8. BOROUGH OF FRANKLIN

This jurisdictional annex to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Borough of Franklin with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Franklin, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Franklin's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

8.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Franklin identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Borough departments. The Emergency Management Coordinator represented the community on the Sussex County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 8-1 summarizes Borough officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Borough's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jim Williams / OEM Coordinator Address: 46 Main Street, Franklin, NJ 07416 Phone Number: (973) 600-9081 Email: lauranjenna@gmail.com	Name/Title: Brian VanDenBroek / DPW Supervisor Address: 75 Corkhill Road, Franklin, NJ 07416 Phone Number: (862) 268-7788 Email: bvandenbroek@Franklinborough.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Joe Butto / Construction Official - Hardyston Township Address: 149 Wheatsworth Road, Suite A, Hardyston, NJ 07419 Phone Number: (973) 823-7020 Email: jbutto@hardyston.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Jim Williams / OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets. Reviewed the draft annex for final edits and submitted sign-off sheet.	
Name/Title: Brian VanDenBroek / DPW Supervisor Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.	
Name/Title: Joe Butto / Construction Official - Hardyston Township Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets. Reviewed the draft annex for final edits and submitted sign-off sheet.	

8.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Franklin Borough was incorporated in 1913 and is known as the "Fluorescent Mineral Capital of the World." The Borough has a rich mining history and was widely recognized for its rich ore body containing more than 150 minerals. The Borough is located in eastern Sussex County and bordered to the north by the Borough of Hamburg, to the west by Hardyston Township, to the south by the Borough of Ogdensburg, and to the east by the Township of Hardyston. The Borough is also located within the New Jersey Highlands Region. The Wallkill River, Franklin Pond Creek and Wildcat Branch flow through the Borough. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Franklin was 4,912, a 2.6-percent increase from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 3.5-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 4.6-percent is 65 years of age or older, 6.8-percent is non-English speaking, 3.9-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 5.4-percent is considered disabled.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level, but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Borough of Franklin, 40-percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

8.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Franklin performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Franklin to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Borough procedures.

8.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 8-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Franklin.

Table 8-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted 9/3/2019; State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.)	State & Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The building code provides guidance on how to design, build, and operate buildings. Modern building codes lead to major reductions in property losses from natural disasters.*				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976, 40-55D-62: 49; Chapter 161, Article 5- Land Development	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan.*				
Subdivision Code	Yes	P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47): 40:55D-37; Chapter 161 – Land Development	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The governing body may by ordinance require approval of subdivision plats by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the filing of such plats with the county recording officer and approval of site plans by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the issuance of a permit for any development, except that subdivision or individual lot applications for detached one or two dwelling-unit buildings shall be exempt from such site plan review and approval; provided that the resolution of the board of adjustment shall substitute for that of the planning board whenever the board of adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision or site plan pursuant to subsection 63b. of this act . Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2 - the board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section.*				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Municipal Land Use Law, NJ Statute 40:27-6.2	Local	Engineering Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law which sets forth minimum requirements for plans, etc., timeframes for development review. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2: The board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section. 40:27-6.10 In order that county planning boards shall have a complete file of the planning and zoning ordinances of all municipalities in the county, each municipal clerk shall file with the county planning board a copy of the planning and zoning ordinances of the municipality in effect on the effective date of this act and shall notify the county planning board of the introduction of any revision or amendment of such an ordinance which affects lands adjoining county roads or other county lands, or lands lying within 200 feet of a municipal boundary, or proposed facilities or public lands shown on the county master plan or official county map. Such notice shall be given to the*				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
county planning board at least 10 days prior to the public hearing thereon by personal delivery or by certified mail of a copy of the official notice of the public hearing together with a copy of the proposed ordinance.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Chapter 161, Article 9 – Land Development, Stormwater and Flooding Controls.	Local	Borough Engineer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development. This article is applicable to the following major developments:* • *Nonresidential major developments,* • *Aspects of residential major developments that are not preempted by the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21, and* • *All major developments undertaken by the Borough of Franklin.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *For leases, the law amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act, N.J.S.A. 46:8-43 et seq., to require every landlord to notify in writing each of the landlord's tenants, prior to lease signing or renewal, whether the property is located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") and if the landlord has actual knowledge that the rental premises or any portion of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises has been subjected to flooding. The law does not apply to (1) landlords who lease commercial space or residential dwellings for less than one month, (2) residential dwellings in a premises containing not more than two units, (3) owner-occupied premises containing not more than three units, or (4) hotels, motels, or other guest houses serving transient or seasonal guests for a period of less than 120 days.* *The model notice is to contain the heading "Flood Risk" and questions for the landlord to answer regarding the landlord's actual knowledge of past flooding of the property. The questions regarding the property being in a FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area shall not contain the option for "unknown." To determine how the questions are to be answered, FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred.* *The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter's insurance does not typically cover flood damage.* *For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property.* *The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions:* • *Is any or all of the property in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps?*				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency

- *Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain and maintain flood insurance on the property? Properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance.*
- *Have you ever received assistance from, or are you aware of any previous owners receiving assistance from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage on the property? For properties that have received flood disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners.*
- *Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner's insurance policy typically does not cover flood damage.*
- *Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, it must be shared with the buyer. An elevation certificate is a FEMA form, completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that provides critical information about the flood risk of the property and is used by flood insurance providers to determine the appropriate insurance rating for the property.*
- *Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider? If the claim was approved, what was the amount received?*
- *Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow? If so, how many times?*

Not all provisions of this law have become effective at the time of the writing of this plan.

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 168-Littering; Chapter 188-Nuclear Free Zone; Chapter 230-Solid Waste	Local	Borough of Franklin
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Chapter 168 - Littering: This chapter indicates it is unlawful for any person to throw, drop, discard or otherwise place any litter of any nature upon public or private property other than in a litter receptacle, or having done so, to allow such litter to remain.* *Chapter 188 - Nuclear Free Zone: This chapter prohibits the development, production, storage, deployment, usage, landfilling, fabrication, destruction and transportation of radioactive materials in and through the Borough of Franklin.* *Chapter 230 - Solid Waste: This chapter defines the various forms of solid waste and how to properly dispose of each form. It also defines the receptacle requirements, how to prepare solid waste for collection, and the differences between residential and commercial garbage collections.*				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	NJ State Law Flood Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A-52); National Flood Control Act of 1968 (NFIP), Adopted in 2007 and amended effective 6/20/2016; Chapter 128 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local & State	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The NJ State Law Flood Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A-52) and the National Flood Control Act of 1968 (NFIP) are state and federal acts to support minimization of flood losses. They do not require local adoption but as enforced by the NJDEP, the floodplain ordinances of each municipality must be reviewed for compliance with these regulations. In addition, participation in the NFIP requires a floodplain ordinance. Regulations for the Flood Control Hazards Act were adopted in 2007 and amended effective June 20, 2016.* *It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to protect human life and health; Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects; Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts*				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; Minimize prolonged business interruptions; Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2018 Revised NJ Statute 40:27-2; State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976 40:55D-28; 2003 Master Plan with reexamination in 2009	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The current Franklin Borough Master Plan consists of a series of documents dating from 2003. The Planning Board adopted an all new Franklin Borough Master Plan on March 17th, 2003. This Plan was subsequently amended with the adoption of the Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (August 15, 2005); the Munsonhurst District Amendment (August 20, 2007) and the Quarry Zone Amendment (May 19, 2008). Every six years municipalities are required to review their Master Plans. Commencing in 2009, the Planning Board undertook this review which is reflected in the 2009 Master Plan Reexamination Report and Master Plan Amendments, adopted October 21, 2009. The Report also includes three new amendments:* • *Circulation Plan Element Amendment addresses vehicular and pedestrian circulation throughout the Borough* • *The vision statement reflects cooperative input following many public meetings and is consistent with the State Plan and County Strategic Growth Plan.* • *Main Street Revitalization Plan. That plan, with certain changes, is now incorporated into and made a part of the Franklin Borough Master Plan.* *On May 17, 2010, the Planning Board amended its Master Plan again with the adoption of an Amended Housing Plan & Fair Share Plan. On March 21, 2016, the Planning Board adopted the 2016 Master Plan Re-Examination report and approving Master Plan Amendments.*			
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Annual Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Borough Council
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Entities will submit desired capital projects to Borough Council with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.*				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Borough of Franklin EOP, 2023	Local	Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Emergency Operations Plan defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the Borough. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

8.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 8-3 summarizes the capabilities of Franklin to oversee and track development.

Table 8-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Construction Department is responsible for issuing development permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	The Borough has a buildable land inventory as part of its Housing Element.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are portions of the Borough available for buildout and, according to the 2016 re-evaluation of the Master Plan, industrial and commercial development is encouraged along the Route 23 corridor. Many areas in the Borough have been identified as environmentally sensitive and are ineligible for future development.

8.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 8-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Franklin and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 8-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	As of January 1, 2017, per ordinance 20-2016, the Borough of Franklin Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment has been combined to a Planning Board. The Planning Board consists of nine members with up to four alternates. The Planning Board shall exercise its powers in accordance with the MLUL regarding the Borough Master; subdivision and site plan review; any official map adopted by the Borough Council; the Zoning Ordinance, including conditional uses; any capital improvements programs; variances and certain building permits in conjunction with subdivision, site plan and conditional use approval pursuant to the Board's ancillary powers. The Planning Board has the same powers, extent, and is subject to the same restrictions, as a zoning board of adjustment.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission was established for the protection, development, and use of natural resources, located within the Borough. The commission consists of seven members. The powers and duties of the Commission include to conduct research into the use and possible use of the open land areas of the Borough; coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes; advertise, prepare, print and distribute books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets which in its judgment it may deem necessary for its purpose, within the limits of funds appropriated to the Commission; keep an index of all open areas, publicly and privately owned, including open marsh lands, swamps and other wetlands, to obtain information on the proper use of such areas and from time to time, to recommend to the Planning Board and Council plans and programs for inclusion in a Borough Master Plan and for the development and use of such areas; and study and make recommendations concerning open space reserves, water resources management, air pollution control, solid waste management, noise control, soil and landscape protection, environmental appearance and protection of flora and fauna.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Franklin Economic Development Committee is a voluntary group of professionals affiliated for the purpose of providing advice to the Economic Development Manager, Borough Council, as well as various Borough Boards, on matters related to economic development within the Borough of Franklin. While the EDC does not make final decisions as to approval of new businesses or expansions to existing facilities, it takes a proactive approach in its advisory role. The Economic Development Manager is available to work with developers and prospective business owners to explain regulations and opportunities within the Franklin community.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Public Works Department has the responsibility for the care and maintenance of streets, roads, avenues, public buildings and places, water and wastewater, motor vehicles and all other similar items related to the physical plant and infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the Borough of Franklin.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Construction Department will be serviced by Hardyston Township Construction Office. The Building Department is responsible for enforcement of the NJ Uniform Construction Code, which includes building, plumbing, energy, electrical, elevator and mechanical codes. Building permits and certificates of occupancy are issued through this department.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Borough has an Office of Emergency Management.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Franklin Borough Board of Public Works
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Surrounding communities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	The Borough has a human resources manual; however, there are no job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contractors (annually)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contractors (annually)
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contractors (annually)
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Contractors (annually)
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Contractors (annually)
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management Coordinator
Grant writers	Yes	Borough Staff
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	Stormwater Engineer – French & Parrelo, Denis Keenan

8.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 8-5 summarizes financial resources available to Franklin.

Table 8-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

8.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 8-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Franklin.

Table 8-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Police Department
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	The Borough posts information about natural hazard events as well as COVID-19.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	The Borough is looking to expand
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Office of Emergency Management Committee
Warning systems for hazard events	No	The Borough is seeking to implement a warning system.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

8.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 8-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Franklin.

Table 8-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

8.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 8-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Borough's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 8-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Hurricane	Moderate
Infestation	Moderate
Nor'easter	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

8.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 8-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

8.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 8-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Franklin.

Table 8-9. Franklin NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	**5**
# Claims (Losses)	**9**
Total Loss Payments	**$42,743.97**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

8.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 8-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Franklin.

Table 8-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Borough occurs within the SFHA.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
If so, state what projects are underway.	
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Construction Official
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, online FEMA, State, and regional resources.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	The FPA indicated that lack of training, staff and funding are barriers to running an effective floodplain management program in the Borough.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the value of the proposed development would increase the structure's value by at least 50 percent.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Some challenges include lack of training, staff and funding barriers for running an effective NFIP program.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	December 1, 1994
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 128 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 28, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets the minimum
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

8.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 8-11 through Table 8-13.

Table 8-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 8-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has not been any recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present in the Borough.					

** Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

Table 8-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years in the Borough.					

8.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Franklin's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

8.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough are shown in Figure 8-1 through Figure 8-3. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Franklin has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 8-1. Franklin Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

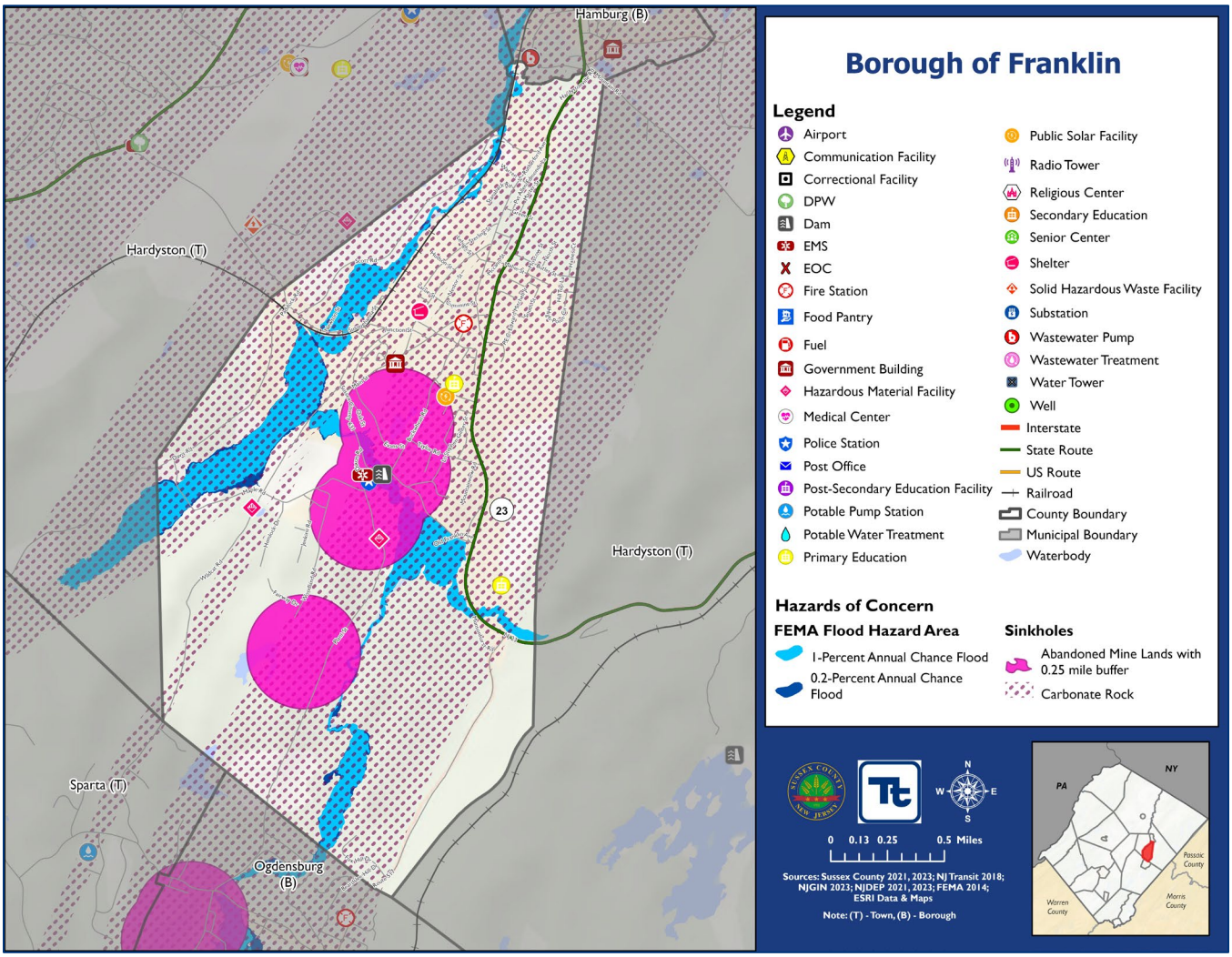


Figure 8-2. Franklin Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

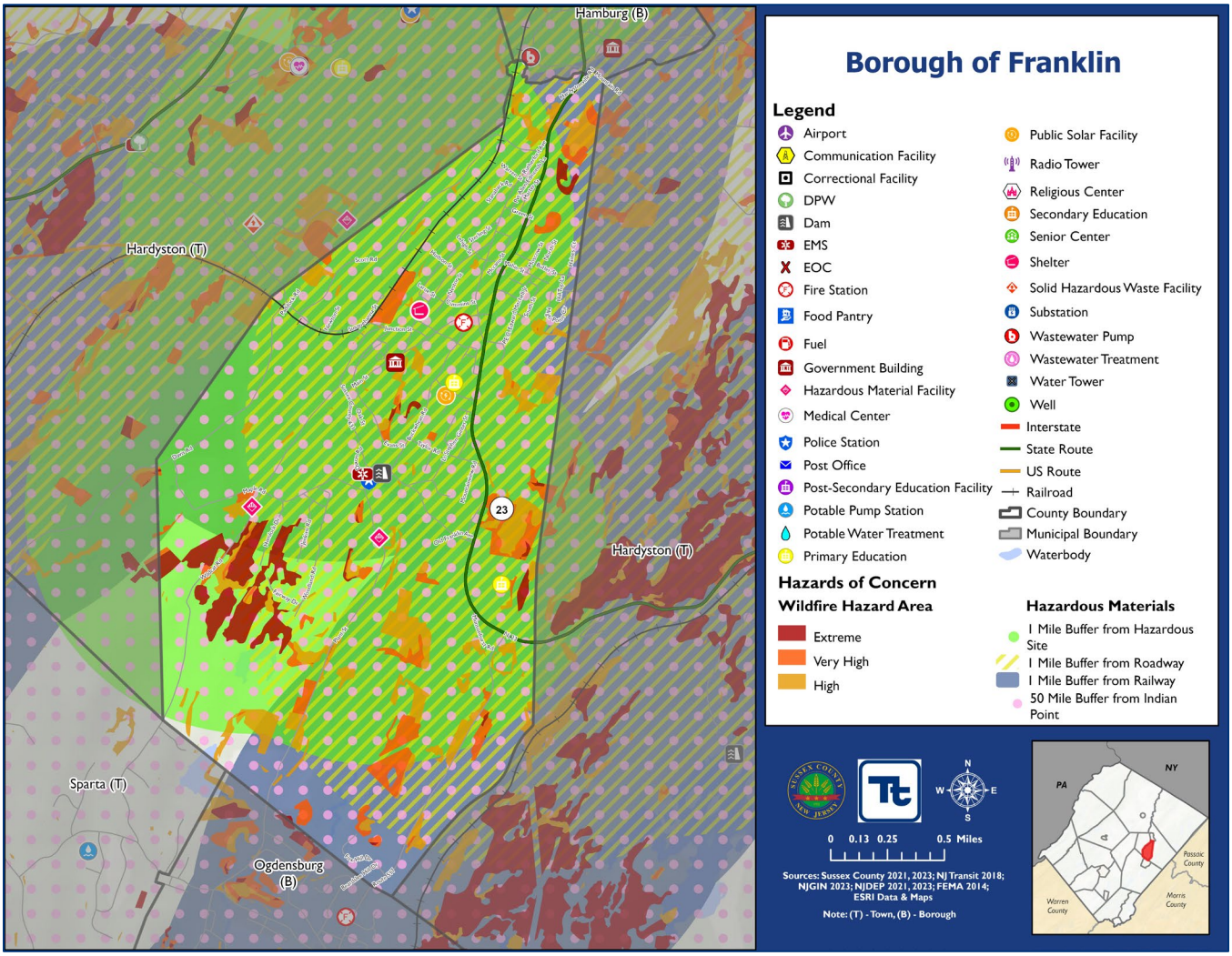
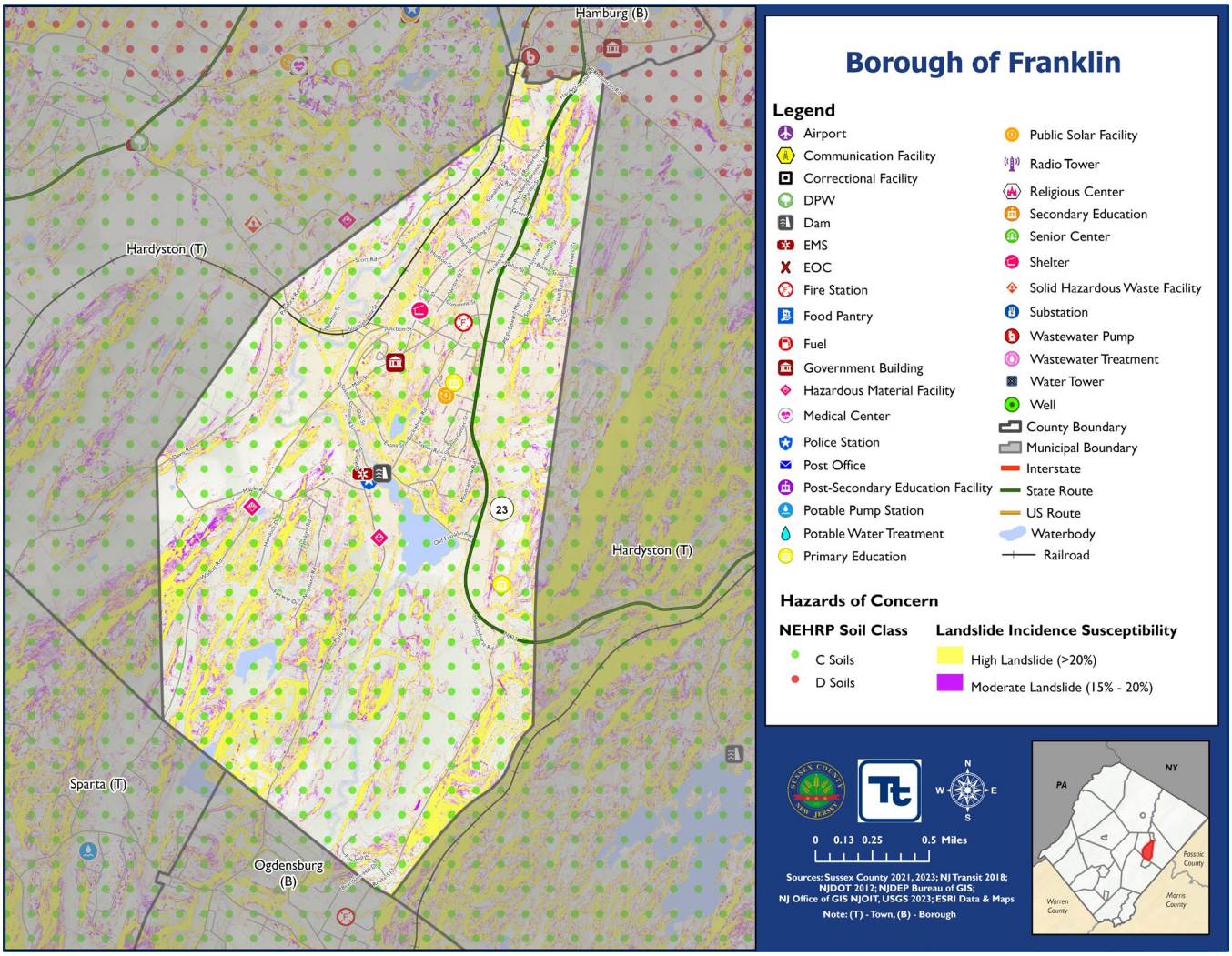


Figure 8-3. Franklin Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



8.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Franklin is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 8-14 provides details on loss and damage in Franklin during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 8-14. Hazard Event History in Franklin

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Franklin
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	Sussex County accounted for 37,642 positive cases of COVID-19 in the State of New Jersey, and 425 of the reported deaths. A total of 277,542 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non-residents.	The Borough implemented masking and social distancing mandates. Non-emergent personnel were permitted to work from home.
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ)	Yes	Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Sussex County; there were numerous reports of downed trees and power lines. Observations from surrounding areas suggest sustained tropical storm force winds likely occurred.	Downed trees and power lines. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.
January 31 – February 2, 2021	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4597-NJ)	Yes	Heavy precipitation developed producing areas of extreme snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour in northern New Jersey. Numerous reports of 24 to 32 inches were received from across the County.	Heavy snowfall and high snow accumulations impacted the Borough. No damages or losses occurred to Borough property. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and flash floods. Widespread flash flooding occurred in Sussex County with numerous road closures.	Flash flooding resulted in road closures. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
N/A = Not applicable

8.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Franklin .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Franklin reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Borough indicated the following hazard ranking was accurate.

Table 8-15 shows Franklin's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 8-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Low
Drought	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Geological Hazards	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Hurricane	Medium
Infestation	Low
Nor'easter	High
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 8-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 8-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Franklin Pond Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-FranklinB-09	-

Source: NJGIN 2023; Sussex County 2021, 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Franklin:

- Lake Gerard Dam
- Lake Gerard Dam A
- Lake Gerard Dike B
- Lake Gerard Dike C

8.6.4 Identified Issues

After review of Franklin's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Franklin identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.
- The Borough does not have generators for all municipal facilities. There are no standby generators available at the Rescue Squad, Franklin Elementary School, and Borough Hall. The Police Department's current generator is undersized. These facilities are vulnerable to power outages that would disrupt the operation of municipal functions during a hazard event. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather, and severe winter weather are known to cause power outages, which would impact the continuity of operations at these critical facilities. The following generator sizes are identified:
  - Police Dept 50 KW Diesel or Propane
  - Borough Hall 100KW Natural Gas
  - DPW Water Utility 30KW Diesel/Propane
  - DPW Road Dept 75KW Diesel or Propane
  - Elementary School 500KW Natural Gas
  - First Aid Squad 22KW Diesel or Propane
- The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. Communication on hazard and disaster information can be performed by using the internet, social media, and traditional venues. Currently the Borough does not have as much direct control on the website.
- The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Borough. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- Franklin Pond Dam, a critical infrastructure, is located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Borough also has four high-hazard potential dams, the Lake Gerard Dam, Lake Gerard Dam A, Lake Gerard Dike B, and Lake Gerard Dike C within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.
- During heavy rains, Franklin Pond crests and causes erosion to streambanks, threatening homes, roadways. The erosion of streambanks can cause flooding conditions in surrounding areas, putting infrastructure, property, and lives at risk.
- Rutherford Avenue and Route 23 have drainage issues during heavy rains. On Rutherford Avenue, the drainage creek floods out; on Route 23, the capacity of the drainage system is undersized causing the road to flood. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- The Wallkill Creek passes through Franklin Borough and poses a flood risk for residents along Newton Avenue. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- Lake Gerard Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive and Beaver Lake Road. The Lake Gerard Dike C, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located upstream from the Lake Gerard Dam, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dike C may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dam due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dam was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Lake Gerard Dam A is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive. The Lake Gerard Dike B, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located downstream from the Lake Gerard Dam A, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dam A may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dike B due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dam A was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Lake Gerard Dike B is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive. The Lake Gerard Dam A, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located upstream from the Lake Gerard Dike B, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dam A may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dike B due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dike B was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

- Lake Gerard Dike C is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive and Beaver Lake Road. The Lake Gerard Dam, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located downstream from the Lake Gerard Dike C, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dike C may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dam due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dike C was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

8.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

8.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 8-17 indicates progress on the Borough's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

8.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Franklin did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 8-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Franklin-001	Outreach Program	All Hazards	Borough Administrator; Website vendor; Emergency Management; Sussex County Sheriff	**Problem:** The Borough has identified a need to better communicate hazard and disaster information to the public using the internet, social media, and traditional venues. Currently the Borough does not have as much direct control on the website. **Solution:** The Borough proposes to develop and implement an outreach program that includes targeted outreach such as Reverse 9-1-1/textmygov, website and social media integration upgrades, and ADA compliance.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough was not able to advance this project due to other prioritized projects.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Franklin-002	Generators for Municipal Facilities	All Hazards	Borough OEM; Public Works	**Problem:** The Borough does not have generators for all municipal facilities. There are no standby generators available at the Rescue Squad, Franklin Elementary School, and Borough Hall. The Police Department's current generator is undersized. These facilities are vulnerable to power outages that would disrupt the operation of municipal functions during a hazard event. The following generator sizes are identified: • Police Dept 50 KW Diesel or Propane	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, there was no progress on this project.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				• Borough Hall 100KW Natural Gas • DPW Water Utility 30KW Diesel/Propane • DPW Road Dept 75KW Diesel or Propane • Elementary School 500KW Natural Gas • First Aid Squad 22KW Diesel or Propane **Solution:** The Borough proposes to purchase and install generators at municipal facilities, including Rescue Squad, Elementary School, Borough Hall, and Police Department.		
2021-Franklin-003	Franklin Pond Flood Study	Flood; Hurricanes and Tropical Storms; Nor'easters Severe Storms	Engineer	**Problem:** During heavy rains, Franklin Pond crests over the beach and causes erosion. It has filled in with sand during storm events. FEMA has reimbursed rather than provided funding for mitigation projects, which poses a financial hardship. **Solution:** The Borough will conduct a flood study to determine what can be done to reduce flooding in Franklin Pond. Possible options include dredging of the pond, diverting runoff away from the pond, etc. Once cost-effective actions are	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, there was no progress on this project.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				identified, the Borough will carry out the selected actions.		
2021-Franklin-004	Rutherford Avenue	Flood; Hurricanes and Tropical Storms; Nor'easters Severe Storms	Engineer	**Problem:** The drainage creek on Rutherford Avenue floods out because it cannot accept water fast enough. FEMA has reimbursed rather than provided funding for mitigation projects, which poses a financial hardship. **Solution:** The Borough Engineer will design a larger drainage creek with a greater varying capacity. The Borough will then make the necessary upgrades.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, there was no progress on this project.	1. Include in update 2. Include drainage issues on Route 23. 3. Not applicable
2021-Franklin-005	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	Flood	Administration	**Problem:** The Borough's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks language to include the state mandated freeboard requirement. **Solution:** The Borough will update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include the state mandated freeboard requirement.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough was not able to advance this project due to other prioritized projects.	1. Include in update 2. Include Code Coordinated Ordinance language. 3. Not applicable
2021-Franklin-006	Disaster Debris Management Plan	All Hazards	OEM, Administration	**Problem:** The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan. **Solution:** The Borough will develop and adopt a Disaster Debris Management Plan. The Plan will include any necessary mutual aid discussions to supplement the Borough's capabilities.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough was not able to advance this project due to other prioritized projects.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Franklin-007	Wallkill Creek Flood Study	Flood; Hurricanes and Tropical Storms; Nor'easters Severe Storms	Public Works	**Problem:** The Wallkill Creek passes through Franklin Borough and poses a flood risk for residents throughout the community. **Solution:** The Borough will conduct a study on the flooding of the Wallkill River and its impacts on the homes along Newton Avenue.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, there was no progress on this project.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

8.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Franklin participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Franklin would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Borough priorities.

Table 8-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 8-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 8-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Disease Outbreak		X		X			X			X
Drought		X		X			X			X
Earthquake	X	X		X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geological Hazards	X	X		X	X		X			X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			X
Hurricane	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infestation				X			X			
Nor'easter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Weather	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X		X	X		X			X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 8-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-FranklinB-01	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FranklinB-02	Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-FranklinB-03	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-FranklinB-04	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-FranklinB-05	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FranklinB-06	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinB-07	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-FranklinB-08	Certified Floodplain Manager Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-FranklinB-09	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinB-10	Streambank Stabilization	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-FranklinB-11	Drainage Capacity Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FranklinB-12	Flooded Roadway Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-FranklinB-13	Lake Gerard Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-FranklinB-14	Lake Gerard Dam A Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-FranklinB-15	Lake Gerard Dike B Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-FranklinB-16	Lake Gerard Dike C Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 21 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-FranklinB-01. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough currently does not have an adopted debris management plan. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not Applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not Applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not Applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem remains
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available

Action 2025-FranklinB-02. Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Police Department, Public Works, Franklin Elementary School Facilities Manager, Emergency Management, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have generators for all municipal facilities. There are no standby generators available at the Rescue Squad, Franklin Elementary School, Public Works facilities, and Borough Hall. The Police Department's current generator is undersized. These facilities are vulnerable to power outages that would disrupt the operation of municipal functions during a hazard event. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather, and severe winter weather are known to cause power outages, which would impact the continuity of operations at these critical facilities. The following generator sizes are identified: • Police Dept 50 KW Diesel or Propane • Borough Hall 100KW Natural Gas • DPW Water Utility 30KW Diesel/Propane • DPW Road Dept 75KW Diesel or Propane • Franklin Elementary School 500KW Natural Gas • First Aid Squad 22KW Diesel or Propane	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will purchase the generators and all necessary components and accessories to be installed at Rescue Squad (4 Corkhill Road) , Franklin Elementary School (50 Washington Avenue), Public Works Facilities (75 Corkhill Road), Borough Hall (46 Main Street), and the Police Department (15 Corkhill Road). The Public Works department will maintain the generators located at Borough Hall, Public Works Water Utility, and Roads; the Police Department will maintain the generator to be located at its facility; the First Aid Suad will maintain the generator at its facility; and the Franklin Elementary School Facility Manger will be responsible for the maintenance of its generator.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)

Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem remains	
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.	
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.	

Action 2025-FranklinB-03. Public Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. Communication on hazard and disaster information can be performed by using the internet, social media, and traditional venues. Currently the Borough does not have as much direct control on the website.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Sussex County on their program that provides information to the municipalities.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Borough by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Borough.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Borough.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current methods remain the only ones used
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FranklinB-04. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Construction Department, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.	
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Borough capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Current problem remains
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

Action 2025-FranklinB-05. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Department, Borough Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Borough's current flood damage prevention ordinance currently does not have a freeboard requirement and does not meet New Jersey's minimum requirement. A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance. The Borough's ordinance requires update.		
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Borough will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5,7		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	

	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-FranklinB-06. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Building Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan	
Goals Met:	2, 5	
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**

	No Action	Current problem remains
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-FranklinB-07. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Borough. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Borough events, the Borough newsletters, social media, the Borough website, and having the materials on display for the public at Borough libraries and offices.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Borough. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Borough will become educated on hazards risks. The Borough will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current methods remain the only ones used
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FranklinB-08. Certified Floodplain Manager Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Department, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.	
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Borough staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Borough and assure the Borough's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem remains
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-FranklinB-09. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Floodplain Administrator, Dam Owners, NJDEP	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Franklin Pond Dam, a critical infrastructure, is located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Borough also has four high-hazard potential dams, the Lake Gerard Dam, Lake Gerard Dam A, Lake Gerard Dike B, and Lake Gerard Dike C within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby. Understanding and acknowledging those vulnerable to the hazard, identifying primary and secondary contacts for the dam, and properly planning and storing any emergency action plans or procedures is pertinent to the safety and resilience of the Borough.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. Maintain a copy of the dam's EAP at the Borough's OEM, in a secure location. Identify mitigation actions to ensure the integrity of the dam and that it is protected up to the 0.2-percent flood hazard area. Determine possibility of digitizing dam inundation data.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Borough will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NJDEP	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-FranklinB-10. Streambank Stabilization

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	During heavy rains, Franklin Pond crests and causes erosion to streambanks, threatening homes, roadways. The erosion of streambanks can cause flooding conditions in surrounding areas, putting infrastructure, property, and lives at risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will conduct a flood study to determine what can be done to reduce flooding in Franklin Pond. Possible options include dredging of the pond, diverting runoff away from the pond, etc. Once cost-effective actions are identified, the Borough will carry out the selected actions.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will prevent erosion along Franklin Pond, protecting property and infrastructure from further impact.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from Franklin Pond. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from Franklin Pond, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current problem continues
Remove properties impacted by stream overflow	Costly
Construct floodwall to prevent flooding	Cost prohibitive and could ruin natural floodplain function

Action 2025-FranklinB-11. Drainage Capacity Improvements

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Rutherford Avenue and Route 23 have drainage issues during heavy rains. On Rutherford Avenue, the drainage creek floods out; on Route 23, the capacity of the drainage system is undersized causing the road to flood. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will complete an engineering survey of drainage systems on Rutherford Avenue and Route 23 that are below capacity and contribute to flooding to determine strategies which would provide relief from floods. The Borough Public Works will complete the necessary work.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open, which allows evacuation routes to remain intact. Furthermore, Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem remains
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-FranklinB-12. Flooded Roadway Study

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Emergency Management, Dam Owner	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Wallkill Creek passes through Franklin Borough and poses a flood risk for residents along Newton Avenue. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with partnering agencies to identify feasible mitigation measures to provide relief from flooding impacts on Newton Avenue. Cost effective measures will be implemented.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action would reduce the flooding impacts felt by the Borough along Newton Avenue.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along Newton Avenue. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding along Newton Avenue, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Heavy rain events make traversing roadways difficult, and often times unsafe.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Current problem remains
	Raise banks of stream to increase storage capacity	Cost prohibitive
	Construct floodwall along stream	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FranklinB-13. Lake Gerard Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Lake Gerard, LLC	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Lake Gerard Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive and Beaver Lake Road. The Lake Gerard Dike C, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located upstream from the Lake Gerard Dam, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dike C may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dam due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dam was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Lake Gerard, LLC to complete an engineering study of Lake Gerard Dam. The Borough will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Lake Gerard, LLC will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem continues

	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Lake Gerard as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FranklinB-14. Lake Gerard Dam A Rehab

Lead Agency:	Lake Gerard, LLC	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Lake Gerard Dam A is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive. The Lake Gerard Dike B, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located downstream from the Lake Gerard Dam A, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dam A may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dike B due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dam A was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Lake Gerard, LLC to complete an engineering study of Lake Gerard Dam A. The Borough will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Lake Gerard, LLC will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem continues

	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Lake Gerard as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FranklinB-15. Lake Gerard Dike B Rehab

Lead Agency:	Lake Gerard, LLC	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Lake Gerard Dike B is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive. The Lake Gerard Dam A, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located upstream from the Lake Gerard Dike B, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dam A may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dike B due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dike B was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Lake Gerard, LLC to complete an engineering study of Lake Gerard Dike B. The Borough will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Lake Gerard, LLC will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem continues

	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Lake Gerard as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FranklinB-16. Lake Gerard Dike C Rehab

Lead Agency:	Lake Gerard, LLC	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Lake Gerard Dike C is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Gerard. The dam is owned by the Lake Gerard, LLC. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including South Shore Drive and Beaver Lake Road. The Lake Gerard Dam, another High Hazard Potential Dam, is located downstream from the Lake Gerard Dike C, therefore impacts from a failure at the Lake Gerard Dike C may lead to a potential failure at the Lake Gerard Dam due to the influx of water. Although the Lake Gerard Dike C was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Lake Gerard, LLC to complete an engineering study of Lake Gerard Dike C. The Borough will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Lake Gerard, LLC will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem continues

	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Lake Gerard as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions