUM vulnerability or a likely possibility in Burke will be profiled below. While those not being profiled are still important, they are considered a lesser threat to the community where damage would be minimal.

2.2.1 Flood History

The Town of Burke does not have a repetitive history of flooding. Some roads and culverts were damaged in 2002 as part of an overall disaster declaration for Vermont. Ice jams occur occasionally in East Burke. There are typically not many flash floods although water areas impounded by beavers tend to back up. Ice jams can also occur on the Old Mill Dam.

Past FEMA Declarations and Funding from 1989-2004

Town	NFIP	1428 Jul-02
Burke	YES	$ 9,232

2.2.2 Hazardous Materials

The potential for a hazardous incident on any of the roads or railroad is a constant concern. There is a propane trucking distribution point in Lyndon where trucks and the railroad deliver and distribute propane.

Burke does not have many stored hazardous materials in the community except at the two stores and gas stations. There have not been any HazMat incidents to date but the town is prepared for such an event.

2.2.3 Structure Fire

Most fire calls are related to chimney fires. The fire department consists of all volunteers. A village fire in East or West Burke could be detrimental to the homes and other historic properties. There may be one-two structure fires per year on average. There is the potential for a significant fire at Burke Mountain where there is a tourist destination and winter academy for ski racers. The town has a new-used fire truck, new uniforms, respirators and breathing apparatus.

2.2.5 Severe Weather – Power Outages

High winds, ice storms and winter storms are frequent in the mountainous community, but local residents are well prepared. Fortunately the electrical service from Lyndonville Electric is regularly maintained and power outages are not frequent.

2.2.6 Dam Failures

There is a dam in East Burke owned by the Passumpsic Valley Land Trust. A breach could affect Lyndonville downstream but only a little potential flooding might occur in East Burke.

2.2.7 Chemical or Radiological Incident

This concern and threat is directly related to truck and rail traffic through Burke. The chemicals and other hazardous materials traveling on the railroad cars are relatively unknown. Derailments

do occur from time to time. Should a spill occur, HazMat would be notified to the site for decontamination.

2.2.8 Highway Incidents

The intersection of Burke Mountain Road and Route 114 is considered a high accident location. Accidents are also frequent on Routes 5, 114, and 5A mainly due to speed. See also discussion under Hazardous Materials and Chemical or Radiological Incidents.

2.2.9 Forest Fires

Forest fires are a concern. There is a high potential for devastating forest fires due to logging and dead brush in the forested areas. A large fire would deplete local resources and require mutual aid. There could be a need for large equipment from neighboring towns.

2.2.10 School Safety Issues

School safety issues are related to the railroad and Route 5 being in the same proximity as the K-8 Burke School. The school has done some emergency planning with the fire department and has prepared an emergency plan for a variety of potential incidents ranging from bomb scares to drugs to guns.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Burke rated these potential hazards below as likely threats: hazardous materials, structure fire, power failure - severe weather - winter storm/ice - high winds, dam failures, chemical or biological incidents, highway incidents, wildfire/forest fires and school safety issues. Mitigation strategies are identified for the highest priority projects in Section Three. Only those hazards that were identified as a likely 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 less than 50 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps. The most vulnerable areas are the historic villages of East and West Burke.

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 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). maps be redone using the Vermont Geographic Information System standards based on orthophoto mapping. The Median Housing Value (MHV) for Burke in 2003 was $80,236. The Equalized Value for all properties in Burke in 2003 was $107,081,085. If one percent (1%) of all

properties in Burke were damaged, the value would be assessed at $107,081. There have been no repetitively flooded properties seeking FEMA funds in Burke.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

The growth rate of Burke is 3.1% or a total population increase of 48 persons between 2000 and 2003. The Town of Burke has adopted a local plan and zoning regulations to guard against future development in inappropriate locations such as flood prone areas. Burke is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Burke is growing at a moderate rate. Development strategies are 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.

Population Increase 2000 to 2003

Town	Estimated Pop 2003	Census Pop 2000	Increase
Burke	1619	1571	3.1%

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** – Burke 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)** – Burke 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**) – Burke has updated its RRP as of October 6, 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 Agreement	FIRM Maps
Burke	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	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, Burke 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

Burke 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. Burke 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

Burke 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

Burke has not 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

Burke has adopted a Town Plan and Zoning. They are a member of the National Flood Insurance Program. All development in or near the identified flood areas must conform to zoning standards.

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 Burke 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.

- Burke 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.

3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Priority Actions:

Local officials in Burke 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 Burke 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

The potential for a hazardous material incident is the main threat to Burke. Local officials are proactive in preparing for the other 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
Need a Generator for emergency use - HIGH	Provide backup power for shelter and EOC	The Fire Chief and Local emergency Management Director	2005/6 HMGP, PDM-C, FMA	Seek appropriate grant source, obtain cost estimate and apply for funding.
Adopt Highway Codes and Standards	Policies that require upgrades to meet state standards	Selectboard and Road Commissioner	2005/6	Work with the VTRANS representative to adopt the policies
GIS mapping of NFIP areas	Identify flood areas with vulnerable structures consistent with Vermont GIS mapping effort	Northeastern Vermont Development Association	2006/7 – FEMA FMA funds, HMGP or EMPG funds	Coordinated statewide NFIP mapping effort for all towns.

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 Burke 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 Burke 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.

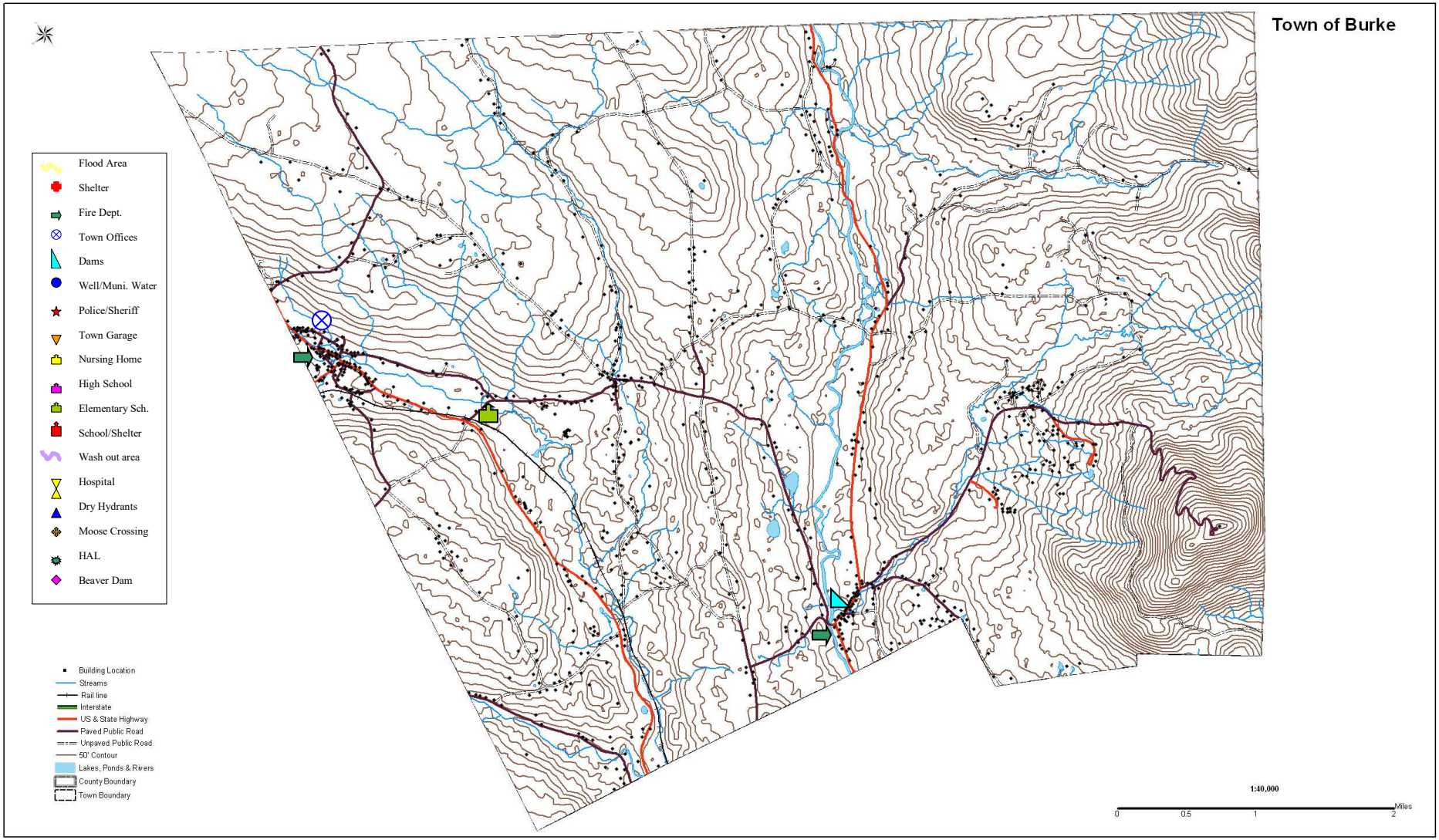
4.4 Post-Disaster Review Procedures

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


Town of Burke
Flood Area
Shelter
Fire Dept.
Town Offices
Dams
Well/Muni. Water
Police/Sheriff
Town Garage
Nursing Home
High School
Elementary Sch.
School/Shelter
Wash out area
Hospital
Dry Hydrants
Moose Crossing
HAL
Beaver Dam
Building Location
Streams
Rail line
Interstate
US & State Highway
Paved Public Road
Unpaved Public Road
50' Contour
Lakes, Ponds & Rivers
County Boundary
Town Boundary
1:40,000
0
0.5
1
2
Miles