CITY OF FRANKLIN
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
May 6, 2019
6:00 P.M.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Monday, May 6, 2019

6:00pm – Public Session - Council Chambers – City Hall

****

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

****

Mary Poppins Musical Number by Franklin's District Wide Musical Theatre Group

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Resolution #17-19 – A Resolution accepting and appropriating a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Conservation License Plate Grant Program to repair the cottage porch in Odell Park.

COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

Persons wishing to address the Council may speak for a maximum of three minutes. No more than thirty minutes will be devoted to public commentary.

LEGISLATIVE COMMENTS

CITY COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Mayor will recognize any Councilor who wishes to express their appreciation of behalf of the City.

MAYOR'S UPDATE

Agenda Item I.

Council to consider the minutes of the March 25th Special City Council Meeting and the minutes of the April 1st, City Council Meeting.

Agenda Item II.

Monthly School Board Update.

Agenda Item III.

Mayor's Alcohol and Drug Task Force Update.

Agenda Item IV.

Council to consider approval of Resolution #17-19, relating to the Appropriation and Expenditures of the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Conservation License Plate Program Grant Fund for cottage porch repairs at Odell Park.

Agenda Item V.

Council to consider approval and adoption of the 2019 City of Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Agenda Item VI.

Council to consider setting a Public Hearing on June 3, 2019 regarding adoption of Resolution #18-19, Appropriating $64,287 from Primex (NH Public Risk Management), as a one-time return of premium, to be added to the City Manager's Nuisance Abatement line.

Agenda Item VII.

Council to consider setting a Public Hearing on June 3, 2019 regarding adoption of Resolution #19-19, Appropriating $15,965 from the sale of Fire Engine #3 and Surplus Equipment toward the replacement of the Fire Station Generator.

Agenda Item VIII.

Council to consider setting a Public Hearing on May 20, 2019 regarding adoption of Resolution #20-19, Accepting $8,500 in Grant Funds from the New Hampshire Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Fund to update the Continuity of Operations Plan (C.O.O.P) and the City's Local Emergency Operations Plan (L.E.O.P).

Agenda Item IX.

Other Business

1. Committee Reports
2. City Manager's Update
3. Late Items.

Adjournment

The City Council of the City of Franklin reserves the right to enter into non-public session when necessary according to the provisions of RSA 91-A.

This location is accessible to the disabled by stairwell elevator. Those wishing to attend who are hearing or vision impaired may make their needs known by calling 934-3900 (voice), or through "Relay New Hampshire" 1-800-735-2964 (T.D./TRY)

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM I

Subject: Approval of Minutes

Motion: **"I move that the Franklin City Council approve the minutes of the March 25th Special City Council Meeting and the minutes of the April 1st City Council Meeting."**

Mayor calls for a second, discussion and the vote.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM II

Subject: School Board Update

Superintendent Dan LeGallo will provide a monthly update to the Mayor and City Council.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM III

Subject: Mayor's Alcohol and Drug Task Force

Drug Task Force Coordinator Kandyce Tucker will provide an update to the Mayor and City Council.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM IV

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT
City Council Meetings of May 6, 2019

From: Krystal Alpers, Parks and Recreation Director

Subject: Approval of Resolution #17-19 to accept and appropriate a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Conservation, License Plate Grant Program.

Recommended Motion for the May 6, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council vote to approve Resolution #17-19, to accept and appropriate a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Conservation, License Plate Grant Program, to repair the porch on the Odell Park Cottage. I further move that the City Council authorize the City Manager, Judie Milner, to sign and take action on all relevant documents pertaining to the administration of this grant.

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Discussion:

In the fall of 2018, the Building and Grounds Department removed the front porch of the Cottage in Odell Park. Since then, the Parks and Recreation Director applied for and received the "Moose Plate" Grant to repair the porch on the Cottage. As part of the grant requirements, City Council needs to accept the $10,000, appropriate the funds and authorize the City Manager or Mayor to sign related documents.

Notice of a Public Hearing scheduled for May 6, 2019, was sent to the Laconia Daily Sun on April 11, 2019 and published on Friday, April 12, 2019.

Once funding is accepted, we can move forward with the repair of the front porch.

CITY OF FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"The Three Rivers City"

316 Central Street
Franklin, NH 03235

(603) 934-3900
fax: (603) 934-7413

RESOLUTION #17-19

A Resolution Granting Authority to Accept and Appropriate a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Conservation License Plate Grant Program

In the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Nineteen,

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Franklin, New Hampshire adopted a budget for Fiscal Year 2019 beginning July 1, 2018, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the need to continue maintenance and repairs of all City owned properties, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City has been awarded a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Conservation License Plate Grant Program, to repair the porch on the Odell Park Cottage, **now**;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, *that at their regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council on Monday, May 6, 2019, the City Council of Franklin New Hampshire does hereby vote to adopt resolution #17-19, to accept and appropriate a $10,000 grant from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Conservation, License Plate Grant Program, to repair the porch on the Odell Park Cottage,* **and**;

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the City Council does hereby authorize City Manager, Judie Milner, to sign all relevant documents pertaining to the acceptance and administration of this grant award and hereby authorizes the following non-lapsing appropriations,*

An Increase in Revenues:

Other State Grant Revenue Acct. No. 01-0-000-33591-000 – Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000),

An Increase in Expenditures:

Odell Cottage Expense Acct. No. 01-1-943-40430-000 – Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000),

By a roll call vote.

Roll Call:

Councilor Brown _____ Councilor Dzujna _____ Councilor Ribas _____

Councilor Clarenbach_____ Councilor Lauer-Rago _____ Councilor Testerman _____

Councilor Desrochers_____ Councilor Starkweather_____Councilor Trudel _____

Approved: _____
Mayor

Passed: _____

I certify that said vote has not been amended or repealed and remains in full force and effect as of the date of this Certification and that Katie A. Gargano is the City Clerk for the City of Franklin, Franklin, New Hampshire.

A true copy, attested: _____
City Clerk

Date: _____

GRANT AGREEMENT **Grant #MP-18-07**

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

This agreement between the State of New Hampshire, Division of Historical Resources (hereinafter "DHR") and the City of Franklin (hereinafter "Grantee") is to witness receipt of funds subject to the following conditions:

1. GRANT PERIOD: **Pending G&C Approval – September 30, 2020 [2 years to complete]**

2. OBLIGATION OF THE GRANTEE: The Grantee agrees to accept $10,000 and apply it to the project(s) described in the grant application and approved budget referenced above. In the performance of this grant agreement the Grantee is in all respects an independent contractor and is neither an agent nor employee of the State.

   As required by the Conservation License Plate Grant Program and the DHR, Grantee agrees to prominently place a DHR provided grant information sign on site or within the community throughout the project funded by this grant, and to acknowledge support of the DHR and the Conservation License Plate Program on any materials promoting the project.

   The Grantee agrees to abide by the limitations, conditions and procedure outlined herein and in the attached appendices. If appropriated funds for this grants program are reduced or terminated, all payments under this grant shall cease.

3. PAYMENT of 50% will be made following review by the NH Attorney General's Office and Governor and Council (as appropriate). Payment of the final 50% will be made upon receipt and approval of the final report documentation.

4. REPORTING: The Grantee agrees to submit a narrative report of progress to the DHR by April 1 and September 1 annually for the duration of the grant which summarizes progress on the project. The Grantee agrees to submit a final financial and project report in a format provided by the DHR, no more than 30 days after the end of the grant period.

5. SOVERIGN IMMUNITY: No provision of this contract is to be deemed a waiver of sovereign immunity by the State of New Hampshire.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

_____

Sarah L. Stewart, Commissioner Date

DIVISION HISTORICAL RESOURCES

_____

Elizabeth Muzzey, Director/SHPO Date

GRANTEE

Name _____

Address_____

_____

_____

Authorized Signature Date

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, COUNTY OF

The foregoing statement was acknowledged before me this_____day of_____20_____

_____

Signature of Notary Public Commission Expires

Approved as to form, substance and execution:

_____

Office of Attorney General Date

CERTIFICATE FOR MUNICIPALITIES

I *(insert name)*_____, of *(insert Municipality name)*,_____,
do hereby certify to the following assertions:

1. I am a duly elected and acting Clerk/Secretary for the Municipality documented above, which is in the State of New Hampshire
2. I maintain and have custody of, and am familiar with, the minute books of the Municipality:
3. I am duly authorized to issue certificates with respect to the contents of such books:
4. The following are true, accurate and complete copies of the resolutions adopted during an official meeting of the Municipality. Said meeting was held in accordance with the laws and by-laws of the State, upon the following date *(insert meeting date)*_____.

   RESOLVED: That this municipality shall enter into a contract with the State of New Hampshire, acting by and through the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources providing for the performance by this Municipality of certain services as documented within the foregoing grant application, and that the official listed, *(document the title of the official authorizing the grant, and document the name of the individual filling that position)*_____, on behalf of this Municipality, is authorized and directed to enter into the said grant agreement with the State of New Hampshire, and that they are to take any and all such actions that may be deemed necessary, desirable of appropriate in order to execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver any and all documents, agreements and other instruments on behalf of this Municipality in order to accomplish the same.

   RESOLVED: That the signature of the above authorized party or parties of this Municipality, when affixed to any instrument of document described in, or contemplated by, these resolution, shall be conclusive evidence of the authority of said parties to bind this Municipality, thereby:
5. The foregoing resolutions have not been revoked, annulled, or amended in any manner what so ever, and remain in full force and effect as of the date hereof;
6. The following person or persons have been duly elected to, and now occupy, the Office or Offices indicated:

   Municipality Mayor: _____
   Municipality Clerk: _____
   Municipality Treasurer: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: As the Clerk/Secretary of this municipality, I sign below upon this date *(insert date of signing)*_____
Clerk/Secretary *(signature)*_____
In the State and County of: *(State and County names)*_____
NOTARY STATEMENT: As Notary Public and/or Justice of the Peace, REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF: _____, County of: _____
UPON THIS DATE *(insert full date)*_____, appeared before me *(print full name of notary)* _____, the undersigned officer personally appeared *(Insert officers name)*_____who acknowledged him/herself to be *(Insert the name of municipality)*_____and that being authorized to do so, he/she executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained, by signing by him/herself in the name of the Municipality
In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal. *(provide signature, seal and expiration of commission)*_____

CITY OF FRANKLIN
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING & MEETING

In accordance with the provision of Chapter 31, Division 2 of the Franklin Municipal Code, notice is hereby given that the City of Franklin will hold a Public Hearing on Monday, May 6, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. in Council Chambers at Franklin City Hall regarding Resolution #17-19, Accepting and Appropriating a $10,000 Grant from the NH Division of Historical Resources Conservation License Plate Program to repair the porch on the Odell Park Cottage.

Provisions for persons with special needs can be made by contacting the City Manager's office, via telephone or mail at least five days prior to the public hearing.

City of Franklin
316 Central Street
Franklin, NH 03235
(603) 934-3900

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM V

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT
City Council Meeting of May 6th, 2019

From: Michael Foss, Fire Chief/EMD

Subject: Obtaining the approval of the proposed *Hazardous Mitigation Plan* during the May 6th, 2019 Franklin City Council Meeting. This approval must be obtained from the Council, so that the City of Franklin can formally adopt and utilize this plan to help ensure the safety of the community.

Recommended Motion:
May 6th, 2019

"I move that the Franklin City Council formally adopt the proposed Hazardous Mitigation Plan as prepared by Hubbard Consulting LLC."

Mayor calls for a second, discussion and vote.

Background:

In 2018 Kevin LaChapelle, Franklin's Fire Chief and EMD, recognized the need to update the previously adopted Hazardous Mitigation Plan. The last revision had taken place in 2013. The proposed update took place as a result of the five-year recommendation that was given by Homeland Security and Emergency Management. As stated in the plan, the goal of the update was to help with the following items:

- Plan for the protection of life, property, and critical facilities within the City of Franklin.
- To aid local, state, and federal coordination and communication so that this plan is a working document with realistic goals, objectives, and recommendations.
- Coordinate among departments, including mid-level personnel, to implement the protection and prevention measures set forth in this plan. The overall goals of Franklin's Hazard Mitigation Plan update has not changed substantially since the adoption of the 2006 plan.
- Address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing the risk and impacts of the hazards identified within this plan.
- Strengthen Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government.

Fiscal Impact:
No further financial impact will result, as the preparation for the Hazardous Mitigation Plan has been completed. All consulting and preparation costs have been met as a result of a Homeland Security and Emergency Management Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant.

Alternatives:
The alternative is to forego the adoption of the plan, thus compromising public safety as it relates to hazard mitigation and planning. Failure to adopt and implement the plan could affect funding and the receipt of future Homeland Security and Emergency Management grants.

Attachments and Exhibits:

- City of Franklin, NH Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019
- Adoption signature sheet found within packet on page number7-3

City of Franklin, NH
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Bird's Eye View of Downtown Franklin, circa 1912

City Adoption Date: _____

FEMA Approval Date: _____

TABLE OF CONENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS – CONTINUED

Editions:
2006
December 2013
_____, 2019

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

Authority

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

Funding Source

This Plan was funded by the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) through a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant, with matching funds by the City of Franklin.

Purpose

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

Introduction

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

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

DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322 – Mitigation Planning. This places new emphasis on local mitigation planning. **It requires local governments to prepare and adopt jurisdiction-wide hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants.** Local governments must review and if necessary, update the mitigation plan every five years to continue program eligibility. However, it is recommended that this Plan be reviewed/updated annually or after a hazard event to be consistent with Chapter 7.

Why Develop a Mitigation Plan?

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

Scope of the Plan

The scope of this Plan includes the identification of natural hazards affecting the City, as identified by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The hazards reviewed under the scope of this plan include those that are outlined in the State of New Hampshire's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013. However, the Committee chose not to include avalanche, landslide or subsidence in this plan, due to no history or risk of these hazards in the City.

Dam Failure	**Flood**	**Severe Wind**
Drought	**Human Caused**	**Winter Weather**
Extreme Heat	**Hurricane**	**Wild/Forest Fire**
Earthquake	**Lightning**	

Methodology

During the 2019 Update, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with the assistance of Hubbard Consulting LLC held a total of 4 meetings on October 12, September 21, November 2 and December 6, 2018. Public notices were posted at the City Hall, Library and the City Website inviting members of all City departments and boards, surrounding communities, businesses, academia, State agencies and non-profit agencies. In addition, email notifications were sent to adjacent communities, the Lakes Region Planning Commission, the Concord Area Chamber of Commerce and the NH HSEM. There were no members of the general public that attended the committee meetings. The Emergency Management Directors from surrounding towns were notified of the Plan Update and asked to comment on the Plan (see Appendix B). The committee analyzed and revised the following sections of the Plan and provided input to update them: Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. After acceptance by the committee, the Plan was submitted to the NH HSEM for formal Approval. The City Council formally adopted the plan on _____. FEMA approved the plan on _____.

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

Step 1: Form a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Prior to the first public information meeting the Emergency Management Director contacted City department heads to serve on the committee. In addition, a press release was published in the City Hall, City Library and City website inviting residents, businesses, neighboring communities, academia and other private non-profit interests to participate in the planning process. Finally, an email invitation was sent to EMDs of surrounding towns, State Agencies, Regional Planning Commission and the local Chamber of Commerce (See Appendix B). The Committee Members consisted of City staff.

Step 2: Set Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

At the first working meeting the committee reviewed and made minor revisions to the City's Hazard Mitigation Goals. The Hazard Mitigation Goals were adapted

from the State's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018. This first step is extremely important in helping the committee understand the purpose of the Plan and the direction it should go. (See the end of this chapter for the "Hazard Mitigation Goals of the City of Franklin, NH".)

Step 3: Hazard Identification
The Committee members identified natural hazards and human-caused hazards that have or could potentially affect the City of Franklin. The results of this step can be found in Chapters 2 and 3.

Step 4: Critical Facilities Analysis
The committee members updated the Critical Facilities List for the City. The Critical Facilities List is divided into 3 sections: Facilities needed for Emergency Response; Facilities not necessary for emergency response; and places and populations to protect in the event of a disaster. The results of this step can be found in Chapter 4.

Step 5: Capability Assessment
The committee members identified what plans and policies are already in place to reduce the effects of hazards. The results of this step can be found in Chapter 5. Many of these plans and technical reports were reviewed and incorporated during the planning process, including the Franklin Emergency Operations Plan and the Franklin Master Plan.

Step 6: Develop Objectives
The Committee identified "Problem Statements" for each of the hazards identified earlier in the planning process. All of the hazards have at least one problem statement associated with them (See Problem Statement in Appendix B). These problem statements were then utilized as objectives in developing mitigation projects, as described in the next step.

Step 7: Develop Specific Mitigation Measures
As a result of the problem statements identified in step 6, the committee brainstormed specific projects or mitigation measures to address each hazard. The Committee Members used the "*Mitigation Project Identification Worksheet*", as shown in Appendix B, to identify mitigation projects that directly address the hazards affecting the community. Finally, the committee prioritized the top priority projects and listed them in the Mitigation Action Plan found at the end of Chapter 6.

Step 8: Adopt and Implement the Plan
After acceptance by the committee the Plan was submitted to the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management for formal Approval. The City Council formally adopted the Plan on _____. The letter of approval from NH HSEM can be found in Appendix C.

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

Step 9: Monitor and Update the Plan

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

Hazard Mitigation Goals
City of Franklin, NH

During the 2019 update, the Committee reviewed the 2013 Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan goals and made no revisions. The Goals were not modified for any substantial content, as there has not been any substantial change in development. The goals for the City of Franklin are as follows:

The committee considered the priorities of the City in minimizing losses and responding to a hazard event. The following purpose statement reflects the goals and priorities set in committee meetings.

Purpose Statement:

To develop a plan which can be implemented by the City based on current staffing levels and available local resources, the overall objective being to prevent and reduce future losses resulting from manmade and natural disasters.

Goals

- Plan for the protection of life, property, and critical facilities within the City of Franklin.
- To aid local, state, and federal coordination and communication so that this Plan is a working document with realistic goals, objectives, and recommendations.
- Coordinate among departments, including mid-level personnel, to implement the protection and prevention measures set forth in this Plan. The overall goals of Franklin's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update have not changed substantially since the adoption of the 2006 Plan.
- Address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing the risk and impacts of the hazards identified within this plan
- Strengthen Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee 2019

The Franklin Hazard Mitigation Committee was comprised of the following individuals who met from September 2018 to December 2018.

Name	Title/Affiliation
Brian Barry	Franklin Municipal Services
David Goldstein	Franklin Police Chief
Dick Lewis	Franklin Planning Director
Dan Legallo	School Superintendent
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Judie Milner	Franklin City Manager
Kevin Lachapelle	Franklin Fire Chief

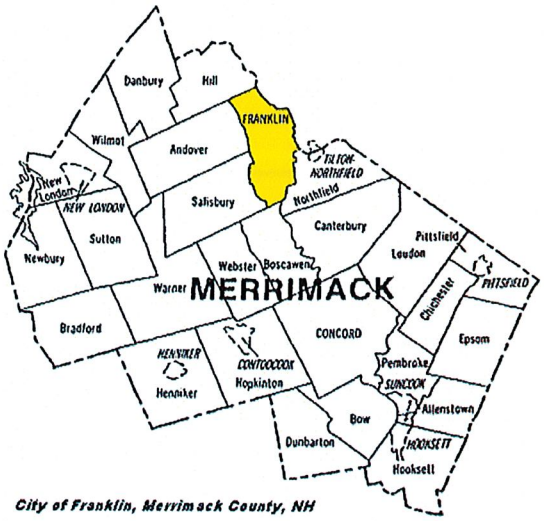
The committee members listed above participated in monthly committee meetings, provided departmental information, contributed in their field of expertise, reviewed and commented on committee meeting minutes, reviewed drafts of the Plan and worked together to identify and prioritize mitigation projects.

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

Thank you!

Chapter 2
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Community Description



City of Franklin, Merrimack County, NH

The City of Franklin is located in the northern part of Merrimack County at the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee Rivers. The Pemigewasset River flows south, through downtown with the Winnipesaukee River coming in from the east, forming the Merrimack River, which continues to flow south into Northfield and Boscawen. Webster Lake is located northwest of downtown with Webster Lake Road and Lake Shore Drive circling its borders. Franklin contains 27.7 square miles of land area and 1.5 square miles of inland water area. Hill lies to the north of Franklin, Sanbornton to the north and northeast, Tilton to the east, Northfield to the southeast, Salisbury to the south and southwest, and Andover to the west.

Valleys created by hills and mountains in the surrounding towns dominate Franklin's topography. Bald and Pine Hills in Andover stand on the western side of downtown and Calef Hill in Sanbornton to the east – creating steep slope areas parallel to the Pemigewasset River. Smith Hill sits in the southwest corner of the city, west of Daniel Webster Highway.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Floodplains for this Plan are defined as the 100-year and 500-year flood hazard zones, as depicted on the April 19, 2010 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). Franklin has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administered by FEMA, since September 28, 1979. In order to enable landowners to qualify for federally insured flood insurance, the City, in its administration of site plan review, subdivision regulations and zoning, must regulate development in the floodplain using federal standards.

The City's existing ordinance meets the minimum requirements of the NFIP, according to the latest Community Assistance Visit. The City will continue to maintain procedures and regulations that are in compliance with the NFIP by conducting Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) and Community Assistance Contacts (CAC) with the Office of Strategic Initiative (OSI) and updating the Floodplain Ordinance as federal requirements are updated. The last CAC was conducted on September 19, 2008 with an additional technical assistance meeting in July of 2018. The City will continue to hold CAVs/CACs with OSI in the future. In addition, the City provides NFIP brochures in City facilities frequented by the public.

Building Type	NFIP Policies in Force
Single Family	27
2-4 Family	1
All Other Residential	1
Non-Residential	4
Repetitive Loss Property	0
Total	**33**

The City has a total of 33 policies with $8,920,400 insurance in force. There have been 7 paid losses for a total of $103,138.

Disaster Risk

Franklin is prone to a variety of natural hazards. These include: flooding, dam failure, severe wind events, wildfire, drought, earthquake, hurricane, lightning, extreme heat, and severe winter weather, in addition to man-made hazards. The following table summarizes the impact and probability of natural and man-made hazards.

Natural & Human Caused Hazards	Severity Probability of death or injury; property or business loss 0: n/a 1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High	Probability* *In 25 years* Likelihood this will occur 0: Improbable 1: Remote 2: Occasional 3: Probable 4: Frequent	Risk *Severity x Probability* 0-4: Low 5-9: Medium 10-12: High
Armed Assault	3	3	9
Natural Gas Disruption / Explosion	3	3	9
Severe Winter Weather	2	4	8
Flood	2	3	6
Severe Wind *(Tornado/Downburst)*	2	2	4
Dam Failure	2	2	4
Infrastructure Failure	2	2	4
Lightning	1	3	3
Transportation Incident	1	2	2
Extreme Heat	1	2	2
Drought	1	2	2
Hurricane	2	1	2
Conflagration	2	1	2
Wild/Forest Fire	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1

*Probability Terms are defined as:

Frequent: There is a great likelihood that a hazardous event will occur within the next 25 years (Multiple events each year)

Probable: There is a great likelihood that a hazardous event will occur within the next 25 years (1-2 events each year)

Occasional: There is moderate likelihood that a hazardous event will occur within the next 25 years (1-2 events every 5-10 years)

Remote: There is little likelihood that a hazardous event will occur within the next 25 years (1 event in 25 years.)

CALCULATING POTENTIAL LOSS

It is difficult to determine the amount of damage that could be caused by natural or human-caused hazards because the damage will depend on the hazard's extent and severity, making each hazard event somewhat unique. Therefore, to calculate

potential economic loss, we have assumed that structures impacted by hazards could result in damage of either 1% or 5% of the assessed value.

Based on this assumption, the potential loss from any of the identified hazards would range from $5,313,283 (1%) or $26,566,415 (5%) based on the 2018 City valuations which lists the City wide assessed values to be $531,328,290 (See table below). Human loss of life was not included in the potential loss estimates, but could be expected to occur, depending on the severity and type of the hazard.

CITY WIDE ASSESSED VALUES			
Type	**2018 Value**	**1% Damage**	**5% Damage**
Residential	284,171,860	2,841,719	14,208,593
Manufactured Housing	24,201,400	242,014	1,210,070
Commercial	94,318,200	943,182	4,715,910
Tax Exempt	57,192,000	571,920	2,859,600
Utilities	71,444,830	714,448	3,572,242
Total	**531,328,290**	**5,313,283**	**26,566,415**
Source: NH DRA 2018 MS-1			

Development Trends

According to the NH Employment Security website, "Population change for Franklin totaled 1,705 over 56 years, from 6,742 in 1960 to 8,447 in 2016. The largest decennial percent changes were eight percent increases between 1960 and 1970, and between 1970 and 1980. The 2016 Census estimate for Franklin was 8,447 residents, which ranked 37th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns." The minimal amount of growth over the last 25 years does not require any changes to priorities of this Plan.

Franklin Population Growth	
Year	**Population**
2016	8,447
2010	8,447
2000	8,414
1990	8,340
1980	7,901
1970	7,292
Source: http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products/cp/profiles-htm/Franklin.htm	

New Single Family Homes Building Permits	
Time Period	**# of Permits**
2012	11
2013	16
2014	18
2015	22
2016	23

Recent Development activity since 2013:

- The renovation of the former Rowell School into the Bessie Rowell Community Center in 2013.
- Construction of a new asphalt plant on Punch Brook Road in 2015.
- Redevelopment of the Riverbend Mill for residential apartments in 2017.
- Initiation of redevelopment activity at various properties in the core downtown area.

The City's Master Plan was updated in 2017 and one of the key vision statements is to "...encourage commercial development and expansion of the industrial zone property so as to grow the tax base for the City's tax base.:

Current projections from the New Hampshire Office of Strategic Initiative show the population growth rate will increase at a minmal rate in Franklin over the next twenty-five years, where the year-round population in 2040 is projected to be 9,104.

Franklin Population Projection	
Year	**Population**
2016	8,447
2020	8,408
2025	8,432
2030	8,729
2040	9,104

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee utilized the current Master Plan to review and incorporate development changes. However, due to no substantial changes in development, there were no changes in priorities made to the Plan. Consequently, the City's overall vulnerability to the identified hazards has remained the same.

Chapter 3
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

FLOODING

Probability: Probable

Definition:
Flooding is the temporary overflow of water onto land that is not normally covered by water. Flooding results from the overflow of major rivers and tributaries, storm surges, and/or inadequate local drainage. Flooding events considered in this Plan include 100-year and 500-year floodplain events, rapid snow pack melt and ice jams.

Location:
Flooding occurs in the 100-year floodplain as designated on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map. These 100-year floodplain areas primarily include the Winnipesaukee River and the Pemigewasset River. Several large dams control the flow of the major rivers through the city (see Dam Failure). Residential flooding around Lake Webster has been reduced through improved communications between the city and the owner of the Webster Lake dam regarding releases from the dam. Due to the steep nature of the hills surrounding some of the streams in the city, some areas are susceptible to flooding (Chance Pond Road, View Street, Gilman Street). This flooding has been reduced in recent years through improved drainage maintenance programs. Due to the valley type geography of Franklin the City is susceptible to 100- and 500-year flood events. The water treatment plant is in the 100-year floodplain.

Impact:
The extent of damage caused by any flood depends on the depth and duration of flooding, the topography of the area flooded, velocity of flow, rate of rise, and the amount and form of development in the floodplain. Most of the past flooding events result in erosion and damage to culverts and roads throughout the City.

Extent:
FEMA defines flood hazards by the 100-year and 500-year flood events. A 100-year flood event is defined as flood event having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 500-year flood event is defined as flood event having a .2% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The City of Franklin Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) identify both an A and AE zones. A zones are subject to the 100-year flood, however because there have been no detailed hydraulic studies, there is no Base Flood Elevation (BFE) determined for these zones. The AE zones are subject to the 100-year flood and have BFEs delineated on the FIRM.

Previous Occurrence:
August 27, 1986: Severe Storms & Flooding. FEMA DR-771-NH
April 16, 1987 FEMA DR-789-NH: Flooding of low-lying areas along river caused by snowmelt and intense rain. Total of $4,888,889 in damages.
August 7-11, 1990: FEMA DR-876-NH: A series of storm events from August 7-11, 1990 with moderate to heavy rains produced widespread flooding in New Hampshire.

August 19, 1991: FEMA DR-917-NH: Hurricane Bob struck New Hampshire causing extensive damage in Rockingham and Stafford counties, but the effects were felt statewide.

January 31, 2003: An ice jam occurred at the hydro power station causing flooding in the downtown Franklin area beginning about 4AM on Friday, January 31, 2003. Memorial, Smith and Canal streets were blocked to all traffic except for emergency vehicles. The problem stemmed from an ice buildup on the Algonquin Power Company dam off East Bow Street. "Water is not going over the dam, it is backing up on the grates. We have flooding in the Franklin Business Center, the Grevior Furniture warehouse and at 100 Memorial Street," said a Fire Department official. The backup of ice extended about 450 feet upstream from the dam back up toward the Sanborn Bridge on Central Street.

Oct 9-15, 2005: Heavy rain fell over NH due to the rapid development of surface low pressure well to the southeast of New England. Rainfall amounts ranged from 3 inches in southern NH up to 9.26 inches at Pinkham Notch. This resulting flooding of small rivers and streams caused additional damage to roads that had been damaged earlier in the month.

May 13-15, 2006 (Mothers Day Flood): Low pressure developed south of New England and remained nearly stationary from the 12th to the 15th resulting in over 12 inches of rain in some locations in a 72-hour period. Homes and businesses were damaged extensively. Many roads were washed out and impassable. Some bridges were damaged or destroyed. Several evacuations and rescues took place during the flood event. there has been occasional flooding along the shores of Webster Lake since 2006; this was primarily related to water releases at Highland Lake Dam in Andover. Communication with the town in 2011 has rectified the situation.

April 17, 2007: Flooding and damages were countywide. An area of low pressure intensified rapidly as it moved slowly from the southeastern United States on the morning of Sunday, April 15th to near New York City by the morning of Monday, April 16th.

October 30, 2017 (FEMA Declare Disaster #4355) An area of low pressure over the southeastern United States on the morning of Sunday, October 29th, intensified rapidly Sunday night and Monday, October 30, as it moved northward and moisture and energy from the remnants of Tropical Storm Philippe merged with the storm. In addition, heavy rain accompanied the high winds over New Hampshire leading to both flash flooding and main-stem river flooding. The highest rainfall amounts were observed in the White Mountains. Rainfall amounts generally ranged from 2 to 5 inches across New Hampshire. Most of this rain fell within a 10-hour period from late Sunday evening through early Monday morning. By Wednesday evening, November 1st, all flooding had subsided. Power restoration efforts in the hardest hit areas across New Hampshire persisted for much of the week. Franklin had about 10 roads closed with trees and wires down. Rt. 4 at Ward Hill Road and Calef Hill were closed for 2-3 days. The hospital lost power when they reenergized the system and destroyed the generator.

WINTER WEATHER

Probability: Frequent

Definition:

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 that freezes upon impact. Ice coating at least one-fourth inch in thickness is heavy enough to damage trees, overhead wires and similar objects.**Blizzard**: A blizzard is a violent snowstorm with winds blowing at a minimum speed of 35 miles (56 kilometers) per hour and visibility of less than one-quarter mile (400 meters) for three hours. **Nor'Easter**: A Nor'easter is a large weather system traveling from south to north, passing along the coast. As the storm's intensity increases, the resulting counterclockwise winds impacted the coast and inland areas in a Northeasterly direction. Winds from a Nor'easter can meet or exceed hurricane force winds.

Location:
There is a City-wide vulnerability to severe winter weather. Nor'easters (wind), Ice Storms, Heavy Snow Accumulations and Severe Cold can occur at any place within the City and generally affect the entire City when it happens. The higher elevations are more likely to experience snow or ice before the lower terrain.

Impact:
Heavy snow accumulations (generally considered one that deposits six or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period) especially those associated with nor'easters can have a significant affect on the City, including extended power outages, road closures, collapsed roofs and increased snow removal costs. During ice storms, ice forms on cold surfaces, such as trees and power lines, and may continue to form until the ice is quite deep, as much as several inches thick. Ice damage results in power outages, road closures and forest damage. Ice on the roads can be the most difficult for a rapid emergency response. Private roads are difficult for emergency response vehicles due to restricted access during winter.

Extent:
NOAA's National Climatic Data Center produced the Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) for significant snowstorms that impact the eastern two thirds of the U.S. The RSI ranks snowstorm impacts on a scale from 1 to 5, similar to the Fujita scale for tornadoes or the Saffir-Simpson scale for hurricanes. In addition, the National Weather Service developed and utilizes the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index (SPIA) to forecast the impact of an ice storm. The index below ranges from an ice storm rated as "0" which has little impact, to an index rating of 5 that has catastrophic damage to exposed utility systems.

CATEGORY	RSI VALUE	DESCRIPTION
1	1-3	Notable
2	3-6	Significant
3	6-10	Major
4	10-18	Crippling
5	18-[illegible]	[illegible]

ICE DAMAGE INDEX	DAMAGE AND IMPACT DESCRIPTIONS
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged & widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines & some high voltage transmission lines/structures. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

Previous Occurrence:
January of 1923: 4 storms within a week left over 30 inches of snow.
February 8-10, 1969: Event Accumulations up to 27" in southeastern New Hampshire and up to 42" in

northeastern New Hampshire. Regions with snow accumulations exceeding 50 cm: in parts of the New York City and Boston metropolitan areas, western Connecticut, western and eastern Massachusetts, southern Vermont, northern Rhode Island, eastern New Hampshire, and southern Maine.

February 22-28, 1969: Events Accumulations to 98" in Western Central New Hampshire, 34" in coastal areas and 2 to 3' across New Hampshire generally. The storm produced excessive amounts of snow across New England with accumulations of greater than 75 cm across large sections of eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

January 20, 1978: 20 inch snowstorm leaving 20' high snowdrifts in Merrimack County

February 5-7, 1978: Events accumulations to 28" in northeast New Hampshire, 25" in west central New Hampshire and 33" along coastal New Hampshire. Hurricane-force winds and record-breaking snowfall made this storm one of the more intense to occur this century across parts of the northeastern United States.

Ice Storm of 1998: This had a very minimal effect on Franklin compared to the rest of the State. Ice accumulation usually occurs in the higher elevations while most of Franklin is in a valley.

December 2008: A major winter storm brought a mixture of snow, sleet, and freezing rain to New Hampshire from the morning of December 11th to the morning of December 12th. The greatest impact in the state was in southern and central New Hampshire where a significant ice storm occurred. Following the ice storm, recovery and restoration efforts were negatively impacted by additional winter weather events that passed through the state. While precipitation amounts across the southern and central part of the state ranged from 1 to 3 inches, ice accretion to trees and wires in these areas generally ranged from about a half inch to about an inch. The weight of the ice caused branches to snap, and trees to either snap or uproot, and brought down power lines and poles across the region. About 400,000 utility customers lost power during the event, with some customers without power for two weeks. Property damage across northern, central and southeastern New Hampshire was estimated at over $5 million.

February 8-9, 2013 (FEMA Disaster Declaration DR-4105): The storm brought heavy snow, high winds, and blizzard conditions to the southeastern part of the state. Snowfall amounts were generally 18 inches or more in the southeast where blizzard conditions caused considerable blowing and drifting snow. In western and northern sections, snowfall amounts were in the 4 to 18-inch range. Southeastern New Hampshire had blizzard conditions for about 3 to 10 hours. The band of heaviest snowfall, with 3 to 5 inches per hour for several hours, extended from southwest NH to central and western CT. For the City of Franklin this was just an average storm and with full time staff it was handled as normal.

November 25, 2013: The EOC was opened on a limited basis. The local shelter at Bessie Rowel and the Regional shelter at WHS were opened but only 1 person showed up for the regional shelter.

March 14, 2017 (FEMA Disaster Declaration Disaster DR-4316): The storm brought heavy snow to all of New Hampshire with high winds leading to blizzard or near blizzard conditions across much of central and southern portions of the State. High winds and/or heavy wet snow downed trees and created numerous power outages across southeastern portions of the State. Snowfall amounts across New Hampshire ranged from about 12 to 20 inches. For the City of Franklin this was just an average storm and with full time staff it was handled as normal.

.

SEVERE WIND / TORNADO

Probability: Occasional

Definition:
A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. These events are spawned by thunderstorms and occasionally by hurricanes. They may also occur singularly or in multiples. A downburst is a severe, localized wind blasting down from a thunderstorm. These "straight line" winds are distinguishable from tornadic 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 Macroburst which covers an area at least 2.5 miles in diameter.

Location:
Severe wind events (downburst, tornadoes or high winds associated with thunderstorms) can occur anywhere in Franklin. Generally, the higher elevations are more susceptible as well as more vulnerable due to the fact that they are home to emergency response/mutual aid towers. Due to the sporadic nature of tornados and severe wind events, they could occur anywhere in the City of Franklin.

Impact:
Depending on the size and location of these events, the destruction to property may be devastating. Several of the more significant and recent events within southern New Hampshire have caused several millions of dollars in damage and at least 5 fatalities. An F-2 Tornado, according to the Fujita scale, maintains wind speeds from 13-157 mph. A tornado occurring in Franklin would cause considerable damage. Roofs could be torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; large trees snapped or uprooted; and light object missiles would be generated as a result of an F-2 Tornado.

EF 0	65-85 mph
EF 1	86-110 mph
EF 2	111-135 mph
EF 3	136-165 mph
EF 4	166-200 mph
EF 5	Over 200 mph

Extent:
According to the Enhanced Fujita scale, which rates tornado intensity, an EF-2 tornado maintains wind speeds from 111-135 mph and can cause considerable damage.

Previous Occurrence:
July 4, 2012 A warm front moved through northern New England on the morning of July 4th. Behind the front dew points jumped into the 60s under partly to mostly sunny skies. Conditions quickly destabilized with the daytime heating as a strong shortwave and associated surface trough dropped southeast from Canada. This set the stage for severe convection during the late afternoon and evening hours. Wind damage was the major feature of these storms as initial pulse type storms organized into lines and bowing segments. Some large hail was also reported with some of the stronger cells. Three people were injured by lightning in Laconia. A severe thunderstorm downed trees and wires on South Main Street in Franklin.
July 17, 2012 A cold front slowly sagging south through northern New England was the focus for showers and thunderstorms. An associated shortwave provided significant directional and speed shear for the development of some super cells as the front slowly pushed south during the evening hours of July 17th. Wind damage was the main result of these storms as several bowing line segments moved through northern and central New

Hampshire. A small waterspout touched down on Newfound Lake near Bridgewater. A severe thunderstorm produced several reports of trees down in Franklin.

August 5, 2012 An approaching cold front spawned several lines of thunderstorm well ahead of the boundary during the afternoon of August 5th. Increasing shear and dew points in the upper 60s to lower 70s provided plenty of fuel as these storms moved into New Hampshire during the late afternoon. Wind damage was the main feature associated with these storms. A severe thunderstorm downed trees and wires in Franklin.

October 30, 2012: A severe thunderstorm/microburst downed trees causing damage along North Shore Road near Webster Lake.

June 24, 2013: A hot and humid airmass was in place over the forecast area on the afternoon of June 24th. Convection developed early in the afternoon over eastern New York and western New England and shifted east into the favorable environment across New Hampshire and western Maine through the evening hours. Very weak shear and high precipitable water resulted in pulse type convection with large hail and wet microbursts the main threats. Thirty people were injured by lightning at a Boy Scout Camp near Gilmanton. A severe thunderstorm downed several trees around town in Franklin and produced 0.88 hail in West Franklin.

November 24, 2013: Strong winds developed behind an arctic cold front during the afternoon of the 24th. Winds gusted to between 40 and 50 mph across much of New Hampshire. Snapped trees and branches caused power outages throughout the region. Power companies reported that about 30,000 customers lost electrical service. In Laconia, one tree company worker was struck and killed by a tree as he was working to remove another tree from a roadway. In Concord where winds gusted to 58 mph, a large fiber communications cable fell across I-93 blocking the interstate highway for three hours.

July 23, 2016: A strong shortwave and associated cold front were pushing southeast through the region on the afternoon of the 23rd. Good heating ahead of the front propelled CAPEs into the 1500 to 3000 range and combined with increasing uni-directional shear to produce numerous severe cells and more organized line segments. Numerous reports of wind damage were received during the afternoon and evening hours across southern and central New Hampshire. A severe thunderstorm downed power lines on Hill Road in Franklin.

LIGHTNING

Probability: Probable

Definition:
By definition, all thunderstorms contain 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 50,000 F, considerably hotter than the surface of the Sun.

Location:
The entire City is at moderate risk to lightning hazard. The higher elevation areas have an increased probability, however lightning strikes can occur anywhere in the City.

Impact:
Residents and visitors to the New Hampshire area are more vulnerable to being struck by lightning because of the activities with which they are involved, particularly on those warm

summer days when lightning is most likely to occur. Often, many people are outside enjoying the variety of recreational activities that attract people to New England during the summer when the vulnerability to lightning strike is highest. More likely to be affected are structures and utilities, often resulting in structure fires and power outages.

Extent:
The National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines the extent of lightning activity with a LAL scale as shown in the table below.

LAL 1	No Thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent. 1 to 5 cloud ground strikes in a 5-minute period.
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag Warning.

Previous Occurrence:
The City has no significant records of lightning strikes.

EXTREME HEAT

Probability: Occasional

Definition:
A Heat Wave is a "Prolonged period of excessive heat, often combined with excessive humidity." Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Location:
Extreme heat events are difficult to define geographically. Due to their widespread nature, a period of extreme heat would affect the entire City.

Impact:
A heat wave is defined as 3 or more consecutive days of 90 degrees or higher. Extreme heat conditions may impact the health of residents and visitors. Facilities without generators and air-conditioners that house the elderly and disabled are very susceptible to human health issues. Utilities are also vulnerable as the demand for air-condition rises. Prolonged high temperature has also been associated with civil unrest.

Extent:
According to OSHA, the risk of heat-related illness becomes greater as the weather gets hotter and more humid. This situation is particularly serious when hot weather arrives suddenly early in the season, before workers have had a chance to adapt to warm weather. This table provides guidelines for the risk related to extreme heat.

Heat Index	Risk Level	Protective Measures
Less than 91°F	Lower (Caution)	Basic heat safety and planning
91° to 103°F	Moderate	Implement precautions and heighten awareness
103° to 115°F	High	Additional precautions to protect workers
Greater than 115°F	Very High to Extreme	Triggers even more aggressive protective measures

Previous Occurrence:
July 1911: 11-day heat wave in New Hampshire
Summer 1936: Temperatures in the mid 90s in New Hampshire.
July 1999: 13+ days of 90+ degree heat.
August 2001: Mid 90s and high humidity.
August 2006: Regional heat wave and severe storms.
July 2018: 7-day heat wave with high humidity

DROUGHT

Probability: Occasional

Definition:
Drought is a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and/or people.

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

Impact:
A drought is defined as a long period of abnormally low precipitation, especially one that adversely affects growing or living conditions. Droughts are not as damaging to the City as floods or winter weather. However, a severe drought can affect public water supply, increase the probability of fires, and impede fire suppression. Those areas with minimal fire protection are at a higher risk because of a prolonged drought.

Extent:
The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) was devised in 1965 and was the first drought indicator to assess moisture status comprehensively. It uses temperature and precipitation data to calculate water supply and demand, incorporates soil moisture, and is considered most effective for un-irrigated cropland. It primarily reflects long-term drought and has been used extensively to initiate drought relief. It is more complex than the SPI and the Drought Monitor.

PDSI Legend
- -4 or less (Extreme drought)
- -4 to -3 (Severe drought)
- -3 to -2 (Moderate drought)
- -2 to -1 (Mild drought)
- -1 to -0.5 (Incipient dry spell)
- -0.5 to 0.5 (Near normal)
- 0.5 to 1 (Incipient wet spell)
- 1 to 2 (Slightly wet)
- 2 to 3 (Moderately wet)
- 3 to 4 (Very wet)
- 4 or more (Extremely wet)

Previous Occurrence:
According to the State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013, the southern portion of NH experienced droughts in 1957, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1970, 2001, and

2010. The statewide drought of 2001/02 had a minimal impact on water sources for fire protection in Franklin. Most recently, according to www.drought.gov, almost 45% of the State of New Hampshire was in a severe drought at the beginning of 2017. However, as of May 2017, no part of the State was experiencing drought conditions. The City of Franklin had no significant impact because of the 2017 drought.

HURRICANE

Probability: Remote

Definition:
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 the storm may extend over 400 miles. High winds are a primary cause of hurricane-inflicted loss of life and property damage. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures.

Location:
When hurricane events occur in Franklin they can affect the entire City. Certainly, the heavy rainfall associated with hurricanes will impact the 100-year floodplain, but the high winds can have an impact on the whole City.

Impact:
New Hampshire's exposure to direct and indirect impacts from hurricanes is real, but modest, as compared to other states in the region. That being said, the probability of hurricanes occurring in Franklin is possible. The largest impact is on the floodplain areas due to heavy rains. High winds cause trees to fall thereby causing power outages, structural damage to buildings, road closures and debris management issues.

Extent:
Wind speeds within hurricanes may reach 250 miles per hour in a Category 5 hurricane, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. Tropical depressions are considered to be of hurricane force when winds reach 74 miles per hour. Damage resulting from winds of this force can be substantial, especially considering the duration of the event, which may last for many hours.

Category	Wind Speed (mph)	Damage at Landfall
1	74-95	Minimal
2	96-110	Moderate
3	111-130	Extensive
4	131-155	Extreme
5	> 155	Catastrophic

Previous Occurrence:
August 19, 1991 (FEMA Declared Disaster #917): Hurricane Bob affected southern and central New Hampshire. The center passed over NH, resulting in heavy rain and damaging winds.
September 16-18, 1999: Tropical Storm Floyd brought heavy rain to southern New England.

August 28, 2011 (FEMA Declared Disaster #4026): Hurricane Irene made landfall across western Long Island, NY and was downgraded to a Tropical Storm as it moved into and through New England. The storm brought a prolonged period of strong and gusty winds and heavy rain to the state. The high winds snapped or uprooted numerous trees throughout the state causing more than 160,000 customers to lose electrical and/or communication services. The heavy rains caused rivers and streams throughout the state to flood causing damage to bridges, roads, and property. Rainfall amounts across the state ranged from 1.5 to 3 inches across southeastern New Hampshire with 3 to 6 inches across most of the remainder of the State. The impact to Franklin was minimal, with scattered power outages.

October 29, 2012 (FEMA Declared Disaster #4095 on 11/28/12): Winds across much of the State generally gusted from 40 to 70 mph Monday and Monday night as a result of the remnants of Hurricane Sandy. These strong and persistent winds combined with the powerful gusts to down numerous trees throughout the State and caused widespread power outages, especially across southern New Hampshire. Some peak wind gusts included 70 mph in Goshen, 62 mph in Londonderry, 60 mph in Portsmouth and Meredith, and between 50 and 60 mph in Concord, Derry, Newington, Fremont, and Rochester. Mount Washington had a gust of 136 mph and the Isles of Shoals gusted to 76 mph. In addition, on Tuesday, thunderstorm wind downed trees and produced damage in Northfield, Franklin, Andover, Plymouth, Meredith, and Canaan. The most significant hydrological impact from the storm was due to the band of heavy rain that fell between Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. Across the State, this band produced 1 to 3 inches of rain in about a 6- to 12-hour period. This amount of heavy rain in the short duration caused some road washouts throughout the State. Severe convection developed across southern New Hampshire Tuesday evening, the 30th, and knocked over trees and/or caused damage in Meredith, Plymouth, Canaan, Andover, Franklin, and Northfield. A severe thunderstorm associated with the remnants of Hurricane Sandy downed trees on North Shore Road in Franklin.

No Hurricanes have impacted the community since the previous plan update in 2013.

WILDFIRE

Probability: Remote

Definition:
Any free burning uncontainable wild land fire not prescribed for the area which consumes the natural fuels and spreads in response to its environment.

Location:
The Ice Storms of 1998 and 2008 left a significant amount of woody debris in the forests of the region and may fuel future Wildfires similar to the debris caused by the Hurricane of 1938. Portions of West Franklin; north of State Route 127 and south of State Route 11 are heavily wooded and have limited access. Fires in New Hampshire are predominantly human-caused, and roughly half of the total fire activity is in the most populous three southern counties.

Impact:

Fires in New Hampshire are predominantly human-caused, and roughly half of the total fire activity is in the most populous three southern counties. The proximity of many populated areas to the forested lands exposes these areas and their populations to the potential impact of wildfire. The estimated impact to structures could be derived from the information included in the critical facilities in Chapter 4.

Extent:
The extent of damage to structures and the general populations will vary depending on climate, warning, and the time of year. Even the time of day could affect the extent, as there is an increase of recreational hikers and tourists during the daytime. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) classifies a wildfire into one of several ranges of fire, based upon the number of acres burned. The following list provides NWCG's scale for wildfire values:

Value	Description
A	Up to .25 acres
B	0.26 to 9.9 Acres
C	10.0 to 99.9 Acres
D	100 to 299 Acres
E	300 to 999 Acres
F	1000 to 4999 Acres
G	5000 to 9999 Acres
H	10000 to 49999 Acres
I	50000 to 99999 Acres
J	100000 to 499999 Acres
K	500000 to 999999 Acres
L	1000000 + Acres

Previous Occurrence:
No substantial wildfires have occurred in recent history. In 2012 there was an 86-acre wildfire in the neighboring Town of Hill. In Merrimack County both the number of fires and the acres burned have been dropping nearly every year since 2006, with less than twenty acres burning each year.

EARTHQUAKE

Probability: Remote

Definition:
An earthquake is a rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. 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 magnitude and intensity of an earthquake is determined by the use of scales such as the Richter scale and Mercalli scale.

Location:
According to the State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013, New Hampshire is considered to lie in an area of "Moderate" seismic activity with respect to other areas of the United States and is bordered to the North and Southwest by areas of "Major" activity. Generally, the entire City is at risk to earthquakes.

Impact:
Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines, and often cause landslides, flash floods, fires, and avalanches. It is assumed that all the buildings in the City have not been designed to withstand seismic activity. More specifically, the older historic buildings that are constructed of non-reinforced masonry are especially vulnerable to any moderate sized earthquake. In addition, utilities (water, gas, etc.) are susceptible to earthquake damage. Franklin has experienced the effect of small to moderate earthquakes that had minor to no effect on the City's infrastructure.

Extent:
Earthquakes with a magnitude of 2.0 to 4.9 on the Richter scale are considered minor to light, and those 5.0 to 6.9 are considered moderate to strong. However, if a large (6+ on the Richter Scale) occurred in or around the City, it is assumed that structural damage would be moderate to severe.

Richter Scale	Magnitude Earthquake Effects
2.5 or less	Usually not felt but can be recorded by seismograph.
2.5 to 5.4	Often felt, but only causes minor damage.
5.5 to 6.0	Slight damage to buildings and other structures.
6.1 to 6.9	May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas.
7.0 to 7.9	Major earthquake. Serious damage.
8.0 or greater	Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter.

Previous Occurrence:
The City of Franklin has not experienced any significant earthquakes. The following table summarizes earthquakes of 2.5 magnitude or greater that have occurred in New Hampshire and New England:

Location	Date	Magnitude
Ossipee, NH	December 20, 1940	5.5
Ossipee, NH	December 24, 1940	5.5
Dover-Foxcroft, ME	December 28, 1947	4.5
Kingston, RI	June 10, 1951	4.6
Portland, ME	April 26, 1957	4.7
Middlebury, VT	April 10, 1962	4.2
Near NH Quebec Border, NH	June 15, 1973	4.8
West of Laconia, NH	Jan. 19, 1982	4.5
Ontario-Quebec Border	June 23, 2010	5.0
Boscawen, NH	September 26, 2010	3.1
Virginia	August 23, 2011	5.8
Southern Maine	October 16, 2012	4.0
Contoocook, NH	March 21, 2016	2.9
East Kingston, NH	February 15, 2018	2.7

DAM FAILURE

Probability: Remote

Definition:
According to the NH Department of Environmental Services (DES), a dam is any artificial barrier which impounds or diverts water which: has a height of 6 feet or more; or is located at the outlet of a great pond, regardless of height or storage; or is an artificial barrier which impounds liquid Industrial or liquid commercial wastes, or septage or sewage, regardless of height or storage.

Location:
There are three High Hazard dams in Franklin. These are maintained by their owners (Eversource, the US Army Corps of Engineers or the New Hampshire Water Division).

Inundation Pathways have been mapped, some of the inundation areas cover downtown Franklin.

Hazard Class	NAME	RIVER	Impound (acres)	HEIGHT (ft)	OWNER
H	EASTMAN FALLS DAM	PEMIGEWASSET RIVER	467.00	27	HULL STREET ENERGY
H	FRANKLIN FALLS FLOOD CTRL	PEMIGEWASSET RIVER	440.00	140	US ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS
H	WEBSTER LAKE DAM	CHANCE POND BROOK	612.00	14	NH WATER DIVISION
S	STEVENS MILL DAM	WINNIPESAUKEE RIVER	1.00	22	ALGONQUIN POWER SYSTEMS
L	FRANKLIN FALLS HYDRO DAM 2	WINNIPESAUKEE RIVER	1.50	20	FRANKLIN FALLS HYDROELECTRIC CORP
L	GILES POND DAM	SALMON BROOK	43.00	37	FRANKLIN FALLS HYDRO CORP
NM	CATES BROOK DAM	CATES BROOK	1.00	6	MR JAMES MCDUFFIE
NM	CHANCE BROOK HYDRO DAM	CHANCE POND BROOK	0.03	15	NORELL FOUNDRY & MACH INC
NM	CROWLEY POND	CATE BROOK	0.25	4	MR RICHARD CROWLEY
NM	FARM POND	TR PUNCH BROOK	0.18	10	MR EDMOND MERRILL
NM	JARL EXTRUSIONS POND	RUNOFF	0.58	6	JARL EXTRUSIONS INC
NM	LKD DEVELOPMENTS POND	RUNOFF	0.30	6	LKD DEVELOPMENTS
NM	MICKEYS POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	0.27	4	CITY OF FRANKLIN
NM	WEBSTER PLACE DAM	PUNCH BROOK	1.20	8	MR CLARENCE L FIFE
H: High Hazard **S**: Significant Hazard **L**: Low Hazard **NM**: Non-Menace					

Impact:
A dam failure or breach could occur due to extreme rainfall amounts and/or a human caused incident. A failure or breech would result in rapid loss of water that is normally held by the dam resulting in an inundation downstream.

Extent:
NH Department of Environmental Services categorizes Dams into one of four classifications, which are differentiated by the degree of potential damages that a failure of the dam is expected to cause. The classifications are designated as non-menace, low hazard, significant hazard and high hazard. **A Significant Hazard structure** is a dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or mis operation of the dam would result in any of the following: No possible loss of life; Major economic loss to structures or property; Structural damage to a Class I or Class II road that could render the road impassable or otherwise interrupt public safety services; Major environmental or public health losses..." A **High Hazard structure** is a dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or mis operation of the dam would result in probable loss of human life as a result of: Water levels and velocities causing the structural failure of a foundation of a habitable residential

structure or commercial or industrial structure, which is occupied under normal conditions; water levels rising above the first floor elevation of a habitable residential structure or a commercial or industrial structure which is occupied under normal conditions when the rise due to dam failure is greater than one foot; Structural damage to an interstate highway, which could render the roadway impassable or otherwise interrupt public safety services.; or the release of a quantity and concentration of material, which qualify as "hazardous waste" as defined by RSA 147-A:2 VII. A **Low Hazard** structure means a dam that has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in any of the following: No possible loss of life; Low economic loss to structures or property; Structural damage to a town or city road or private road accessing property other than the dam owner's that could render the road impassable or otherwise interrupt public safety services; The release of liquid industrial, agricultural, or commercial wastes, septage, or contaminated sediment if the storage capacity is less than two-acre-feet and is located more than 250 feet from a water body or water course; or Reversible environmental losses to environmentally-sensitive sites. A **Non-Menace** structure means a dam that is not a menace because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would not result in probable loss of life or loss to property, provided the dam is: Less than six feet in height if it has a storage capacity greater than 50 acre-feet; or Less than 25 feet in height if it has a storage capacity of 15 to 50 acre-feet.

Previous Occurrence:
There are no recorded dam failures.

AVALANCHE, HAIL & LANDSLIDE

Due to no history or risk of these hazards within the City of Franklin, the Committee chose not to recognize these hazards in this Plan.

Chapter 4
CRITICAL FACILITIES

Introduction

The Critical Facilities List for the City of Franklin has been identified by the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. A critical facility is defined as a building, structure or location which is: vital to the emergency response; maintains an existing level of protection from hazards within the community and would create a secondary disaster if a hazard were to impact it. The Critical Facilities List for the City of Franklin has been identified using the following categories:

CATEGORY 1 (Emergency Response Facilities and Services)

- The City has identified the Emergency Response Facilities as the highest priority in regard to protection from natural and human-caused hazards.

CATEGORY 2 (Non-Emergency Response Facilities)

- The City has identified these facilities as non-emergency response facilities; however, they are considered essential in the everyday operations of Franklin.

CATEGORY 3 (Populations & Places to Protect)

- People and facilities that need to be protected in the event of a disaster.

Facility	Name/Location	Owner	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Assessed Value (Tax Record)	Comments
			✓	✓	✓		
City Offices	City Hall, 316 Central Ave	Municipal	✓			$1,951,100	
	Proulx Building	Municipal	✓			$1,229,800	
EOC Primary	Police Department, 5 Hancock Terrace	Municipal	✓			$712,800	Generator
Police Station	Police Department, 5 Hancock Terrace	Municipal	✓			$712,800	Generator
Fire Station	Fire Department, 59 Bow Street	Municipal	✓			$325,100	Generator
Evacuation Routes	Ward 1 (Veteran's Memorial) Bridge	State	✓			n/a	
	Winnipesaukee River Bridge	State	✓			n/a	
	Sanborn Bridge	State	✓			n/a	
	Danielle Bridge	State	✓			n/a	
	Route 3 Bridge	State	✓			n/a	
Shelters	Winnisquam High School (Regional Shelter), 435 W. Main Street, Tilton, NH	SAU 59	✓			$6,319,400	Located in neighboring Town
	Franklin Middle School	Municipal	✓			$5,572,200	
	Thompson Hall, 25 South Main Street	Municipal	✓			$249,700	
	Bessie Rowell Community Center, 12 Rowell Dr.	Municipal	✓			$1,244,600	
Municipal Services	Municipal Services Department, 43 W. Bow St.	Municipal	✓			$36,500	Generator
	Municipal Utility Garage, 43 W. Bow St.	Municipal	✓			$149,980	Generator
Water & Sewer Utilities	Wastewater Treatment Facility, 528 River Street	Municipal	✓			$1,214,000	Generators
	Water Treatment Plant, 79 Hill Road	Municipal	✓			$3,800,000	Generator
	Municipal Water Building, Tannery Road	Municipal	✓			$134,500	
Emergency Fuel	Fire Department, 59 Bow Street	Municipal	✓			$325,100	
Hospital	Franklin Regional Hospital, 15 Aiken Ave	Private	✓			$9,426,400	Generator
Schools	Franklin Middle School	Municipal		✓		$5,572,200	
	Franklin High School	Municipal		✓		$4,401,400	
	Paul Smith Elementary School	Municipal		✓		$1,979,100	
	Angel's Family Child Care	Private			✓	$71,300	
	Donna L. Mahoney Family Day Care	Private			✓	$129,600	

Facility	Name/Location	Owner	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Assessed Value (Tax Record)	Comments
			✓	✓	✓		
Special Populations	Red Oak Montessori School Center	Private			✓	$164,600	
	Silly Goose Day Care	Private			✓	$173,400	
	Stevie's Jungle Day Care	Private			✓	$150,700	
	Tiny Twisters Child Care Center	Municipal			✓	n/a	Part of Bessie Rowell C.C.
Special Populations Cont.	Peabody Home (Assisted Living)	Private			✓	$1,281,400	
	McKerley Health Care Center	Private			✓	$2,596,600	
	Golden Crest	Private			✓	$1,549,000	

Chapter 5
CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The planning decisions that affect community growth patterns have evolved over the years as the population and demographics in Franklin have grown and changed. Many local programs have the effect of mitigating disasters; some of these have been in effect for years, others have been implemented as a result of previous editions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. A review of existing mitigation strategies was conducted and included review of pertinent documents including the zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, emergency management plan, site plan regulations, and discussion with Committee members. The following is a list of current policies and regulations adopted by the City of Franklin that protect people and property from natural and man-made hazards.

Integration of Mitigation Priorities into Planning and Regulatory Tools

The City should conduct periodic review of these regulations and this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Reviewing these plans on a regular basis will ensure the integration of mitigation strategies. This review will continue to be a priority of the Franklin Emergency Management Director and will likely include yearly requests in the annual budget process. Moreover, as suggested in the onset of this document, this *Plan* is a planning tool to be used by the City of Franklin, as well as other local, state, and federal governments, in the effort to reduce future losses from natural and/or man-made hazardous events before they occur. Under the Prioritized Mitigation Projects *Action Plan* (found in Chapter 6), all parties listed under the Responsibility/Oversight category shall also review this listing annually and consider the listed (and updated) mitigation projects within their annual budget requests.

Existing Protections and Policies

- Public works mutual aid
- Participate in the Central NH Hazmat program
- Conduct regular joint drills with both city and hospital staff.
- Hold regular department meetings
- Work with Franklin Regional Hospital on Emergency Operations Plans (EOP)
- Off-site back-up of city data
- Franklin Municipal Services maintains a list of infrastructure projects which is incorporated into the CIP.
- Have 2 Building Inspectors
- Adopted state building codes (International Building Code)
- A multi-million-dollar upgrade to the Eastman Dam included substantial seismic protections.
- When constructed the Winnipesaukee Basin Sewage Treatment Project included numerous precautions against earthquake damage.
- All new city infrastructure projects are now required to meet seismic standards.

- Floodplain Development Ordinance, per the minimum NFIP requirements.
- US Army Corps of Engineers has Emergency Operations Plans for it dams and manages the land in the floodplain upstream of the flood-control dam
- City has participated in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for more than 40 years (Emergency entry in 1975, regular entry in 1979).
- FIRM maps are available at Proulx and searchable DFIRMs (Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps) can be accessed through the city's website.
- The City Planner has sought technical assistance from the NH Floodplain Management Program Coordinator.
    - Part of the Building Inspector's responsibility is to comply with NFIP requirements, including:
        - Issuing permits for development within the floodplain
        - Maintaining elevation certificates for new and substantial development in the floodplain
        - Conducting inspections during constructions (under the new state building code this involves four inspections at various phases of construction – three inspections if no new foundation is involved).
- Steep Slopes ordinance
- Fire Department participates in Lakes Region Mutual Aid.
- EOP, 2014
- School Emergency Plan, 2018
- Have improved drain maintenance program
- Both Franklin Municipal Services and Eversource have improved tree maintenance programs

Chapter 6
MITIGATION PROJECTS

Hazard Identification

The Committee utilized the *Hazard Identification Worksheet*, as shown in Appendix B, to identify potential hazards, the historical occurrence, locations, assets at risk and the probability of each hazard. The results of this process can be found in Chapters 2 and 3.

Problem Statements

From the Hazard Identification process the Committee developed a list of Problem Statements for each Hazard (see Appendix B). Based on the hazards and risks within the City, the Committee summarized the 'problems' associated for every hazard identified. These problem statements allowed the Committee to identify mitigation alternatives during the project identification step described below.

Goals Identified

During the 2019 update, the Committee reviewed the 2013 Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan goals and made no revisions. The Goals were not modified for any substantial content, as there has not been any substantial change in development.

Project Identification

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

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

Hazard	Problem Statement	**Mitigation Project** *(Objectives: Prevention /Property Protection/ Public Educ./ Nat.Resource /Emerg.Serv / Structural)*	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environments
Lightning	Critical facilities are at risk to lightning strikes.	Conduct a lightning protection assessment for Police Department building; including the installation of a UPS for the server/building at City Hall.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Completed Projects since 2013

The City of Franklin completed the latest version of this plan in 2013. Since that time, the City has completed the projects listed below. These completed projects are not included in the 2019 edition of the Hazard Mitigation plan. In addition, the Committee added new projects to the Mitigation Action Plan, all of which are included in the Action Plan.

Completed Projects since 2013
Map seismic hazards (include buried lines water, sewer, water mains, high pressure gas mains)
Provide earthquake emergency information including information about what to do during an earthquake.
Work closely with School Department, Hospital and other agencies to create a reasonable and workable EOP plan for the entire community.
Ensure that all new city infrastructures (buildings/bridges/water mains) are constructed to latest seismic engineering standards.
Relocate the City's servers or create an alternative plan for information back-up.
Deleted Projects since 2013
"Seek opportunities to put land in hazard- prone areas into conservation." was deleted as the Committee felt it was a low priority and a very high cost.
"Conduct more outreach and education through multiple media outlets, including public access TV." was deleted to be combined with just one public education project.
"Complete the Master Drainage Study...Phase 2 – Begin construction." was combined with the Phase 1 project.
"Implement protections against man-made hazards." Was combined with the 'needs assessment for protecting man-made hazards in City Facilities' project.
Continuing Projects since 2013 *(Note: these projects were identified by the committee as either on-going or annual projects that they wanted to maintain or were just simply not completed since the last plan.)*
Include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in Franklin's Master Plan as recommended in RSA 674:2 II (e)
Fund and maintain the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to insure safe and well-maintained municipal infrastructure.
Complete the Master Drainage Study to identify deficiencies in the existing city storm water drainage system and develop a priority list for large and small drainage projects. Phase 1

Review, update, and practice the Emergency Operations Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan at least once a year.
Inform residents and businesses if they are within an inundation pathway for a local dam and what they can do to prevent flood damage. (make maps available for public inspection on webpage)
Encourage citizens to put together family disaster plans and supply kits including a battery powered radio. Include a link to HSEM on the City Website
Make improvements in dangerous intersections and stretches of road (Franklin and School Streets, the intersection of School Street and Central Street and a sharp turn on NH Route 127 - just north of North Rd)
Improve communications with the public. Included in this effort should be improvement of the city website.
Add a link to NOAA and FEMA websites on the city website
Sponsor a table at Franklin's Community Day to raise public awareness of the need to prepare for hazards and availability of resources.
Develop a Needs Assessment for protecting against man-made hazards in City Facilities.
Obtain two trailer mounted generators for use at shelters.
Design and implement a plan to address deficiencies in coverage by the communications network for emergency personnel (i.e. in-car repeaters)
Evaluate and update communications software.
Adopt a stormwater ordinance.
Assist property owner to secure funding to modify/repair/remove the Mill Pond Dam (North Main Street).

2019 Prioritized Mitigation Projects:
In 2019, each committee member reviewed the updated list of Mitigation Projects. After careful evaluation, the committee ranked the projects by voting for half of the projects. The project that received the most votes was ranked as the highest priority and the project receiving the least amount of votes received the lowest priority. (See Prioritized Mitigation Projects in Appendix B.) The committee was able to determine a basic benefit/cost by using the STAPLEE method. For each project identified, the committee considered the STAPLEE Criteria (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic and Environmental) to guide their decision in prioritizing the projects. The prioritized projects are identified in the Mitigation Action Plan.

There have been no significant changes to mitigation priorities for the City of Franklin. The City has not experienced any changes in resources, new hazard impacts, or development patterns that merit changes to mitigation priorities. The Hazard Mitigation Committee identified new projects as described below and prioritized them as discussed above.

Incorporating Mitigation Into Local Planning
In order for the requirements of this plan to be effective, it is essential that the City of Franklin incorporate the strategies and actions into its planning process. Educating employees working within the City Agencies along with members of the various Boards on the provisions of the plan is critical for ensuring that disaster preparedness and risk mitigation become part of their planning process when

holding discussions, making decisions, and developing plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). As noted above, information outreach is a high priority action item that will impact more than just City employees and Board members. Since interested citizens attend various City meetings where decisions are made, having a community base that understands the importance of disaster mitigation planning will also assist in ensuring that future plans and actions integrate the requirements found in this plan.

The City Council will instruct the City Manager to review their SOPs and ensure that where appropriate, the requirements of this plan are integrated into those procedures. They will also coordinate with both the Zoning Board and the Planning Board to ensure that risk mitigation planning continues to be a part of their recommendation/decision process in order to fulfill the goals and objectives outlined in this plan.

Since the last update of this Plan in 2013, the City incorporated Hazard Mitigation Planning into the following documents:

- Franklin Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – The EOP is designed to allow the City to respond more effectively to disasters as well as mitigate the risk to people and property. The EOP was updated in 2014 and was reviewed to ensure that where appropriate, specific mitigation actions outlined in the HMP were also addressed in the EOP.

Mitigation Action Plan

The projects identified in 2013 included preparedness projects as well as mitigation projects. During the 2019 update, the committee separated mitigation projects from preparedness projects (a.k.a Non-Mitigation). Both mitigation and non-mitigation projects are compiled in the Mitigation Action Plan found on Page 6-4 which identifies Responsibility, Funding, Time frame, Hazards Addressed and the Priority for each mitigation project.

Mitigation Action Plan - Franklin, NH						
Mitigation Action	**Responsibility/ Oversight**	**Funding/ Support**	**Timeframe***	**Hazards Addressed**	**Estimated Cost**	**Priority**
1. Include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in Franklin's Master Plan as recommended in RSA 674:2 II (e)	Planning and Zoning Director	Staff time	Short Term	All Hazards	$0	High
2. Fund and maintain the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to insure safe and well-maintained municipal infrastructure.	City Council	Grants / Budget	Short Term	All Hazards	$4,000,000/yr	High
3. Complete construction for Peabody Place retaining wall on central street.	Municipal Services Director	CIP / Grants	Short Term	Flooding	$750,000	High
4. Conduct a lightning protection assessment for Police Department building; including the installation of a UPS for the server/building at City Hall.	MSD / Buildings and Grounds / Staff Time	Grants / City Budget	Short Term	Lightning	$500	High
5. Inform residents and businesses if they are within an inundation pathway for a local dam and what they can do to prevent flood damage. (make maps available for public inspection on webpage)	EMD	Staff Time	Short Term	Dam Failure	$100	Medium
6. Include Dam Emergency Action Plans as part of the LEOP.	EMD	Staff Time	Short Term	Dam Failure	$0	Medium
7. Complete and implement the Master Drainage Study to identify deficiencies in the existing City storm water drainage system and develop a priority list for large and small drainage projects.	Municipal Services Director	Grants/ Budget	Short Term	Flooding	$250,000	Medium
8. Assist property owner to secure funding to modify/repair/remove the Mill Pond Dam (North Main Street).	Planning & Zoning Director	Private/State/ Federal	Long Term	Dam Failure	Unknown	Low
9. Strengthen retaining wall on Gilman Street due to sloughing.	Municipal Services Director	CIP / Grants	Medium Term	Flooding	$50,000	Low

Mitigation Action Plan - Franklin, NH						
Mitigation Action	**Responsibility/ Oversight**	**Funding/ Support**	**Timeframe***	**Hazards Addressed**	**Estimated Cost**	**Priority**
10. Implement water supply projects identified in the Rural Water Supply Study and ISO review.	Fire Chief	Grants / CIP	Medium Term	Flooding, Drought, Wildfire	$50,00	Low
11. Conduct a seasonal/annual public education awareness program, focused on how to help mitigate natural hazards, through multiple media outlets, including public access TV.	EMD	Grants	Short Term	All Hazards	$500	Low
12. Continue to enforce floodplain regulations, including substantially improved structures; and amend regulations as necessary per federal requirements.	Planning & Zoning Director	Staff Time	Short Term	Flooding	$0	Low
13. Adopt a stormwater ordinance.	Municipal Services Director	Staff Time	Long Term	Flooding	$0	Low
14. Post public signage for lightning safety at City parks.	EMD	City Budget	Short Term	Lightning	$200	Low
15. Install signage in known hazard areas and on digital road signage during red flag days.	Fire Chief	City Budget	Medium Term	Wildfire	$5,000	Low
NON-MITIGATION PROJECTS						
1. Purchase and install generators for critical facilities.	EMD	Grants / City Budget	Short Term	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Human Caused	$100,000 / per	High
2. Develop staffing contingency plan in the EOP in the event of the loss of the Pemi Bridge.	EMD	Staff Time	Short Term	Flooding, Human Caused	$0	Medium
3. Implement security/safety improvements to City Hall based on internal safety assessment.	MSD / Police	Grants	Short Term	Human Caused	$50,000	Medium

Mitigation Action Plan - Franklin, NH						
Mitigation Action	**Responsibility/ Oversight**	**Funding/ Support**	**Timeframe***	**Hazards Addressed**	**Estimated Cost**	**Priority**
4. Make improvements in dangerous intersections and stretches of road (Franklin and School Streets, the intersection of River Street and School Street and a sharp turn on NH Route 127 - just north of North Rd)	MSD / NH DOT	City Budget / NH DOT Budget	Short Term	Human Caused	Varies	Medium
5. Add a link to NOAA and FEMA websites on the City website.	EMD	Staff Time	Short Term	All Hazards	$0	Medium
6. Develop a Needs Assessment for protecting against human caused hazards in City Facilities.	Department Heads	Staff Time	Short Term	Human Caused	$0	Medium
7. Continue to improve communications with the public during emergencies. Included in this effort should be improvement of the City website.	EMD / Police / MSD	Grants / City Budget	Short Term	All Hazards	$0	Medium
8. Obtain two trailer mounted generators for use at shelters.	EMD	Grants	Short Term Ongoing	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Human Caused	$100,000	Medium
9. Evaluate, update, design and implement a plan to address deficiencies in coverage by the communications network for emergency personnel (i.e. in-car repeaters, Firstnet cellphones, EMD licensed frequency, etc.)	EMD with all City Department Heads	Grants / City Budget	Short Term	All Hazards	$100,000	Medium
10. Encourage citizens to put together family disaster plans and supply kits including a battery powered radio. Include a link to HSEM on the City Website.	EMD	Staff Time / Grant	Short Term / Ongoing	All Hazards	$200	Low
11. Provide active shooter training for City personnel.	Police	Staff Time	Short Term Ongoing	Human Caused	$0	Low

Mitigation Action Plan - Franklin, NH						
Mitigation Action	**Responsibility/ Oversight**	**Funding/ Support**	**Timeframe***	**Hazards Addressed**	**Estimated Cost**	**Priority**
12. Make water available at Fire Station for private property owners during droughts.	Fire Chief	Staff Time	Short Term	Drought	$6.71/ cubic feet	Low
13. Review, update, and practice the Emergency Operations Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan at least once a year.	EMD	Staff Time	Short Term	All Hazards	$0	Low
14. Sponsor a table at Franklin's Community Day to raise public awareness of the need to prepare for hazards and availability of resources.	Police / Fire / MSD	Staff Time	Short Term Ongoing	All Hazards	$0	Low

*Timeframe: Short Term=1 year or less, or ongoing Medium Term=2-3 years Long Term=4-5 years
* Ongoing: Projects that are reviewed and implemented on a daily, monthly or annual basis.

Chapter 7
ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING

Adoption

The Franklin City Council by majority vote officially adopted the *Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019 Update* on _____, 2019. This plan identified Mitigation Actions to be implemented as outlined in Chapter 6.

Implementation

There were 14 mitigation projects and 14 non-mitigation projects that were prioritized by the Committee. For each project the Committee identified who, when and how they would be implemented. Please refer to the "Action Plan" in Chapter 6 for a description of the timeframe and persons or departments responsible for implementation of the Prioritized Projects.

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

Monitoring & Updates

The *Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019 Update* must be reviewed, evaluated and updated at least once every five years. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating this review and needs to consult with members of the Franklin Emergency Management Committee, in order to track progress and update the Prioritized List in Chapter 6. The EMD will ensure the following:

- The Hazard Analysis will be evaluated for accuracy.
- Projects completed will be evaluated to determine if they met their objective.
- Projects not completed since the last updated will be reviewed to determine feasibility of future implementation.
- New projects will be identified and included in future updates as needed.
- The public, members of the Committee and State and non-profit agencies, will continue to be invited and involved during this process.
- In keeping with the process of adopting the 2019 Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan, a public hearing to receive public comment will be held. This will require the posting of two public notices, and where appropriate by posting a notice on the City's Web Site.
- Updates to the *Plan* may be adopted subsequent to a public meeting or hearing by the Franklin City Council.
- Once every five years, the EMD will submit an updated plan to HSEM for approval.

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

CITY OF FRANKLIN, NH
A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
FRANKLIN HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2019

Date:_____, 2019

WHEREAS, the City of Franklin received funding from the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management to assist in the preparation of the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019; and

WHEREAS, several public meetings and committee meetings were held between September 2018 and December 2018 regarding the development and review of the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019; and

WEREAS, the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019 contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the City of Franklin; and

WEREAS, a public meeting was held by the City Council on _____ to formally adopt the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Franklin City Council Adopts the Franklin Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019.

APPROVED and SIGNED this ____ day of _____ 2019.

Signature:_____
City Mayor

Signature:_____
Councilman

Signature_____
Councilman

Signature:_____
Councilman

Signature_____
Councilman

Signature:_____
Councilman

Signature_____
Councilman

Signature:_____
Councilman

Signature_____
Councilman

Signature:_____
Councilman

ACRONYMNS

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Hazard Mitigation Resources

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

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

Eligible Subgrantees include:

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

Minimum Project Criteria

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

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

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

♦ FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE (FMA) PROGRAM

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

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

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

In 1997, the State was awarded funds to assist communities with Flood Mitigation Planning and Projects. A Planning Grant from the 1996/97 fund was awarded to the 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.

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

Eligible projects include:

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

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

♦ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

Community Development Block Grant

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

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

WEBSITES FOR MITIGATION RESOURCES	
American Planning Association	http://planning.org
Community Rating System	http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system
FEMA Mitigation Planning	http://www.fema.gov/multi-hazard-mitigation-planning
FEMA Public Assistance Program	https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	http://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-program
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program
HAZUS and HAZUS–MH	https://www.fema.gov/hazus
Mitigation Success Stories	http://www.fema.gov/mitigation-best-practices-portfolio
National Flood Insurance Program	http://www.fema.gov/nfip
National Hurricane Program	http://www.fema.gov/hazards/hurricanes/nhp.shtm
NOAA Storm Events	http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/
NH Homeland Security & Emergency Management	http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/hsem/
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program
Small Business Administration	http://www.sba.gov/disaster
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	http://www.usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	http://www.usda.gov/da/disaster/nda.htm
USDA , Natural Resources Conservation Service	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD

APPENDIX B

Documentation of Planning Process

Including:

Agendas
Attendance Sheets
Public Notices / Email Notices
Problem Statements
Mitigation Project Identification Matrix
Prioritized Mitigation Projects

Franklin, NH
Hazard Mitigation Plan

September 21, 2018
Committee/Public Meeting
AGENDA

1. Introductions

2. Review/Update Goals

3. Review/Update Hazard History

4. Review/Update Risk Matrix

5. MISC:
   a. Any significant changes in development since fall of 2010, especially in hazard prone areas?
   b. Participation/activities in NFIP since 2010?
   c. Was the HMP incorporated into other planning mechanisms? If not, why?

6. Review for next meeting:

   Update Critical Facilities (Chap. 4)
   Update Capability Assessment (Chap.5)
   Distribute Sample Mitigation Projects

ATTENDEES

Name	Title/Affiliation
Brian Barry	Franklin Municipal Services
David Goldstein	Franklin Police Chief
Dick Lewis	Franklin Planning Director
Dan Legallo	School Superintendent
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Judie Milner	Franklin City Manager
Kevin Lachapelle	Franklin Fire Chief

Franklin, NH
Hazard Mitigation Plan

October 12, 2018

Committee/Public Meeting
AGENDA

1. Review Problem Statements

2. Review/Update Critical Facilities Chapter

3. Review/Update Existing Mitigation Strategies Chapter

4. Update Status of Mitigation Projects

5. Review for next meeting:

   Identify NEW Mitigation Projects

ATTENDEES

Name	Title/Affiliation
Brian Barry	Franklin Municipal Services
Dick Lewis	Franklin Planning Director
Dan Legallo	School Superintendent
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Judie Milner	Franklin City Manager
Kevin Lachapelle	Franklin Fire Chief
Steph Clough	Franklin Police Department

Franklin, NH
Hazard Mitigation Plan

November 2, 108

Committee/Public Meeting
AGENDA

1. Update 2013 Mitigation Projects

2. Identify NEW Mitigation Projects
   Using the 'ProblemStatementsToProjects' form

3. Review for next meeting:

   Prioritize Projects
   Complete the Mitigation Action Plan

ATTENDEES

Name	Title/Affiliation
Brian Barry	Franklin Municipal Services
David Goldstein	Franklin Police Chief
Dick Lewis	Franklin Planning Director
Dan Legallo	School Superintendent
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Judie Milner	Franklin City Manager
Kevin Lachapelle	Franklin Fire Chief
Shawn Brecutel	Town of Boscawen Emergency Management Director

Franklin, NH
Hazard Mitigation Plan

December 6, 2018

Committee/Public Meeting
AGENDA

1. Prioritize Mitigation Projects

2. Complete the Mitigation Action Plan

3. Review for next meeting:

   Review Draft of Hazard Mitigation Plan

ATTENDEES

Name	Title/Affiliation
Brian Barry	Franklin Municipal Services
David Goldstein	Franklin Police Chief
Dick Lewis	Franklin Planning Director
Dan Legallo	School Superintendent
Jane Hubbard	Hubbard Consulting LLC
Judie Milner	Franklin City Manager
Kevin Lachapelle	Franklin Fire Chief

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF FRANKLIN, NH

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

October 12, 2018
10:00 to 11:30am
Franklin Fire Department
59 West Bow Street

The City of Franklin is beginning in the process of working with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to update and revise Franklin's *All Hazard Mitigation Plan.* The *Plan* identifies potential natural and man-made hazards throughout the City and various projects and/or strategies to mitigate their effects. The President signed into law, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA), Section 322-Mitigation Planning. It requires all local governments prepare and adopt jurisdiction-wide hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) project grants.

All residents, neighborhood groups, business owners and other interested parties are formally invited to participate in the planning process and publicly comment on their concerns regarding the *Plan*. For more information please visit the City Hall or contact Jane Hubbard, Hubbard Consulting LLC at jhubb_99@yahoo.com or at 603-848-8801

The above notice was posted at the City Hall, City Library and the City Website. In addition, email notices were sent to neighboring towns, chamber of commerce and the regional planning commission, as shown below.

The following was emailed on 8/28/18, 10/15/18, 10/26/18 and 11/9/18:

> *The City of Franklin, NH is in the process of updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan. This Plan is a tool to be used by the Town, as well as other local, state and federal governments, to reduce the effects of natural and man-made hazards. Our communities and organizations share common hazards which do not respect governmental boundaries. Therefore, we are personally inviting you to participate in the planning process to update the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan.*
>
> *We encourage you to attend the first Committee meeting on March 28, 2019 at 10:00am at the Franklin Town Office. If you are unable to attend this meeting you may access a copy of the planning documents and/or comment on hazard mitigation issues by emailing Jane Hubbard with Hubbard Consulting LLC at jhubb_99@yahoo.com or at 603-848-8801.*

For further information on mitigation planning, we are attaching a fact sheet. We look forward to hearing your ideas on how to mitigate future hazards for the community.

Thank you, on behalf of the City of Franklin,
Jane Hubbard

Emailed to the following:

Boscawen EMD
Shawn Brechtel
spbrechtel@comcast.net

Hill Fire Chief / EMD
Chief Deanna Ford
townofhillfire@comcast.net

Northfield Police Chief / EMD
John Raffaelly
jraffaelly@northfieldnh.org

Salisbury Fire Chief / EMD
Bill MacDuffie
macduffie@tds.net

Sanbornton Fire Chief / EMD
Paul Dexter
firechief@sanborntonnh.org

Tilton Police Chief / EMD
Robert Cormier
rcormier@tiltonpd.org

Lakes Region Planning Commission
Jeffrey Hayes
jhayes@lakesrpc.org

SAU #18
Daniel Legallo
dlegallo@sau18.org

Capital Area Public Health Network
Mary Reed
Mary@CapitalAreaPHN.org

Shawna Leigh Morton
NH HSEM Field Rep
shawnaleigh.morton@dos.nh.gov

Jennifer Gilbert, NFIP Coord.
Office of Energy & Planning
jennifer.gilbert@nh.gov

Hazard	Problem Statements	Projects *RED is NOT Mitigation* ***BOLD are existing projects from last edition of plan***	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environment
Dam Failure	Eastman Falls, Franklin Falls, Webster Lake dam and Highland Lake Dam (in Andover), if breached, could damage downstream culverts, bridges, roads and structures.	**Assist property owner to secure funding to modify/repair/remove the Mill Pond Dam (North Main Street).**	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
		Inform residents and businesses if they are within an inundation pathway for a local dam and what they can do to prevent flood damage. (make maps available for public inspection on webpage)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Include DAM Emergency Action Plans as part of the LEOP.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Drought	Private wells can dry-up during periods of extreme drought for public. (The 52 Sanbornton wells are shallow, about 35')	Make water available at Fire Station for private property owners during droughts.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	An extended drought increases the probability of fires and may hinder fire suppression to those areas relying on dry-hydrants (15% of the City is not on City hydrants) in local water-bodies.	Implement water supply projects identified in the Rural Water Supply Study and ISO review.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Earthquake	Critical facilities that are made of un-reinforced masonry are susceptible to earthquake damage.								
	Residential/commercial structures that are un-reinforced masonry are susceptible to earthquake damage.								
Extreme Heat	There are functional needs populations without air-conditioning that may need assistance during prolonged periods of extreme heat.	**Conduct a seasonal/annual public education awareness program through multiple media outlets, including public access TV.**	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Flooding	Heavy rains cause erosion and damage culverts, ditches, roads, bridges and retaining walls. Aged and failing undersized drainage systems (Aken Ave) need to be	Complete construction for Peabody Place retaining wall on central street ($375,000).	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
		Strengthen retaining wall on Gilman Street due to sloughing.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

Hazard	Problem Statements	Projects *RED is NOT Mitigation* ***BOLD are existing projects from last edition of plan***	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environment
Flooding Cont.	upgraded to keep up with the more frequent and higher intensity of storms.	**Adopt a stormwater ordinance.**	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Assist property owner to secure funding to modify/repair/remove the Mill Pond Dam (North Main Street). REPEAT	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
	Flooded and closed roads impede emergency response and essential services. (Ward 1 bridge over the Pemi River is city owned infrastructure on State Roads 3/11 and divides the City).	Develop staffing contingency plan in the EOP in the event of the loss of the Pemi Bridge.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Flooding can cause damage to public and private structures.	Continue to enforce floodplain regulations, including substantially improved structures; and amend regulations as necessary per federal requirements.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hurricane	Wind damage results in downed trees, wires and utilities which can impact emergency communications, electricity and information technology.	Purchase and install generators for critical facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
		Evaluate, update, design and implement a plan to address deficiencies in coverage by the communications network for emergency personnel (i.e. in-car repeaters, Firstnet cellphones, etc.)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
	Heavy rains cause erosion and damage culverts and roads.								
Lightning	Structural fires and forest fires can result from the frequent lightning strikes.								
	Critical facilities and communications infrastructure are at risk to lightning strikes.	Conduct a lightning protection assessment for Police Department building; including the installation of a UPS for the server/building at City Hall.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
	People are at risk to lightning strikes.	Post public signage for lightning safety at City parks.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Wind damage results in downed utilities which can negatively impact emergency communications.	See hurricane projects							

Hazard	Problem Statements	Projects *RED is NOT Mitigation* ***BOLD are existing projects from last edition of plan***	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environment
Severe Wind (*Downburst*)	Critical facilities, communications infrastructure and structures are at risk to severe wind (downburst, tornado) damage.								
Wild/Forest Fire	Conservation, timber, residential and forested areas are at risk to forest fire.								
	Structures without fire breaks are at risk to forest fire.								
	Wildfires can be caused by careless campers.	Install signage in known hazard areas and on digital road signage during red flag days.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Winter Weather	Ice storms down trees and wires and disrupt communication services.	See communication project in 'Misc'							
	Wind from blizzards and nor'easters results in downed utilities which can impact emergency communication, information technology and result in prolonged power outages.	See communication project in 'Misc'							
	All structures are susceptible to collapse due to heavy snow loads.								
	Schools and individual residents (especially the elderly) are at risk due to lack of heat and water during power outages.	See public education project							
		Encourage citizens to put together family disaster plans and supply kits including a battery powered radio. Include a link to HSEM on the City Website.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Impedes emergency response and essential services.								
	Ice jams on the Winnipesaukee River have occurred twice in the last 20 years.								
		Implement security/safety improvements to City Hall based on internal safety assessment.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

Hazard	Problem Statements	Projects *RED is NOT Mitigation* ***BOLD are existing projects from last edition of plan***	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environment
Human Caused Hazards	City hall, schools and essentially any location in the City is susceptible to armed assault.	Provide active shooter training for City personnel.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Develop a Needs Assessment for protecting against man-made hazards in City Facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Franklin's downtown district is susceptible to conflagration.								
	High traffic volume areas and dangerous intersections lead to multiple vehicle accidents.								
	There is a chance for chemical and biological incidents (accidental or malicious) to impact the City.								
	Wastewater treatment plant is identified by FEMA as a Critical Infrastructure.								
Misc		**Include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in Franklin's Master Plan as recommended in RSA 674:2 II (e)**	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Fund and maintain the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to insure safe and well-maintained municipal infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Complete and implement the Master Drainage Study to identify deficiencies in the existing city storm water drainage system and develop a priority list for large and small drainage projects.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Review, update, and practice the Emergency Operations Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan at least once a year.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Make improvements in dangerous intersections and stretches of road (Franklin and School Streets, the intersection of School Street and	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

Hazard	Problem Statements	Projects *RED is NOT Mitigation* ***BOLD are existing projects from last edition of plan***	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environment
Misc		**Central Street and a sharp turn on NH Route 127 - just north of North Rd)**							
		Improve communications with the public during emergencies. Included in this effort should be improvement of the City website.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Add a link to NOAA and FEMA websites on the city website.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Sponsor a table at Franklin's Community Day to raise public awareness of the need to prepare for hazards and availability of resources.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Obtain two trailer mounted generators for use at shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Evaluate, update, design and implement a plan to address deficiencies in coverage by the communications network for emergency personnel (i.e. in-car repeaters, Firstnet cellphones, etc.) REPEAT	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

For purposes of prioritizing the MITIGATION projects listed in the table below, each committee member should **vote for half of the projects (total of 7 in this table) by placing a check mark in the "# of votes" column.** The projects will be prioritized based upon the total number of votes received for each project.

PRIORITZED MITIGATION PROJECTS	***# OF VOTES***
1. Assist property owner to secure funding to modify/repair/remove the Mill Pond Dam (North Main Street).	2 LOW
2. Inform residents and businesses if they are within an inundation pathway for a local dam and what they can do to prevent flood damage. (make maps available for public inspection on webpage)	3 MED
3. Include DAM Emergency Action Plans as part of the LEOP.	3 MED
4. Implement water supply projects identified in the Rural Water Supply Study and ISO review.	1 LOW
5. Conduct a seasonal/annual public education awareness program through multiple media outlets, including public access TV.	1 LOW
6. Complete construction for Peabody Place retaining wall on central street ($375,000).	5 HIGH
7. Strengthen retaining wall on Gilman Street due to sloughing.	2 LOW
8. Adopt a stormwater ordinance.	1 LOW
9. Conduct a lightning protection assessment for Police Department building; including the installation of a UPS for the server/building at City Hall.	5 HIGH
10. Post public signage for lightning safety at City parks.	1 LOW
11. Install signage in known hazard areas and on digital road signage during red flag days.	1 LOW
12. Include the Hazard Mitigation Plan in Franklin's Master Plan as recommended in RSA 674:2 II (e)	6 HIGH
13. Fund and maintain the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to insure safe and well-maintained municipal infrastructure.	6 HIGH
14. Complete and implement the Master Drainage Study to identify deficiencies in the existing city storm water drainage system and develop a priority list for large and small drainage projects.	3 MED

Priority: 0-2 Low 3-4 Medium 5-6 High

_6___ voters total

For purposes of prioritizing the NON-MITIGATION projects listed in the table below, each committee member should **vote for half of the projects (total of 7 in this table) by placing a check mark in the "# of votes" column.** The projects will be prioritized based upon the total number of votes received for each project.

PRIORITZED NON-MITIGATION PROJECTS	***# OF VOTES***
1. Make water available at Fire Station for private property owners during droughts.	1 low
2. Develop staffing contingency plan in the EOP in the event of the loss of the Pemi Bridge.	4 med
3. Purchase and install generators for critical facilities.	5 high
4. Evaluate, update, design and implement a plan to address deficiencies in coverage by the communications network for emergency personnel (i.e. in-car repeaters, Firstnet cellphones, etc.)	2 low
5. Encourage citizens to put together family disaster plans and supply kits including a battery powered radio. Include a link to HSEM on the City Website.	2 low
6. Implement security/safety improvements to City Hall based on internal safety assessment.	4 med
7. Provide active shooter training for City personnel.	2 low
8. Develop a Needs Assessment for protecting against man-made hazards in City Facilities.	3 med
9. Review, update, and practice the Emergency Operations Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan at least once a year.	1 low
10. Make improvements in dangerous intersections and stretches of road (Franklin and School Streets, the intersection of School Street and Central Street and a sharp turn on NH Route 127 - just north of North Rd)	4 med
11. Improve communications with the public during emergencies. Included in this effort should be improvement of the City website.	3 med
12. Add a link to NOAA and FEMA websites on the city website.	4 med
13. Sponsor a table at Franklin's Community Day to raise public awareness of the need to prepare for hazards and availability of resources.	1 low
14. Obtain two trailer mounted generators for use at shelters.	3 med

Priority: 0-2 Low 3-4 Medium 5-6 High

_6___ voters total

APPENDIX C

Approval Letter from FEMA

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM VI

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

City Council Meetings of May 6, 2019 and June 3, 2019

From: Frank Lossani, Finance Director

Subject: Setting a Public Hearing for June 3, 2019, to consider Resolution #18-19 to appropriate $64,287 received from Primex (NH Public Risk Management Exchange) to be added to the Nuisance Abatement line in the City Managers budget.

Approval of Resolution #18-19 at the June 3, 2019 Meeting of the City Council

---

Recommended Motion for the May 6, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council set a public hearing for 6:00, at the June 3, 2019 meeting of the City Council, for Resolution #18-19 to appropriate $64,287 received from Primex (NH Public Risk Management Exchange)".

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Recommended Motion for the June 3, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council vote to adopt Resolution #18-19, to appropriate $64,287 received from Primex (NH Public Risk Management Exchange), as a one-time return of premium, to be added to the City Managers Nuisance Abatement line".

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Discussion:

Primex (NH Public Risk Management Exchange) is the vendor that handles the City's Workers' Compensation Insurance coverage.

In the fall of 2018, The Primex Board of Trustees approved a Premium Holiday distribution for the Workers' Compensation Program, based on the financial results from 2017. The approved methodology by the Board of Trustees for the calculation of the returns was based on a combination of the annual performance of the program as a whole and the performance of the individual member in 2017.

The City of Franklin received a Premium Holiday distribution in the amount of $64, 287 effective December 31, 2018, as a one-time return of premium.

CITY OF FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"The Three Rivers City"

316 Central Street
Franklin, NH 03235

(603) 934-3900
fax: (603) 934-7413

RESOLUTION #18-19

A Resolution Granting Authority to Appropriate $64,287 Received from the Workers' Compensation Insurance Vendor

In the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Nineteen,

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Franklin, New Hampshire adopted a budget for Fiscal Year 2019 beginning July 1, 2018, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the City received an unexpected Worker's Compensation Premium Holiday distribution in the amount of $64,287, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes there are several deeded properties that need to be demolished, **now**;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, *that at their regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council on Monday, June 3, 2019, the City Council of Franklin New Hampshire does hereby vote to adopt resolution #18-19 to appropriate $64,287 received from Primex (NH Public Risk Management Exchange), as a one-time return of premium, to be added to the City Managers Nuisance Abatement and hereby authorizes the following non-lapsing appropriations,*

An Increase in Revenues:

Miscellaneous Revenues Acct. No. 01-0-000-35090-000 – Sixty Four Thousand Two Hundred Eight Seven Dollars ($64,287),

An Increase in Expenditures:

City Managers Nuisance Abatement Expense Acct. No. 01-1-302-40491-000 – Sixty Four Thousand Two Hundred Eight Seven Dollars ($64,287),

By a roll call vote.

Roll Call:

Councilor Brown _____ Councilor Dzujna _____ Councilor Ribas _____

Councilor Clarenbach_____ Councilor Lauer-Rago _____ Councilor Testerman _____

Councilor Desrochers_____ Councilor Starkweather_____Councilor Trudel _____

Approved: _____
Mayor

Passed: _____

I certify that said vote has not been amended or repealed and remains in full force and effect as of the date of this Certification and that Katie A. Gargano is the City Clerk for the City of Franklin, Franklin, New Hampshire.

A true copy, attested: _____
City Clerk

Date: _____

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM VII

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

City Council Meetings of May 6, 2019 and June 3, 2019

From: Michael Foss, Fire Chief/EMD

Subject: Setting a Public Hearing for June 3, 2019, to consider Resolution #19-19 to appropriate $15,965 received from the sale of the Fire Engine Three and Surplus Fire Equipment.

Approval of Resolution #19-19 at the June 3, 2019 Meeting of the City Council

---

Recommended Motion for the May 6, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council set a public hearing date for 6:00 pm, at the June 3, 2019 meeting of the City Council, for Resolution #19-19, to appropriate$15,965 received from the sale of Fire Engine Three, and Surplus Fire Equipment."

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Recommended Motion for the June 3, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council adopt Resolution #19-19 for the appropriation of $15,965 received from the sale of Fire Engine Three and Surplus Fire Equipment, to be used towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator."

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Background:

At the October 1st, 2019 Franklin City Council Meeting, the Fire Chief and Finance Director were given the authorization to sell Fire Engine Three, and authorized to use the proceeds from the sale towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator. The sale of Engine Three generated $14,150 in revenue.

At the Council meeting on December 3rd, 2019, the Fire Chief and Finance Director were authorized to sell accumulated surplus fire equipment with the understanding that the proceeds from the sale would be used towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator. The surplus equipment generated $1,815 in revenue.

It has been identified that the current fire station generator is inadequate to keep up with the department's needs. During a December 2017 service to the current generator, significant damage was done to the station's boiler as a result of conducting a "load" test. If the fire department wants to

sustain full operations during a "power out" event, then a sufficiently sized generator needs to be installed.

Fiscal Impact:

Quotes are being obtained to accurately identify the Fire Station's current needs. With this, Chief Foss is working with NH Dept. of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to obtain a grant to help offset the costs. The City of Franklin's expense will be greater than the $15,965 mentioned. Quotes will be obtained to replace the current generator, and bring all necessary wiring up to current codes and standards. The Fire Chief, Finance Director, and City Manager will work together to reduce any unnecessary financial burden to the community members of Franklin.

Alternatives:

The alternative is to forego the appropriation of funds towards a generator. In the event that an absence of power does occur, and the need for compressed air does arise, Fire Department staff will be unable to fill SCBA bottles, and thus be forced to rely on mutual aid resources.

CITY OF FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"The Three Rivers City"

316 Central Street
Franklin, NH 03235

(603) 934-3900
fax: (603) 934-7413

RESOLUTION #19-19

A Resolution Granting Authority to Appropriate $15,965 Received from the Sale of Fire Engine Three and Surplus Fire Equipment

In the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Nineteen,

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Franklin, New Hampshire adopted a budget for Fiscal Year 2019 beginning July 1, 2018, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council, at the October 1, 2018 City Council Meeting, authorized the Fire Chief and Finance Director to sell Fire Engine Three and authorized the proceeds from the sale be used towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council, at the December 3, 2018 City Council Meeting, authorized the Fire Chief and Finance Director to sell accumulated surplus fire equipment and authorized the proceeds from the sale be used towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator, **and**;

WHEREAS, Fire Engine Three sold for $14,150 and the accumulated surplus fire equipment sold for $1,815 for a grand total of $15,965, **now**;

***THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that at their regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council on Monday, June 3, 2019, the City Council of Franklin New Hampshire does hereby vote to adopt resolution #19-19 to appropriate $15,965, received from the sale of Fire Engine Three and Surplus Fire Equipment, to be used towards the replacement of the Fire Station generator, and hereby authorizes the following non-lapsing appropriations,*

An Increase in Revenues:

Sale of Municipal Property Acct. No. 01-0-000-35011-000 – Fifteen Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-Five Dollars ($15,965),

An Increase in Expenditures:

Fire Station Other Contracted Services Acct. No. 01-2-209-40439-000 – Fifteen Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-Five Dollars ($15,965),

By a roll call vote.

Roll Call:

Councilor Brown _____ Councilor Dzujna _____ Councilor Ribas _____

Councilor Clarenbach_____ Councilor Lauer-Rago _____ Councilor Testerman _____

Councilor Desrochers_____ Councilor Starkweather_____Councilor Trudel _____

Approved: _____
Mayor

Passed: _____

I certify that said vote has not been amended or repealed and remains in full force and effect as of the date of this Certification and that Katie A. Gargano is the City Clerk for the City of Franklin, Franklin, New Hampshire.

A true copy, attested: _____
City Clerk

Date: _____

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM VIII

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

City Council Meetings of May 6, 2019 and May 20, 2019

From: Michael Foss, Fire Chief/EMD

Subject: Setting a Public Hearing for May 20, 2019, to consider Resolution #20-19 to accept grant funds, in the amount of $8,500, from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Approval of Resolution #20-19 at the May 20, 2019 Meeting of the City Council

---

Recommended Motion for the May 6, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council set a public hearing date for 6:00 pm, at the May 20, 2019 meeting of the City Council, for Resolution #20-19, to accept grant funds, in the amount of $8,500, from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management."

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Recommended Motion for the May 20, 2019 Meeting of the City Council:

"I move that the Franklin City Council adopt Resolution #20-19, to accept grant funds, in the amount of $8,500, from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management $8,500 to be used to update the current Local Emergency Operation (L.E.O.P) and Continuity of Operations Plan (C.O.O.P)."

Mayor calls for a Second, Discussion, and Vote.

Background:

In 2014 the City of Franklin developed and further adopted an Emergency Operation Plan. The E.O.P. was created to help the community, first responders and local officials prepare for major disasters that occur within the City of Franklin. As recommend by the N.H. Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, a plan's update is critical to its effectiveness every five years. The current recommendation is to update as we have reached this five-year benchmark.

In 2019, City Department Heads will develop a strategy, and further work to update and organize a proper and efficient disaster response. The development of the C.O.O.P. and L.E.O.P. will be completed with the services provided by Hubbard Consulting LLC. Hubbard Consulting was instrumental in the development of the City's Hazardous Mitigation Plan.

An organized and current C.O.O.P. and L.E.O.P. is instrumental in mitigation of all hazards in a community. Organization among first responders, government officials and specialized services are key to ensure a well operating and safe community in the event of a disaster.

Fiscal Impact:

No foreseen financial impact will result during the planning update. All matching funds will be made up from time and services provided by City of Franklin employees (soft match funding).

Alternatives:

The alternative is to forego the acceptance of the grant funding. If the City of Franklin chooses not to accept grant funding in the amount of $8,500 two scenarios may occur:

1. The City of Franklin pays $8,500 from the FY20 budget to complete both plan updates.
2. The City of Franklin does not approve funding to update the plan, thus putting the community at a higher risk during a large-scale emergency event.

CITY OF FRANKLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

"The Three Rivers City"

316 Central Street
Franklin, NH 03235

(603) 934-3900
fax: (603) 934-7413

RESOLUTION #20-19

A Resolution Granting Authority to Accept Grant Funds from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

In the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Nineteen,

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Franklin, New Hampshire adopted a budget for Fiscal Year 2019 beginning July 1, 2018, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City Council understands that the City Manager and Fire Chief have identified that the City's Local Emergency Operation (L.E.O.P) and Continuity of Operations Plans (C.O.O.P) need to be updated, **and**;

WHEREAS, the City has been awarded a grant of $8,500 from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, to help offset the costs of both plans, **and**;

WHEREAS, matching funds, in the form of donated funds and services, in the amount of $8,500, will be directed towards this project for a total project funding of $17,000, **now**;

***THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that at a regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council on Monday, May 20, 2019, the City Council of Franklin New Hampshire does hereby vote to adopt resolution #20-19 to accept $8,500, in grant funds from the NH Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, to update the City's Local Emergency Operation (L.E.O.P) and Continuity of Operations Plans (C.O.O.P), with required matching funds of $8,500, **and**;*

***THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the City Council does hereby authorize City Manager, Judie Milner, to sign all relevant documents pertaining to the acceptance and administration of this grant award and hereby authorizes the following non-lapsing appropriations,*

An Increase in Revenues:

State Grants Revenue Acct. No. 01-0-000-33591-000 – Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($8,500),

Donations from Non Public Sources Acct. No. 01-0-000-35085-000 – Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($8,500),

An Increase in Expenditures:

Emergency Management Mach & Equipment Expense Acct. No. 01-2-208-40740-000 – Seventeen Thousand Dollars ($17,000),

By a roll call vote.

Roll Call:

Councilor Brown _____ **Councilor Dzujna** _____ **Councilor Ribas** _____

Councilor Clarenbach_____ **Councilor Lauer-Rago** _____ **Councilor Testerman** _____

Councilor Desrochers_____ **Councilor Starkweather**_____**Councilor Trudel** _____

Approved: _____
Mayor

Passed: _____

I certify that said vote has not been amended or repealed and remains in full force and effect as of the date of this Certification and that Katie A. Gargano is the City Clerk for the City of Franklin, Franklin, New Hampshire.

A true copy, attested: _____
City Clerk

Date: _____

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM IX

Subject: Other Business

---

1. **Committee Reports**

2. **City Manager's Update**

3. **Late Items**

CITY OF FRANKLIN
COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT
City Council Meeting May 6, 2019

Date: **April 30, 2019**

From: **Judie Milner, City Manager**

Subject: **City Manager's Update**

1) Contingent Grant Line Activity - $0

2) Trust fund for school funding - $69.26

3) 4/17 visit from Senator Maggie Hassan

4) Outstanding Citizen – Thank You Olive Morrill

5) Thank you Councilor Trudel

6) Thank you Deputy Hall – 4/18/19 City Safety Training

7) Congratulations Captain Sam Davis – 4/27 retirement party at the Franklin Lodge of Elks after 52 years of service on Franklin Fire Dept's call company

8) Congratulations Hannah Forge, 5th grade student, winner of Franklin Lodge of Elks Drug Awareness Poster Contest

9) Congratulations Officer Faro – graduated the police academy

10) Our Awesome Police Department

11) Social Media Buster – No, the Whitewater Park concept is not off the table because the legislature took the $1.5m appropriation out of the State budget but we still need everyone's help still

12) Clerks Closed Wednesday May 8th all day

13) Youth Government Week – Franklin Lodge of Elks is sponsoring its 55th youth government week beginning Monday 5/13 and ending with Mock Council Meeting of students Wednesday 5/15.

14) Mayors Drug & Alcohol Coalition Relaunch Event – 5/14 5:30 Library

15) Northern Pass Appeal Hearing @ NH Supreme Court – 5/15 9am

16) LEAN roadmap update – 5/20/19 4:30pm

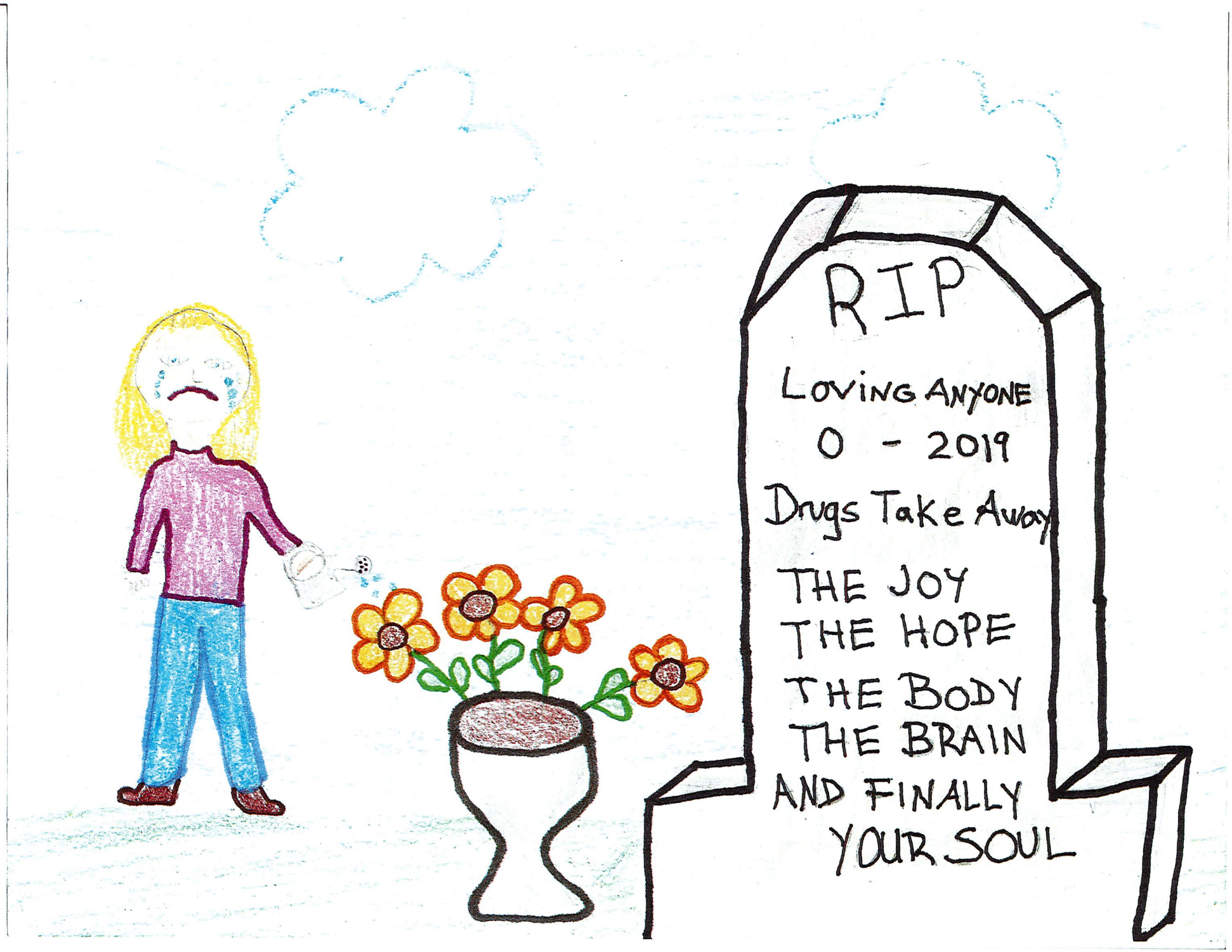
17) City Manager's Office 5S exercise

18) Legislative Committee – 5/21 6pm

19) Manager's Community Pride Contest Update

20) FY2020 Manager's Proposed Budget:

a. 5/7/19 6pm School District Budget Presentation
b. 5/13/19 6pm Municipal Department Budget Presentation?


RIP
LOVING ANYONE
0 - 2019
Drugs Take Away
THE JOY
THE HOPE
THE BODY
THE BRAIN
AND FINALLY
YOUR SOUL