Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018

Town of Farmington, NH

Adopted 2006
Updated May 8, 2013
Updated August 29, 2018

Submitted to the New Hampshire Homeland Security & Emergency Management

By the

Town of Farmington, NH
with Strafford Regional Planning Commission

This project was funded from the fiscal year 2016 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program, which was awarded to the Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Acknowledgements

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The 2006 and 2013 Farmington Multi-Hazard Mitigation Committee
New Hampshire Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM)
Town of Farmington

The 2018 Town of Farmington Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Nine people have attended meetings and/or been instrumental in completing this plan:

- James Reinert — Fire Chief/EMD, Town of Farmington
- Arthur Capello — Town Administrator, Town of Farmington
- Dan De Santis — Town Planner, Town of Farmington
- Royal M Edgerly III — Assistant Fire Chief, Town of Farmington
- Gary Rodgers — Director of Public Works, Town of Farmington
- Jay Drury — Police Chief, Town of Farmington
- Scott Orlando — Police Lieutenant, Town of Farmington
- Rick Conway — Recreation Director, Town of Farmington
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Date of Conditional Approval from HSEM: August 6, 2018
Date of Adoption by Town: August 27, 2018
Date of Final Approval from FEMA: August 29, 2018

Cover: Farmington Public Safety Building (completed in 2017)
Photo Credit: Town of Farmington

Executive Summary

This Plan was revised and updated to meet statutory requirements and to assist the Town of Farmington in reducing and mitigating future losses from natural and man-made hazardous events. An initial edition of this Plan was developed and presented to FEMA in 2006. The plan was revised in 2013, and was updated in 2018 to reflect the most recent information obtained through the evolution of the hazard mitigation program at the State. This update was developed by Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC) and participants from the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. This team was made up by the Fire Chief/EMD, Town Administrator, Town Planner, Assistant Fire Chief, Director of Public Works, Police Chief, Police Lieutenant, Recreation Director, and one resident

The Plan references historical events, as well as identifies specific vulnerabilities that are likely to impact the town. Overall threats include:

- ∴ 5 hazards rated as having a High overall risk in Farmington: public health threats, flooding (riverine/extreme rain events), sever winter storms, severe thunderstorms, and wildfire
- ∴ 3 hazards rated as having a Moderate overall risk in Farmington: drought, hurricane and tropical storms, and tornados and downbursts
- ∴ 4 hazards rated as having a Low overall risk in Farmington: extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, flooding (dam failure), and earthquake and landslides.

Each hazard was provided with a description and information on the hazard's extent, past events and impacts, potential future impacts to the community, and potential loss estimates. As part of this analysis, the planning team reviewed past and existing mitigation strategies and made updates for improvement. Lastly, the planning team developed a series of new mitigation actions to be completed over the course of this plan's five-year cycle. Each mitigation action was prioritized using the STAPLEE Method and responsibilities for implementation were identified.

This plan provides an updated list of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) categorized as follows: Emergency Response Facilities (ERF), Non-Emergency Response Facilities (NERF), Critical Infrastructure (CI), Vulnerable Populations to Protect (VPP), and Water Resources (WR). All critical assets were inventoried and mapped.

The revision process included reviewing other town hazards plans, technical manuals, federal and state laws, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, research data, and other available mitigation documents from multiple sources. Combining elements from these sources, the Planning Team was able to produce this integrated multi-hazards plan and recognizes that such a plan must be considered a work in progress.

The Town of Farmington received conditional approval on August 6, 2018. A public meeting was held and the plan was adopted by the Board of Selectmen on August 27, 2018. The Plan received formal approval from FEMA on August 29, 2018.

In addition to periodic reviews there are three specific situations, which require a formal review of the plan. The plan will be reviewed:

∴ Annually to assess whether the existing and suggested mitigation strategies have been successful and remain current in light of any changes in federal state and local regulations and statutes. This review will address the Plan's effectiveness, accuracy and completeness in regard to the implementation strategy. The review will address any recommended improvements to the Plan, and address any weaknesses identified that the Plan did not adequately address. This report will be filed with the Board of Selectmen.

∴ Every five years the Plan will be thoroughly reviewed, revised and updated using the same criteria outlined above. At that time it is expected to be thoroughly reviewed and updated as necessary. The public will be allowed and encouraged to participate in that five year revision process.

∴ After any declared emergency event, the EMD using the same criteria outlined above.

∴ If the town adopts any major modifications to its land use planning documents, the jurisdiction will conduct a Plan review and make changes as applicable.

Eroded streambank from flooding at St. Peter Church

Chapter 1: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

Authority

Farmington's original Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared pursuant to Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Act), herein enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) (P.L. 106-390). This Act provides new and revitalized approaches to mitigation planning. Section 322 of DMA 2000 emphasizes the need for State, local and tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. This revised multi-hazard plan will be referred to as the "Plan". Farmington's Plan has been prepared by the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Team with the assistance and professional services of Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC) under contract with New Hampshire Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM) operating under the guidance of Section 206.405 of 44 CFR Chapter 1 (10-1-2010 Edition). This plan is funded, in part, by HSEM through grants from FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency). Funds from matching funds for team member's time are also part of the funding formula.

Purpose and History

The ultimate purpose of Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) is to:

- *establish a national disaster hazard mitigation program –*
- *reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural disasters; and*
- *provide a source of pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding that will assist States and local governments (including Indian tribes) in implementing effective hazard mitigation measures that are designed to ensure the continued functionality of critical services and facilities after a natural disaster.*

DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section "322 – Mitigation Planning" which states:

As a condition of a receipt of an increased Federal share for hazard mitigation measures under subsection (e), a State, local, or tribal government shall develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the area under the jurisdiction of the government.

HSEM's goal is for all New Hampshire communities to complete a local multi-hazard plan as a means to reduce future losses from natural and man-made events before, during, or after they occur. HSEM has outlined a process whereby communities throughout the state may become eligible for grants and other assistance upon completion of this multi-hazard plan. The state's regional planning commissions are charged with providing assistance to selected communities to help develop local plans.

Farmington's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is a planning tool for reducing future losses from natural and man-made disasters as required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

The DMA places new emphasis on local mitigation planning. It requires local a local jurisdiction to prepare and adopt a FEMA approved jurisdiction-wide Hazard Mitigation Plan as a condition for receiving Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) project grants and other grants every five years. In addition to updating their plans every five years to continue program eligibility, local governments should review the plan yearly.

Jurisdiction and Scope of the Plan

This Plan addresses only one jurisdiction: the Town of Farmington, NH. The Plan addresses 12 types of natural and man-made hazards that may affect the town:

- Flooding (Riverine/Extreme Rain Event)
- Flooding (Dam Failure)
- Hurricane & Tropical Storms
- Tornado & Downburst
- Severe Winter Storms
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Wildfire
- Earthquake/Landslide
- Extreme Temperatures
- Drought
- Public Health Threats
- Hazardous Material

It describes each hazard and identifies past occurrences of hazard events and assesses probability of future hazard events in the town. The Plan assesses the vulnerability of key infrastructure and critical facilities; existing residential buildings and other structures within Farmington; and future development. The Plan also addresses the administrative, technical, and physical capacity of emergency response services and response coordination between federal, state, and local entities.

Mad River, St. Peter Church, 2007 Patriot's Day Flood

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Goals

The town's multi-hazard goals are based on the State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013) goals and include:

- *Ensure the protection of the general population, citizens and guests of Farmington New Hampshire, before during and after a hazard.*
- *Protect existing properties and structures through mitigation activities.*
- *Provide resources to residents of Farmington, when needed, to become more resilient to hazards that impact the town's critical support services, critical facilities, infrastructure, economy, environment, historical & cultural treasures and private property.*
- *Support the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-8) through prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery actions.*
- *Work regionally to identify, introduce and implement cost effective hazard mitigation measures in order to accomplish the town's goals.*
- *Develop and implement programs to promote hazard mitigation to protect infrastructure throughout the town to reduce liability with respect to natural and human-caused hazards generally.*
- *To address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing risks in the town's infrastructure and natural environment.*

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

Overview

The Plan was developed and updated with substantial local, state, and federal coordination. The completion of this new multi-hazard plan required significant planning preparation and represents the collaborative efforts of the Town of Farmington, an ad-hoc local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, and SRPC. The Committee followed an established ten step multi-hazard mitigation planning process (see box, right).

The Committee met four times over a three month period to discuss the range of hazards included in this plan as well as brainstorm mitigation needs and strategies to address these hazards and their impacts on people, business, and infrastructure in the town. All meetings were geared to accommodate brainstorming, open discussion, and an increased awareness of potential threats to the town. This process results in significant cross talk regarding all types of natural and man-made hazards.

Ten Step Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

1. Establish and Orient a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
2. Identify Past and Potential Hazards
3. Identify of Hazards and Critical Facilities
4. Assess Vulnerability – Estimating Potential Losses
5. Analyze Development Trends
6. Identify Existing Mitigation Strategies and Proposed Improvements
7. Develop Specific Mitigation Measures
8. Prioritize Mitigation Measures
9. Prepare Mitigation Action Plan
10. Adopt and Implement the Plan

Committee Meetings

The Plan is being developed with substantial local, state and federal coordination; completion of this new multi-hazard plan required significant planning preparation. All meetings are geared to accommodate brainstorming, open discussion and an increased awareness of potential threats to the town. Below is a brief summary of each meeting. Meeting agendas and sign-in sheets are included in the Plan's Appendix B.

Meeting # 1: March 19, 2018

Members present: James Reinert (Fire Chief/EMD), Arthur Capello (Town Administrator), Royal M Edgerly III (Assistant Fire Chief), Gary Rodgers (Director of Public Works), Jay Drury (Police Chief), Scott Orlando (Police Lieutenant), Rick Conway (Recreation Director) and John Law (Resident).

Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC) staff provided a brief overview of the update process and the federal requirements set forth in the town's grant. This included information on the five-year plan cycle, eligibility of future funding opportunities, and the town's existing plan that is set to expire on 5/8/18. SRPC staff detailed the in-kind match documentation, committee responsibilities, and steps towards successful adoption.

SRPC, and the committee, reviewed the draft community profile chapter. Committee members provided general comments and feedback.

SRPC, and the committee, reviewed the draft asset inventory chapter. Committee members asked that the entire asset inventory list be sent to the Town Administrator as an excel spreadsheet. It would then be passed along to the appropriate departments for revisions and updates. The revised tables would be reviewed by the entire committee at the next meeting.

Next, the Planning Committee reviewed the Town's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) status and past floodplain management actions. Past actions included: the 2007 FEMA Community Assistance Visit; participation in the ongoing regional effort with UNH GRANIT to generate updated floodplain maps, a riverbank stabilization project along the Mad River behind St. Peter's Church, various drainage and stormwater improvements, yearly inspection with the Army Corps to address deficiencies with the levee, and a hydrologic analysis to determine increased water flows at the new bridge construction. Education and public engagement activities include: the use of Facebook, WebEOC, WMUR, cable TV, and the town's website (free sign-up to receive text messages) to broadcast messages about impassable roads and other flooding dangers. The 2005 FEMA floodplain maps are available for download on the town's website; hard copies are available at the municipal offices upon request.

SRPC, and the committee, reviewed the all the past mitigation strategies. Committee members provided feedback on each of the ten actions.

The next meeting was set for April 9, 2018 at 10AM at the municipal offices. SRPC staff indicated that materials would be sent out prior to the meeting date to give the committee adequate time to be prepared to discuss agenda items.

Meeting # 2: April 9, 2018

Members present: James Reinert (Fire Chief/EMD), Arthur Capello (Town Administrator), Dan DeSantis (Director of Planning and Community Development), Royal M Edgerly III (Assistant Fire Chief), Gary Rodgers (Director of Public Works), Scott Orlando (Police Lieutenant), and Rick Conway (Recreation Director).

SRPC staff opened the meeting with reviewing old business agenda items. The first item was the meeting notes from the March 19th meeting; there was one edit. Dan DeSantis was not in attendance at the first meeting. This change would be reflected in the final draft. There were no other comments. Next, SRPC reviewed the updated to-do list and asked that those with remaining tasks try to complete those over the next few weeks. Lastly, SRPC staff reminded town staff to fill in the asset inventory table for next meeting.

Next, SRPC and the committee discussed existing mitigation strategies (refer to Table 21: Existing Programs and Policies). The committee determined what the effectiveness was of each existing program and provided an update.

Next, the committee reviewed past presidentially declared disasters and emergency declarations. Additional input includes:

1. March 2013 Blizzard – Line of sight issues, school closures, and challenges with snow removal.
2. March 2015 Snowstorm – Line of sight issues, school closures, and challenges with snow removal.
3. July 2017 Flooding Event – There were no impacts locally and will be removed from the plan, as Strafford County was not included in the designated counties.
4. October 2017 Severe Storm – Strafford County was not included in the designated counties; however, locally Farmington experienced a number of road closures from downed trees and wires down from high winds.
5. October 2012 Hurricane Sandy – There were only minor impacts with rain and some wind.

The Planning Committee then discussed the descriptions of each hazard. Below is a summarized list of additional data that will be included into the Plan:

1. Flooding
    a. In early 2018, there was some minor concern with ice jams near River Road. During a short time, there was ice stacked up on each other. The concern was if significant melting or rain occurred it could have pushed those stacks into the downstream culvert and bridge. Luckily, nothing happened and the concern remains low.
    b. The committee identified a number of areas that were impacted in both the 2006 and 2007 flooding events including: portions of Cocheco Road, Ten Rod Road, Bay Road, River Road were impassable; Route 11, Civic Street, Cross Road, Sheepboro Road, and Water Street were all flooded to varying degrees; a few propane tanks had come loose and needed to be rescued; the Yonder Ridge development was underwater in some places; and several house evacuations were needed in close proximity to Bunker and Elm Streets. It was estimated that roughly 60% of the town was impacted, and the high school was opened as a community shelter.

    c. The dam inundation areas will be added as a map inset into the plan.
2. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
    a. No significant impacts; minor wind and rain.
3. Tornado & Downburst
    a. No significant impacts.
4. Severe Winter Weather
    a. Ice Storm 2008 – Local impacts included significant power outages and school closures. The old Town Hall was opened as a day-time shelter for 2-days.
    b. March 2018 Snow Event – Local impacts included roughly 25" of snow. This storm was under forecasted and resulted in school closures for 2-days.
5. Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning
    a. The planning committee identified minor damage with trees and wires down due to high winds each summer; however no significant impacts with lightning or hail.
6. Wildfire
    a. Each year the fire department is responsible for putting out small brush fires (1 to 2 acres), but there have been no major events. The planning committee did identify a larger fire in Strafford at Blue Job that needed additional resources to put out.
7. Earthquakes and Landslides
    a. No significant impacts.
8. Extreme Temperatures
    a. No significant impacts during extreme hot days. During an extended heat wave the high school, the gym in the recreation building, or the EOC could all be used as cooling stations.
    b. In January 2018, there was an extended period of time where temperatures were well below freezing. During this time, the town provided residents with information about the warming shelter that was being maintained at the Rochester Community Center.
9. Drought
    a. In 2016, the regional drought impacted a number of private shallow wells. During this time the town allowed for residents to come to the town hall to fill water containers. It is unknown if any homeowners dug new wells to a deeper depth. There were no impacts to the municipal water system and there were no enacted water use restrictions.
10. Public Health Threats
    a. The planning committee recognized that the town was currently dealing with drug addiction issues and that the heroin epidemic was a significant issue; there were 12 fatalities in 2015, four in 2016, two in 2017, and two so far in 2018 Over the course of the last several years, the town has taken a grass roots approach in helping to address the problem. Organizations such as Farmington Responds and Circle of Hope, which are both local support groups, are in place to help those suffering from addiction. The community has also hosted breakfast events to pass out Narcan to those at risk.
    b. The town recommends new homeowners to test for radon; however, there is nothing that is required.
11. Hazardous Materials
    a. Add Well #5 to potential future impacts to community.

Lastly, the committee reviewed and ranked each of the identified hazards using the hazard vulnerability assessment tool. The results are as follows:

- There were 5 hazards ranked as high, including: public health threats, flooding (riverine/extreme rain events), sever winter storms, severe thunderstorms, and wildfire
- There were 3 hazards ranked as medium, including: drought, hurricane and tropical storms, and tornados and downbursts
- There were 4 hazards ranked as low, including: extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, flooding (dam failure), and earthquake and landslides.

The next meeting was set for May 7, 2018 at 10AM at the municipal offices. SRPC staff indicated that materials would be sent out prior to the meeting date to give the committee adequate time to be prepared to discuss agenda items.

Meeting # 3: May 7, 2018

Members present: James Reinert (Fire Chief/EMD), Arthur Capello (Town Administrator), Royal M Edgerly III (Assistant Fire Chief), Gary Rodgers (Director of Public Works), and Rick Conway (Recreation Director).

SRPC staff opened the meeting with reviewing old business agenda items. The first item was the meeting notes from the April 9th meeting; there were no comments or revisions. Next, SRPC reviewed the existing strategies table in Chapter 7. At the previous meeting the committee did not have the chance to determine each action's effectiveness. Lastly, SRPC staff reviewed the asset inventory excel sheets with the committee. There were various street address changes and location edits. All assets would be mapped and reviewed at the next meeting.

Next, SRPC and the committee brainstormed a series of new mitigation actions for the town to consider over the next five year cycle. SRPC will organize the actions into the implementation table, and the committee would prioritize them using the STAPLEE method at the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for May 22, 2018 at 10AM at the municipal offices. SRPC staff indicated that materials would be sent out prior to the meeting date to give the committee adequate time to be prepared to discuss agenda items.

Meeting #4: May 22, 2018

Members present: James Reinert (Fire Chief/EMD), Arthur Capello (Town Administrator), Scott Orlando (Police Lieutenant), Rick Conway (Recreation Director), and Gary Rodgers (Director of Public Works).

SRPC staff opened the meeting with reviewing old business agenda items. The first item was the meeting notes from the May 7th meeting; there were no comments or revisions. The remainder of the meeting was spent on reviewing the actions and implementation tables, as well as the critical facilities and key resources maps.

SRPC will finalize the plan for conditional approval and submit the plan to HSEM in the next week or two.

Public Involvement

Public involvement is an important part of the planning process. A local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (the Committee) was formed to guide and oversee the development of this Plan. Members of the Select Board, Conservation Commission, Planning Department; Police, Fire, and Highway Departments; and local business owners, interested organizations, and Farmington residents were invited to participate. Community officials were encouraged to contact as many people as they could to participate in the planning process. Members of the public and other stakeholders from neighboring communities were also informed of and encouraged to attend the Committee's meetings.

Regional Events

Town of Farmington Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting #1

Event Date: Mon, Mar 19th, 2018 10:00:00 am

Public Announcement

Town of Farmington Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Strafford Regional Planning Commission has begun the process to update the Town of Farmington's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The first meeting with the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee has been scheduled for Monday, March 19th, 2018 at 10:00AM at the Town Hall. At the first meeting, the Planning Committee will discuss the update process; review the community profile, asset inventory, and national flood insurance program; and discuss past mitigation strategies..

All citizens, businesses, municipal officials, and interested parties from Farmington and other neighboring communities are welcome to attend the meeting. If you are unavailable to attend, please forward any ideas or concerns to: Kyle Pimental, Principal Regional Planner, Strafford Regional Planning Commission at kpimental@strafford.org or to James Reinert, Farmington Fire Chief at jreinert@farmingtonfd.net.

This update of the 2013 Plan is funded by FEMA under contract to Strafford Regional Planning Commission and is a collaborative planning process with the town.

Date posted: Fri, Dec 1st, 2017

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To build awareness of the Plan and opportunity to be involved, an announcement about the Plan update was included on the Strafford Regional Planning Commission's website and information about the Plan was included in SRPC's news updates in order to ensure that adjacent communities were aware of Farmington's committee meetings and had the opportunity to attend. A public notice, stressing the public nature of the process, was posted on the town's website and notices were hung at the municipal offices in advance of each meeting. The Committee met four times between March 19th, 2018 and May 22nd, 2018. All feedback from participants of the planning committee was incorporated into the Plan. There was no participation from surrounding communities. There was one member of the public that participated in the plan update process.

The public will have the opportunity for future involvement as the Plan will be periodically reviewed and the public will be invited to participate in all future reviews and updates to this plan. There will also be a public meeting before each formal review and before any change/update is sent to HSEM.

Once final approval by HSEM has been received, copies of the Plan will be distributed to the relevant Town Departments and personnel, HSEM, and FEMA and other state and local governmental entities; the Plan will then be distributed by these entities per requirements. Copies of the Plan will remain on file at the Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC) in both digital and paper format.

Adoption and Integration

Once approved by the Planning Committee, the Plan will be forwarded to HSEM for Conditional Approval. Upon review and conditional approval by HSEM, the Select Board will a meeting to review the revised Plan, and will hold a public meeting to consider public comments and must promulgate a signed Resolution to Adopt the Plan.

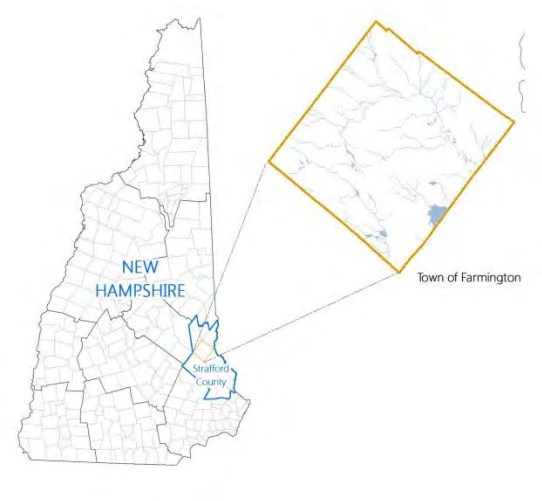
Elements of the Plan will be incorporated into other planning processes and documents, such as the Town's Master Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Emergency Operations Plan. The town will refer to this Multi-Hazard Mitigation, as appropriate, in other documents.

Mad River, St. Peter Church, Mother's Day flood, 2006

Chapter 2: Community Profile

Overview

The Town of Farmington is located in southeastern NH within Strafford County. The towns bordering Farmington are: Middleton to the north, Barrington to the south, Milton and Rochester on the east and New Durham, Barnstead, and Strafford to the west. The town is crossed by NH Route's 11, 75, and 153. With a population of 6,827 (according to the 2016 American Community Survey), Farmington has experienced roughly a 15.4% increase in total population since 2000 (5,774). This population increase is slightly higher than the regional demographic trend of Strafford County, which experienced a 10.9% increase between 2000 and 2010 and represents one of the fastest growing areas in the state of New Hampshire



Map 1: Farmington Locus Map (Source: SRPC, 2017)

The Town of Farmington covers a total area of 36.9 square miles (23,639.9 acres), with a land area of 36.2 square miles (23,178.3 acres) and a water area of 0.7 square miles (461.6 acres). The four principal watersheds are the Upper/Middle Cocheco, Axe Handle Brook, Long Pond, and Big River. Within these subwatersheds, the primary river systems include: Berrys River, Cochecho River, Ela River, and the Mad River; smaller tributaries include: Dames Brook and Pokamoonshine Brook. Part of the Blue Hills Range, which is considered the foothills of the White Mountains, is located to the southwest. Blue Job Mountain, at 1,350 feet (410 m) above sea level is the highest point in town.

Farmington is located in the northern edge of the rapidly growing Seacoast Region of New Hampshire. The community is also just south of the Lakes and White Mountain Regions. This places Farmington in a key commuter and tourist traffic corridor. Because of this unique set of circumstances, Farmington has experienced increasing development pressure, including areas along the main transportation corridor, NH Route 11. Elsewhere in the community, and overall, the largest development pressure has been from residential development.

The town displays a typical land use pattern prevalent throughout the region: concentrated mixed use development in the downtown area; an automobile-oriented highway commercial corridor; scattered rural development; and working landscapes. Overall, the community is still largely rural in nature, with a downtown village at its core.[1]

[1] Town of Farmington, New Hampshire Master Plan. 2005 Land Use Chapter.

Housing

In the period between 2012 and 2016, Farmington experienced an overall increase of 186 total housing units (roughly 6.2%). Farmington experienced the lowest number of total housing units in 2012, and the highest in 2013. According to housing tenure data for that same 5-year time period, the total renter-occupied unit counts increased by 14.9% while owner-occupied housing units decreased by 2.3%. During this time period, the vacant housing units significantly increased by 31.7% and total occupied housing units stayed relatively the same, with a small increase of 3.6%. As of 2016, Farmington's occupied housing units are roughly 65.4% owner-occupied and 34.6% renter occupied. Vacant housing units varied from a high of 282 in 2014 to a low of 185 in 2012. Currently, the town exhibits a 9.0% vacancy rate; this rate does not take into consideration Farmington's limited seasonal homes. The 2010 Census estimates (not shown) that 58 homes in the town are for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Unfortunately, these estimates are not available for other years, but if these numbers are substituted in 2016, a slightly more accurate vacancy rate would be 7.1%.

Table 1: Housing Data 2012 - 2016

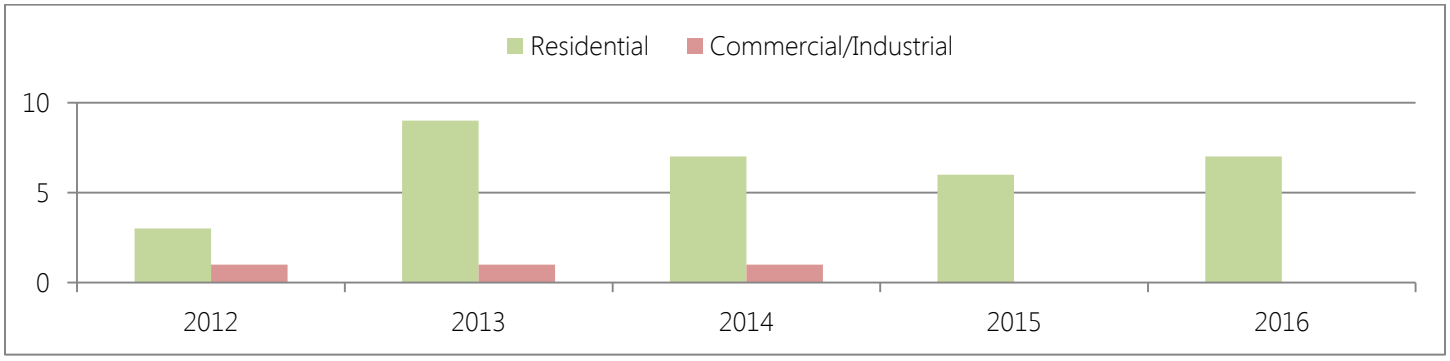
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change 2012-2016
Total Housing Units	2,831	3,034	2,907	2,893	3,017	+6.2%
Occupied Housing Units	2,646	2,754	2,625	2,624	2,746	+3.6%
Owner Occupied Housing Units	1,838	1,963	1,852	1,695	1,797	-2.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	808	791	773	929	949	+14.9%
Vacant Housing Units	185	280	282	269	271	+31.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Building Permit Data

According to the data that was received from the town, a total of 35 new building permits have been issued from 2012 through 2016. Farmington experienced an average of roughly 6-7 new structures (mostly single-unit residential, a handful of manufactured homes, and three commercial/industrial buildings) between 2012 and 2016. Figure 1 (below) shows that Farmington has seen relatively consistent growth with no discernible drops or spikes. This data represents the best available information at the time of the preparation of the Plan; however, it should be noted that the issuance of a building permit does not always directly correlate with new development.

Figure 1: New Building Permits 2012 - 2016

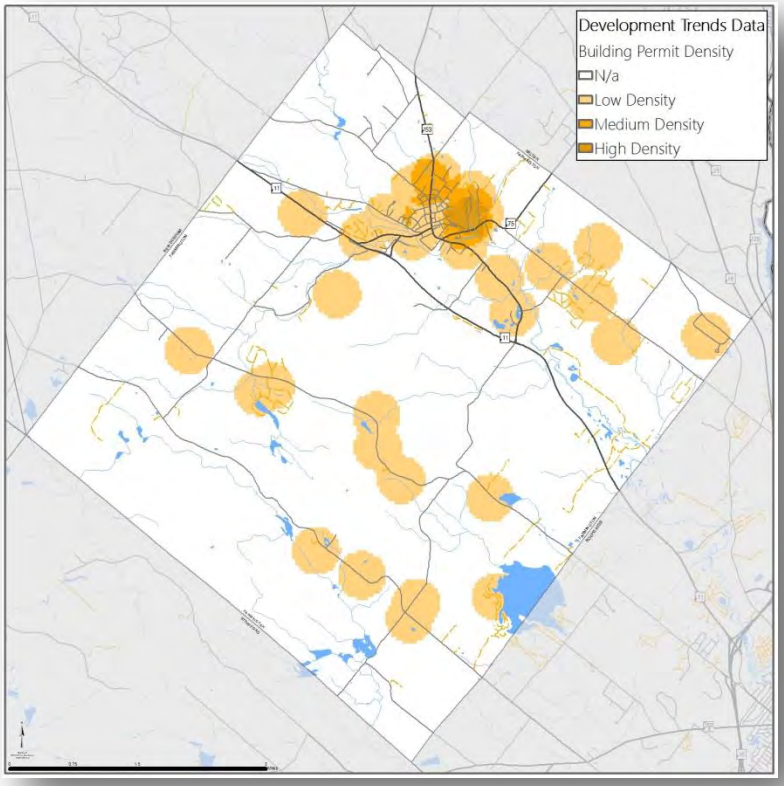


Source: Farmington's Planning and Community Development Department

Development Trends

A GIS density analysis was completed using building permit data collected from 2012 – 2016 in order to identify and map clusters of development.

The results indicate that the predominant development type over the last several years has been residential and has been largely scattered throughout the town along some of the primary transportation corridors such as Ten Rod Road, Chestnut Hill Road, and Meaderboro Road. All of the higher densities are located around the downtown, mostly in areas between Main Street, Elm Street, and Charles Street



Map 2: Development Density Map (Source: SRPC/Farmington, 2018)

As mentioned above, the issuance of a building permit does not always directly correlate with new development and these maps should be used for general planning purposes only.

By looking at these past development trends the town recognizes that it will continue to grow in the coming years and will continue to monitor and improve their floodplain management regulations, as needed, for all subdivision and site plan proposals in order to reduce or eliminate flood damage.

Development within the FEMA Floodplain

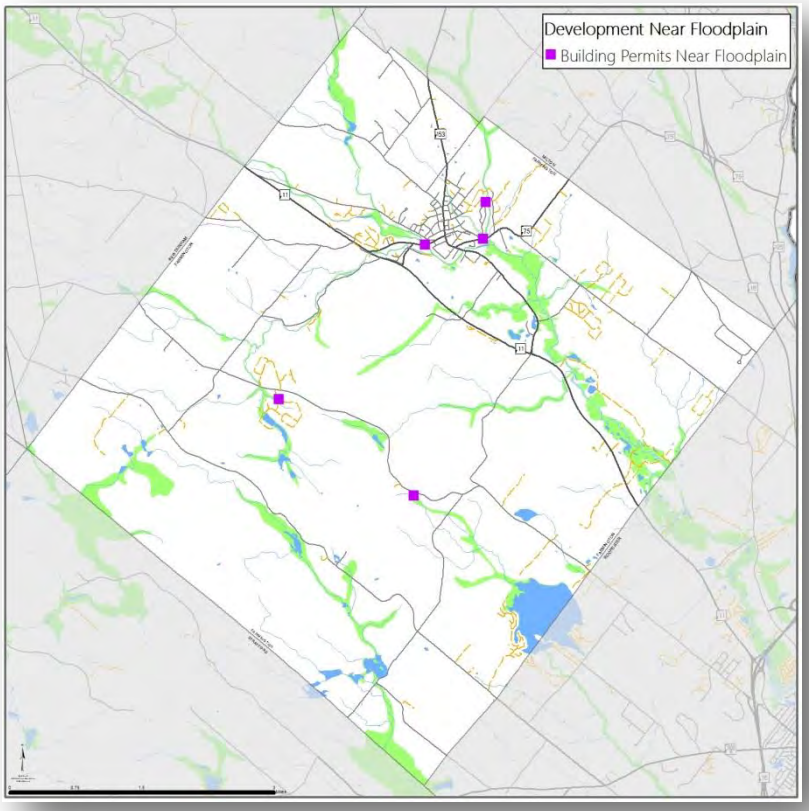
According to a simple GIS analysis, of all the building permits issued over the course of the last five years (2012 – 2016), there were zero homes identified to be within the FEMA floodplain; however, a follow-up analysis was completed to select locations that may be within 75 to 100 feet adjacent to the FEMA floodplain. The results of that analysis indicated that only five potential locations were in close proximity to the floodplain and are shown on Map 3. It is important to note building permit data does not always correlate directly with new construction; permits may refer to renovations or additions to existing structures.

Over the course of the last five years, there were only five new residential building permits issues that were within an estimated 75-100 feet of the FEMA floodplain (four single unit residential and one manufactured). It is unclear as to the exact location of those structures and whether or not they are vulnerable to flooding. The locations of those five building permits are identified in more detail in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Building Permits Near Floodplain

Location	Year	Type
Sky View Drive	2016	Single Family
Sky View Drive	2016	Single Family
Central Ave	2016	Manufactured
Ten Rod Road	2014	Single Family
Blueberry Drive	2013	Single Family

[Source: Town of Farmington, 2018]



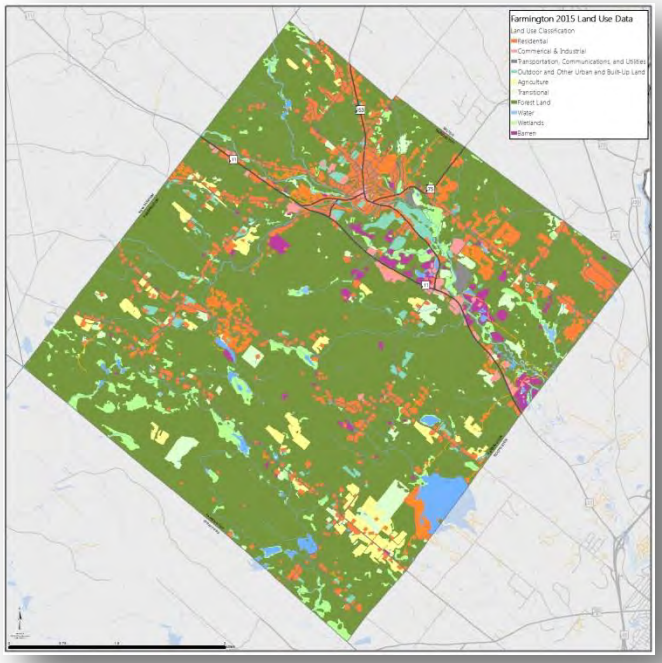
Map 3: Building Permits within the FEMA Floodplain (Source: SRPC/OSI, 2018)

As shown on Map 3, over the course of the last five years, Farmington has successfully steered almost all new developments away from existing and potential flooding dangers; therefore, the community's vulnerability has been reduced. However, as more extreme precipitation events are projected to occur throughout the region, Farmington will need to continue to proactively plan for future flooding scenarios. Along with guiding development away from vulnerable areas, the town should consider revising and improving its floodplain management as necessary.

Looking ahead, the town will use this plan as a guide to determine where past hazards have been documented and try to steer potential development away from these hazard areas.

Land Use Changes

It is much easier to identify and analyze regional land use trends, compared to strictly looking at land use conversion changes at the local level; however, this data remains an important component of long-term planning efforts. As previously mentioned, Farmington has experienced population increases over the course of the last decade. This has resulted in an increase in the amount of land converted to residential use over the span of the last fifteen years. See Table 3 for a more detailed analysis of land use changes of time.



Map 4: 2015 Land Use Data (Source, GRANIT, 2018)

According to the 2015 regional land use layer, roughly 10% (2,302.1 acres) of Farmington's total acreage is currently classified as residential. Development is centrally located around the downtown area, and scattered throughout the town along existing road corridors. Farmington did not experience any substantial increase in residential land use conversion in the last five years (>0.5%). Nor did the town see any major changes in commercial and industrial uses, agriculture, or wetlands. The town experienced roughly a 1% loss of forest land due to land conversion.

The town's upcoming Master Plan update process hopes to improve existing land use regulations which may include zoning amendments, as necessary, to help guide development.

Table 3: Land Use Data 2010 - 2015

Land Use Classification	Acres (2010)	% of total acreage	Acres (2015)	% of total acreage	5-year (+/-) % change
Residential	2,197.3	9.3%	2,302.1	9.7%	+0.4%
Commercial & Industrial	249.8	1.1%	252.9	1.1%	0.0%
Agriculture	604.1	2.6%	603.4	2.6%	0.0%
Forest Land	17,560.3	74.3%	17,400.6	73.6%	-0.7%
Wetlands	1,023.5	4.3%	1,022.7	4.3%	0.0%
TOTAL	**23,639.9**	**91.5%**	**23,639.9**	**91.3%**	N/A

This analysis does not include: transportation, communications, and utilities; outdoor and other urban built-up land; maintained open space; brush or transitional land; open water; and disturbed lands, which together make up the remaining 8-9%.

Chapter 3: Asset Inventory

Critical Facilities and Key Resources

This chapter includes Critical Facilities and Key Resources (CF/KR) within the Town of Farmington that were identified by the Committee during the update of this plan.

FEMA describes the term 'critical facilities' as all manmade structures or other improvements that, because of their function, size, service area, or uniqueness, have the potential to cause serious bodily harm, extensive property damage, or disruption of vital socioeconomic activities if they are destroyed, damaged, or if their functionality is impaired.[2] These facilities include all public and private facilities that a community considers essential for the delivery of vital services for the protection of the community, such as emergency operations centers, shelters, or utilities. [3]

"Critical facilities, and the functions they perform, are the most significant components of the system that protects the health, safety, and well-being of communities at risk."

-FEMA Critical Facility Design Considerations

Tables include a list of CF/KR, including the type of facility and building, and the address of the CF/KR, if available. Appendix D contains a correlating map set. Facilities in bold are located in other communities and are not mapped.

Table 4: Emergency Response Facilities (ERF)

ERF's are primary facilities and resources that may be needed during an emergency response

Facility	Type	Address
Municipal Offices	Administrative Offices/Back-up EOC	356 Main Street
Fire & Rescue Station	Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	160 Main Street
Police Station	Police Department	160 Main Street
Farmington High School	Primary Emergency Shelter	40 Thayer Street
Communication Tower	Primary Communication Tower	Chelsey Mountain Road
Switching Station	Communication Function	Garfield/Main Street
Cell Tower	Communication Function	Governors Road
Highway Department	Emergency Fuel	14 Baldwin Way
Evacuation Routes	Evacuation Planning	Route 75 (Central/Main/Elm Street) Route 153 (Main/Charles Street) Route 11 (Henry Wilson Highway) Spring Street Old Bay Road Tappan Street
Helipad Location	Emergency Medical Evacuation	Old Fire Department High School Parking Lot High School Football Field Pike Industrial Parking Lot (Rt. 11) Henry Wilson Parking Lot/Baseball Field New England Furniture (Warehouse, Meetinghouse Hill Road) Collins & Aikman Lot (Front Parking Lot)

[2] https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1557-20490-2839/fema543_chapter1.pdf
[3] Ibid

Table 5: Non-Emergency Response Facilities (NERF)		
NERF's are facilities considered essential, that although critical, not necessary for the immediate emergency response effort.		
Facility	Type	Address
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Wastewater Plant	59 Baldwin Way
Distribution Substation	Power Substation	Spring Street
Pump Station	Pump Station	Cocheco River

Table 6: Critical Infrastructure (CI)		
CI are important structures that may be vulnerable during a hazardous event		
Facility	Type	Address
Farmington Levee	*High Hazard Dam	Cocheco River
Tufts Pond Dam	**Low Hazard Dam	Berry's River
* A High Hazard dam has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in probable loss of life. **A Low Hazard dam has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no possible loss of life and low economic loss to structures/property.		
Bridge (057/126)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Spring Street over Ela River
Bridge (059/143)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Old Bay Road over Cocheco River Relief
Bridge (060/144)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Old Bay Road over Cocheco River
Bridge (071/089)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Hornetown Road over Mad River
Bridge (076/135)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Spring Street over Cocheco River
Bridge (078/122) – Closed	Transportation (Town Owned)	High Street over Mad River
Bridge (080/086)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Ten Rod Road over Mad River
Bridge (080/108)	Transportation (Town Owned)	River Road over Mad River
Bridge (081/164)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Milton Road over Dames Brook
Bridge (101/125)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Paulson Road over Brook
Bridge (121/141)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Cocheco Road over Cocheco River
Bridge (142/050)	Transportation (Town Owned)	Sheepboro Road over Berry's River
Bridge (080/125)	Transportation (State)	NH11 over Mad River
Bridge (085/132)	Transportation (State)	NH75 over Mad River
Bridge (087/135)	Transportation (State)	NH75, Central Ave over Cocheco River
Bridge (096/140)	Transportation (State)	NH153 over Cocheco River
Bridge (097/147)	Transportation (State)	NH75 over Dames Brook
Bridge (134/132)	Transportation (State)	NH11 over Rattlesnake River
Bridges have been identified by the NHDOT Bridge Design Bureau; Dams have been identified by the NHDES, Water Division Note: According to NHDOT, there is one REDLIST bridge in the Town of Farmington		

Table 7: Vulnerable Populations to Protect (VPP)

Vulnerable populations can be defined broadly to include those who are not able to access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness and planning, response, and recovery

Facility	Type	Address
Valley View Community School	Elementary School	79 Thayer Drive
Henry Wilson Memorial School	Middle School	51 School Street
Farmington High School	High School	40 Thayer Drive
Farmington Child Care Center	Daycare	120 Main Street
Hillside Enrichment LLC	Daycare	6 Main Street
Community Center/Recreation Dept.	After School Program	531 Main Street
Hattie's Place	Assisted Living	356 Main Street
Our Place in Time	Retirement Home	31 Tappan Street
Central Block Housing	Affordable Housing	5 Central Street
Orchard Circle	Affordable Housing	Orchard Circle

Table 8: Water Resources

Sources of water that may be of potential use during emergencies.

Facility	Type	Address
Water Tower	Water Reservoir	Bay Rod Paulson Road
Groundwater Wells	Public Water Supply	Well #4 Well #5 Well #6
Surface Water	Auxiliary Fire Aid (drafting sites)	Baxter Lake Paulson Road River Road Meaderboro Road Rochester Reservoir Bay Road Ten Rod Road
Dry Hydrant	Auxiliary Fire Aid	23 Plank Industrial Dr. (Schaffer Roll)
Cistern(s)	Auxiliary Fire Aid (30K gallons)	Richard Way

Chapter 4: Vulnerable Structures and Potential Loss

Critical Facilities/Key Resources and Other Assets

It is important to identify critical facilities and other structures that are most likely to be damaged by hazards. A GIS-based analysis was completed to determine, spatially, which critical facilities and key resources (CF/KR) within the town intersected with the FEMA floodplain, and identified past and potential flooding areas from previous updates. Table 9 lists the 18 CF/KRs located within those areas with a potential loss value estimate of $7,022,400 at 100%.

Table 9: Vulnerable Critical Facilities/Key Resources

CF/KR and Other Assets	Hazard	100% of Structure Value
Emergency Response Facilities		
Helipad – Old Fire Department	Past Flooding	$424,100
Critical Infrastructure		
Tufts Pond Dam Farmington Levee	FEMA Floodplain	The Dam Bureau at NHDES has looked into assessing values for state-owned dams with marginal success. They considered bond ratings, market value, and construction costs. They also developed a formula that calculated the cubic feet of water impounded as a monetary value. Because dams serve different purposes (recreational, hydro-power), assessed values are hard to estimate and cannot be determined.
Spring Street over Ela River	FEMA Floodplain	$576,000 (48' x 12' x $1000)
Old Bay Road over Cocheco River	FEMA Floodplain	$264,000 (22' x 12' x $1000)
Hornetown Road over Mad River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$288,000 (24' x 12' x $1000)
Spring Street over Cocheco River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$468,000 (39' x 12' x $1000)
High Street over Mad River	FEMA Floodplain	$480,000 (40' x 12' x $1000)
Ten Rod Road over Mad River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$216,000 (18' x 12' x $1000)
River Road over Mad River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$420,000 (35' x 12' x $1000)
Milton Road over Dames Brook	FEMA Floodplain	$240,000 (20' x 12' x $1000)
Cocheco Road over Cocheco River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$768,000 (64' x 12' x $1000)
Sheepboro Road over Berry's River	FEMA Floodplain & Past Flooding	$264,000 (22' x 12' x $1000)
NH75 over Mad River	FEMA Floodplain	$588,000 (49' x 12' x $1000)
NH75, Central Ave over Cocheco River	FEMA Floodplain	$432,000 (36' x 12' x $1000)
NH153 over Cocheco River	FEMA Floodplain	$576,000 (48' x 12' x $1000)
Vulnerable Populations to Protect		
Central Block Housing	Past Flooding	$1,018,300
Water Resources		
Paulson Road, River Road, Meaderboro Road, and Bay Road	FEMA Floodplain	N/A
	Total	**$7,022,400**

Note: The approximate assessed value for the bridges was calculated by multiplying $1,000.00 per square foot of bridge. This estimate was provided by the Bridge Design Bureau at NHDOT and includes all cost (engineering, consulting and in-house design, construction, etc.) to build a new bridge.

The GIS analysis completed by Strafford Regional Planning Commission showed that one emergency facility (helipad site at the old fire department) fell within the FEMA floodplain or any past identified flooding areas; there were no non-emergency response facilities in those areas. The data did reflect significant impacts to the town's transportation infrastructure, specifically bridges – both town and state owned. It should be noted that due to limitations with the mapping data, it was impossible to determine what the extent of the damage would be at each location; however it is safe to say that these areas are likely vulnerable to flooding under a variety of scenarios.

Other infrastructure included two dams, one building housing vulnerable populations; and four surface water sites that serve as fire aid. Fire aids are intentionally located in close proximity to waterbodies to allow fire trucks to draft water during an emergency; therefore, they will inherently be vulnerable to flooding issues and do not raise big concerns for the town.

Buildings and Utilities

It is difficult to ascertain the amount of damage that could be caused by a natural or man-made hazard because the damage will depend on the hazard's extent and severity, making each hazard event somewhat unique. The assumption used here when calculating the damage to property is equal to: 0-1%, 1-5%, or 5-10% of Farmington's structures, depending on the nature of the hazard, whether or not the hazard is localized, and its economic impact.

The total local assessed value included in this analysis is **$316,292,100** including **$303,133,900** for buildings and **$13,158,200** for utilities. Based on this assumption, the potential loss from any of the identified hazards under a low, medium, and high damage scenario of buildings and utilities would range from **$0 to $3,162,921 (low)** or **$3,162,921 to $15,814,605 (medium)** or **$15,814,605 to $31,629,210 (high)** based on the 2016 Farmington town valuation. Table 10 provides more detail on these estimated economic losses.

Table 10: Economic Loss Data

Local Assessed Valuation				
	Total Assessed Value (2016)	Economic Loss		
		Low 1% Damage	Medium 5% Damage	High 10% Damage
Buildings				
Residential	$235,245,700	$2,352,457	$11,762,285	$23,524,570
Manufactured Housing	$22,277,800	$222,778	$1,113,890	$2,227,780
Commercial Industrial	$45,610,400	$456,104	$2,280,520	$4,561,040
Total Buildings	**$303,133,900**	**$3,031,339**	**$15,156,695**	**$30,313,390**
Utilities				
Public Water	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-
Electric	$13,158,200	$131,582	$657,910	$1,315,820
Total Utilities	**$13,158,200**	$131,582	$657,910	$1,315,820
Net Valuation Building and Utilities	**$316,292,100**	**$3,162,921**	**$15,814,605**	**$31,629,210**

Source: NH Department of Revenue Administration. 2016 Annual Report. Assessed value does not include value of land or local exemptions. (https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/property/equalization-2016/documents/tbc-alpha.pdf)

Human loss of life was not included in the potential loss estimates, but could be expected to occur, depending on the severity and type of the hazard.

Chapter 5: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Office of Strategic Initiatives, (OSI) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in New Hampshire. The NFIP is a partnership between a community and the federal government. Communities participate by agreeing to adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance designed to reduce future flood risks and in return all residents in those participating communities (whether in floodplain or not) can purchase flood insurance. Currently 217 communities (92 percent) that participate in the NFIP have adopted at least the minimum standards of the NFIP.

Through FEMA's Community Assistance Program, OSI provides technical assistance to communities and the public on floodplain management and helps to promote sound land use planning techniques that will reduce flood losses. OSI conducts Community Assistance Visits to ensure that communities participating in the NFIP are meeting program goals.

Farmington's National Flood Insurance Program Status

According to FEMA's Community Status Book Report, Farmington has been a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since May 17, 1988. The Town does have significant portions of land in the 100-year floodplain along the Cocheco, Rattlesnake, Berrys, and the Mad River's; Pokamoonshine Brook; Rochester Reservoir; Baxter Lake; and Oxbow and Nubble Pond's.

Section 4.04 of the Town's Zoning Ordinance (as revised 3/8/16) outlines the town's floodplain development performance standards and ensures that all development within the floodplain conform to the town's floodplain development ordinance. Farmington recognizes the need to minimize the potential loss of life and property during periods of flooding regulating the alteration and/or the development of those areas of special flood hazard identified by FEMA. The town's floodplain development ordinance shall apply to all lands designated as areas of special flood hazard by FEMA in its "Flood Insurance Study for the County of Strafford, N.H." dated May 17, 2005.

According to information from the FEMA Community Overview (as of 3/30/2017) provided by NH OSI Assistant Planner Kellie Shamel, Farmington has 11 total policies (9 single family homes and 2 non-residential homes) in the floodplain hazard area. There have been 7 paid loss claims totaling $57,284 with two repetitive loss[4] claims totaling $52,487.84. The two repetitive loss properties were both single family residential homes. One of the repetitive loss properties had flood insurance, and one did not have insurance. Of the 11 total policies, 3 are standard and preferred risk policies and are not required. Standard and preferred risk offers policies for buildings that are located in moderate-to-low risk areas (B, C, and X Zones).

[4] Repetitive losses are defined as residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and that has had at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; as well as at least two separate claims payments that 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 ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

Table 11: Farmington's Insurance Zone Policies

Zone	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Loses	Amount of closed Paid Loses
AE Zones	6	$4,736	$373,900	0	$0
A Zones	2	$4,065	$364,000	2	$4,251.63
B,C & X Zone					
Standard	1	$1,408	$222,500	2	$22,493.53
Preferred	2	$803	$630,000	0	$0
TOTAL	11	$11,012	$1,590,400	4	$26,744.00

In order to remain NFIP compliant, Farmington has implemented a number of actions, including:

∴ In 2007, a FEMA Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was completed. The results did not find any major problems with the existing floodplain management regulations; however, the report indicated that that minor changes were needed to the floodplain development ordinance and the subdivision and site plan review regulations.

∴ Farmington is currently participating in a regional effort with UNH GRANIT to generate updated floodplain maps for 9 communities in Strafford County that were not part of the original coastal flood mapping project.

∴ Farmington was awarded a Watershed Restoration Grant from NHDES – Watershed Assistance Section to restore the Mad River in the vicinity of the Tappan Street Bridge and St. Peter Church. The project site was located west of the Tappan Street Bridge and is directly adjacent to (south of) the St. Peter Church parking area. The project included the section of failing river embankment that is located directly adjacent to the St. Peter Church, extended approximately 250-linear feet west to Route 11 and included the removal of an existing abandoned concrete encased pipe that crossed the aforementioned section of river.

∴ The 2005 FEMA floodplain maps are available for download on the town's website; hard copies are available at the municipal offices upon request.

∴ Education and public engagement activities include: the use of Facebook, WebEOC, WMUR, cable TV, and the town's website (free sign-up to receive text messages) to broadcast messages about impassable roads and other flooding dangers.

∴ The town has completed various drainage and stormwater improvements, conducts yearly inspections with the Army Corps to address deficiencies with the levee, and hired an engineering consultant to perform a hydrologic analysis to determine increased water flows at the newly constructed Route 153 Bridge. The following is a summarize list of other drainage and stormwater improvement projects the town has completed over the past plan cycle:

- Blain St (only storm drainage on road)
    - Lowered catch basin (would not catch water properly to high)
    - Replaced cross culvert from catch basin to drainage ditch approximately 30 feet (culvert pipe was crushed from a large tree growing over it)
    - Replaced cross culvert from Glen St side of Blain St to drainage ditch on Blain St approximately 60 feet long (culvert pipe was crushed and would not drain properly causing water to wash out the road)
- Ten Rod Rd (at house number 1186)
    - Replaced galvanized cross culvert with ADS approximately 40 feet (culvert was rotted causing the road to cave in and wash away)
- Ten Rod Rd (At house number 1092, 1082 and 1070)
    - Replaced 3 driveway culverts approximately 90 feet total (driveway culverts failing and washing out the road)
- Winter St (at intersection of winter and Lone Star Ave)
    - Replaced galvanized cross culvert approximately 50 feet (culvert was rotted and collapsed water was not flowing properly and flooding the road)
- Silver St (at house Number 47)
    - Installed 120 feet of under drain to collect a large amount of water running of some fields under the road (to prevent road from washing out or deteriorating)
    - Installed 2 catch basins to collect and divert water in problem areas (prevent areas with standing water that was deteriorating the road)
- Silver St (at house number 156)
    - Replaced galvanized cross culvert that was collapsed with an old catch basin collapsed (water was forced onto the road Flooding washing it out at times)
- Silver St (at house number 131)
    - Replace 6" driveway culvert not adequate for flow of water installed 12" (water was forced on to roadside and washing it out)

∴ The 2011 fluvial erosion maps have been used to identify areas most at risk to erosion, flooding and future river adjustments through an understanding of the physical condition of the river, and to identify priorities for the replacement and rehabilitation of problematic culverts, and river restoration projects.

Chapter 6: Hazards & Mitigation Strategies

Overview

This section describes the location and extent of hazards that could impact the Town of Farmington, presents past hazard events in the town or elsewhere in New Hampshire, and discusses their rank order placement. The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee investigated past and potential hazards using a variety of sources and techniques, including but not necessarily limited to interviewing town historians and other citizens; researching historical records archived at the library; scanning old newspapers; reading published town histories; consulting various hazard experts; and extracting data from the NH Hazard Mitigation Plan and other state and federal databases. Past and potential hazards were mapped where spatial data was available.

Rating Probability, Severity, and Overall Risk of Future Disasters

The nature of each hazard type and the quality and availability of corresponding data made the evaluation of hazard potential difficult. The Multi-Hazard Planning Committee considered what data was at hand and used its collective experience to formulate statements of impact or potential. Each hazard type was rated using a hazard vulnerability assessment tool (refer to Table 12).

This tool estimates the probability of occurrence, severity, and overall risk of an event using a projected number system answering questions, which answer High (3), Moderate (2), and Low (1). A zero (0) score meant that there is no likelihood the hazard would impact the town in the next 25 years. The ranges established for the average to determine severity were:

- ∴ High = >3
- ∴ Moderate = 2
- ∴ Low = 1 or below

The overall risk is a numeric indication developed by multiplying the total numbers of the probability and the severity.

Probability of Occurrence

Probability is based on a limited objective appraisal of a hazard's probability using information provided by relevant sources, observations and trends. The Planning Committee discussed and rated probability of each hazard.

- ∴ High: There is a very strong likelihood (67-100% chance) that Farmington will experience a hazardous event within the next 25 years. Score = 3
- ∴ Moderate: There is moderate likelihood (34-66% chance) that Farmington will experience a hazardous event within the next 25 years. Score = 2
- ∴ Low: There is little likelihood (0-33% chance) that Farmington will experience a hazardous event within the next 25 years. Score = 1

Severity

Severity is an estimate generally based on a hazard's impact human, property and business. The Planning Committee discussed the severity of each hazard. The severity was calculated by the average of human, property and business.

- ∴ High: The total population, property, commerce, infrastructure and services of the town are uniformly exposed to the effects of a hazard of potentially great magnitude. In a worst case scenario there could be a disaster of major to catastrophic proportions. Score = 3
- ∴ Moderate: The total population, property, commerce, infrastructure and services of the town are exposed to the effects of a hazard of moderate influence; or the total population, property, commerce, infrastructure and services of the community is exposed to the effects of a hazard, but not all to the same degree; or an important segment of population, property, commerce, infrastructure or service is exposed to the effects of a hazard. In a worst case scenario there could be a disaster of moderate to major, though not catastrophic, proportions. Score = 2
- ∴ Low: A limited area or segment of population, property, commerce, infrastructure or service is exposed to the effects of a hazard. In a worst case scenario there could be a disaster of minor to moderate proportions. Score = 1

Overall Risk

The risk number is one, which can help the Planning Committee weigh the hazards against one another to determine which hazard is most detrimental. This is calculated by multiplying the Probability of Occurrence score by the average of the Severity score (human, property, and business impacts).

- ∴ High: There is a great risk of this hazard in Farmington. Score = 5 or greater
- ∴ Moderate: There is moderate risk of this hazard in Farmington. Score = 3-4
- ∴ Low: There is little risk of this hazard in Farmington. Score = 0-3

Hazards Ratings in Farmington, NH

The Committee determined that the hazards are distributed as follows:

- ∴ 5 hazards rated as having a High overall risk in Farmington: public health threats, flooding (riverine/extreme rain events), sever winter storms, severe thunderstorms, and wildfire
- ∴ 3 hazards rated as having a Moderate overall risk in Farmington: drought, hurricane and tropical storms, and tornados and downbursts
- ∴ 4 hazards rated as having a Low overall risk in Farmington: extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, flooding (dam failure), and earthquake and landslides.

Table 12 is the town's vulnerability assessment tool, which provides more information on the multi-hazard threat analysis that was completed during a brainstorming session with the Planning Committee.

Hazard Vulnerability Table

Table 12: Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Tool – Town of Farmington

Impact Rankings 0 – N/a 1-Low 2-Moderate 3-High	Human Impact *Probability of death or injury*	Property Impact *Physical losses and damages*	Business Impact *Interruption of service*	Severity *Average of human, property, and business impacts*	Probability *Likelihood this will occur within 25 years*	Overall Threat *Low = 0-3* *Moderate = 3-4* *High = 5 or greater* *(Severity x probability)*
Hazard Event						
Public Health Threats	3	2	2	2.3	3	7.0
Flooding (Riverine/Extreme Rain Event)	1	2	2	1.7	3	5.0
Severe Winter Storms	1	2	2	1.7	3	5.0
Severe Thunderstorms	1	2	2	1.7	3	5.0
Wildfire	1	2	2	1.7	3	5.0
Drought	1	2	1	1.3	3	4.0
Hurricane & Tropical Storms	1	2	2	1.7	2	3.3
Tornado & Downburst	1	2	2	1.7	2	3.3
Extreme Temperatures	1	1	1	1.0	3	3.0
Hazardous Materials	1	1	1	1.0	2	2.0
Flooding (Dam Failure)	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0
Earthquake & Landslide	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0

Declared Disasters and Emergency Declarations

Table 13: Presidentially Declared Disasters (DR) 1990-July 2017 impacting the Town Farmington

Date Declared	Event	Date of Event	Source	Program	Amount (Statewide)	Remarks
September 9, 1991	Hurricane Bob	August 18-20, 1991	FEMA 917-DR	PA	$2,293,449	High winds; minor damage
October 29, 1996	Severe Storms & Flooding	Oct 20-23, 1996	FEMA 1144-DR	PA	$2,341,273	Heavy rains; potential dam breach (dam has since been removed)
January 15, 1998	Ice Storm	January 7-35, 1998	FEMA 1199-DR	PA/IA	$12,446,202	Major tree damage, electric power interrupted for several days
May 25, 2006	Severe Storm & Flooding	May 12-23, 2006	FEMA 1643-DR	PA/IA	$17,691,586	Significant amount of road closures; flooding was concentrated in areas that normally experience flooding.
April 27, 2007	Severe Storm & Flooding	April 15-23, 2007	FEMA 1695-DR	PA/IA	$26,826,780	Flooding was significant, but did not compare to the 2006 storm event.
August 11, 2008	Severe Storms, Tornado, & Flooding	July 24, 2008	FEMA 1782-DR	PA	$3,673,097	Minor wind damage
January 2, 2009	Severe Winter Storm	December 11-23, 2008	FEMA 1812-DR	DFA/PA	$14,898,663	Major damage; power outages for several days; there were a few calls made to police and fire departments due to carbon monoxide poisoning from misplaced generators.
March 29, 2010	Severe Winter Storm	February 23-March 3, 2010	FEMA 1892-DR	PA	$6,841,093	Some damage was witnessed; power lines and downed trees caused power outages; road closures.

Date Declared	Event	Date of Event	Source	Program	Amount (Statewide)	Remarks
September 3, 2011	Tropical Storm Irene	August 26 – Sept 6, 2011	FEMA 4026-DR	PA	$17,684,244	Numerous road wash outs; minor debris; flooding and downed trees caused road closures
March 19, 2013	Severe Snow and Blizzard	February 9-11, 2013	FEMA 4105-DR	PA	$6,153,471	Line of sight issues, school closures, and challenges with snow removal.
March 25, 2015	Severe Snow & Snowstorm	January 26-29, 2015	FEMA 4209-DR	PA	$4,939,214	Line of sight issues, school closures, and challenges with snow removal.
January 2, 2018	Severe Storms and Flooding	October 29 - Nov 1, 2017	FEMA 4355-DR	PA	$N/A	Strafford County was not included in the designated counties; however, locally Farmington experienced a number of road closures from downed trees and wires down from high winds.
13 declarations totaling approximately $122,007,363						
Program Key: PA: Public Assistance, IA: Individual Assistance, DFA: Direct Federal Assistance						

Table 14: Emergency Declaration (EM) 1990-July 2017 impacting the Town Farmington

Date Declared	Event	Date of Event	Source	Program	Amount (Statewide)	Remarks
March 16, 1993	Heavy Snow	March 13-17, 1993	FEMA 3101-EM	PA	$832,396	Snow removal; high winds.
March 28, 2001	Snow Emergency	March 5-7, 2001	FEMA 3166-EM	PA	$3,433,252	Snow removal
March 11, 2003	Snow Emergency	February 17-18, 2003	FEMA 3177-EM	PA	$2,288,671	Snow removal
March 30, 2005	Snow Emergency	January 22-23, 2005	FEMA 3207-EM	PA	$3,611,491	Snow removal
December 13, 2008	Severe Winter Storm	December 11-23, 2008	FEMA 3297-EM	DFA/PA	$900,000	Snow removal
November 1, 2011	Severe Winter Storm	October 29-30, 2011	FEMA 3344-EM	PA	Data not available	Routine snowstorm, but the town was caught off guard; roads were soft and not frozen made it hard to plow and clear snow
October 30, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	October 26-31, 2012	FEMA 3360-EM	PA	$643,660	There were only minor impacts with rain and some wind.
7 emergency declarations totaling approximately $11,709,470						
Program Key: PA: Public Assistance, DFA: Direct Federal Assistance						

Flooding

Overview	
Hazard Type	Flooding
Location/Extent	Cocheco, Rattlesnake, Berrys, and the Mad River's; Pokamoonshine Brook; Rochester Reservoir; Baxter Lake; and Oxbow and Nubble Pond's
Vulnerability	
Severity	1.7
Probability	3
Overall Threat	5.0 (high)

Description of the Hazard

Riverine flooding is the most common natural disaster to impact New Hampshire. Riverine flooding occurs when surface water runoff introduced into streams and rivers exceeds the capacity of the natural or constructed channels to accommodate the flow. As a result, water overflows the river banks and spills out into adjacent low lying areas.[5] Floods are most likely to occur in the spring due to the increase in rainfall and the melting of snow; however, floods can occur at any time of the year because of heavy rains, hurricane, or a Nor'easter.

New Hampshire's climate ranges from moderate coastal to severe continental, with annual precipitation ranging from about 35 inches in the Connecticut and Merrimack River valleys, to about 90 inches on top of Mount Washington. Localized street flooding occasionally results from severe thundershowers, or over larger areas, from more general rain such as tropical cyclones and coastal "nor'easters." More general and disastrous floods are rare, but some occur in the spring from large rainfall quantities combined with warm, humid winds that rapidly release water from the snowpack. Causes of flooding that could potentially affect Farmington include:

The "100-year flood" Term:

The "100-year flood" is a term often used to describe a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any year. But the phrase is misleading, and often causes people to believe these floods happen every 100 years on average. The truth is, these floods can happen quite close together, or not for long stretches of time, but the risk of such a flood remains constant from year to year. The 100-year-flood term was originated to delineate areas on a map to determine what properties are subject to the National Flood Insurance Program. Properties within the 100-year-floodplain, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, have special requirements and mortgage holders will require owners to carry flood insurance on these properties.

[Source: The Nurture Nature Center: Focus on Floods]

- ∴ 100-year rainstorm event
- ∴ Severe tropical storm (hurricane or tropical storm) that can bring torrential rainfall in excess of that from a 500-year storm.
- ∴ Rapid snow pack melt in spring can be a significant potential flooding source, given the northern, relatively cold location and climate of Farmington
- ∴ River ice jams, which could occur, although the Army Corps of Engineers Ice Jam Database contains no record of ice jams in Farmington. In early 2018, there was some minor concern with ice stacking near River Road. The concern was if significant melting or rain occurred it could have pushed the stacks into the downstream culvert and bridge. Luckily, nothing happened and the concern remains low.
- ∴ Dam breach or failure.

[5] FEMA Training Chapter 2 Types of Floods and Floodplains (https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/docs/fmc/chapter%202%20-%20types%20of%20floods%20and%20floodplains.pdf)

Extent of the Hazard

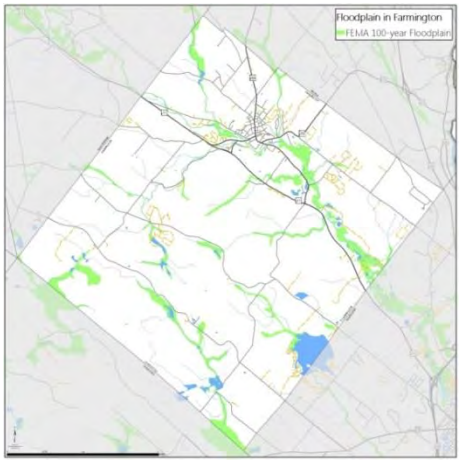
Flooding can occur in any area of the town but is more likely to occur within the 100-year floodplain, downstream of dams, along river and stream banks, near wetlands and road crossings, and other low-lying areas. Farmington has approximately 7.2% (1,695.9 acres) of its area in 100-yr. floodplain (see Map 5). It should be noted that this estimation is likely overstated due to the fact that the FEMA floodplain contains open water. If the portions along Baxter Lake were removed the approximate acreage may be more accurately depicted as 5.8% (1,376.6 acres). Based on extent of the floodplain, the Town does have significant portions of land in the 100-year floodplain along the Cocheco, Rattlesnake, Berrys, and the Mad River's; Pokamoonshine Brook; Rochester Reservoir; Baxter Lake; and Oxbow and Nubble Pond's.

Although flooding of the full extent of this floodplain by definition would require a 100-year storm, smaller storms with a higher annual probability of occurrence could still flood significant portions of that floodplain. Structures that could be impacted by a 100-year storm could also be affected by smaller, more frequent flooding. It is likely that the 100-year floodplain will change in area when flood maps are continually updated to reflect changes in development patterns and better mapping technology and current precipitation data.

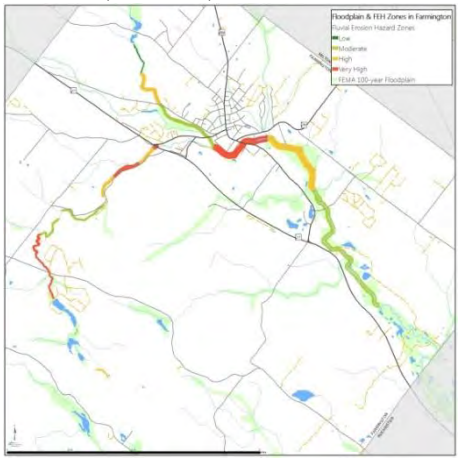
Past Events and Impacts

Although the storm could not be classified, a 1936 event was described at the time as causing "the greatest damage in New Hampshire's history" (Fahey 1936). Two other consequential flooding events took place in 2006 and 2007, both of which were considered 100-year events. During those events, there were several areas that experienced severe impacts, including: portions of Cocheco Road, Ten Rod Road, Bay Road, River Road were impassable; Route 11, Civic Street, Cross Road, Sheepboro Road, and Water Street were all flooded to varying degrees; a few propane tanks had come loose and needed to be rescued; the Yonder Ridge development was underwater in some places; and several house evacuations were needed in close proximity to Bunker and Elm Streets. It was estimated that roughly 60% of the town was impacted, and the high school was opened as a community shelter.

Map 5: Floodplain Areas in Farmington



Map 6: Floodplain & FEH Areas

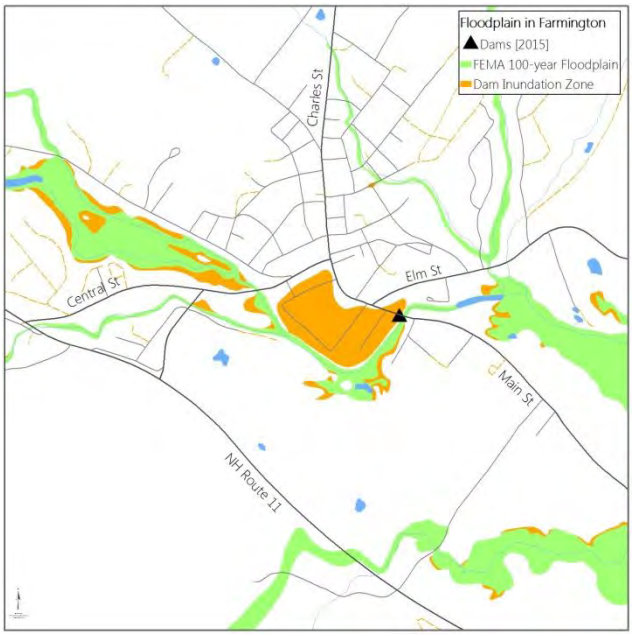


In 2011, the New Hampshire Geological Survey conducted a fluvial erosion assessment in the Cocheco River watershed and two rivers in Farmington (the Cocheco River and the Mad River) were delineated for potential hazard zones. The study evaluated the physical conditions, adjacent floodplain, and identified problematic areas such as crossings, culverts and locations where erosion may be a hazard. These zones can be used to identify areas most at risk to erosion, flooding and future river adjustments through an understanding of the physical condition of the rivers, and to identify priorities for the replacement and rehabilitation of problematic culverts, and river restoration projects.

Dam Failure

Dam failure could potentially result in flooding in Farmington. According to the NHDES 2015 database, there are a total of 12 active dams (there are an additional 13 dams that are classified as ruins, removed, breached, or exempt). Farmington has one high hazard dam (Farmington Levee) and one low hazard dam (Tufts Pond/Berry Brook Reservoir).

Map 7: Active High Hazard Dam and Inundation Zone



All of the dams, except for the Tufts Pond Dam and the Farmington Levee, have a non-menacing hazard classification, which means they have a relatively low hazard potential because of their size and location. Failure or misoperation of any number of these dams would not result in an economic loss to structures and property and no probable loss of lives.

The Committee identified the Tufts Pond Dam as their biggest concern. This dam has a hazard ranking of a low hazard structure, meaning that the dam has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no possible loss of life and low economic loss to structures and property. According to the town's fire chief, there have not been any recent occurrences of local dam failure.

The dam inundation zone for the Farmington Levee is located just west of the impoundment and would severely impact any structures located on Water, Green, Pleasant, and Summer Streets. The municipal offices are also within this area. A more comprehensive list of dams, their associated classifications, and inspection schedules are located in Table 15.

Table 15: Active Dams in Farmington

Dam Classification	Classification Definition	Number of Dams in Farmington	Inspection Interval (Years)
High	Dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in probable loss of human life.	1	2
Significant	Dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no probable loss of lives but major economic loss to structures or property.	0	4
Low	Dam that has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no possible loss of life and low economic loss to structures/property.	1	6
Non-Menace	Dam that is not a menace because it is in a location and of a size that failure of misoperation of the dam would not result in probable loss of life or loss to property.	10	6

Potential Future Impacts on the Community

According to FEMA flood maps, Farmington's downtown, largely located on either side of the Cocheco River, is particularly susceptible to flooding. Although this flood vulnerability may be generally accurate as depicted, an extensive floodplain area indicated on the maps, bordered by the Cocheco on the south and Central and Main Streets on the north—the area where Town Hall and other facilities are located—is actually protected by a dike system built in the 1950's but not reflected on the flood maps. Development along the Cocheco downriver of downtown, although less dense, is also significantly exposed to flooding.

Overall, flooding potential in Farmington is moderate. Past river dredging and riverbank reinforcement by the Army Corps of Engineers has served to reduce the historical severity of flood in the Town (FHS 1997). Flood conditions will continue to affect the Town of Farmington, however. Both seasonal flooding and flooding due to extreme weather events have the potential to occur during all seasons.

Estimated Potential Losses

Based on the high hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$31,629,210** in estimated potential losses from flooding.

Hurricane and Tropical Storms

Overview	
Hazard Type	Hurricane and Tropical Storms
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	1.7
Probability	2
Overall Threat	3.3 (moderate)

Description of the Hazard

A hurricane is the term used for tropical cyclones that occur in the Northern Hemisphere east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. Tropical cyclones originate over tropical or subtropical waters and are characterized by organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. These events are called typhoons if they occur west of the International Dateline. Hurricane season in the Atlantic runs from June 1 to November 30.

According to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013) tropical cyclones with maximum sustained winds of less than 39 mph are called tropical depressions. Once the tropical cyclone reaches winds of at least 39 mph, they are typically called a tropical storm and assigned a name. If the winds reach 74 mph or greater, they are upgraded and called a hurricane.

Extent of the Hazard

Hurricanes may impact all areas of the town. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating system based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures.

Scale Number (Category)	Sustained Winds (MPH)	Damage	Storm Surge
1	74-95	**Minimal:** Unanchored mobile homes, vegetation and signs.	4-5 feet
2	96-110	**Moderate:** All mobile homes, roofs, small crafts, flooding.	6-8 feet
3	111-130	**Extensive:** Small buildings, low-lying roads cut off.	9-12 feet
4	131-155	**Extreme:** Roofs destroyed, trees down, roads cut off, mobile homes destroyed. Beach homes flooded.	13-18 feet
5	More than 155	**Catastrophic:** Most buildings destroyed. Vegetation destroyed. Major roads cut off. Homes flooded.	Greater than 18 feet

Past Impacts and Events

These severe tropical storms may occur anytime from early spring to late fall, and in general are less common than other storms, e.g. nor'easters. As wind events, historically hurricanes have caused damage in Farmington, most notably in 1938 and 1954 (Hurricane Carol).

The NOAA National Climatic Data Center's Storm Events database (NCDC 2017) does not list any Hurricanes as directly affecting Strafford County from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2017; however, Strafford County did experience impacts from Hurricane Sandy. Hurricane Sandy was the last hurricane to hit the region during the period of October 26 to November 8, 2012. There were no significant impacts; minor wind and rain.

The database does report one tropical storm event, which is detailed as follows:

> Tropical Storm Irene (August 28, 2011) - brought a prolonged period of strong and gusty winds and heavy rain to the state. The high winds snapped or uprooted numerous trees throughout the state causing more than 160,000 customers to lose electrical and/or communication services. The heavy rains caused rivers and streams throughout the state to flood causing damage to bridges, roads, and property. The strongest winds across the state began Sunday morning in southern areas and spread northward during the day. Winds continued to be gusty overnight as the storm moved away from the area. Observed maximum wind gusts included 63 mph at Portsmouth, 52 mph at Concord, and 51 mph at Manchester. On the top of Mt. Washington, winds gusted to 104 mph as the storm approached and 120 mph as it moved away. The combination of wet soil and the prolonged period of strong and gusty winds brought down numerous trees throughout the state. One person was killed and three people were injured across the state due to falling trees or branches. Rainfall amounts across the state ranged from 1.5 to 3 inches across southeastern New Hampshire. There were no significant impacts; minor wind and rain.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

Based on historical data and statistical predictors, the Atlantic Basin averages approximately 12 total named storms per year. Six of those storms will become hurricanes with three becoming a category three or higher. With variability in sea-level pressure and sea-surface temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean, it is difficult to predict with certainty the number of storms in any given year. It is even more difficult to determine which of those storms will make landfall. Because Farmington is considerably inland from the New Hampshire coast, wind speeds may be diminished from

their coastal strength, and significant impact on the Town would be dependent on the exact track of these concentrated storms.

Farmington remains vulnerable to hurricane hazards, including: high winds, heavy rainfall, and inland flooding; therefore the recurrence potential of hurricane and tropical storm hazards is moderate. Given that the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was hyperactive, which featured 17 named storms (tying it with 1936 as the fifth-most active season since reliable records began in 1851) and three that were major hurricanes (Harvey, Irma, and Maria), it is likely that the region will be impacted by a significant storm of tropical origin within the foreseeable future.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the moderate ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately $15,814,605 in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from hurricanes and tropical storms.

Tornado & Downburst

Overview	
Hazard Type	Tornado & Downburst
Location/Extent	Town-wide – dependent upon tornado track
Severity	1.7
Probability	2
Overall Threat	3.3 (moderate)

Description of the Hazard

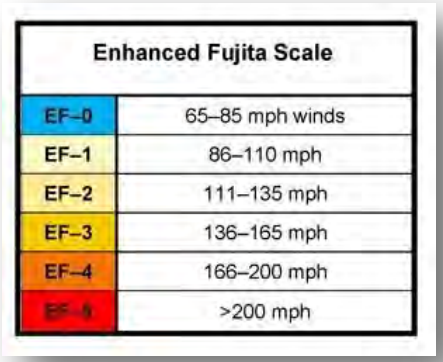
A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel shaped cloud with winds in excess of 200 mph, often accompanied by violent lightening, peripheral high winds, severe hail, and severe rain. Tornadoes develop when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The atmospheric conditions required for the formation of a tornado include great thermal instability, high humidity, and the convergence of warm, moist air at low levels with cooler, drier air aloft. Most tornadoes remain suspended in the atmosphere, but if they touch down they become a force of destruction.

Tornadoes produce the most violent winds on earth, at speeds of 280 mph or more. In addition, tornadoes can travel at a forward speed of up to 70 mph. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Violent winds and debris slamming into buildings cause the most structural damage. A tornado is usually accompanied by thunder, lightning, heavy rain, and a loud "freight train" noise. In comparison to a hurricane, a tornado covers a much smaller area but can be more violent and destructive.

A downburst is a severe localized wind blasting down from a thunderstorm. These "straight line" winds are distinguishable from tornadic activity by the pattern of destruction and debris. Downbursts fall into two categories: microburst, which covers an area less than 2.5 miles in diameter and macroburst, which covers an area at least 2.5 miles in diameter.

Extent of the Hazard

The Enhanced Fujita Scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a tornado as measured by the damage it causes. The scale measures wind speeds of 65 to greater than 200 miles per hour. The damage path of a tornado can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long, whereas a downburst is typically less than 2.5 miles. Downbursts can have wind speeds of 150 miles per hour.



Enhanced Fujita Scale	
EF–0	65–85 mph winds
EF–1	86–110 mph
EF–2	111–135 mph
EF–3	136–165 mph
EF–4	166–200 mph
EF–5	>200 mph

Past Impacts and Events

Tornadoes are rare in New Hampshire. The NCDC Storm Events database (NCDC 2017) lists only seven tornadoes that have impacted Strafford County since 1950. One was an EF-0 event (65-85 mph); one was an EF1 event (73-112 mph); and five were EF2 events (111-135 mph). Over the course of the past six decades, there haven't been any fatalities, 0 injuries, but approximately $2.9 million in property damages associated with tornados. The majority of property damage was sustained during an event that took place in 1981. The most recent touchdown was in 2008. There have been no local impacts from tornados.

Table 16: Tornado Data for Strafford County

Date	Magnitude	Death	Injuries	Property Damages
06/09/1953	EF1	0	0	250
05/14/1963	EF2	0	0	25,000
05/03/1976	EF2	0	0	250,000
06/22/1981	EF2	0	0	2,500,000
08/02/1993	EF0	0	0	5,000
07/06/1999	EF2	0	0	0
07/24/2008	EF2	0	0	126,000
	TOTAL	0	0	$2,906,000

Between 1991 and 2010, the average annual number of tornadoes in New Hampshire was one.[6] Though the frequency of tornado events in New Hampshire is not great, the state has experienced large tornados throughout its history. An early example is the tornado that stuck the state in September 1821. This tornado was reported to have tracked from the Connecticut River, near Cornish, and terminating near Boscawen. When the skies cleared, 6 people were dead, hundreds injured and thousands homeless.

In 1998 an F2 tornado in Antrim, N.H. blew down a 45-foot by 12-foot section of the Great Brook Middle School. Witnesses reported seeing a funnel cloud, and the weather service, after an inspection, confirmed it was a tornado. According to the June 2, 1998 edition of the Eagle Tribune, John Jensenius from the National Weather Service in Gray, Maine estimated that the twister cut a path half a mile long, up to 100 yards wide, and was on the ground for several minutes.

[6] NOAA. U.S. Tornado Climatology (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate-information/extreme-events/us-tornado-climatology)

In July 2008, an F2 tornado and high winds created a path of destruction through five New Hampshire counties that destroyed homes, displaced families, downed trees and forest lands and closed major state roadways. The impact to residents was extensive, with over 100 homes rendered uninhabitable. Phone and electric service was cut off to over 12,500 customers. One fatality is attributed to a building collapse, and local hospitals reported numerous physical injuries associated with this severe storm.[7] Since the July 2008 tornado, the NCDC Storm Events database reports that nine tornados have hit New Hampshire; however, none have hit Strafford County. The most recent event occurred in July 2016 in Pittsburg.

Downburst activity is very prevalent throughout the State. However, the majority downburst activity is mostly unrecognized unless a large amount of damage has occurred. Several of the more significant and recent events are highlighted below:

- ∴ Central, NH – July 6, 1999 – Damages: Two roofs blown off structures, downed trees, widespread power outages, and damaged utility poles and wires; two fatalities.
- ∴ Stratham, NH – August 18, 1991 – Damages: $2,498,974 worth of damages; five fatalities.
- ∴ Moultonborough, NH – July 26, 1994 – Damages: Downed trees, utility poles and wires. Approximately 1,800 homes without power and 50-60 homes damages.
- ∴ Bow, NH – September, 6, 2011 – Damages: City Auto in Bow had 15 campers damaged and estimated $200,000 in damage.

The planning committee could not recall any incidents of significant damage from downbursts.

While tornados are not common, they would cause significant impacts in the town. The probability of reoccurrence of a downburst may be higher. A tornado or downburst can impact the entire jurisdiction and may cause greater damage in the downtown.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

There have been 7 reported tornadoes over the course of 67 years in Strafford County; the average annual probability of recurrence, therefore, is 10.4% (7/67 x 100). The probability may be slightly higher if local reports of tornadoes were considered; however, this 10.4% probability is for all of Strafford County – not just Farmington. The actual probability for Farmington should be much lower, considering the great dependence of impact upon the actual track of any tornado. The NCDC identified two tornadoes that touched down relatively close (Strafford and New Durham) to the town, which would suggest the average annual probably of recurrence to be less than 3%. The tornado recurrence probability for Farmington, therefore, is relatively low.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the moderate hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately $15,814,605 in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from tornadoes and downbursts.

[7] New Hampshire Department of Safety. State of NH Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013. Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Severe Winter Weather

Overview	
Hazard Type	Severe Winter Weather
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	1.7
Probability	3
Overall Threat	5.0 (high)

Description of the Hazard

Winter snow and ice events are common in New Hampshire. The National Climatic Data Center (NCDC 2017) Storm Events database reports 60 severe winter weather events, which include: 2 blizzards, 51 heavy snow events, 1 ice storm, and 6 winter storms (nor'easters) that have impacted Strafford County from January, 1 2007 to December 31, 2017. According to the NCDC database, the ice storm in 2008 caused roughly $1.5 million in property damages in Strafford County.

Heavy snow typically brings significant snow removal costs along with delays in transportation schedules. Wet snow can result in major infrastructure damage from heavy snow loads and has been the cause of human harm during long periods of shoveling, including back injuries and in some cases heart attacks to older individuals. The most severe damage, though, often comes from ice storms and winter nor'easters.

The State's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2013 identifies four types of winter storms:

- ∴ *Heavy snowstorms*: A storm that deposits four or more inches of snow (or 10 cm) in a twelve-hour period
- ∴ *Blizzards*: A violent snowstorm with winds blowing at a minimum speed of 35 miles (56 kilometers) per hour and visibility of less than one-quarter mile (400 meters) for three hours
- ∴ *Nor'easter*: A large weather system traveling from south to north, passing along the coast. As the storm's intensity increases, the resulting counterclockwise winds which impact the coast and inland areas in a Northeasterly direction. Winds from a Nor'easter can meet or exceed hurricane force winds.
- ∴ *Ice Storms*: An event that occurs when a mass of warm, moist air collides with a mass of cold, arctic air. The less dense warm air will rise and the moisture may precipitate out in the form of rain. When this rain falls through the colder, denser air and comes in contact with cold surfaces, ice will form and may continue to form until the ice is as thick as several inches.

Extent of the Hazard

Snow and ice storms are a town-wide hazard.

Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index

The Sperry–Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, or SPIA Index, is a forward-looking, ice accumulation and ice damage prediction index that uses an algorithm of researched parameters that, when combined with National Weather Service forecast data, predicts the projected footprint, total ice accumulation, and resulting potential damage from approaching ice storms. It is a tool to be used for risk management and/or winter weather preparedness.

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, or "SPIA Index" – Copyright, February, 2009

ICE DAMAGE INDEX	* AVERAGE NWS ICE AMOUNT (in inches) *Revised October, 2011	WIND (mph)	DAMAGE AND IMPACT DESCRIPTIONS
0	< 0.25	< 15	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	0.10 – 0.25	15 - 25	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
	0.25 – 0.50	< 15	
2	0.10 – 0.25	25 - 35	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
	0.25 – 0.50	15 - 25	
	0.50 – 0.75	< 15	
3	0.10 – 0.25	>= 35	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
	0.25 – 0.50	25 - 35	
	0.50 – 0.75	15 - 25	
	0.75 – 1.00	< 15	
4	0.25 – 0.50	>= 35	Prolonged & widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines & some high voltage transmission lines/structures. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
	0.50 – 0.75	25 - 35	
	0.75 – 1.00	15 - 25	
	1.00 – 1.50	< 15	
5	0.50 – 0.75	>= 35	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.
	0.75 – 1.00	>= 25	
	1.00 – 1.50	>= 15	
	> 1.50	Any	

(Categories of damage are based upon combinations of precipitation totals, temperatures and wind speeds/directions.)

Past Events and Impacts

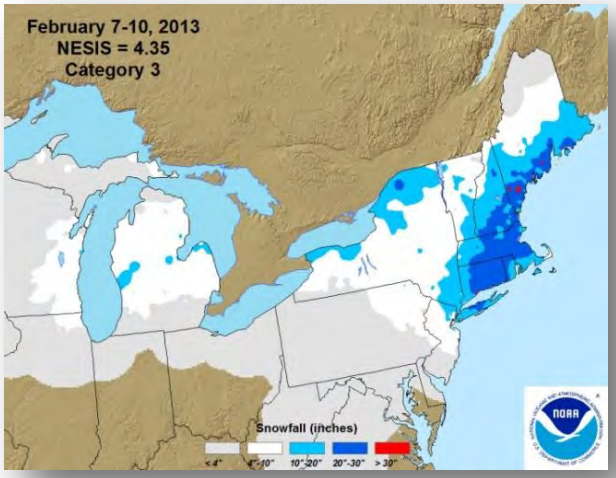
Four events of those listed in the NCDC database are of particular note for their severity:

The Ice Storm of 1998: (January 7th – 9th) was a severe ice storm that is recognized as the worst event in recent memory. Ice accreted several inches thick on trees, power lines, and other exposed surfaces causing many people in those areas to lose electrical service. Statewide, the storm knocked out power to about 55,000 customers, an estimated 125,000 people. Those impacted had to contend with snow, additional freezing rain, rain, slippery roads, falling ice and other debris, sub-zero temperatures, strong winds, and dangerous wind chills. Local impacts included long-term power outages (upwards of 7+ days), 1 fatality associated with carbon monoxide poisoning, school closures, and challenges with traffic at busy intersections. Locally, the storm caused moderate to severe damage, mostly to trees, along the Farmington/Strafford town line.

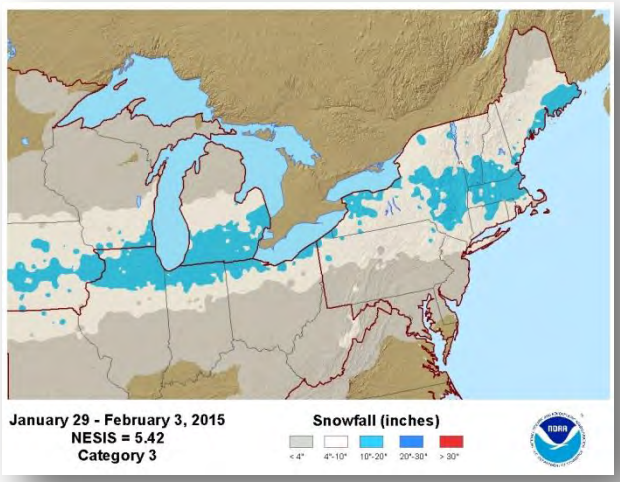
The Ice Storm of 2008 (December 11th – 12th) was a major winter storm that brought a mixture of snow, sleet, and freezing rain. The greatest impact in the state was in southern and central New Hampshire where a significant ice storm occurred. Following the ice storm, recovery and restoration efforts were negatively impacted by additional winter weather events that passed through the state. The freezing rain and sleet ranged from 1 to 3 inches, ice accretion to trees and wires in these areas generally ranged from about a half inch to about an inch. The weight of the ice caused branches to snap, and trees to either snap or uproot, and brought down power lines and poles across the region. About 400,000 utility customers lost power during the event, with some customers without power for two weeks. Property damage across northern, central and southeastern NH was estimated at over $5 million. Local impacts included significant power outages and school closures. The old Town Hall was opened as a day-time shelter for 2-days.

The Blizzard of 2013 – NEMO (February 8th-9th) was an area of low pressure developed rapidly off the Carolina coast late on the 7th and early on the 8th. The storm moved very slowly northeast during the 8th and 9th as it continued to intensify. By the morning of the 10th, the storm was located just to the east of Nova Scotia. The storm brought heavy snow, high winds, and blizzard conditions to the southeastern part of the state. Snowfall amounts were generally 18 inches or more in the southeast where blizzard conditions caused considerable

blowing and drifting snow. In western and northern sections, snowfall amounts were in the 4 to 18 inch range. Southeastern New Hampshire had blizzard conditions for about 3 to 10 hours.



The NCDC Regional Snowfall Index for the stations near Farmington reported between 18 and 24 inches of snow (Rochester and Nottingham) and 12 to 18 inches (between Epson and Northwood) from February 8-February 10, 2013. According to the NH Union Leader, wind gusts of over 30-miles-per hour were expected to occur with the storm; however, the NH Electric Co-op reported only minor power outages.[8] There were no significant impacts other than snow removal.



The Blizzard of 2015 – JUNO (January 26th – 28th) was area of low pressure developed off the Delmarva peninsula on Monday, January 26th, and intensified rapidly as it moved slowly northward through the 27th. Snow spread northward across the region Monday night and became heavy on Tuesday, the 27th. Winds became strong during the day Tuesday leading to blizzard conditions at times along and inland from the coast. The snow persisted into Tuesday night in many areas with blowing and drifting snow. Snowfall amounts ranged from 10 to more than 30 inches across much of the southeastern part of the state.

Juno was ranked on the NESIS as a 'major' event based on the area affected, the amount of snow, and the number of people living in the path of the storm. The Regional Snowfall Index for the station near Farmington reported between 18 and 24 inches from January 25-January 28th, 2015[9]. Similar to the storm in 2013, this snow storm brought heavy bands of snow and wind, causing blizzard-like conditions. There were no significant impacts other than snow removal.

The March 2018 storm event brought roughly 25" of snow. This storm was problematic because it was under forecasted and resulted in school closures for 2-days. Other, less recent events were also damaging. The nor'easter of December 7, 1996 was especially damaging to power systems and is described in the NCDC database as "the most extensive and costliest weather related power outage in the state's history," at least until 1996 when that database entry was made. The 1998 ice storm probably surpassed this storm in power systems impact. This storm is thought to

[8] New Hampshire Union Leader. February 9, 2013.
http://www.unionleader.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20130209/NEWS1101/130209041/0/OPINION02
[9] http://gis.ncdc.noaa.gov/map/viewer/#app=cdo&cfg=rsi&theme=rsi

have been of the same magnitude as the one that occurred in the region in 1929, indicating a return period of approximately 70 years (CRREL 1998).

Extended Power Failures

When discussing extended power failure in this plan, it is referring to power failure that can last for a period of days or weeks. Many things can cause power failure: downed power lines (due to storm, wind, accident, etc.); failure of public utilities to operate or failure of the national grid. Extended power failure can present not only lighting difficulties but also heating, water supply and emergency services. Various storm events have knocked out power for several days.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

Farmington will continue regularly to receive impacts from severe, regional winter weather events.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the high hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$15,814,605** in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from severe winter weather.

Severe Thunderstorms & Lightning

Overview	
Hazard Type	Severe Thunderstorm and Lightning
Location/Extent	Town-wide (sporadic)
Severity	1.7
Probability	3
Overall Threat	5.0 (high)

Description of the Hazard

As defined by NOAA, a thunderstorm is a rain shower during which thunder is heard. Because thunder comes from lightning, all thunderstorms have lightning. A thunderstorm is the result of convection, which is the upward atmospheric motion that transports whatever is in the air (such as moisture) with it. A thunderstorm is classified as severe if it has hail one inch or greater, winds gusting in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado. Thunderstorm-related hazards that could impact Farmington include: high winds and downburst, lightning, hail, and, torrential rainfall. Thunderstorms and severe thunderstorms are a town-wide hazard. They are most likely to occur in spring and summer.

Table 17: Lightning Activity Scale

Lightning Activity Level (LAL)	Conditions
LAL1	No thunderstorms activity
LAL2	Isolated thunderstorms
LAL3	Widely scattered thunderstorms
LAL4	Scattered thunderstorms
LAL5	Numerous thunderstorms
LAL6	Widely scattered, scattered, or numerous DRY thunderstorms

Lightning can cause significant, sometimes severe, damage. Lightning strikes can cause direct damage to structures and serious injury or death to people and animals. Extensive damage also commonly results from secondary effects of lightning, such as electrical power surges, wildfire, and shockwave. According to lightning fatality data collected by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) over the last decade, lightning kills an average of 32 people each year in the United States. There were 320 fatalities (254 were men; 66 were women) in the United States from 2007 to 2017.

Extent of the Hazard

Lightning heats air to a temperature of 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit and causes the air to expand and contract rapidly, which causes thunder. A lightning strike occurs very quickly but can occur multiple times during a storm.

Past Events and Impacts

Thunderstorms are common in New Hampshire but can be considered generally less severe than in other areas of the country, such as the Great Plains states. Severe thunderstorms do occur in New Hampshire, though. The NCDC database lists 27 reported events of severe thunderstorm winds in Strafford County from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2017. Two events took place in in Farmington. On October 7, 2013 a severe thunderstorm downed a tree across Chestnut Hill Road causing a car accident; on June 23, 2016 a severe thunderstorm downed trees and wires. The planning committee identified minor damage with trees and wires down due to high winds each summer.

There were no reported lightning strike related deaths in New Hampshire. The NCDC database lists four reported lightning events in Strafford Country from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2017 and resulted in three injuries; none of which occurred in Farmington. No significant impacts with lightning.

Finally, hail is a fairly common part of thunderstorms in New Hampshire, but damaging hail is apparently not. The damage that can result from hail is mostly to cars and windows. The NCDC Storm Events database lists 17 reported hailstorms in Strafford County from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2017. One of these events took place in Farmington. On August 16, 2008, a severe thunderstorm produced multiple reports of 1.25 inch hail. No significant impacts with hail.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

The annual recurrence probability of thunderstorms in general is effectively 100%. Farmington will continue to experience thunderstorms and should expect to sustain significant damage periodically.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the high hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately $15,814,605 in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from severe thunderstorms and lightning.

Wildfire

Overview	
Hazard Type	Wildfire
Location/Extent	Town-wide (Unfragmented, wooded areas)
Severity	1.7
Probability	3
Overall Threat	5.0 (high)

Description of the Hazard

Wildfire is defined as an uncontrolled and rapidly spreading fire. A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire in a woody area. Forest fires occur during drought and when woody debris on the forest floor is readily available to fuel the fire. Grass fires are uncontrolled fires in grassland areas. Farmington is a rural town, and much of the land cover of the town is unfragmented woodland and grassland. Exposure to natural factors, such as lightning, that start wildfires is consequently high.

Extent of the Hazard

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) categorizes the size of a wildfire in six classes depending on acres burned, ranging from less than ¼ acre to greater than 5,000 acres (see box to the right). The US Forest Service's surface fire behavior fire characteristics chart illustrates primary fire behavior values including the spread rate and the intensity of the fire, which can be used to compare predicted and observed fire behavior and to describe potential fire behavior.[10]

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) defines the size of a wildfire as:
Class A - one-fourth acre or less;
Class B - more than one-fourth acre, but less than 10 acres;
Class C - 10 acres or more, but less than 100 acres;
Class D - 100 acres or more, but less than 300 acres;
Class E - 300 acres or more, but less than 1,000 acres;
Class F - 1,000 acres or more, but less than 5,000 acres;

Past Impacts and Events

Wildfires in New Hampshire historically have tended to run in 50-yr cycles, which can be observed starting from the 1800s. This 50-year cycle is partially based upon human activities and, therefore, may not prove to be accurate into the future.[11] The peak in wildfires in the late 1940's and early 1950's is thought to be related to the increased fuel load from trees downed in the 1938 hurricane. Here, 60 years later, New Hampshire officials are again concerned about the high fuel load created by the 1998 and 2008 ice storms that hit New Hampshire. The NCDC Storm Events database lists 0 reported wildfires in Strafford County from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2017. Farmington has

[10] How to Generate and Interpret Fire Characteristics Charts for Surface and Crown Fire Behavior. (https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr253.pdf)
11 New Hampshire Department of Safety. State of NH
[11] New Hampshire Department of Safety. State of NH Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013. Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

experienced highly damaging and costly wildfires in the past, in particular the catastrophic 1947 wildfire that consumed 3,869 acres in eastern Farmington and spread into Rochester for a total of 10,500 acres burned. Each year the fire department is responsible for putting out small brush fires (1 to 2 acres), but there have been no major events. The planning committee did identify a larger fire in Strafford at Blue Job that needed additional resources to put out.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

The probability of occurrence of wildfires in the future is effectively impossible for the Hazard Mitigation Committee to predict due to the dependence of wildfire on the occurrence of the causal hazards and the variability of numerous factors that affect the severity of a wildland fire. In general, if a wildfire occurred in one of the large, unfragmented woodland areas, the cost of the timber loss would probably be in the range of several million dollars.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the high hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$15,814,605** in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from wildfire.

Earthquakes & Landslide

Overview	
Hazard Type	Earthquake & Landslide
Location/Extent	Town-wide and areas with steep slopes (>25%)
Severity	1.0
Probability	1
Overall Threat	1.0 (low)

Description of the Hazard

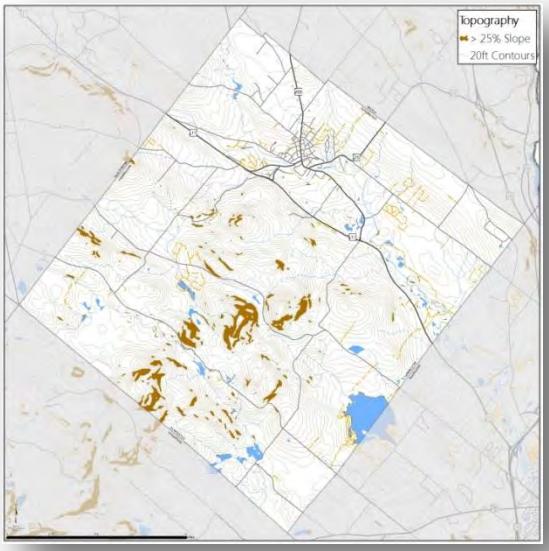
The USGS defines an earthquake as a term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault, and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth. Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines, and often cause landslides, flash floods, fires, avalanches, and tsunamis. Larger earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take the form of one or more violent shocks, and are followed by vibrations of gradually diminishing force called aftershocks.[12] Earthquakes in the Northeast are not associated with specific know faults.

Due to the geology of the region, the area impacted by an earthquake in the Northeast can be up to 40 times greater than the same magnitude event occurring on the West coast. Earthquakes can occur at any time without warning. An earthquake can impact all areas of the jurisdiction. People at greatest risk from earthquakes are those who live in unreinforced masonry buildings build on filled land or unstable soil.[13]

[12] The Northeast States Emergency Consortium Earthquake Hazards. http://nesec.org/earthquakes-hazards/. Viewed on 8/10/15
[13] http://nesec.org/earthquakes-hazards/

Landslides could occur in Farmington in areas with steep slopes, where soils and loose bedrock formations would tend to slough off and move en masse downhill under gravity. Earthquakes could readily cause landslides, as could ground saturation from extended heavy precipitation events. In Farmington steep slopes are especially prevalent in roughly the southwest half of the town, though they are present elsewhere. Given seismic or precipitation events that could initiate landslide, landslide hazard is likely quite high in steep slope areas; however, there are only approximately 580.5 acres (2.5%) of steep slopes greater than 25% in Farmington.

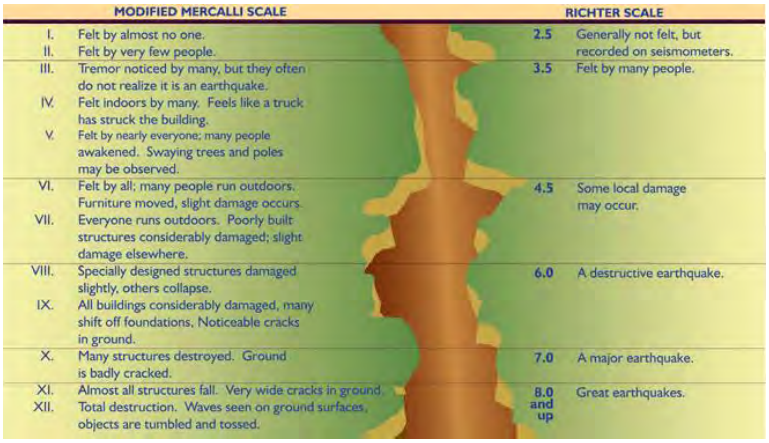
Map 8: Steep Slopes in Farmington (Source: SRPC, 2015)



Extent of the Hazard

The magnitude and intensity of an earthquake is measured by the Richter scale and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale, respectively. The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects actually experienced at a given place and therefore has a more meaningful measure of severity.[15]



MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE		RICHTER SCALE	
I.	Felt by almost no one.	2.5	Generally not felt, but recorded on seismometers.
II.	Felt by very few people.		
III.	Tremor noticed by many, but they often do not realize it is an earthquake.	3.5	Felt by many people.
IV.	Felt indoors by many. Feels like a truck has struck the building.		
V.	Felt by nearly everyone; many people awakened. Swaying trees and poles may be observed.		
VI.	Felt by all; many people run outdoors. Furniture moved, slight damage occurs.	4.5	Some local damage may occur.
VII.	Everyone runs outdoors. Poorly built structures considerably damaged; slight damage elsewhere.		
VIII.	Specially designed structures damaged slightly, others collapse.	6.0	A destructive earthquake.
IX.	All buildings considerably damaged, many shift off foundations. Noticeable cracks in ground.		
X.	Many structures destroyed. Ground is badly cracked.	7.0	A major earthquake.
XI.	Almost all structures fall. Very wide cracks in ground.	8.0 and up	Great earthquakes.
XII.	Total destruction. Waves seen on ground surfaces, objects are tumbled and tossed.		

Past Impacts and Events

Due to the state's location in an area of moderate seismic activity earthquakes are a common event in New Hampshire, but significantly damaging earthquakes are not. The Northeast States Emergency Consortium (NESEC, 2016) website presents a history of earthquake in the Northeast and documents that New Hampshire is an area of high earthquake probability. Three hundred and sixty earthquakes occurred in New Hampshire from 1638 to 2007. Approximately 40-50 earthquakes are detected in the Northeast annually.[16] However, New Hampshire has only

[14] USGS. Earthquake Hazard Program. http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=Richter%20scale. Viewed on 8/10/15
[15] USGS. Earthquake Hazard Program. http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/earthq4/severitygip.html. Viewed on 8/10/15
[16] http://nesec.org/earthquakes-hazards/

experienced ten earthquakes of significant magnitude (Richter Magnitude 4.0 or greater) in that time period (one was located in Maine). There has been no earthquake or significant landslide impacts in Farmington.

Earthquakes are on average an annual occurrence but significant quakes have an annual probability of occurrence (based on the 1638 to 2012 period) of about 2.7%.

Table 18: Notable Historic Earthquakes in NH 1638-2012 (Magnitude 4.0 or Greater)

Location	Date	*Intensity MMI Scale*	Magnitude *Richter Scale*
Central New Hampshire	June 11, 1638	-	6.5
Portsmouth	November 10, 1810	V	4.0
Near Hampton	July 23, 1823	IV	4.1
Ossipee	October 9, 1925	VI	4.0
Ossipee	December 20, 1940	VII	5.5
Ossipee	December 24, 1940	VII	5.5
West of Laconia	January 19, 1982	-	4.7
Northeast of Berlin	October 20, 1988	-	4.0
Southeast of Berlin	April 6, 1989	-	4.1
Hollis Center (Maine)	October 16, 2012	-	4.0

[Source: Northeast States Emergency Consortium, 2016]

Potential Future Impacts on Community

Earthquakes could readily cause landslides, as could ground saturation from extended heavy precipitation events. Given seismic or precipitation events that could initiate landslide, landslide hazard is likely quite high in steep slope areas. The Hazard Mitigation Committee did not have the expertise available to analyze the actual probability of landslide in Farmington. The USGS (1997) classifies landslide incidence regionally as very low (less than 1.5% of land area involved). The local probability in Farmington will depend on specific soil/rock types and upon the probability of initiating events.

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the low hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately $3,162,921 in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from earthquakes and landslides.

Extreme Temperatures

Overview	
Hazard Type	Extreme Temperatures
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	1.0
Probability	3
Overall Threat	3.0 (low)

Description of the Hazard(s)

Extreme temperatures can be describes as heat waves and cold waves (or winter storm and extreme winter conditions.

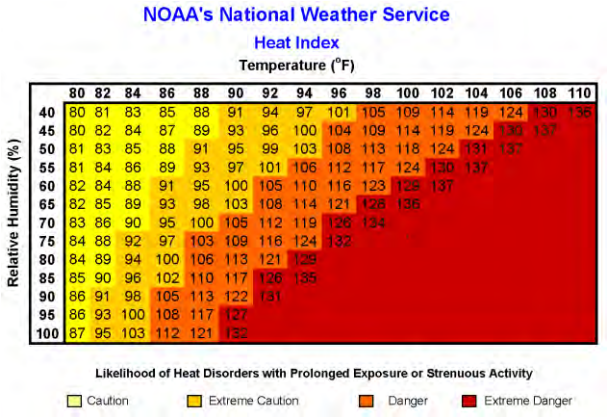
A *heat wave* is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Older adults, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat. Conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Consequently, people living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas. Also, asphalt and concrete store heat longer and gradually release heat at night, which can produce higher nighttime temperatures known as the "urban heat island effect."[17]

A *cold wave* can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. Cold waves, heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major snowstorm or extreme cold. Winter storms can result in flooding, storm surge, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines and hypothermia.

Extent of the Hazard

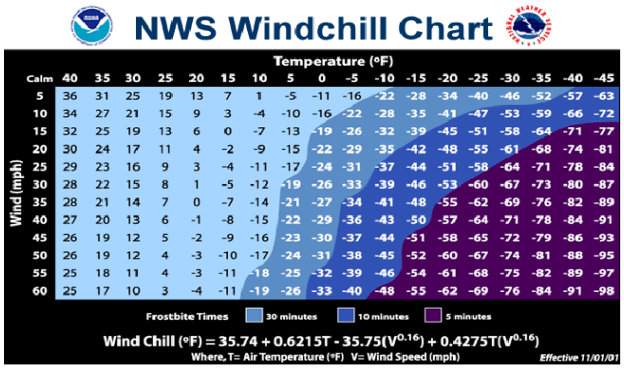
Extreme Heat

Extreme heat events can be described as periods with high temperatures of 90°F or above. The graph to the right displays the likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity.



Extreme Cold

What constitutes extreme cold varies by region. Characteristics of an extreme cold event in northern states include temperatures at or below zero for an extended period of time. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), extreme cold is a daily concern during the winter months for northern states. The NWS Wildchill Temperature index calculates the dangers from winter winds and freezing temperatures (Source: NWS)



[17] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Climatological hazards: extreme temperatures. http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/extreme-temperatures/

Past Impacts and Events

According to a 2014 study of climate change by Climate Solutions New England, Climate Change in Southern New Hampshire, from 1970 to 1999, southern New Hampshire experienced an average of seven days per year above 90°F each year. This is projected to increase to 22 days per year under a low emissions scenario to nearly 50 days per year under a high emissions scenario. Between 1980 and 2009, an average of one day per year reached 95°F in southern New Hampshire. By the end of the century, the number of days per year over 95°F is expected to increase as much as six to 22 days per year. Additionally, the average daytime maximum temperature on the hottest day is expected to increase to as much as 98°F to 102°F (depending on the emissions scenario), compared to the historical average of 93°F.[18] Between 1960 and 2012, there was an average of 8.3 days per year (or 0.8 days/decade) greater than 90°F recorded in Durham (the closest of four stations to Farmington included in the study). During this time the hottest day of the year averaged 95.0°F.[19] There have been no significant impacts during extreme hot days. During an extended heat wave the high school, the gym in the recreation building, or the EOC could all be used as cooling stations.

Between 1960 and 2012, the average temperature of the coldest day of the year was -14.5°F in Durham (the closest of four stations to Farmington included in the study).[20] Between 1980 and 2009, there were an average of 164 days per year under 32°F and 16 days per year under 0°F in southern New Hampshire. By the end of the century, southern New Hampshire is expected to see 20 fewer days below 32°F and only about 2 to 5 days per year under 0°F. In January 2018, there was an extended period of time where temperatures were well below freezing. During this time, the town provided residents with information about the warming shelter that was being maintained at the Rochester Community Center.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

Annual average temperatures may increase on average by 3-5°F by 2050 and 4-8°F by 2100[21]

Estimated Loss Potential

Based on the low hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$3,162,921** in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from extreme temperatures.

Drought

Overview	
Hazard Type	Drought
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	1.3
Probability	3
Overall Threat	4.0 (moderate)

[18] Wake, C. et al. "Climate Change in Southern New Hampshire; Past, Present, and Future." Climate Solutions of New England. 2014
[19] Ibid
[20] Ibid
[21]

Description of the Hazard

A drought is defined as a long period of abnormally low precipitation, especially one that adversely affects growing or living conditions. The impacts of droughts are indicated through measurements of soil moisture, groundwater levels, and stream flow. The effect of drought on these indicators is variable during any particular event. For example, frequent minor rainstorms can replenish the soil moisture without raising groundwater levels or increasing streamflow. Low streamflow also correlates with low ground-water levels because ground water discharge to streams and rivers maintains streamflow during extended dry periods. Low streamflow and low ground-water levels commonly cause diminished water supply. Drought is a regional hazard and can impact the entire jurisdiction. Agricultural land and residents who use dug, shallower wells may be more vulnerable to the effects of drought.

Extent of the Hazard

The National Drought Monitor classifies the duration and severity of the drought using precipitation, stream flow, and soil moisture data coupled with information provided on a weekly basis from local officials. There are five magnitudes of drought outlined in the New Hampshire State Drought Management Plan: Exceptional, Extreme, Severe, Moderate, and Abnormally Dry. At the development of this Plan, Farmington was a little over a year removed from an extreme drought.

Past Impacts and Events

While the impacts of drought are typically not as damaging and disruptive as floods or storm events, the impacts of long term drought or near drought conditions can impact crops and the water supply.

Periods of drought have occurred historically in New Hampshire. Six droughts of significant extent and duration were evident in the 20th century as noted below in Table 2.5. The most severe drought recorded in New Hampshire occurred from 1960 to 1969. This drought encompassed most of the northeastern United States (1956-1966). The drought of 1929-1936 was the second worst and coincided with severe drought conditions in large areas of the central and eastern United States. The drought of 2001-2002 was the third worst on record.[22]

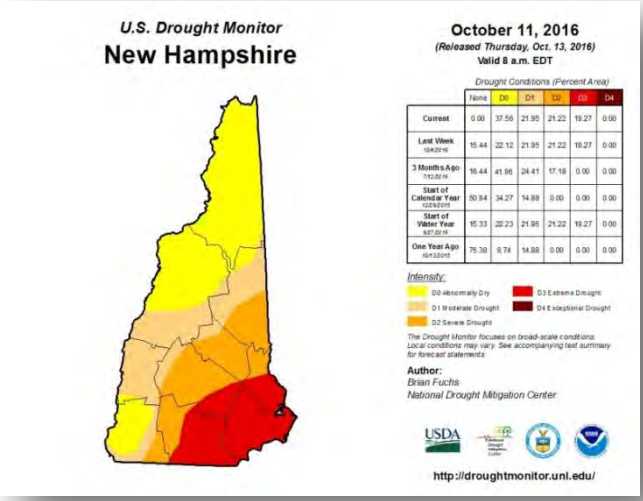
Table 19: Severe Drought Conditions in New Hampshire

Dates	Area Affected	Magnitude	Remarks
1929 – 1936	Statewide	-	Regional; recurrence interval 10 to > 25 years
1939 – 1944	Statewide	Severe Moderate	Severe in southeast NH and moderate elsewhere in the State. Recurrence interval 10 to > 25 years.
1947 – 1950	Statewide	Moderate	Recurrence interval 10 to >25 years
1960 – 1969	Statewide	Extreme	Longest recorded continuous spell of less than normal precipitation. Encompassed most of the northeast US. Recurrence interval >25 years.
2001 – 2002	Statewide	Severe	Recurrence interval 10 to >25 years
2015-2016	Central & Southern NH	Moderate	Recurrence interval cannot yet be determined

[22] NHDES. Drought Management Program. Publications. *NH Drought Historical Events*. Viewed on 8/10/15. http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dam/drought/documents/historical.pdf

In more recent years, drought has again become a problem in New Hampshire. In 1999, a drought warning was issued by the Governor's Office. In March 2002, all counties in New Hampshire with the exception of Coos County were declared in Drought Emergency. This was the first time that low-water conditions had progressed beyond the Level Two, Drought Warning Stage.

Normal precipitation for the state averages 40 inches per year. During the summer of 2015, most of central and southern New Hampshire experienced its most recent drought, the first since 2001 – 2002 (was the 3rd worst on record, exceeded only by the national droughts of 1956-1966 and 1941-1942). While many communities experienced record snowfall totals this past winter (2014-2015), the lack of rainfall and higher-than-average temperatures resulted in river and groundwater levels to be lower than average. This resulted in the implementation of local water conservation plans throughout the region.



Drought conditions continued and intensified into 2016 in New Hampshire and in Southeast New Hampshire in particular. The drought was due to a combination of a below average snowpack in the spring, little precipitation to recharge the groundwater, an increase of evapotranspiration (the process by which water is transferred from the land to the atmosphere by evaporation from the soil and other surfaces and by transpiration from plants) in the summer, and the inability of New Hampshire watersheds to store large volumes of water due to their geology.

In October 2016, at the peak of the drought, nearly 20% of the state was categorized as being in extreme drought. One hundred and sixty community water systems had reported implementing a water restriction or ban, and 13 municipalities had reported implementing voluntary or mandatory outdoor use bans in the state. Locally, the drought impacted a number of private shallow wells. During this time the town allowed for residents to come to the town hall to fill water containers. It is unknown if any homeowners dug new wells to a deeper depth. There were no impacts to the municipal water system and there were no enacted water use restrictions.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

The National Drought Mitigation Center website (NDMC 2004) emphasizes that reliable drought prediction for regions above 30°N latitude is effectively impossible. With extreme variation in environmental conditions due to climate change possibly on the rise and population increases, drought probability may grow in the future and put more of a strain on long-term water resources. Currently, drought possibility seems moderate. The large amount of water resources and relatively sparse population in New Hampshire have tended to minimize the impacts of drought events in the region, but this regional protection may be endangered in the future with increases in drought frequency or severity, especially in the State's densely populated areas along the seacoast and south-central NH.

Estimated Potential Losses

Based on the moderate hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$15,814,605** in estimated potential losses from drought.

Public Health Threats

Overview	
Hazard Type	Public Health Threats
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	2.3
Probability	3
Overall Threat	7.0 (high)

Description of the Hazard

Epidemic

As defined by the CDC, and epidemic is "the occurrence of more cases of disease than expected in a given area or among a specific group of people over a particular period of time."[23] In addition to being categorized by the type of transmission (point-source or propagated), epidemics may occur as outbreaks or pandemics. As defined in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, an outbreak is a sudden increase of disease that is a type of epidemic focused to a specific area or group of individuals. A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads worldwide, or throughout a large geographic area.

Epidemics may be caused by infectious diseases, which can be transmitted through food, water, the environment or person-to-person or animal-to-person (zoonoses), and noninfectious diseases, such as a chemical exposure that causes increased rates of illness. Infectious disease that may cause an epidemic can be broadly categorized into the following groups[24]:

- Foodborne (Salmonellosis, Ecoli)
- Water and Foodborne (Cholera, Giardiasis)
- Vaccine Preventable (Measles, Mumps)
- Sexually Transmitted (HIV, Syphilis)
- Person-to-Person (TB, Aseptic meningitis)
- Arthropodborne (Lyme, West Nile Virus)
- Zoonotic (Rabies, Psittacosis)
- Opportunistic fungal and fungal infections (Candidiasis).

[23] Slate; http://www.slate.com/id/2092969/

[24] New Hampshire Department of Safety. State of NH Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013. Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

An epidemic may also result from a bioterrorist event in which an infectious agent is released into a susceptible population, often through an enhanced mode of transmission, such as aerosolization (inhalation of small infectious disease particles).[25] For the purposes of this Plan, widespread drug and substance abuse may also be considered epidemics.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease, which is spread to humans by the bite of an infected tick, is a growing threat in New Hampshire. New Hampshire has one of the highest rates of Lyme disease in the U.S.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring as a result of the typical decay of uranium commonly found in soil and rock (especially granite). Radon has carcinogenic properties and is a common problem in many states; New Hampshire has some isolated areas that are among the highest levels of radon in the United States according to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Whether or not a particular type of granite emanates radon is dependent on the geochemistry of that particular granite, some types are a problem and some are not. In other parts of the country, radon is associated with certain black shales, sandstones, and even limestones. The EPA has estimated that radon in indoor air is responsible for about 13,600 lung cancer deaths in this country each year (EPA document, EPA 811-R-94-001, 1994).[26]

Arsenic

Arsenic is a semi-metal element that is odorless and tasteless. Arsenic is a hazard because it can enter drinking water supplies, either from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices.[27] Wells drilled into New Hampshire's bedrock fractures have about a 1 in 5 probability of containing naturally occurring arsenic above 10 parts per billion. In addition, wells within short distances (~50 feet) can present very different water quality because of our highly fractured bedrock. Arsenic in water has no color or odor, even when present at elevated levels. Therefore, the only way to determine the arsenic level in your well water is by testing.

Extent of the Hazard

Public health threats are events or disasters that can affect an entire community.

Past Impacts and Events

Epidemic

While not an infectious disease outbreak, New Hampshire is currently among those states in the Northeast combating a serious opioid epidemic, which according to the Union Leader has resulted in 479 expected drug overdose deaths since 2012. As of April 2018, Farmington had experienced 20 confirmed drug overdose fatalities since 2015; there were 12 in 2015; there were four in 2016 and two in 2017. Leading causes have been from heroin and/or fentanyl.

[25] Ibid
[26] Ibid
[27] EPA. Arsenic in Drinking Water. (http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/arsenic/index.cfm)

New Hampshire has some of the highest percentages of illicit drug use among young adults in not just the Northeast, but the entire country. Carfentanyl has emerged as an additional drug that is causing significant problems. Over the course of the last several years, the town has taken a grass roots approach in helping to address the problem. Organizations such as Farmington Responds and Circle of Hope, which are both local support groups, are in place to help those suffering from addiction. The community has also hosted breakfast events to pass out Narcan to those at risk.

Lyme Disease

The number of New Hampshire residents diagnosed with Lyme disease has increased over the past 10 years, with significant increases occurring since 2005.[28] In 2009, the rate of cases of Lyme disease reported in New Hampshire residents was 108 cases per 100,000 persons, which is significantly higher than the Healthy People 2010 science-based 10-year national objective for improving the health of all Americans objective of 9.7 cases per 100,000 persons.[29] From 2009 to 2013, reported cases of Lyme disease in New Hampshire increased by approximately 20% from 1416 cases per year to 1691 cases per year.[30] Rockingham, Strafford, and Hillsborough counties had the highest rates of disease in 2008-2009. In 2012, there were 172 reported cases of Lyme disease in Strafford County.[31]

Radon

Exposure is a significant hazard in New Hampshire. According to a NH Bureau of Environmental & Occupational Health (BEOH) study looking at >15,000 indoor radon test results in single-family dwellings, households in northern, eastern, and southeastern regions of New Hampshire especially tend to have nominally high concentrations of radon in air or water (BEOH 2004); however, values in excess of the US Environmental Protection Agency's 4.0 picocurie per liter (pCi/L) action guideline have been found in nearly every community in New Hampshire. Values exceeding 100 pCi/L have been recorded in at least eight of New Hampshire's ten counties. The highest indoor radon reading in New Hampshire known to NHDES is greater than 1200 pCi/L; higher values probably exist.

In Farmington, between 40.0 – 49.9% of homes tested by homeowners from 1987 to 2008 tested at or above the radon action level of 4.0 pCi/L. The probability of significant radon exposure is fairly high.[32] The town recommends new homeowners to test for radon; however, there is nothing that is required.

Arsenic

From 1975 until 2001, the federal maximum contaminant limit (MCL) for arsenic in water supplied by public water systems was 50 parts per billion, because the health effects of exposure to lower concentrations was not recognized. Based on an exhaustive review of the new information about arsenic's health effects, in January 2001 EPA established a goal of zero arsenic in drinking water. At the same time, EPA adopted an enforceable MCL of 10 parts per billion (ppb) based on balancing treatment costs and public health benefits. Studies have shown that chronic or repeated

[28] 2011 New Hampshire State Health Profile; Improving Health, Preventing Disease, Reducing Costs for All. NH Division of Public Health Services Department of Health and Human Services. http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/documents/2011statehealthprofile.pdf
[29] HealthyPeople.gov. About Healthy People. Accessed April 2014. Available at: http://healthypeople.gov/2020/about/default.aspx
[30] NHDHHS. State of New Hampshire Tickborne Disease Prevention Plan. March 31, 2015. http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/dphs/cdcs/lyme/documents/tbdpreventionplan.pdf)
[31] 2011 New Hampshire State Health Profile; Improving Health, Preventing Disease, Reducing Costs for All. NH Division of Public Health Services Department of Health and Human Services. http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/documents/2011statehealthprofile.pdf
[32] NHDES https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/air/pehb/ehs/radon/documents/radon_by_town.pdf

ingestion of water with arsenic over a person's lifetime is associated with increased risk of cancer (of the skin, bladder, lung, kidney, nasal passages, liver or prostate) and non-cancerous effects (diabetes, cardiovascular, immunological and neurological disorders). The same studies found that dermal absorption (skin exposure) of arsenic is not a significant exposure path; therefore, washing and bathing do not pose a known risk to human health.[33] The planning committee did not know of any major arsenic issues in town.

In 2017, NHDES offered a free water testing program (documents arsenic levels and assesses biological activity for a variety of bacteria), in which Farmington has chosen to participate in. Data from this research project was not available at the time of this plan update; however, the town should follow up later in 2018 for results.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

With the occurrence of worldwide pandemics such as SARS, H1N1 and Avian Flu, Farmington could be susceptible to an epidemic and subsequent quarantine. While all individuals are potentially vulnerable to the hazard of an epidemic, epidemics often occur among a specific age group or a group of individuals with similar risk factors and exposure.[34] Lyme disease will continue to impact public health, and with changes in climate, in particular warmer winters, higher rates of Lyme disease will be an ongoing concern.

Radon, arsenic, and other potential groundwater containments will continue to need to be addressed. There have been reports by the EPA that lung cancer deaths nationwide can be attributed to radon exposure, but nothing inclusive has been determined at this point. With assistance from epidemiological health experts, for future plan updates the Committee may be able to use the life-table or concentration risk analysis methodologies in the EPA study (EPA 2003) together with demographic and behavioral health data to arrive at a reasonable estimate of risk.

Despite several awareness campaigns and trainings, the heroin and drug epidemic remains an ongoing problem.

Estimated Potential Losses

Based on the high hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately **$31,629,210** in estimated potential losses from impacts associated from public health threats.

Hazardous Materials

Overview	
Hazard Type	Hazardous Materials
Location/Extent	Town-wide
Severity	1.0
Probability	2
Overall Threat	2.0 (low)

[33] New Hampshire Environmental Services. Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau. Arsenic in Drinking Water Fact Sheet.
[34] New Hampshire Department of Safety. State of NH Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013. Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Description of the Hazard

Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely. These products are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials, but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals, and hazardous materials waste sites. Hazardous materials continue to evolve as new chemical formulas are created.

Extent of the Hazard

Incidents involving hazardous materials could potentially occur at any residence or business or along any road; however, it is more likely that a spill would occur along Route 11 and Route 153, as these are major transportation corridors that often have trucks carrying bio-diesel fuel and other harmful chemicals through town.

Past Impacts and Events

The Planning Committee could only recall a few accidents involving trucks carrying propane, yet the concern for a major hazardous material spill remains.

Potential Future Impacts on Community

There are a number of areas that have the potential to be highly dangerous areas; they are located at the Central Ave/Route 11 intersection (Mad River), Rochester City line to Main Street, Well site's #5 & #6, and Route 153 from Middleton at Civic Street and Central Street (Kicking Horse Brook drainage into the Cocheco River).

Estimated Potential Losses

Based on the low hazard ranking and assessed value of residential, commercial, and utilities structures, there is approximately $3,162,921 in estimated potential losses from hazardous materials impacts.

Hazards Not Included in this Plan

The State of New Hampshire identifies avalanches as a hazard in the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update of 2013. Avalanches are not included in this Plan for the Town of Farmington. Avalanches were not identified by the present or past Planning Committee as a local hazard due to the fact that there are no significant mountains or topographical features, where avalanches would be likely to or have occurred in the past. The town will re-evaluate the need to include additional hazards to this Plan during subsequent updates of the Plan.

Chapter 7: Action Plan

Past Mitigation Strategies

During past updates the Planning Committee developed a list of strategies to implement over the course of the Plan's life-cycle. Table 20 summarizes those strategies, and provides updated information as to if the strategy was accomplished or not.

Table 20: Accomplishments Since Last Plan Adoption

Proposed Mitigation Action	Update 2018
1. Upon completion of the new public safety building, the current emergency operations center will be designated at that new location.	Completed. A new energy efficient public safety building, which houses the police department, fire department, and EMC (along with vehicles), was completed in 2017.
2. Purchase new digital portable radios for the Police Department as their current radios are outdated and the spare parts are no longer available for purchase.	Completed. The police department purchased six new Motorola portable radios in 2013. In 2011, the department purchased two new Kenwood portable radios and two cruiser base units. The Kenwood radios are still in use; however, they have not worked satisfactory and need to be replaced.
3. Complete an asset needs and vulnerability assessment pertaining to three separate generator upgrade issues.	Completed. As part of their quarterly building walk-throughs the joint loss committee determined which generator upgrades and purchases were the highest priorities.
4. Upgrade or purchase a larger generator at the Old Town Hall. The current generator only powers the Police Department, not the Recreation Department. A larger generator is needed to power both departments.	Completed. The police department is longer located in the Old Town Hall (they have moved to the new public safety complex). The current generator can now adequately power the entire recreation department, and can serve as a backup day-time shelter and warming/cooling station.
5. Develop a plan for the extra generator not being used at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Removed. The planning committee could not recall an extra generator at the treatment plan. Currently, there is a portable generator that is used to power the high school, which serves as the primary shelter.
6. Upgrade or purchase a larger generator at the Highway Department. The current generator only operates basic function and pump system. A larger one is needed for full functionality.	Removed. The planning committee determined that the current generator is adequate for the highway department and a larger one is unnecessary at this time.
7. Develop a stormwater management plan to include low impact development techniques into site plan and subdivision reviews.	Removed. The committee could not recall if this action was completed or not. It was determined that a stormwater management plan is not necessary to incorporate LID techniques into the town's site and subdivision regulations.

Proposed Mitigation Action	Update 2018
8. Develop an outreach strategy to educate municipal officials on the fluvial erosion hazard zones along the Cocheco and Mad rivers. The plan will research the requirements of an ordinance and the financial benefits for landowners paying into the insurance program.	Deferred. This action has not been completed, but remains a priority and will be carried over as a new mitigation action.
9. Generalized CPR training for all municipal, response personnel, and emergency staff.	Completed. All emergency employees complete CPR training every two years as part of their mandatory training. CPR classes are also offered to residents and town employees once a month.
10. Update, review, and purchase new automated external defibrillators (AEDs) for public locations including the recreation, fire, and police departments. All AEDs need to have upgraded software and trained personnel.	Completed. AED's have been purchased and installed in the following municipal buildings: the recreation department, fire department, police department, municipal offices, library, transfer station, highway garage, and in all the schools. Police cruisers, ambulances, and fire apparatus all are equip with AED's as well.

Status Update:

Completed Action – This program continues to be an implemented mitigation action item since the last updated plan was developed

Deferred Action – At the time of developing this plan, more time is required for completion

Removed Action – This existing program is no longer a priority to the town

Ongoing Action – This program will occur throughout the life of the plan

Existing Mitigation Strategies

During the update the Planning Committee developed a list of existing programs and strategies that were ongoing planning mechanisms to help reduce impacts from future hazards. Table 21 summarizes those programs, and provides information on the effectiveness, any changes in priority, and a list of recommendations to improve them during the next life-cycle of this plan.

Table 21: Existing Programs and Policies

Existing Program	Description	Effectiveness	2018 Update
Building Codes	Establishes regulations for the design and installation of building systems	Excellent	The Town is currently using the 2009 IBC and is waiting for the state to adopt the new codes. At the time of this plan update, the state building code review board was trying to get legislation passed to adopt the 2015 codes.
Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Defined notification procedures and actions that should be taken in different emergency situations.	Excellent	This plan was last updated in 2017, using funds from a HSEM grant opportunity.
Stormwater Infrastructure Maintenance	Responsible for catch basins, culverts cleaning, ditch maintenance, structure upkeep and maintenance	Average	The highway department schedules cleanings once a year; has improved drainage in areas that have been newly paved; and continued roadside ditching to address major runoff issues.
Tree Maintenance	Utility companies (Eversource and NH Electric Cooperative) and the town have tree maintenance programs to clear trees and limbs from power lines and roadways.	Good	Each year, the highway department has an annual budget to document and cut hazardous trees on an as needed basis. The electric companies have also been cutting trees in select locations.
Evacuation and Notification	Evacuation and notification procedures are defined in Farmington's LEOP.	Excellent	The 2017 LEOP addresses the town's evacuation and notification procedures.
Fire Department Mutual Aid Program	Strafford County dispatch with the following communities: Farmington, Rochester, Milton, New Durham, and Strafford.	Excellent	Even though the fire department had been participating in mutual aid, the town recently adopted, by warrant article, the authorizing RSA (154:24-:30) for the fire department to go into another city or town to offer assistance. The program is in place and is monitored as needed.
Strafford County Health and Safety Council	Council that deals with countywide health & safety issues.	Average	Farmington continues to be actively involved as representative of the 13 communities in Strafford County to improve and protect the public health and well-being of residents in the region.

Existing Program	Description	Effectiveness	2018 Update
Floodplain Management	Local ordinance to regulate development in the floodplain, and other activities to reduce risk.	Average	The town has a zoning ordinance that applies more stringent requirements for development within the floodplain. The town is also in the process of making incremental upgrades to the levee to reduce future flooding risk. Other development restrictions include wetland and shoreline setbacks.
Master Plan	A guiding document used to manage Farmington's growth and development through local land use regulations.	Average	In 2018, the town will embark on a complete master plan update. At the time of this plan's development, the town was in the midst of hiring a consultant to assist with the update process.
Capital Improvements Program (CIP)	A program that helps to address improvement projects over a period of time.	Average/Good	The 2017-2022 CIP was approved by the Board of Selectmen in January, 2018.

Effectiveness:
Excellent – The existing program works as intended and is exceeding its goals
Good – The existing program works as intended and meets its goals
Average – The existing program does not work as intended and/or does not meet its goals
Poor – The existing program is negatively impacting the community

2018 Update: Recommendations for improvement

The Planning Committee's Understanding of Multi-Hazard Mitigation Strategies

The Planning Committee determined that any strategy designed to reduce personal injury or damage to property that could be done prior to an actual disaster would be listed as a potential mitigation strategy.

This decision was made even though not all projects listed in Tables 22 (New Mitigation Actions) and 23 (Implementation Plan) are fundable under FEMA HMA grant programs. The Planning Committee determined that this Plan was in large part a management document designed to assist the Board of Selectmen and other town officials in all aspects of managing and tracking potential emergency planning strategies. For instance, the Planning Committee was aware that some of these strategies are more properly identified as readiness issues. The Planning Committee did not want to "lose" any of the ideas discussed during these planning sessions and thought this method was the best way to achieve that objective.

The Planning Committee identified 14 new strategies and is carrying over one additional action from the previous (2013) iteration to implement during the life of this Plan. These strategies are intended to supplement existing programs and the ongoing and not yet completed mitigation strategies identified in previous plan updates. When identifying new strategies, the Planning Committee balanced a number of factors including capacity to implement strategies, priority projects, existing strategies, policies, and programs, the hazard ranking, and whether a strategy will reduce risk associated with multiple hazards. All hazards identified in this Plan were considered; however, due to the low probability of some, and frequency of others – not every hazard was given an associated action. For example, a strong tornado may result in large amounts of damage but has a very small probability of occurring. Another example is severe thunderstorms and lightning. These storms happen multiple times each summer with varying degrees of damage. At the time of this plan update, the Planning Committee agreed that other hazards were more important to address and allocate limited resources to.

Future Mitigation Strategies

The Committee identified several new mitigation strategies to reduce vulnerability to hazards. The Committee focused on identifying the best appropriate strategies for the community and the hazards it is most vulnerable based on the vulnerability assessment. Some of the mitigation strategies are strategies for multiple hazards. The goal of each proposed mitigation strategy is reduction or prevention of damage from a multi-hazard event.

New mitigation strategies are listed in Table 22, which also includes a feasibility assessment and prioritization of each hazard.

Feasibility & Prioritization

A technique known as a STAPLEE evaluation, which was developed by FEMA, was used to evaluate new mitigation strategies based on a set of criteria (see below). The STAPLEE method is commonly used by public administration officials and planners.

S	Social:	Is the proposed strategy socially acceptable to the community? Is there an equity issue involved that would result in one segment of the community being treated unfairly?
T	Technical:	Will the proposed strategy work? Will it create more problems than it solves?
A	Administrative:	Can the community implement the strategy? Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?
P	Political:	Is the strategy politically acceptable? Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?
L	Legal:	Is the community authorized to implement the proposed strategy? Is there a clear legal basis or precedent for this activity?
E	Economic:	What are the costs and benefits of this strategy? Does the cost seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits?
E	Environmental:	How will the strategy impact the environment? Will it need environmental regulatory approvals?

The Committee evaluated each mitigation strategy using the STAPLEE and ranked each of the criteria as poor, average, or good. These rankings were assigned the following scores: *Poor=1; Average=2; Good=3.*

The following questions were used to guide further prioritization and action:

- Does the action reduce damage?
- Does the action contribute to community objectives?
- Does the action meet existing regulations?
- Does the action protect historic structures?
- Can the action be implemented quickly?

The prioritization exercise helped the committee evaluate the new hazard mitigation strategies that they had brainstormed throughout the multi-hazard mitigation planning process. While all actions would help improve the town's multi-hazard and responsiveness capability, funding availability will be a driving factor in determining what and when new mitigation strategies are implemented.

Table 22: Future Mitigation Actions & STAPLEE

New Mitigation Project	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
Satisfy the Army Corps of Engineers requirements for the town's levee to handle the volume and flow of water passing through the structure. Work includes tree cutting and grading, hydrologic studies, and address challenges with structures within existing easements.	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	15
	Potential pushback when asking homeowners to move accessory structures (shed, barn, etc.)				May need court orders to move structures	Cost of town labor and outside consultants	NHDES and Army Corps approvals needed	
In order to rely less on water tankers during large fire events, install additional dry hydrants in rural water supply areas.	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	18
					Private property easements	Small cost to purchase	State permits	
Improve communication systems between critical infrastructure, including: wells, water towers, and pump stations.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
						Labor and materials		
Update LEOP within life-cycle of hazard mitigation plan.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Improve stormwater management at: (1) School Street/Church Street and (2) Civic Street/Crowley Street/Lone Star Street and Garfield Street. Improvements include ditch line replacement, upgrades to drainage swales, new catch basins, and the purchase of easements near recent development.	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	14
	Acquisition of easements may receive pushback	Engineering needed		Challenges with easements	Challenges with easements	High cost of labor and materials	State permits	

New Mitigation Project	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Strategic Initiatives and update the town's floodplain ordinance, once 2018 FEMA maps are approved and adopted.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	20
	Changes in floodplain with property owners							
Invest in shelter equipment (clots, blankets, etc.) for the POD trailer.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Begin planning for the FirstNET transition to an interoperable, state-wide public safety data network linking public safety agencies across the state. This will include significant changes to the existing communication network. The town needs to start planning for equipment upgrades (radios, etc.) and other logistical infrastructure improvements.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
						Unclear of funding sources and future cost		
Expand existing public health outreach campaigns, including Heart Safe Community (CPR training to residents and teachers), after school programs for bike safety, and Red Cross training for applying tourniquets. The town needs stay up to date with the latest threat trends and offer tragedy prevention training for events such as an active shooter.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
						Small cost of training		

New Mitigation Project	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
Upgrade AED in Town Hall with other town buildings. Existing AED should move to bus that is used primarily to transport adults.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Take necessary steps to improve the town's current Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating by addressing existing conditions, flow rates, and response times.	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	19
						Large amount of staff time to complete; high cost to implement (i.e. replace engine)		
Consider improving the town's existing water conservation regulations through the inclusion of various components of the state's model regulations for water efficient landscaping and/or water use restriction ordinance.	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	18
	Citizens may have concerns with new regulations	Some technical assistance may be needed				Grant funding may be available		
Provide additional information about storm safety, including down trees and wires, flash flooding, emergency shelters in the event of long power outages (this also includes warming and cooling stations during extreme temperatures), and generator safety.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Provide additional information for snow loads on buildings, slip and fall prevention, warming centers and shelters, and generator safety.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21

New Mitigation Project	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
*Develop an outreach strategy to educate municipal officials on the fluvial erosion hazard zones along the Cocheco and Mad rivers. The plan will research the requirements of an ordinance and the financial benefits for landowners paying into the insurance program.	2 Citizens may have concerns with new regulations	3	3	3	3	3	3	20

*Ongoing and deferred actions from the 2013 Plan. Previous STAPLEE scores were reaffirmed.

Implementation Schedule for Prioritized Strategies

After reviewing the finalized STAPLEE numerical ratings, the Team prepared to develop the Implementation Plan (Table 23). To do this, the Team developed an implementation plan that outlined the following:

- ∴ Type of hazard
- ∴ Affected location
- ∴ Type of Activity
- ∴ Responsibility
- ∴ Funding
- ∴ Cost Effectiveness; and
- ∴ Timeframe

The following questions were asked in order to develop an implementation schedule for the identified priority mitigation strategies.

WHO? Who will lead the implementation efforts? Who will put together funding requests and applications?

WHEN? When will these actions be implemented, and in what order?

HOW? How will the community fund these projects? How will the community implement these projects? What resources will be needed to implement these projects?

In addition to the prioritized mitigation projects, Table 23, Implementation Plan, includes the responsible party (WHO), how the project will be supported (HOW), and what the timeframe is for implementation of the project (WHEN).

Table 23: Implementation Plan

New Mitigation Project	Type of Hazard	Affected Location	Type of Activity	Responsibility	Funding	Cost Effectiveness *Low = < $5,000* *Medium = $5,000 - $10,000* *High = > $10,000*	Timeframe *Ongoing* *6 months - 1 year* *1 - 2 years* *2 - 5 years*
Satisfy the Army Corps of Engineers requirements for the town's levee to handle the volume and flow of water passing through the structure. Work includes tree cutting and grading, hydrologic studies, and address challenges with structures within existing easements.	Flooding & Dam Breach	Levee	Planning & Infrastructure Project	Public Works Department	Town funding (special warrant article)	High; most likely greater than $500,000	2 – 5 years
In order to rely less on water tankers during large fire events, install additional dry hydrants in rural water supply areas.	Wildfire	Rural Water Supply Areas	Planning & Infrastructure Project	Fire Department	Town funding (special warrant article)	High	2 – 5 years
Improve communication systems between critical infrastructure, including: wells, water towers, and pump stations.	Multi-Hazard	Critical Infrastructure Locations	Planning & Infrastructure Project	Town Administrator	Operating budget	High; costs around $30,000	6 months – 1 year
Update LEOP within life-cycle of hazard mitigation plan.	Multi-Hazard	Town-wide	Planning	EMD	HSEM grant	Low; $5,000 to complete	2 – 5 years

Improve stormwater management at: (1) School Street/Church Street and (2) Civic Street/Crowley Street/Lone Star Street and Garfield Street. Improvements include ditch line replacement, upgrades to drainage swales, new catch basins, and the purchase of easements near recent development.	Flooding & Stormwater	School Street & Civic Street	Structure & Infrastructure Project	Public Works Department	Town funding (special warrant article)	High	2 – 5 years
Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Strategic Initiatives and update the town's floodplain ordinance, once 2018 FEMA maps are approved and adopted.	Flooding	FEMA Floodplain Areas	Planning	Planning Department	Town funding	Low	2 – 5 years
Invest in shelter equipment (clots, blankets, etc.) for the POD trailer.	Multi-Hazard	POD Trailer	Structure & Infrastructure Project	EMD	Emergency Management operating budget; EMPG	Low	2 – 5 years
Begin planning for the FirstNET transition to an interoperable, state-wide public safety data network linking public safety agencies across the state. This will include significant changes to the existing communication network. The town needs to start planning for equipment upgrades (radios, etc.) and other logistical infrastructure improvements.	Multi-Hazard	Town-wide	Planning	EMD	At this point, funding sources are unknown	High	2 – 5 years (the state would like to be fully operational in 5 – 10 years)
Expand existing public health outreach campaigns, including Heart Safe Community (CPR training to residents and teachers), after school programs for bike safety, and Red Cross training for applying tourniquets. The town needs stay up to date with the latest threat trends and offer tragedy prevention training for events such as an active shooter.	Public Health Threats	Town-wide	Education & Outreach	Police, Fire, & Recreation Departments	Town funding	Low	6 months – 1 year

Upgrade AED in Town Hall with other town buildings. Existing AED should move to bus that is used primarily to transport adults.	Public Health Threats	Town Hall	Structure & Infrastructure Project	Recreation Department	Recreation operating budget	Low; roughly $800 to purchase	6 months – 1 year
Take necessary steps to improve the town's current Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating by addressing existing conditions, flow rates, and response times.	Multi-Hazard	Town-wide	Planning	Fire Department	Town funding	High	6 months – 1 year
Consider improving the town's existing water conservation regulations through the inclusion of various components of the state's model regulations for water efficient landscaping and/or water use restriction ordinance.	Drought	Municipal and private drinking water supplies	Planning	Planning Department	Local Source Water Protection grants	Medium	2 – 5 years
Provide additional information about storm safety, including down trees and wires, flash flooding, emergency shelters in the event of long power outages (this also includes warming and cooling stations during extreme temperatures), and generator safety.	Hurricane	Town-wide	Education & Outreach	EMD	Emergency Management operating budget	Low	1 – 2 years
Provide additional information for snow loads on buildings, slip and fall prevention, warming centers and shelters, and generator safety.	Winter Weather	Town-wide	Education & Outreach	EMD	Emergency Management operating budget	Low	1 – 2 years
*Develop an outreach strategy to educate municipal officials on the fluvial erosion hazard zones along the Cocheco and Mad rivers. The plan will research the requirements of an ordinance and the financial benefits for landowners paying into the insurance program.	Flooding & Erosion	Town-wide	Education & Outreach	Planning Department	Town funding	Low	1 – 2 years
*Deferred or ongoing actions from the 2013 Plan. Previous implementation notes were reaffirmed. Ongoing actions will be completed throughout the life of the plan.							

Chapter 8: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Updating the Plan

Introduction

A good mitigation plan must allow for updates where and when necessary, particularly since communities may suffer budget cuts or experience personnel turnover during both the planning and implementation states. A good plan will incorporate periodic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to allow for review of successes and failures or even just simple updates.

Multi-Hazard Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Updates

To track programs and update the mitigation strategies identified through this process, the town will review the multi-hazard mitigation plan annually or after a hazard event. Additionally, the Plan will undergo a formal review and update at least every five years and obtain FEMA approval for this update or any other major changes done in the Plan at any time. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating the review and will consult with members of the multi-hazard mitigation planning team identified in this plan. The public will be encouraged to participate in any updates and will be given the opportunity to be engaged and provide feedback through such means as periodic presentations on the plan at town functions, annual questionnaires or surveys, and posting on social media/interactive websites. Public announcements will be made through advertisements in local papers, postings on the town website, and posters disseminated throughout the town. A formal public meeting will be held before reviews and updates are official.

Changes will be made to the Plan to accommodate projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with STAPLEE, the timeframe, the community's priorities or funding resources. Priorities that were not ranked high, but identified as potential mitigation strategies, will be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of the plan to determine feasibility of future implementation. In keeping with the process of adopting this multi-hazard mitigation plan, a public meeting to receive public comment on plan maintenance and updating will be held during the annual review period and before the final product is adopted by the Board of Selectmen. Chapter 9 contains a representation of a draft resolution for Farmington to use once a conditional approval is received from FEMA.

Integration with Other Plans

This multi-hazard plan will only enhance mitigation if balanced with all other town plans. Farmington will take the necessary steps to incorporate the mitigation strategies and other information contained in this plan with other town activities, plans and mechanisms, such as comprehensive land use planning, capital improvements planning, site plan regulations, and building codes to guide and control development in the Town of Farmington, when appropriate.

The local government will refer to this Plan and the strategies identified when updating the Town's Master Plan, Capital Improvements Program, Zoning Ordinances and Regulations, and Local Emergency Action Plan. The Board of Selectmen and the Hazard Mitigation Committee will work with town officials to incorporate elements of this Plan into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate. The Emergency Management Director along with other members of

the Hazard Mitigation Committee will work with the Planning Board to suggest including information developed for the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan into appropriate Town's Master Plan chapters.

Chapter 9: Plan Adoption

Conditional Approval Letter from HSEM

Good morning!

The Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (HSEM) has completed its review of the Farmington, NH Hazard Mitigation Plan and found it approvable pending adoption. Congratulations on a job well done!

With this approval, the jurisdiction meets the local mitigation planning requirements under 44 CFR 201 pending HSEM's receipt of electronic copies of the adoption documentation and the final plan.

Acceptable electronic formats include Word or PDF files and must be submitted to us via email at HazardMitigationPlanning@dos.nh.gov. Upon HSEM's receipt of these documents, notification of formal approval will be issued, along with the final Checklist and Assessment.

The approved plan will be submitted to FEMA on the same day the community receives the formal approval notification from HSEM. FEMA will then issue a Letter of Formal Approval to HSEM for dissemination that will confirm the jurisdiction's eligibility to apply for mitigation grants administered by FEMA and identify related issues affecting eligibility, if any. If the plan is not adopted within one calendar year of HSEM's Approval Pending Adoption, the jurisdiction must update the entire plan and resubmit it for HSEM review. If you have questions or wish to discuss this determination further, please contact me at Kayla.Henderson@dos.nh.gov or 603-223-3650.

Thank you for submitting the Farmington, NH Hazard Mitigation Plan and again, congratulations on your successful community planning efforts.

Sincerely,

Kayla J. Henderson
Hazard Mitigation Planning
NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management
33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
NEW: 603-223-3650
603-223-3609 (fax)

Signed Certificate of Adoption

A Bicentennial Community

1798 - 1998

Town of Farmington
Office of the Town Administrator
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835
Phone: (603) 755-2208 · Fax: (603) 755-9934

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

Town of Farmington New Hampshire
Board of Selectmen
A Resolution Adopting the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018

Conditionally Approved: August 6, 2018

WHEREAS, the Town of Farmington authorizes responsible departments and/or agencies to execute their responsibilities demonstrated in the plan, and received funding from the NH Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management under a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant and assistance from Strafford Regional Planning Commission in the preparation of the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018; and

WHEREAS, several public planning meetings were held between March 19, 2018 and May 22, 2018 regarding the development and review of the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018; and

WHEREAS, the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018 contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the Town of Farmington; and

WHEREAS, a duly-noticed public meeting was held by the Farmington Board of Selectmen on Aug 27 to formally approve and adopt the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Farmington Board of Selectmen adopts the Farmington, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED this day of Aug 27, 2018

Farmington Board of Selectmen, Chair

Farmington Board of Selectmen

Ann Titus
Farmington Board of Selectmen, Vice Chair

Farmington Board of Selectmen

Farmington Board of Selectmen

ARTHUR J. CAPELLO, Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 4, 2019

Town Seal or Notary

Date Aug 27, 2018

Final Approval Letter from FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region I
99 High Street, Sixth Floor
Boston, MA 02110-2132

FEMA

SEP 0 5 2018

Whitney Welch
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
NH Department of Safety
Homeland Security and Emergency Management
33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03303

Dear Ms. Welch:

We would like to acknowledge the Town of Farmington and the State of New Hampshire for their dedication and commitment to mitigation planning.

As outlined in the FEMA-State Agreement for FEMA-DR-4316 your office has been delegated the authority to review and approve local mitigation plans under the Program Administration by States Pilot Program. On **August 29, 2018** our Agency was notified that your office completed its review of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018, Town of Farmington, NH and determined it meets the requirements of 44 C.F.R. Pt. 201.

With this plan approval, the Town of Farmington is eligible to apply to New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management for mitigation grants administered by FEMA. Requests for mitigation funding will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility requirements identified for each of these programs. A specific mitigation activity or project identified in your community's plan may not meet the eligibility requirements for FEMA funding; even eligible mitigation activities or projects are not automatically approved.

Approved mitigation plans are eligible for points under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS). Complete information regarding the CRS can be found at http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system, or through your local floodplain administrator.

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2018, Town of Farmington, NH must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted to New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management for approval within **five years of the plan approval date of August 29, 2018** in order to maintain eligibility for mitigation grant funding. We encourage the Town to continually update the plan's assessment of vulnerability, adhere to its maintenance schedule, and implement, when possible, the mitigation actions proposed in the plan.

Once again, thank you for your continued dedication to public service demonstrated by preparing and adopting a strategy for reducing future disaster losses. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Melissa Surette at (617) 956-7559.

Sincerely,

Douglas F. Wolcott Jr.
Acting Deputy Regional Administrator

PFF: ms

cc: Fallon Reed, Chief of Planning, New Hampshire
Kayla Henderson, Hazard Mitigation Planner, New Hampshire
Jennifer Gilbert, New Hampshire State NFIP Coordinator

Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation

Appendix C: Summary of Possible All-Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Appendix D: Technical and Financial Assistance for All-Hazard Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Appendix E: Maps

Appendix A: Bibliography

Documents

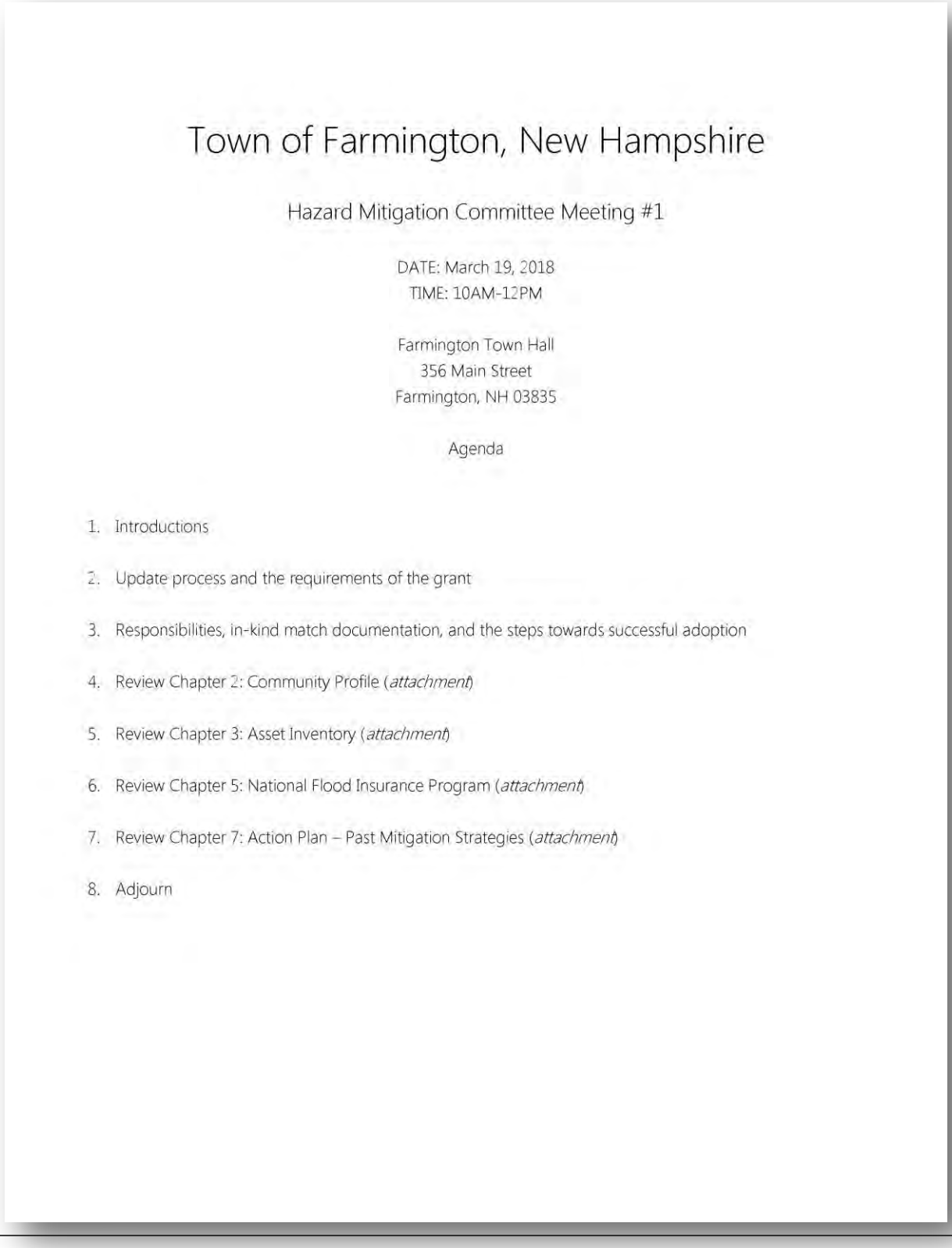
- Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide, FEMA, October 1, 2011
- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans
    - Town of Rollinsford, 2016
- State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013) - State Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, Section 101, b1 & b2 and Section 322a http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1935
- Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau, NH Employment Security, 2015; Census 2010 and Revenue Information
- NCDC [National Climatic Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration]. 2017. Storm Events

Photos

- Sally Soule, NHDES Watershed Assistance Program
- James Reinert, Farmington Fire Department

Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation

Agendas



Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #1

DATE: March 19, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Town Hall
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Update process and the requirements of the grant
3. Responsibilities, in-kind match documentation, and the steps towards successful adoption
4. Review Chapter 2: Community Profile (*attachment*)
5. Review Chapter 3: Asset Inventory (*attachment*)
6. Review Chapter 5: National Flood Insurance Program (*attachment*)
7. Review Chapter 7: Action Plan – Past Mitigation Strategies (*attachment*)
8. Adjourn

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #2

DATE: April 9, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Old Business
   a. Review Meeting Notes (*Meeting_Notes_031918.docx*)
   b. Review Updated To-Do List
   c. Review revised Asset Inventory tables

3. New Business
   a. Review Chapter 7: Existing Mitigation Strategies (*Chapter7_Existing_Strategies.docx*)
   b. Review Chapter 6: Declared Disasters (*Chapter6__Declared_Disasters.docx*)
   c. Review Chapter 6: Hazard Descriptions (*Chapter6_Hazard_Descriptions.docx*)
   d. Review Chapter 6: Hazard Vulnerability Ranking (*Chapter6_Hazard_Vulnerability_Rankings.docx*)

4. Next meeting date

5. Adjourn

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #3

DATE: May 7, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Old Business
    a. Review Meeting Notes (*Meeting_Notes_040918.docx*)
    b. Existing Strategies (*Chapter7_Existing_Strategies.docx*)
    c. Review Asset Inventory (*Chapter3_Asset_inventory.pdf*)

3. New Business
    a. Brainstorm new mitigation actions and fill out implementation plan (*New_Mitigation_Actions.xls*)
        i. Go through STAPLEE Method to rank each action (*STAPLEE_Method.docx*)

4. Next meeting date

5. Adjourn

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #4

DATE: May 22, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

Agenda

1. Introductions

2. Old Business
    a. Review Meeting Notes (*Meeting_Notes_050718.docx*)

3. New Business
    a. Review actions and implementation tables for revisions (*Chapter7_Actions_Implementation*)
    b. Review critical facilities and key resources maps (hard copies will be brought to the meeting)

4. Next steps for adoption

5. Adjourn

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #1

DATE: March 19, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Town Hall
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position Title/ Department Affiliation	E-mail	Time spent reviewing materials
Arthur Capello	Town Administrator	farmingtonta@metrocast.net	
James Reinert	Fire Chief / EMD	Jreinert@farmingtonfd.Net	
Royal M. Edgerly III	Assistant Fire Chief	REdgerly@farmingtonFD.NET	
Craig Rogers	Director of public works	CRogers@farmington.NH.us	
JOHN LAGO	RESIDENT	IRONROAD-LOCKEY@MSN.COM	
J Drury	Police Chief PD	jdrury@farmingtonpd.com	
Scott Orlando	Police Lieutenant	sorlando@farmingtonpd.com	
Rick Conway	Recreation Director	rpconway@metrocast.net	

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #2

DATE: April 9, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position Title/ Department Affiliation	E-mail	Time spent reviewing materials
Scott Orlando	Lieutenant/Police		
Arthur Capello	Town Admin		
James Reinert	Fire Dept. Chief		
Royal M. Edgerly III	Assistant Fire Chief		
Rick Conway	Recreation Director		
Greg Rogers	Director public works		
Dan DeSantis	Director/ Planning & CD		

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #3

DATE: May 7, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position Title/ Department Affiliation	E-mail	Time spent reviewing materials
Rick Conway	Rec Director	rpconway@metrocast.net	1.5 hours
Gary Rogers	Director public works	GRogers@farmingtonnh.gov	1.5 hrs
James Rowt	Fire Chief / EMD	jreinert@farmingtonfd.net	2 hrs.
Arthur Capello	Town Adm		2hrs
Royal M. Edgerly	Assistant Chief Fire	REdgerly@farmingtonFD.net	2 hrs

Town of Farmington, New Hampshire

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #4

DATE: May 22, 2018
TIME: 10AM-12PM

Farmington Municipal Offices
356 Main Street
Farmington, NH 03835

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position Title/ Department Affiliation	E-mail	Time spent reviewing materials
James Reinert	Fire Chief/EMD RD	JReinert@farmingtonfd.net	2
Arthur Capello	Town Administrator		2
Scott Orlando	Police Lieutenant	sorlando@farmingtonpd.com	
Rick Conway	Recreation Director	rpconway@metrocast.net	1
Gary Rogers	Director of public works	GRogers@FARMINGTONNH.US	1

Appendix C: Summary of Possible All-Hazard Mitigation Strategies

I. RIVERINE MITIGATION

A. Prevention

Prevention measures are intended to keep the problem from occurring in the first place, and/or keep it from getting worse. Future development should not increase flood damage. Building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement personnel usually administer preventative measures.

1. Planning and Zoning[35] - Land use plans are put in place to guide future development, recommending where - and where not - development should occur and where it should not. Sensitive and vulnerable lands can be designated for uses that would not be incompatible with occasional flood events - such as parks or wildlife refugees. A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) can recommend the setting aside of funds for public acquisition of these designated lands. The zoning ordinance can regulate development in these sensitive areas by limiting or preventing some or all development - for example, by designating floodplain overlay, conservation, or agricultural districts.

2. Open Space Preservation - Preserving open space is the best way to prevent flooding and flood damage. Open space preservation should not, however, be limited to the floodplain, since other areas within the watershed may contribute to controlling the runoff that exacerbates flooding. Land Use and Capital Improvement Plans should identify areas to be preserved by acquisition and other means, such as purchasing easements. Aside from outright purchase, open space can also be protected through maintenance agreements with the landowners, or by requiring developers to dedicate land for flood flow, drainage and storage.

3. Floodplain Development Regulations - Floodplain development regulations typically do not prohibit development in the special flood hazard area, but they do impose construction standards on what is built there. The intent is to protect roads and structures from flood damage and to prevent the development from aggravating the flood potential. Floodplain development regulations are generally incorporated into subdivision regulations, building codes, and floodplain ordinances.
    a. Subdivision Regulations: These regulations govern how land will be divided into separate lots or sites. They should require that any flood hazard areas be shown on the plat, and that every lot has a buildable area that is above the base flood elevation.
    b. Building Codes: Standards can be incorporated into building codes that address flood proofing for all new and improved or repaired buildings.
    c. Floodplain Ordinances: Communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program are required to adopt the minimum floodplain management regulations, as developed by FEMA. The regulations set minimum standards for subdivision regulations and building codes. Communities may adopt more stringent standards than those set forth by FEMA.

[35] All zoning should be carefully reviewed on a consistent basis by municipal officials to make sure guidelines are up-to-date and towns are acting in accordance with best management practices.

4. Stormwater Management - Development outside of a floodplain can contribute significantly to flooding by covering impervious surfaces, which increases storm water runoff. Storm water management is usually addressed in subdivision regulations. Developers are typically required to build retention or detention basins to minimize any increase in runoff caused by new or expanded impervious surfaces, or new drainage systems. Generally, there is a prohibition against storm water leaving the site at a rate higher than it did before the development. One technique is to use wet basins as part of the landscaping plan of a development. It might even be possible to site these basins based on a watershed analysis. Since detention only controls the runoff rates and not volumes, other measures must be employed for storm water infiltration - for example, swales, infiltration trenches, vegetative filter strips, and permeable paving blocks.

5. Drainage System Maintenance - Ongoing maintenance of channel and detention basins is necessary if these facilities are to function effectively and efficiently over time. A maintenance program should include regulations that prevent dumping in or altering water courses or storage basins; regrading and filling should also be regulated. Any maintenance program should include a public education component, so that the public becomes aware of the reasons for the regulations. Many people do not realize the consequences of filling in a ditch or wetland, or regrading.

B. Property Protection

Property protection measures are used to modify buildings subject to flood damage, rather than to keep floodwaters away. These may be less expensive to implement, as they are often carried out on a cost-sharing basis. In addition, many of these measures do not affect a building's appearance or use, which makes them particularly suitable for historical sites and landmarks.

1. Relocation - Moving structures out of the floodplain is the surest and safest way to protect against damage. Relocation is expensive, however, so this approach will probably not be used except in extreme circumstances. Communities that have areas subject to severe storm surges, ice jams, etc. might want to consider establishing a relocation program, incorporating available assistance.

2. Acquisition - Acquisition by a governmental entity of land in a floodplain serves two main purposes: 1) it ensures that the problem of structures in the floodplain will be addressed; and 2) it has the potential to convert problem areas into community assets, with accompanying environmental benefits. Acquisition is more cost effective than relocation in those areas that are subject to storm surges, ice jams, or flash flooding. Acquisition, followed by demolition, is the most appropriate strategy for those buildings that are simply too expensive to move, as well as for dilapidated structures that are not worth saving or protecting. Acquisition and subsequent relocation can be expensive, however, there are government grants and loans that can be applied toward such efforts.

3. Building Elevation - Elevating a building above the base flood elevation is the best on-site protection strategy. The building could be raised to allow water to run underneath it, or fill could be brought in to elevate the site on which the building sits. This approach is cheaper than relocation, and tends to be less disruptive to a

neighborhood. Elevation is required by law for new and substantially improved residences in a floodplain, and is commonly practiced in flood hazard areas nationwide.

4. Floodproofing - If a building cannot be relocated or elevated, it may be floodproofed. This approach works well in areas of low flood threat. Floodproofing can be accomplished through barriers to flooding, or by treatment to the structure itself.
    a. Barriers: Levees, floodwalls and berms can keep floodwaters from reaching a building. These are useful, however, only in areas subject to shallow flooding.
    b. Dry Floodproofing: This method seals a building against the water by coating the walls with waterproofing compounds or plastic sheeting. Openings, such as doors, windows, etc. are closed either permanently with removable shields or with sandbags.
    c. Wet Floodproofing: This technique is usually considered a last resort measure, since water is intentionally allowed into the building in order to minimize pressure on the structure. Approaches range from moving valuable items to higher floors to rebuilding the floodable area. An advantage over other approaches is that simply by moving household goods out of the range of floodwaters, thousands of dollars can be saved in damages.

5. Sewer Backup Protection - Storm water overloads can cause backup into basements through sanitary sewer lines. Houses that have any kind of connection to a sanitary sewer system - whether it is downspouts, footing drain tile, and/or sump pumps, can be flooded during a heavy rain event. To prevent this, there should be no such connections to the system, and all rain and ground water should be directed onto the ground, away from the building. Other protections include:
    a. Floor drain plugs and floor drain standpipe, which keep water from flowing out of the lowest opening in the house.
    b. Overhead sewer - keeps water in the sewer line during a backup.
    c. Backup valve - allows sewage to flow out while preventing backups from flowing into the house.

6. Insurance - Above and beyond standard homeowner insurance, there is other coverage a homeowner can purchase to protect against flood hazard. Two of the most common are National Flood Insurance and basement backup insurance.
    a. *National Flood Insurance:* When a community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, any local insurance agent is able to sell separate flood insurance policies under rules and rates set by FEMA. Rates do not change after claims are paid because they are set on a national basis.
    b. *Basement Backup Insurance:* National Flood Insurance offers an additional deductible for seepage and sewer backup, provided there is a general condition of flooding in the area that was the proximate cause of the basement getting wet. Most exclude damage from surface flooding that would be covered by the NFIP.

C. Natural Resource Protection

Preserving or restoring natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas provide the benefits of eliminating or minimizing losses from floods, as well as improving water quality and wildlife habitats. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies usually implement such activities. Protection can also be provided through various zoning measures that are specifically designed to protect natural resources.

1. Wetlands Protection - Wetlands are capable of storing large amounts of floodwaters, slowing and reducing downstream flows, and filtering the water. Any development that is proposed in a wetland is regulated by either federal and/or state agencies. Depending on the location, the project might fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which in turn, calls upon several other agencies to review the proposal. In New Hampshire, the N.H. Wetlands Board must approve any project that impacts a wetland. Many communities in New Hampshire also have local wetland ordinances.

   Generally, the goal is to protect wetlands by preventing development that would adversely affect them. Mitigation techniques are often employed, which might consist of creating a wetland on another site to replace what would be lost through the development. This is not an ideal practice since it takes many years for a new wetland to achieve the same level of quality as an existing one, if it can at all.

2. Erosion and Sedimentation Control - Controlling erosion and sediment runoff during construction and on farmland is important, since eroding soil will typically end up in downstream waterways. Because sediment tends to settle where the water flow is slower, it will gradually fill in channels and lakes, reducing their ability to carry or store floodwaters.

3. Best Management Practices - Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that reduce non-point source pollutants that enter waterways. Non-point source pollutants are carried by storm water to waterways, and include such things as lawn fertilizers, pesticides, farm chemicals, and oils from street surfaces and industrial sites. BMPs can be incorporated into many aspects of new developments and ongoing land use practices. In New Hampshire, the Department of Environmental Services has developed Best Management Practices for a range of activities, from farming to earth excavations.

D. Emergency Services

Emergency services protect people during and after a flood. Many communities in New Hampshire have emergency management programs in place, administered by an emergency management director (very often the local police or fire chief).

1. Flood Warning - On large rivers, the National Weather Service handles early recognition. Communities on smaller rivers must develop their own warning systems. Warnings may be disseminated in a variety of ways, such as sirens, radio, television, mobile public address systems, or door-to-door contact. It seems that multiple or redundant systems are the most effective, giving people more than one opportunity to be warned.

2. Flood Response - Flood response refers to actions that are designed to prevent or reduce damage or injury, once a flood threat is recognized. Such actions and the appropriate parties include:
    a. Activating the emergency operations center (emergency director)
    b. Sandbagging designated areas (Highway Department)
    c. Closing streets and bridges (police department)
    d. Shutting off power to threatened areas (public service)
    e. Releasing children from school (school district)
    f. Ordering an evacuation (Board of Selectmen/emergency director)
    g. Opening evacuation shelters (churches, schools, Red Cross, municipal facilities)

These actions should be part of a flood response plan, which should be developed in coordination with the persons and agencies that share the responsibilities. Drills and exercises should be conducted so that the key participants know what they are supposed to do.

3. Critical Facilities Protection - Protecting critical facilities is vital, since expending efforts on these facilities can draw workers and resources away from protecting other parts of the town. Critical facilities fall into two categories:
    a. Buildings or locations vital to the flood response effort:
        i. Emergency operations centers
        ii. Police and fire stations
        iii. Highway garages
        iv. Selected roads and bridges
        v. Evacuation routes
    b. Buildings or locations that, if flooded, would create disasters:
        i. Hazardous materials facilities
        ii. Schools

All such facilities should have their own flood response plan that is coordinated with the community's plan. Schools will typically be required by the state to have emergency response plans in place.

4. Health and Safety Maintenance - The flood response plan should identify appropriate measures to prevent danger to health and safety. Such measures include:
    a. Patrolling evacuated areas to prevent looting
    b. Vaccinating residents for tetanus
    c. Clearing streets
    d. Cleaning up debris

The Plan should also identify which agencies will be responsible for carrying out the identified measures. A public information program can be helpful to educate residents on the benefits of taking health and safety precautions.

E. Structural Projects

Structural projects are used to prevent floodwaters from reaching properties. These are all man-made structures, and can be grouped into the six types discussed below. The shortcomings of structural approaches are:

- Can be very expensive
- Disturb the land, disrupt natural water flows, & destroy natural habitats.
- Are built to an anticipated flood event, and may be exceeded by a greater-than expected flood
- Can create a false sense of security.

1. Diversions - A diversion is simply a new channel that sends floodwater to a different location, thereby reducing flooding along an existing watercourse. Diversions can be surface channels, overflow weirs, or tunnels. During normal flows, the water stays in the old channel. During flood flows, the stream spills over the diversion channel or tunnel, which carries the excess water to the receiving lake or river. Diversions are limited by topography; they won't work everywhere. Unless the receiving water body is relatively close to the flood prone stream and the land in between is low and vacant, the cost of creating a diversion can be prohibitive. Where topography and land use are not favorable, a more expensive tunnel is needed. In either case, care must be taken to ensure that the diversion does not create a flooding problem somewhere else.

2. Levees/Floodwalls - Probably the best known structural flood control measure is either a levee (a barrier of earth) or a floodwall made of steel or concrete erected between the watercourse and the land. If space is a consideration, floodwalls are typically used, since levees need more space. Levees and floodwalls should be set back out of the floodway, so that they will not divert floodwater onto other properties.

3. Reservoirs - Reservoirs control flooding by holding water behind dams or in storage basins. After a flood peaks, water is released or pumped out slowly at a rate the river downstream can handle. Reservoirs are suitable for protecting existing development, and they may be the only flood control measure that can protect development close to a watercourse. They are most efficient in deeper valleys or on smaller rivers where there is less water to store. Reservoirs might consist of man-made holes dug to hold the approximate amount of floodwaters, or even abandoned quarries. As with other structural projects, reservoirs:
    a. are expensive
    b. occupy a lot of land
    c. require periodic maintenance
    d. may fail to prevent damage from floods that exceed their design levels
    e. may eliminate the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain.

4. Channel Modifications - Channel modifications include making a channel wider, deeper, smoother, or straighter. These techniques will result in more water being carried away, but, as with other techniques mentioned, it is important to ensure that the modifications do not create or increase a flooding problem downstream.

5. Dredging: Dredging is often cost-prohibitive because the dredged material must be disposed of in another location; the stream will usually fill back in with sediment. Dredging is usually undertaken only on larger rivers, and then only to maintain a navigation channel.

6. Drainage Modifications: These include man-made ditches and storm sewers that help drain areas where the surface drainage system is inadequate or where underground drainage ways may be safer or more attractive. These approaches are usually designed to carry the runoff from smaller, more frequent storms.

7. Storm Sewers - Mitigation techniques for storm sewers include installing new sewers, enlarging small pipes, street improvements, and preventing back flow. Because drainage ditches and storm sewers convey water faster to other locations, improvements are only recommended for small local problems where the receiving body of water can absorb the increased flows without increased flooding. In many developments, streets are used as part of the drainage system, to carry or hold water from larger, less frequent storms. The streets collect runoff and convey it to a receiving sewer, ditch, or stream. Allowing water to stand in the streets and then draining it slowly can be a more effective and less expensive measure than enlarging sewers and ditches.

F. Public Information

Public information activities are intended to advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the particular hazards associated with a property, ways to protect people and property from these hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of a floodplain.

1. Map Information - Flood maps developed by FEMA outline the boundaries of the flood hazard areas. These maps can be used by anyone interested in a particular property to determine if it is flood-prone. These maps are available from FEMA, the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM), the NH Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI), or your regional planning commission.

2. Outreach Projects - Outreach projects are proactive; they give the public information even if they have not asked for it. Outreach projects are designed to encourage people to seek out more information and take steps to protect themselves and their properties. Examples of outreach activities include:
    a. Presentations at meetings of neighborhood groups
    b. Mass mailings or newsletters to all residents
    c. Notices directed to floodplain residents
    d. Displays in public buildings, malls, etc.
    e. Newspaper articles and special sections
    f. Radio and TV news releases and interview shows
    g. A local flood proofing video for cable TV programs and to loan to organizations
    h. A detailed property owner handbook tailored for local conditions. Research has shown that outreach programs work, although awareness is not enough. People need to know what they can do about the hazards, so projects should include information on protection measures. Research also shows that locally designed and run programs are much more effective than national advertising.

3. Real Estate Disclosure - Disclosure of information regarding flood-prone properties is important if potential buyers are to be in a position to mitigate damage. Federally regulated lending institutions are required to advise applicants that a property is in the floodplain. However, this requirement needs to be met only five days prior to closing, and by that time, the applicant is typically committed to the purchase. State laws and local real estate practice can help by making this information available to prospective buyers early in the process.

4. Library - Your local library can serve as a repository for pertinent information on flooding and flood protection. Some libraries also maintain their own public information campaigns, augmenting the activities of the various governmental agencies involved in flood mitigation.

5. Technical Assistance - Certain types of technical assistance are available from the NFIP Coordinator, FEMA, and the Natural Resources Conservation District. Community officials can also set up a service delivery program to provide one-on-one sessions with property owners. An example of technical assistance is the *flood audit*, in which a specialist visits a property. Following the visit, the owner is provided with a written report detailing the past and potential flood depths and recommending alternative protection measures.

6. Environmental Education - Education can be a great mitigating tool if people can learn what not to do before damage occurs. The sooner the education begins the better. Environmental education programs for children can be taught in the schools, park and recreation departments, conservation associations, or youth organizations. An activity can be as involved as course curriculum development or as simple as an explanatory sign near a river. Education programs do not have to be limited to children. Adults can benefit from knowledge of flooding and mitigation measures; decision makers, armed with this knowledge, can make a difference in their communities

.

II. EARTHQUAKES

A. Preventive

1. Planning/zoning to keep critical facilities away from fault lines
2. Planning, zoning and building codes to avoid areas below steep slopes or soils subject to liquefaction
3. Building codes to prohibit loose masonry overhangs, etc.

B. Property Protection

1. Acquire and clear hazard areas
2. Retrofitting to add braces, remove overhangs
3. Apply Mylar to windows and glass surfaces to protect from shattering glass
4. Tie down major appliances, provide flexible utility connections
5. Earthquake insurance riders

C. Emergency Services

1. Earthquake response plans to account for secondary problems, such as fires and hazardous material spills

D. Structural Projects

1. Slope stabilization

III. DAM FAILURE

A. Preventive

1. Dam failure inundation maps
2. Planning/zoning/open space preservation to keep area clear
3. Building codes with flood elevation based on dam failure
4. Dam safety inspections
5. Draining the reservoir when conditions appear unsafe

B. Property Protection

1. Acquisition of buildings in the path of a dam breach flood
2. Flood insurance

C. Emergency Services

1. Dam condition monitoring
2. Warning and evacuation plans based on dam failure

D. Structural Projects

1. Dam improvements, spillway enlargements
2. Remove unsafe dams

IV. WILDFIRES

A. Preventive

1. Zoning districts to reflect fire risk zones
2. Planning and zoning to restrict development in areas near fire protection and water resources
3. Requiring new subdivisions to space buildings, provide firebreaks, on-site water storage, wide roads, multiple accesses
4. Building code standards for roof materials and spark arrestors
5. Maintenance programs to clear dead and dry brush, trees
6. Regulation on open fires

B. Property Protection

1. Retrofitting of roofs and adding spark arrestors
2. Landscaping to keep bushes and trees away from structures
3. Insurance rates based on distance from fire protection

C. Natural Resource Protection

1. Prohibit development in high-risk areas

D. Emergency Services

1. Fire Fighting

V. WINTER STORMS

A. Prevention

1. Building code standards for light frame construction, especially for wind-resistant roofs

B. Property Protection

1. Storm shutters and windows
2. Hurricane straps on roofs and overhangs
3. Seal outside and inside of storm windows and check seals in spring and fall
4. Family and/or company severe weather action plan & drills:
    a. include a NOAA Weather Radio
    b. designate a shelter area or location
    c. keep a disaster supply kit, including stored food and water
    d. keep snow removal equipment in good repair; have extra shovels, sand, rock, salt and gas
    e. know how to turn off water, gas, and electricity at home or work

C. Natural Resource Protection

1. Maintenance program for trimming trees and shrubs

D. Emergency Services

1. Early warning systems/NOAA Weather Radio
2. Evacuation plans

Appendix D: Technical & Financial Assistance for All-Hazard Mitigation

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Currently, FEMA administers the following HMA grant programs[36]:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FEMA's HMA grants are provided to eligible Applicants (States/Tribes/Territories) that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments and communities. The Applicant selects and prioritizes subapplications developed and submitted to them by subapplicants. These subapplications are submitted to FEMA for consideration of funding. Prospective subapplicants should consult the office designated as their Applicant for further information regarding specific program and application requirements. Contact information for the FEMA Regional Offices and State Hazard Mitigation Officers is available on the FEMA website, www.fema.gov.

HMA Grant Programs

The HMA grant programs provide funding opportunities for pre- and post-disaster mitigation. While the statutory origins of the programs differ, all share the common goal of reducing the risk of loss of life and property due to Natural Hazards. Brief descriptions of the HMA grant programs can be found below. For more information on the individual programs, or to see information related to a specific Fiscal Year, please click on one of the program links.

A. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following Presidential disaster declarations. Funding is available to implement projects in accordance with State, Tribal, and local priorities.

What is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program?

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA, HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Who is eligible to apply?

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is only available to applicants that reside within a presidentially declared disaster area. Eligible applicants are:

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations

[36] Information in Appendix E is taken from the following website and links to specific programs unless otherwise noted; http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/index.shtm

- Certain non-profit organizations

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however a community may apply on their behalf.

How are potential projects selected and identified?

The State's administrative plan governs how projects are selected for funding. However, proposed projects must meet certain minimum criteria. These criteria are designed to ensure that the most cost-effective and appropriate projects are selected for funding. Both the law and the regulations require that the projects are part of an overall mitigation strategy for the disaster area.

The State prioritizes and selects project applications developed and submitted by local jurisdictions. The State forwards applications consistent with State mitigation planning objectives to FEMA for eligibility review. Funding for this grant program is limited and States and local communities must make difficult decisions as to the most effective use of grant funds.

For more information on the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP),** go to:
http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm

B. Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

PDM provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster. The goal of the PDM program is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures, while at the same time, also reducing reliance on Federal funding from actual disaster declarations.

Program Overview

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.

Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

C. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

FMA provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Program Overview

The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Types of FMA Grants

Three types of FMA grants are available to States and communities:

- Planning Grants to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. Only NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project grants
- Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA funds for applications that include repetitive loss properties; these include structures with 2 or more losses each with a claim of at least $1,000 within any ten-year period since 1978.
- Technical Assistance Grants for the State to help administer the FMA program and activities. Up to ten percent (10%) of Project grants may be awarded to States for Technical Assistance Grants

Appendix E: Maps

Maps

- Emergency Response Facilities
- Non-Emergency Response Facilities
- Critical Facilities
- Vulnerable Populations to Protect
- Water Resources

Emergency Response Facilities & Past and Potential Hazards

2018
Hazard Mitigation Plan

FARMINGTON, NH

NEW DURHAM
FARMINGTON

MILTON
FARMINGTON

FARMINGTON
ROCHESTER

FARMINGTON
STRAFFORD

ROCHESTER
STRAFFORD

Critical Infrastructure Legend

Facility Type

- Communication Function
- Emergency Fuel
- Emergency Medical Evacuation
- Emergency Operations Center
- Municipal Offices, Back-up EOC
- Police
- Primary Communication Tower
- Primary Emergency Shelter
- Evacuation Routes

Past and Potential Hazards

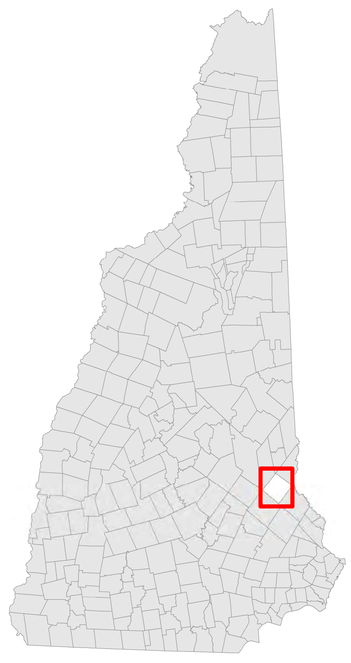
- Past Flooding
- Dam Inundation Areas
- FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 500-year Floodplain

Base Features

- Municipal Boundary
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Roads [NHDOT, 2017]

- State
- Local
- Private



0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

N

Grid North
NH State Plane Coordinates
NAD 1983 (feet)

Prepared by: Strafford Regional Planning Commission
150 Wakefield St, Suite 12, Rochester, NH 03867
T: (603) 994-3500 F: (603) 994-3504 Em: srpc@strafford.org
Emergency Response Facilities & Past and Potential Hazards
Date: May 2018
Path: M:\Region\OEM_haz_mit\2017_2018_Updates\Farmington\Maps\FinalMaps\ERF_Final.mxd

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DATA SOURCES

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Non-Emergency Response Facilities & Past and Potential Hazards

2018
Hazard Mitigation Plan

FARMINGTON, NH

NEW DURHAM
FARMINGTON

MILTON
FARMINGTON

FARMINGTON
ROCHESTER

FARMINGTON
STRAFFORD

ROCHESTER
STRAFFORD

Critical Infrastructure Legend

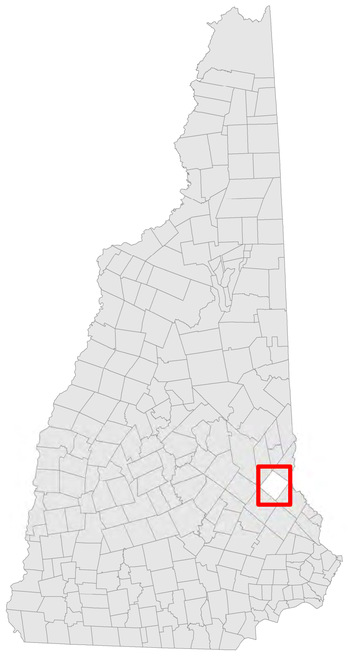
Facility Type
- Wastewater Plant

Past and Potential Hazards
- Past Flooding
- Dam Inundation Areas

FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 500-year Floodplain

Base Features
- Municipal Boundary
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Roads [NHDOT, 2017]
- State
- Local
- Private



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Critical Infrastructure & Past and Potential Hazards

2018
Hazard Mitigation Plan

FARMINGTON, NH

MILTON
FARMINGTON

NEW DURHAM
FARMINGTON

FARMINGTON
ROCHESTER

FARMINGTON
STRAFFORD

ROCHESTER
STRAFFORD

Critical Infrastructure Legend

Facility Type
- Low Hazard Dam
- High Hazard Dam
- Transportation (Town Owned)
- Transportation (State)

Past and Potential Hazards

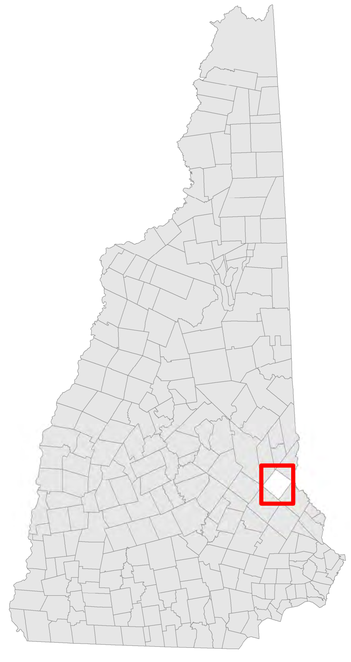
- Past Flooding
- Dam Inundation Areas

FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 500-year Floodplain

Base Features

- Municipal Boundary
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Roads [NHDOT, 2017]
- State
- Local
- Private



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Vulnerable Populations to Protect & Past and Potential Hazards

2018

Hazard Mitigation Plan

FARMINGTON, NH

MILTON
FARMINGTON

NEW DURHAM
FARMINGTON

FARMINGTON
ROCHESTER

FARMINGTON
STRAFFORD

ROCHESTER
STRAFFORD

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Critical Infrastructure Legend

Facility Type

- Affordable Housing
- After School Programs
- Assisted Living
- Daycare
- Elementary School
- High School
- Middle School
- Retirement Home

Past and Potential Hazards

- Past Flooding
- Dam Inundation Areas

FEMA 100-year Floodplain

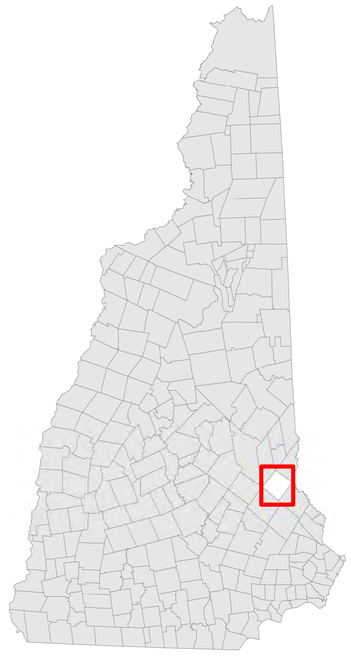
- FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- FEMA 500-year Floodplain

Base Features

- Municipal Boundary
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Roads [NHDOT, 2017]

- State
- Local
- Private



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N

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NAD 1983 (feet)

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