9.11 VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Franklin.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
John Campbell, Mayor 12 Water Street, Franklin, NY 13775 607.829.12641 Johncampbell8@gmail.com	Richard Brower, Maintenance Supervisor 12 Water Street, Franklin, NY 13775 607.829.3782 (email not available)

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

The Village of Franklin is located in northern Delaware County, in the northwest portion of the Village of Franklin. It is bordered to the north by Otsego County, to the south by the Towns of Walton and Hamden, to the east by the Towns of Meredith and Davenport and to the west by the Town of Sidney. Ouleout Creek flows through the Village. According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Franklin was 374[1].

Hazard Vulnerabilities in the Village

The following section discusses the hazard vulnerabilities within the Village of Franklin. Complete profiles of all hazards of concern are included in Section 5 of this Plan. Potential losses from Flood and Severe Storm were modeled using FEMA's **Hazards United States-Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH)** software. HAZUS-MH uses Geographic Information Systems technology to estimate physical, economic, and social impacts of disasters[2]. For details regarding the methodology used for the vulnerability assessment, the Village's vulnerability to each of the hazards assessed and for further explanation of the tables included below, please refer to the appropriate hazard profiles in Section 5.4 of this Plan. For details regarding specific disaster events that have impacted the Village, please see Section C of this document, "Documented Losses to Natural Hazard Events Specific to the Community".

Severe Storm

The entire Village is exposed and thus vulnerable to a severe storm event. HAZUS-MH estimates the **100-year mean return period (MRP)** wind speeds for Delaware County to be 35 to 60 miles per hour (mph). This equates to a Tropical Depression to a Tropical Storm. For the 100-year MRP event, HAZUS-MH estimates $0 in damages to the general building stock (structure) for the Village of Franklin's building inventory. For the 500-year MRP wind event, HAZUS-MH estimates wind speeds to range from 63 to 77 mph across the County. This equates to a Tropical Storm to a Category One hurricane. HAZUS-MH estimates $27,158 in damages to the general building stock (structure) or less than one-percent of the Village's building inventory. The residential buildings are estimated to experience the majority of the damage (wood and masonry).

HAZUS-MH estimates the probability that critical facilities (i.e., medical facilities, fire/EMS, police, EOC, schools, and user-defined facilities such as shelters and municipal buildings) may sustain damage as a result of 100-year and 500-year MRP wind-only events. Additionally, HAZUS-MH estimates the loss

[1] U.S. Census, 2010
[2] http://www.fema.gov/hazus

of use for each facility in number of days. At this time, HAZUS-MH does not estimate losses to transportation lifelines and utilities as part of the hurricane model.

HAZUS-MH does not estimate any damage or loss of use for critical facilities as a result of a 100-year MRP event. Table 9.11-1 lists the estimated loss of use in days for each critical facility and the probability of sustaining the damage category as defined by the column heading, for the 500-year wind-only events.

Table 9.11-1. Estimated Impacts to Critical Facilities by the 500-Year MRP Hurricane Event (Wind Only)

0.2% annual chance event						
		(Days)	Percent Probability of Sustaining Damage			
Name	Type	Loss Of Use	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Complete
FRANKLIN CENTRAL SCHOOL	Schools	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin Central School	Shelter	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin VFD and EMS	Shelter	0	1	0	0	0

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.0

Severe Winter Storm

Table 9.11-2 summarizes percent damages that could result from severe winter storm conditions for the Village's total building stock (structure only). Given professional knowledge and information available, the potential losses for this hazard are considered to be overestimated; hence, conservative estimates for losses associated with severe winter storm events.

Table 9.11-2. General Building Stock (Structure Only) Exposure and Estimated Losses from Severe Winter Storm Events

Total (All Occupancies) RV	1% Damage Loss Estimate	5% Damage Loss Estimate	10% Damage Loss Estimate
$26,316,000	$263,160	$1,315,800	$2,631,600

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.0
RV = Replacement Cost Value.

Flood

Flood-prone areas
Of the Village's total land area, 0.1 square miles are located within the FEMA-defined 1% annual chance (100-year) flood boundary.

It is important to note that not all flood hazard areas within Delaware County are identified in the Delaware County **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** or on the **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)**. Identified flood hazard areas also vary in the level of accuracy with which they've been delineated. Consequently all development and infrastructure within the Village of Franklin is considered potentially vulnerable to the flood hazard, regardless of inclusion in the FIS/FIRM.

In general, an "approximate" study determines the horizontal extent of the flood hazard only, based on the best available data. Flood hazard areas studied by approximate methods are shown as "A" zones on the Delaware County FIRM. A "detailed" study is more accurate than an approximate study and provides additional information about the flood hazard, such as water surface elevation during a flood of a given

magnitude. Flood hazard areas studied by detailed methods are shown as "AE" zones on the Delaware County FIRM[3].

Flood hazard areas studied by detailed methods for the Delaware County FIS were selected with priority given to known areas of flood hazard, and areas of projected development. In the Village of Franklin, no streams were studied by detailed methods**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. Ouleout Creek is found within the Village and was studied with approximate methods[4].

Floodplain population and the National Flood Insurance Program

It is estimated that in the Village of Franklin, zero residents live within the 1% annual chance (100-year) and 0.2% annual chance (500-year) floodplains.

The Village of Franklin has a total of 18 properties that intersect the FEMA-defined 1% annual chance (100-year) flood boundary[5].

As of January 2012 FEMA reports two flood insurance policies under the **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** in the Village of Franklin, with no policies in the 1% annual chance flood boundary, no policies in the 0.2% annual chance flood boundary and two policies located outside the 0.2% annual chance flood boundary. The Village does not have any **Repetitive Loss**[6] properties[7].

HAZUS-MH results

HAZUS-MH estimates that for a 1% annual chance event, 28 people may be displaced and 9 people may seek short-term sheltering, representing 7% and 2.2% of the Village's population, respectively. For the 0.2% annual chance event, it is estimated that 33 people may be displaced and 11 people may seek short-term sheltering, representing 8.2% and 2.7% percent of the Village's population, respectively[8].

As summarized in Table 9.11-3 below, there is $9,161,000 of total assessed property (structure and land) exposed to the 1% annual chance flood in the Village of Franklin. For the 0.2% annual chance event, it is estimated that there is $9,161,000 of total assessed property exposed in the Village.

Table 9.11-3. Estimated Assessed Value (Building and Land) Located in the 1% and 0.2% Annual Chance MRP Flood Boundaries

1% Annual Chance			0.2% Annual Chance		
Land AV	Building AV	Total AV	Land AV	Building AV	Total AV
$383,000	$8,778,000	$9,161,000	$383,000	$8,778,000	$9,161,000

Source: Real Property Data (July 2011) provided by Delaware County
Note: AV = Assessed Value

HAZUS-MH calculates the estimated potential damage to the general building stock inventory associated with the 100-year and 0.2% annual chance flood events. HAZUS-MH estimates approximately $1,001,000 and approximately $1,177,000 of potential general building stock loss as a result of the 1% and 0.2% Annual Chance MRP events. Table 9.11-4 summarizes the potential loss estimates by occupancy class.

[3] For more information on FEMA Flood Insurance Studies and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, please see Section 5.4.3
[4] Preliminary DFIRM shapefile 's_wtr_ln.shp'
[5] Delaware County DFIRM (FEMA, 2012); Village of Franklin Tax Parcels (Delaware County Real Property, 2011)
[6] Repetitive Loss properties have received two flood insurance payouts of over $1000 within a ten-year period
[7] FEMA, 2012
[8] HAZUS-MH 2.0

Table 9.11-4. Estimated Potential General Building Stock Loss (Structure and Contents) by the 100-Year and 500-Year MRP Flood Events

Total Buildings (All Occupancies)		Percentage of Total Building Value		Residential Buildings		Commercial Buildings		Industrial Buildings	
1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance
$1,001,000	$1,177,000	2.3	2.7	$682,000	$815,000	$60,000	$69,000	$0	$263,000

Agriculture Buildings		Religious Buildings		Government Buildings		Education Buildings	
1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance
$0	$0	$259,000	$293,000	$0	$0	$0	$0

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.0

There are no critical facilities or utilities located within the 1% or 0.2% annual chance flood boundaries.

Ice jam flood hazard

The Ice Engineering Research Group reports no history of ice jam occurrences in the Village of Franklin[9].

Wildfire

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas are located throughout the County. See Figure See Figure 5.4.5-2 in Section 5.4.5 (Wildfire) for an illustration of the WUI in Delaware County. The western section of the Village of Franklin is located within the WUI. It is estimated that 91 people in the Village are exposed to the WUI, or 23% of the Village's total population[10].

Buildings constructed from wood or vinyl siding are generally more likely to be impacted by the wildfire hazard than buildings constructed of brick or concrete. According to HAZUS-MH's default general building stock database, approximately 67% of the buildings in the County are constructed of wood.

In the Village of Franklin, 19.8% of the Village's total building stock is exposed and thus vulnerable to the wildfire hazard (replacement value $8,743,000)[11].

It is recognized that a number of critical facilities, transportation and utility assets are located in the wildfire hazard area, and are also vulnerable to the threat of wildfire. Many of these facilities are the locations for vulnerable populations (i.e., schools) and responding agencies to wildfire events (i.e., fire, police). Table 9.11-7 summarizes critical facilities identified by the Planning Committee that are critical to the Village and are vulnerable to the wildfire hazard.

Table 9.11-7. Facilities in WUI

Type	Name
School	Franklin Central School
Shelter	Franklin Central School
Shelter	Franklin Central School

Source: GeoMAC, 2012

[9] Ice Engineering Research Group, 2011
[10] HAZUS-MH 2.0; GeoMAC, 2012
[11] HAZUS-MH 2.0; GeoMAC, 2012

Growth/Development Trends

No known or anticipated new development has been identified in the Village of Franklin at this time.

C.) DOCUMENTED LOSSES TO NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

The table below presents only a history of events where documented losses were provided and is not a complete history of events for the Village. For details regarding the event history of the specific hazards, please refer to the appropriate hazard profiles in Section 5.4 of this Plan.

Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	County Designated?	Local Damages and Losses
April 2-4, 2005	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1589 (IA and PA)	Yes	The community pool was damaged, resulting in over $20,000 in costs.
June 26 – July 10, 2006	Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1650 (IA and PA)	Yes	Damage on Hill Street, damage to the pole barn, a distribution box was destroyed, one bay of storage reservoir was filled, damage to the Well Field access road and dry hydrant, and damage to the well pump house and well on Otego Street. The Community Pool was damaged. The Village had over $145,000 in expenses and/or losses.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD/RISK VULNERABILITY RANKING

Rank #	Hazard Type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard [a,c]	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking [b]
1	Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: $0 500-Year MRP: $27,158 Annualized Loss: $168	Frequent	39	High [d]
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: $263,160 5% of GBS: $1,315,800	Frequent	39	High [d]
2	Flood	1% Annual Chance: $2,991,000 0.2% Annual Chance: $2,991,000	Frequent	27	Medium [e]
3	Drought	Not available	Frequent	21	Medium
4	Extreme Temp	Not available	Frequent	18	Low
4	Infestation	Not available	Frequent	18	Low
4	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: $60,098 2,500-Year MRP: $745,186 Annualized Loss: $717	Occasional	16	Low [e,f]
5	Landslide	Not available	Occasional	12	Low
6	Wildfire	Not available	Rare	9	Low

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)

b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 39 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 21-38
Low = Total hazard risk ranking 20 or below

c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH 2.0 (RSMeans 2006).

d. Loss estimates are structural values only; does not include the value of contents.

e. Loss estimates represent both structure and contents.

f. The HAZUS-MH earthquake model results are reported by Census Tract. In some cases, there is more than one municipality per Census Tract. Therefore, these results include the Village and Town of Franklin.

Notes: MRP = Mean Return Period; WUI - Wildland Urban Interface.

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification.

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
Building Code	Y	New York State Code
Zoning Ordinance	N	
Subdivision Ordinance	N	
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	6/2012
Cumulative Substantial Damages	N	
Freeboard	Y	2' above BFE as per NYS Building Code/Local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
Stormwater Management Plan / Ordinance	N	
Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan / General Plan	Y	2003
Capital Improvements Plan	N	
Site Plan Review Requirements	N	
Open Space Plan	N	
Stream Corridor Management or Protection Plan	N	
Economic Development Plan	N	
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Y	County-wide CEMP Updated 2006
Emergency Response Plan	N	
Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	
Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	N	
Highway Management Plan	N	
COOP / COG Plan	N	
Mobile Home Regulations	N	
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances such as critical or sensitive areas)	N	

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/ Position
Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Delaware County Planning Department Town Planning Advisory Service, Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District
Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector; Village Maintenance Supervisor; Delaware County Department of Public Works; Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Delaware County Planning Department
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector
Surveyor(s)	N	
Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	Delaware County Planning Department
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Y	Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District
Emergency Manager	Y	Delaware County Department of Emergency Services
Grant Writer(s)	N	
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

E.3) Fiscal Capability

The table below identifies common funding mechanisms the Village could consider for the implementation of mitigation initiatives. For each funding mechanism, the table shows if it has been used by the Village to fund projects in the past; what projects it was used for (if applicable); and possible limitations on its use for future projects.

A full description of fiscal tools and funding mechanisms is provided in Volume I, Section 6 - Mitigation Strategy, of this plan. It is assumed that the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant program will be pursued, so they are not listed here.

Financial Resources	Used for past projects? If yes, which ones?	Limitations on future use?
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	N	N
Capital Improvements Project Funding	N	N
Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	N	N
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	water service	No
Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	N	

Financial Resources	Used for past projects? If yes, which ones?	Limitations on future use?
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	water improvement project	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	N	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	N	
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	N	
State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSOEM, NYSDEC, NYSDOS)	N	
Catskill Watershed Corporation grant programs	N	
Delaware County Stream Corridor Management Program (Stream Management Implementation Grants etc.)	Riparian buffer project to protect school ballfields	Not in Delaware watershed
Federal (ACOE, NRCS, etc.)	FEMA- flood damage repair and well drilling	

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Unavailable	Unavailable
Public Protection	Unavailable	Unavailable
Storm Ready	County	TBD
Firewise	NP	N/A

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable. TBD=To be determined.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact it's vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm
- The National Firewise Communities website at http://firewise.org/

F.1) COMPLETED HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITIES/EFFORTS

According to the Village of Franklin, the following have been identified as mitigation projects/activities that have been completed:

Prevention and Planning:

- Adopted a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and Delaware County FIS/FIRM updated under the MapMod program. FIS/FIRM effective 6/2012.

Property Protection:

- Improved drainage was included in the construction of the new museum, which has reduced flooding in Main Street apartment houses.
- Maintenance of drainage system for NYS Rte. 357 by NYSDOT
- Tonka blocks installed around well houses to protect against debris damage

Education, Outreach and Public Awareness:

- Village staff:
  - Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector:
    - NFIP Basics workshop through DelCo Floodplain Management Adv. Committee/NYSDEC Floodplain Management (2/14/12)
- Public
  - Village-wide mailing to owners of property within the 1% annual chance (100-year) floodplain according to 8/2009 Preliminary DFIRM. Address list was generated based on parcel boundaries, not building footprints. Mailing advised property owners of the flood hazard and the availability of flood insurance.
  - 8/2009 Preliminary DFIRM data posted on Delaware County Community Online Mapping and Information Tool, which allows user to search for their property by address, name or tax parcel number

Emergency Services:

- Purchased new 30 KW generator for Franklin fire station

F.2) HAZARD VULNERABILITIES IDENTIFIED

According to the Village of Franklin, the following have been identified as hazard problems and problem areas in the community:

- Flooding on Ouleout Creek:
  - Debris impacts to school playing fields
  - washing debris into East Sidney Lake- hazardous to boaters
  - Backwater from East Sidney Lake

- Village wellheads in flood hazard area:

  - During 6/2006 flooding wells were damaged from a tree that hit the well casing allowing water to get in the well and contaminate water. Village was forced to switch to water supplied by springs.

- Rapid runoff/sheet flow from steep hill SE of NYS Route 357 impacts homes and businesses on that side of the road from northern Village boundary to Maple Street/Route 357 intersection
  - Houses are regularly damaged
    - Most have installed sump-pumps, although many of these are overwhelmed during heavy rain events
  - Many houses had water up to and above 1st floor in 2006
  - Septic systems regularly damaged

F.3) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Note some of the identified mitigation initiatives in Table F are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities.

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
Structure/Infrastructure Protection										
1	**Protect drinking water infrastructure through the Village Water System upgrades**									
		Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-4 1-5	Village of Franklin	High	High	USDA Rural Development grant/low-interest loan	Ongoing	High
2	**Address drainage issues impacting homes and businesses along NYS Route 357:** • Conduct outreach to property owners in the area to get a better sense of past damages • Consult with Village staff, property owners and other professionals as necessary to describe the problem and develop mitigation options									
		Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1 1-3 1-6	Village of Franklin w/ support from Delaware County	High	Low	FEMA HMA, other grant funding	Short DOF	High
3	**Vegetation Management to protect people and property:** • Address dangerous trees threatening people and property through proactive vegetation management. • Specifically: o Manage trees on Village property/ROWs o Work with property owners to manage threatening trees on private property o Continue to lobby NYSDOT and NYSEG for management of dangerous trees under their jurisdiction ▪ Management of trees along NYS 357 is a particular concern									
		NA	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1-1 1-6 1-9	Village of Franklin	Medium	Low/Medium	Operating Budget	Short	High

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
4	**Retrofit structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage:** • Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. • Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. • Phase 2: Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, work with property owners toward implementation of that action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.									
		Existing	Flood, Severe Storm, Earthquake	1-1 1-2 1-3 1-5 1-6 2-1 2-2	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from NYSOEM, FEMA	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF	Medium-High
5	**Acquire and demolish or relocate structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage:** • Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. • Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. • Phase 2: Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, work with property owners toward implementation of that action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability. • Phase 3: Where relocation will not be cost-beneficial but acquisition/demolition is a possibility, work with property owners toward implementation of that action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability. Work with the owners of acquired properties to find appropriate housing within the community, if they desire.									
		Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1 1-2 1-5 1-6 1-9 2-1 2-2 3-2	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from NYSOEM, FEMA	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF	Medium-High*

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
Natural Resource Management										
6	**Reclaim floodplain along Ouleout Creek and prevent future debris impacts to playing fields:** • Remove fill along western edge of school playing fields to increase floodplain storage • Install riparian buffer plantings to stabilize bank and screen playing fields from flood debris	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1 1-6 1-9	Village of Franklin with support from SCMPr/Catskill Streams Buffer Initiative	High	High	SCMP, Federal Grant opportunities	Short	High
Prevention and Planning										
7	**Continue to lobby Army Corps of Engineers, elected officials, and other entities as appropriate for more frequent management East Sidney Lake:** • Debris removal • Dredging	Existing	Flood	1-1 3-1 3-2	Village of Franklin	Low	Low	Operating budget	Ongoing	Medium
8	**Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance Program including:** • Adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements o regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas • Floodplain identification and mapping, • Flood insurance outreach to the community. • Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives 9 – 10 below.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-1 1-2 1-4 1-5 1-6 1-7 2-1 2-2 3-2 4-2	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from NYSOEM, ISO FEMA	High	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing	High

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
9	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA) maintain Certified Floodplain Manager status through the ASFPM, and pursue relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-1 1-4 1-5 1-9 2-1 2-3 4-1 4-2	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short (DOF)	High
10	Archive elevation certificates	NA	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1 1-4 1-5 2-2 4-1	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Low	Low	Local Budget	On-going	High
Education and Outreach										
11	**Training for municipal officials and staff:** • Work with existing federal, state and county programs to bring appropriate training to municipal staff, including but not limited to: o NFIP floodplain development requirements and compliance o Implementation of local emergency response procedures and DelCo Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan o Post-Disaster Code Enforcement and damage assessments o Stream and floodplain function as it relates to flood damage prevention o Mitigation project development and administration o Public Assistance claims administration	NA	All Hazards	1-4 1-9 2-1 2-2 2-3 3-1 4-1 4-2	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, NYSOEM, FEMA	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	County programs; Municipal Budget; HMA programs with local or county match	Short	High

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
12	**Public education and outreach:** • Work with existing federal, state and county programs to bring appropriate public outreach to Town residents, especially those most vulnerable to natural disasters. Topics will include but not be limited to: o Disaster preparedness o Hazard mitigation o Stream management for streamside landowners	NA	All Hazards	1-2 1-7 1-9 2-1 2-2 2-3 3-1 3-2 4-4	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, NYSOEM, FEMA	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	County programs; Municipal Budget; HMA programs with local or county match	Short	High

AHMP Implementation and Maintenance

13	**Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0.** • Specifically, report the following information to the Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator on a regular basis: o Losses from disasters o Progress on mitigation initiatives o Changes in hazard vulnerabilities • To ensure a thorough reporting of the above, the Town will coordinate with: o Municipal departments o First Responders operating in the Town o Other organizations and agencies as appropriate	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	Municipality (via mitigation planning point of contacts) with support from Planning Partners (through their Points of Contact), NYSOEM	High	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing	High

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals and Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority
14	**Participate in local, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts.** • Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA's Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including: o Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards of concern. o Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types based on FEMA-154 "Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards" methodologies). It is recognized that these programs will need to be initiated and supported at the County and/or State level, and will require training, tools and funding provided at the county, state and/or federal level.									
		Existing	All Hazards	1-1 1-3 1-5 1-6 1-8 2-3 3-1 4-1	HMP Coordinator	Medium-High	Medium-High	Mitigation grant programs (PDM or HMGP) with local match	Longterm DOF	Medium

Notes:
*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (NA) is inserted if this does not apply.

Costs:
Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:
Low = < $10,000
Medium = $10,000 to $100,000
High = > $100,000
Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:
Low = Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.
Medium = Could budget for under existing work-plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
High = Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

Benefits:
Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA's benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:
Low = < $10,000
Medium = $10,000 to $100,000
High = > $100,000
Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = Long term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.
Medium = Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
High = Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:
PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
RFC = Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program
SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program
HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:
Short = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On-going program.
DOF = Depending on funding.

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the municipality has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Drought	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Earthquake	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Flooding	1, 8, 9, 10, 11,	2, 3, 4, 5, 12,	2, 12, 13, 14	6, 7, 12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Infestation	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Landslide	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Severe Storm	1, 8, 9, 10, 11,	2, 3, 4, 5, 12,	2, 12, 13, 14	6, 7, 12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Severe Winter Storm	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14
Wildfire	11,	12,	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14	12, 13, 14

Notes:

1. **Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. **Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. **Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.

4. **Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
6. **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
1	2	H	H	Y	Y	N	H
2	3	H	L	Y	Y	N	H
3	3	M	M	Y	N	Y	H
4	7	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
5	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M
6	3	H	H	Y	Y	N	H
7	3	L	L	Y	N	Y	M
8	10	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
9	2	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
10	5	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
11	8	L	L	Y	Y	N	H
12	9	L	L	Y	Y	N	H
13	14	H	H	Y	Y	N	H
14	8	M	M	Y	Y	N	M

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.

*This initiative has a Medium priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation based on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SOEM (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a High priority for all participants in the planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

High Priority = A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).

Medium Priority = A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.

Low Priority = Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

A more detailed flood loss analysis could be conducted on a structural level (versus the Census block analysis conducted for the HMP). The location of each building, details regarding the building (see additional data needed below) and the assessed or fair market value could be included in HAZUS-MH. The FEMA DFIRM boundaries, FEMA Flood Insurance Study detailed studies, base flood elevations and available Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data or digital elevation models (DEM) could be used to generate a more accurate flood depth grid and then integrated into the HAZUS model. The flood depth-damage functions could be updated using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer damage functions for residential building stock to better correlate HAZUS-MH results with FEMA benefit-cost analysis models. HAZUS-MH would then estimate more accurate potential losses per structure.

Additional data needed to perform the analysis described above:

1. Building footprint in GIS
2. Specific building information – first-floor elevation (elevation certificates), number of stories, foundation type, basement, square footage, occupancy type, year built, type of construction etc.
3. Assessed or fair market value of structure
4. LiDAR or high resolution DEM

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated and are provided below for the Village of Franklin to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Village of Franklin. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Franklin has significant exposure. The Planning Area maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

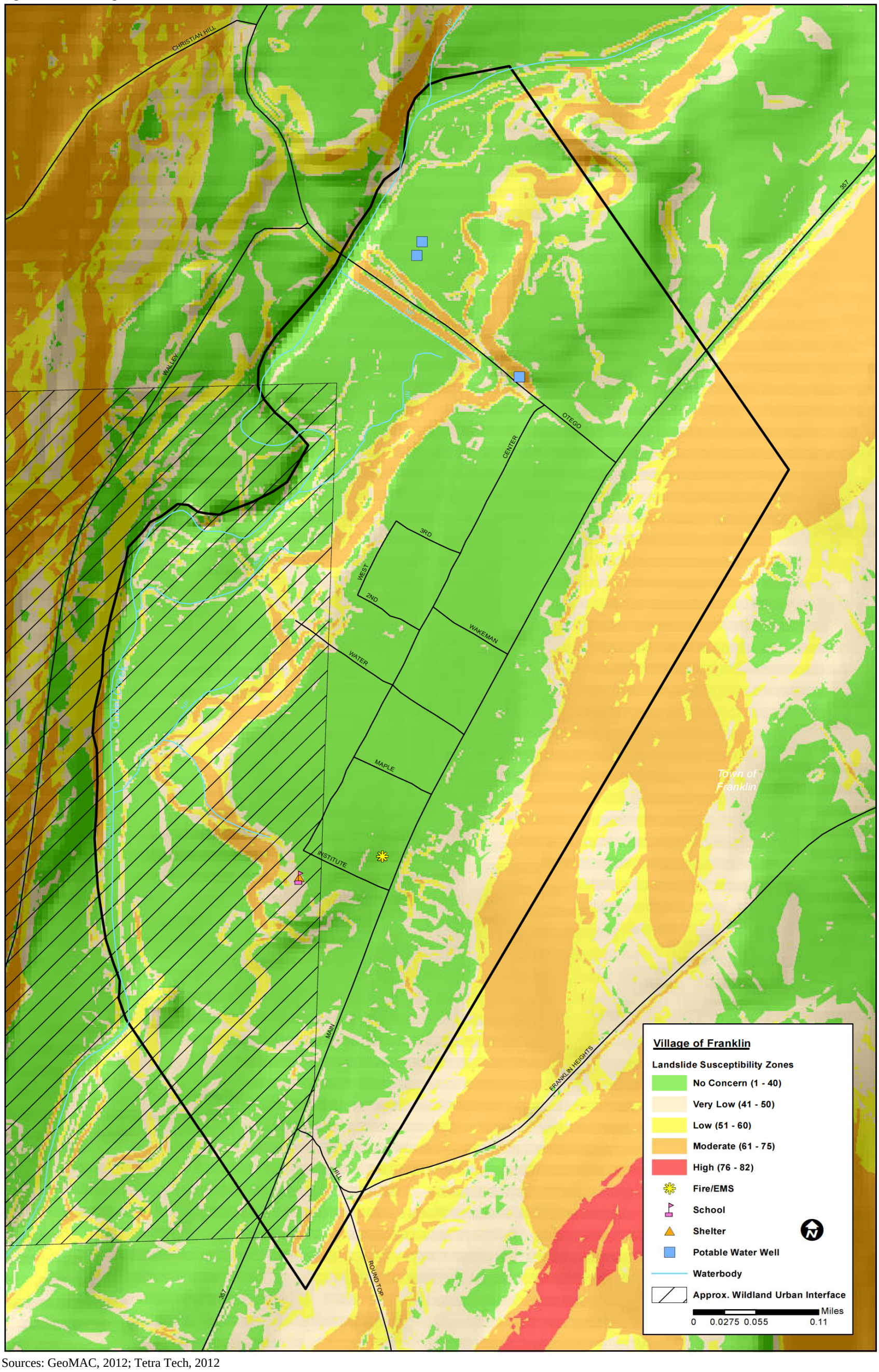
No additional comments at this time.

Figure 9.11-1. Village of Franklin Flood Hazard Area and Critical Facilities

Sources: FEMA, 2011

Notes: The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: drought, earthquake, extreme temperature, infestation, severe storm, and severe winter storm. Please note preliminary DFIRMs were used to generate this figure and are not considered regulatory at this time.

Figure 9.11-2. Village of Franklin Wildland-Urban Interface and Landslide Hazard Areas



Sources: GeoMAC, 2012; Tetra Tech, 2012