

TOWN OF JAY

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



Town of Jay
Selectboard
1036 VT Route 242
Jay, VT 05859
802) 988-2996/988-4068

July 1, 2005

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Prerequisites
Certificate of Local Adoption

Town of Jay

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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

Population: 449
Median Housing Value: \$80,140
Orleans County
Chartered: November 7, 1792 (Vermont Charter)
Area: 21,766 Acres / 34.01 Square Miles

Coordinates (Geographic Center): 72°26'W 44°57'N
Altitude ASL: 922 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 12.5
Tax Rate: \$2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: \$65,720,163 ('03)

1.3 Community Background and History¹

The Town of Jay is located in the northwestern corner of Orleans County with the Province of Quebec to the north, Troy to the east, and Westfield to the south. The Franklin County town of Richford is to the west of Jay. Jay is located 30 to 40 minutes from Newport City and Orleans, two of the major employment centers in Orleans County. While Jay shares a border with Canada, there is not a border crossing.

Jay is a rural community that owes its beginnings to farming and forestry and its present existence to the ski industry. As is the case with any non-industrial economy in rural northern New England in the last 50 years, population growth has been minimal. Similarly, the population projections for Jay do not show any exponential increase in the foreseeable future.

Throughout its history, Jay's population has fluctuated as its' economic base shifted with the times. Increases in the future will similarly be contingent on the area economy. As a rule, the population dynamics of rural recreational communities is directly linked to the dynamics of the local economy. As economic opportunity grows, so does local population. This tendency has certainly been evidenced by Jay's own population history.

The largest employer in Jay is Jay Peak at 325± employees. Many of the jobs at the mountain are seasonal in nature. Newport, Troy, and Derby also offer employment opportunities.

Currently, 67 children in grades K through Grade 6 attend the Jay-Westfield School on Revoir Flat Road next to the Volunteer Jay Fire Department. There are nine students in seventh and eighth grade attending the North Country Union Junior High School in Derby, and 22 students in the ninth through twelfth grades attend North Country Union High School in Newport. School transportation is provided to each of the schools from the children's homes.

The public highway system is unquestionably the most critical transportation resource in Jay. The road system provides linkage to all other transportation systems in the region. In addition, the local road system is the only internal movement system within Jay. Access to Jay is by Vermont Routes 105 or 242.

The absence of any Class One town road and the relatively small amount of Class Two roads underscore the importance of the state highways in Jay at present. As development continues in the community, the increased traffic will not be able to be accommodated if there is no corresponding growth in the local road network.

The Jay Volunteer Fire Department is a private organization providing fire protection to the community. The fire station on Revoir Flat Road next to the Jay-Westfield School is adequate for present vehicle and equipment storage. Jay shares mutual aid with Troy and North Troy and can provide mutual aid to Canada as well. Some of the volunteer fire fighters are trained for HazMat

¹ Excerpts from the Town of Jay Town Plan 2001

operations. Jay has access to a mobile shelter and mobile command unit within their Local Emergency Planning Committee #10 district. Emergency communications in Jay are good.

Police protection is provided by the State Police Barracks in Derby. In the future, there will be a need for increased police protection. At this moment there is a part-time constable employed. Strong consideration should be given to hiring a full-time law enforcement agent, and in addition, a neighborhood watch should be established.

The Missisquoi Ambulance Service, presently located in the Jay Municipal Garage furnishes emergency medical and ambulance service. This organization is partially supported by appropriations from the communities it serves. As of 2003, they have a part-time paid crew to assure uninterrupted emergency service to the community.

There are no nursing homes or elderly apartments with people with special needs. There are three registered day care centers in town.

All homes and businesses utilize natural springs and wells. Water quality over the years has been reportedly excellent. Periodic testing by the State Health Department is mandatory for all water used for public consumption and is recommended for all private usage as well. There are two community water systems plus the resort at Jay Peak.

As development in the center of Jay advances, the ability to maintain required isolation distances between private wells would be more and more difficult. Before the center of Jay is built up, an assessment of ground availability should be conducted. In addition, a site for water storage needs to be located.

Private homeowners and some commercial establishments use on-site sewage septic disposal systems. The existing sewage system services Route 242, as well as the Jay-Westfield School.

The Troy/Jay Sewer Department is jointly owned and operated by their respective towns. Access to the sewer lines for those potential users in Jay, is limited to Jay Peak Ski Area and property along Route 242 as well as the Jay/Westfield School. Allocation is given upon application and approval by the joint board of sewer commissioners. Currently, Jay's share of the 200,000 gallons per day plant capacity is 120,000 gallons, of which 85,000 gallons are allocated for Jay Peak Resort's usage.

Emergency Shelter	Jay Peak, Inc.
Emergency Shelter	Jay Village Inn
Emergency Shelter	Jay Town Office
Emergency Shelter	Jay Fire Station

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identify Hazards

Meeting Date: 8/30/04

Meeting Attendees: Douglas James – Fire Chief, Sandra Leonard – Local Emergency Management Coordinator, Emeline Harmon – Town Clerk, Chris Young – Selectboard

Jay local officials have identified potential hazards that are addressed in this Annex. These were identified through interviewing the Town Clerk, Local Emergency Management Coordinator, Fire Chief and Selectboard member. These individuals have a thorough knowledge of their 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	Low	Low	Structures
Flood	Low	Low	Medium	Ditches, roads upgraded
Flash Flood	Low	Low	Medium	
Hazardous Materials	Low	Low	Low	Roads. Gas/propane/Route 105
Radiological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Low	Low	Medium	Residences/resort
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. Had one in 1977 (private)
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

Flood related problems, hazardous materials and potential fire present the highest risk or vulnerability to the Town of Jay.

2.2 Profiling Hazards

Only those hazards that are considered the greatest vulnerability or likely in Jay 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.

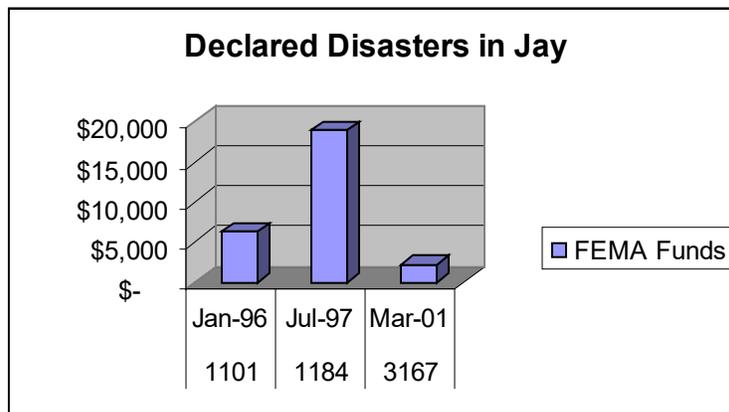
2.2.1 Flood History

Jay does have a history of flooding over the years between 1989 through 2004 when FEMA data became available. Local officials also remember a major flood in 1977 where much damage was repaired. March 2001 was a snow emergency due to high volumes of snow. The ski area of Jay Peak drains to the Missisquoi River. In recent years, a Bailey Bridge was replaced for one residence. The school is just above the 100 year flood level. Routes 105 and 242 have had some damage and the state has rip rapped those state highways and they are now in very good shape. There are no threats from dams or beaver dams in the town.

Past FEMA Declaration and Funding

Town	NFIP	1101 Jan-96	1184 Jul-97	3167 Mar-01	Total
Jay	YES	\$ 6,293	\$ 18,830	\$ 2,331	\$ 27,454

Note: March 2001 was a snow emergency.



2.2.2 Hazardous Materials

The most hazardous materials are located on the roads, although Jay has not had a HazMat incident in recent years. There are no identified high accident locations in Jay. The only registered hazardous materials are underground storage tanks listed below. There have been no HazMat spills in Jay although they can happen at any time. A small stretch of the Portland Pipeline goes through the most northeastern tip of the town in a remote area and is not considered a threat to the community.

- Underground Tank (UST) Jay Peak Resort
- Underground Tank (UST) Jay Quick Stop
- Underground Tank (UST) Jay Country Store

2.2.3 Severe Weather

There have been some minor power outages resulting from high winds, ice and blowing snow. but they are not frequent or extended. Vermont Electric Coop is the power supplier for Jay. The ice storm of 1998 did damage the trees at the crest of Route 105 but otherwise there have not been any problems. Some developments have underground power and Jay Peak electrical distribution is all underground. There are no known persons on Lifeline in the community.

2.2.4 Structure Fire

Structure fires in Jay are not common, maybe one to two per year. Calls to the fire department average between 15-25 but are not all fire related. The resort industry, Jay Peak, has not had a fire in several years. There are six dry hydrants in the community. There is an old Civil Defense shelter underground under the tram building. The resort is in the process of putting in a hydrant system. Their buildings have sprinkler systems, but the resort does not have fire fighting equipment of their own and depends on the local volunteer department. Jay Peak increases the winter population up to 2,000. In the event an evacuation would be necessary, word of mouth would be utilized.

2.2.7 Terrorism

Jay 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.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Jay rated these potential hazards below as their greatest threats: flooding and a hazardous material incident. 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 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 20 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps. The most vulnerable area is Jay. The center of commerce is here along with its school, municipal office and higher density homes.

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 Jay Center in 2003 was \$80,140. The Equalized Value for all properties in Jay in 2003 was \$65,720,163. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Jay were damaged, the value would be assessed at \$65,720. The past FEMA damages amounted to \$27,454 over 16 years, so future damage is not estimated to be extreme.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

The growth rate of Jay is 5.4% or a total population increase of 23 persons between 2000 and 2003. Jay has adopted a local plan and zoning regulations to guard against future development in inappropriate locations such as flood prone areas. Jay is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). 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
Jay	449	426	5.4%

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** – Jay 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)** – Jay 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)** – Jay has updated its RRP as of September 13, 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.	VT RedCross	Maps FIRM
Jay	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	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, Jay 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

Jay 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 not been certified by the Vermont Red Cross. Jay 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

Jay 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

Jay has not adopted the recommended Highway Codes and Standards that require regular upgrades on bridges, highways, ditching and culverts to avoid flood damage but they are interested in doing so. A number of culverts have been upgraded.

3.3.3 Local Planning and Zoning, NFIP

Jay 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-6 Jay 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.

- Jay 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 Jay 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 Jay 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, the potential for hazardous material incidents, and potential fire are the main threats to Jay. 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
Generator with hookup HIGH	Backup power for the school and shelter	Fire Chief	2005 – HMGP, FMA	Seek grant sources and cost estimates.
Adopt Codes and Standards for road, bridge and culvert standards	Will upgrade road conditions to prevent flooding.	Road Foreman, Selectboard	2005 –Vtrans district managers can assist with model standards.	Contact the Vtrans District Manager.
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 Jay 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 Jay 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

Map A - Local Areas of Concern Map and Essential Facilities Map

