TOWN OF LUNENBURG

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Town of Lunenburg
Selectboard
P.O. Box 54
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(802) 892-5959

July 18, 2005

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

Prerequisites

Certificate of Local Adoption

Town of Lunenburg

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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

Population: 1,330
Median Housing Value: $52,854
Essex County
Chartered: July 5, 1763 (New Hampshire Grant)
Area: 29,124 Acres / 45.51 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 71°41'W 44°28'N

Altitude ASL: 1,172 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 29.2
Equalized Value: $58,421,864 ('03)

1.3 Community Background and History

Lunenburg is a small rural community located along Vermont Route 2 and the Connecticut River in northern Vermont. Route 2 is a major east-west corridor between connecting points in Montpelier, Vermont and points in Maine. This stretch of road in Lunenburg has its share of accidents with large trucks and moose. Population centers are clustered in Gilman, a small section of the community by the Connecticut River, and Lunenburg. A section of the Portland Pipeline goes through Lunenburg and part of an active rail line travels through Gilman.

Lunenburg has approximately 217 students in their school system. There is the Lunenburg Center School on Route 2 that serves grades K-4, and then the Gilman Middle School serving grades 5-8. The high school students are dispersed to area high schools. The two schools are shelters and they have pre-agreement with VT Red Cross.

There are two municipal water systems in the Town of Lunenburg. One is located in Gilman (130 hook-ups) and the other in the Lunenburg village area (80 hook-ups). There is an artesian well in Lunenburg. Gilman has a spring with an artesian well for a back-up. There is a municipal sewer treatment facility in Gilman.

Both the village area of Lunenburg and Gilman have two fire departments with a total of 17 volunteers. The fire chief has been working towards building one new larger facility to consolidate their equipment and resources. The fire department has been successful in obtaining several grants for equipment through Homeland Security Funds to enhance their response capabilities. In the event of flooding, power failures or other emergency situations, the fire department has a door-to-door notification process in place. Most of the town's residents are self-sufficient and tend to stay with friends and relatives instead of going to shelters.

There are about 90 camps around Neil Pond with approximately 15 that are year-round. Some roads around the pond are maintained and easily accessible throughout the year. Others are not.

Critical Facilities and/or Special Needs Populations in Lunenburg

Children Day Care	Lunenburg Early Childhood Program
Children Day Care	Lynn M Macie
Children Day Care	Brenda T Bryant
Dams	Gilman
DHART Landing Zone	Lunenburg LZ - 01
DHART Landing Zone	Lunenburg LZ - 02
DHART Landing Zone	Lunenburg LZ - 03
DHART Landing Zone	Lunenburg LZ - 04
Electric Utility	Central Vermont Public Service
Emergency Shelter	Lunenburg Elementary School
Emergency Shelter	Lunenburg Town Offices
Emergency Shelter	Gilman Middle School

Emergency Shelter	Lunenburg/Gilman Fire Station
Hazardous Materials	AOT District 7 Highway Garage, Lunenburg
Hazardous Materials	Verizon Central Office (4798-06)
Hazardous Materials	Lunenburg Variety
Municipal Office	Lunenburg Town Office
Pipeline	Portland Pipeline
Railway	Twin State Railroad Company
Rest Area	Lunenburg
Schools	Lunenburg & Gilman Schools
State Highway	VT Route 102
State Highway	US Route 2
Underground Tank (UST)	Lunenburg Variety
Underground Tank (UST)	VTRANS Lunenburg Garage
Underground Tank (UST)	Gilman Middle School
Wastewater Treatment Facility	Lunenburg FD # 2 WWTF
Water Supply	Lunenburg FD 1
Water Supply	Lunenburg FD 2
Fire Department	Lunenburg Fire Department
Adult Care	The Knoll (Pine Knoll) Community Care Home
Adult Care	Riverside Life Enrichment Center
Adult Care	Lyndon Women's Home

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identify Hazards

Meeting Date: 7/11/04
Meeting Attendees: Richard Bryer

Lunenburg local officials have identified several hazards that are addressed in this Annex. These were identified through interviewing the Selectboard, Road Commissioner and Fire Chief. These individuals have a thorough knowledge of the community through many years of direct involvement in community issues. Reviewing the fire history with the Fire Chief was instrumental in determining the vulnerability of the community.

Table 2-A Hazard Inventory and Risk Assessment

Possible Hazard	Likelihood	Impact	Community Vulnerability	Most Vulnerable
Tornado	Low	Low	Low	Structures. Wind sheer history.
Flood	Medium	Medium	Medium	Infrastructure. Dams above River Rd. in Gilman
Flash Flood	Low	Low	Low	Infrastructure
Hazardous Materials	Low	Low	Medium	Roads, water supply at Gilman.
Radiological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Low	Low	Low	Downtown, residences – Depends.
Power Failure	Medium	Medium	Medium	Residences, businesses
Winter Storm/Ice	Medium	Low	Low	Residences, businesses
High Wind	Medium	Low	Low	Trees down, loss of power
Aircrash	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Water Supply Contamination	Low	Low	Medium	Public water supply, rivers.
Hurricane	Low	Low	Low	Power lines, residences
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Dam Failures	Low	High*	High*	Residences, businesses, infrastructure. *Several dams along Connecticut River would cause significant damage if breached.
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Water supply – Depends
Chemical or Biological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Highway Incidents	Medium	Low	Low	Site specific
Wildfire/Forest Fire	Low	Low	Low	Farms, sugarbushes, residences
Landslide	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
School Safety Issues	Low	Low		Students, teachers, hostage issues
Terrorism	Low	Low	Low	Residents, businesses, local officials

The Medium to High risks in Lunenburg are: floods, hazardous material incidents, power failures, water supply contamination and dam failures.

2.2 Profiling Hazards

Only those hazards that are considered a HIGH vulnerability in Lunenburg will be profiled below. While those not being profiled are still important, they are considered a low-to-medium threat to the community where damage would be minimal.

2.2.1 Flood History

The Town of Lunenburg has a history of flooding, however none have been totally devastating. The summer of 2004 saw road damage along Route 102 and in the village area. These sections of road were considered town highways and were repaired through the Vermont Agency of Transportation. Ice jams are frequent along the Connecticut River especially at bridge locations. Roads were mostly washed-out in Gilman and the road along Connecticut River. One home along river (Route 2) had extensive damage. Local officials have evacuated along River Road once every ten (10) years. Ice jams that form on streams and on Connecticut River can cause water back-ups and flooding. See the dam section below for more discussion on threat from flooding from a possible dam breach.

Past FEMA Declarations and Funding

Town	NFIP	1063 Aug-95	1228 Aug-98	1428 Jul-02	Totals by Town
Lunenburg	NO	$ 9,481	$ 8,302	$ 7,939	$ 25,722

2.2.2 Hazardous Materials

Most hazardous materials in Lunenburg are located at the manufacturing plant in Gilman, along the Connecticut River. This is also where the Gilman Fire Department is located. It is always a concern that there may be a hazardous materials incident on the highways in and around Lunenburg. Train derailments have occurred in the past Gilman. There have been no serious HazMat incidents except diesel. The Route 2 corridor is major east-west route (Maine – Vermont) that is also considered a high accident location (HAL).

2.2.3 Structure Fire

There had been no main structure fires for years, and then recently a large barn and a mobile home burned in separate fires in 2004. The worst year had 86 incidents a few years ago which included structure fires, chimney fires, accidents, etc.

2.2.4 Power Failure

Power failures occur frequently due mostly to wind damage. Generators are needed three to four times a year, but there are no publicly owned generators except a 5,000 watt generator owned by fire department for lights. Power usually goes out in the winter for up to 24 hours but 2-6 hours are more frequent.

2.2.5 Water Supply Contamination

There are two municipal water systems in the Town of Lunenburg. One is located in Gilman (130 hook-ups) and the other in the Lunenburg village area (80 hook-ups). There is an artesian well in Lunenburg. Gilman has a spring with an artesian well for a back-up. The storage tank for the municipal water supply has been broken into by teenagers who urinated in it. The town enacted a boil water order for the residents and businesses and chlorinated the water supply for four weeks. The water supply is checked every day to safeguard against other possible contaminations.

2.2.6 Dam Failures

Above Lunenburg and part of the Connecticut River system, is the Murphy Dam, a large earthen dam of Lake Francis, built approximately 70 years ago that impounds a large expanse of the river. An inundation plan is on file with the State of New Hampshire and State of Vermont, for all towns below the dam for 81 miles until the Centennial Mill Dam is reached in Gilman, VT. Presently the warning

would be dispatched through Derby. This area along the Connecticut River in Lunenburg would experience a river rise of 5.6 feet above normal flood stage between 31 to 50 hours after a Murphy Dam failure.

There is the Gilman dam that does not store a large amount of water. Another old earthen dam on Neil Pond belongs to the state, although the town maintains the water level. Neither are considered threats to the town.

2.2.7 Highway Incidents

Route 2 is a major east-west corridor between connecting points in Montpelier, Vermont and points in Maine. This stretch of road in Lunenburg has a tendency towards accidents with large trucks and moose. Most accidents happen between Lunenburg and St. Johnsbury and many are moose related.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Lunenburg rated these potential hazards below as High or Medium-High threat: flooding, power failure, water supply contamination and dam failures. 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 flood plain as those maps do not accurately match up to the E911 maps that are based on the structures' geographical location (latitude and longitude). However, it can be estimated that there are approximately 20 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps. The most vulnerable area is the area of Gilman and the associated industrial businesses.

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 Lunenburg in 2003 was $52,854. The Equalized Value for all properties in Lunenburg in 2003 was $58,421,864. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Lunenburg were damaged, the value would be assessed at $58,421. The past FEMA damages amounted to $25,722 over 16 years so the damage is not expected to be large unless the Murphy Dam were to fail. Under this scenario, the entire Connecticut River valley would be devastated with total loss of property and life.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

Lunenburg had experienced a total population increase of 2 persons between 2000 and 2003. Lunenburg is not considered a rapidly developing community and is not expected to have a rapid influx of new development in the near future.

Population Increase 2000 to 2003

Town	Estimated Pop 2003	Census Pop 2000	Increase
Lunenburg	1330	1328	2 persons

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. Lunenburg is not a member.
- **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** – Lunenburg 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)** – Lunenburg 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)** – Lunenburg has updated its RRP as of January 13, 2005.
- **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 Red Cross	Maps FIRM
Lunenburg	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES

3.1 Regional Hazard Mitigation Goals

- Reduce the loss of life and injury resulting from all hazards.
- Mitigate financial losses incurred by municipal, residential, industrial, agricultural and commercial establishments due to disasters.
- Reduce the damage to public infrastructure resulting from all hazards.
- Recognize the connections between land use, storm-water road design and maintenance and the effects from disasters.
- Ensure that mitigation measures are compatible with the natural features of community rivers, streams and other surface waters; historic resources; character of neighborhoods; and the capacity of the community to implement them.
- Encourage all-hazard mitigation planning as a part of the municipal planning process.

3.2 Community Preparedness Goals

Overall, Lunenburg 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

Lunenburg 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.

3.3.1 Emergency Management Planning

Lunenburg 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

Lunenburg 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

Lunenburg does not have an adopted a Town Plan or Zoning. They are not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

3.3.4 Protection of Town Records

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

3.3.5 School Drills

The Lunenburg Schools practice 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.

- Lunenburg 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 Lunenburg have identified some 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 Lunenburg 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, power failures, dam failures, water supply contamination, and hazardous material incidents are the main threats to Lunenburg. 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 fire department has several concerns that center around a flood event with the Connecticut River.

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 two generators for the two school shelters. HIGH	To provide adequate shelters in the event of an evacuation.	The Selectboard and Fire Chief	2005/6 HMGP, Homeland Security, Fire Grants, FMA	Seek appropriate grant source, obtain cost estimate and apply for funding.
Consider becoming a member if the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) HIGH	Will provide insurance protection for residents and businesses.	The Selectboard	2005/6 – No funds needed	Contact NVDA for assistance to begin the flood hazard planning process. 802-748-5181.
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.
Need new fire station instead of two smaller stations.	Need to consolidate resources into one adequate fire station.	Fire Chief and Selectboard	2005/6 –Rural Development grant or loan.	Contact Rural Development to see if grant funds are available.

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 Lunenburg 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 Lunenburg 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:

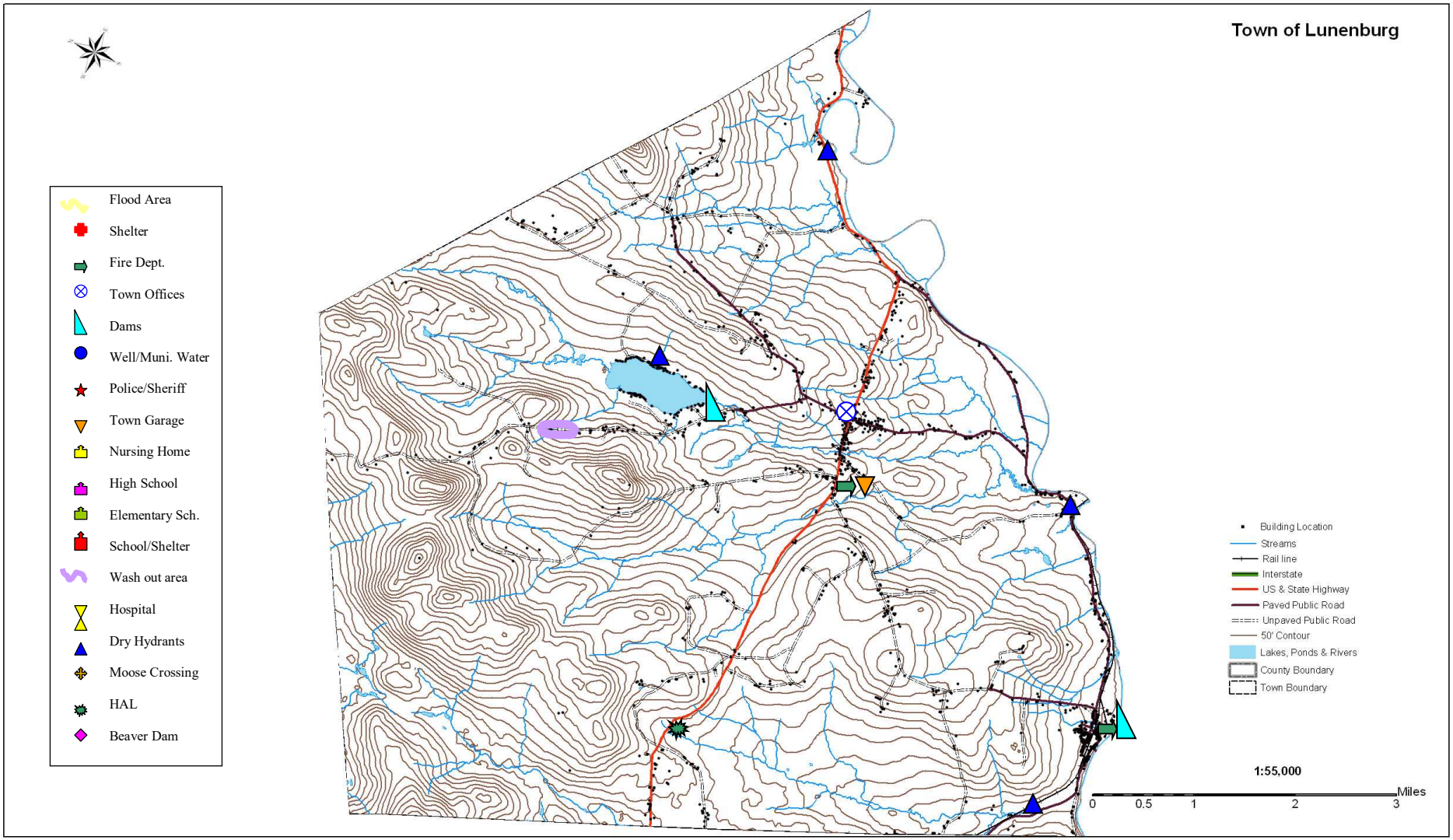
1. Within six (6) months of a declared emergency event, the town will initiate a post-disaster review and assessment.
2. This post-disaster review and assessment will document the facts of the event and assess whether existing Hazard Modification Plans effectively addressed the hazard.
3. A draft report 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 Lunenburg
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
1:55,000
0 0.5 1 2 3
Miles