

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Hancock, New Hampshire



Prepared by the:

Town of Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee

&

Southwest Region Planning Commission

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Executive Summary

The *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* serves as a means to reduce future losses from natural or man-made hazard events before they occur. The *Plan* was developed by the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee and contains statements of policy adopted by the Board of Selectmen in Chapters VI and VII.

Natural hazards are addressed as follows:

- Flooding (Riverine & Dam Breach)
- Wind (Downburst, Tornado & Hurricane)
- Wildfire
- Extreme Winter Weather
- Drought
- Lightning
- Earthquake
- Radon Air/Water
- Extreme Heat
- Subsidence
- Man-Made

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee, as shown per Chapters III and IV, identified “Critical Facilities” and “Areas at Risk” as follows:

Critical Facilities:

- Town Hall
- Elementary School
- Fire Stations
- Town Garage
- All Churches in Town
- Fuel Storage Facilities
- Recreational Facilities
- Police Station
- Daycare Centers
- Transfer Station
- Sewage Lagoon (Sargent Center)

Areas at Risk:

- Kimball Road/Contoocook River
- Cavender Road/Contoocook
- Southwestern shoreline of Powder Mill Pond
- Robinson Road at Powder Mill Pond
- Depot Road/Moose Brook
- Longview Road/NH Route 137
- Sargent Center/Halfmoon Pond
- Ferguson Brook/US Route 202
- US Route 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp
- Middle Road/NH Route 137
- Willard Pond Road/NH Route 123
- Middle Rd./Spillway Crossing
- Tannery Hill Rd./Link Rd
- Antrim Road/Twin Culverts
- Birch Swamp; Old Dublin Road/Jacquith Road
- Norway Hill
- Norway Hill/US Route 202
- Mount Skatutakee
- Elmwood Junction/Bald Mountain

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee identified existing hazard mitigation programs as follows:

- NH BEM Emergency Action Plan
- Best Management Practices
- School Evacuation Plan
- Town Adopted Building Codes
- Code Enforcement Officer
- Local Road Design Standards
- Local Bridge Maintenance Program
- Floodplain Development Ordinance
- Winter Storms Operations Plan
- Town Master Plan
- Mutual Aid
- Fire Pond Management Plan
- Spill Prevention and Counter Measures Plan
- Town Warning System
- Erosion and Sedimentation Plan
- Town Radio System
- Shoreland Protection Act
- Wetlands Protection
- Town Sponsored Safety
- Awareness Program
- Ambulance Service
- Other Mutual Aid
- Tree Maintenance Plan
- Capital Improvements Plan

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee prioritized identified town-wide hazard mitigation measures as follows (ten measures according to highest priority in each category):

A. Proposed Location-specific Protection Measures:

1. Norway Hill: 1) Adequate drainage collection
2. Antrim Road/Twin Culverts: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
3. Longview Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
4. Middle Road/Spillway Crossing : 1) Enlarge bridge
5. Cavender Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
6. Around Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain: 1) Provide residents with information on fire safety/prevention, 2) Focus on areas with structures for preventing spread of fire during a wildfire event.
7. Kimball Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
8. Birch Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
9. Middle Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
10. US Rt. 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts

B. Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures:

1. Regional Mutual Aid hazard drills for current response plans, such as table-top exercises and terrorist response training
2. Town Master Plan update
3. Fire 4-wd Pickup Truck, Police Patrol ATV, Highway Garage: Sign flashers, 12 road closed signs (36x36), 12 heavy sign bases, Sandbags, 30 saw horse barricades, Culvert and catch basin inventory (computerized GIS)
4. Update and develop procedures for the Emergency Action Plan
5. Emergency power generators, for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall) and schools
6. Local Road Design Standards: adoption by Planning Board
7. Sponsor local level fire fighting training, involving NH Office of Emergency Management
8. Through town newsletter and website, designate specific FM radio stations (WEVO 89.1, WZID 95.7) to tune into in the event of a disaster and explain NOAA's National Weather Service radio advisories
9. Upgrade website to include emergency announcements and emergency procedures
10. Hold public informational workshops and publish newsletter and fact sheets on hazard/ disaster preparedness: provide information on evacuation procedures, evacuation routes, emergency shelters and emergency medical services

C. Ongoing Town-wide Protection Measures:

1. Establish erosion and sedimentation control plan to be used during town maintenance work
2. Implement best management practices throughout town for all construction work to reduce non-point source pollutants from entering waterways
3. Develop roadside storm drainage and tree clearance maintenance programs
4. Reconstruct flood-prone hills and bridges
5. On "problem" roads - improve ditching, install properly sized culverts, widen road and shoulders and gravel surface
6. Floodplain Development Ordinance review
7. Wetlands Protection Ordinance review
8. Continue mutual aid pacts with surrounding communities to share resources in order to be better prepared for emergency situations
9. Update steep slope development ordinance in subdivision regulations
Accessible bulletin boards and hand-outs for visitors and citizens to provide basic emergency plans on evacuation routes, shelters and medical services

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has mandated that all communities within the State of New Hampshire establish local hazard mitigation plans as a means to reduce future losses from natural or man-made hazard events before they occur. In response to this mandate, the NH Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) contracted the Southwest Region Planning Commission (SWRPC) to develop a program that would achieve this goal. SWRPC prepared a hazard mitigation planning handbook to be used by local communities as a guide in the preparation of hazard mitigation plans. SWRPC then facilitated two hazard mitigation planning processes with selected communities as pilot projects. The resulting plans are now used as models in an effort to enable all New Hampshire Regional Planning Commissions, through education outreach, the capability to assist their local communities, such as the Town of Hancock, in the preparation of local hazard mitigation plans.

Authority

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared under the authority of the Planning Mandate of Section 409 of Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Act of 1988, hereinafter referred to as the "Stafford Act." Accordingly, this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be referred to as the "Plan."

Funding Source

This Plan was funded by the NH Bureau of Emergency Management, with grants from the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program; as well as from funds appropriated by the Town of Hancock.

Purpose

The Hancock All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is a planning tool to be used by the Town of Hancock, as well as other local, state and federal governments, in their efforts to reduce the effects from natural and man-made hazards. This plan does not constitute any sections of Hancock's Master Plan or Town Ordinances.

Scope of the Plan

The scope of this Plan includes the identification of natural hazards affecting the Town of Hancock, as identified by the Hazard Mitigation Committee. The hazards were reviewed under the following categories as outlined in the State of New Hampshire's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan:

- I. Flood, Erosion, Drought, Extreme Heat and Wildfire.**
- II. Geological Hazards** (Landslide, Subsidence, and Radon).
- III. Severe Wind** (Tornado, Hurricane, Thunderstorm, Downburst and Lightning).
- IV. Winter Weather** (Snow, Ice Storm and Extreme Cold).

In addition, the Committee discussed issues related to man-made hazards. Further development of this topic should be included in any future revision to this plan.

Methodology

Using the *Guide to Hazard Mitigation Planning for New Hampshire Communities* handbook, the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee developed the content of the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* by following the nine step process set forth in the handbook. The Committee held monthly meetings, open to the public, starting February 25, 2005 through July 1, 2005, in order to develop the *Plan*. On [REDACTED], 2005 the Hancock Board of Selectmen held a public meeting and adopted the *Plan*.

The following are dates of Committee meetings and sub-committee meetings.

Public Committee Meetings:

February 25, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Public informational and organizational meeting and working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

March 18, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

April 15, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

May 13, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

June 3, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

June 17, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

July 1, 2005, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.: Working committee meeting held at Hancock Town Offices.

Public Meetings with the Board of Selectmen:

<Date>, <time>: The Board of Selectmen adopted the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meeting held at the Hancock Town Offices.

A mailing was made to each committee member, prior to each meeting that contained information from the previous meeting, an agenda sheet, and information to be covered.

The Committee developed this Plan as a result of following the described meeting procedures and planning steps:

Step 1: Establish and Orient a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Prior to the first public informational meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Selectman asked Don Briggs, Director of Emergency Management for the Town of Hancock, to chair the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The Committee Chairman recruited eight people to serve on the Committee.

Step 2: Identification of Hazards and Critical Facilities

As listed below, the Committee members discussed natural and man-made hazards that could or have affected the Town of Hancock.

Riverine Flooding

Flooding

Snow and Ice Storms

Flooding

Earthquakes

Severe Wind/Tornado

Dam Failure

Hurricanes

Drought

Wildfire

Subsidence

Extreme Heat

Lightning

Radon

The Committee brainstormed on the type of hazards and locations that have sustained or could be susceptible to each hazard within the town. The results were the Hazard Identification Map, which can be found at the end of the Plan.

The Committee then identified and catalogued all of the critical facilities within the town. The result is found in Chapter 4, "Critical Facilities Analysis," with a location map at the end of the Plan.

Step 3: Assessing Vulnerability - Estimating Potential Losses

The Committee members identified potential losses within the areas of identified hazards. The data collected in this step, can be found in Chapter V "Vulnerability Assessment".

Step 4: Analyze Development Trends

The Committee members identified recent and potential development trends within the town. The data collected in this step, can be found in Chapter II, "Community Profile"; as well as on the *Development Patterns Map* found at the end of the Plan.

Step 5: Existing Mitigation Strategies and Proposed Improvements

The Committee identified plans and policies that are already in place to reduce the affects of man-made and natural hazards. Then the Committee evaluated the effectiveness of the existing measures to identify where they can be improved. The results are found in Chapter VI, "Existing Mitigation Strategies."

Step 6: Develop Disaster Minimization Alternatives

To assist with determining mitigation projects, the Committee considered the following six (6) objectives:

- Preventative (Programs & Policies)**
- Structural**
- Public Education & Information**
- Engineering Projects**
- Equipment Purchase**
- Training**

The Committee also identified mitigation actions for each of the potential hazards identified in Chapter III.

Step 7: Prioritized Mitigation Measures

Using the projects identified in Step 6, the Committee developed a prioritized list of mitigation projects considered feasible to implement. This prioritized list can be found at the end of the Chapter VII.

Step 8: Develop a Strategy (Implementation Plan)

Using the prioritized list of mitigation actions identified in Step 7, the Committee developed a clear strategy that outlines who is responsible for implementing each project, as well as when and how the actions will be implemented.

Step 9: Adopt and Implement the Plan

The Committee members reviewed and approved each section of the plan as it was completed. After acceptance by the Committee the Plan was submitted to the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Agency Region 1 Office, for formal approval. At a public meeting, the Board of Selectmen formally adopted the plan on <date>.

The Committee approved the "Prioritized Implementation Schedule" list, which identifies responsibility, funding, support and timeframe for each project. Other projects that may develop with the support of Hancock's Emergency Management Director shall be lead by the head of the department that shares that responsibility. The Emergency Management Director should be tasked with requesting annual reports as to the progress of each project.

It is important to the Town of Hancock that this plan be monitored and updated annually or after a presidential disaster declaration. Chapter VIII addresses this issue.

Acknowledgements

The Hancock Board of Selectmen extends special thanks to the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee as follows:

Don Briggs, *Emergency Management Director
& Committee Chairman*

John Hayes, *Board of Selectmen & Planning
Board*

Kurt Grasset, *Road Agent*

Steven Baldwin, *Hancock Police Department*

Nevan Cassidy, *Hancock Fire Department*

Bill Elliott, *Conservation Commission,*

Peter Hopkins, *Building Inspector, Health
Officer, & Code Enforcement Officer*

Linda Coughlan, *Health Officer*

The Hancock Board of Selectmen offers thanks to the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management for developing the State of New Hampshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (www.nhoem.state.nh.us) which served as a model for this plan. In addition, special thanks are extended to the staff of the Southwest Region Planning Commission for professional services, process facilitation and preparation of this document.

**Hazard Mitigation Goals
Town of Hancock, NH**

The overall Goals of the Town of Hancock with respect to Hazard Mitigation are stipulated here in the following order:

1. To improve upon the protection of the general population, the citizens of the Town of Hancock and guests, from all natural and man-made hazards.
2. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Hancock's Emergency Response Services.
3. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Critical Facilities in the Town of Hancock.
4. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Hancock's infrastructure.
5. To improve the Town of Hancock's Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response and Recovery Capability.
6. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on private property in the Town of Hancock.
7. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Hancock's economy.
8. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Hancock's natural environment.
9. To reduce the Town of Hancock's liability with respect to natural and man-made hazards through a community education program.
10. To reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on the Town of Hancock's specific historic treasures.
11. To identify, introduce and implement cost-effective Hazard Mitigation measures so as to accomplish the Town's Goals and Objectives and to raise the awareness of and acceptance of Hazard Mitigation opportunities generally.
12. The Town of Hancock will work in conjunction and cooperation with the State of New Hampshire's Hazard Mitigation Goals.

**Resource List for
Hazard Mitigation Team**

Hancock's Emergency Management Director (EMD) reviewed and coordinated with the following agencies in order to determine if any conflicts existed or if there were any potential areas for cooperation. All agencies mentioned below were contacted by Hancock's EMD and either attended committee work sessions or provided valuable input and guidance through telephone conversation or printed data. Training support has been offered by some of those on this resource list.

New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management:

State Office Park South
107 Pleasant Street
Concord, NH 03301

Field Representative:	Joann Beaudoin	1-800-852-3792
Section Chief:	Mike Poirier	1-800-852-3792
Planning Officer:	Richard Verville	1-800-852-3792

New Hampshire Department of Transportation:

Doug Graham Swanzey, NH 03446 352-2302

Public Service of New Hampshire:

Sue Blothenberg Keene, NH 03431 357-7309 Ext. 5115
1-800-662-7764

Cold Region Research Laboratory:

Kate White Hanover, NH 03755 646-4187

Hancock School Contacts:

Anita Flanagan 525-3303
Hancock Elementary School, NH 03449

Jennifer Grasset 525-9400
Monadnock Area Cooperative School, NH 03449

CHAPTER II COMMUNITY PROFILE

Town Overview

The Town of Hancock is located in the western portion of Hillsborough County, in Southwest New Hampshire. Hancock is bounded on the north side by Antrim, easterly by Bennington and Greenfield, southerly by Harrisville and Peterborough, and westerly by Nelson and Harrisville. The Town population in 2000 was 1,739.¹



Location Map of Hancock, NH

The Town of Hancock consists of 31.3 square miles. Hancock has several significant waterbodies, such as Nubanusit Lake, Powder Mill Pond, Hunts Pond, Juggernaut Pond and Norway Pond. Nubanusit Lake is partially located in the neighboring Town of Nelson. The Contoocook River is the main stream in Hancock. In addition, large amounts of land in Hancock are publicly or privately protected from development.

The topography of Hancock varies significantly, ranging from a series of steep hills such as Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain, whose southern part is located in Hancock, to the flatter stream valleys of the Contoocook River and other creeks around the central and eastern section of town.

¹ Population data from the 2000 U.S. Census

Hancock's climate is temperate. Average summer temperature is 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 20 degrees in the winter. Average annual precipitation is 40 inches and the average annual snowfall is 66 inches.

A three-member Board of Selectmen governs the Town of Hancock. There is a full-time Police Chief and three full-time police officers, a part-time Fire Chief with a volunteer Fire Department, and a Road Agent. The Monadnock Community Hospital is located in Peterborough, 6 miles south of Hancock.

Disaster Risk

Hancock can be affected by a variety of natural and man-made hazards. These include: dam failures, riverine and ice jam flooding, erosion, severe wind events, wildfire, drought, ice storms and severe winter storms.



Flooding, whether from heavy rains or ice jams, carries the greatest risk for Hancock. Seasonal flooding of the many small streams and the Contoocook River floodplain has not been recorded.

Severe wind events, hurricane residuals and downbursts have caused damage to Hancock. In 1998 falling trees caused damage and blocked roads to four residents located around Old Dublin Road by Thatcher Forest and five residents located around Antrim Road by Nahor Hill (Gulliver Hill). The 1938 hurricane is remembered for structural damage.



Seven residents located around Mount Skatutakee and four residents located around Elmwood Junction/Bald Mountain were affected by wildfires in the late 1980's. These areas are still potentially at high risk due to their geographic location and abundant forests. Medium risk exists for most of the western portion of the town with higher elevations.

Winter weather has proven to be a regular hazard throughout the town of Hancock each year. Hancock is susceptible to receiving large volumes of snow from Nor'easters due to its geographical close proximity to the east coast where these storms track. The town has also received a fair share of damage from ice storms in winter months.

Development Patterns

Most of Hancock is undeveloped and consists primarily of wooded and brush-covered areas, many of which have substantial development constraints.

Residential uses comprise the most significant amount of developed land in terms of "active" development. Protected lands occupy the largest land area in town (54%) and land devoted to farming occupies the third greatest amount of acreage. The pattern of land use has not changed appreciably over the last twenty years; the residential uses have merely extended along the road frontages in all sections of town.

Most of Hancock's commercial activity is located in the Downtown, mostly small retail, personal and professional services. There are several home occupations and home-based businesses located throughout town as well.

The Downtown area has a much greater density of development than exists in the outlying portions of town. This density of development is typical of New England villages, where lots are historically smaller, and the later availability of municipal water and sewer supports this type of development. The Downtown is also the location of most of the Town's public and semi-public uses: the Town Hall, Police Department, Library, Town Park, schools, Post Office and several churches.

Consideration for Development

Several factors have played, and will continue to play, an important role in the development of Hancock. These include: the existing development pattern and availability of land for future development; the present road network; physical factors such as steep slopes, poor soil conditions, land set aside for conservation, the Contoocook River, its tributaries and floodplains; and the availability of utilities such as public water and sanitary sewers. These factors have an impact, both individually and cumulatively, on where and how development occurs.

Current Development Trends

The pattern and distribution of land use in Hancock has not changed appreciably over the last twenty years. Residential development continues to be the primary (active) land use; recreation and protected lands constitute more land area than does residential development, but the actual use of these lands are of a more passive nature.

Given the predominance of residential over non-residential development in Hancock, a conclusion can be reached that Hancock is essentially a bedroom community for economic centers in Peterborough, Hillsborough, Keene and Concord. This should not, however, underestimate the role that Hancock's Downtown plays, not only in the local economy, but the subregion as well. With Routes 202, 123 and 137 intersecting in Hancock's Downtown, a great deal of through traffic comes into Hancock, allowing these travelers to take advantage of the goods and services offered by the local businesses.

Development in Hazard Areas

Hazards identified in this plan are regional risks and, as such, all new development falls into the hazard area. The exception to this is flooding. Currently, there are 42 structures located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) in Hancock.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Hancock is a participating member of the National Flood Insurance Program. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, all bearing the effective date of April 4, 1983, are used for flood insurance purposes and are on file with the Hancock Planning Board. As of January 2004, there are approximately 42 structures located in the FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA's) and 7 NFIP Policies are in force.

It should be noted that the Department of Homeland Security's FEMA has initiated a Flood Map Modernization Program (FMMP) that will upgrade flood hazard data and mapping to create a more accurate digital product that will improve floodplain management. This project is expected to be completed nation-wide by 2009.

CHAPTER III HAZARD IDENTIFICATION and VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Hazard Descriptions

The following list describes hazards that have occurred or have the potential to occur in the Town of Hancock. The descriptions provided are those used in the State of New Hampshire Hazard Mitigation Plan (2000). Town-specific past and potential incidents for each hazard are identified in the next section: Assessing Vulnerability.

Flooding

Floods are defined as a temporary overflow of water onto lands that are not normally covered by water. Flooding results from the overflow of major rivers and tributaries, storm surges, and/or inadequate local drainage. Floods can cause loss of life, property damage, crop/livestock damage, and water supply contamination. Floods can also disrupt travel routes on roads and bridges.

Inland floods are most likely to occur in the spring due to the increase in rainfall and melting of snow; however, floods can occur at any time of the year. A sudden thaw in the winter or a major downpour in the summer can cause flooding because there is suddenly a lot of water in one place with nowhere to go.

100-year Floodplain Events

Floodplains are usually located in lowlands near rivers, and flood on a regular basis. The term 100-year flood does not mean that a flood will occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is a statement of probability that scientists and engineers use to describe how one flood compares to others that are likely to occur. It is more accurate to use the phrase "1% annual chance of flood." What this means is that there is a 1% chance of a flood of that size happening in any year.

Rapid Snow Pack Melt

Warm temperatures and heavy rains cause rapid snowmelt. Quickly melting snow coupled with moderate to heavy rains are prime conditions for flooding.

River Ice Jams

Rising waters in early spring often breaks ice into chunks, which float downstream and often pile up, causing flooding. Small rivers and streams pose special flooding risks because they are easily blocked by jams. Ice collecting in river bends and against structures presents significant flooding threats to bridges, roads, and the surrounding lands.

Severe Storms

Flooding associated with severe storms can inflict heavy damage to property. Heavy rains during severe storms are a common cause of inland flooding.

Drought

A drought is defined as a long period of abnormally low precipitation, especially one that adversely affects growing or living conditions. Droughts are rare in New Hampshire. They generally are not as damaging and disruptive as floods and are more difficult to define. The effect of droughts are indicated through measurements of soil moisture, groundwater levels, and stream-flow. However, not all of these indicators will be minimal during a drought. For example, frequent minor rainstorms can replenish the soil moisture without raising ground-water levels or increasing stream-flow. Low stream-flow correlates with low ground-water levels because ground-water discharge to streams and rivers maintains stream-flow during extended dry periods. Low stream-flow and low ground-water levels commonly cause diminished water supply.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is defined as extreme variations of average relative temperatures. These event conditions may impact the health of both humans and livestock. The State Hazard Mitigation Team is conducting additional research to more accurately characterize extreme heat hazards.

Wildfire

Wildfire is defined as an uncontrolled and rapidly spreading fire.

Forest Fires and Grass Fires

A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire in a woody area. They often occur during drought and when woody debris on the forest floor is readily available to fuel the fire. Grass fires are uncontrolled fires in grassy areas.

Earthquake

Geologic events are often associated with regions other than New England, but in fact New England is considered a moderate risk earthquake zone. An earthquake is a rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines, and often cause landslides, flash floods, fires, and avalanches. Larger earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take the form of one or more violent shocks, and end in vibrations of gradually diminishing force called aftershocks. The underground point of origin of an earthquake is called its focus; the point on the surface directly above the focus is the epicenter. The magnitude and intensity of an earthquake is determined by the use of scales such as the Richter scale and Mercalli scale.

Subsidence

Subsidence is the collapse of the Earth's surface due to the removal of subsurface support. Events range from broad regional lowering of the land surface that occurs over long periods of time, to sudden localized collapse.

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas with carcinogenic properties. The gas is a common problem in many states, including New Hampshire. Data collected by the NH Office of Community and Public Health's Bureau of Radiological Health indicates that one third of the houses in New Hampshire have indoor radon levels that exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "action level" of four picocuries per liter for at least some portion of the year.

Radon may also enter homes dissolved in drinking water from drilled wells. Higher levels of radon in water from individual drilled wells are a common occurrence in New Hampshire.

Tornado

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel shaped cloud. They develop when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The atmospheric conditions required for the formation of a tornado include great thermal instability, high humidity, and the convergence of warm, moist air at low levels with cooler, drier air aloft. Most tornadoes remain suspended in the atmosphere, but if they touch down they become a force of destruction.

Tornadoes produce the most violent winds on earth, at speeds of 280 mph or more. In addition, tornadoes can travel at a forward speed of up to 70 mph. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Violent winds and debris slamming into buildings cause the most structural damage.

The Fujita Scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a tornado as measured by the damage it causes. A tornado is usually accompanied by thunder, lightning, heavy rain, and a loud "freight train"

noise. In comparison to a hurricane, a tornado covers a much smaller area but can be more violent and destructive.

Hurricane

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone in which winds reach speeds of 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center. The eye of the storm is usually 20-30 miles wide and may extend over 400 miles. High winds and flooding are primary causes of hurricane-inflicted loss of life and property damage.

Severe Wind

Significantly high winds occur especially during tornadoes, hurricanes, winter storms and thunderstorms. Falling objects and downed power lines are dangerous risks associated with high winds. In addition, property damage and downed trees are common during severe wind occurrences.

Downburst

A downburst is a severe, localized wind blasting down from a thunderstorm. These “straight line” winds are distinguishable from tornado activity by the pattern of destruction and debris. Downbursts fall into two categories:

- Microburst, which covers an area less than 2.5 miles in diameter, and
- Macrobust, which covers an area at least 2.5 miles in diameter.

Lightning

Lightning is a giant spark of electricity that occurs within the atmosphere or between the atmosphere and the ground. As lightning passes through the air, it heats the air to a temperature of about 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, considerably hotter than the surface of the sun. Fires are a likely result of lightning strikes, and lightning strikes can cause death, injury, and property damage.

Extreme Winter Weather

Ice and snow events typically occur during the winter months and can cause loss of life, property damage and tree damage.

Heavy Snow Storms

A winter storm can range from moderate snow to blizzard conditions. Blizzard conditions are considered blinding, wind-driven snow over 35 mph that lasts several days. A severe winter storm deposits four or more inches of snow during a 12-hour period or six inches of snow during a 24-hour period.

Ice Storms

An ice storm involves rain, which freezes on impact. Ice coating at least one-fourth inch of thickness is heavy enough to damage trees, overhead wires and similar objects. Ice storms often produce widespread power outages.

Nor'easter

A Nor'easter is a large weather system traveling from South to North passing along or near the seacoast. As the storm approaches New England and its intensity becomes increasingly apparent, the resulting counterclockwise cyclonic winds impact the coast and inland areas from a Northeasterly direction. The sustained winds may meet or exceed hurricane force, with larger bursts, and may exceed hurricane events by many hours (or days) in terms of duration.

Man-Made Hazards

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials spills or releases can cause damage or loss to life and property. Short or long-term evacuation of local residents and businesses may be required, depending on the nature and extent of the incident.

Dam Breach and Failure

Dam failure results in rapid loss of water that is normally held by the dam. These kinds of floods are extremely dangerous and pose a significant threat to both life and property.

Assessing Vulnerability

Following is a compilation of those hazards that the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team identified as having occurred or having the potential to occur in Hancock. The table on the next page presents a summary of each hazard including indication of past and/or potential occurrence and total estimated potential losses if the identified event were to occur. Each incident is given a low, medium or high ranking relative to likelihood that the incident will occur and impact the incident would have if it did occur. The results of these criteria were then used to estimate the overall vulnerability risk to the Town or an area of the Town. Those areas of greatest vulnerability are also identified. As indicated in the State of New Hampshire Hazard Mitigation Plan, assessing risk is a subjective and inexact process. The assumptions below were determined through an evaluation of past occurrences.

Hazards Risk Assessment

Hazard Type	Past Occurrence*	Potential Occurrence	Estimated Potential Losses	Likelihood	Impact	Risk	Areas of Greatest Vulnerability
Riverine Flooding (100-year Base Flood)	Yes	Yes	\$9,036,790	Med	Med	Med-High	Kimball Road/ Contoocook River; Cavender Road/ Contoocook River; Southwestern shoreline of Powder Mill Pond; Robinson Road at Powder Mill Pond; Depot Road/ Moose Brook; Longview Road/ NH Route 137;
Flooding	Yes	Yes	\$2,783,890	Med	Med	Low-Med	Middle Rd./ Spillway Crossing
Drought	Yes	Yes	n/a	Low	Med	Low	Town-wide
Extreme Heat	No	Yes	n/a	Low	Med	Low	Elderly Population, Town-wide
Wildfire	Yes	Yes	\$1,703,900	Med	Med	Med	Western part of Hancock (Mount Skatutakee, Elmwood Junction/ Bald Mountain)
Earthquake	No	Yes	n/a	Med	Med	Med	Town-wide
Subsidence	No	Yes	n/a	Low	Low	Low	None recorded
Radon Air/Water	No	Yes	n/a	Low	Low	Low	Town-wide
Tornado	Yes	Yes	\$1,394,100	Med	Med	Low	Town-wide
Hurricane	Yes	Yes	\$3,196,926	Med	Med	Med	Town-wide
Severe Wind	Yes	Yes	n/a	Low	Low	Low	Town-wide
Lightning Strikes	Yes	Yes	n/a	Med-High	Med	Low	Town-wide
Extreme Winter Weather	Yes	Yes	n/a	Med	Med-High	Low	Town-wide; High Elevation Areas
Man-Made Hazards – Hazardous Materials	Yes	Yes	n/a	Low	Med	Low	Norway Hill/ US Route 202
Man-Made Hazards – Dams	No	Yes	n/a	Med	Med	Med	Town-wide

*Past Occurrences only include natural hazards as identified by the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee

The following is a list of natural and manmade disasters, and the areas affected by them, that have or could affect the Town of Hancock. These hazards were identified in a brainstorming session with the

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting on March 18, 2005. The Past and Potential Hazards Map at the end of this Plan reflects the contents of this list.

In order to determine estimated losses due to natural and man made hazards in Hancock, each hazard area was analyzed with results shown below. Human losses are not calculated during this exercise, but could be expected to occur depending on the type and severity of the hazard. Most of these figures exclude both the land value and contents of the structure. The value of all structures, including exempt structures such as schools and churches, is \$127,877,098, as of January 1, 2004. The median value of a home in Hancock is \$154,900 according to the 2000 Census. According to the 2004 Hancock Annual Report, the median value of a commercial building in Hancock is \$150,590. The data below was calculated using FEMA's *Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses*, August 2001. In addition, the Committee completed the Vulnerability Assessment Worksheets which provided more data to estimate the potential losses.

Riverine Flooding (100-year flood)

Sargent Center/Halfmoon Pond - Medium Risk - \$3,000,000: 23 buildings, including dormitories, educational facilities and maintenance buildings, belonging to the Sargent Center have the potential to be affected by flood waters in this area. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$3,000,000. Cost for repairing or replacing the bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within or close to the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Annual event - some flooding in floodplain from both spring runoff and heavy summer/fall rains.
- Annual damage/repair to the road surface.
- Annual repair and upkeep to bridge and culverts.

Ferguson Brook/US Route 202 - Medium Risk - \$309,800: There are two residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$309,800. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within or close to the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff.
- Damage/repair to the road surface.
- Annual repair and upkeep to bridge and culverts.

Cavender Road/Contoocook River - High Risk - \$464,700: There is potential for flooding at this section of the Contoocook River. There are three residences in this area. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$464,700. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff.
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Kimball Road/Contoocook River - High Risk - \$464,700: There is potential for flooding at this section of the Contoocook River. There are three residences in this area. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$464,700. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff.
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

US Route 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp - Medium Risk - \$0: There are no residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters.

- This area is within or close to the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff.
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.
- Snow melt and accumulated runoff from heavy rains causes erosion of conveyance ditch and road.

Southwestern shoreline of Powder Mill Pond - High Risk - \$1,394,100: There are nine residences located in this area that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$1,394,100. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included. The extent of potential flooding is from the intersection of South Elmwood Road and Forest Road running north along South Elmwood Road for approximately 0.75 miles.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season

Robinson Road at Powder Mill Pond - High Risk - \$154,900: There is one residence located in this area that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$154,900. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Depot Road/Moose Brook - High Risk - \$154,900: There is one residence located in this area that has the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$154,900. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff

- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Longview Road/NH Route 137 - High Risk - \$464,700: There are three residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$464,700. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Middle Road/NH Route 137 - Medium Risk - \$1,239,200: There are eight residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$1,239,200. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is partially within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Willard Pond Road/NH Route 123 - Medium Risk - \$0: There are no residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters.

- This area is partially within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Flooding

Middle Rd/Spillway Crossing - Medium Risk - \$154,900: There is one residence located around this location and private roads that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$154,900. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is not within a FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone, but it does flood due to heavy rains and runoff.
- Annual event - some flooding in floodplain from both spring runoff and heavy summer/fall rains.
- Annual damage/repair to the road surface.
- Annual repair and upkeep to bridge and culverts.

Tannery Hill Rd/Link Rd. - Low Risk - \$619,600: There are four residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of

repairing or replacing to be \$619,600. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is not within a FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone, but it does flood due to heavy rains and runoff.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff.
- Damage/repair to the road surface.
- Annual repair and upkeep to bridge and culverts.

Antrim Road/Twin Culverts - Low Risk - \$154,900: There is one residence located in this area that has the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$154,900. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is not within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Birch Swamp - Low Risk - \$0: There are no residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters.

- This area is not within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Old Dublin Road/Jacquith Road - Low Risk - \$464,700: There are three residences located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$464,700. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is not within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.

Norway Hill - Low Risk - \$1,389,790: There are eight residences and one commercial building located in this area that have the potential to be affected by flood waters. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$1,389,790. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included.

- This area is not within the FEMA mapped 100-year flood zone.
- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Occasional road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.
- Basement flooding.

Drought - Low Risk - No Record of Cost: Hancock has not had experience with severe drought conditions. Drought will increase the risk of wildfire, especially in areas of high recreational use and as more timberland is set aside as non-harvested timberland, the potential for the risk of wildfire will increase.

- Some private wells may run dry
- Forested areas with high fuel content have more potential to burn
- Severe drought conditions existed in New Hampshire from 1960 to 1969
- Drought conditions currently do not exist in New Hampshire

Extreme Heat - Low Risk - No Record of Cost: Elderly are at risk; however, potential risk is low.

- 23 percent of the town population is 60 and over
- Minimal effects

Wildfire - Medium Risk - \$1,703,900: There are seven residences located around the area of Mount Skatutakee that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by wildfire. In addition, there are four residences located around the area of Elmwood Junction/ Bald Mountain that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by wildfire. These two locations experienced wildfires during the late 1980s. 100% damage to 100% of the structures, estimated cost of repairing or replacing to be \$1,703,900. Cost for repairing or replacing any bridges, power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included. As timber harvesting is reduced, wood roads close, debris builds up on the ground, potential for wildfire increases town-wide.

- Medium risk exists for most of the western portion of town with the higher elevations
- Entire town - minimal forest fire risk

Earthquake - Medium Risk - No Record of Cost: Moderate potential for damage to structures located on higher elevations due to soil types (clay) that are prone to movement.

- Moderate risk to town

Subsidence - Low Risk - No Record of Cost: There is no record of subsidence within the Town of Hancock.

Radon Air/Water - Medium Risk - No Record of Cost: No known records of illness can be attributed to radon. However, Hancock residents should be aware that radon is present.

- Medium risk town wide

Tornado & Downbursts - Low Risk - \$1,394,100: There are four residences located around the area of Old Dublin Rd. by Thatcher Forest that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by tornadoes. In addition, there are five residences located around the area of Antrim Rd. by Nahor Hill (Gulliver Hill) that have been affected or have the potential to be affected by tornadoes. These two locations experienced tornadoes in 1998 with falling trees that caused damage to homes and blocked roads. Tornadoes and downbursts rarely occur in this part of the country; therefore, assessing damages is difficult. Buildings have not been built to Zone 2, Design Wind Speed Codes. Estimated damages to

10% of all structures in town with 20% of damages amounts to \$1,394,100. Estimated cost does not include building contents, land values or damages to utilities.

- River corridors and hill tops are susceptible

Hurricane - Medium Risk - \$3,196,926: Hancock's location in southwestern New Hampshire reduces the risk of extremely high winds that are associated with hurricanes. The Town may experience small blocks of downed timber and uprooting of trees onto structures in the higher elevation areas of town. Hurricanes can and do create flooding. Estimated wind damage to 5% of the structures with 10% damage amounts to \$639,385. Estimated flood damage to 10% of the structures with 20% damage amounts to \$2,557,541. Cost of repairing or replacing the roads, bridges, utilities, and contents of structures is not included.

- Higher elevations at risk
- 1938 hurricane was a major event - wind damage and flooding
- Power and phone lines - disruptions of services
- Flooding/washing of evacuation routes

Lightning Strikes - Low Risk - No Record of Cost: Several structures in town have experienced minor damage from lightning strikes: the highway garage (late 1990s), the post office (2002) and two barns in the northern part of town around Brimstone Corner Rd. and Shady Lane (2004). In 2000, the US Government communications installation at Windy Rd. at the Peterborough town line was hit twice. Throughout the town several trees have been hit by lightning. In general, however, there is minimal risk by lightning.

- Areas of high fuel load
- Antennas and satellites
- Hikers, fishermen and canoeists

Extreme Winter Weather - Low Risk - No Record of Cost: Three types of winter events are heavy snow, ice storms and extreme cold which cause concern. Occasionally heavy snow years will collapse buildings. Ice storms have disrupted power and communication services. Timberland has been severely damaged. Extreme cold affects the elderly. Structures in the higher elevations of town are more susceptible to snow and ice storms. Hancock's recent history has not recorded any loss of life due to the extreme winter weather. These random events are difficult to set a cost to repair or replace any of the structures or utilities affected.

- Area has been subject to an extremely heavy ice storm in 1998
- Heavy snow falls town-wide
- Elderly are affected by extreme weather

Man-Made Hazards - Hazardous Materials - Medium Risk - No Record of Cost: There is one hazardous material storage facility near the intersection of US Route 202 and Norway Hill Road. There are also four abandoned junkyards or landfills in town. Public transportation of chemicals and bio-hazardous materials through town on NH Routes 123 and 137, and US Route 202 by truck is a concern.

Man-Made Hazards - Tourists and Commuters - Medium Risk - No Record of Cost: The influx of day visitors in the area is of concern to the firefighters and emergency care providers as far as being prepared for any type of accident.

Man-Made Hazards - Dams - Medium Risk - No Record of Cost: There are two dams in Hancock that are managed by the State of New Hampshire, one dam managed by the US Corps of Engineers and other municipally owned and private man-made and beaver dams that may cause flooding (see *Past and Potential Hazards Map*).

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- Flooding of road - due to accumulation of heavy rain and runoff
- Damage/repair to the road surface. Annual road repair is required due to spring storm patterns, plugged culverts during spring runoff and mud season.
- Potential loss of life and property
- Potential disruption of telecommunications

(Past and Potential Hazards Map at Back of Plan)

CHAPTER IV CRITICAL FACILITIES

A Critical Facility is defined as a building, structure, or location which:

- Is vital to the hazard response effort
- Maintains an existing level of protection from hazards for the community
- Would create a secondary disaster if a hazard were to impact it

Critical Facilities Within Hazard Areas

Hazards identified in this plan are regional risks and, as such, all critical facilities fall into the hazard area. The exception to this is flooding. Except for the Hancock Highway Garage, there are no identified critical facilities that fall within the 100-year floodplain.

The Critical Facilities List for the Town of Hancock has been identified utilizing a Critical Facilities List provided by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer. Hancock's Hazard Mitigation Committee has broken up this list of facilities into four categories. The *first category* contains facilities needed for Emergency Response in the event of a disaster. The *second category* contains Non-Emergency Response Facilities that have been identified by the Team as non-essential. These are not required in an emergency response event, but are considered essential for the everyday operation of Hancock. The *third category* contains Facilities/Populations that the Committee wishes to protect in the event of a disaster. The *fourth category* contains Potential Resources, which can provide services or supplies in the event of a disaster. The Critical Facilities Map at the end of this Plan identifies these facilities.

Category 1 - Emergency Response Services:

The Town has identified the Emergency Response Facilities and Services as the highest priority in regards to protection from natural and man-made hazards.

1. Emergency Operations Center

Hancock Fire Station - 40 Bennington Road (NH Route 137)

2. Fire Station

Hancock Fire Station - 40 Bennington Road (NH Route 137)

3. Police Station

Hancock Police Station - 50 Main Street

4. Emergency Fuel Facilities

Town Garage - 79 Bennington Road (NH Route 137)

5. Emergency Electrical Power Facility

Emergency Generator at Hancock Fire Station - 40 Bennington Road

Emergency Generator at Sargent Center - 36 Sargent Center Road

PSNH Electrical Substation - Forest Road

6. Emergency Shelters (Proposed)

Hancock Elementary School

Harris Center

Town Hall

Sargent Center

Harvest Christian Fellowship Church - Elmwood Road

7. Dry Hydrants - Fire Ponds - Water Sources - Water Treatment

Dry Hydrants:

Sargent Center
Depot Road
South Elmwood Road
Norway Pond
Antrim Road
Moosebrook Drive

Fire Ponds:

At most bridges

Water Sources:

Town water hydrants
Eva's Marsh
Birch Road Swamp
Robinson Road
Cavender Road

Water Treatment:

Sewage Lagoon (Sargent Center)

8. Evacuation Routes

NH Route 123
NH Route 137
US Route 202

9. Bridges Located on Evacuation Routes

NH Route 137/ Bonds Corner Road
NH Route 137/ Bennington Road
NH Route 202/ Elmwood Road
NH Route 202/ Peterborough Town Line
NH Route 202/ Cranberry Meadow Swamp

10. Town Garage - 79 Bennington Road (NH Route 137)

Transfer Station - 44 Bennington Road (NH Route 137)

Communications

Telephone Crossbox - School Street

Category 2 - Non Emergency Response Facilities:

The town has identified these facilities as non-emergency facilities; however, they are considered essential for the everyday operation of Hancock.

1. Water Supply

Reservoir - Eaton Road
Chlorinator Building - Eaton Road

2. Problem Culverts

Link Road/Ferguson Brook
Willard Pond Road/Beaver Pond
Old Dublin Road/Close Pin Factory Dam

Category 3 - Facilities/Populations to Protect:

The third category contains people and facilities that need to be protected in event of a disaster.

1. **Special Needs Population** - identified by confidential survey administered by Emergency Medical Services.
 - Oxygen-dependent people
 - People on a lifeline
 - Shut-ins and disabled
 - Mentally challenged
 - Hearing impaired
 - Sight impaired

2. **Recreation Areas**
 - Sargent Center
 - Harris Center
 - Seven Maples Campground

3. **Schools**
 - Hancock Elementary School - Elementary Lane
 - Monadnock Area Cooperative School - 141 Forest Road

4. **Churches**
 - Hancock Congregational Church - Main Street in Hancock Village
 - Harvest Christian Fellowship - Elmwood Road

5. **Historic Buildings/Sites**
 - Hancock Village Historic District - National Register of Historic Places
 - Hancock-Greenfield Bridge - National Register of Historic Places

Category 4 - Potential Resources:

Contains facilities that provide potential resources for services or supplies.

1. **Food/Water**
 - General Market - Main Street in Hancock Village
 - Fiddle Heads Cafe - Main Street in Hancock Village
 - Sargent Center - 36 Sargent Center Road
 - Grocery Stores Located in Keene & Peterborough

2. **Hospitals/Medical Supplies**
 - Medical Facilities Located in Keene or Peterborough

3. **Gravel Pits**
 - Middle Road (town-owned)

4. **Miscellaneous Resources**
 - Emergency Broadcast & Television: WEVO-FM, 89.1 Concord (NHPR)
 - WZID-FM, 95.7 Manchester
 - WMUR-TV (Channel 9)

 - Amateur Radio Emergency Service: None

Transportation: Buses - Laidlaw in Peterborough
 Trucks - Local Contractors, National Guard, Peterborough

Beds, Cots, Blankets: National Guard
 Red Cross

Heavy Equipment: Mathewson Co. - Norway Hill Road
 Adams Construction - Bird Road

(Critical Facilities Map Located In Back of Plan)

CHAPTER V
EXISTING MITIGATION STRATEGIES & PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Description of Existing Programs

Best Management Practices are used as provided by the State to prevent non-point sources from affecting the local waterways.

School Evacuation Plan - Designated plan to evacuate the Elementary School and Monadnock Cooperative School in the event of an emergency or disaster addressing bussing, transportation routes (primary and alternative), traffic & crowd control, end destination and parental notification. The Hancock Fire, Police, and School Departments are responsible for implementing this plan.

Town-Adopted Building Code - Hancock maintains a building inspector and has adopted provisions of the NH Life Safety Code and the NH State Building Code which includes the International Building Code 2000, International Plumbing Code 2000, International Mechanical Code 2000, International Energy Conservation Code 2000 and National Electric Code 2002. Current program is working.

Code Enforcement Officer - Enforces building and zoning ordinances and reviews permit applications.

Emergency Back-up Power Program - The Town has no generators for emergency back-up power.

Local Road Design Standards - Standards set by the town and the Highway Department to ensure a constant construction benchmark.

Local Bridge Maintenance Program - Guidelines and schedules for Annual upkeep of local town bridges and culverts. The Town has established a capital reserve fund for bridge maintenance and repair since 1997.

Local Road Maintenance Program - Hancock allocates funds each year to various roadway projects, such as resurfacing, culvert replacement and repair.

Floodplain Development Ordinance - An ordinance has been adopted as part of the Town's Land Use Plan to control development in the 100-year floodplain.

Winter Storms Operations Plan - is designed as a set of guidelines for the Highway Department and town personnel to follow during times of extreme winter weather.

Town Master Plan - A Guidance document to ensure that overall development in town is sustainable, meeting the needs of the citizens by setting forth steps and guidelines for a sound living environment through intelligent growth. The most recent update was conducted in 1997.

Mutual Aid - Provides assistance to all aspects of Hancock's Emergency Management Services in town. Southwest New Hampshire Fire Mutual Aid (SWNHFMA) and the Hillsborough Emergency Dispatch provide mutual aid to Hancock. The Towns of Hancock, Bennington, Deering, Frankestown, Harrisville, Hillsborough, and Stoddard are part of the Hillsborough Emergency Dispatch System.

- **Fire Pond Management Plan** - This designates a maintenance schedule to the local ponds and dry hydrants used by the Fire Department for water supply for fire prevention and suppression.

- **Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan** - This plan is on hand at the Town Garage in the event that there is a spill on the grounds. Personnel in the Fire Department are being trained in how to handle hazardous materials spills. SWNHFMA is called upon in the event of a major spill.
- **Town Warning System** - Town implements a limited warning system utilizing vehicle mounted bullhorns, in addition to the Fire station siren.
- **Erosion and Sedimentation Plan** - E&S plans are established by the state for erosion and sediment control. A Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is required by the Town for all major subdivisions and site plans.
- **Town Radio System** - The existing system has some dead spots in town due to antenna placement.
- **Shoreland Protection Act** - Designates a protective buffer along all surface waters in town. The local ordinance is stricter than the State's Shoreland Protection Act in that it requires a 100 foot primary structure setback.
- **Wetlands Protection** - The Town has adopted a Wetlands Ordinance that requires a 25 foot setback for all structures.
- **Town-Sponsored Safety Awareness Program** - Town provides safety and liability training for all town personnel.
- **Ambulance Service** - Ambulance service is provided under agreement with the Town of Peterborough.
- **Other Mutual Aid** - Hancock has an agreement with its neighboring towns to share equipment and services, such as police, fire and highway.
- **Town Capital Improvement Plan** - Hancock has a plan for each town department that is updated on a regular basis.

Existing Protection Matrix

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee has developed the summary matrix of existing hazard mitigation strategies presented on the following pages. This matrix, a summary of the preceding information, includes the type of existing protection (Column 1), a description of the existing protection (Column 2), the responsible local agent (Column 3), the effectiveness and or enforcement of the strategy (Column 4), the identified improvements or changes needed (Column 5) and any additional comments (Column 6).

Existing Protection Matrix

Existing Protection	Description/Hazard Type	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Avg, Good)	Recommended Changes – Actions	Comments
NH BEM Emergency Action Plan	Town-wide Action Plan in the event of a Disaster/ All Hazards	Hancock Emergency Management Coordinator	Average	Update and Develop procedures for the Action Plan	Limited Resources, Current Action Plan not Town-specific
Floodplain Development Ordinance	Town-wide/ Riverine Flooding	Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer	Good	Continue reviewing the Town's Floodplain Development Ordinance on an annual basis.	Ongoing annual update
School Evacuation Plan	Existing Emergency Action Plan/ All Hazards	Fire, Police, & School Departments	Good	NH Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans for Schools: education of school staff and joint emergency staff (police, fire)	Ongoing periodic fire drills at Hancock Elementary School and Monadnock Cooperative
Fire Pond Management Plan for Hancock Fire Dept.	Location and Maintenance of Dry Hydrants & Ponds/ Wildfires	Fire Chief	Good		Flushed annually
Town Warning System	Vehicle Mounted Bullhorns, Fire station siren/ All Hazards	Police Department, Fire Department	Average		
Local Road Design Standards	Town-wide/ Flooding, Extreme Winter Weather, Man-Made	Hwy Dept., Planning Board	Good	Should be fully adopted by Planning Board and part of Subdivision Regs.	
Ambulance Service	Town-wide through agreement with Peterborough/ All Hazards	Fire Department	Good	Because of decline of volunteers, need for full-time EMS	
Safety Awareness Program	None/ All Hazards			Continue safety awareness training for fire, highway, and police on an ongoing basis.	Fire, highway and police training is ongoing

Existing Protection Matrix

Existing Protection	Description/Hazard Type	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Avg, Good)	Recommended Changes – Actions	Comments
Local Bridge Maintenance Program	Town-wide/ Flooding, Wind, Man-Made, Earthquake, Subsidence, Lightning	Highway Dept.	Good		State inspects all bridges bi-annually.
Code Enforcement Officer/ Building Codes	Town-wide Enforcement of Building Code: residential (International Building Codes) and commercial structures (State Building Code)/ Flooding, Earthquake, Lightning, Radon, Wind, Extreme Winter Weather, Subsidence	Code Enforcement Officer, Board of Selectmen	Good		Codes should be updated every three years to comply with International Building Codes.
Health Officer	Inspects Failed Septic Systems, Wells, etc. and issues health alerts/ All Hazards	Health Officer, Code Enforcement Officer	Good		
Shoreland Protection Program	Designates a protective buffer along the shoreline of all surface waters/ Riverine Flooding	Code Enforcement Officer Conservation Commission	Good		
Steep Slopes Ordinance	Town-wide/ Subsidence	Planning Board	Good		
Winter Storms Operations Plan	All town roads are covered by Town Highway Department/ Extreme Winter Weather	Highway Dept.	Good		
Emergency Power Back-up Program	None/ All Hazards			Emergency power generators, for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall) and schools	Existing generator at Sargent Camp
Town Master Plan	1997/ Flooding, Wildfire, Man-Made	Planning Board	Average	Update needed	
Wetlands Protection	Town-wide, stricter than State Regs/ Flooding	Code Enforcement Officer, Planning Board & Conservation Commission	Good	Continue reviewing the Town's Wetland Protection Ordinance on a periodic basis.	Periodic updates: last updated in 2002

Existing Protection Matrix

Existing Protection	Description/Hazard Type	Responsible Local Agent	Effectiveness (Poor, Avg, Good)	Recommended Changes – Actions	Comments
Tree Maintenance Program	Covers Village Area/ Flooding/Wildfire, Wind	Board of Selectmen	Average		
Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measures Plan	Plan for town-owned tankers and buildings/ Man-Made	Fire Dept. and Southwest New Hampshire Fire Mutual Aid (support by Police Dept. and Highway Dept.)	Good		
Town Radio System	State-wide, Town-wide and Highway Frequencies/ All Hazards	Fire Dept., Police Dept. and Highway Dept.	Good		
Town Capital Improvements Plan	For each Town Dept./ All Hazards	Board of Selectmen	Good		CIP is updated annually
Mutual Aid	State-wide system and regional Southwest New Hampshire Fire Mutual Aid provides assistance to Fire Dept., Police Dept. and Highway Dept./ All Hazards	Fire Dept., Police Dept. and Highway Dept.	Good		
Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plans	Follow State Regs and Best Management Practices/ Flooding	Conservation Commission, Code Enforcement Officer	Good		
Best Management Practices	Follow State BMPs/ All Hazards	Fire Dept., Police Dept. and Highway Dept. & Conservation Commission	Good		

Summary of Recommended Improvements

As shown in Column 5 of the Existing Protection Matrix, the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee recommends the following improvements to existing programs:

1. State of NH BEM Emergency Action Plan. NH BEM needs to be updated and emergency procedures need to be developed.
2. School Evacuation Plan. School staff and joint emergency staff (police, fire) need to be educated on the plan on a regular basis.
3. Local Road Design Standards. Should be fully adopted by Planning Board and be part of Subdivision Regulations.
4. Emergency Back-up Power Program. Generators need to be provided for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall).
5. Town Master Plan. Update to the 1997 Plan needed.
6. Ambulance Service. The Town should consider sharing one or more full-time paramedics with Peterborough.
7. Floodplain Development Ordinance. Continue reviewing the Town's Floodplain Development Ordinance on an annual basis.
8. Wetland Protection Ordinance. Continue reviewing the Town's Wetland Protection Ordinance on a periodic basis.
9. Safety Awareness Program. Continue safety awareness training for fire, highway, and police on an ongoing basis.

Preliminary Prioritization

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team ranked each of the above Recommended Improvements, as shown in the following table, for its effectiveness related to the critical evaluation factors listed across the top of the next table. A numerical value of 3, good, was determined as the highest rating with 2 corresponding with average and 1 as poor for each factor. Actions of highest priority are those with the highest total ranking score. Prioritized Existing Protection Improvements are shown in two separate matrices in Chapter VII – Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures and On-going Town-wide Protection Measures.

Recommended Improvements Ranking

Rank	Legend: 3 = Good 2 = Average 1 = Poor	Does it reduce disaster damage?	Does it contribute to other goals?	Does it benefit the environment?	Does it meet regulations?	Will historic structures be saved or protected?	Does it help achieve other community objectives?	Could it be quickly implemented?	Is it Socially acceptable?	Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	Is it Administratively workable?	Is it Politically acceptable?	Is there Legal authority to implement?	Is it Economically beneficial?	Are other Environmental approvals required?	TOTAL
	Existing Protection Matrix:															
1	Town Master Plan update	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	38
2	Update and develop procedures for the Emergency Action Plan	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	37
2	Continue ongoing Floodplain Development Ordinance review	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	37
2	Continue ongoing Wetlands Protection Ordinance review	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	37
2	Emergency power generators, for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall) and schools	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	37
3	Local Road Design Standards: adoption by Planning Board	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	36
4	School Evacuation Plan: staff education	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	34
4	Continue Safety Awareness Program: training for Fire, Highway and Police	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	34
5	Ambulance Service: need for full-time EMS	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	30

**CHAPTER VI
MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

The Hazard Mitigation Committee held a brainstorming session during the fifth committee meeting. In order to determine mitigation projects, the Committee used the following objectives:

- I. Preventative (Programs & Policies)**
- II. Training**
- III. Public Education & Information**
- IV. Engineering Projects**
- V. Structural Projects**
- VI. Equipment Purchase**

With these in mind, the Committee reviewed their overall goals and the hazards, both man-made and natural, as identified in Chapter III. The Committee created a list of projects from the types of hazards for which Hancock is at risk. These non-prioritized items are in the directory below. A prioritized list is located in the next chapter.

Mitigation Strategies

I. Preventative (Programs & Policies):	Hazard Type	Projected Need
1. Implement a town-wide phone disaster notification system	All Hazards	Ongoing, needs update
2. Improve enforcement of floodplain development regulations in accordance with NFIP guidelines	Flooding	Ongoing
3. Continue mutual aid pacts with surrounding communities to share resources in order to be better prepared for emergency situations	All Hazards	Ongoing
4. Develop roadside storm drainage and tree clearance maintenance programs	Flooding	Ongoing
5. Update steep slope development ordinance in subdivision regulations	Subsidence	Ongoing
6. Continue to improve open space preservation plan	All Hazards	Ongoing
7. Develop aquifer protection district for town	Drought	Ongoing
8. Establish erosion and sedimentation control plan to be used during town maintenance work	Flooding & Subsidence	Ongoing
9. Implement best management practices throughout town for all construction work to reduce non-point source pollutants from entering waterways	All Hazards	Ongoing

Mitigation Strategies, (con't)

II. Training:	Hazard Type	Projected Need
1. Regional Mutual Aid hazard drills for current response plans, such as table-top exercises and terrorist response training	All Hazards	Yes
2. First aid classes for general public, including electrical hazard classes, CPR etc.	All Hazards	Yes
3. Sponsor local level fire fighting training, involving NH Office of Emergency Management	All Hazards	Yes
4. Flood and lake rescue training for Fire and Highway departments	Flooding	Yes
5. Ice rescue training for Fire Department	Extreme Winter Weather	Ongoing
III. Public Education & Information:	Hazard Type	Projected Need
1. Through town newsletter and website, designate specific FM radio stations (WEVO 89.1, WZID 95.7) to tune into in the event of a disaster and explain NOAA 's National Weather Service radio advisories	All Hazards	Yes
2. Upgrade website to include emergency announcements and emergency procedures	All Hazards	Ongoing
3. Signage on boat launches for emergency procedures in the event of a disaster	Flooding, Wind, Lightning	Yes
4. Hold public informational workshops and publish newsletter and fact sheets on hazard/ disaster preparedness: provide information on evacuation procedures, evacuation routes, emergency shelters and emergency medical services	All Hazards	Ongoing, needs update
5. Through workshops and town newsletter, improve public awareness, including Planning Board, Board of Selectmen and other town officials, of flood zones, property damage through flooding and the National Flood Insurance Program	Flooding	Yes
6. Education of public on Shoreland Protection Act through town newsletter	Flooding	Yes
7. Accessible bulletin boards and hand-outs for visitors and citizens to provide basic emergency plans on evacuation routes, shelters and medical services	All Hazards	Ongoing
IV. Engineering Projects:	Hazard Type	Projected Need
1. Plan for Town Hall - use as an evacuation center and as a alternate to the school in case of a emergency, for day care, plus after school care, including a medical substation with food pantry	All Hazards	Yes
2. Correct road drainage problems/ road crown problems caused by snow melt and heavy runoff	Extreme Winter Weather	Ongoing
V. Structural Projects:	Hazard Type	Projected Need
1. New Fire Station and storage area	Wildfire	Ongoing
2. More storage capacity for Highway Garage	Extreme Winter Weather	Yes
3. Reconstruct flood-prone hills and bridges	Flooding	Ongoing
4. On "problem" roads - improve ditching, install properly sized culverts, widen road and shoulders and gravel surface	Flooding	Ongoing

Mitigation Strategies, (con't)

VI. Equipment Purchases:	Hazard Type	Projected Need
Fire Department:		
1. Fire engine	Wildfire	2006
2. Tank	Wildfire	2011
3. Rescue truck	Wildfire	2005
4. 4-wd Pickup Truck	Wildfire	Yes
Highway Garage:		
1. New 4wd pickup truck	All	2008
2. Six wheeler	All	2005, 2010
3. Road grader	All	2007
4. Loader	All	2012
5. sign flashers	All	Yes
6. 12 Road closed signs (36x36")	All	Yes
7. 12 heavy sign bases	All	Yes
8. Sandbags	All	Yes
9. 30 Saw horse barricades	All	Yes
10. Culvert and catch basin inventory (computerized GIS)	Flooding	Yes
Police Department:		
1. Police cruiser	All	Every two years
2. Patrol ATV	All	Yes

Preliminary Prioritization

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team ranked each of the above Mitigation Strategies, as shown in the following table, for its effectiveness related to the critical evaluation factors listed across the top of the next table. A numerical value of 3, good, was determined as the highest rating with 2 corresponding with average and 1 as poor for each factor. Actions of highest priority are those with the highest total ranking score. Some items were determined to be low priority and are therefore not included in the ranking, but will be considered in future revisions of the plan. Prioritized Mitigation Strategies are shown in two separate matrices in Chapter VII – Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures and On-going Town-wide Protection Measures.

Mitigation Strategies Ranking

Rank		Does it reduce disaster damage?	Does it contribute to other goals?	Does it benefit the environment?	Does it meet regulations?	Will historic structures be saved or protected?	Does it help achieve other community objectives?	Could it be quickly implemented?	Is it Socially acceptable?	Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	Is it Administratively workable?	Is it Politically acceptable?	Is there Legal authority to implement?	Is it Economically beneficial?	Are other Environmental appraisals required?	TOTAL
1	Establish erosion and sedimentation control plan to be used during town maintenance work	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	41
1	Implement best management practices throughout town for all construction work to reduce non-point source pollutants from entering waterways	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	41
2	Regional Mutual Aid hazard drills for current response plans, such as table-top exercises and terrorist response training	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	39
2	Develop roadside storm drainage and tree clearance maintenance programs	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	39
2	Reconstruct flood-prone hills and bridges	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	39
2	On "problem" roads - improve ditching, install properly sized culverts, widen road and shoulders and gravel surface	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	39
3	Fire 4-wd Pickup Truck, Police Patrol ATV, Highway Garage: Sign flashers, 12 road closed signs (36x36), 12 heavy sign bases, Sandbags, 30 saw horse barricades, Culvert and catch basin inventory (computerized GIS)	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	38
4	Continue mutual aid pacts with surrounding communities to share resources in order to be better prepared for emergency situations	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	37
4	Update steep slope development ordinance in subdivision regulations	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	37
5	More storage capacity for Highway Garage	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36

Legend:
 3 = Good
 2 = Average
 1 = Poor

Mitigation Strategies Ranking

Rank	Does it reduce damage?	Does it contribute to other goals?	Does disaster it benefit the environment?	Does it meet regulations?	Will historic structures be saved or protected?	Does it help achieve other community objectives?	Could it be quickly implemented?	Is it Socially acceptable?	Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	Is it Administratively workable?	Is it Politically acceptable?	Is there Legal authority to implement?	Is it Economically beneficial?	Are other Environmental approvals required?	TOTAL
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	36
5	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	36
6	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	35
7	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	34

Mitigation Strategies Ranking

Rank		Does it reduce disaster damage?	Does it contribute to other goals?	Does it benefit the environment?	Does it meet regulations?	Will historic structures be saved or protected?	Does it help achieve other community objectives?	Could it be quickly implemented?	Is it Socially acceptable?	Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	Is it Administratively workable?	Is it Politically acceptable?	Is there Legal authority to implement?	Is it Economically beneficial?	Are other Environmental approvals required?	TOTAL
8	<p>Legend: 3 = Good 2 = Average 1 = Poor</p>															
8	Ice rescue training for Fire Department	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	33
8	Implement a town-wide phone disaster notification system: Update	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	33
9	First aid classes for general public, including electrical hazard classes, CPR etc.	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	32
9	Plan for Town Hall - use as an evacuation center and as a alternate to the school in case of a emergency, for day care, plus after school care, including a medical substation with food pantry	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	32
9	New Fire Station and storage area	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	32
10	Signage on boat launches for emergency procedures in the event of a disaster	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	31

Potential Hazard Actions Matrix

The Potential Hazard Actions Matrix identified possible action items suggested by the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee for each of the potential hazards identified in Chapter III. The matrix includes the hazard type (Column 1), location (Column 2), objective (Column 3), risk(s) (Column 4), mitigation actions (Column 5), and comments (Column 6). Recommended actions identified in the matrix are further considered in Chapter VII, and where determined feasible, have been integrated into the Hazard Mitigation Implementation Schedule.

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee made it a priority to focus the town's hazard mitigation efforts on hazards most likely to affect the community. Therefore, some hazards which have the potential to occur town-wide, but are unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community if it did occur, may not have identified mitigation strategies. The Committee agreed that potential mitigation strategies for each hazard type should be further considered during the annual review of the plan.

Preliminary Prioritization

The table that follows the Potential Hazards Action Matrix shows the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team's ranking for each action. Actions are ranked for their effectiveness related to the critical evaluation factors listed above. A numerical value of 3, good, was determined as the highest rating with 2 corresponding with average and 1 as poor. Actions of highest priority are those with the highest total ranking score. Some actions identified in the Matrix are not included in the ranking either because the Committee determined that the actions are not high priority for the Town or the Town does not have the jurisdiction to implement the actions. In accordance with FEMA, future revisions of this plan will revisit and reevaluate the actions that are not included in this version. Prioritized Potential Hazard Actions are shown in Chapter VII as Proposed Location-specific Protection Measures.

Potential Hazard Actions Matrix

Hazard Type	Location	Objective	Risk(s)	Mitigation Actions	Comments
Flooding	Old Dublin Road/ Jacquith Road	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	3 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) new culverts, 3) new bridge	
Flooding	Birch Swamp	Reduce annual threat to driver safety and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	No Structure	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	
Flooding	Middle Road/ Spillway Crossing	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	1 Structure	1) Enlarge bridge	
Flooding	Robinson Road/ Powder Mill Pond	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	1 Structure	n/a	Structure is in 100 -year flood plain
Flooding	Tannery Road/ Link Road	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	4 Structures	At Link Road: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	At Tannery Hill Road, road was raised and bridge was enlarged in 2002
Flooding	Middle Road/ NH Rt. 137	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	8 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	Most structures are in 100 - year flood plain
Flooding	Ferguson Brook/ US Rt. 202	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	2 Structures	n/a	

Potential Hazard Actions Matrix

Hazard Type	Location	Objective	Risk(s)	Mitigation Actions	Comments
Flooding	Norway Hill	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	8 Structures	1) Adequate drainage collection	
Flooding	Cavender Road/Contoocook River	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	3 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	
Flooding	Depot Road/ Moose Brook	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	1 Structure	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	
Flooding	Kimball Road/ Contoocook River	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	3 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	
Flooding	Longview Road/ NH Rt. 137	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	3 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	On NH DOT bridge replacement list for 2012
Flooding	Southwestern shoreline of Powder Mill Pond	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	9 Structures	n/a	Some structures are in 100 – year flood plain
Flooding	Antrim Road/ Twin Culverts	Reduce annual threat to driver safety, access to homes, and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	1 Structure	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	On NH DOT bridge replacement list for 2008

Potential Hazard Actions Matrix

Hazard Type	Location	Objective	Risk(s)	Mitigation Actions
Flooding	US Rt. 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp	Reduce annual threat to driver safety and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	0 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
Flooding	Willard Pond Road/NH Rt. 123	Reduce annual threat to driver safety and access to evacuation routes caused by annual flooding on the road.	0 Structures	1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
Hurricane	Town-wide	n/a	Medium	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.
Earthquakes	Town-wide	n/a	Medium	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.
Tornado/ Severe Wind/Downburst	Town-wide	n/a	Low	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.
Lightning Strikes	Town-wide	n/a	Low	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.
Extreme Winter Weather	Town-wide	Prevent a potential life safety issue in the event of extreme winter weather due to power outages.	Low	1) Monitor the weather from the EOC, 2) Develop an early warning system for notifying residents of pending extreme weather incidents, 3) Provide information regarding shelter locations and emergency procedures both in advance of and during an incident.
Drought	Town-wide	n/a	Low	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies

Potential Hazard Actions Matrix

Hazard Type	Location	Objective	Risk(s)	Mitigation Actions	Comments
Extreme Heat	Town-wide	n/a	Low	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.	
Wildfire	Around Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain	Protect structures from the effects of wildfire.	11 Structures	1) Provide residents with information on fire safety/prevention, 2) Focus on areas with structures for preventing spread of fire during a wildfire event.	
Radon Air/Water	Town-wide	n/a	Medium	This town-wide issue is unpredictable in terms of when, where, and how it would affect the community. No mitigation strategies are proposed at this time.	
Man-Made Hazards – Hazardous Materials	Storage facility at US Rt. 202/ Norway Hill Road; abandoned junkyards and landfills; HazMat trucks along Routes 202, 123 and 137	Prevent hazardous materials spills that could threaten the health and safety of residents and business owners/employees	Medium	1) Continue mutual aid with the Keene Hazardous Response team, 2) Provide information to residents and business owners about evacuation routes and emergency procedures	

Potential Hazards Action Ranking

Rank		Does it reduce disaster damage?	Does it contribute to other goals?	Does it benefit the environment?	Does it meet regulations?	Will historic structures be saved or protected?	Does it help achieve other community objectives?	Could it be quickly implemented?	Is it Socially acceptable?	Is it Technically feasible and potentially successful?	Is it Administratively workable?	Is it Politically acceptable?	Is there Legal authority to implement?	Is it Economically beneficial?	Are other Environmental approvals required?	TOTAL
1	Norway Hill: 1) Adequate drainage collection	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	40
1	Antrim Road/Twin Culverts: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	40
2	Longview Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	38
3	Tannery Hill Road/Link Road: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	37
4	Middle Road/Spillway Crossing : 1) Enlarge bridge	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	36
4	Cavender Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	36
4	Around Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain: 1) Provide residents with information on fire safety/prevention, 2) Focus on areas with structures for preventing spread of fire during a wildfire event.	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	36
5	Kimball Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	35
6	Birch Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	34
6	Middle Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	34
6	US Rt. 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	34
7	Depot Road/Moose Brook: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	33
8	Willard Pond Road/NH Rt. 123: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	31
9	Old Dublin Road/Jacquith Road: 1) Raise the road, 2) new culverts, 3) new bridge	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	27

CHAPTER VII PRIORITIZED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (ACTION PLAN)

Summary of Critical Evaluation

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee reviewed each of the actions identified in the Summary of Recommended Improvements in Chapter V, as well as mitigation strategies from the brainstorm and Potential Hazard Action Matrix in Chapter VI using the following factors to prioritize mitigation projects.

- ability to reduce disaster damage
- social acceptability
- technical feasibility/potential success
- administrative workability
- political acceptability
- legal implementation
- economic impact
- the duration of its implementation period
- environmental compatibility
- ability to complete or be combined with other actions
- impact on the environment
- ability to meet regulations
- ability to save or protect historic structures
- ability to meet other community objectives

Project Prioritization

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee created the following prioritized schedule for implementation of prioritized items for the Recommended Improvements in Chapter V, priority Mitigation Strategies from Chapter VI, and priority actions for Potential Hazard Areas from the matrix in the second part of Chapter VI. All three subsection of the table – Proposed Location-specific Protection Measures, Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures, and Ongoing Town-wide Protection Measures list items in order of priority. As additional information becomes available regarding project leadership, timeline, funding sources, and/or cost estimates, the Plan will be reviewed and amended accordingly.

Summary of Recommended Measures: Highest Priority

The Hancock Hazard Mitigation Committee identified town-wide hazard mitigation measures as follows (measures according to highest priority in each category):

A. Proposed Location-specific Protection Measures:

1. Norway Hill: 1) Adequate drainage collection
2. Antrim Road/Twin Culverts: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
3. Longview Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
4. Middle Road/Spillway Crossing : 1) Enlarge bridge
5. Cavender Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge
6. Around Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain: 1) Provide residents with information on fire safety/prevention, 2) Focus on areas with structures for preventing spread of fire during a wildfire event.
7. Kimball Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
8. Birch Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
9. Middle Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts
10. US Rt. 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts

B. Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures:

1. Regional Mutual Aid hazard drills for current response plans, such as table-top exercises and terrorist response training
2. Town Master Plan update
3. Fire 4-wd Pickup Truck, Police Patrol ATV, Highway Garage: Sign flashers, 12 road closed signs (36x36), 12 heavy sign bases, Sandbags, 30 saw horse barricades, Culvert and catch basin inventory (computerized GIS)
4. Update and develop procedures for the Emergency Action Plan
5. Emergency power generators, for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall) and schools
6. Local Road Design Standards: adoption by Planning Board
7. Sponsor local level fire fighting training, involving NH Office of Emergency Management
8. Through town newsletter and website, designate specific FM radio stations (WEVO 89.1, WZID 95.7) to tune into in the event of a disaster and explain NOAA's National Weather Service radio advisories
9. Upgrade website to include emergency announcements and emergency procedures
10. Hold public informational workshops and publish newsletter and fact sheets on hazard/ disaster preparedness: provide information on evacuation procedures, evacuation routes, emergency shelters and emergency medical services

C. Ongoing Town-wide Protection Measures:

1. Establish erosion and sedimentation control plan to be used during town maintenance work
2. Implement best management practices throughout town for all construction work to reduce non-point source pollutants from entering waterways
3. Develop roadside storm drainage and tree clearance maintenance programs
4. Reconstruct flood-prone hills and bridges
5. On "problem" roads - improve ditching, install properly sized culverts, widen road and shoulders and gravel surface
6. Floodplain Development Ordinance review
7. Wetlands Protection Ordinance review
8. Continue mutual aid pacts with surrounding communities to share resources in order to be better prepared for emergency situations
9. Update steep slope development ordinance in subdivision regulations
10. Accessible bulletin boards and hand-outs for visitors and citizens to provide basic emergency plans on evacuation routes, shelters and medical services

Implementation Schedule: Proposed Location-specific Protection Measures

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
Potential Hazards Action Matrix:				
Flooding				
Old Dublin Road/Jacquith Road: 1) Raise the road, 2) new culverts, 3) new bridge	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$15,000
Birch Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$8,000
Middle Road/Spillway Crossing : 1) Enlarge bridge	Highway Department	2023	Operating budget, NH DOT funds	\$500,000
Tannery Hill Road/Link Road: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget, NH DOT funds	\$500,000
Middle Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	NH DOT	NH DOT schedule	NH DOT funds	NH DOT determination
Norway Hill: 1) Adequate drainage collection	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$75,000
Cavender Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$25,000
Depot Road/Moose Brook: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$30,000
Kimball Road/Contoocook River: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	Highway Department	As soon as possible	Operating budget	\$20,000
Longview Road/NH Rt. 137: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	Highway Department	2015	Operating budget, NH DOT funds	\$550,000
Antrim Road/Twin Culverts: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge bridge	Highway Department	2007/2008	Operating budget, NH DOT funds	\$450,000
US Rt. 202/Cranberry Meadow Swamp: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	NH DOT	As soon as possible	NH DOT funds	NH DOT determination
Willard Pond Road/NH Rt. 123: 1) Raise the road, 2) Enlarge culverts	NH DOT	As soon as possible	NH DOT funds	NH DOT determination
Wildfire				
Around Mount Skatutakee and Bald Mountain: 1) Provide residents with information on fire safety/prevention, 2) Focus on areas with structures for preventing spread of fire during a wildfire event.	Fire Department, Emergency Management Director	Within five years.	Operating budget, grants	\$300

Implementation Schedule: Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
Existing Protection Matrix:				
All Hazards				
Update and develop procedures for the Emergency Action Plan	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director, Fire Dept., Police Dept., Highway Dept.	2005	In-kind	\$100
Emergency power generators, for town-owned critical facilities (Fire, Highway, Town Hall) and schools	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director	2007	NH OEM grants	\$200,000
Local Road Design Standards: adoption by Planning Board	Planning Board	2006	Operating budget	\$100
All Hazards				
Ambulance Service: need to share full-time EMS with Peterborough	Fire Department	2006	Warrant Article/ Operating budget	\$10,000
Flooding, Wildfire, Man-Made				
Town Master Plan update	Planning Board	2006	In-kind/ Legal budget	\$500
I. Preventative (Programs & Policies):				
All Hazards				
Implement a town-wide phone disaster notification system: Update	Emergency Management Director	2005	In-kind	\$50
II. Training				
All Hazards				
Regional Mutual Aid hazard drills for current response plans, such as table-top exercises and terrorist response training	Ambulance Service, Emergency Management Director, Fire Dept., Police Dept.	2005	Operating budget	\$100
First aid classes for general public, including electrical hazard classes, CPR etc.	Fire Department	2005	Operating budget	\$100
Sponsor local level fire fighting training, involving NH Office of Emergency Management	Fire Department	2006	Operating budget	\$100
Flooding				
Riverine flood & lake rescue training for Fire & Highway Depts.	Fire Department, Highway Department	2005/ 2006	Operating budget	\$100

Implementation Schedule: Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
III. Public Education & Information:				
All Hazards Through town newsletter and website, designate specific FM radio stations (WEVO 89.1, WZID 95.7) to tune into in the event of a disaster and explain NOAA 's National Weather Service radio advisories	Emergency Management Director	2005	Operating budget	\$100
Upgrade website to include emergency announcements and emergency procedures	Emergency Management Director, Webmaster	2005	In-kind	\$50
Hold public informational workshops and publish newsletter and fact sheets on hazard/disaster preparedness; provide information on evacuation procedures, evacuation routes, emergency shelters and emergency medical services	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director	2005	Operating budget	\$200
Flooding				
Through workshops and town newsletter, improve public awareness, including Planning Board, Board of Selectmen and other town officials, of flood zones, property damage through flooding and the National Flood Insurance Program	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director	2005	Operating budget	\$200
Education of public on Shoreland Protection Act through town newsletter	Conservation Commission	2005	Operating budget	\$50
IV. Engineering Projects:				
All Hazards				
Plan for Town Hall – use as an evacuation center and as a alternate to the school in case of a emergency, for day care, plus after school care, including a medical substation with food pantry	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director	2006	In-kind	\$100
V. Structural Projects:				
Extreme Winter Weather				
More storage capacity for Highway Garage	Board of Selectmen, Highway Department	After 2011	Warrant Article	\$150,000

Implementation Schedule: Proposed Town-wide Protection Measures (con't)

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
VI. Equipment Purchases:				
Wildfire				
Fire 4-wd Pickup Truck, Police Patrol ATV, Highway Garage: Sign flashers, 12 road closed signs (36x36), 12 heavy sign bases, Sandbags, 30 saw horse barricades, Culvert and catch basin inventory (computerized GIS)	Fire Department, Highway Department	2006	NH OEM grants	\$40,000
Flooding, Wind, Lightning				
Signage on boat launches for emergency procedures in the event of a disaster	Board of Selectmen, Emergency Management Director	2005	Operating budget	\$200

Implementation Schedule: Ongoing Town-Wide Protection Measures

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
Existing Protection Matrix:				
Riverine Flooding				
Floodplain Development Ordinance review	Conservation Commission, Planning Board	On-going	In-kind	\$100
Flooding				
Wetlands Protection Ordinance review	Conservation Commission, Planning Board	On-going	In-kind	\$100
All Hazards				
School Evacuation Plan: staff education	Schools	On-going	In-kind	\$100
Safety Awareness Program: training for Fire, Highway and Police	Fire, Highway and Police Departments	On-going	Operating budget	n/a
I. Preventative (Programs & Policies):				
Flooding				
Improve enforcement of floodplain development regulations in accordance with NFIP guidelines	Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer	On-going	Operating budget	n/a

Implementation Schedule: Ongoing Town-Wide Protection Measures

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
All Hazards				
Continue mutual aid pacts with surrounding communities to share resources in order to be better prepared for emergency situations	Fire, Highway and Police Departments	On-going		
Flooding				
Develop roadside storm drainage and tree clearance maintenance programs	Highway Department	On-going		
Subsidence				
Update steep slope development ordinance in subdivision regulations	Planning Board	On-going		
All Hazards				
Continue to improve open space preservation plan	Conservation Commission, Planning Board	On-going	Operating budget	\$100
Drought				
Develop aquifer protection district for town	Conservation Commission, Planning Board	On-going	Legal budget	n/a
Flooding & Subsidence				
Establish erosion and sedimentation control plan to be used during town maintenance work	Conservation Commission, Highway Department	On-going	Operating budget	\$100
All Hazards				
Implement best management practices throughout town for all construction work to reduce non-point source pollutants from entering waterways	Planning Board, Code Enforcement Officer	On-going	Operating budget	\$100
II. Training				
Extreme Winter Weather				
Ice rescue training for Fire Department	Fire Department	On-going	Operating budget	\$100
III. Public Education & Information:				
All Hazards				
Accessible bulletin boards and hand-outs for visitors and citizens to provide basic emergency plans on evacuation routes, shelters and medical services	Emergency Management Director	On-going	Operating budget	\$100

Implementation Schedule: Ongoing Town-Wide Protection Measures (con't)

LOCATION: MITIGATION ACTION	WHO (LEADERSHIP)	WHEN (START)	HOW (FUNDING SOURCES)	COST (ESTIMATED)
IV. Engineering Projects:				
Extreme Winter Weather				
Correct road drainage problems/ road crown problems caused by snow melt and heavy runoff	Highway Department	On-going	Operating budget	\$65,000
V. Structural Projects:				
Wildfire				
New Fire Station and storage area	Fire Department	On-going	Hancock Housing Authority	\$40,000
Flooding				
Reconstruct flood-prone hills and bridges	Highway Department	On-going	Warrant Article, NH DOT	n/a
Flooding				
On "problem" roads - improve ditching, install properly sized culverts, widen road and shoulders and gravel surface	Highway Department	On-going	Operating budget	\$35,000

CHAPTER VIII ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & UPDATE

Adoption

The Hancock Board of Selectmen adopted the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* on <<Date >>. A copy of the resolution can be found at the end of this chapter. Adopted policy addresses the actions for implementation set forth in the chart “Implementation Strategy for Priority Mitigation Actions” in Chapter VII and in the “Monitoring & Updates” sub-section contained in this Chapter. All other sections of this *Plan* are supporting documentation for information purposes only and are not included as the statement of policy.

Monitoring & Updates

Recognizing that many mitigation projects are ongoing, and that while in the implementation stage communities may suffer budget cuts, experience staff turnover, or projects may fail altogether, a good plan needs to provide for periodic monitoring and evaluation of its successes and failures and allow for updates of the Plan where necessary.

In order to track progress and update the Mitigation Strategies identified in the Action Plan (Chapter VII), the Town Hazard Mitigation Team will revisit the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan annually, or after a hazard event. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating this review and needs to consult with the Board of Selectmen and other key local officials. Changes will be made to the Plan to accommodate for projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with the timeframe, the community’s priorities, and funding resources. Priorities that did not make the implementation list, but identified as potential mitigation strategies, will be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of this Plan to determine feasibility of future implementation. In keeping with the process of adopting the 2005 *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan*, a public hearing to receive public comment on Plan maintenance and updating will be held during the annual review period and the final product adopted by the Board of Selectmen appropriately.

The Town of Hancock, NH Hazard Mitigation Plan must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted to FEMA for approval every five years in order to maintain eligibility for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (PDM-C) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project grants.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN THROUGH EXISTING PROGRAMS

In addition to work by the Hazard Mitigation Committee and town departments, several other mechanisms exist which will ensure that the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* receives the attention it requires for satisfactory use.

Master Plan

Implementation of the Master Plan has been ongoing since its most recent adoption in 1997. Recommendations from the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* will be considered for insertion into future updates of the Master Plan. The Planning Board will consider the Plan as an amendment to its Master Plan. The Local Hazard Mitigation Committee will oversee the process to begin working with the Planning Board to ensure that the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* is adopted as a Chapter of the Master Plan.

Zoning Ordinance and Regulations

Some of the implementation strategies proposed involve revisions to the Subdivision Regulations and/or the Site Plan Review Regulations as well as the Zoning Ordinance. The Local Hazard Mitigation Committee will oversee the process to begin working with the Planning Board to develop appropriate language for the recommended modifications.

Continued Public Involvement

On behalf of the Hazard Mitigation Committee, the Emergency Management Director (EMD), under direction of the Board of Selectmen, will be responsible for ensuring that town departments and the public have adequate opportunity to participate in the planning process. Administrative staff may be utilized to assist with the public involvement process. For the yearly update process, techniques that will be utilized for public involvement include:

- Provide personal invitations to Budget Committee members;
- Provide personal invitations to town department heads;
- Post notices of meetings at the Town Office, Library, and local businesses;
- Post flyers of the project at the Town Office, Library, and local businesses; and
- Submit newspaper articles for publication to the Keene Sentinel and the Monadnock Ledger.

A number of Implementation Action items which will be undertaken relate to public education and involvement. Additionally, the public will be invited to participate in the yearly process of updating the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan* using pamphlets and cable television channels. These outreach activities will be undertaken during the Plan's annual review and during any Hazard Mitigation Committee meetings the Board of Selectmen calls to order.

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION
TOWN OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE
BOARD OF SELECTMEN
A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE HANCOCK
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Hancock established a Committee to prepare the Hancock Hazard Mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, several public planning meetings were held between February and July of 2005 regarding the development and review of the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the Town of Hancock; and

WHEREAS, a duly-noticed public hearing was held by the Hancock Board of Selectmen on _____, 2005 to formally approve and adopt the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Hancock Board of Selectmen adopts the Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED this _____, 2005.

John Hayes, Chair
Hancock Board of Selectmen

Margaret Carlson
Hancock Board of Selectmen

Lawrence Schwartz
Hancock Board of Selectmen

ATTEST

Barbara Caverly, Administrative Assistant

BIBLIOGRAPHY
RESOURCES USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS PLAN

NH BEM's *State of New Hampshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* (9/99)

Massachusetts's *Flood Hazard Mitigation Planning: A Community Guide* (6/97)

SWRPC's *Hazard Mitigation Planning for New Hampshire Communities* (10/02)

BEM's *Hazard Mitigation Plan for New Hampshire Communities* (12/97 draft document)

BEM / NH OEP's *Flood Insurance Handbook* (4/94)

FEMA's *Community Based Hazard Mitigation Planning: Lowering the Risks and Costs of Disasters* (8/98)

FEMA's *Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses*, August 2001

The Local Mitigation Strategy: A Guidebook for Florida Cities and Counties (4/98)

Texas Community Official's Primer on Floodplain Planning Strategies and Tools (6/94)

City of Keene, NH's *Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan* (2/2000 final draft)

City of Saco, ME's *All Hazard Mitigation Plan* (1/2000)

City of Montpelier, VT's *Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan* (5/98 draft)

Town of Hancock, NH's *Master Plan* (2000 update)

USACoE Flood Emergency Plan for Chesterfield Mountain Lake (1994)

USACoE Flood Emergency Plan for Otter Brook (1994 update)

Town of Chesterfield Emergency Management Plan (4/92)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

TECHNICAL RESOURCES

1) Agencies

New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM)	271-2231
Hazard Mitigation Section	271-2231
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	(617) 223-4175
NH Regional Planning Commissions:	
Central NH Regional Planning Commission	796-2129
Lakes Region Planning Commission	279-8171
Nashua Regional Planning Commission	883-0366
North Country Council	444-6303
Rockingham Planning Commission	778-0885
Southern New Hampshire Planning Commission	669-4664
Southwest Region Planning Commission	357-0557
Strafford Regional Planning Commission	742-2523
Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission	448-1680
NH Executive Department:	
Governor’s Office of Energy and Community Services	271-2611
New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning	271-2155
NH Department of Cultural Affairs:	271-2540
Division of Historical Resources	271-3483
NH Department of Environmental Services:	271-3503
Air Resources	271-1370
Waste Management	271-2900
Water Resources	271-3406
Water Supply and Pollution Control	271-3504
Rivers Management and Protection Program	271-1152
NH Office of Energy & Planning (OEP)	271-2155
NH Municipal Association	224-7447
NH Fish and Game Department	271-3421
NH Department of Resources and Economic Development:	271-2411
Natural Heritage Inventory	271-3623
Division of Forests and Lands	271-2214
Division of Parks and Recreation	271-3255
NH Department of Transportation	271-3734
Northeast States Emergency Consortium, Inc. (NESEC)	(781) 224-9876
US Department of Commerce:	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	

National Weather Service; Taunton, Massachusetts (508) 824-5116

US Department of the Interior:

US Fish and Wildlife Service 225-1411

US Geological Survey 225-4681

US Army Corps of Engineers (978) 318-8087

US Department of Agriculture:

Natural Resource Conservation Service 868-7581

2) Mitigation Funding Resources

404 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) NH Bureau of Emergency Management

406 Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)..... NH BEM, NH OEP, also refer to RPC

Dam Safety Program NH Department of Environmental Services

Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant (DPIG) NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Emergency Generators Program by NESEC[‡] NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) US Army Corps of Engineers

Mitigation Assistance Planning (MAP) NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Mutual Aid for Public Works NH Municipal Association

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) [†] NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Power of Prevention Grant by NESEC[‡] NH Office of Energy and Planning

Project Impact NH Bureau of Emergency Management

Roadway Repair & Maintenance Program(s) NH Department of Transportation

Section 14 Emergency Stream Bank Erosion & Shoreline Protection..... US Army Corps of Engineers

Section 103 Beach Erosion US Army Corps of Engineers

Section 205 Flood Damage Reduction US Army Corps of Engineers

Section 208 Snagging and Clearing US Army Corps of Engineers

Shoreline Protection Program NH Department of Environmental Services

Various Forest and Lands Program(s) NH Department of Resources and Economic Development

Wetlands Programs NH Department of Environmental Services

[‡]NESEC – Northeast States Emergency Consortium, Inc. is a 501(c)(3), not-for-profit natural disaster, multi-hazard mitigation and emergency management organization located in Wakefield, Massachusetts. Please, contact NH BEM for more information.

[†] Note regarding **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** and **Community Rating System (CRS)**:
The National Flood Insurance Program has developed suggested floodplain management activities for those communities who wish to more thoroughly manage or reduce the impact of flooding in their jurisdiction. Through use of a rating system (CRS rating), a community's floodplain management efforts can be evaluated for effectiveness. The rating, which indicates an above average floodplain management effort, is then factored into the premium cost for flood insurance policies sold in the community. The higher the rating achieved in that community, the greater the reduction in flood insurance premium costs for local property owners. The NH Office of Energy & Planning can provide additional information regarding participation in the NFIP-CRS Program.

3) Websites

Sponsor	Internet Address	Summary of Contents
Natural Hazards Research Center, U. of Colorado	http://www.colorado.edu/litbase/hazards/	Searchable database of references and links to many disaster-related websites.
Atlantic Hurricane Tracking Data by Year	http://wxp.eas.purdue.edu/hurricane	Hurricane track maps for each year, 1886 – 1996
National Emergency Management Association	http://nemaweb.org	Association of state emergency management directors; list of mitigation projects.
NASA – Goddard Space Flight Center “Disaster Finder:	http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov/ndrd/disaster/	Searchable database of sites that encompass a wide range of natural disasters.
NASA Natural Disaster Reference Database	http://ltpwww.gsfc.nasa.gov/ndrd/main/html	Searchable database of worldwide natural disasters.
U.S. State & Local Gateway	http://www.statelocal.gov/	General information through the federal-state partnership.
National Weather Service	http://nws.noaa.gov/	Central page for National Weather Warnings, updated every 60 seconds.
USGS Real Time Hydrologic Data	http://h20.usgs.gov/public/realtime.html	Provisional hydrological data
Dartmouth Flood Observatory	http://www.dartmouth.edu/arts/ci/geog/floods/	Observations of flooding situations.
FEMA, National Flood Insurance Program, Community Status Book	http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.htm	Searchable site for access of Community Status Books
Florida State University Atlantic Hurricane Site	http://www.met.fsu.edu/exploreres/tropical.html	Tracking and NWS warnings for Atlantic Hurricanes and other links
National Lightning Safety Institute	http://lightningsafety.com/	Information and listing of appropriate publications regarding lightning safety.
NASA Optical Transient Detector	http://www.ghcc.msfc.nasa.gov/otd.html	Space-based sensor of lightning strikes
LLNL Geologic & Atmospheric Hazards	http://www.ep.es.llnl.gov/www/ep/ghp.html	General hazard information developed for the Dept. of Energy.
The Tornado Project Online	http://www.tornadoobject.com/	Information on tornadoes, including details of recent impacts.
National Severe Storms Laboratory	http://www.nssl.uoknor.edu/	Information about and tracking of severe storms.
Independent Insurance Agents of America IIAA Natural Disaster Risk Map	http://www.iaa.ix.com/ndcmap.htm	A multi-disaster risk map.
Earth Satellite Corporation	http://www.earthsat.com/	Flood risk maps searchable by state.
USDA Forest Service Web	http://www.fs.fed.us/land	Information on forest fires and land management.

HAZARD MITIGATION RESOURCE PROFILES

APPENDIX B:

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

Note – Communities must have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for HMGP and PDM grants.

◆ 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 Presidential Disaster Declaration. 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.

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 City of Keene in 1998. In preparation for the development of the Flood Mitigation Plan, the Planning Department of the City of Keene 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.

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

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.

Here are the high points of the FY 2002 PDM program:

The program will be administered by each State, with a base allocation of \$250,000, and additional funds provided via a population formula.

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 emphasis for FY2002 will be on mitigation planning, to help localities meet the new planning requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Each state establishes grant selection criteria and priorities based on:

- The State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- The degree of commitment of the community to hazard mitigation
- The cost effectiveness of the proposed project
- The type and degree of hazard being addressed
- For project grants, "good standing" of the community in the National Flood Insurance Program

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.

◆ DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IMPROVEMENT GRANT (DPIG)

FEMA and the State co-sponsor the DPIG Program, which supports the development and updating of disaster assistance plans and capabilities and promotes educational opportunities with respect to preparedness and mitigation. Authority: See Subchapter E. of 44 CFR.

Past DPIG initiatives include:

- Support of the position of Protection Planner/Hazard Mitigation Officer
- Installation of river gauges
- Support of the NH State Envirothon School Program
- Coordinate the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) Program (See Resource Profile Annex) NHOEM via the DPIG has sponsored annual meetings with training workshops
- Sponsoring Dam Safety Training initiatives and workshops
- Production and distribution of a handbook for small embankment dam owners
- Inventory of the State's Dams
- Review of Dam Plans
- Sponsored extensive statewide, two day workshops for Granite State Incident Stress Debriefing Teams and funded educational materials
- Community visits and production of informational materials
- Assist with Plan Annex update for local Haz Mat planning.
- Funding workshops for NH Road Agents in cooperation with the T2 program of the Technology Transfer Center at the University of New Hampshire

Present DPIG funded Hazard Mitigation initiatives

- Support the position of Protection Planner/Hazard Mitigation Officer
- Continued support of the Envirothon Program
- Development of this Plan
- Providing Technical Assistance to State and local officials
- Development of Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) for Significant and High Hazard dams

Future DPIG funded Hazard Mitigation initiatives

- Continued support the position of Protection Planner/Hazard Mitigation Officer
- Continued support of the Envirothon Program
- Update and maintenance of this Plan
- Provide Technical Assistance to State and local officials
- Support of other planning, technical assistance and training as indicated
- Digitization of EOPs for the State's "Significant" and "High Hazard" dams to provide rapid access to information in Emergency situations and to facilitate Plan maintenance.

Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant

- ***Evaluate natural hazards on a continuing basis and develop programs and actions required to mitigate such hazards***
- ***Provide Technical Assistance***
- ***Grants to States of up to \$50,000 annually***
- ***(50% State match - cash or in kind)***

Eligible Projects Include:

- Evaluations of Natural Hazards
- Hazard Mitigation activities (i.e. Plan/ policy/program/strategy development)
- Plan updates
- Handbooks: publication & distribution
- Creating exercise materials
- Developing Standard Operating Procedures
- Training state employees
- Report of formal analysis of State enabling legislation and authorities
- Update inventory of State/local Critical Facilities
- Develop a tracking system of critical actions to be taken post-event
- Creating Damage Assessment Plans and defining procedures
- Developing Plans for procedures when no Federal Aid is forthcoming
- Creating Plans for Search and Rescue Operations
- Developing Disaster accounting procedures

This list is not exhaustive

◆ 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.

Mitigation Programs of Other NH State Agencies

The following agencies of the State of New Hampshire are directly or indirectly involved in activities that include Hazard Mitigation Planning and/or program implementation.

NH Department of Transportation Bureau of Repair and Maintenance

NH OEP/NFIP Program

NH OEP Coastal Program

NH DRED Division of Forests and Lands

NH DES Water Resources Division – Dam Safety Program

NH DES Wetlands Program

NH DES Shoreline Protection Program

APPENDIX C: Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

This matrix provides information about key all-hazards grant programs from the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Transportation, Health and Human Services, and Education under which state, local, and tribal governments, first responders, and the public are eligible to receive preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, and prevention assistance. It lists the purpose of the program, amount appropriated for this program in FY 2002 and 2003, and the website where additional information can be found.²

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
Department of Homeland Security	Border and Transportation Security Directorate	State Homeland Security Grant Program www.ojp.usdoj.gov	Preparedness		<p>Programs to prepare the Nation to address the consequences of natural and man-made disasters and emergencies.</p> <p>To provide for the purchase of specialized equipment to enhance the capability of state and local agencies to prevent and respond to incidents of terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) weapons; for the protection of critical infrastructure and prevention of terrorist incidents; for costs related to the design, development, conduct and evaluation of CBRNE exercises; for costs related to the design, development and conduct of a state CBRNE Training Program; and for costs associated with updating and implementing each state's Homeland Security Strategy.</p>	State and local governments; first responders
			<p>See DOJ State Domestic Preparedness Grant Program</p>	<p>\$566.3 million</p> <p>\$39.7 M Planning</p> <p>\$29.8 M Training</p> <p>\$99.3 M Exercises</p> <p>\$397.4 M Equipment</p>		
	Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate	Emergency Management Performance Grants www.fema.gov	\$134 million	\$165 million	<p>To provide basic assistance to sustain the nation's emergency management system, build state and local emergency management capability, and serve as the foundation for first responder activities.</p>	States with pass through to local emergency management organizations

² FY03 funding information for some grant programs and cooperative agreements are not yet available.

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program www.usfa.fema.gov/grants	\$360 million	\$750 million	To provide direct assistance to local fire departments in order to support basic levels of capability to protect the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards, and to provide assistance for fire prevention programs	Local Fire Departments
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	State and Local Emergency Operations Planning Grants www.fema.gov	\$100 million	\$0	To provide funding assistance to States and local governments to update their all-hazards Emergency Operations Plans, with an emphasis making sure WMD hazards are covered in the plans.	States with a pass through to local governments
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	State and Local Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) www.fema.gov	\$56 million	\$25 million	To address the most immediate EOC needs nationwide to build state and local capabilities to respond to all-hazards, including acts of terrorism.	States; local governments may be sub-grantees of the State
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Citizen Corps www.citizencorps.gov	\$4 million	\$0	To support the formation of state and local Citizen Corps Councils to help drive local citizen participation by coordinating Citizen Corps programs, developing community action plans, assessing possible threats and identifying local resources to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.	States with a pass through to local governments
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Community Emergency Response Teams www.fema.gov	\$17 million	\$18.8 million	To train people in neighborhoods, the workplace, and schools in basic disaster response skills, such as fire suppression, urban search and rescue, and medical operations, and helps them take a more active role in emergency preparedness.	States with pass through to local jurisdictions
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	National Fire Academy Training Grants www.fema.gov	\$1.2 million	\$1.2 million	To provide financial assistance to State Fire Training Systems for the delivery of a variety of National Fire Academy courses/programs.	State fire training organizations

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Emergency Management Institute Training Assistance www.fema.gov	\$1.4 million	\$1.4	To defray travel and per diem expenses of State, local and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute, at the Emmitsburg, Maryland facility; Bluemont, Virginia facility; and selected off-site locations. Its purpose is to improve emergency management practices among State, local and tribal government managers, in response to emergencies and disasters. Programs embody the Comprehensive Emergency Management System by unifying the elements of management common to all emergencies: planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	State, local, and tribal emergency managers
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Hazardous Materials Assistance Program (CERCLA Implementation)	\$330,000	200,000	Provide technical and financial assistance through the States to support State, local and tribal governments in oil and hazardous materials emergency planning and exercising. To support the Comprehensive Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Response – Capability Assessment Program (CHER-CAP) activities.	State, local, and tribal governments, state emergency response committees, local emergency planning commissions
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Interoperable Communications Equipment Grant	\$0	\$25 million	To facilitate communications interoperability among public safety emergency responders at the state and local level. (This funding is being coordinated with funding provided through COPS.)	N/A
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	SARA Title III Training Program www.fema.gov	\$193,000	\$187,000	To make funding available to provide training in support of Tribal governments emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. These programs must provide special emphasis on emergencies associated with hazardous chemicals.	Indian tribal governments

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program www.fema.gov	\$64.8 million	\$72.1 million	A cooperative agreement to enhance emergency preparedness capabilities of the States and local communities at each of the eight chemical agent stockpile storage facilities. The purpose of the program is to assist States and local communities in efforts to improve their capacity to plan for and respond to accidents associated with the storage of chemical warfare materials.	State and local governments and the general public in the vicinity of the eight chemical agent stockpile storage facilities.
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Metropolitan Medical Response System www.mmrs.hhs.gov	<i>See HHS MMRS Grant</i>	\$50 million	To provide contractual funding to the 122 largest metropolitan jurisdictions to sustain and enhance the integrated medical response plans to a WMD terrorist attack.	Local governments
Department of Justice	<i>Office of Domestic Preparedness</i>	State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support Program www.usdoj.gov	\$315.7 million <i>\$301.7 M Equipment Exercises</i> <i>\$14 M</i>	<i>See State Homeland Security Grant Program</i>	Funding will be provided to enhance first responder capabilities, and to provide for equipment purchases and exercise planning activities for response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) domestic terrorist incidents.	State and local governments
	<i>National Institutes of Justice</i>	Domestic Anti-Terrorism Technology Development Program www.usdoj.gov/nij	\$47 million	N/A	To support the development of counter terrorism technologies, assist in the development of standards for those technologies, and work with state and local jurisdictions to identify particular areas of vulnerability to terrorist acts and be better prepared to respond if such acts occur.	States and local governments, nonprofit and for profit organizations, universities
	<i>Office of Community Oriented Police Services (COPS)</i>	COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Program www.cops.usdoj.gov	N/A	\$19.9 million	To facilitate communications interoperability public safety responders at the state and local level.	Tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
Department of Health and Human Services		Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund www.hhs.gov	\$242.9 million	\$2.3 billion <i>\$514 M Hospital Preparedness \$940 M Public Health Preparedness</i>	To continue to prepare our nation's public health system and hospitals for possible mass casualty events, and to accelerate research into new treatments and diagnostic tools to cope with possible bioterrorism incidents.	Individuals, families, Federal, State, and local government agencies and emergency health care providers
	<i>Health Resources and Services Administration</i>	State Rural Hospital Flexibility Program www.ruralhealth.hrsa.gov	\$25 million	\$25 million	To help States work with rural communities and hospitals to develop and implement a rural health plan, designate critical access hospitals (CAHs), develop integrated networks of care, improve emergency medical services and improve quality, service and organizational performance.	States with at least one hospital in a non-metropolitan region
	<i>Health Resources and Services Administration</i>	EMS for Children www.hrsa.gov	\$18.9 million	\$19.5 million	To support demonstration projects for the expansion and improvement of emergency medical services for children who need treatment for trauma or critical care. It is expected that maximum distribution of projects among the States will be made and that priority will be given to projects targeted toward populations with special needs, including Native Americans, minorities, and the disabled.	State governments and schools of medicine

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>National Institute of Health</i>	Superfund Hazardous Substances Basic Research and Education www.nih.gov	\$25 million	\$48.9 million	To establish and support an innovative program of basic research and training consisting of multi-project, interdisciplinary efforts that may include each of the following: (1) Methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment; (2) advance techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effects of hazardous substances on humans; (3) methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances; and (4) and basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances.	Any public or private entity involved in the detection, assessment, evaluation, and treatment of hazardous substances; and State and local governments
		Metropolitan Medical Response System www.mmrs.hhs.gov	\$25 million	<i>See EP&R MMRs Grant</i>	To provide contractual funding to the 122 largest metropolitan jurisdictions to sustain and enhance the integrated medical response plans to a WMD terrorist attack.	Local governments
	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>	Immunization Research, Demonstration, Public Information and Education www.cdc.gov	\$9 million	\$9 million	To assist States, political subdivisions of States, and other public and private nonprofit entities to conduct research, demonstrations, projects, and provide public information on vaccine-preventable diseases and conditions.	States and nonprofits organizations
	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>	Surveillance of Hazardous Substance Emergency Events www.atsdr.cdc.gov	\$1.32 million	\$1.84 million	To assist State health departments in developing a State-based surveillance system for monitoring hazardous substance emergency events. This surveillance system will allow the State health department to better understand the public health impact of hazardous substance emergencies by developing, implementing, and evaluating a State-based surveillance system.	State, local, territorial, and tribal public health departments

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>	Human Health Studies, Applied Research and Development www.atsdr.cdc.gov	\$1.5 million	\$1.8 million	To solicit scientific proposals designed to answer public health questions arising from situations commonly encountered at hazardous waste sites. The objective of this research program is to fill gaps in knowledge regarding human health effects of hazardous substances identified during the conduct of ATSDR's health assessments, consultations, toxicological profiles, and health studies, including but not limited to those health conditions prioritized by ATSDR.	State health departments
Department of Education		School Emergency Response and Crisis Management Plan Discretionary Grant Program www.ed.gov/emergencyplan/	N/A	\$30 million	To provide school districts with funds to strengthen and improve current school crisis plans in preparation for emergencies including potential terrorist attacks.	School Districts
Department of Transportation	<i>Research and Special Programs Administration</i>	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Training and Planning Grants www.rspa.dot.gov	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million	Increase state, local, territorial, and Native American tribal effectiveness to safely and efficiently handle HazMat accidents and incidents; enhance implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; and encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency planning and training by incorporating response to transportation standards.	States, local, territorial, tribal governments.
Response						
Department of Homeland Security	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Urban Search and Rescue www.fema.gov	\$32.4 million	\$60 million	Programs to coordinate Federal response efforts and to assist states, localities, and tribes in responding to disasters and emergencies. To expand the capabilities of existing Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces.	28 existing US&R Task Forces

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
Recovery					Programs to provide assistance to States, localities, tribes, and the public to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from a Presidential declared disaster and emergencies caused by all types of hazards.	
Department of Homeland Security	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Individual Assistance	\$256 million (as of 4/03 for disasters and emergencies declared in FY02; additional funding expected as assistance is provided; FY01=\$1.39 billion as of 4/03)	N/A	To provide assistance to individuals and families who have been affected by natural or man-made Presidential disaster declarations. Funding provided from the Disaster Relief Fund.	Individuals and Families
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Public Assistance	\$519 million (as of 4/03 for disasters and emergencies declared in FY02; additional funding expected as assistance is provided; FY01=\$3.6 billion as of 4/03)	N/A	To provide assistance to states, localities, tribes, and certain non-profit organizations affected by natural or man-made Presidential disaster declarations. Funding provided from the Disaster Relief Fund	State, local and tribal governments; private non-profit organizations

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	\$56 million (as of 4/03; for fires declared in FY02; additional funding is expected as assistance is provided)	N/A	Provide funds to States, local, and tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of wildland fires posing serious threats to improved property.	State, local and tribal governments
Small Business Administration	<i>Office of Disaster Assistance</i>	Disaster Loan Program www.sba.gov/disaster/			To offer financial assistance to those who are trying to rebuild their homes and businesses in the aftermath of a disaster.	Individuals, families, private sector
Department of Justice	<i>Office for Victims of Crime</i>	Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program www.usdoj.gov	Based on Need of Applicant Community	Based on Need of Applicant Community	To provide assistance programs for victims of mass violence and terrorism occurring within and outside the United States and a compensation program for victims of international terrorism.	Public and private nonprofit victim assistance agencies
Mitigation					Programs to reduce or eliminate future risk to lives and property from disasters.	
Department of Homeland Security	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	\$16.5 million (as of 4/03 for disasters declared in FY02; additional funding expected as assistance is provided; FY01=\$319 million as of 4/03)	N/A	To provide assistance to states, localities, and tribes to fund projects that will reduce the loss of lives and property in future disasters. Funding is provided from the Disaster Relief Fund and administered by the states according to their own priorities.	State, local, and tribal governments

Matrix of Federal All-Hazards Grants

Agency	Office/ Directorate	Program	Amount (FY 02)	Amount (FY 03)	Purpose	Funding Beneficiaries
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	\$25 million	\$150 million	This program provides funding for mitigation activities before disaster strikes. In recent years it has provided assistance for mitigation planning. In FY03, Congress passes a competitive pre-disaster mitigation grant program that will include project funding.	State, local, and tribal governments
	<i>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</i>	Map Modernization	\$11 million	\$33 million	This funding provides assistance to develop digital flood maps, support flood-mapping activities and expand the Cooperating Technical Partners Program to communities and regional entities.	State, local and tribal governments
Prevention					Programs to interdict potentially hazardous events from occurring	
Department of Health and Human Services	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>	Immunization Grants www.cdc.gov	\$350 million (317 Grants) \$745 million (VFC Grants)	\$403 million (317 Grants) \$772.3 million (VFC Grants)	To assist States and communities in establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases.	States

APPENDIX D
DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #1

AGENDA

February 25, 2005

9:00 a.m.

I. Introduction

1) Purpose of Committee

- Why selected to serve on Committee
- What we are doing and why

2) What is Hazard Mitigation Planning?

- Presentation on Hazard Mitigation

3) Organize Hazard Mitigation Team

- Establish a chairperson and public relations contact person

4) What must we do to prepare a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- Explain/set milestones (6 committee meetings)

5) Question and Answer Period

II. Identify Hazards (past and potential) on Base Map

- What are the hazards?
- What is at risk from those hazards?

III. Next Steps

- Agree on next committee meeting date
- Set goals for next meeting

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #2

AGENDA

March 18, 2005

9:00 a.m.

I. Review of Steps 1 & 2

- Map: Past and Potential Hazards
- Map: Critical Facilities

II. Step 3: Assessing Vulnerability

- Estimate Potential Losses

III. Step 4: Analyzing Development Trends

- Looking at Community Change
- Review Development Regulations for Development Management
- Map Out Development Patterns

IV. Question and Answer Period

V. Next Steps

- Agree on next committee meeting date
- Set goals for next meeting

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #3

AGENDA

April 15, 2005

9:00 a.m.

1.) Review Steps 3 & 4

- Assessing Vulnerability
- Analyzing Development Trends

2) Step 5: Existing Protection & Gaps

- Identify What's in Place - What are we already doing?
- Identify gaps are in current protection - Where are the gaps?
- Develop an Existing Protection Matrix

3) Step 6: Alternative Mitigation Actions

- Identify alternative mitigation actions - What actions can be taken?

Alternative mitigation actions:

- Prevention
 - Training
 - Public Education & Information
 - Engineering Projects
 - Property Protection
 - Structural Projects
 - Equipment Purchases
- Evaluate the hazard, location, risk and determine objectives and mitigation actions

4) Question and Answer Period

5) Set Goals for Next Meeting

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #4

AGENDA

May 13, 2005

9:00 a.m.

2.) **Review**

- General Hazard Mitigation Goals

2) **Step 6: Alternative Mitigation Actions**

- Identify alternative mitigation actions - What actions can be taken?

Alternative mitigation actions:

- Prevention
- Training
- Public Education & Information
- Engineering Projects
- Property Protection
- Structural Projects
- Equipment Purchases

- Evaluate the hazard type, location, objective, risk and determine mitigation actions

3) **Question and Answer Period**

4) **Set Goals for Next Meeting**

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #5

AGENDA

June 3, 2005

9:00 a.m.

- 1) Step 6: Alternative Mitigation Actions**
 - Evaluate the hazard type, location, objective, risk and determine mitigation actions

- 2) Step 7: Select Actions – “What Are Our Priorities?”**
 - Further refine the list of mitigation objectives developed in Step 6 that are appropriate to your community and prioritize them in order of importance.
 - Establish a minimum acceptable level for actions.
 - Select actions which best suit the community’s needs.
 - Prioritize actions
 - Include actions that can be implemented quickly

- 3) Begin Step 8: Developing a Strategy – “How to Implement Actions”**
 - The Committee will develop a strategy that outlines:
 - Who is responsible for implementing each prioritized action.
 - When these actions will be implemented.
 - How the community will fund the projects.

- 4) Question and Answer Period**

- 5) Set Goals for Next Meeting**

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #6

AGENDA

June 17, 2005

9:00 a.m.

- 1) **Step 7: Select Actions – “What Are Our Priorities?”**
 - Further refine the list of mitigation objectives developed in Step 6 that are appropriate to your community and prioritize them in order of importance.
 - Establish a minimum acceptable level for actions.
 - Select actions which best suit the community’s needs.
 - Prioritize actions
 - Include actions that can be implemented quickly

- 4) **Begin Step 8: Developing a Strategy – “How to Implement Actions”**
 - The Committee will develop a strategy that outlines:
 - Who is responsible for implementing each prioritized action.
 - When these actions will be implemented.
 - How the community will fund the projects.

- 4) **Question and Answer Period**

- 5) **Set Goals for Next Meeting**

Hancock Hazard Mitigation Team

Meeting #7

AGENDA

July 1, 2005

9:00 a.m.

- 1) **Finish Step 8: Developing a Strategy – “How to Implement Actions”**
 - The Committee will develop a strategy that outlines:
 - Who is responsible for implementing each prioritized action.
 - When these actions will be implemented.
 - How the community will fund the projects.
- 2) **Review & Revise draft of the *Hancock Hazard Mitigation Plan***
- 3) **Next Steps**