Town of Wilmot, NH

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013

FEMA Approval:___2/1/2013_____
Town Adoption: September 26, 2012

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Original Edition: June 2007
Updated Edition: _____

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Authority

This Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 was prepared in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA), Section 322, Mitigation Planning. Accordingly, this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will be referred to as the "Plan".

Funding Source

This Plan was funded by the NH Homeland Security Emergency Management (NH HSEM) through an Emergency Management Planning Grant, with in-kind by the Town of Wilmot.

Purpose

This Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 is a planning tool to be used by the Town of Wilmot, as well as other local, state and federal governments, in their effort to reduce the effects from natural and man-made hazards.

Introduction

On October 30, 2000 the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The ultimate purpose of DMA 2000 is to:

- Establish a national disaster hazard mitigation program that will reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from disasters, and
- Provide a source of pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding that will assist State and local governments in accomplishing that purpose.

DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322 – Mitigation Planning. This places new emphasis on local mitigation planning. **It requires local governments to prepare and adopt jurisdiction-wide hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) mitigation project grants.** Local governments must review and if necessary, update the mitigation plan annually to continue program eligibility.

Why Develop a Mitigation Plan?

The full cost of the damage resulting from natural hazards – personal suffering, loss of lives, disruption of the economy, loss of tax base – is difficult to measure. Our State is subject to many types of natural hazards: floods, hurricanes, severe winter weather, earthquakes, tornadoes, downbursts, and wildfires, all of which can have significant economic and social impacts. Some, such as hurricanes, are seasonal and strike in

predictable locations. Others, such as floods, can occur anytime of the year and almost anywhere in the State.

Scope of the Plan

The scope of this Plan includes the identification of natural hazards affecting the Town, as identified by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The hazards reviewed under the scope of this plan include those that are outlined in the State of New Hampshire's Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Flooding
Dam Failure
Extreme Heat
Drought
Earthquake
Landslide
Avalanche
Hurricane
Hail
Human Caused Hazards
Lightning
Severe Wind
Winter Weather
Wildfire

Methodology

In 2006, the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Committee in conjunction with Hubbard Consulting LLC, developed the content of the first edition of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Committee held a total of six meetings beginning on April 4, 2006 and ending on August 4, 2006. The following are dates of meetings that were vital to the development of this 2005 Plan:

- April 4, 2006: 1st Committee Meeting/Public Information Meeting
- April 25, 2006: 2nd Committee Meeting
- May 18, 2006: 3rd Committee Meeting
- June 2, 2006: 4th Committee Meeting
- June 16, 2006: 5th Committee Meeting
- August 4, 2006: 6th Committee Meeting / Public Information meeting

During the 2013 Update, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with the assistance of Hubbard Consulting LLC held a total of 5 meetings beginning on October 11, 2011 and ending on February 22, 2012. Public notices were posted at the Town Hall and Post office; inviting members of the Committee, surrounding communities, businesses, academia, State agencies and non-profit agencies. In addition, the Emergency Management Directors from surrounding towns were notified of the Plan Update and asked to comment on the Plan(see Appendix B). Besides the members of the Committee, one resident attended one Committee Meeting. The committee analyzed and revised the following sections of the Plan and provided input to update them: Chapter 3, 4, 5 and 6. The Board of Selectmen will hold a public hearing and formally adopt the Plan once it has been approved by FEMA.

- October 11, 2011: 1st Committee Meeting/Public Information Meeting
- November 2, 2011: 2nd Committee Meeting
- November 30, 2011: 3rd Committee Meeting
- February 1, 2012: 4th Committee Meeting
- February 22, 2012: 5th Committee Meeting/Public Information Meeting

The committee developed this Plan as a result of the above meetings and the following planning process.

Step 1: Form a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Prior to the first public information meeting the Emergency Management Director contacted town department heads and posted public notices to residents, neighboring communities and business owners requesting that they consider serving on the Committee (See Appendix B). The Committee Members consisted of town staff. The public meeting

was held on April 4, 2006 to introduce the Mitigation Planning Process to the community. A public information meeting to review the Final Draft of the report was held on August 4, 2006.

Step 2: Set Hazard Mitigation Goals

At the first working meeting the committee identified the Town's Hazard Mitigation Goals. Thirteen Hazard Mitigation Goals were adapted from the State of New Hampshire's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This first step is extremely important in helping the committee understand the purpose of the Plan and the direction it should go. (See the end of this chapter for the "Hazard Mitigation Goals of the Town of Wilmot, NH".) The 2013 update included a review of the Mitigation Goals, however there were no changes made from the 2006 Plan.

Step 3: Hazard Identification

The Committee members identified thirteen (13) natural hazards and eleven (11) human-caused hazards that have or could potentially affect the Town of Wilmot. The results of this step can be found in Chapter 3 and on the "Hazard Identification Map" at the end of that chapter. The 2013 update included a review and revision of the Hazards identified in Chapter 3.

Step 4: Critical Facilities Analysis

The Committee members created a Critical Facilities List for the Town. The Critical Facilities List is divided into 3 sections: Facilities needed for Emergency Response; Facilities not necessary for emergency response; and places and populations to protect in the event of a disaster. These were then mapped and evaluated for their vulnerability to the hazards identified in Step 3. The "Critical Facilities Map" in Chapter 4 identifies the critical facilities needed for Emergency Response. The 2013 update included a review and revision of the critical facilities in Chapter 4.

Step 5: Capability Assessment

The Committee members identified what plans and policies are already in place to reduce the affects of hazards. The results of this step can be found in Chapter 5. Many of these plans and technical reports were reviewed and incorporated during the planning process. They include: the Wilmot Emergency Operations Plan (2006), Wilmot Master Plan (2004) and the Capital Improvement Plan.

Step 6: Develop Objectives

The Committee identified "Problem Statements" for each of the 13 hazards identified earlier in the planning process. All of the hazards have at least one problem statement associated with them (See Problem Statement in Appendix B). These problem statements were then utilized as objectives in developing mitigation projects, as described in the next step.

Step 7: Develop Specific Mitigation Measures

As a result of the problem statements identified in step 6, the committee brainstormed specific projects or mitigation measures to address each hazard. The Committee Members used the "*Mitigation Project Identification Worksheet*", as shown in Appendix B, to identify mitigation projects that directly address the hazards affecting the community. Finally, the committee prioritized the top priority projects and listed them in the Mitigation Action Plan found at the end of Chapter 6.

Step 8: Adopt and Implement the Plan

After acceptance by the committee the Plan was submitted to the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management and FEMA Region 1 for formal Approval. The Board of Selectmen formally adopted the Plan on September 26, 2012. The letter of approval from FEMA Region 1 can be found in Appendix C.

With respect to any ongoing mitigation projects, the lead and support agencies/people for such activity will be tasked with implementing the Plan's mitigation projects. The Committee approved the "Prioritized Mitigation Projects" list, which identifies responsibility, funding/support and a timeframe for each of the prioritized projects. The Emergency Management Director should be tasked with requesting annual reports as to the progress of each project.

Step 9: Monitor and Update the Plan

It is important that this plan be monitored and updated annually or after a presidentially declared disaster. Chapter 7 specifically addresses this issue.

Hazard Mitigation Goals

Town of Wilmot, NH

During the 2013 update, the Committee reviewed these goals but made no changes in priorities or goals. The overall Goals of the Town of Wilmot with respect to Hazard Mitigation are as follows:

1. To improve upon the protection of the general population, the citizens of the Town of Wilmot and guests, from natural and man-made hazards.

2. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Wilmot's:

    - Emergency Response Capability
    - Critical Facilities
    - Infrastructure
    - Private property
    - Economy
    - Natural environment
    - Historic treasures

3. To improve the Town of Wilmot's:

    a. Emergency preparedness and communication network.
    b. Disaster response and recovery capability.

4. To identify, introduce and implement cost effective Hazard Mitigation measures so as to accomplish the Town's Goals and Objectives.

5. To work in cooperation with the State of New Hampshire's Hazard Mitigation Goals.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

The 2005 Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Committee was comprised of the following individuals:.

Name	Title/Affiliation
Karl Bjorklund	D.C. Wilmot Fire Department
Scott Carpenter	Wilmot Fast Squad
David White	Wilmot Police Department
E.A. Westerberg	Deputy Director Emergency Management
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Barbara L Sanborn	Wilmot Historian
Bob Levengood	Selectman
Lee V. Ford	Road Agent

The 2013 Update Committee Included:

Name	Title/Affiliation
David White	Wilmot Chief of Police
Mary Kay Huntoon	Wilmot Selectman
Doug Long	Wilmot Selectman
Nick Brodich	Wilmot Selectman
Doug Rayno	Wilmot Fire Department
Tim Martin	Wilmot Road Agent
Connie Aldrich	Wilmot Administrative Assistant
Emerson Colby	Wilmot Citizen
Rosanna Dude	Wilmot Library
Tom Scully	Wilmot Emergency Management Director
Carol Weatherbee	Wilmot Bookkeeper / Secretary
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Bonnie Lockwood	McGrew Management Services LLC

The Committee members listed above participated in bi-monthly committee meetings, provided departmental information, contributed in their field of expertise, reviewed and commented on committee meeting minutes, reviewed drafts of the Plan and worked together to identify and prioritize mitigation projects.

Many thanks to all the hard work and effort from each and every one of you. This plan would not exist without your knowledge and experience.

Thank you!

Chapter 2
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Community Description

The Town of Wilmot is located in Merrimack County in central New Hampshire. Wilmot is a community governed by a 3 member Board of Selectmen, with a population of over 1300 people. The town is predominantly a residential community with some commercial businesses, primarily established on Routes 11 and 4A.

Merrimack County

According the NH Employment Security, "Population change for Wilmot totaled 967 over 50 years, from
391 in 1960 to 1,358 in 2010. The largest decennial percent change was a 41 percent increase between 1970 and 1980;
the population increased by at least 20 percent for three of the five decades. The 2010 Census estimate for Wilmot was 1,358 residents, which ranked 169th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns."

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Town is currently participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The community has Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated April 19, 2010. According to the December 31, 2011 NFIP Policy Statistics report by FEMA, there are 13 NFIP policies, 8 of which are located in the 100-year floodplain and 5 located outside of the 100-year floodplain. There have been 0 claims made since 1978. There are no repetitive loss properties.

The Town will continue compliance with the NFIP by conducting Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) with the Office of Energy and Planning and updating the Floodplain Ordinance as federal requirements are updated.

Type of Structure	Zone A	Zone X	Policies in Force	Insurance in Force
Single Family	7	5	12	$2,493,700
2-4 Family	1	0	1	$261,000
All Other Residential	0	0	0	0
Non-Residential	0	0	0	0
Total	**8**	**5**	**13**	**$2,754,700**

Disaster Risk

Wilmot is prone to a variety of natural hazards. These include: flooding, dam breach, severe wind events (downbursts, hurricanes, and tornadic activity), wildfire, drought, earthquake, hail, landslides, lightening strikes, extreme heat, and severe winter weather, in addition to man-made hazards. The following table summarizes the impact and probability of natural and man-made hazards.

Natural Hazard Summary

Natural Hazards	Human Impact Probability of death or injury 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4: Catastrophic	Property Impact Physical loss damage 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	Business Impact Interruption of service 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	Severity *Avg. of Human, Property, & Business*	Probability* *In 25 years* Likelihood this will occur 0: Improbable 1: Remote 2: Occasional 3: Probable 4: Frequent	Risk *Severity x Probability* 0-3: Low 4-6: Moderate 7-9 High 10-12: Severe
Flood	2	3	2	2.3	4	**9.2**
Severe Winter Weather	3	2	2	2.3	4	**9.2**
Hurricane	2	3	3	2.6	3	**7.8**
Wild/Forest Fire	2	2	1	1.6	4	**6.4**
Lightning	1	2	1	1.3	4	**5.2**
Severe Wind *Tornado/Downburst*	1	2	1	1.3	4	**5.2**
Drought	1	2	1	1.3	3	**3.9**
Dam Failure	3	3	1	2.3	1	**2.3**
Earthquake	2	2	2	2	1	**2**
Hail	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avalanche	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Landslide	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Natural Hazard Summary						
Natural Hazards	**Human Impact**	**Property Impact**	**Business Impact**	**Severity**	**Probability*** *In 25 years*	**Risk** *Severity x Probability*
	Probability of death or injury 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4: Catastrophic	Physical loss damage 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	Interruption of service 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	*Avg. of Human, Property, & Business*	Likelihood this will occur 0: Improbable 1: Remote 2: Occasional 3: Probable 4: Frequent	0-3: Low 4-6: Moderate 7-9 High 10-12: Severe
0-5 Low Hazard Risk;		6-11 Moderate Hazard Risk;		12-16 High Hazard Risk		

Human Caused Hazard Summary						
Human Caused Hazards	**Human Impact** Probability of death or injury 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4: Catastrophic	**Property Impact** Physical loss damage 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	**Business Impact** Interruption of service 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High 4. Catastrophic	**Severity** *Avg. of Human, Property, & Business*	**Probability*** *In 25 years* Likelihood this will occur 0: Improbable 1: Remote 2: Occasional 3: Probable 4: Frequent	**Risk** *Severity x Probability* 0-3: Low 4-6: Moderate 7-9 High 10-12: Severe
Utility Interruption	1	2	1	1.3	3	**3.9**
Mass Casualty (Trauma or Medical)	3	1	1	1.6	2	**3.2**
Transport Incident *(plane, train, etc.)*	3	1	1	1.6	2	**3.2**
Haz Mat (Transport)	1	1	1	1	3	**3**
Terrorist Attack (WMD)	3	3	3	3	1	**3**
Armed Attack (assault, sniper)	3	1	1	1.6	1	**1.6**
Biological Terrorism	2	1	1	1.3	1	**1.3**
Civil Disorder	1	1	1	1	1	**1**
Haz Mat (Fixed)	1	1	1	1	1	**1**
Radiological Release	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urban Fire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0-5 Low Hazard Risk; 6-11 Moderate Hazard Risk; 12-16 High Hazard Risk						

Development Trends

According to NH Office of Energy and Planning, the Town's "population has increased from 1144 in 2000 (8%) and 935 in 1990 (32.6%)" to 1240 in 2003. Some of Wilmot's future land use policies include actively managing future growth through planning and land use regulations; protecting and preserving its natural resources and to "grow in harmony with its physical environment and its rural character and the rights of its residents and taxpayers."

The 2007 Master Plan summarizes its existing land use as such:

> "Much of Wilmot's planning and future decision making revolves around the proper use of manmade and natural resources. Manmade resources include, for example, the road network, public and private buildings, farms and recreation facilities. Wilmot's natural resources include its forests, surface and groundwater, scenic views, clean air, wildlife and soils. They present both opportunities for and constraints to development and must be conserved or used with care so as to not preclude their continued use."

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee utilized the Master Plan to review and incorporate development changes. However, due to no substantial changes in development since the 2005 Plan, there were no changes in priorities made to the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013.

Chapter 3
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Merrimack County Hazard History Summary			
Date Declared	***Event Type***	***$ Amount***	***Counties Declared***
April 16, 1987	Severe Storms/Flooding	4,888,889	Cheshire, Carroll, Grafton, Hillsborough Merrimack, Rockingham & Sullivan
August 29, 1990	Severe Storms/Winds	2,297,777	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack & Sullivan
September 9, 1991	Hurricane	2,293,449	Statewide
March 16, 1993	Heavy Snow	832,396	Statewide
January 3, 1996	Storms/Floods	2,220,384	Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack & Sullivan
October 29, 1996	Severe Storms/Flooding	2,341,273	Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford & Sullivan,
January 15, 1998	Ice Storm	12,446,202	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Strafford, Sullivan
July 2, 1998	Severe Storms	3,420,120	Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, Merrimack, Rockingham & Sullivan
March 2001	Snow Emergency	4,500,000	Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford
February 17-18, 2003	Snow Emergency	3,000,000	Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham & Strafford
January 15, 2004	Snow Emergency	Not Available	Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack &Sullivan
October 8-10, 2005	Severe Storms/Flooding	Not Available	Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, and Sullivan
May 10-14, 2006	Flooding	Not Available	Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack , Rockingham, and Strafford Counties
Aug.26 - Sept. 6, 2011	Tropical Storm	Not Available	Belknap, Carroll, Coos, Grafton, Merrimack, Strafford and Sullivan

Winter Weather

Location
There is a town-wide vulnerability to severe winter weather. Nor'easters (wind), Ice Storms, Heavy Snow Accumulations and Severe Cold can occur at any place within the Town and generally affect the entire Town when it happens. The higher elevations are more likely to experience snow or ice before the lower terrain.
Extent/Impact
Heavy snow accumulations (generally considered one that deposits four or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period) especially those associated with nor'easters can have a significant affect on the Town, including extended power outages, road closures, collapsed roofs and increased snow removal costs. During ice storms, ice forms on cold surfaces, such as trees and power lines, and may continue to form until the ice is quite deep, as much as several inches thick. Ice damage results in power outages, road closures and forest damage. Ice on the roads can be the most difficult for a rapid emergency response. Private roads are difficult for emergency response vehicles due to the restricted access to roads during winter.
Previous Occurrence

January of 1923: 4 storms within a week left over 30 inches of snow.
February 8-10, 1969 Event Accumulations up to 27" in southeastern New Hampshire and up to 42" in northeastern New Hampshire.
February 22-28, 1969 Events Accumulations to 98" in Western Central New Hampshire, 34" in coastal areas and 2 to 3' across New Hampshire generally. The storm produced excessive amounts of snow across New England with accumulations of greater than 3' across large sections of eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.
January 20, 1978: 20 inch snowstorm leaving 20' high snowdrifts.
February 5-7, 1978 Region-wide Blizzard affecting southern New England. Events accumulations to 28" in northeast New Hampshire, 25" in west central New Hampshire and 33" along coastal New Hampshire. Hurricane-force winds and record-breaking snowfall made this storm one of the more intense to occur this century across parts of the northeastern United States.
January 7-9, 1998 Ice Storm Disaster: A severe Ice Storm hit sections of New Hampshire from January 7 through January 9 1998. The hardest hit areas in northern and central New Hampshire were generally between about 1000 and 2000 ft above sea level. While many cities and towns at lower elevations received only rain, towns at higher elevations, such as New London, where the temperatures were slightly cooler had freezing rain. Ice accreted several inches thick on trees, power lines, and other exposed surfaces causing many people in those areas to lose electrical service. Statewide, the storm knocked out power to about 55,000 customers, an estimated 125,000 people. During the time without power, residents and those involved with the restoration efforts had to contend with snow, additional freezing rain, rain, slippery roads, falling ice and other debris, sub-zero temperatures, strong winds, and dangerous wind chills. For many homes, the lack of electrical power also meant no heat, no running water, no means for cooking food. The storm caused an estimated 30 million dollars in damages. Debris cleanup from the storm was expected to last into the summer. Within the state, there were no deaths directly attributed to the storm, although one utility worker was partially paralyzed when struck by a falling tree while making repairs to a line. Carbon monoxide poisoning was a problem and many residents were treated at area hospitals. Long-term effects from the ice storm are expected to persist for many years. The debris from tree damage will create an increase in the forest fire danger over the next several years and has blocked many fire access roads and trails. Additionally, many, many tree limbs were left dangling by the ice storm and many trees were left partially fallen. These "widow makers" will pose a significant threat to anyone who works, walks, or drives through wooded areas over the next several years.
March 2001 Snow Emergency: A presidential declaration covered7 counties with record and near-record snowfall from the late winter storm that occurred March 5-7.
February 2003 Snow Emergency: A presidential declaration covered 5 counties with record and near-record snowfall from the snowstorm that occurred February 17-18.
December 2008: A major winter storm brought a mixture of snow, sleet, and freezing rain to New Hampshire from the morning of December 11th to the morning of December 12th. The greatest impact in the state was in southern and central New Hampshire where a significant ice storm occurred. A mixture of snow, sleet, freezing rain and rain began Thursday morning across the state. However, as the northerly winds strengthened at the surface and southerly winds strengthened aloft, the precipitation changed to mostly a mix of sleet and freezing rain in southern and central New Hampshire. The freezing rain and sleet continued overnight and into Friday morning before ending. Precipitation amounts across the southern and central part of the state ranged from 1 to 3 inches, ice accretion to trees and wires in these areas generally ranged from about a half inch to about an inch. The weight of the ice caused branches to snap, and trees to either snap or uproot, and brought down power lines and poles across the region. About 400 thousand utility customers lost power during the event, with some customers without power for two weeks. Property damage across northern, central and southeastern New Hampshire was estimated at over $5 million. The area most affected in Wilmot was Chase Pond Road.

Probability

Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent *(in 25 years)*

Frequent

Flooding

Location

Flooding in Wilmot will occur in the 100 year floodplain as designated on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map. These 100-year floodplains and historical flooding locations are shown on the Hazard Map at the end of this Chapter. These areas primarily include Kimpton Brook, Cascade Brook, Blackwater River, Eagle Pond and other minor tributaries.

Extent/Impact

The extent of damage caused by any flood depends on the depth and duration of flooding, the topography of the area flooded, velocity of flow, rate of rise, and the amount and form of development in the floodplain. Primarily flooding impacts the roads and culvert infrastructure more than residential and non-residential buildings. The potential is moderate but the impact historically is minimal. Most of the flooding events result in damage to culverts and roads in the following areas: Stearns Rd. Kearsarge Valley Rd, Route 4A and Pancake Road. Since 1978, there have been no paid NFIP insurance losses.

Previous Occurrence

March 11-21, 1936: Double flood; first due to rains and snowmelt; second, due to large rainfall.
September 21, 1938: Hurricane. Stream stages similar to those of March 1936 and exceeded 1936 stages in the Upper Contoocook River.
July 1986 – August 10, 1986: FEMA DR-771-NH: Severe summer storms with heavy rains, tornadoes; flash flood and severe winds.
April 16, 1987: Severe Storms & Flooding. FEMA DR-789-NH
August 7-11, 1990: FEMA DR-876-NH: A series of storm events from August 7-11, 1990 with moderate to heavy rains produced widespread flooding in New Hampshire.
August 19, 1991: FEMA DR-917-NH: Hurricane Bob struck New Hampshire causing extensive damage in Rockingham and Stafford counties, but the effects were felt statewide
January 3, 1996: FEMA DR-1077-NH – Storms and flooding
October 29, 1996: FEMA DR-1144-NH – Severe storms and flooding
July 2, 1998: FEMA DR-1231-NH – Severe storms and flooding
March 22, 2001:The coastal storm that brought heavy snow to northern and central New Hampshire dropped 2 to 5 inches of rain in the southern part of the state. Small rivers and streams overflowed their banks. Melting snow also contributed to the runoff problem. Storm drains were overburdened causing some sewer systems to back up. Many washouts were also reported as the water flowed down the shoulders of the roads due to the high snow banks.
October 8, 2005 The interaction between a cold frontal boundary and the remnants of Tropical Storm Tammy resulted in tremendous amount of rainfall throughout most of central and southern New Hampshire. Rainfall ranged from just under 2 inches in far northern new Hampshire to 9 inches at Gilford in Belknap County. There was a tremendous amount of damage to roads and bridges due to flooding of small rivers and streams. Homes and businesses were damaged.
May 10-14, 2006: Four days of heavy, steady rain flooded the majority of New Hampshire. The greatest impact was on the road and culvert infrastructure in the Town of Wilmot. Many roads and culverts were flooded and damaged due to the extreme run off. The bridge on Kearsarge Valley road was completely destroyed and needed to be replaced. The total approximate cost in damages was $700,000.
April 17, 2007 Flooding and damages were countywide. An area of low pressure intensified rapidly as it moved slowly from the southeastern U.S. on the morning of April 15th.
September 3, 2011: Tropical Storm Irene brought over 4 inches of rain to Wilmot and higher amounts throughout New Hampshire. The eye of the storm traveled up the Connecticut River valley, resulting in lower rainfall amounts than originally predicted for the Wilmot area. Many roads in Wilmot were washed out. Downed trees and power lines caused widespread outages, but was completely restored within several days. Stearns Road washed out causing major damage. The Town received $44,729 in FEMA Public Assistance funds for the repair of roads damaged by Irene.

Probability

Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent *(in 25 years)*
Frequent

Severe Wind

Location
Severe wind events (downburst, tornadoes or high winds associated with thunderstorms) can occur anywhere in Wilmot. Generally the higher elevations are more susceptible as well as more vulnerable due to the fact that they are home to many communication towers, including emergency response/mutual aid towers. Due to the sporadic nature of Tornados, they could occur anywhere in the Town of Wilmot.
Extent
Depending on the size and location of these events, the destruction to property may be devastating. Several of the more significant and recent events within southern New Hampshire have caused several millions of dollars in damage and at least 5 fatalities. An F-2 Tornado, according to the Fujita scale, maintains wind speeds from 13-157 mph. A tornado occurring in Wilmot would cause considerable damage. Roofs could be torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; large trees snapped or uprooted; and light object missiles would be generated as a result of an F-2 Tornado.
Previous Occurrence
February 16, 2006 A very strong cold front raced across New Hampshire and western Maine on Friday, the 17th of February. Wind gusts of 60 mph or more were common and following the frontal passage. Widespread damage occurred throughout the state with the majority of the destruction due to falling trees. Several roofs were also damage or blown off. Total damage amounted to $348,000. In addition, 70,000 homes and businesses were left without power. **July 9, 2007:** An extended period of severe thunderstorm activity affected much of southern New Hampshire from the early afternoon through the evening hours of July 9th. Numerous reports of large hail and damaging winds were fielded during this event.
Probability ***Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent*** *(in 25 years)*
Frequent

Lightning

Location
The entire Town is at moderate risk to lightning hazard. The higher elevation areas have an increased probability, such as the areas with cell towers as shown on the Hazard Identification Map, however lightning strikes can occur anywhere in the Town.
Extent/Impact
Residents and visitors to the New Hampshire area are more vulnerable to being struck by lightning because of the activities with which they are involved, particularly on those warm summer days when lightning is most likely to occur. Often, many people are outside enjoying the variety of recreational activities that attract people to New England during the summer when the vulnerability to lightning strike is highest. More likely to be affected are structures and utilities, often resulting in structure fires and power outages.
Previous Occurrence
No significant recorded events.
Probability ***Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent*** *(in 25 years)*
Frequent

Wildfire

Location
The outer edge of the Town and the surrounding communities of Wilmot are heavily forested and are therefore vulnerable to this hazard, particularly during periods of drought. The majority of town relies on dry hydrants or cisterns for fire suppression.
Extent/Impact
Fires in New Hampshire are predominantly human-caused, and roughly half of the total fire activity is in the most populous three southern counties. The proximity of many populated areas to the forested lands exposes these areas and their populations to the potential impact of wildfire. In addition, the potential for wildfires increases during a prolonged drought. Finally, it can be implied that the minimum acre building lots "promote" structures to be surrounded by acres of forest and trees which increases the risk to those structures.
Previous Occurrence
Areas at Risk include Kearsarge Mountain around Butterfield Pond where there was a large fire in 2003. Fires will be controlled by tankers; there are no dry hydrants.
Probability ***Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent*** *(in 25 years)*
Frequent

Hurricane

Location
When hurricane events occur in Wilmot they affect the entire Town. Certainly, the heavy rainfall associated with hurricanes will impact the 100-year floodplain but the high winds can have an impact on the whole Town.
Extent/Impact
New Hampshire's exposure to direct and indirect impacts from hurricanes is real, but modest, as compared to other states in the region. That being said, the probability of hurricanes occurring in Wilmot is possible. The largest impact is on the floodplain areas due to heavy rains. High winds cause trees to fall down thereby causing power outages, structural damage to buildings, road closures and debris management issues.
Previous Occurrence
September 21, 1938 - The Great New England Hurricane: Statewide there were 13 Deaths, 1,363 families received assistance. Disruption of electric and telephone services for weeks. 2 Billion feet of marketable lumber blown down. Flooding occurred throughout the State, in some cases equaling and surpassing the Flood of 1936. Total Direct Losses - $12,337,643 **August 31, 1954** - Hurricane Carol: Extensive amount of trees blown down and property damage. Large crop loss. Localized flooding. **September 12, 1960** - Hurricane Donna: Heavy flooding in Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire **October 7, 1962** - Tropical Storm Daisy: Heavy ocean swells, and flooding Coastal New Hampshire. **August 28, 1971** - Tropical Storm Doria: Doria's center passed over New Hampshire resulting in heavy rain and damaging winds. **September 16-18, 1999** - Tropical Storm Floyd: This was originally a Hurricane that heavily impacted North Carolina and dumped heavy rains on New England resulting in a Presidential Declaration of Disaster in NH; FEMA DR-1305-NH in Belknap, Grafton and Cheshire Counties. August 26, 2011 - Tropical Storm Irene caused flood damage to roads throughout Wilmot and resulted in a Presidential Declaration in NH; FEMA DR 4026-NH. The town received $44,729 in FEMA disaster funds.
Probability ***Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent*** *(in 25 years)*
Probable

Drought

Location

Droughts are difficult to define geographically. Due to their widespread nature a drought would affect the entire Town. However, a drought can affect fire suppression in those areas that do not have access to water.

Extent/Impact

Droughts are not as damaging to the Town as floods or winter weather. However a severe drought can affect public water supply, increase the probability of fires, and impede fire suppression. Those areas with minimal fire protection are at a higher risk as a result of a prolonged drought.

Previous Occurrence

According to the NH State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2004), five droughts of significant extent and duration are evident in the 1900s: 1929-36, 1939-44, 1947-50, 1960-69 and 2001-2002. The 2001-02 drought was the 3rd worst on record, exceeded only by the droughts of 1965-1966 and 1941-1942. All of these droughts were statewide in extent and had recurrence intervals ranging from 10 to more than 25 years. In the statewide drought of 2001/02 private wells dried up and agriculture was affected

Probability

Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent *(in 25 years)*

Probable

Earthquake

Location

According to the NH State Hazard Mitigation Plan, New Hampshire is considered to lie in an area of "Moderate" seismic activity with respect to other areas of the United States and is bordered to the North and Southwest by areas of "Major" activity. There are no identified fault lines for the entire state, therefore an earthquake could occur and/or affect any location in the Town.

Extent/Impact

It is assumed that all of the buildings in the Town have not been designed to withstand seismic activity. More specifically, the older historic buildings that are constructed of non-reinforced masonry are especially vulnerable to any moderate sized earthquake. Those town owned buildings include the Wilmot Town Hall. In addition, utilities (water, gas, etc) are susceptible to earthquake damage. Wilmot has experienced the effect of small to moderate earthquakes that had minor to no effect on the town's infrastructure. However, if a large (6+ on the Richter Scale) occurred in or around the town, it is assumed that structural damage would be moderate to severe.

Previous Occurrence

New England Location	Date	Magnitude
Ossipee, NH	December 20, 1940	5.5
Ossipee, NH	December 24, 1940	5.5
Dover-Foxcroft, ME	December 28, 1947	4.5
Kingston, RI	June 10, 1951	4.6
Portland, ME	April 26, 1957	4.7
Middlebury, VT	April 10, 1962	4.2
Near NH Quebec Border, NH	June 15, 1973	4.8
West of Laconia, NH	Jan. 19, 1982	4.5

Probability

Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent *(in 25 years)*

Remote

Dam Failure

Location
Areas at risk include those areas downstream of Pleasant Lake (Class C) & Chase Pond (Class B). The dam inundation pathway locations are shown on the Hazard Identification Map at the end of this Chapter.
Extent/Impact
A **Class C** structure means a dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in probable loss of human life as a result of: ▪ Water levels and velocities causing the structural failure of a foundation of a habitable residential structure or commercial or industrial structure which is occupied under normal conditions. ▪ Water levels rising above the first floor elevation of a habitable residential structure or a commercial or industrial structure which is occupied under normal conditions when the rise due to dam failure is greater than one foot. ▪ Structural damage to an interstate highway which could render the road impassable or interrupt public safety services. ▪ The release of a quantity and concentration of material which qualify as "hazardous waste" ▪ Any other circumstance which would more likely than not cause one or more deaths A **Class B structure** is a dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in any of the following: ▪ No probable loss of lives. ▪ Major economic loss to structures or property. ▪ Structural damage to a Class I or Class II road which could render the road impassable or interrupt public safety services. ▪ Damage to a public water system, which will take longer than 48 hours to repair; ▪ The release of liquid industrial, agricultural, or commercial wastes, septage, sewage, or contaminated sediments if the storage capacity is 2 acre-feet or more;
Previous Occurrence
There is no history of significant dam failures in Wilmot.
Probability ***Remote/Occasional/Probable/Frequent*** *(in 25 years)*
Remote

Extreme Heat, Hail, Landslide and Avalanche

Description
Due to no significant history of extreme heat, hail, landslide or avalanche in the Town of Wilmot, the Committee chose not to recognize these hazards in this Plan.

Human Caused Hazards

History:
There have been several plane crashes on Kearsarge Mountain and a few minor fuel spills in the Town of Wilmot. The following *Human Caused Hazard Vulnerability* Table was completed by the Committee utilizing a vulnerability tool developed by FEMA.

Critical Facility	Man Made Hazard Vulnerability Score							
	Visibility	Target	Accessibility	Mobility	Hazardous Materials	Collateral Damage	Site Population	TOTAL
High Population Area: Winslow State Park / Repeaters for state	4	4	5	5	0	5	2	**25**
Schools: Wilmot Learning Place	4	4	5	5	0	4	1	**23**
High Population Area: Eagle Pond Lodge	3	4	5	5	0	2	3	**22**
Fire Station: Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	4	3	3	5	1	4	1	**21**
Town Hall: Town Office, Kearsarge Valley Road	3	5	5	5	0	1	1	**20**
Public Works: Town Garage, Rt. 4A	2	3	5	5	3	1	1	**20**
Public Utilities: Comcast, Rt. 11	4	4	2	5	0	5	0	**20**
Police Station: Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	1	5	3	5	0	4	1	**19**
Shelter: Wilmot Community Center, Village Road	3	3	5	4	0	2	2	**19**
Public Utilities: TDS Switching Station – Kearsarge Valley Rd	3	4	2	5	0	5	0	**19**
Shelter: Town Office, Kearsarge Valley Road	3	3	5	4	0	1	1	**17**
EOC Secondary: Wilmot Community Center, Village Road	1	1	5	4	0	3	1	**15**
EOC Primary: Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	1	1	5	4	0	1	1	**14**

1-11 Low Vulnerability 12-22 Moderate Vulnerability 23-35 High Vulnerability

Chapter 4
CRITICAL FACILITIES

Introduction

The Critical Facilities List for the Town of Wilmot has been identified by the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The list is divided into three sections: Facilities needed for Emergency Response (Category 1), Facilities Not Necessary for Emergency response (Category 2), and Populations and facilities to protect in the event of a disaster (Category 3). In addition, the Inventory of Critical Facilities table assesses the value of these structures.

CATEGORY 1 (Facilities needed for Emergency Response)

- Fire
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Police
- Hospital
- Shelter
- Town Hall / Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Public Works
- Water Supply/Treatment
- Sewer Treatment
- Emergency Fuel

Fire Station / EOC

CATEGORY 2 (Facilities NOT necessary during an emergency event)

- Public Utilities
- Communications
- Transportation
- Evacuation Routes

CATEGORY 3 (Populations & Places to Protect)

- Schools
- Daycares
- High Concentration Populations
- Elderly Facilities
- Healthcare Facilities
- Recreation areas
- Historic Resources

Wilmot, NH
Critical Facilities and Assets

ity	Name/Location	Owner	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Assessed Value	Hazard Vulnerability	C
			✓	✓	✓			
ice	Town Office, Kearsarge Valley Road	Municipal	✓			221,800	Flood, Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
nary ry	Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	Municipal	✓			333,700	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Wilmot Community Center, Village Road	Assoc.	✓			343,700	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
ation	Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	Municipal	✓			333,700	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
on	Wilmot Fire Department, Firehouse Lane	Municipal	✓			333,700	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	New London Hospital, New London	Private	✓			-	-	
	Camp Kenwood, Wilmot	Private	✓			3,597,066	Flood, Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Wilmot Community Center, Village Road	Assoc.	✓			343,700	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Town Hall, North Wilmot Road	Municipal	✓			222,100	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Town Office, Kearsarge Valley Road	Municipal	✓			221,800	Flood, Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Camp Wilmot	Private	✓			1,326,900	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	
ent	Wilmot Highway Department,91 Route 4A	Municipal	✓			530,000	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Comcast Switching Station, Rt. 11	Private		✓		77,900	Human Caused Hazards, Severe Wind, Winter Weather	
lities	TDS Switching Station Kearsarge Valley Road	Private		✓		45,400	Human Caused Hazards, Severe Wind, Winter Weather	
	TDS – Switching Station Route 4A	Private		✓		18,700	Human Caused Hazards, Severe Wind, Winter Weather	
ation	Proctor Academy, Andover (no formal agreement)	Private		✓		n/a	Human Caused Hazards, Winter Weather	
y Fuel	Town Garage, two 500g / Diesel Tanks	Municipal		✓		n/a	n/a	
	Private Delivery Companies	Private		✓		n/a	n/a	
ewer	None			✓		-	-	
	Wilmot Learning Place (Preschool)	Private Non-profit			✓	n/a	Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	

Wilmot, NH
Critical Facilities and Assets

ity	Name/Location	Owner	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Assessed Value	Hazard Vulnerability	C
			✓	✓	✓			
	Kearsarge Regional School District	SAU			✓	--	-	
ulation	Winslow State Park (Summer only)	State			✓	1,299,200 (land only)	Forest Fire, Hurricane, lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Human Caused Hazards	
	Camp Kenwood (Summer only)	Private			✓	3,597,066	Flood, Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
acility	None				✓	-	-	
	Winslow State Park	State			✓	1,299,200 (land only)	Forest Fire, Hurricane, lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Human Caused Hazards	
on	Camp Kenwood (Summer only)	Private			✓	3,597,066	Flood, Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Human Caused Hazards	
	Tim Patten Town Beach	Municipal			✓	119,300	Flood, Lighting, Severe Wind	
	Camp Wilmot	Private			✓	1,592,520	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	
	Newcomb Park Baseball/Recreation	Municipal			✓			
	North Wilmot Church, No. Wilmot Road	Private			✓	214,200	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	
	Town Hall, North Wilmot Road	Municipal			✓	275,400	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	
	Congregational Church, North Wilmot Road	Private			✓	295,000	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	
	Wilmot Library, North Wilmot Road	Municipal			✓	175,400	Hurricane, Lightning, Severe Wind, Forest Fire, Winter Weather, Earthquake	

Chapter 5
CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The following table is a list of current policies and regulations adopted by the Town of Wilmot that protect people and property from natural and man-made hazards. The Town reviewed and incorporated mitigation strategies into these policies and regulations, as appropriate. The table includes a description of the policy, the responsible agent, the policy's effectiveness and recommended changes to improve mitigation efforts.

Integration of Mitigation Priorities into Planning and Regulatory Tools

Many of the existing regulations as noted above should be regularly reviewed. This review process can lead to revisions that will incorporate mechanisms to assist in the implementation of the hazard mitigation priorities as defined in this *Plan.* This review will continue to be a priority of the Wilmot Emergency Management Director and will likely include yearly requests in the annual budget process. Moreover, as suggested in the onset of this document, this *Plan* is a planning tool to be used by the Town of Wilmot, as well as other local, state, and federal governments, in the effort to reduce future losses from natural and/or man-made hazardous events before they occur. Under the Prioritized Mitigation Projects *Action Plan* (found in Chapter 6), all parties listed under the Responsibility/Oversight category shall also review this listing annually, and consider the listed (and updated) mitigation projects within their annual budget requests.

Existing Protection Matrix Wilmot, NH			
Existing Protection	**Description**	**Responsible Agent**	**Effectiveness** ***Poor/Average/Ex***
Emergency Operations Plan	The Town maintains an EOP that meets the recommendations by the NH Homeland Security Emergency Management. This plan identifies the response procedures and capabilities of the Town of Wilmot in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.	EMD	Average
Zoning Ordinance	Wilmot has enacted a zoning ordinance and map to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the town from the effects of ill considered and indiscriminate use of land.	Planning board	Average
Building Code	The town complies with the State of New Hampshire Building Code which incorporates the IBC, IPC and NFPA.	State of NH / Fire Chief	Average
Floodplain Ordinance	The minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements have been adopted as part of the Town's Zoning Ordinance. This regulates all new and substantially improved structures located in the 100-year floodplain, as identified on the FEMA Flood Maps.	Board of Selectmen	Average
Elevation Certificates Maintained	Elevation certificates are maintained for new and substantially built structures in the 100-yer floodplain.	Board of Selectmen	Average
Community Rating System	The town is currently not participating in the CRS. The CRS provides Flood Insurance Premium reductions based on the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities	Board of Selectmen	n/a
Emergency Warning System	The Town maintains a reverse notification system (Code Red) to notify the public of emergency incidents.	Police/Fire	Average
Subdivision Regulations	The purpose of Wilmot's subdivision regulations is to provide for the orderly present and future development of the town by promoting the public health, safety, convenience and welfare of the town's residents.	Planning Board / Fire Chief	Average
Road Design Standards	Wilmot Subdivision and Site Plan Regulations include road design standards that control the amount and retention of storm water runoff.	Planning Board	Average
Bridge Maintenance Program	There are currently 4 bridges on the state Red List (Shindagen, North Wilmot Road, Tannery Pond, Piper Pond.) Inspection occurs annually. The state inspects all bridges and maintains State bridges.	Road Agent/State DOT	Average

Existing Protection Matrix Wilmot, NH			
Existing Protection	**Description**	**Responsible Agent**	**Effectiveness *Poor/Average/Ex***
Storm Drain / Culvert Maintenance	The Wilmot Road Agent and the State DOT clean the drainage basins as needed and after major flooding events. Culverts are repaired as needed.	Road Agent	Average
Wetlands Protection	The Zoning Ordinance contains wetland buffer regulations as required by the State DES.	Conservation Commission / Planning Board / State DES	Average
Shoreland Protection Program	Establishes minimum standards for future subdivision, use, and development of shore lands within 250' of the state's public waters (4th Order or higher).	NH DES	Average
Hazardous Materials Plan / Team	There are no substantial Hazardous Material facilities that need a HazMat Plan. There is also a regional HazMat response team that serves the town.	Fire Chief	Average
Public Education Programs	The Fire Department annually conducts a Fire Prevention Week and Awareness which includes all the schools. The Police Department conducts periodic safety program.	Police/Fire	Average
Master Plan	The Master Plan (Updated 2007) serves as the guiding document for future development in Wilmot. It also serves as the guiding document to assist the Planning Board as it updates the Town Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision and Site Plan Review Regulations.	Planning Board	Average
Capital Improvement Program	A decision making tool used to plan and schedule town improvements over at least a six-year period. The CIP provides a suggested timeline for budgeting and implementing needed capital improvements.	Planning Board	n/a

Chapter 6
MITIGATION PROJECTS

The following describes the process undertaken by the Committee to identify and prioritize mitigation projects. The flowchart on Page 6-3 depicts the connection between hazard identification and the identification of mitigation projects.

Hazard Identification

The Committee utilized the *Hazard Identification Worksheet*, as shown in Appendix B, to identify potential hazards, the historical occurrence, locations, assets at risk and the probability of each hazard. The results of this process can be found in Chapter 3.

Goals Identified

The Committee identified Goals based on the hazards identified, as well as the Mitigation Goals identified in the NH Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Project Identification

Using the *Mitigation Project Identification Worksheet* (see Appendix B) as a guide, the Committee members identified mitigation projects for each problem Statement. Specific objectives (mitigation alternatives) included: Prevention, Property Protection, Public Education, Natural Resource Protection, Emergency Services and Structural Projects. In total, there were twenty-nine (29) projects identified.

This process resulted in the *Mitigation Project Identification Matrix*. For illustrative purposes the table below is an excerpt from the *Matrix* included in Appendix B. In this *Matrix*, the committee was able to determine a basic benefit/cost by using the STAPLEE method. For each project identified, the committee considered the STAPLEE Criteria (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic and Environmental) to guide their decision in prioritizing the projects. One component of STAPLEE is the Economic criteria which aided the committee in determining whether the benefits outweigh the costs.

Many of the project identified are not classified as 'mitigation' and fall into more of a 'preparedness' function. However, the community felt it was important to include these projects in the Plan. In addition, there is insufficient data to identify mitigation project for each hazard.

Hazard	**Projects** *Prevention /Property Protection/ Public Educ./ Nat.Resource /Emerg.Serv / Structural*	**Social**	**Technical**	**Administrative**	**Political**	**Legal**	**Economic**	**Environments**
Flood	Upgrade road signage, roads and barricades.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Excerpt from Mitigation Project Identification Matrix

Prioritized Mitigation Projects

Each committee member reviewed the 6 projects. After careful evaluation, the committee ranked the projects by voting for half of the projects. The project that received the most votes was ranked as the highest priority and the project receiving the least amount of votes received the lowest priority. (See Prioritized Mitigation Projects in Appendix B.) The prioritized projects are identified in the Mitigation Action Plan.

There have been no significant changes to mitigation priorities for the Town of Wilmot The Hazard Mitigation Committee identified new projects as described below and prioritized them as discussed above.

Mitigation Project Status:

The Town completed the original version of this Plan in 2006. The completed projects listed below are not included in the 2013 edition of the Plan. In addition, the Committee deleted some projects and added new projects to the Plan which are identified in Italics.

Completed Projects
"Coordinate with New London on notification procedures for properties down stream and identify and evacuation plan" has been completed. The town purchased the reverse notification system (Code Red) and utilizes the Notification Tree in the Dam Emergency Action Plan to notify and evacuate residents if necessary.
Hazardous Materials training for fire and police department was completed
Replaced old stone culvert on Stearns Road (near Zuger property).
Purchase shelter supplies (10 cots & blankets)
Worked with Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) to conduct a rural water resource survey to ensure fire suppression capability (i.e. cisterns, sprinklers, etc).
Hired code enforcement officer.
Purchased a 4wd forestry vehicle
Deleted Projects
"Public Awareness about lightning safety on Town website & Brochures at the Town Office" was deleted as the Committee did not think this was a beneficial project.
"Wiring a siren to the Fire Station to be used as a public warning system, in conjunction warning plan" was deleted because of the Code Red notification system.
"Compile a list of special needs populations requiring health and medical needs during emergencies (a survey at town elections/meeting)" was deleted. The committee felt that this list would be to cumbersome to maintain. In addition, the Committee feels that the Fire, Rescue Squad, Police, Town Officer personnel have a very good understanding of this population and who would need assistance during an emergency. It is a small community and people are aware of who needs assistance.
"Obtain a copy of the MCI Plan with New London and include MCI mutual aid resource list in the EOP" was deleted as there is no MCI plan in existence; MCI events are handled by dispatch.
"Outreach to flood prone areas to educate home owners about benefits of flood insurance" was deleted because the committee feels that the banks do this already.
"Collapsed building rescue training and supplies" was deleted as this is provided through mutual aid resources.
"Replace old stone culvert at the Grace Road / Granite Road intersection" was deleted as it is not necessary.

Mitigation Action Plan

All of the projects were compiled in the Mitigation Action Plan found on Page 6-4 which identifies Responsibility, Funding, Time frame, Hazards Addressed and the Priority for each mitigation project. The Town will incorporate these hazard mitigation planning requirements and mitigation projects into the Master Plan, Emergency Operations Plan and land use regulations, as appropriate.

Several of the projects identified are not classified as 'mitigation' and fall into more of a 'preparedness' function. However, the community felt it was important to include these projects in the Plan. In addition, there is insufficient data to identify mitigation project for each hazard.

The Committee evaluated each project to determine what projects were completed and if they met their objectives. After careful review of completed projects and development of new projects, the committee determined there have been no significant changes to mitigation priorities for the Town.

MITIATION ACTION PLAN				
Project ***Mitigation Projects highlighted in bold.**	**Responsibility/ Oversight**	**Funding/ Support**	**Timeframe**	**Hazard Address**
1. Implement dry hydrants as recommended by Resource Conservation and Development (RC & D) to ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression.	BOS	Grant & Town Budget	January 2013	Drough Wildfi
2. Upgrade road signage and barricades.	Road Agent	Town Budget	March 2013	All Haza
3. Purchase chipper for debris clearance.	Road Agent	Grant / Town Budget	March 2017	Severe W Hurrica Winter We
4. Continue to enforce the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.	BOS	Staff Time	March 2013	Flood
5. Purchase Haz Mat containment materials.	Fire Chief	Grant / Town Budget	March 2013	Human Ca
6. Purchase Generator (mobile or fixed) for Wilmot Community Center to be used as a shelter.	EMD	Grants	December 2017	All Haza

Chapter 7
ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING

Adoption

The Wilmot Selectmen by majority vote officially adopted the *Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013* on September 26, 2012. The formal Resolution is on the following page.

Implementation

There were 16 mitigation projects that were prioritized by the Committee. For each project the Committee identified who, when and how they would be implemented. Please refer to the "Action Plan" in Chapter 6 for a description of the timeframe and persons or departments responsible for implementation of the Prioritized Projects.

It will be the future responsibility of the Emergency Management Director to ensure implementation of these Prioritized Projects.

Monitoring & Updates

The *Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013* should be reviewed and evaluated annually; and formally updated every five years. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating this review and needs to consult with members of the Wilmot Emergency Management Committee, in order to track progress and update the Prioritized List in Chapter 6. The EMD will ensure the following:

- The Hazard Analysis will be evaluated for accuracy.
- Projects completed will be evaluated to determine if they met their objective.
- Projects not completed since the last updated will be reviewed to determine feasibility of future implementation.
- Lastly, new projects will be identified and included in future updates as needed.
- The public, members of the Committee, surrounding communities, businesses, academia, State agencies and non-profit agencies, will continue to be invited and involved during this process. These groups can be notified through invitations, public notices, newspapers articles, brochures and/or other public outreach activities.
- In keeping with the process of adopting the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013, a public hearing to receive public comment will be held. This will require the posting of two public notices.
- Updates to the *Plan* may be adopted subsequent to a public meeting or hearing by the Wilmot Board of Selectmen.
- Once every five years, the EMD will submit an updated plan to FEMA for approval.

Annual Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Monitor & Evaluate Schedule and Public Involvement			
Meeting Schedule	**Task**	**Town of Andover Responsibilities**	**Public Involvement** (neighboring communities)
Annually or as needed	Assess current status of funding for mitigation projects. Discuss any new projects/plans that should be obtained for your community.	Dept. heads and Board of Selectmen to locate and apply for sources of funding and implement the proposed strategies and plans.	Residents, businesses, and neighboring / watershed communities.
Annually or as needed	Meet to discuss the Hazard Mitigation Plan content and any updates needed for the plan	Department Heads or other agencies.	Residents, businesses, and neighboring / watershed communities.
Annually or as needed	Discussion and evaluation of Training Programs and public outreach efforts. New public outreach methods discussed.	Department Heads or other agencies.	Residents, businesses, and neighboring / watershed communities.

TOWN OF WILMOT, NH
A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
WILMOT HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2012

Date: 9/26, 2012

WHEREAS, the Town of Wilmot received funding from the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management to assist in the preparation of the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2012; and

WHEREAS, several public meetings and committee meetings were held between October 2011 and February 2012, regarding the development and review of the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2012; and

WEREAS, the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the Town of Wilmot; and

WEREAS, a public meeting was held by the Board of Selectmen on 9/26/12 to formally adopt the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2012.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wilmot Board of Selectmen Adopts the Wilmot Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2012.

APPROVED and SIGNED this 26 day of September 2012.

Signature: _____
Selectmen, Chairman

Signature: _____
Selectmen

Signature: _____
Selectmen

ACRONYMNS

BMP – Best Management Practices
CDBG - Community Development Block Grant
CRS – Community Rating System
DES – Department of Environmental Services
DHS – Department of Homeland Security
DMA – Disaster Mitigation Act
DOT – Department of Transportation
EAP – Emergency Action Plan
EMD – Emergency Management Director
EMPG – Emergency Management Planning Grant
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM – Flood Insurance Related Maps
FMA – Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
GIS – Geographic Information System
HAZMAT – Hazardous Material
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HSEM – Homeland Security and Emergency Management
ICC – International Code Council
NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program
NH HSEM – NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management
PDM – Pre-Disaster Mitigation
OEP – Office of Energy Planning
RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development
USGS – United State Geological Survey

APPENDICES

Appendix A Hazard Mitigation Resources
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APPENDIX A

Hazard Mitigation Resources

♦ HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM - "Section 404 Mitigation"

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) in New Hampshire is administered in accordance with the 404 HMGP Administration Plan which was derived under the authority of Section 404 of the Stafford Act in accordance with Subpart N. of 44 CFR.

The program receives its funding pursuant to a Notice of Interest submitted by the Governor's Authorized Representative (or GAR, i.e. the Director of NHOEM) to the FEMA Regional Director within 60 days of the date of a Presidentially Declared Disaster. The amount of funding that may be awarded to the State/Grantee under the HMGP may not exceed 15% of (over and above) the overall funds as are awarded to the State pursuant to the Disaster Recovery programs as are listed in 44 CFR Subpart N. Section 206.431 (d) (inclusive of all Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, etc.). Within 15 days of the Disaster Declaration, an Inter-Agency Hazard Mitigation Team is convened consisting of members of various Federal, State, County, Local and Private Agencies with an interest in Disaster Recovery and Mitigation. From this meeting, a Report is produced which evaluates the event and stipulates the State's desired Mitigation initiatives.

Upon the GAR's receipt of the notice of an award of funding by the Regional Director, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) publishes a Notice of Interest (NOI) to all NH communities and State Agencies announcing the availability of funding and solicits applications for grants. The 404 Administrative Plan calls for a State Hazard Mitigation Team to review all applications. The Team is comprised of individuals from various State Agencies.

Eligible Subgrantees include:

- State and Local governments,
- Certain Not for Profit Corporations
- Indian Tribes or authorized tribal organizations
- Alaskan corporations not privately owned.

Minimum Project Criteria

- Must conform with the State's "409" Plan
- Have a beneficial impact on the Declared area
- Must conform with:
  - NFIP Floodplain Regulations
  - Wetlands Protection Regulations
  - Environmental Regulations
  - Historical Protection Regulations
- Be cost effective and substantially reduce the risk of future damage
- Not cost more than the anticipated value of the reduction of both direct damages and subsequent negative impacts to the area if future disasters were to occur i.e., min 1:1 benefit/cost ratio
- Both costs and benefits are to be computed on a "net present value" basis
- Has been determined to be the most practical, effective and environmentally sound alternative after a consideration of a range of options
- Contributes to a long-term solution to the problem it is intended to address
- Considers long-term changes and has manageable future maintenance and modification requirements

Eligible Projects may be of any nature that will result in the protection to public or private property and include:

- Structural hazard control or protection projects
- Construction activities that will result in protection from hazards
- Retrofitting of facilities
- Certain property acquisitions or relocations
- Development of State and local mitigation standards
- Development of comprehensive hazard mitigation programs with implementation as an essential component
- Development or improvement of warning systems

♦ FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (FMA) PROGRAM

New Hampshire has been a participant in the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA or FMAP) since 1996/97. In order to be eligible, a community must be a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

- NFIP Funded by a % of Policy Premiums
- Planning Grants
- Technical Assistance Grants to States (10% of Project Grant)
- Project Grants to communities
- Communities must have FEMA approved Flood Mitigation Plan to receive Project Funds

In 1997, the State was awarded funds to assist communities with Flood Mitigation Planning and Projects. A Planning Grant from the 1996/97 fund was awarded to the Town of Wilmot in 1998. In preparation for the development of the Flood Mitigation Plan, the Planning Department of the Town of Wilmot created a digital data base of its floodplain including the digitizing of its tax assessing maps as well as its Special Flood Hazard Areas in GIS layers. The Plan Draft was submitted to FEMA for review and approval in March of 2000. The Plan includes a detailed inventory of projects and a "model" project prioritization approach.

In 1998, the FMAP Planning Grant was awarded to the Town of Salem. Given the complexity of the issues in the Spicket River watershed, the Town of Salem subcontracted a substantial portion of the development of its Flood Mitigation Planning to SFC Engineering Partnership of Manchester, NH, a private engineering firm. Salem submitted a Plan and proposed projects to the State and FEMA in May of 1999 which were approved by FEMA. This made Salem the first community in NH to have a FEMA/NFIP approved Flood Mitigation Plan.

Eligible Projects

(44 CFR Part 78)

- Elevation of NFIP insured residential structures
- Elevation and dry-proofing of NFIP insured non-residential structures
- Acquisition of NFIP insured structures and underlying real property
- Relocation of NFIP insured structures from acquired or restricted real property to sites not prone to flood hazards
- Demolition of NFIP insured structures on acquired or restricted real property
- Other activities that bring NFIP insured structures into compliance with statutorily authorized floodplain management requirements
- Beach nourishment activities that include planting native dune vegetation and/or the installation of sand-fencing.
- Minor physical mitigation projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and lessen the frequency of flooding or severity of flooding and decrease the predicted flood damages in localized flood problem areas. These include: modification of existing culverts and bridges, installation or modification of flood gates, stabilization of stream banks, and creation of small debris or flood/storm water retention basins in small watersheds (not dikes, levees, seawalls etc.)

♦ PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM (PDM)

FEMA has long been promoting disaster resistant construction and retrofit of facilities that are vulnerable to hazards in order to reduce potential damages due to a hazard event. The goal is to reduce loss of life, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs to the Federal taxpayer. This has been, and continues to be accomplished, through a variety of programs and grant funds.

Although the overall intent is to reduce vulnerability before the next disaster threatens, the bulk of the funding for such projects actually has been delivered through a "post-disaster" funding mechanism, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). This program has successfully addressed the many hazard mitigation opportunities uniquely available following a disaster. However, funding of projects "pre-disaster" has been more difficult, particularly in states that have not experienced major disasters in the past decade. In an effort to address "pre-disaster mitigation", FEMA piloted a program from 1997-2001 entitled "Project Impact" that was community based and multi-hazard oriented.

Through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Congress approved creation of a national Predisaster Hazard Mitigation program to provide a funding mechanism that is not dependent on a Presidential disaster declaration. For FY2002, $25 million has been appropriated for the new grant program entitled the ***Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)***. This new program builds on the experience gained from Project Impact, the HMGP, and other mitigation initiatives.

Eligible projects include:

- State and local hazard mitigation planning
- Technical assistance [e.g. risk assessments, project development]
- Mitigation Projects
  - Acquisition or relocation of vulnerable properties
  - Hazard retrofits
  - Minor structural hazard control or protection projects
- Community outreach and education [up to 10% of state allocation]

The funding is 75% Federal share, 25% non-Federal, except as noted below. The grant performance periods will be 18 months for planning grants, and 24 months for mitigation project grants. The PDM program is available to regional agencies and Indian tribes. Special accommodation will be made for "small and impoverished communities", who will be eligible for 90% Federal share, 10% non-Federal.

♦ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

These Federal funds are provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and are administered by the CDBG Program of the New Hampshire Office of State Planning.

Some CDBG disaster related funding has been transferred to FEMA recently and the SHMO is scheduled to receive guidance as to which specific funds and, new program management criteria.

The specific CDBG funds designated for hazard mitigation purposes are made available to address "unmet needs" pursuant to a given Disaster Declaration to States which request them. For these funds, project selection guidance is provided by NHOEM and NHOSP administers the grant.

Pursuant to Declaration DR-1144-NH, $557,000.00 was made available to the State and pursuant to DR-1199-NH, the grant award is targeted at $1,500,000.00.

In October of 1998, HUD announced the program guidelines for the expenditure of the DR-1144-NH related funding and the community of Salem applied for, and has received preliminary approval for funding to acquire a 19 unit trailer park in the Floodplain.

Community Development Block Grant

- ***U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development***
- ***Funds for a Declared Disaster's "Unmet Needs"***
- ***Projects must meet one of three National Objectives***
- ***Provide a direct benefit to low and moderate income persons or households***
- ***Prevent or eliminate slums and blight***
- ***Eliminate conditions which seriously and immediately threaten the public health and welfare***

Additional conditions with respect to the expenditure of these funds includes the provision that at least 50% of the grant award must be expended in a manner which benefits individuals who earn 80% or less than the area's (county's) median income.

WEBSITES FOR MITIGATION RESOURCES	
American Planning Association	http://www.planning.org
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs	http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda
Community Rating System	http://www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.htm
FEMA Individual Assistance Program	http://www.fema.gov/rrr/inassist.shtm
FEMA Mitigation Planning	http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning
FEMA Public Assistance Program	http://www.fema.gov/rrr/pa
Flood Hazard Mitigation	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/floods
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	http://www.fema.gov/fima/mtap.shtm
Habitat for Humanity	http://www.habitat.org/
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	http://www.fema.gov/fima/hmgp/
HAZUS and HAZUS–MH	http://www.fema.gov/hazus/index.shtm
Home Rule and Dillon Rule	http://www.naco.org/pubs/research/briefs/dillon.cfm
Institute for Business and Home Safety	http://www.ibhs.org/
Institute for Local Self Government	http://www.ilsg.org/
Landslide Hazard Mitigation	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/landslides
Maxwell Campbell Public Affairs Institute:	http://www.governing.com/gpp/2000/gp0intro.htm
City and County Report Cards	http://www.governing.com/gpp/2002/gp2intro.htm
Mitigation Success Stories	http://www.fema.gov/fima/success.shtm
Multi-hazard Mapping Initiative	http://www.hazardmaps.gov
National Association of Regional Councils	http://www.narc.org
National Dam Safety Program	http://www.fema.gov/fima/damsafe/
National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/earthquakes/eqmit.shtm
National Flood Insurance Program	http://www.fema.gov/nfip
National Hurricane Program	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/hurricanes/nhp.shtm
National League of Cities	http://www.nlc.org
Native eDGE	http://nativeedge.hud.gov
NH Bureau of Emergency Management	http://www.nhoem.state.nh.us
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm
Protecting Your Home	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/tornadoes/presskit3.shtm
Protecting Your Property from Fire: Dealing with Vegetation and Combustible Materials	http://www.fema.gov/fima/how2001
Protecting Your Property from Fire: Roofing	http://www.fema.gov/fima/how2002.shtm
Protecting Your Property from Wind	http://www.fema.gov/fima/how2018.shtm
Protecting Yourself from Tornadoes: Safe Rooms	http://www.fema.gov/mit/saferoom
Small Business Administration	http://www.sba.gov/disaster
The Grantsmanship Center: Community Foundations	http://www.tgci.com/resources/foundations/searchGeoLoc.asp
Tribal Governments: Laws, Legislation, and Related Topics	http://www.findlaw.com/01topics/21indian/index.html
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	http://www.usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Agriculture	http://www.usda.gov/da/disaster/nda.htm
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/dri/driquickfacts.cfm
U.S. Department of Transportation	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.html
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	http://www.epa.gov/
U.S. State and Local Government Gateway	http://www.firstgov.gov/Government/State_Local.shtml
Wildfire Hazard Mitigation	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/fires

APPENDIX B

Documentation of Planning Process

Agendas
Attendance Sheets
Public Notices
Hazard Identification Worksheet

Wilmot, NH
All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Committee Meeting
October 11, 2011

AGENDA

1. Review Mitigation Goals and Risk Rating Matrix

2. Update Hazards – since May 2006

3. Identify local plans to incorporate Hazard Mitigation Goals

4. Set date for next Committee Meeting

   Update Inventory of Critical facilities
   Update Capability Assessment

Attendance Roster	
Name	**Title/Affiliation**
Scully, Tom	Wilmot EMD
Weatherbee, Carol	Town Wilmot Bookkeeper / Secretary
St. Laurent, Nancy	NH HSEM
Hubbard, Jane	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Lockwood, Bonnie	McGrew Management LLC

Wilmot, NH
All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Committee Meeting
November 2, 2011

AGENDA

1. Review Completed Risk Rating Matrix

2. Update Critical Facilities

3. Update Capability Assessment

4. Set date for next Committee Meeting

   Mitigation Projects: update and identify

Attendance Roster	
Name	**Title/Affiliation**
White, David	Wilmot Chief of Police
Martin, Timothy	Wilmot Road Agent
Huntoon, Mary Kay	Selectman
Brodich, Nick	Selectman
Long, Doug	Selectman
Aldrich, Connie	Wilmot Administrative Assistant
Dude, Rosanna	Wilmot Library
Colby, Emerson	Wilmot Citizen
Hubbard, Jane	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Lockwood, Bonnie	McGrew Management LLC

Wilmot, NH
All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Committee Meeting
November 30, 2011

AGENDA

1. Review existing Mitigation Projects (complete, continue, delete)

2. Identify new mitigation projects (utilize project identification worksheet)

3. Prioritize mitigation projects (STAPLEE)

4. Complete a Mitigation Action Plan

5. Next steps in Plan Update

Attendance Roster	
Name	**Title/Affiliation**
White, David	Wilmot Chief of Police
Martin, Timothy	Wilmot Road Agent
Rayno, Doug	Wilmot Fire
Huntoon, Mary Kay	Selectman
Brodich, Nick	Selectman
Long, Doug	Selectman
Aldrich, Connie	Wilmot Administrative Assistant
Colby, Emerson	Wilmot Citizen
Hubbard, Jane	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Lockwood, Bonnie	McGrew Management LLC

Wilmot, NH
All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Committee Meeting
February 1, 2012

AGENDA

1. Prioritize mitigation projects

2. Complete Mitigation Action Plan

3. Discuss process to post HMP for public review/comment

4. Next steps in Plan Update

Attendance Roster	
Name	**Title/Affiliation**
White, David	Wilmot Chief of Police
Martin, Timothy	Wilmot Road Agent
Huntoon, Mary Kay	Selectman
Brodich, Nick	Selectman
Long, Doug	Selectman
Aldrich, Connie	Wilmot Administrative Assistant
Hubbard, Jane	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Lockwood, Bonnie	McGrew Management LLC

PRESS RELEASE

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

As natural and man-made disaster continue to make national headlines, our own local community leaders are taking steps to reduce the effect of Wilmot's next natural disaster event.

The town is currently updating the 2006 Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify and mitigate disasters that can occur in Wilmot. A Committee has been assembled and will be having its' first meeting on October 11, 2011 from 6:30am to 7:30am at the Wilmot Town Offices. The general public is highly encouraged to attend and, if interested, to be a member of the Committee.

With the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, community leaders will be able to identify goals and actions for reducing the effects of natural hazards. Wilmot community leaders want the town to be a disaster resistant community and believe that the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan will bring Wilmot one-step closer to that goal.

Respectfully Submitted,

Tom Scully
Wilmot Emergency Management Director

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF WILMOT, NH

PUBLIC NOTICE

February 1, 2012 at 5:00am
Wilmot Town Offices

Over the last several months, the Town of Wilmot, with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, has been working to update Wilmot *Hazard Mitigation Plan.* The *Plan* identifies potential natural and man-made hazards throughout the town and various projects and/or strategies to mitigate their effects. The President signed into law, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA), Section 322-Mitigation Planning. It requires all local governments to prepare and adopt jurisdiction-wide hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) project grants. All residents are formally invited to participate in the preparation of Wilmot's 2012 *Hazard Mitigation Plan.* For more information please contact Wilmot Chief of Police, David White.

Both notices posted at the Town Hall and Post Office.

The following letter was sent to the Emergency Management Directors in the towns surrounding Wilmot:

Dear ----------

The Town of Wilmot is in the process of updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan. This Plan is a tool to be used by the Town, as well as other local, state and federal governments, in an effort to reduce the effects of natural and man-made hazards. As you are aware our communities share common watershed boundaries and hazards which do not respect corporate boundaries. Therefore, we are personally inviting you to participate in the planning process and to provide input on the final draft.

You may access a copy of the Plan at the Wilmot Town Office. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you,

David White
Police Chief

MITIGATION ACTION	# 0F VOTES
PREVENTION	
1. Continue to enforce the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.	**2**
PROPERTY PROTECTION	
2. Implement dry hydrants as recommended by Resource Conservation and Development (RC & D) to ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression.	**6**
PUBLIC EDUCATION & AWARENESS	
None	
NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION	
None	
EMERGENCY SERVICES	
3. Purchase Generator for Wilmot Community Center to be used as a shelter.	**1**
STRUCTRUAL PROJECTS	
None	
EQUIPMENT	
4. Upgrade road signage, roads, barricades.	**4**
5. Purchase chipper for debris clearance.	**3**
6. Replenish Haz Mat containment materials for Fire Dept.	**2**

Hazard	**Projects** *Prevention /Property Protection/ Public Educ./ Nat.Resource /Emerg.Serv / Structural*	**Social**	**Technical**	**Administrative**	**Political**	**Legal**	**Economic**	**Environments**
Avalanche	N/A							
Dam Failure	No projects identified.							
Drought	Implement dry hydrants as recommended by Resource Conservation and Development (RC & D) to ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Earthquake	No projects identified.							
Extreme Heat	N/A							
Flood	Upgrade road signage, roads, barricades.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Continue to enforce the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hail	N/A							
Hurricane	Public Education related to emergency preparedness and flood insurance. Provide links to FEMA and Red Cross with emergency preparedness brochures. Have brochures available at the Town Office.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Purchase chipper for debris clearance.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Landslide	N/A							
Lightning	No projects identified.							

Hazard	**Projects** *Prevention /Property Protection/ Public Educ./ Nat.Resource /Emerg.Serv / Structural*	**Social**	**Technical**	**Administrative**	**Political**	**Legal**	**Economic**	**Environments**
Severe Wind *(Tornado/Downburst)*	No projects identified.							
Wild/Forest Fire	No projects identified.							
Winter Weather	Purchase Generator for Wilmot Community Center to be used as a shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Human Caused Hazards	No projects identified.							

APPENDIX C

Approval Letter from FEMA

U.S Department of Homeland Security
Region 1
99 High St, 6th Floor
Boston, MA 02110-2320

FEMA

February 1, 2013

Tom Scully, Director
Wilmot Emergency Management
PO Box 72
Wilmot, NH 03287

Dear Mr. Scully:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Town of Wilmot, NH Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region I has evaluated the plan for compliance with 44 CFR Part 201. The plan satisfactorily meets all of the mandatory requirements set forth by the regulations. Congratulations on this achievement!

With this plan approval, the Town is eligible to apply for Mitigation grants administered by FEMA. Requests for mitigation funding will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility and requirements of each of these programs. Furthermore, a specific mitigation activity or project identified in your community's plan may not meet the eligibility requirements for FEMA funding, and even eligible mitigation activities are not automatically approved for FEMA funding under the programs referenced above. In addition, approved mitigation plans are eligible for points under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS). Complete information regarding the CRS can be found at ***www.fema.gov/business/nfip/crs.shtm*** or through your local floodplain manager.

The Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted to FEMA for approval within **five years of the plan approval date of February 1, 2013** in order to maintain eligibility as an applicant for mitigation grants. Over the next five years, we encourage the town to continue updating the plan's assessment of vulnerability, adhere to its maintenance schedule, and begin implementing, when possible, the mitigation actions proposed in the plan.

Once again, thank you for your continued dedication to public service demonstrated by preparing and adopting a strategy for reducing future disaster losses. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Marilyn Hilliard at (617) 956-7536.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Ford
Acting Regional Administrator

PFF:mh

cc: Beth Peck, NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Jennifer Gilbert, NFIP Coordinator
Jane Hubbard, Hubbard Consulting LLC

Enclosure