



13. VILLAGE OF GRANVILLE

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

13.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

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

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Paul Labas, Mayor Address: 51 Quaker Street, Granville, NY 12832 Phone Number: 518-642-2640 Email: mayorlabas@villageofgranvilleny.com	Name/Title: Address: Phone Number: Email:
<i>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</i>	
Name/Title: Curtis Pedone, Local Ordinance Officer Address: 51 Quaker Street, Granville, NY 12832 Phone Number: 518-642-2114 Email:	



13.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

13.2.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Granville.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4	9/15/15
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

13.2.2 Community Profile

The Village of Granville is located in northeastern Washington County and is fully surrounded by the Town of Granville. The Indian and Mettawee River both meet in the Village. New York State Route 22 runs along the west side of the Village and joins New York State Route 149 south of the Village. New York 149 passes through the Village as Main Street and becomes Vermont Route 149 at the east side of the Village. The Village is 1.5 square miles.

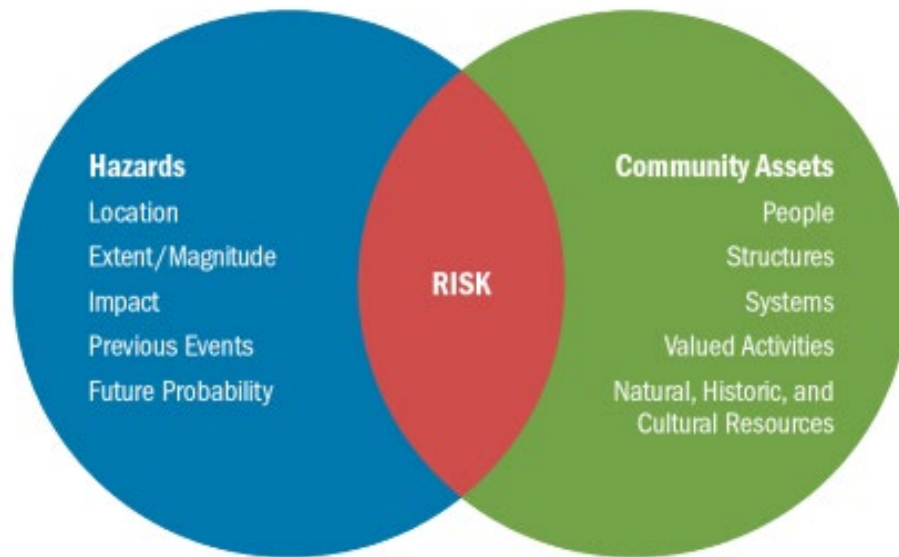
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Granville was 2,404 which makes up 3.9 percent of the county. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 7.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.0 percent is non-English speaking, 25.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.3 percent is considered disabled.

13.3 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets, as shown in the figure below. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.

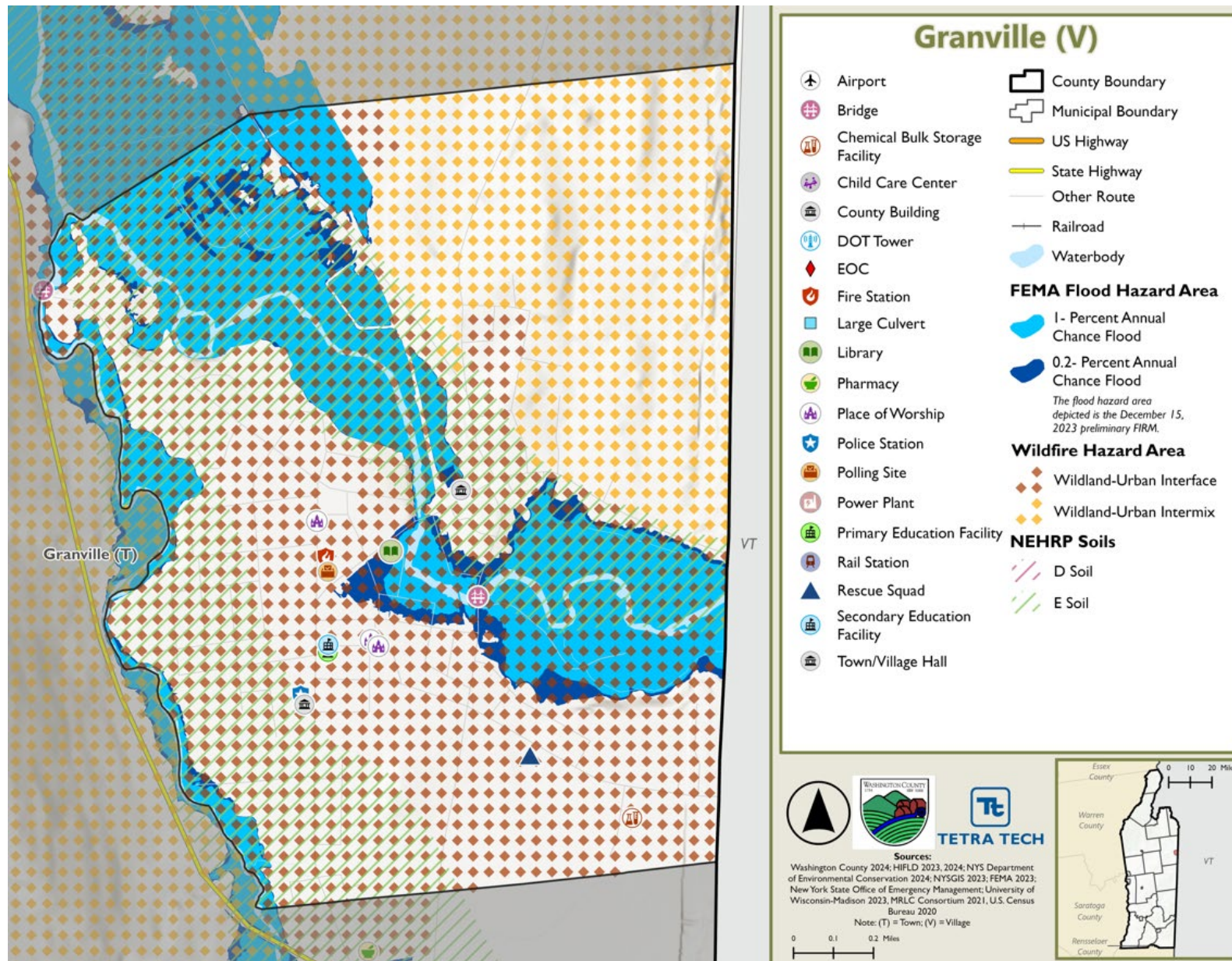


Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

13.3.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map below illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village, as shown in Figure 1. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. The map is provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Granville has significant exposure. It also shows the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 1. Granville FEMA Flood, Wildfire, and Earthquake Hazard Area Extent and Location





13.3.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Hazard Event History in Granville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Granville
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (FEMA-DR-4480)	The first confirmed case of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the United States was reported on January 20, 2020. Washington County reported over 19,000 positive cases and more than 1,200 fatalities.	Deaths per death registry increased 25% over multi-year average. Particularly difficult outcomes seen in elderly population. Staffing cut per governor mandates.
August 10, 2020	Tornado	Scattered storms produced an EF1 tornado in Washington County. The tornado had 90 mph wind speeds, causing shingle and roof damage to homes and uprooting trees. The County had approximately \$75,000 in property damage and \$10,000 in crop damage.	No substantial impacts for the Village of Granville associated with this storm.
August 24, 2020	Heavy Rain and Flooding	Scattered storms impacted parts of Washington County, bringing between four and six inches of rain. This led to 8 flooded roadways, 21 flooded structures, 1 water rescue, several cars partially submerged, and the Whitehall Junior-Senior High School being significantly damaged by the flood waters. Overall, 40 homes and 13 businesses or non-profit organizations sustained damage totaling approximately \$16 million in property damage.	No substantial impacts for the Village of Granville associated with this storm.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



13.3.3 Critical Facilities

Table D. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Pember Library	Library	N	Y	-	Facility is built on a berm—while a portion of the property is contained in the floodplain, the building itself is well outside of the 100-year floodplain

Source: Washington County 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 2024; NYS GIS 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, there are no dams or high hazard dams located in the Village of Granville.

13.3.4 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Table E. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	No known impacts
Earthquake	A substantial earthquake, while unusual/uncommon, would present a substantial challenge for Village infrastructure, buildings, etc. As an outlying rural community, it would be difficult to assess and address issues with the Village Water & Wastewater systems, and this could pose substantial public health concerns. In the event of contamination of the Village Water and/or wastewater systems, there could be substantial concerns with public health. Clean drinking water and sanitary disposal of waste are considered to be essential. Appropriate measures would need to be considered and implemented fairly quickly to address these concerns in the interests of public safety and welfare.
Extreme Temperature	The primary issue seen with extreme temperatures (high or low) would be impacts to elderly care facilities and the elderly living in our community. In times of extreme temperatures, checking in with the elderly and assurance of adequate temperature control in adult care facilities are recommended. This might involve placement of generators necessary to support the same. The local Police and Fire Departments can also provide welfare checks for individual households upon request.



Flood	Flood is seen as the highest potential impact locally. With the confluence of the Mettowee and Indian Rivers just north of the Village, we see associated impacts to infrastructure and Facilities most frequently from flooding. While mitigative measures have been put in place for the Village Water and Wastewater systems, widespread impacts to households, roadways, and commerce could be seen in the event of substantial flooding event. These impacts have been encountered 3-4 times locally in the past 25 years.
Severe Weather	See flood above. This is the most substantial weather impact. While other severe storms are seen as an occasional concern locally, flooding associated with severe rain events/snow runoff is seen as the most substantial impact. While windstorms are also a concern, the Village is insulated to some degree by Braymer's mountain to the west, which helps to mitigate wind effects in many circumstances. Severe weather events can effect the local population by through disruption of products and services. Additional impacts from property damage and/or power outages are a concern locally, particularly if outages are extended in nature.
Severe Winter Weather	Severe winter weather can effect Village infrastructure, particularly in periods of extended cold. As is the case for many upstate communities, water and sewer mains can be exposed to frost at levels up to 6' underground in periods of extreme cold. Granville also sees occasional exposure to heavy snow events—we have seen totals as high as 36" in the past 10 years. Clearly, travel impacts during heavy snow events are always challenging, particularly for those who work or care for family members, etc. and this travel is required. In addition, impacts associated with extreme cold often stress the local community as many homes are not particularly energy efficient or well insulated. In cases of extreme winter weather, the Village often sees its resources consumed at a higher rate than normal/expected, and this poses challenges for equipment and personnel.
Wildfire	Wildfire impacts are generally lesser in nature locally, particularly with two rivers flowing through/around the Village. This hazard has not been seen with much frequency in the past fifty years. In the event of a substantial wildfire, Village services would be required to assist citizens and maintain the local economy. These resources would include the Fire Dept., Police Dept., and Village DPW. If necessary, they would request support from higher branches of government and their associated agencies.



13.3.5 Vulnerable Community Assets

Table F. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	Minimal impacts during storm events; only three (3) cornfields located within the Village limits	Local Roads	Some local roads are prone to flooding along the flood plain seen for the Mettowee & Indian rivers.
Airports	Not applicable, no airports in Granville	Major Employers	Most major employers are well-protected. The St. Gobain plant on East Potter Avenue is a known storage facility for dangerous chemicals and is considered the most significant threat in the event of a fire or natural disaster. Similarly, Telescope Casual Furniture would be a source of concern, particularly for a fire event in certain parts of the factory.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Most of the business community is located outside of the floodplain. During flooding events, the Slate Valley Museum and certain businesses on North St. do have exposure to high-water events.	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	The Granville Family Health Center is located on North Street and is on the border of the 100-year flood plain. An adjoining Dental Practice and Adult Care facility are located similarly and would be concerns in substantial flooding events.
Area: Concentration of Residences	In the past, during sever storms, we see flooding impact residences on Factory St., Rathbun Avenue, and North Street within the 100-year floodplain.	Natural Resources	The Village of Granville adjoins two major slate veins that produce large quantities of colored slate for roofing, tile floors, patios, pavers, etc. As the slate is underground it is fairly well protected, but the mills that process the material in and around the Village would see vulnerabilities during flooding and other natural disasters.
Bridges	There are 4 bridges in the Village. One is maintained by Washington County, one by NYS, and two by the Village. During times of substantial flooding, these bridges have all shown exposure, particularly due to scouring around their footings.	Neighborhoods	The biggest concern with any neighborhood locally would be Factory Street and River Street in the event of flooding events. These streets are low-lying and prone to exposure in high water events.



City Hall/Courthouse	The Village Municipal Center is designated as shelter/safe location in areas of storms/emergencies. It is equipped with generators and located well out of the flood plain.	Parks and Recreational Sites	The Village Park (Veterans Park) is located centrally at the corner of Quaker and West Main Streets (NYS 149). It contains a bandstand and numerous mature trees. High wind events could create potential exposure from falling branches and debris.
College/University	Not applicable, no colleges/universities in the Village	Place of Worship	There are eight (8) functioning churches locally. They are generally well-maintained and located on higher ground, but 1-2 facilities do see some exposure during substantial storms.
Community Centers/Hubs	Most community centers are well suited for hazards/perils. The Chamber of Commerce, Town Office, Pember Library and Granville School System are all housed in buildings that are over 75 years old and have stood the test of time.	Private Property	The biggest potential hazard seen to private property is damage associated with storms, particularly in the spring and summer seasons.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The Village conducts two major events surrounding the holiday season—a Tree Lighting Ceremony in Veterans Park and a Lighted Tractor Parade. These events occur in the first two weeks of December and require multi-agency coordination in the interests of public safety. The Chamber of Commerce conducts an annual car show near the end of December and this draws large numbers of patrons to the Little League campus.	Public Transportation	There is little public transportation in the Village of Granville. The Village and Town of Granville operate a Senior van for transportation to local doctor appointments, banking, grocery and pharmacy, church services, etc. This service operates fifteen (15) hours per week and represents a measure of independence for elderly patrons in the community.
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	There are only a few Historic Sites in the Village and they have not shown much, if any, vulnerability to storms/perils in the past.	Schools (K-12)	The GCS system operates in three buildings locally. The primary school (K-2) is located on State Route 22 in Middle Granville, outside of the Village. The other two buildings housing 3-6 grade and the junior/senior high school are located on Quaker Street. They are outside of the flood plain and well maintained.



Culverts	Outside of normal maintenance to our storm water system, there are no known problems with culverts/catch basins seen locally.	Small Businesses	Small businesses represent a significant component of the local community, providing needed goods and services to the surrounding population. Their primary barriers include weather-related events, downturns seen in local employment, and restrictions in receiving product.
Elder-care Facilities	The Village has two elder-care facilities located within its borders. The Holbrook Adult Home on North Street is prone to flooding (located in the 100-year flood plain). Both facilities would be compromised in the event of an extended power outage or complications from a natural disaster.	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	The Village of Granville does not host a supermarket/grocery, but there are several convenience stores. The Village Water/Wastewater systems serve the Price Chopper plaza just south of the Village, and this area is prone to flooding/exposure in times of high water.
Fire/Police Stations	The Village Police & Fire Stations are located on Quaker Street. They have back-up generators and serve as shelters for the community in times of need.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The DPW garage located on Mettowee Street houses the vast majority of Village equipment (Plow trucks, loader, street sweeper, bucket truck, etc.). It is fairly well insulated from high water events and other natural perils.
Gas Stations	There are two gas stations located in the Village of Granville, both on Quaker Street. They are covered and have fire suppression systems. The primary vulnerability for these facilities are vehicular accidents or acts of vandalism/terrorism.	Utilities	The NYSEG facility located on North Street is in close proximity to the Mettowee River and is vulnerable to storm/flooding damage. While a berm has been placed around the facility, major flooding events are still seen as a concern for this facility.
Highways	NYS Route 149 runs through the Village (Quaker St./West & East Main Street). The Village maintains portions of this highway during times of snow/ice. The highway is well constructed and generally not prone to flooding, other than on East Main Street. East Main St. has exposure to some elevated terrain to the north and is prone to runoff in times of severe storms. Better drainage would be helpful in this area.	Wastewater Treatment Plants	The Wastewater Treatment plant on lower Mettowee Street is located in the flood plain and susceptible to flooding. While gates and other mitigative measures have been placed, the facility still has vulnerability in the event of substantial flooding events.



Hospitals	Not applicable, there are no hospitals located in the Village of Granville	Waterfront	Beyond the homes located along the Mettowee River corridor, the Village is absent of any waterfront property.
Other	Not applicable	Drinking Water Resources	The Village Water Plant, built in 2012, is out of the flood plain and well suited to natural disasters. The Well field, however, is located in the 100-year flood plain and susceptible to scouring/exposure from the Mettowee River in times of flooding and high water.

13.3.6 Dams

The table below includes all dams in the Village of Granville. This dam data is sourced from NYSDEC's inventory of dams and lists selected attributes of each dam. The dam classification (high, medium or low) corresponds to dam hazard classifications:

- **Class A: Low Hazard** - Dam failure may cause relatively minor economic or environmental damage.
- **Class B: Intermediate Hazard** - Dam failure may cause significant economic or environmental damage, but loss of life is not expected. There are about 570 Intermediate Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class C: High Hazard** - Dam failure may cause loss of life or other severe consequences. There are about 427 High Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class D: No Hazard** - Dams which have failed or have been removed and no longer present a risk.

In 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Rehabilitation Grant Program, which has the potential to enhance New York's Dam Safety Program by providing technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of eligible High Hazard Potential Dams (Class C dams).

Class C, or High Hazard Potential dams, are attributed to any dam whose failure or mis-operation will cause loss of human life and significant property damage. However, dams with other Classifications may still present real and present risks to people and property.

Table G. Dams Located in the Municipality

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
None Identified						



13.3.7 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table H. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Hazard Ranking in 2018 HMP	Frequency (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2018 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	Hazard Ranking
Dam Failure	Not applicable	Same	Same	Not applicable	Not applicable	Low
Earthquake	Medium	Same	Same	Slight risk of earthquake damage will always remain.	Same	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Not applicable	Increased (Medium)	Increased	Climate change continues to evolve, often presenting greater extremes in temperature.	Increase	Medium
Flood	Medium	Increased (High)	Increased	This peril is viewed as the most significant present threat to the Village. With two rivers converging just north of the Village, flood risk remains a consistent danger in most seasons	Same	High
Severe Weather	High	Same	Same	Consistent with climate change, severe weather risk seems to be on the rise.	Same	High
Severe Winter Weather	High	Same	Same	Consistent with climate change, we have seen unusual variations in temperature in the winter and summer months.	Same	High
Wildfire	High	Decreased (Medium)	Decreased	While the risk of fire is always there, this item seems to be of lesser risk than that of flood or severe weather. There have been no incidents involving wildfires in the Village in the last century.	Same	Medium



13.4 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

13.4.1 Development and Permitting

Table I. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Washington County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Performed by Washington County
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Performed by Washington County
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	There is available space for build out within the Village.

Table J. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2022				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0



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

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

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to 2024

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Anticipated					

13.5 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

13.5.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for the Village of Granville.

Table M. Village of Granville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	14
# Claims (Losses)	12
Total Loss Payments	\$312,517.90
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	2
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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



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

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

Source: FEMA, 2024

13.5.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Factory Street, Rathbun Avenue, North Street are prone to flooding.
Are areas of your community located in a floodplain (1% and .2%)? If yes, please describe.	Yes, the above locations are all located in the 100-year flood plain
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Curtis Pedone, Local Ordinance Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Washington County Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, not at this time.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Section 122.1, Local Code
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April, 1987
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	1985
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Handled by Washington County Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Cost



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No, handled by Washington County
How many NFIP policies are in your community? What is the total premium and coverage?	Unknown
How many claims have been paid out in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims?	Unknown
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Handled by Washington County Code Enforcement
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If it is a Realty Subdivision or higher, it is considered to be a substantial development (5 or more units)
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None, at this time.
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Yes, approximately 25
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Approximately 50
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No, not at this time.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	NFIP coverages is an individual property-owner decision. In the event of a substantial flood event, those without coverage could and would likely experience substantial losses.
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	No, not at this time.
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	No resources have been made available to us.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Site Plan Review takes floodplain management into account.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAV: 1/31/2022 CAC: 5/14/2009
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No, the Village is not interested at this time.

13.6 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Village of Granville conducted a comprehensive inventory and assessment of its existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that support the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies. As part of this process, the Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team conducted a detailed review of the Village's existing capabilities, comparing them against a comprehensive list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. It is important to note that the absence of certain types of capabilities was not interpreted as a deficiency in local capabilities, but rather as a reflection of the Village's specific needs and context.

Volume I, *Chapter 13 Capability Assessment* and the *Capability Inventory and Assessment* section of the Washington County Jurisdictional Annex collectively outline the full range of capabilities available at the County level, which includes resources and programs that extend to and benefit the Village. For additional information on these shared resources and collaborative efforts, please refer to these resources.

The tables below provide a summary of jurisdictional-specific capabilities currently in effect that support hazard mitigation efforts. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

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

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration.



Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Granville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

13.6.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Local Law #1	Yes, and it could be improved with greater resources being made available to the Local Ordinance Officer and Washington County Code Enforcement. It seems doubtful that the ordinance/local law could be improved substantially to reduce risk; we are a small, outlying community with limited resources.	Code Enforcement (County)
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Article 8	Yes similar to the above, it seems doubtful that the expansion or updating of a local ordinance would represent the best way to reduce risk of flood damage.	Code Enforcement
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	The NYS mandate requires sellers to disclose to potential buyers whether their property is located in a designated floodplain.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes, Article 7, Site Plan Review, of the Zoning Ordinance, 5/17/2006; Revised 1/9/2008	The intent of the Site Plan Review process is to ensure the orderly and safe arrangement, layout, and design of a proposed project.	Zoning Board of Appeals



Subdivision Code	Yes, Article 11, Subdivision Regulations, of the Zoning Law, 5/17/2006; Revised 1/9/2008	It is declared to be the policy of the Planning Board to consider land subdivision plats as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Village. This means, among other things, that: - Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health, or peril from fire, flood, or other menace. - Proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage, and other needed improvements. - All proposed lots shall be so laid out and of such size as to be in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties. - The proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map, shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Comprehensive Plan, and shall be of such width, grade, and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic to facilitate fire protection and to provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings. - Proper provision shall be made for open spaces for parks and playgrounds. In order that land subdivisions may be made in accordance with this policy, these regulations which shall be known as, and which may be cited as, the "Village of Granville Subdivision Regulations."	Zoning Board of Appeals
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Zoning Law of The Village of Granville 5/17/2006; Revised 1/9/2008	The Zoning Law of the Village of Granville, which includes both the zoning text and the zoning map, has been adopted in order to advance the goals, policies, and recommendations of the Village of Granville Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan serves as the planning policy document for the Village, while the Zoning Law establishes land use regulations to advance these policies. It is the intent of the Village Board that all planning and zoning decisions are to be made in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.	Zoning Board of Appeals



Plans

Table P. Planning Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, Comprehensive Plan, 2003	The purpose of the Village comprehensive plan is to understand changing economic conditions, identify community attitudes toward community characteristics and needs, and provide development opportunities. In addition, information must be provided in sufficient detail to ensure that the goals are attainable. Included within the document is an action matrix listing out the activities needed to successfully achieve each goal. The success of the Village of Granville's Comprehensive Plan will be gauged on the achievements reached by the Village Board as they continue to support and implement the goals that they and the residents of the community have established.	Village Planning Board
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes, Capital Improvements Budget	The annual budget for the Village outlines the funding availability for staffing and departments as well as including budget for mitigation-related projects for the Village.	Village Board
County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA)	Yes, CEPA, 2022	The Village participates in the CEPA process	Village Board

13.6.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes, the staff are adequate to enforce the regulations for the Village. One staff member.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes, staff are adequate to enforce the regulations for the Village. Staff members are made up from 50 volunteer staff from multiple agencies.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	Subcontracted to local vendor
Planning Board	Yes	Yes, additional training opportunities are always welcome. The Board has five staff members, and one clerk.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Yes, additional training opportunities always welcome. The Board has five staff members, and one clerk.



13.6.3 Fiscal Capability

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this funding capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes, CDBG grants have been used to maintain Main Street properties and make improvements to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, the Village has sought and received funds for improvements and upgrades to its Wastewater Treatment plant facility.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, the Village levies taxes annually, as well as unmetered water & sewer rents.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, the Village bills constituents annually for water and sewer services.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes, the Village has bonded projects to replace its Water Plant, for upgrades to its Wastewater Treatment Plant, and for various capital and equipment purchases.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, the Village receives CHIPS funding annually to aid in maintain and improving local roadways.
FEMA funding programs	Yes, the Village placed a claim through FEMA in 2011 following Hurricane Irene.
Other State funding programs	Yes, the Village has sought and received funding through various State Agencies for a variety of purposes.
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No



13.6.4 Education and Outreach Capability

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	No
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, robo-calls through Granville Central School System for emergency circumstances.
Other	No

13.6.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*
- *N/A: This hazard is not a risk to my community.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	None
Earthquake	Weak



Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Weak
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Weak



13.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

13.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The table below indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2018 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table U. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

V. Granville-1 — Slate Valley Museum		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Village DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	Property Owners	
Action Location	Slate Valley Museum	
Summary of Original Problem	Portions of the property on which the Slate Valley Museum is located repetitively floods.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Lower parts of Slate Valley Museum property to expand flood area.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Work Continues on Pump Station located on SVM Property. Flood mitigation efforts have been completed to the best of our ability	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	The Village has completed short term flood mitigation efforts and continues to work on the pump station located on the Slate Valley Museum property.	
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable	
V. Granville-2 — Rathbun Avenue		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Village DPW	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	



Action Location	Rathbun Avenue	
Summary of Original Problem	Portions of Rathburn Avenue repetitive flood.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Remove section of Rathbun Avenue to expand flood area.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	This is a recurring problem in times of flooding	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	The Village will remove sections of Rathbun Avenue to expand the flood area and lessen recurring flood impacts.	
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable	
V. Granville-3 — Education and Outreach		
Hazards Addressed	☒ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Village Board	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Village-wide	
Summary of Original Problem	The Village's education and outreach programs must be improved to inform the public of risks posed by natural hazards.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Enhance education and outreach program in the Village with respect to natural hazard risk management – more information seminars for public.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - Ongoing Capability	
Please describe the current status selection:	While the Village government is certainly part of the education process for local flooding and natural hazards, this is not something that we can hope to achieve on our own.	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	Multi-agency task, need support from higher government	
V. Granville-4 — Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance		



Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Village Board	
Supporting Agency / Department	Floodplain Administrator	
Action Location	Village-wide	
Summary of Original Problem	The Village's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is outdated.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Review the Village's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and update as necessary to consider and address: · Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. To request the Model Flood Damage Prevention Law appropriate for your community, please contact the DEC Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8185 or at floodplain.floodplain@dec.ny.gov. · Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator. · Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process (2016-2018).	
Action Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	No new/additional resources have been made available to the Village	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Review the Village's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and update as necessary to consider and address: • Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. • Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator. • Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process (2016-2018).	
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable	

13.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table U, Granville identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- NYSEG completed a project on their property to remove coal tar from a previous facility that converted coal into natural gas. In so doing, they had to dredge in and trough the Mettowie River. NYSEG received permission from the DEC to re-route the river when completing the excavation, and it was decided that this portion of the river would be straightened to mitigate future flooding in proximity to the Little League



Complex. The change in the watercourse there has shown good results, with only minimal flooding being seen in this area over the last 5-7 years.

- Bridge-C245 recently replaced/upgraded by NYS Parks & Rec. Footings shored up against scouring/erosion when placed.
- Footbridge- C29, pedestrian traffic only. Located in Floodplain, footings shored up following Hurricane Irene.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Granville has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- The Village received permission from the NYS DEC to dredge a portion of the Mettowee River just upstream from the bridge located on Main Street. This is an area where the water slows down after a 90 degree bend in the river, and as such gravel & debris are deposited there. By excavating and removing this material, the water has passed through more freely, limiting localized flooding.

13.7.3 Identified Issues

The Village of Granville has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- Stormwater flooding is a recurring problem at the pump station located on the Slate Valley Museum property.
- Rathbun Avenue within the Village is prone to flooding.
- The Village's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is outdated.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has two repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:
 - Pember Library
- The current comprehensive plan does not incorporate hazard mitigation principles and does not have a strategy to streamline the consideration of the following hazards into its future development and growth: dam failure, earthquake, extreme temperature, flood, severe weather, severe winter weather, wildfire.



13.7.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Granville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table V provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-GranvilleV-01. Pump Station at Slate Valley Museum

Lead Agency:	Village Department of Public Works		
Supporting Agencies:	Property Owner		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Stormwater flooding is a recurring issue at the pump station located on the Slate Valley Museum property. During heavy rainfall events, stormwater accumulates around the facility, threatening the integrity of the pump station and potentially disrupting its operations.		
Description of the Solution:	To address this issue, the Village proposes to expand the designated flood protection area surrounding the pump station. This will involve grading and reconfiguring the landscape to improve stormwater flow and reduce pooling near the facility. Additionally, the pump station will be elevated or otherwise protected to withstand floodwaters up to the 500-year flood level, ensuring long-term resilience against extreme weather events.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA, HMGP		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2		
Benefits:	- Reduced risk of flooding and resulting damage to facilities. - Less risk of interruption to potable water services.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable areas that may otherwise experience a loss of water during heavy rain or flooding will be more likely to retain services.		
Impact on Future Development:	Communities with sound and resilient infrastructure encourage commercial and residential development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Hydration lifeline is more likely to remain intact.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Maintaining operational water services reduces recovery time and costs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken regarding the increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☒ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Elevate the pump station	Costly	
	Relocate the pump station	Property limitations	



Action 2025-GranvilleV-02. Rathbun Avenue Flooding

Lead Agency:	Village Department of Public Works		
Supporting Agencies:	-		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Rathbun Avenue, located within the Village, is prone to frequent flooding during heavy rainfall and storm events. This recurring issue poses risks to public safety, property, and infrastructure.		
Description of the Solution:	To address the flooding concerns, the Village plans to remove specific sections of Rathbun Avenue. This action will allow for the expansion of the flood protection area, improving water flow and reducing the likelihood of future flood damage.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA, HMGP, FMA		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒ Preventative Measures (PR) ☒ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible	
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive	



Action 2025-GranvilleV-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is outdated.		
Description of the Solution:	Review the Village's current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and update as necessary to consider and address: • Compliance with the latest model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances. • Proper identification of the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator. • Reference current regulatory NFIP floodplain mapping, which is currently in an active update process (2016-2018).		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	NO action		-
	Update only freeboard requirements		Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be



Leave NFIP

Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-GranvilleV-04. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Village Board
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood ☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has two repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, HMGP, Municipal budget, property owners
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years
Goals Met:	1-2
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☒ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room	
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.	

Action 2025-GranvilleV-05. Critical Facilities in Special Flood Hazard Area

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	-		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area: Pember Library		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at Pember Library to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Options include: - Elevation of facility - Floodproofing of facility - Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, PDM, EMPG Program, Municipal Budget		



Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7		
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.		
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Pember Library which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☒ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒ High	☐ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	-	
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area	
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.	

Action 2025-GranvilleV-06. HMP Integration into Comprehensive Plan

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	County Department of Public Safety – Emergency Management, County Planning Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☒ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire



Description of the Problem:	The current comprehensive plan does not incorporate hazard mitigation principles and does not have a strategy to streamline the consideration of the following hazards into its future development and growth: dam failure, earthquake, extreme temperature, flood, severe weather, severe winter weather, wildfire.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will update its comprehensive plan. Ensure that the local comprehensive plan incorporates hazard mitigation techniques through a courtesy review or draft plans by the County Planning Department.		
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget and Time		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,5,6,7		
Benefits:	This action will have the Village update its comprehensive plan, which has not been updated in many years. The integration of hazard mitigation principles will present the opportunity for the Village to identify areas of the Village which may be impacted by hazards and plan for future land use accordingly.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The inclusion of hazard mitigation principles into the comprehensive plan may include discussions on how hazard risks may impact socially vulnerable populations in the Village.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action will have a direct impact on future land use in the Village, as the comprehensive plan guides land use principles in the Village.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Updating the comprehensive plan to include hazard mitigation principles may present an opportunity to discuss hazard risks to critical facilities and lifelines in the Village.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update an already existing planning capability of the Village, making it more resilient.		
Climate Change Considerations:	As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in the Village's comprehensive plan will need to be updated.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒ High	☐ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	-	
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only plan elements	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the comprehensive plan main document	
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only comprehensive plan main document	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the plan elements	



Table V. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-GranvilleV-01	Pump Station at Slate Valley Museum	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-GranvilleV-02	Rathbun Avenue Flooding	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	Medium
2025-GranvilleV-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-GranvilleV-04	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	Medium
2025-GranvilleV-05	Critical Facilities in Special Flood Hazard Area	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-GranvilleV-06	HMP Integration into Comprehensive Plan	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High

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