

TOWN OF MORGAN

All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



Town of Morgan
Selectboard
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July 23, 2005

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

**Prerequisites
Certificate of Local Adoption**

Town of Morgan

A Resolution Adopting the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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

Population: 715
Median Housing Value: \$120,066
Orleans County

Chartered: November 6, 1780 (Vermont Charter)
Area: 21,839 Acres / 34.12 Square Miles
Coordinates (Geographic Center): 72°01'W 44°55'N
Altitude ASL: 1,384 feet
Population Density (persons per square mile): 19.6
Tax Rate: \$2.057 ('03)
Equalized Value: \$92,986,670 ('03)

1.3 Community Background and History¹

Morgan is a small, rural community in north central Vermont, less than 10 miles from the Canadian border. Morgan is a blend of working landscape, forestland interspersed by active farmland, and residential and seasonal development around the popular Lake Seymour. Lake Seymour is the largest natural lake in Vermont, with the smallest boundary watershed. The lake is six miles long by 150 feet deep. All the streams and rainwater drain into the lake.

Morgan, as a rural community, depends almost entirely on its highway system and private vehicles for transportation. Residents of the Town of Morgan, as well as non-residents who own land in Morgan, are most dependent on Routes 111 and 114 as these two routes are Morgan's main connection with the rest of the world. There is a year-round population of approximately 715 residents, but that grows to 900-1000 in the summer.

Route 114, which passes through the eastern end of town, is classified as a major collector. This route runs from Lyndonville via Island Pond and Norton to Canaan.

Morgan also has several miles of roads that have been classified as minor collectors. These include Route 111 (which connects Routes 5 and 114 thereby connecting Morgan and Morgan Center with Derby and Island Pond), the route from Morgan to Holland, and also the routes from Morgan to Charleston.

Morgan is a bedroom community with most of its residents either working out of their homes or in other communities. As such, Morgan has little or no industry.

Due to Morgan's rural nature, residents of Morgan must travel to surrounding towns for health care. The nearest hospital, North Country Hospital (NCH), is located in Newport City. The Island Pond Health Center is located in Brighton. Health services here are provided on an out-patient basis, and it is the only place in Essex County where dental care is available. Other hospitals available to the residents of Morgan include the Northeastern Vermont Regional Hospital in St. Johnsbury, Dartmouth-Hitchcock in Lebanon, NH, and Fletcher Allen Health Care in Burlington.

Ambulance service is provided in Morgan by the Derby Ambulance Service and the Brighton Ambulance Service. The Town of Morgan makes efforts to support these services with financial donations.

¹ Excerpts from the draft Town of Morgan Plan - March 27, 2003

The Vermont Electric Cooperative owns and maintains 43.8 miles of transmission line in Morgan. At this time, there are no power generating plants located in Morgan nor are there any plans to build one.

There are no publicly owned water supply systems. In addition, the Town of Morgan does not anticipate the need to establish such a system. There are no publicly owned sewage disposal systems. Sewage disposal in Morgan is taken care of by on-site sewage disposal systems.

The Town Clerk's Office is a 24 x 36 foot modular building which was built in St. Johnsbury and erected on the present site in January of 1974. The northern half of this building includes an 8 x 10 foot vault, office space and a rest room. The southern half is used as a conference room. This building is in excellent condition and serves the needs of the town very well.

Located next to the Town Clerk's office is the Community House. This building, which is used only during the warmer months as the water is shut off during the winter, is used primarily for parties and receptions. As the fees that are charged for the use of this building support this building, there is little or no cost to the town for its upkeep.

Fire and police services are provided by a variety of sources as the Town of Morgan does not, at this time, provide these services. For fire services, Morgan depends on the Derby Line, Brighton, and East Charleston fire departments. There are two dry fire hydrants at the inlet of the fishing access, and another on a smaller pond. Likewise, Morgan depends upon other authorities for police service -- the Vermont State Police and the Orleans County Sheriff's department.

During their school age years, children and teenagers in Morgan attend three different schools. Approximately 54 children in grades K through 6 attend the Elizabeth Taylor Hatton School in Morgan. Twenty-two seventh and eighth graders attend the North Country Union Junior High School in Derby. The 35 high school age (grades 9-12) students living in Morgan attend school at the North Country Union High School in Newport City.

Critical Facilities in Morgan

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Children Day Care | Tara P Brown |
| Electric Utility | Vermont Electric Coop (VEC) |
| Emergency Shelter | Community House |
| Emergency Shelter | ETH School |
| Emergency Shelter | Morgan Town Offices |
| Emergency Shelter | United Church |
| Hazardous Materials | Verizon Central Office (4816-07) |
| Municipal Office | Morgan Town Office |
| Railway | St Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad |
| Schools | E Taylor Hatton School |
| State Highway | VT Route 111 |
| State Highway | VT Route 114 |
| Underground Tank (UST) | Seymour Lake Market |
| Underground Tank (UST) | Morgan Country Store |
| Water Supply | E Taylor Hatton School |

Section Two - Risk Assessment

2.1 Identifying Hazards

Meeting Date: 1/26/04

Meeting Attendees: Brian Gray, Richard Lafoe, Tommy Lee Morin, Samuel Curtis, Jr., Stephen Matson, Kathleen Blindow, James Jordan

Morgan local officials identified several hazards that are addressed in this annex. These were identified through interviewing the Selectboard, the town clerk and a planning commission member. 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

| Possible Hazard | Likelihood | Impact | Community Vulnerability | Most Vulnerable |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|--|
| Tornado | Low | Low | Low | Structures. Microbursts frequent |
| Flood | Low | Low | Low | Infrastructure |
| Flash Flood | Medium | Medium | Medium | Beaver dam damage |
| Hazardous Materials | Low | Low | Low | Roads, water supply |
| Radiological Incident | Low | Low | Low | Residents |
| Structure Fire | Medium | Medium | Medium | Residences 2-3 year |
| Power Failure | Medium | Medium | Medium | Residences, not prolonged |
| Winter Storm/Ice | Low/Med | Low/Med | Low/Med | Residences, businesses |
| High Wind | Medium | Medium | Medium | Trees down, loss of power |
| Aircrash | Low | Low | Low | Site specific/Major airway path, rabies drops |
| 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, beaver dam, 1927 dam at southern end of lake |
| Drought | Low | Low | Low | Water supply |
| Chemical or Biological Incident | Low | Low | Low | Site specific |
| Highway Incidents | Medium | Medium | Low | Site specific. Gore Rd., Dead Man's corner |
| Wildfire/Forest Fire | Low | Low | Low | |
| Landslide | Low | Low | Low | Site specific |
| School Safety Issues | Low | Low | Low | Students, teachers, hostage issues. Emergency plan. |
| Terrorism | Low | Low | Low | Residents, businesses, local officials. Domestic. |

The Medium to High risks in Morgan are: flash floods, structure fire, power failure, and high winds.

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. Vermont Route 111 has received some flood damage due to washouts, due to flash flooding during the summer of 2003. A beaver dam breach on private property caused the flooding downstream.

Past FEMA Declarations and Funding

| Town | NFIP | 1101 Jan-96 |
|--------|------|----------------|
| Morgan | NO | \$ 7,244 |

Hazardous Materials

Route 111 doesn't have a high degree of truck traffic because most trucks use Route 105.

Structure Fires

Structure fires occur on average 2-3 times per year. Response time to Morgan is good but sometimes access to lakefront properties takes longer than anticipated.

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 Morgan, 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 the ice storm of 1998, some residents were without power for 11 days.

High Winds

High winds cause most damage to trees and power lines in Morgan. The wind comes along the long lake and can cause wind sheers and micro bursts.

Dams

There is a hydroelectric dam at the southern end of Seymour Lake flows directly into neighboring Echo Lake in Charleston.

2.3 Vulnerability: Overview

In terms of vulnerability, Morgan rated these potential hazards as most likely: Flash Floods, Structure Fires, Power Failures and High Winds. 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 20 structures in or near the flood areas depicted on the NFIP maps.

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 Morgan in 2003 was \$120,066. The Equalized Value for all properties in Morgan in 2003 was \$92,986,670. If one percent (1%) of all properties in Morgan were damaged, the value would be assessed at \$92,987. Past FEMA damages over the last 16 years were \$7,244 so future projected damage is not expected to be large.

2.6 Analyzing Development Trends

Morgan has become very popular for recreational homes. Two types of locations have developed. The first, development on shore front lots, has been in existence for many years. This development has been mainly on, but not limited to, Seymour Lake. The second, more recent development, has been that of lots in the higher elevations with their scenic views. Unfortunately in some instances, these scenic views have been marred by the recreational homes themselves. This has been caused by poor siting, marginal second homes, or by utilizing second hand mobile homes for recreational homes.

Morgan is considered a rapidly growing community. Many of the seasonal lake front homes are developing into year-round residences. Morgan is not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Population Increase 2000 to 2003

| Town | Estimated Pop 2003 | Census Pop 2000 | Increase |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Morgan | 715 | 669 | 6.9% |

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** – Morgan 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)** – Morgan 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)** – Morgan has updated its RRP as of March 13, 2005

Table 3-A Development Tools

| Town | Town Plan | Zoning | NFIP | Flood Regs | Codes & Standards | Culvert Inv. | VT Red Cross | Maps FIRM |
|--------|-----------|--------|------|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Morgan | YES | YES | NO | NO | YES | 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, Morgan 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 local volunteer fire department.

3.3 Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs

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

Morgan has recently updated their Rapid Response Plan.

3.3.2 Codes and Standards

Morgan 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

Morgan has an adopted Town Plan and adopted zoning. They are not a member of the National Flood Insurance Program. All development 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 Morgan 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.

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.

- Morgan local zoning.
-

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 Morgan 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 Morgan 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 high winds resulting in power failures are the two main threats to Morgan. 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. |
| Two generators for emergency shelters – one at school and one at Town Office. | Will provide back-up power at shelters. Needed due to frequent power outages. | Selectboard and Rich Lafoe – local emergency management coordinator. | 2005/6 – Homeland Security Grants, HMPG, EMPG | Contact Vermont Emergency Management for grant information. 800-347-0488 |
| Red Cross Pre-Agreement | Will help with setting up shelters quickly and efficiently. | Selectboard and Rich Lafoe – local emergency management coordinator. | 2005/6 – No funds needed | Contact Vermont Red Cross - 800 - 660-9130 |
| Need a volunteer fire department and truck. | 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 replacement culvert on Hogwood Road HIGH | Stabilize a section of road that has frequent frost heaves. | The Selectboard and Road Commissioner | 2005/6 HMGP, PDM-C, FMA, Bridge and Culvert Program | Seek appropriate grant source, obtain cost estimate and apply for funding. |
| 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 Morgan 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 Morgan 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 5 - Maps

- A. Essential Facilities Map and Areas of Local Concern

