

TOWN OF MAIDSTONE

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



Town of Maidstone
Selectboard
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July 23, 2005

Table of Contents

<i>Prerequisites</i>	3
Certificate of Local Adoption	3
<i>Section One - Planning Process</i>	4
1.1 Introduction and Purpose	4
1.2 About Maidstone.....	4
1.3 Community Background and History.....	5
<i>Section Two - Risk Assessment</i>	7
2.1 Identifying Hazards	7
2.2 Profiling Hazards	8
2.3 Vulnerability: Overview	9
2.4 Identifying Structures.....	9
2.5 Estimating Potential Losses	9
2.6 Analyzing Development Trends.....	9
<i>Section Three - Mitigation Strategy</i>	10
3.1 Regional Hazard Mitigation Goals.....	11
3.2 Community Preparedness Goals	11
3.3 Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs.....	11
3.4 Preparedness Tools	12
3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions	12
3.6 Implementation of Mitigation Actions	13
<i>Section Four - Plan Maintenance Process</i>	14
4.1 Initial Approval Process	14
4.2 Routine Plan Maintenance	14
4.3 Programs, Initiatives and Project Review	15
4.4 Post-Disaster Review Procedures	15
<i>Section Five - Maps</i>	15

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

**Prerequisites
Certificate of Local Adoption
Town of Maidstone**

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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

Population: 104

Median Housing Value: \$124,096

Essex County

Chartered: October 12, 1761 ([New Hampshire Grant](#))

Area: 20,560 Acres / 32.13 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 71°34'W 44°39'N
Altitude ASL: 893 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 3.3
Tax Rate: \$2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: \$38,791,537 ('03)

1.3 Community Background and History¹

Maidstone is a quiet, peaceful and healthy agricultural community located in Essex County, Vermont. Comprised of 20,880 acres, it is bound on the northeast by the Town of Brunswick, east by the Connecticut River, southwest by the Towns of Guildhall and Granby, and west by the Unorganized Town of Ferdinand.

The land along the Connecticut River is fine sandy loam and very productive land for hay, silage corn, and pasture. This area is subject to the overflow from the Connecticut River. Between the Connecticut River bottomlands and lowlands are some of the best soils for potatoes that can be found anywhere in the state. The uplands are mostly mountainous and rocky; not being well adapted to cultivation, they are mostly wooded.

Maidstone has an abundant supply of surface water. In the northwest corner of town lies West Mountain Pond, 1,235 feet above sea level; its outlet is West Mountain Brook, which runs eastward. Dutton Pond is located in the center of town and has its outlet in Dutton Brook, which flows eastward to Cutler Mill Brook. Steven's Pond is located in the southeastern part of town about a half mile from US Route 102. Maidstone Lake, which lies in the southwest corner of the town, is 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. While the ponds are basically undeveloped, Maidstone Lake has extensive camp development and is a popular summer resort. Paul Stream flows through the northwestern part. All the camps on Paul Stream are part-time residences.

Maidstone's most spectacular scenic views, which are rarely observed by tourists, can be seen from Maidstone Hill, Bear Hill and Stoneham Mountain. Bear Hill, with an elevation of 1,765 feet, is located between Route 102 and the North Road. Many early farm settlements were first started here. Maidstone Hill's natural wonders include a number of caves.

Maidstone has no village, post office, school, tavern, or doctor's office. It depends on the neighboring towns for all these services.

As more and more people are choosing to live at Maidstone Lake year-round, winter maintenance of the Lake Road is becoming more of a problem. There are an estimated 24 families that live at the lake year-round. Some are elderly and some have children.

At the present time the lake association pays for winter maintenance at a cost of about \$4,000 per year. However, the road is often not plowed until there are 7 or 8 inches of snow on the road. This amount of snow on the road will make winter access to the lake difficult for anyone not

¹ Excerpts from the expired Maidstone Town Plan 1999

owning a 4-wheel drive vehicle. It may also make access for emergency vehicles difficult as well.

Maidstone has 8.4 miles of state highways, 7.7 miles of Class 3 town roads and 0.7 miles of Class 4 town roads. Even though the roads are limited, they adequately serve the town's needs.

Historically, there has been a network of snowmobile trails across private land. The town appreciates the generosity of the landowners and recognizes this access as a privilege not a right.

Maidstone does not have a school. The 20 school-aged children attend school in nearby communities. The town has decided that this is the most cost-effective way to educate the youth and does not anticipate the situation changing in the near future. The Maidstone School District owns a 1995 school bus, which transports school children to the Groveton and Guildhall schools.

Maidstone has only one public building, the Town Hall. This structure adequately serves the town's needs for the Town Clerk's Office and a general meeting room.

The town's electric power is supplied by Vermont Electric Cooperative. Bell Atlantic provides the telephone service. At this time, both services adequately meet the town's needs. There is no public sewer or water supplies in town.

Maidstone does not have a fire station or fire fighting equipment. The town relies on the stations in Stratford and Groveton, NH. This seems to be adequate at this time. A new bridge over the Connecticut River to New Hampshire just opened (7/23/05) after 15 years of closure. This will vastly improve the response time for local emergency responders to get to Maidstone.

Maidstone relies on the Essex County Sheriff and the Vermont State Police for law enforcement. Although their services have been adequate in the past, there is growing concern about increasing vandalism and break-ins at the remote camps and logging sites.

Maidstone residents receive their primary medical care in Lancaster and Groveton, NH. Doctor's offices are also available in St. Johnsbury, VT, and Colebrook, NH. The Lancaster Ambulance Squad provides ambulance services. The Town Clerks office is an identified shelter, but is not an adequate shelter due to its small size. The state park building at the lake could suffice as a summer shelter.

Critical Facilities and Resources in Maidstone

Dams	Stevens Pond
Dams	Maidstone Lake, Concrete/Earthfill
Electric Utility	Vermont Electric Coop (VEC)
Emergency Shelter	Maidstone Town Office
Municipal Office	Maidstone Town Office
State Highway	VT Route 102
Underground Tank (UST)	Maidstone State Park
Water Supply	Maidstone State Park

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identifying Hazards

Meeting Date: 8/16/04

Meeting Attendees: Walter Kruger – Local Emergency Management Coordinator, Bradley McVetty – Roads Foreman

Maidstone local officials identified several hazards that are addressed in this annex. These were identified through interviewing the local emergency management coordinator and the roads foreman. These individuals have a thorough working knowledge of the community through many years of living in the town and being familiar with local issues.

Table 2-A Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

<i>Possible Hazard</i>	<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Community Vulnerability</i>	<i>Most Vulnerable</i>
Tornado	Low	Low	Low	Structures/Trees, Power
Flood	Medium	Medium	Low	Erosion w/o Connecticut River, Cutler Brook.
Flash Flood	Medium	Low	Low	Roads
Hazardous Materials	Low	Low	Low	Roads, propane
Radiological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Residents
Structure Fire	Low	Low	Low	Residences. Average 1/year
Power Failure	Med/High	Low	Low	Residences
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	n/a			Public water supply, rivers. Lake Good
Hurricane	Low	Low	Low	Power lines, residences
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Dam Failures. Maidstone – work being done. Needs work.	Low/Med	Low	Low/High	Residences. Maidstone Lake dam, Murphy Dam
Drought	Low	Low	Low	Water supply
Chemical or Biological Incident	Low	Low	Low	Site specific
Highway Incidents	Medium	Low	Low	Site specific
Wildfire/Forest Fire	Low	Low	Low	Small ones
Landslide/Erosion	Low/Med	Low/Med	Low	Site specific (Brunswick)
School Safety Issues	n/a			Students, teachers, hostage issues
Terrorism	Low	Low	Low	Residents, businesses, local officials

The Medium to High risks in Maidstone are: floods, flash floods, power failures, dam failures, and highway incidents.

2.2 Profiling Hazards

Floods

There has been one flood event between 1989 and 2004 that has qualified for FEMA assistance. There are no properties that have been identified as repetitively damaged using FEMA funds, although some properties have received repetitive damage on a lesser scale. There have been several town roads that have received some flood damage due to washouts, but not of a major scale. Flooding is not a main issue, but erosion of Connecticut River is, especially just north of the Guildhall border.

Past FEMA Declarations and Funding

Town	NFIP	1428 Jul-02
Maidstone	N	\$ 16,639

Hazardous Materials

The highest potential threat to Maidstone is the traffic on Vermont Route 102. A hazardous materials incident is not a pressing concern other than the fuel trucks on the main roads and dirt roads. The Maidstone Underpass limits large trucks.

Structure Fires

While structure fires were not mentioned as a high threat to Maidstone, it should be noted that there are one or two structure fires per year. Service is from Stratford and Groveton, NH, with at least a 30–40 minute response time. Maidstone is working on installing at least one dry hydrant to have a year round water source for the pumper trucks. Fire trucks can access the lake properties except during mud season.

Power Failure

Power failures occur frequently and can be out for several hours at a time. This is typically due to high winds and heavy snow or ice causing power lines to collapse. Due to the remoteness of Maidstone, it can take some time to get crew to the area to repair the lines. Most residences have back up heat and store water in preparation for these outages. During windy times of the year power failures average 1 per week at 1-2 hours each time.

Dams

The Murphy Dam is upstream on the Connecticut River bordering Canada and New Hampshire. The dam is a large earthen dam holding back Lake Francis, built approximately 70 years ago that impounds a large expanse of the river. This dam is monitored 24 hours per day and is perhaps the highest potential risk to the community of Maidstone. An inundation plan is on file with the State of New Hampshire, State of Vermont, and all towns below the dam for 81 miles until the Centennial Mill Dam is reached in Gilman, Vt. Should this dam breach, it is estimated that the peak flow could be 6 feet above the 100-year flood limit peaking at approximately 15-30 hours

after the Murphy Dam breach. There are not that many homes along the inundation area that would be affected, but many sections of Route 102 would be washed out.

If the Maidstone Dam failed some bridges would be lost, but it would not cause a major problem. Dam restoration started in 2004, and has not been completed as of August 2005.

Highway Incidents

Route 102 has several notoriously dangerous curves. As traffic to the lake has increased, these curves have become more problematic particularly on one corner which has claimed one life and several vehicles. Several curves need to be rebuilt to make them safer. High speeds are the cause of many accidents.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Maidstone rated these potential hazards as most likely: Floods, Power Failures, Dams and Highway Incidents. 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 pose a lower risk.

2.4 Identifying Structures

It is difficult to estimate the total number of structures in the 100-year limit of the FIRM identified floodplain as those maps do not accurately match up to the E911 maps that are based on the structures' geographical location (latitude and longitude). However, it can be estimated that there are approximately 15 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps and the Murphy Dam Inundation Map.

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 Maidstone in 2003 was \$124,096. The Equalized Value for all properties in Maidstone in 2003 was \$38,791,537. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Maidstone were damaged, the value would be assessed at \$38,792. The past FEMA damages over the last 16 years was \$16,639 so future projected damage is not expected to be large unless the Murphy Dam were to breach. Under this scenario, the entire Connecticut River valley would be devastated with total loss of property and life.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

Maidstone is not a rapidly growing community. Many of the seasonal lake front homes are developing into year-round residences. The town has adopted zoning as of July 8, 2002 that

addresses appropriate development patterns and zones within the community. Maidstone is not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Population Increase 2000 to 2003

Town	Estimated Pop 2003	Census Pop 2000	Decrease
Maidstone	104	105	-.01%

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** – Maidstone does not 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)** – Maidstone 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)** – Maidstone has updated its RRP as of September 6, 2004.

Table 3-A Development Tools

Town	Town Plan	Zoning	NFIP	Flood Regs	Codes & Standards	Culvert Inv.	VT Red Cross	Maps FIRM
Maidstone	NO	YES	N*	NO	YES (2005)	NO	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, Maidstone 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.
- Consider becoming a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.
- Consider developing a seasonal fire department to serve the lakefront properties.

3.3 Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs

Maidstone has been proactive in planning its future as well as protecting its citizens from potential disasters. Maidstone 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

Maidstone has recently updated their Rapid Response Plan.

3.3.2 Codes and Standards

Maidstone officials were in the process of adopting the recommended Highway Codes and Standards at the time of the interviews to gather data for this report. The Codes and Standards require regular upgrades on bridges, highways, ditching and culverts to avoid flood damage.

3.3.3 Local Planning and Zoning, NFIP

Maidstone's Town Plan has expired but their zoning is in effect. 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.

3.4 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.

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

- Maidstone has local zoning.

3.5 Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Priority Actions:

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

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

3.6 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Flooding and highway incidents are the two main threats to Maidstone. Local officials are proactive in preparing for the hazards for which they are most vulnerable. Their highest priority concern is the health safety and welfare of the local citizens and businesses. The mitigation action determined to have the highest priority was the most cost effective alternative to the community. Readiness and timeliness of project was also important.

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

Table 3-B Mitigation Projects by Priority

Project/Priority	Mitigation Action	Who is Responsible	Time Frame and Potential Funding	Initial Implementation Steps
Consider becoming a member if the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 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 a new seasonal fire department and truck for summer lake residents. Also need building with one or two bays.	Need better protection from fire at the remote lake where the population is concentrated.	Local Emergency Management Coordinator and Selectboard	2005/6 – Rural Development grant or loan. Fire grants.	Contact Rural Development to see if grant funds are available.
Need one or two dry hydrants.		Local Emergency Management Coordinator and Selectboard	2005/6 – Resource Conservation District. Rural Development grant or loan. Fire grants.	Contact RC+D.

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 Maidstone 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 Maidstone 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

