

## Section 5 – Mitigation Strategy

### Requirements:

§201.6 (c) (3) (i) - The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

§201.6 (c) (3) (ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

§201.6 (c) (3) (ii) -The mitigation strategy must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate

§201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

### Franklin County LMS Mitigation Goals

Franklin County's LMS Mitigation Goals and Objectives are intended to reduce or avoid the long-term vulnerability to the effects of the profiled hazards addressed in the risk assessment area in Section 4.

In the planning process the Workgroup/Committee establishes goals for the entire planning area and all of the participating jurisdictions. The goals selected are related to the broad mitigation needs and capabilities of the communities involved, rather than addressing a specific hazard type or category. Therefore, the county mitigation goals are multi-hazard in scope and can be described as statements of the desired mitigation-related capabilities that will be present in each participating jurisdiction in the future as the goals are achieved, and how these mitigation goals are reflected in other current policies.


The following was noted for the goals and objectives that were identified in the previous approved LMS plan:

- ✓ They reflect the updated risk assessment



- ✓ They were analyzed and re-evaluated which lead to the current mitigation projects that will reduce the vulnerability for each jurisdiction
- ✓ They did support to the changes made in the mitigation priority list, and
- ✓ They provided the direction needed to reflect the current State of Florida goals for mitigating hazards within the counties

**Table 5.1 - Franklin County LMS Mitigation Goals & Objectives**

			
Mitigation Goals		Goal Description/Objective	Existing Policy Source
1. Protect the health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors from disasters.			
	Goal 1.1	To protect human life and health.	Franklin County Floodplain Ordinance
	Goal 1.2	Minimize suffering, loss of life, personal injury, and damage to property resulting from a hazardous or emergency situation.	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
	Goal 1.3	Provide relief and promote short and long-range recovery in disaster areas.	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
	Goal 1.4	Avoid or reduce future losses of life and damage to property resulting from natural and manmade disasters with an emphasis on the equitable distribution of the impacts of such preventative measures.	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
	Goal 1.5	To conduct hurricane procedures to ensure the hurricane evacuation times do not exceed 24-hours for a Category 1 and 2 storms and 30-hours for a Category 3,4 or 5	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element

		storms.	
	Goal 1.6	To make all public facilities available by the time the impact of the new development occurs.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
2. Support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community with local government policies and regulations.			
	Goal 2.1	County shall adopt standards for the safe flow of motorized and non-motorized traffic.	Comprehensive Plan, Traffic Element
	Goal 2.2	Eliminate substandard and dilapidated housing units.	Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element
	Goal 2.3	To apply level of service standards to development in coastal areas with consideration to evacuation times established.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
3. Local government will have the non-delegable duty to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs.			
	Goal 3.1	The County will evaluate and implement mitigation projects that will benefit all residents.	
4. Minimize property damage to homes, institutions and places of employment in the community.			
	Goal 4.1	Maintain a stable tax base by providing for sound land use and development in flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas.	Floodplain Ordinance
5. Maintain the condition of coastal and riverine environmental systems, especially those that provide natural protection and have economic value.			
	Goal 5.1	Protect natural coastal barriers so there will be no loss of dune systems.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
	Goal 5.2	Conserve and protect mineral and soil resources.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
	Goal 5.3	Maintain estuarine water quality such that there will be no net loss of approved shellfish harvesting classifications.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
6. Maintain the availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure during a disaster.			
	Goal 6.1	Minimize disaster related resource shortages and service system disruptions that would have an adverse impact on the residents, the economy, and the general well being of the county.	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
7. Seek preventative measures that would reduce loss and the need for response and recovery measures.			
	Goal 7.1	Provide guidance on state and federal housing programs for the county residents.	Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element
8. Promote the economic vitality of the community.			
	Goal 8.1	Minimize prolonged business interruptions.	Floodplain Ordinance.

9. Protect scenic, historical, and recreational community resources.			
	Goal 9.1	Maintain the amount of public access to coastal resources.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
	Goal 9.2	The County will identify historic resources within the coastal area and establish development standards for the protection, preservation, and sensitive reuse of historic resources throughout the county.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
	Goal 9.3	Establish a scenic road program and preserve the area's natural beauty.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
10. Protect community awareness of local hazards and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.			
	Goal 10.1	Provide data from which flood prone areas within the County may be identified to ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that the property is in a flood area.	Floodplain Ordinance
11. Coordinate with other government agencies to enhance regional mitigation efforts.			
	Goal 11.1	Establish an intergovernmental coordination program to manage coastal resources.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element
12. Minimize government expenditures for public goods and services.			
	Goal 12.1	Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects.	Floodplain Ordinance
	Goal 12.2	Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.	Floodplain Ordinance
13. Maintain continuity of local government operations after disasters.			
	Goal 13.1	Minimize damage to public facilities, utilities, roads and bridges in floodplain areas.	Floodplain Ordinance
14. Maintain emergency response readiness.			
	Goal 14.1	Develop a post-disaster response and clean up procedure for redevelopment permitting and hazard mitigation measures.	Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Conservation Element

### *Summary Overview of the Goals and Policy Objectives*

As Franklin County's LMS plan continues to evolve, the goals will be reviewed on an annual basis at an LMS meeting to ensure that they are applicable to meeting the unique needs of the community. The LMS Goals and Objectives were reviewed at the October 20, 2014 LMS meeting. It was determined by the Committee/Workgroup Members that the goals and objectives met the needs for the county and no changes were needed for the next LMS annual plan update.

## *Summary of Goals and Objectives Pertaining to Hazard Mitigation*

### **Floodplain Management Ordinance Objectives**

- To protect human life and health.
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects.
- To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.
- Generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; to minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water, electricity, telephone and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in the floodplains.
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas.
- To provide data from which flood prone areas within the County may be identified to ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

### **Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Objectives**

- Minimize suffering, loss of life, personal injury and damage to property resulting from hazardous or emergency situations.
- Minimize disaster related resource shortages and service system disruptions that would have an adverse impact on the residents, the economy, and the general well being of the county.
- Provide relief and promote short range and long-range recovery in disaster areas.
- Avoid or reduce future losses of life and damage to property resulting from natural and manmade disasters (i.e. hurricanes, flooding, hazardous materials etc.) with an emphasis on the equitable distribution of the impacts of such preventative measures.

### **Comprehensive Plan Objectives**

#### **Traffic**

- County shall adopt standards, which shall facilitate the safe flow of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

#### **Housing**

- Eliminate substandard and dilapidated housing units.
- Provide guidance on state and federal housing programs for the county residents.
- County will continue with the current private system of making housing available to residents of Franklin County. Policy 11.3--By 1994 Franklin County shall have available a handbook describing current local, state, and federal housing programs.
- This handbook will describe the purpose of the programs, who is eligible for them, and how to apply for them. The county will maintain a list of programs and agencies on the federal and state level that provide housing assistance.
- This list shall be available to prospective housing providers and developers to aid them.

#### **Infrastructure**

- Goal: Ensure the provision of public facilities in a timely, orderly, efficient, and environmentally sound manner at an acceptable level of service for the County's population.
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- Policy 2.2 Restrictions on on-site wastewater treatment systems. County shall prohibit the installation of septic tanks within 150 feet of wetlands and shorelines. Between 150 and 75 feet of wetlands and shorelines the only on-site sewage disposal systems allowed will be Class I aerobic systems with approved maintenance provisions in accordance with Chapter 10D-6, F.A.C. No type of onsite sewage disposal system will be allowed within 75 feet of wetlands and shorelines or on lots of less than one acre except lots recorder prior to August 17, 1978, or lots platted as part of the 1982 amendment to the St. George Island Development Order, or approved cluster developments in accordance with S-1 Cluster Development provisions on the County Zoning Code.
- Policy 2.15 Drainage Stormwater – The county shall study the stormwater management needs of the county (contingent on funding) and establish a plan to address those needs.
- Policy 2.16 Drainage Stormwater –The county shall initiate a stormwater study in 1991 (contingent on funding) focusing on the Eastpoint area, but the scope shall apply countywide. The scope shall include as a minimum all private and public stormwater facilities within the area to be studied.
- Potable Water Policies - Objective 4. The county shall adopt land development regulations that provide for the maintenance of aquifer recharge area functions. Objective 5. The county shall restrict the alteration of natural drainage features.

#### **Coastal / Conservation Element**

- Objective 1. No net loss of wetland.
  - Objective 2. The County will prohibit development, which can be proved to damage the county's natural resources.
  - Policy 2.2. Prohibit high-density development adjacent to sensitive wetland areas.
  - Policy 2.3. Prohibit development and disturbance of endangered species, threatened species, species of special concern and nesting areas of sea turtles.
  - Policy 2.4. Prohibit habitat-destroying seawalls without supporting riprap. Encourage removal of existing seawalls. Restoration with sloped shorelines or riprap, which will be vegetated where technically feasible.
  - Policy 2.9. Only minimal amount of back-fill allowed behind erosion control structures.
  - Policy 2.10. Protect natural reservations identified in Recreational Open Space Element.
  - Policy 2.11. Protect manatees by imposing speed limits in manatee areas.
  - Objective 3. Maintain estuarine water quality such that there will be no net loss of approved shellfish harvesting classifications.
  - Policy 4.6. Adopted Stormwater Ordinance.
  - Policy 4.9. Safe mosquito control methods.
  - Policy 4.10. Safe aquatic weed control methods.
  - Policy 4.11. Stormwater infiltration techniques to minimize ill effects to water quality.
  - Objective 5. Protect natural coastal barriers so there will be no loss of dune systems.
  - Objective 6. Establish waterside land use priorities.
  - Policy 6.1. Order of priority:  
Water-dependent uses such as shellfish production.  
Water-dependent recreation and commercial uses such as ports and marinas.  
Water-related uses.
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Water-enhanced uses.

- Objective 8. Protect air quality.
- Objective 9. Protect water quality
- Objective 10. Protect and conserve mineral and soil resources (Policies 10.1 requires consideration of erosion, flood hazards, wetlands, aquifer recharge. Policy 10.2 requires the provision of training to coastal homeowners and construction companies requesting variances for seawalls on the use of upland and coastal vegetation, dune restoration techniques, berms and swales as well as other stormwater management techniques that protect and conserve the soil.
- Objective 11. Develop and implement a hazardous waste program by 1998. Objective 12. Adopt land development regulations to restrict development within coastal high hazard areas and budget policies to restrict public funding for facilities within coastal high hazard areas.
- Objective 13. Limit development intensity and density in coastal high hazard areas and direct outside of these areas to mitigate natural coastal hazards.
- Objective 14. Conduct hurricane evacuation procedures to ensure that hurricane evacuation times do not exceed 24 hours for Category 1 & 2 storms and 30 hours of Category 3,4 and 5 storms.
- Objective 15. Develop a post-disaster response and clean up procedure for redevelopment permitting and hazard mitigation measures.
- Objective 16. Maintain the amount of public access to coastal resources.
- Objective 17. The County will identify historic resources within the coastal area and establish development standards for the protection, preservation, and sensitive reuse of historic resources throughout the county.
- Objective 18. Establish scenic road program to help preserve the area's natural beauty.
- Objective 19. Adopted level of service standards shall apply to development in coastal areas with consideration to evacuation times established in Objective 14.
- Objective 20. All public facilities shall be available by the time the impact of the new development occurs.
- Objective 21. An intergovernmental coordination program will be established to manage coastal resources affecting or affected by governments other than the County.
- Policy 21.4. Prior to the adoption of any land development regulations developed pursuant to 163.3202 F.S., the County shall review and incorporate, where appropriate, policies recommended in the Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve Management Plan, the National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan, the NFWFMD's Surface Water & Improvement Management Plan, and the Lower Apalachicola River Environmentally Endangered Lands Management Plan.

### **Recreation Element**

- Objective 2. County shall ensure the adequate provision of open space.
  - Policy 2.2. Manage and protect open spaces through land development regulations requiring buffer zones, green belts, and other open space provisions to insure incompatible land uses are avoided.
  - Objective 3. Shall provide public access to recreation sites including beaches and shores and freshwater beaches and shores identified in this element.
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## National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements

As stated by FEMA... "The NFIP is aimed at reducing the impact of flooding on private and public structures. This is achieved by providing affordable insurance for property owners and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of Risk Insurance in general, and National Flood Insurance in particular."

Source: <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program>

### *Compliance with NFIP*

All jurisdictions within the County participate with the National Flood Insurance Program. Franklin County has 2,908 Flood Insurance Policies in force.

**Table 5.2 - Franklin Participation in the NFIP – 6/13/2015**

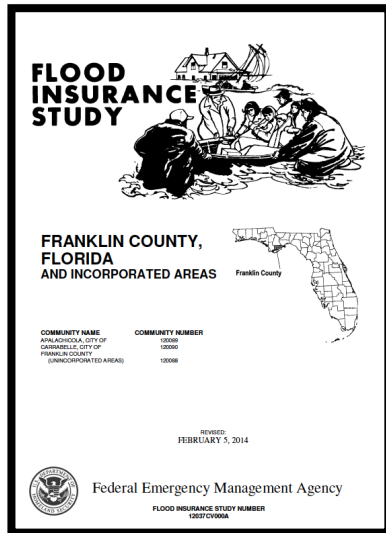
CID #	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
120088	Franklin County	Franklin County	1/3/1975	7/18/1983	2/5/2014	7/18/1983	No
120089	City of Apalachicola	Franklin County	3/30/1973	7/18/1983	2/5/2014	7/18/1983	No
120090	City of Carrabelle	Franklin County	1/18/1974	7/18/1983	2/5/2014	7/18/1983	No

**Table 5.3 - NFIP Policy Statistics as of 8/31/2015**

Community Name	Policies In-Force	Insurance In-force whole \$	Written premium In-force
Franklin County	2,516	\$657,198,700	3,783,893
City of Apalachicola	265	\$69,209,700	264,711
City of Carrabelle	127	\$27,672,700	104,315



## Franklin County NFIP Overview



As of 8/31/15, see table 5.3, there are currently 2,908 flood insurance policies in force. The most current flood maps were updated and adopted February 5, 2014 and detailed floodplain studies were performed in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) # 12037CV000A by FEMA and the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD). The following streams were studied by detailed methods: the Carrabelle River, the Ochlockonee River, and the Apalachicola River. On the FIS revision, all coastal hazards affecting the county were revised. The existing detailed study for the Ochlockonee River has been superseded with the revised coastal study. Additionally, the floodplain for the Apalachicola River has been redelineated using updated topographic data and the existing data for St. James Bay and the area in the vicinity of Eastpoint has also been incorporated.

The County's current Floodplain Management Ordinance located in Chapter 6.5, Flood Damage Prevention in the Franklin County Code of Ordinances addresses the floodplain management as the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include requirements for zoning, subdivision or building, and special purpose floodplain ordinances particularly with respect to new construction. Franklin County enforces local floodplain management ordinances that provide flood loss reduction building standards for new and existing development.

The purpose of the Floodplain Management Ordinance and the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:

- (1) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
- (2) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
- (3) Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
- (4) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- (5) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- (7) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and

(8) Meet the requirements of the NFIP for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

The Franklin County Planning and Building Department currently requires all permit applications to be reviewed by the building official to ensure compliance with the Florida Building Code and to determine zoning and flood zone determinations. Compliance must be made before a permit can be issued. Any information dealing with flood zone BFE, FIRM panel # and date are shown on the permit as well as any other requirements such as finished floor elevation certificate, etc.

The Franklin County Emergency Management works closely with the Planning & Building Department to map areas that are prone to frequent floods and track repetitive loss properties. After a disaster all damaged structures are inspected and the damage documented. The office also maintains flood mitigation information for the county citizens to review on flooding issues, which include retrofitting, safety, insurance, maps, historical data, and many other sources of information.

The county maintains a wealth of information for the public to access to educate themselves on flood issues to include retrofitting, safety, insurance, maps, historical data, and many other sources of information.

Franklin County will continue to participate in the NFIP. The following actions have been identified, analyzed, and prioritized as necessary steps to remain in compliance with the program:

- Continue to enforce the most current Florida Building Code, Land Development Regulations, and Comprehensive Plan;
  - The County will continue to enforce their adopted Floodplain Management Ordinance requirements, which include regulating all new development and substantial improvements in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA);
  - Provide current Special Flood Hazard Area Maps for analysis and review which are located at the Planning & Building Department;
  - Continue outreach programs to the public with extra emphasis to those properties lying in the repetitive flood areas;
  - Continue to provide up-to-date the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) information to all interested parties;
  - Continue to update the county website with information that will benefit the public and educate the builders, surveyors, and engineers that we work with;
  - Continue to monitor all elevation certificates and maintain records and copies for anyone to review;
  - Continue to assist local insurance agents with obtaining correct FIRM's and flood insurance rates;
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- Continue to participate in all hazard mitigation efforts to include working with Franklin County's Emergency Management to maintain and monitor hazard data for future planning;
- Submit all information to FEMA necessary to keep current FIRM's as accurate as possible; and
- Participate whenever possible in any future flood studies.

#### *Community Rating System (CRS)*

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary program for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) participating communities. This program's goals are to reduce flood damages to insurable property, strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP, and encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management. CRS has been developed to provide incentives in the form of premium discounts for communities to go beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

**Table 5.4– Community Rating System, as of 5/1/14**

Community Number	Community Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Effective Date	Current Class	% Discount for SFHA	% Discount for Non-SFHA	Status
120088	Franklin County	10/1/1993	10/1/2012	7	15	5	C

Details from the CRS report on 5/1/14 reveal that the City of Carrabelle status for CRS was rescinded.

### **Identification and Analysis of the County's Mitigation Projects**

The LMS consists of mitigation projects that are designed to minimize potential losses to natural disasters identified in the risk assessment. The strategy provides for maintaining existing protection mechanisms provided in the county and municipal government comprehensive plans, code of ordinances, land development regulations (LDR) and other implementation mechanisms. The strategy also provides for identifying future local government capital improvements, which, among other purposes, mitigate adverse impacts from natural disasters, and a public information program to educate county residents of the need to prevent and mitigate damage caused by natural disasters.

As part of its strategy, the county will maintain its NFIP status and the CRS certificate for the county. The county and its associated municipality will also use any updated floodplain maps

prepared as a result of the FEMA Floodplain Map Modernization Program and Repetitive Loss Initiative. The county and its associated municipality, when feasible, will also use any products produced through the FEMA's on-going field and database verification projects for repetitive loss properties.

The risk assessment identifies the county is most susceptible to flooding, hurricane/tropical storm, storm surge, drought, and thunderstorm/wind events. The county and its associated municipality evaluate their comprehensive plans and land development regulations for modifications to improve mitigation measures, with special emphasis on these occurrences. The Franklin County Emergency Management office continues to improve its recordkeeping with regards to natural disasters.

The Planning & Building Department continues to maintain a list of repetitive loss structures and properties. The county with the assistance of other related agencies implements a public education campaign regarding construction within floodable areas, the use of Firewise construction and landscaping practices, the use of burn bans, emergency water conservation regulations, as well as minimum housing codes with regards to minimum building standards.

### **Implementation of the Mitigation Projects**

All mitigation projects or initiatives were carefully reviewed, analyzed, and revised according to the list of mitigation projects that were developed and updated in the 2010 LMS Plan. Attachment I contains the list of all mitigation projects for the identified hazards with detailed specifics.

The Franklin County LMS project or strategy list includes actions that address the reduction of hazards on *new as well as existing buildings and infrastructure*, and will provide updated project status over the last 5 years, if the project was completed, deferred, deleted or if any new projects that have been added as a result of a hazard event.

#### *Prioritization Process*

The mitigation projects or initiatives are evaluated and prioritized on the following elements:

- 1) Does the project or initiative have a cost-benefit ratio greater than 1?
  - 2) Will the community continue to receive the benefits for more than a year?
  - 3) Does the initiative mitigate a frequently occurring, high risk or specific problem?
  - 4) Is funding currently available (i.e. local funds, or other designated approved grant funding) for the mitigation project?
  - 5) Is the project listed in the local government Comprehensive Plan?
  - 6) Is the project or initiative consistent with the mitigation section in the local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan?
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- 7) Is the mitigation project consistent with the local government regulatory framework, code of ordinances, building codes and LDR?
- 8) Will the project result in credit points for the CRS?
- 9) Will the mitigation project reduce loss?
- 10) Is there public demand or support for the project or initiative?
- 11) Does the project have any environmental drawbacks?
- 12) How long will it take to complete the mitigation project? Can it be completed within one year?
- 13) Does the initiative have any regional significance?

After reviewing the areas noted, the key elements in the decision for the prioritization process in promoting the mitigation projects are the following:

- *Support Public Health and Safety,*
- *Protect Lives and Property,*
- *Reduce Future Damage,*
- *Provide for Essential or Critical Services,*
- *Support the LMS Goals and Objectives,*
- *Ensure Regional Benefits,*
- *Preserve Natural Resources and Environmental Quality, and*
- *Protect Cultural Resources*

In developing the prioritization procedures, it is not the intent to direct that the projects be accomplished in their prioritized order. The purpose of the ranking is to indicate the overall importance of the project to the local mitigation efforts.

After a natural disaster event receives a presidential declaration and Franklin County was designated as a result of the disaster; the county will be eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding. Once the county receives the disaster designation the LMS committee or workgroup will meet to analyze the damage that was sustained. Then in respect to the current conditions in the County, changes in policy and overall mitigation needs, prioritization of projects to be funded will be reviewed for the specific declared disaster.

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*Note: During the 5-year update on the LMS, Franklin County was able to obtain HMGP funding due to a presidential declaration (FEMA 4068-DR-FL). The county applied for the grant funding on two critical facilities and was awarded for both critical mitigation projects. See details in Section 6 in changes in development for specifics on the funding and projects completed.*

The prioritization process developed requires the identification of projects and programs that appear to have a reduction in property damage, have technical merit, be cost-effective, and will protect the health, safety and welfare of Franklin County's citizens and meet the other mitigation benefits noted. Although the prioritization process includes economic considerations, the projects will be analyzed for benefit cost based on the guidelines set forth by the state and FEMA.

The Benefit Cost Ratio will be calculated on most important mitigation project and/or projects, which are included in any applications for funding to ensure that the projects are cost effective. Each action is scored individually and is based on five weighted criteria developed by the LMS Committee/Workgroup. The process to prioritize the mitigation actions is accomplished during meetings between LMS Working Group members and officials from the respective local governments.

Listed in table 5.5 are the criteria and weighted values:

**Table 5.5 – Benefit Cost Ratio Prioritization Process for the Mitigation Projects**

It	Criteria	Measure	Points
1	Supports Public Health and Safety	1. Short Term - Alleviates existing health or safety hazard 2. Intermediate - Alleviates potential health or safety hazard 3. Long term - Promotes or maintains health or safety	1. Short Term - (100 points) 2. Intermediate - (75 points) 3. Long Term - (50 points) 4. Total points - (225 points); if all three areas apply
2	Protects Lives	Number of people protected	1. More than 500 lives - (50 points) 2. 101 to 500 lives - (40 points) 3. 11 to 100 lives - (30 points) 4. 10 or less lives- (20 points)
3	Protects Property	Type of properties protected: 1. Residential Properties – (could include rental property) 2. Commercial Properties 3. Second Homes 4. Vacant Lots/Acreage	1. Residential - 25 points per property 2. Commercial - 20 points per property 3. Second Home – 10 points per property 4. Vacant Lots – 10 points per property

4	Reduces Future Damages	Reduces risk of repetitive damages and is cost-effective (e.g., reduces development in the 100-year floodplain)	1. Significant reduction in risk (40 points) 2. Little to no risk reduction (0 points)
5	Protects Natural Resources and Environmental Quality	1. Improves stormwater management 2. Improves flood management 3. Protects water quality 4. Protects forest lands from wildfires	35 points for each category
6	Protects Cultural Resources	1. Protects historical buildings or structures 2. Protects archaeological sites	1. 4 points - (max of 35 points) 2. 3 points - (max of 25 points)
7	Provides for essential or critical services	1. Essential services (gas, electric, garbage, sewer, roads, water, fire, police/sheriff, shelters, designated public facilities, and/or emergency operations) provided by local government 2. Businesses designated as essential in the CEMP	1. Essential public service (45 points) 2. Essential business service (15 points)
8	Supports the LMS Goals and Objectives	Addresses a specific mitigation goal, objective or policy	40 points
9	Provides Regional Benefits	Benefit extends beyond the local government boundaries	25 points
<b>Total Number of Points</b>			

**Date Completed:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Scoring Performed By:** Local Mitigation Strategy Committee/Workgroup

**LMS Committee/Workgroup Chair:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Printed Name**

*Franklin County Mitigation Projects*

Attachment I contains the mitigation project lists (current, ongoing, deferred, completed and

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deleted). The mitigation projects or initiatives are action items for the identified hazards in Section 4, and addresses the reduction of hazards on new as well as existing buildings and infrastructure. They are as follows:

- ✓ the *new, ongoing, and deferred* mitigation projects - (the deferred projects remain active and will be pursued as funding sources are identified or priorities change due to disaster events)
- ✓ the mitigation projects that have been *completed* over the last five years
- ✓ the mitigation projects that have been removed or deleted

*Analysis of the comprehensive range of projects*

Table 5.6 determines that Franklin County has a “comprehensive range” of specific mitigation projects that will address the goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerability for each jurisdiction.

**Table 5.6 – Comprehensive Range of Mitigation Projects For Each Jurisdiction**

Natural Hazards Profiled	Unincorporated Franklin County	City Of Apalachicola	City of Carrabelle
Flooding	X	X	X
Storm Surge	X	X	X
Hurricanes/ Tropical Storms	X	X	X
Tornado	X	X	X
Thunderstorms/Winds/ Lightning/Hailstorms	X	X	X
Coastal Erosion/Riverine Erosion	X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X
Drought/Heat Wave	X	X	X
Winter Storms/Freezing Temperatures	X	X	X
All Hazards	X	X	X
X - meets the requirements			

Table 5.7 identifies the jurisdictions that will directly benefit from the LMS Mitigation Project or Initiative. A description of the mitigation project, the type of hazard(s) it will mitigate, and the potential funding source(s) for the project.

Additional details related to costs, agency responsible for implementation, current status and/or further notes, and timeframe for completion are in the *Master LMS Project List* located in Attachment I.



**Table 5.7 – Benefits of the Mitigation Projects for each Jurisdiction**

<b>Description of the Mitigation Project</b>	<b>Hazards Mitigated/ Mitigation Goals Achieved</b>	<b>Agencies Responsible for Mitigation Project Implementation</b>	<b>Potential Funding Source(s)</b>	<b>Jurisdiction Directly Benefitting from the Mitigation Project</b>
Mitigate storm damage caused by flooding on Alternate US 98 (Gulf Avenue, CR 30A South) and SE 12th Street in Carrabelle.	Flooding	Franklin County Road Department	HMGP, and possibly through BP.	City of Carrabelle
Continue to plant vegetation along the county's coastal region to reduce erosion, enhance the formation of sand dunes and to protect roads from washouts.	Coastal Erosion	Franklin County Emergency Management	US Wildlife	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Reduce flooding in the Rio Vista area by installing a drainage system on the north side of the road into Cow Creek and the Ochlockonee River.	Flooding	Franklin County Road Department	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County
Work with the Florida Forest Service on evaluating the defensible space on all the critical facilities throughout the county.	Wildfires	Franklin County Emergency Management	HMGP	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Work with the Florida Forest Service and develop and participate in the Community Wildfire	Wildfires	Franklin County Emergency Management	FEMA Funding	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle

Protection Plans (CWPP) to reduce wildfire risks within the Wildland-Urban Interface. And inform the public of the Firewise building and landscape design principles and the Ready, Set, Go program.				
Work with the Florida Forest Service in offering forest protection education in the county's schools.	Wildfires	Franklin County Emergency Management	FEMA Funding	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Identify the critical facilities in the county and review the hazards that could have a negative impact on them after a severe storm event. Evaluate on incorporating and relevant data into the GIS system.	All Hazards	Franklin County Appraiser's Office	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Improve efforts in debris removal of dead, dying or diseased trees and braches next to road and highways.	All Hazards	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Protect and improve functioning of wetlands and waterways by control or elimination of invasive plants.	Coastal Erosion and Riverine Erosion	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle

Protect County Road 370 (Alligator Point Road) from hurricane storm surge.	Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Storm Surge	Franklin County Road Department	FEMA Funding	Unincorporated Franklin County, Alligator Point
Reduce or prevent stormwater flooding in Apalachicola in the following areas: 24th and 25th Avenues, 8th through 10th Streets between J and G, and on US Highway 98 and 12th and 16th Streets.	Flooding, Storm Surge	Franklin County Road Department	TBD	City of Apalachicola
Construct a new Fire Station in Alligator Point.	All Hazards	Franklin County Fire Department	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, Alligator Point
Identify all flood prone properties and disaster hazard zones to improve the emergency response time and data collection on damage assessment through the county GIS system.	Flooding, Storm Surge	Franklin County Appraiser's Office	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Develop and deliver Disaster Resistant programs for the business and residential communities on "how to prepare" for future disasters.	All Hazards	Franklin County Emergency Management	N/A	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle

Conduct Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training for the Franklin County residents.	All Hazards	Franklin County Emergency Management	N/A	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Retrofit the FSU Marine Lab buildings.	Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, and High Winds	Franklin County Emergency Management	HMGP	Unincorporated Franklin County, St. Teresa
Retrofit the Carrabelle City Hall Complex.	Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, and High Winds	Franklin County Emergency Management	HMGP	City of Carrabelle
Build a new EOC in central Franklin County possible location off of Hwy 65	All Hazards	Franklin County Emergency Management	N/A	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Raise the Pine Log Bridge on Highway 67 on both sides in Franklin and Liberty Counties.	All Hazards	Franklin County Road Department	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County
Identify public and private school facilities that are in need of a wind retrofit.	Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, and High Winds	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Perform a study on the affects of severe hurricanes, high winds, tropical storms, tornadoes and storm surge on low-income owner occupied homes.	Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds, and Storm Surge	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle

Perform a study on the affects of severe hurricanes, high winds, tropical storms, tornadoes and storm surge on businesses that perform essential services to the community.	Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, High Winds, and Storm Surge	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Acquire, relocate or elevate repetitive damaged structures throughout the county.	Flooding, Storm Surge	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Install sirens at various points throughout the county	Tornadoes, Thunderstorms/ Winds	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle
Install tornado shelters throughout the county	Tornadoes, Thunderstorms/ Winds	Franklin County Emergency Management	TBD	Unincorporated Franklin County, City of Apalachicola, City of Carrabelle

#### *Possible Funding Sources for the Mitigation Projects*

Mitigation projects implemented by the County and the municipality will be dependent on available funding. It is anticipated that the County will seek federal, state, and local funds to assist in the implementation of action items involving capital improvements and/or additional personnel. In addition to local and county matching funds, there are hosts of funding sources available to counties of all sizes.

Table 5.8 is a current list of possible funding sources that can be used for the mitigation projects.

**Table 5.8 – Possible Funding Sources**

<b>Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds</b>	EPA awards capitalization grants to States to establish their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF). The States, through the SRF, make loans for high priority water quality activities. As loan recipients make payments back into the fund, money is available for new loans to be issued to other recipients. While traditionally used to build wastewater treatment facilities,
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	loans are used increasingly for other water quality management activities, including: agricultural; silviculture, rural and urban runoff control; estuary improvement projects; wet weather flow control, including stormwater and sewer overflows; alternative wastewater treatment technologies; and nontraditional projects such as landfills and riparian buffers.
<b>Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)</b>	The Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) program derives its authority from the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and from 44 CFR Parts 59 and 60. This program provides funding to states to provide technical assistance to communities in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities. In this way, CAP-SSSE helps to: Ensure that the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP are met, Build state and community floodplain management expertise and capability and Leverage state knowledge and expertise in working with their communities.
<b>Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</b>	The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide for long-term needs, such as acquisition, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition, and extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services. Eligible projects can include; Voluntary acquisition, or if appropriate, elevation of storm damaged structures; Relocation payments for displaced people and businesses; Rehabilitation or reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings; Assistance to help people buy homes, including down payment assistance and interest rate subsidies; and Improvements to public sewer and water facilities.
<b>Conservation and Recreation Lands, Florida Forever</b>	Florida Forever is Florida's premier conservation and recreation lands acquisition program, a blueprint for conserving natural resources and renewing Florida's commitment to conserve the state's natural and cultural heritage.
<b>County Incentive Grant Program</b>	This program provides grants to counties, to improve a transportation facility which is located on the State Highway System or which relieves traffic congestion on the State Highway System. To be eligible for consideration, projects must be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with local metropolitan planning organization plans and local government comprehensive plans.

<b>Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)</b>	The purpose of the EMPG Program is to provide federal grants to states to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq.) and Section 662 of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, as amended (6 U.S.C. § 762). Title VI of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the federal government and the states and their political subdivisions. The Federal Government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, and guidance, and provides necessary assistance, as authorized in this title, to support a comprehensive all hazards emergency preparedness system.
<b>Federal Highway Administration, Planning &amp; Environment, Intermodal and Statewide Programs</b>	The intent of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Intermodal and Statewide Programs is the expeditious development and management of high quality feasibility studies with FHA funds. Within the context of Title 23 U.S.C. or in 23 CFR guidelines, the meaning of feasibility has the following parts: 1. The degree to which a given alternative mode, management strategy, design or location is economically justified. 2. The degree to which such an alternative is considered preferable from an environmental or social perspective. 3. The degree to which eventual construction and operation of such an alternative can be financed and managed.
<b>Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&amp; S)</b>	The <a href="#">Fire Prevention and Safety Grants</a> (FP&S) are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG), and are administered by the <a href="#">Federal Emergency Management Agency</a> (FEMA). FP&S Grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury and prevent death. Eligibility includes fire departments, national, regional, state, and local organizations, Native American tribal organizations, and/or community organizations recognized for their experience and expertise in fire prevention and safety programs and activities. Private non-profit and public organizations are also eligible.
<b>Flood Control Projects</b>	Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - To reduce flood damages through projects not specifically authorized by Congress.
<b>Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)</b>	The Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMA) helps States and communities identify and implement measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to homes and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Projects may include: (1) elevation, relocation, or demolition of insured structures; acquisition of

	<p>insured structures and property;</p> <p>(2) dry flood proofing of insured structures;</p> <p>(3) minor, localized structural projects that are not fundable by State or other Federal programs (e.g., erosion-control and drainage improvements),</p> <p>(4) beach nourishment activities such as planting of dune grass.</p> <p>State agencies, participating NFIP communities, or qualified local organizations.</p>
<b>Flood Plain Management Services</b>	Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - To promote appropriate recognition of flood hazards in land and water use planning and development through the provision of flood and flood plain related data, technical services, and guidance.
<b>Florida Communities Trust (FCT)</b>	Florida Communities Trust assists communities in protecting important natural resources, providing recreational opportunities and preserving Florida's traditional working waterfronts through the competitive criteria in the Parks and Open Space Florida Forever Grant Program and the Stan Mayfield Working Waterfronts Florida Forever Grant Program. These local land acquisition grant programs provide funding to local governments and eligible non-profit organizations to acquire land for parks, open space, greenways and projects supporting Florida's seafood harvesting and aquaculture industries.
<b>Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF)</b>	The FHCF is a State of Florida reinsurance program that can reduce the long-term economic impacts of hurricanes by maintaining the states property insurance capacity through providing reimbursement to participating insurers for a portion of catastrophic hurricane losses Insurers that write residential property insurance on structures and their contents are required to participate and pay a premium based on their maximum hurricane exposure. Companies can select three coverage option levels - 45, 75, or 90% of covered losses above their retention. Premiums paid by participating insurers into the fund may be included in policyholder rates the same as the expense of reinsurance. Companies must demonstrate to the Office of Insurance Regulation that there is no overlap between the FHCF premium included in their rate filing and their Acat load, covering either private reinsurance or catastrophe reserves being set aside on a taxable basis.
<b>Grants &amp; Loans for Public Works &amp; Development Facilities, Economic Development Administration</b>	To provide financial assistance for the construction of public facilities needed to initiate and encourage the creation or retention of permanent jobs in the private sector in designated areas where economic growth is lagging.



<b>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</b>	This program helps States and communities implement long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration. The program's objectives are to prevent or reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards, to implement State or local Mitigation Strategies, to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster, and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures that benefit the disaster area.
<b>Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grants</b>	The LWCF State Assistance Program was established by the LWCF Act of 1965 (Section 6, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended; Public Law 88-578; 16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.) to stimulate a nationwide action program to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring to all citizens of the United States of present and future generations such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation. The program provides matching grants to States and through States to local units of government, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation sites and facilities. Grant funds are also available, to States only, for fulfilling the statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning requirements of the program.
<b>National Hurricane Program (NHP)</b>	The National Hurricane Program (NHP) conducts assessments and provides tools and technical assistance to State and local agencies in developing hurricane evacuation plans. The program is a multi-agency partnership, involving the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Association, the National Weather Service, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and numerous other Federal agencies. NHP receives \$5.86 million in annual funding, which consists of \$2.91 million for FEMA program activities and \$2.95 million for the Emergency Management Performance Grant program, which is directed into general State funds for hurricane preparedness and mitigation activities.
<b>Pollution Prevention Grants Program</b>	This grant program provides project grants to states to implement pollution prevention projects. The grant program is focused on institutionalizing multimedia pollution (air, water, land) prevention as an environmental management priority, establishing prevention goals, providing direct technical assistance to businesses, conducting outreach, and collecting and analyzing data.
<b>Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance Program (PDM)</b>	The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and projects on an annual basis. The PDM program was put in place to reduce overall risk to people and structures, while at the same time, also reducing reliance on federal funding if an actual disaster were to occur.

<b>Protection of Essential Highways and Highway Bridges, and Public Works</b>	Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -To provide bank protection of highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services endangered by flood caused erosion.
<b>Public Assistance (PA)</b>	The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to provide assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.
<b>Public Works Impact Projects Program (PWIP)</b>	To provide financial assistance in the construction of public facilities for the purpose of providing immediate useful work to unemployed and underemployed persons in the designated project areas.
<b>Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC)</b>	The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. The long-term goal of RFC is to reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF). RFC funds may only mitigate structures that are located within a State or community that cannot meet the cost share or management capacity requirements of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.
<b>Residential Construction Mitigation Program</b>	<p>The Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) receives \$7 million annually from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund (ch. 215.559, Florida Statutes): \$2.8 million is designated for the Mobile Home Tie-Down Program. Based on legislative directive the Division of Emergency Management provides the funding directly to Tallahassee Community College (TCC).</p> <p>By statute, TCC prepares a separate report for the Governor and the Legislature on these directives \$700,000 is designated for Hurricane Research to be conducted by Florida International University (FIU) to continue the development of an innovative research of a full-scale structural testing to determine inherent weakness of structures when subjected to categories 1 to 5 hurricane-force winds and rain, leading to new technologies, designs and products. \$2,467,389.00 is to be used to</p>

	<p>improve the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants, demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments. The program is developed in coordination with Advisory Council whose members consist of representatives from the Florida Association of Counties, the Florida Department of Insurance, the Federation of Manufactured Home Owners, the Florida Manufactured Housing Association, the Florida Insurance Council, and the Florida Home Builders Association.</p>
<b>Self-Determination Act – Title III – County Funds</b>	<p>The Self-Determination Act (SRS Act) has recently been reauthorized and now includes specific language regarding the Firewise Communities program. Counties seeking funding under Title III must use the funds to perform work under the Firewise Communities program. Counties applying for Title III funds to implement, Firewise activities can assist in all aspects of a community's recognition process, including conducting or assisting with community assessments, helping the community create an action plan, assisting with an annual Firewise Day, assisting with local wildfire mitigation projects, and communicating with the state liaison and the national program to ensure a smooth application process. Counties that previously used Title III funds for other wildfire preparation activities such as the Fire Safe Councils or similar would be able to carry out many of the same activities as they had before.</p>
<b>Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL)</b>	<p>The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was designed to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the NFIP.</p> <p>SRL Properties are residential properties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That have at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, when at least two such claims have occurred within any ten-year period, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or</li> <li>2. For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the value of the property, when two such claims have occurred within any ten-year period.</li> </ol> <p>Residential projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquisition and demolition or relocation</li> <li>Elevation and retrofit</li> <li>Mitigation reconstruction</li> <li>Dry flood-proofing of historical structures</li> <li>Minor physical flood control projects</li> </ul> <p>The Federal/Non-Federal cost share is 75/25 % with up to 90% Federal cost-share funding for projects approved in states, territories, and federally-recognized Indian tribes with FEMA-approved Standard or Enhanced Mitigation Plans or Indian tribal plans that include a strategy for mitigating existing and future SRL properties. Florida is an Enhanced Plan</p>

	state and so receives 90% Federal cost-share.
<b>Small County Road Assistance Program (SCRAP)</b>	The purpose of this program is to assist small county governments in resurfacing and reconstructing county roads. In determining a county's eligibility for assistance under this program, the department may consider whether the county has attempted to keep county roads in satisfactory condition, including the amount of local option fuel tax imposed by the county. The department may also consider the extent to which the county has offered to provide a match of local funds with state funds provided under the program.
<b>Small County Outreach Program (SCOP)</b>	<p>The purpose of this program is to assist small county governments in repairing or rehabilitating county bridges, paving unpaved roads, addressing road-related drainage improvements, resurfacing or reconstructing county roads, constructing capacity or safety improvements to county roads. Small counties shall be eligible to compete for funds that have been designated for the Small County Outreach Program for projects on county roads. The Department shall fund 75% of the cost of projects on county roads funded under the program. Any initial bid costs or project overruns after the letting that exceed the Department's participation as stated, will be at the county's expense. This will help ensure that the funds are utilized on as many projects as possible.</p> <p>The county must have a population of 150,000 or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to Section 186.901, Florida Statutes. The county has attempted to keep county roads in satisfactory condition, which may be evidenced through an established pavement management plan. The county must provide 25% of the project costs and may be in the form of matching local funds (i.e., in-kind services). Such matching funds will be deducted from the project costs as part of the county's contribution.</p>
<b>Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program-Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (SSED) and Long Term Economic Deterioration (LTED)</b>	The Economic Adjustment Program Grants assist State and local areas in the development and/or implementation of strategies designed to address structural economic adjustment problems resulting from sudden and severe economic dislocation such as plant closings, military base closures and defense contract cutbacks, and natural disasters (SSED), or from long-term economic deterioration in the area's economy (LTED). Grants may be made to develop an Economic Adjustment Strategy Grant, or to implement such strategies. Implementation grants may be made for the construction of public facilities, business development and financing (including revolving loan funds), technical assistance, training or any other activity that addresses the economic adjustment problem.
<b>State Homeland</b>	SHSP supports the implementation of state Homeland Security Strategies

<b>Security Program (SHSP)</b>	<p>to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the State Preparedness Report. The State Administrative Agency (SAA) is the only entity eligible to apply to FEMA for SHSP funds. The allocation methodology for FY 2012 SHSP is based on three factors: minimum amounts as legislatively mandated, DHS' risk methodology, and anticipated effectiveness based on the strength of the Investment Justification (IJ). Each State and territory will receive a minimum allocation under SHSP using the thresholds established in the 9/11 Act. All 50 States, the District of Franklin, and Puerto Rico will receive 0.35 percent of the total funds allocated for grants under Section 2003 and Section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by the 9/11 Act, for SHSP.</p>
<b>Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, Surface Transportation Program (STP)</b>	<p>The Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds may be used by State and local governments for any roads (including the National Highway System) that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. Each State sets aside 10% of STP funds for transportation enhancements, which can include water-related projects, such as wetland mitigation and implementation of control technologies to prevent polluted highway runoff from reaching surface water bodies. Other transportation enhancements include landscaping and other scenic beautification, pedestrian and bicycle trails, archaeological planning and research, preservation of abandoned railway corridors, historic preservation, sidewalk modifications to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act, natural habitat or wetland mitigation efforts, Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) capital improvements and environmental and pollution abatement projects.</p>
<b>Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants</b>	<p>This program provides water and waste disposal facilities and services to low income rural communities whose residents face significant health risks. Funds may be used for 100% construction costs to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve a community water or sewer system; extend service lines and connect individual residences to a system. The program allows applicants to make grants directly to individuals to extend service lines, connect resident's plumbing to system, pay reasonable charges and fees for connecting to system, installation of plumbing and related fixtures, and construction in dwelling of a bathroom.</p>

<b>Water Pollution Control</b>	<p>Section 106 of the Clean Water Act authorizes EPA to provide federal assistance to states and interstate agencies to establish and implement ongoing water pollution control programs. Prevention and control measures supported by pollution control programs include permitting, development of water quality standards and total maximum daily loads, surveillance, ambient water quality monitoring, and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; and the provision of training and public information. Increasingly, EPA and states are working together to develop basin-wide approaches to water quality management. The Water Pollution Control Program is helping to foster a watershed protection approach at the state level by looking at states' water quality problems holistically, and targeting the use of limited finances available for effective program management.</p>
<b>Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (WFPO)</b>	<p>The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program (Watershed Operations) includes the Flood Prevention Operations Program authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-534) and the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-566). The Flood Control Act originally authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to install watershed improvement measures in 11 watersheds, also known as pilot watersheds, to reduce flood, sedimentation, and erosion damage; improve the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and advance the conservation and proper utilization of land. The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act provides for cooperation between the Federal government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and to further the conservation and proper utilization of land in authorized watersheds. The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program provides technical and financial assistance to States, local governments and Tribes (project sponsors) to plan and implement authorized watershed project plans.</p>
<b>Wildland Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance, Program 15.228</b>	<p>This program is designed to implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires. The program provides grants, technical assistance, and training for community programs that develop local capability, including: assessment and planning, mitigation activities, and community and homeowner education and action; Hazardous fuels reduction activities, including the training, monitoring or maintenance associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on federal land, or on adjacent nonfederal land for activities that mitigate the threat of catastrophic fire to communities and natural resources in high risk areas. Enhancement of knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts through assistance in education and training, protective clothing and equipment purchase, and mitigation methods on a cost share basis.</p>

### *Administration of Actions*

It is anticipated that Franklin County, the City of Apalachicola, and the City of Carrabelle with the mitigation projects included in the LMS, will apply for and administer grants for actions within their respective jurisdictions. The following lists of agencies are responsible for carrying out the identified mitigation projects contained in the LMS as well as the functions they provide.

#### *Franklin County Emergency Management Department*

The Emergency Management Department is the lead agency responsible to research, develop, evaluate, write, maintain, and update the LMS Plan. The department is also responsible for managing and overseeing all details for the communities to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate against natural, technological and man-made hazards. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation projects, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

#### *County Planning & Building Department*

Identify, develop and recommend changes to the building and zoning codes that will eliminate or lessen the impact of disasters. Assure enforcement of all existing building and land development regulations. The Building Official is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

#### *County School Board*

Responsible for construction and maintenance of public schools used as emergency shelters. The School Board will be responsible for implementation of mitigation actions proposed for public school buildings. The School Board Administrator is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

#### *County Road Department*

Provide technical assistance and advice on identifying and accomplishing mitigation actions to improve the design, construction and placement of roads, bridges, culverts, etc., that will eliminate or lessen the impact of disasters. The Road Department Director is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

#### *Florida Forest Service*

Provide technical assistance and advice on all aspects of wildfire issues including identification and accomplishment of mitigation actions designed to reduce the loss of life and real property. The Wildfire Mitigation Specialist is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

#### *Florida Department of Transportation*

Provide technical assistance and advice on identifying and accomplishing mitigation actions to

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improve the design, construction and placement of roads, bridges, culverts, etc., that will eliminate or lessen the impact of disasters. The FDOT District Roadway Engineer for the area is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.

*Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)*

Provide technical assistance and funding when available; in all aspects of emergency management in order to better able the county to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural, technological and man-made hazards.

*Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD)*

Provide technical assistance and advice on identifying and accomplishing mitigation actions to help reduce or eliminate the impact of flooding in the County. The NFWMD Representative is responsible for implementing and administering the mitigation project, including researching and identifying funding sources and providing timeframes for the completion of the project.