



Section 6: Coordinating Local Planning

What's new (summary of updated information) ...

- The information in this Section has not changed since Adoption in April 2011.

The information in this Table of Contents Summary contain a link feature. The reader can be directed to the specific topic by “control + click”.

Contents

Section 6: Coordinating Local Planning	1
6.1: Interim Final Rule Requirement for Coordinating Local Planning	1
6.2: State Process for Developing Local Plans, Projects and Continued Planning	2
6.2.1: Planning Awareness And Education	4
6.2.2: Funding Support.....	4
6.2.3: Available Informational Resources	4
6.3: Local Plan Review, Coordination and Linkages.....	10
6.3.1: Coordination	10
6.3.2: Additional State Requirements to the Crosswalk	12
6.3.2.1: Plan's Web Address	12
6.3.2.2 Identification of Mitigation projects.....	12
6.3.2.3: Identification of Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Contacts	13
6.3.2.4: Reserved for future NJOEM Crosswalk requirements.....	14
6.4 : Criteria for Prioritizing Mitigation Planning and Project Grants	15
6.4.1: Prioritizing Mitigation Planning Funds	15
6.4.2: Prioritizing Mitigation Project Funds	16

6.1: Interim Final Rule Requirement for Coordinating Local Planning

"[The State Hazard Mitigation Plan shall include a] section on the *Coordination of Local Mitigation Planning* that includes the following:

- [i] A description of the State process to support, through funding and technical assistance, the development of local mitigation plans.
- [ii] A description of the State process and timeframe by which local plans will be reviewed, coordinated and linked to the State Mitigation Plan.
- [iii] Criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions that would receive planning and project grants under available funding programs, which should include consideration for communities with the highest risk, repetitive loss properties, and most intense development pressures. Further, that for non-planning grants, a principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of proposed projects and their associated costs."



6.2: State Process for Developing Local Plans, Projects and Continued Planning

This section describes the three-part process used by the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management to support:

1. the development of local **mitigation plans** through funding and technical assistance
2. the development of **mitigation projects** through funding and technical assistance
3. The **recertification** of previously approved All Hazards Mitigation Plans.

This approach represents an increase in the role of NJOEM from that of urging the initial development of initial plans to bringing those plans to life through identified projects and preparing the local jurisdictions for the recertification of their All Hazards Mitigation Plans. This section of the HMP has been updated to reflect how the State (primarily through the efforts of NJOEM) has developed processes to help local jurisdictions obtain funding and technical assistance for mitigation planning. Twenty Counties are actively participating in the hazard mitigation planning process through a series of FEMA grants. Table 6.2-1 shows the status of statewide mitigation planning grants, as of May 2010, funding sources and plan recertification date.

Table 6.2-1 Status of New Jersey County Hazard Mitigation Plans, as of May 2010

	Indicates FEMA approved County All Hazards Plan
	Plan preparation awaiting HMGP funding approval

County	Funding Source	FEMA Funds	Other Funds	Total	Hazard Mitigation Plan Status as of March 31, 2010	Plan Approval & Recert Date
Atlantic	PDM	165,000	55,000	220,000	NJOEM review completed. Pending FEMA review	
Bergen	Self funded.				FEMA approved	2008 / 2013
Burlington	FMA HMGP	63,700 71,899	21,233 23,966	84,933 95,865	FEMA approved	2008 / 2013
Camden	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	NJOEM review completed. Pending FEMA review.	
Cape May	PDM	474,000	158,000	632,000	NJOEM revisions requested prior to FEMA review.	
Cumberland	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	NJOEM review completed. Pending FEMA review.	
Essex	PDM	1,176,187	392,062	1,568,250	FEMA approved.	2008 / 2013
Gloucester	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	NJOEM review completed. Pending FEMA review.	Open
Hudson	PDM	879,999	303,600	1,183,600	FEMA approved.	2009 / 2014
Hunterdon	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*		
Mercer	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	FEMA funded. No draft submitted	
Middlesex	PDM	200,000	66,000	266,000	NJOEM review completed. FEMA revisions required.	



Monmouth	PDM	345,375	103,615	448,990	FEMA approved.	2009 / 2014
Morris	PDM	300,000	100,000	400,000	FEMA approved pending adoption	2010/2015
Ocean	HMGP	TBD	TBD	TBD	Waiting FEMA 2010 funding. No draft submitted.	
Passaic	PDM	225,000	75,000	300,000	FEMA approved pending adoption	2010/2015
Salem	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	NJOEM review completed. FEMA review pending.	
Somerset	PDM	199,000	59,700	258,700	FEMA approved.	2008 / 2013
Sussex	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	FEMA funded. No draft submitted	
Union	HMGP	375,000	125,000	500,000	NJOEM review completed. FEMA review pending.	
Warren	PDM *	115,750*	38,583*	154,333*	FEMA funded. No draft submitted	
Total		5,100,561	1,692,977	6,793,540		

* Grant information for 4 Southern Delaware River Counties listed and 4 Northern Delaware River is shown as equally divided between the participating counties. Actual proportional shares are not calculated.

In addition to the county multi-jurisdictional plans noted above, six single jurisdictional, self-funded municipal plans have been submitted. No FEMA mitigation grant assistance funds were used in the preparation of municipal mitigation plans. They are:

Table 6.2-2 Status of New Jersey Municipal Hazard Mitigation Plans, as of May 2010

Municipality	County	Funding Source	Hazard Mitigation Plan Status as of March 31, 2010	Plan Approval & Recert Date
Elizabeth City	Union	Self funded	FEMA approved pending adoption.	
Harmony Township	Warren	Self funded	FEMA revisions requested.	
Kingwood Township	Hunterdon	Self funded	FEMA revisions requested	
Lambertville City	Hunterdon	Self funded	FEMA approved.	2009 / 2014
Little Falls Township	Passaic	Self funded	FEMA approved	2008 / 2013
Trenton City	Mercer	Self funded	FEMA approved.	2008 / 2013

Also, Atlantic City and Wayne Township have currently approved plans but plan to join in the county multi jurisdictional plan letting their individual municipal plan lapse.

The State has established the basic processes for assisting local and regional jurisdictions with mitigation planning, and these will be further developed and refined as all the Counties write their HMPs. NJOEM is the lead agency responsible for hazard mitigation activities in the State. The Office established three general subject areas in carrying out its responsibilities with regard to mitigation at the local and regional levels: The following subject areas are discussed in the paragraphs below.

- 6.2.1 Planning awareness and education
- 6.2.2 Funding support
- 6.2.3 Informational Resources
- 6.3.4 Technical assistance



6.3.5 Plan Recertification

6.2.1: Planning Awareness And Education

NJOEM provides state-wide awareness and education programs primarily to counties and municipalities with approved All Hazards Plans, but available to all jurisdictions. To foster a more hazard-resistant state, NJOEM will develop the most current information on non-specific site related hazards such as winter storms, coastal erosion, drought, etc. This also includes greater involvement by New Jersey based universities and colleges, regional land use regulatory and planning commissions, watershed commissions and others for both participation in and feedback to the All Hazards Plan development and update. NJOEM will continue preparing informational handouts on "hot topics" that develop during this interaction.

NJOEM provides software, materials and workshops to help municipalities and counties as they draft their original and updated plans. NJOEM distributes the FEMA 363 series of "how to" guides, Benefit-Cost Analysis software, and the FEMA Region II planning toolkit (located at <http://www.fema.gov/about/regions/regionii/toolkit.shtml>) to help jurisdictions as they draft and update plans. NJOEM also holds workshops on various subjects, many with FEMA experts to help with the training. These workshops include:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ▪ Repetitive Flood Loss | • Severe Repetitive Flood Loss | • Benefit-Cost Analysis |
| ▪ Hazard Mitigation Planning | • Coastal Mitigation Plans | • Mapping |
| ▪ HAZUS | • Program Roll-Out | • Application Development Roll –Out |
| ▪ Planning Software | • Mitigation Project Development | • Funding Sources |

Workshops are also held in response to declared Presidential disasters and are planned and scheduled based on the grant cycles, to ensure that communities who plan to apply for specific grants have the most up-to-date information. NJOEM also schedules workshops at the request of jurisdictions.

NJOEM also provides jurisdictions with Interim Final Rule (44 CFR) and FEMA's plan review crosswalk. For each plan development effort, NJOEM attends at least one mitigation core team meeting, one stakeholder meeting, and one public meeting to be a resource to the municipality or County, to answer any questions and to direct planners to State resources or tools. NJOEM staff also is available during the draft plan development to answer any questions or provide guidance and assistance.

6.2.2: Funding Support

In the 2008 HMP, the State focused on those New Jersey counties experiencing the highest frequency and dollar amounts of repetitive flood losses. Since approval of the previous plan, NJOEM has made funding for local and regional mitigation planning a top priority. NJOEM has worked closely with Counties to obtain the funding to develop mitigation plans. The result has been that NJOEM has assisted all Counties in securing funds for mitigation planning. Table 6.2-1 provides the breakdown by County of the source and funds awarded.

NJOEM will continue its role in helping jurisdictions obtain grants (usually through FEMA) to develop new plans, and to update their plans on the required five-year cycle. As noted in various other places in this plan, the State will remain actively engaged with these jurisdictions as they develop their HMPs.

6.2.3: Available Informational Resources



In an effort to provide all local jurisdictions and interested non-profit agencies and individuals, with current and reliable information, NJOEM has developed a series of handouts on:

- General Mitigation Information
- Information on individual FEMA programs
- Information on Projects
- Information regarding the development of an All Natural Hazards Plan
- Information on Current Plans and Projects

The thrust of the handouts has changed as the hazard mitigation has taken hold in New Jersey. The NJOEM "Handout" program was developed in four phases:

1. To foster an understand of mitigation
2. To encourage active participation in the planning process
3. To engage in meaningful mitigation projects
4. To prepare for the update and recertification of Mitigation Plans

The handouts embody pertinent FEMA web-site information in an easy "take-home" format. Some handouts were developed by members of the SHMT and discuss a variety of state-wide mitigation programs. The handouts are updated as necessary and distributed at seminars, public meetings, and training sessions and are made available the "kick-off" meeting held after a Presidential disaster. Example copies are included in Appendix X.

Table 6.2.3-1
NJOEM Handouts

#	Handouts Dealing With General Mitigation Information
2	Introduction to <u>Hazards Types</u> includes information on "rating" an occurrence. Also includes a history of NJ disasters
3	<u>Fact Sheet</u> on FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant programs administered by NJOEM
6	Statement of New Jersey's State Hazard Mitigation <u>Goals, Objectives and Strategy</u>
7	Summary of the "2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council Study" --- a " <u>Project</u> " <u>Saves Money</u> for every dollar spent \$4 is saved. Also includes listing of past approved FEMA mitigation projects.
13	Technical Fact Sheets as a Home Builder's Guide to <u>Coastal Construction</u> - text and drawings on a wide variety of subjects.
17	<u>Core FEMA Publications</u> . A "short" listing of publication, identified by FEMA, as highly recommended by subject matter experts.
25	<u>Consequences</u> of not having a FEMA Approved All Hazards Mitigation Plan - eligibility for PA and grants.
28	<u>What is Mitigation</u> - definition and examples of mitigation. Making it easier to understand.
38	<u>FEMA's Presidential Declaration Process Fact Sheet</u> . How the declaration process works,
49	<u>Sample HMA Project Scoring</u> - Describes how applications will be scored and ranked for funding.

#	Handouts providing Information on Individual FEMA Programs
11	<u>Repetitive Flood Losses</u> - Repetitive flood losses by county including information as to insurance payments made, number of losses and number of properties. Also includes information on non-participating and non-mapped municipalities.
12	<u>Community Rating System</u> - Information on "how to reduce flood insurance costs - includes list of participating municipalities & policy discounts.
14	The National Flood Insurance Program (<u>NFIP</u>). Includes information on the flood insurance program, floodplain management and flood hazard mapping. Listing of policy information by county and state-wide distribution.
24	FEMA Program <u>Comparison</u> of Mitigation Grant Programs - includes information on "The Catalog of



	Federal Domestic Assistance.
29	<u>HAZUS</u> – awareness of the FEMA Geographical Information System (GIS) designed to prepare for earthquake,, wind and flood.
30	<u>The SRL Program</u> – Understanding FEMA's Severe Repetitive Loss program.
31	<u>Participation in the SRL Program</u> – includes information on how it works and what is included
33	<u>Benefit/Cost Analysis</u> information on how to document a flood project.
34	<u>The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program</u> – Facts and figures on the FMA program
35	<u>Mitigation Plan Requirements of the SRL Program</u> – eligibility to receive funding.
39	<u>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</u> – Describes the funding available after a presidentially declared disaster.
40	<u>Allowable Mitigation Projects</u> – “Fundable” projects under the five FEMA grant programs
44	<u>FEMA Grant Program Comparison</u> – Side-by-side comparison of essential items of the five FEMA grant programs
56	<u>Increased Cost of Compliance</u> provisions of the NFIP
58	<u>Public Assistance and Section 406 Mitigation</u>

#	Handouts Prepared to Assist in the development of Mitigation Projects
9	<u>Partners in Open Space</u> - Informational sheet on combining FEMA and NJ DEP Green Acres land acquisition grants to achieve 100% funding.
15	Federal <u>Grants Management</u> – Summary of Post Award Requirements. A guide to administrative elements.
47	<i>HMA Decision Matrix – Lists the criteria of project eligibility for FEMA funding program</i>

#	Handouts Prepared to Assist in the Development of Hazard Mitigation Plans
4	Reprint of sections of <u>44 Code of Federal Regulations</u> dealing with the need for an all hazards plan to be eligible for Federal grants
5	Available <u>Local Mitigation Planning</u> Tools to help in the preparation of a Pre Disaster Mitigation Plan as required by 44 CFR
53	<u>Crosswalk</u> – highlights of the FEMA Mitigation Plan Review checklist
54	<u>FEMA Mitigation Planning Grant Status</u>

6.2.4: Technical Assistance

New Jersey State agencies increasingly maintain the best, readily available, documented information that can meet FEMA requirements for local mitigation planning. This information includes digital data - online and digital maps for flood frequency (Q3 and DFIRMs), landslide susceptibility, peak ground acceleration, and HAZUS loss estimation information. The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management, the New Jersey Office of Information Technology, the Department of Environmental Protection and other State agencies involved in the development and use of natural hazards digital data are active members in the New Jersey Geospatial Forum (<http://njgin.nj.gov/>), and the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA). URISA is a nonprofit association of professionals using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other information technologies to solve challenges in state/provincial and local government agencies and departments. URISA (www.urisa.org) and its Mid-Atlantic chapter serving New Jersey, and other organizations serving GIS professionals as well as the larger planning, scientific, engineering and academic communities. These organizations are constantly improving their spatial capabilities and sharing it with the larger organizations. To help get this information out to the Counties, NJOEM routinely shares digital data with County Emergency Management Coordinators and through these County Coordinators to municipal emergency management agencies.

In addition to hazard data, accurate and updated flood maps and data are critical tools to help communities manage land use and floodplains and to help the communities recognize where potential flooding could occur so

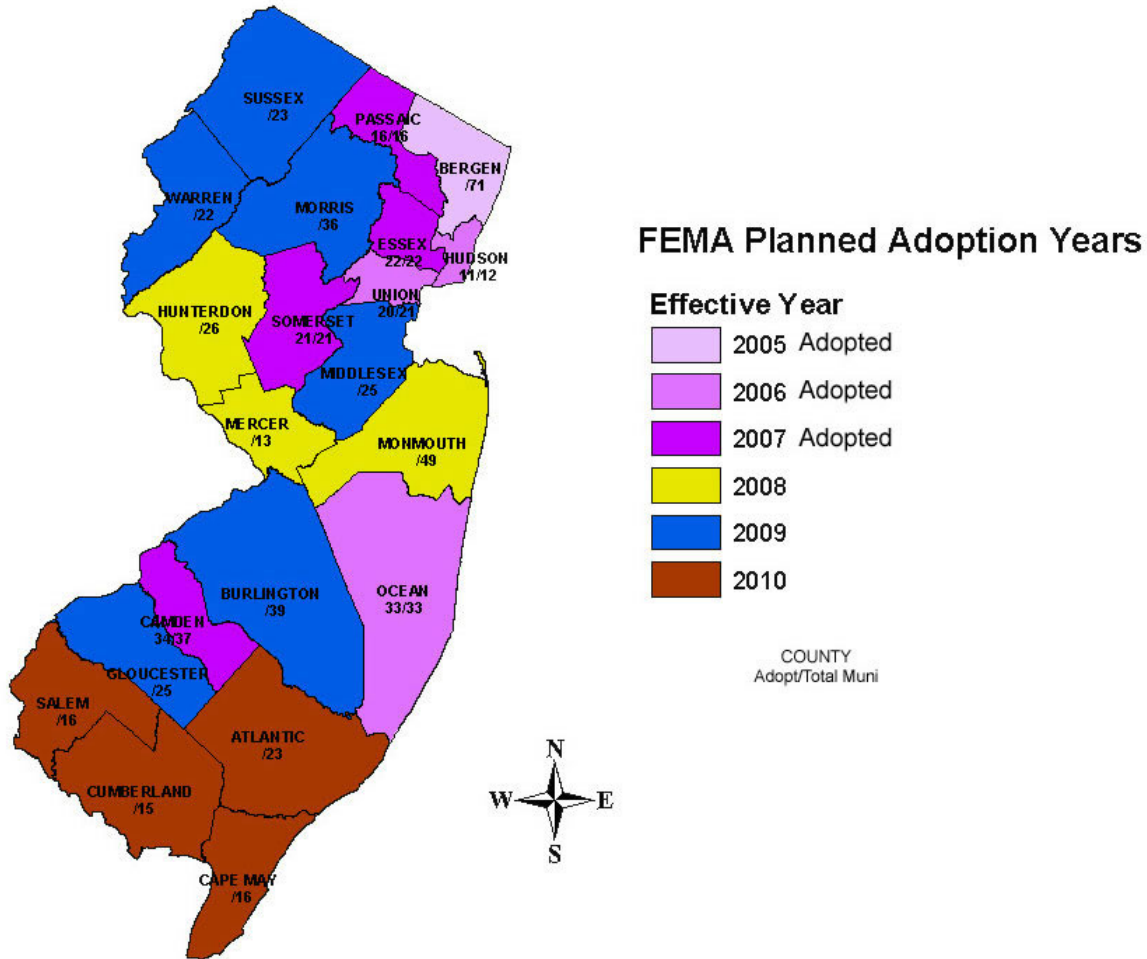


mitigation plans can be made. There are both State and Federal Mapping Improvement Initiatives going on simultaneously. New Jersey has suffered significantly from flooding events and because of these events, the State Legislature mandated that the design flood discharge used to delineate the limits of the flood hazard areas will be computed using the 100-year discharge plus 25%; this NJ Flood Hazard Area standard (NJFHA standard) is a higher standard than FEMA's Digital Flood Insurance Map (DFIRM) standard. In addition, the State Legislature has mandated that floodway delineations should be based on the principle that the area chosen for the floodway must be designed to carry the waters of the 100-year flood without increasing the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood by more than two tenths of a foot (0.2 ft.) at any point; this NJ floodway standard is above FEMA's federal standard of a 1 foot rise but has also been adopted in NJ for FEMA DFIRMs.

FEMA has moved in the direction of a five-year digital map modernization program based on the process for developing the data necessary for updating the maps on countywide studies rather than municipal studies. The Countywide studies provide a digital environment to allow for easier revisions and updates, and include original delineations with more recent updated delineations. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) State Coordinator for New Jersey has been working with FEMA and the New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJGIT) to develop spatial data needed to support the development of highly accurate flood hazard data. The State has completed its statewide orthrophotography. When coupled with the collection of elevation data that will reduce the cost of developing hydraulic analysis, this information will help provide the necessary data for FEMA digital mapping.

New Jersey seeks to integrate its mapping program with the FEMA program. This integration hinges on creating FEMA DFIRMs for New Jersey, which delineates the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area (NJFHA). By including the NJFHA on the DFIRM, the state would be able to use the FEMA DFIRMs as the single source for both Federal and state flood plain management, freeing up staff resources and increasing efficiency.

Figure 6.2.4-1
Anticipated Years for DFIRM Adoption in New Jersey



The State also has access to digital elevation for use in updating the flood maps for the Counties, in the form of LIDAR. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a high-accuracy, high-resolution digital mapping of the Atlantic coastline using technology from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The surveys include:

- Topographic LIDAR from the water line landward 500 meters, with one meter posting between elevation measurements
- Hydrographic LIDAR from the water line seaward 1,000 meters (or to a depth the LIDAR can no longer detect bottom due to turbidity) with five meter posting between elevation measurements
- Digital imagery with 20 centimeter (approximately 8 inch) pixel resolution.

FEMA has set specifications on how to collect LIDAR data for flood hazard mapping. As of this report, NJOEM is assisting NJDEP in funding a LIDAR project in Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties. These data will be used by FEMA for its Flood Map Modernization Program.

In addition to technical assistance, materials and workshops, The State provides links to web sites of State or national resources which include interactive mapping, geology and other useful information. Table 6.2-3 provides the link information

Table 6.2-4-1
New Jersey Hazard Mitigation Resources



Information	Website
Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.State.nj.us/dep/njgs/
Mitigation Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.fema.gov/about/regions/regionii/toolkit.shtm
Weather Related Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.noaa.gov/
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.uscensus.gov
NJ State All Hazard Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.State.nj.us/njoem/
Funding Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.State.nj.us/dep/grantandloanprograms/ • http://www.State.nj.us/dca/grants/ • http://www.State.nj.us/njoem/opb_mitigation.html • http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm • http://www.njeit.org (New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust)
Digital data collections and mapping	<p>NJGIN Explorer information about a diversity of digital geospatial data available for use with Geographic Information Systems software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://njin.State.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/index.jsp • I-MAP NJDEP, an online interactive mapping system http://www.nj.gov/dep/gis/index.html • New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Office of Smart Growth, online GIS maps and digital data: http://www.nj.gov/dca/osg/resources/maps/index.shtml • New Jersey Department of Transportation, State and County GIS maps http://www.State.nj.us/transportation/gis/map.shtm • National Geodata One-Stop http://www.geodata.gov/ • NSDI Geospatial Data Clearinghouse http://www.fgdc.gov/clearinghouse/



6.3: Local Plan Review, Coordination and Linkages

Note: Future editions of the New Jersey State Mitigation will incorporate information developed in the local plans,

6.3.1: Coordination

Local mitigation plans represent commitments to reduce risks from natural hazards, and serve as the basis for the State to provide technical assistance and prioritize project funding. As of November 1, 2004, a local government must have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan to receive HMGP and most Hazard Mitigation Assistance project grants. This requirement can be satisfied when a jurisdiction is included in a regional or county-wide plan. The requirement to have a FEMA-approved plan also applies to the SRL and RFC programs. FEMA requirements for local plans were established at 44 CFR 201.6(d). They require that "plans must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for initial review and coordination. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval." While the local hazard mitigation plans in effect become extensions of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is no explicit authority in EO #115 (Florio) for the SHMO to review or approve local mitigation plans. Therefore, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer's role is interpreted to include:

1. A finding that the local plan includes all of the elements required by FEMA at 44 CFR 201.6(b) & (c)
2. A finding that the local plan adequately addresses all of the required elements in accordance with FEMA guidance documents and planning requirements; and
3. A finding that the local plan does not conflict with provisions of the SHMP, or defines reasonable measures by which to be reconciled with the SHMP at the next SHMP update.

NJOEM provides jurisdictions with a plan review timetable and requirements. NJOEM staff requests one hard copy and a CD of the initial draft plan and any appendices. NJOEM staff uses the FEMA All Hazards Mitigation Plan Crosswalk in its review, to ensure that all requirements are met. State staff has 60 days to review the Plan. After its review, the State either...

1. Returns the draft plan to the jurisdiction, with required revisions, or
2. Informs the municipality or county that it satisfied the FEMA crosswalk requirements and will be forwarded to FEMA Region II for review

If substantial improvements are required, the timeframe is re-initiated. If there are minor improvements, the Staff will review in 20 days. Table 6.3-1 shows the normal review timeframes. The State has reviewed most of the active plan. These timelines and procedures have worked, with turnaround time far below the stated review period but are subject always to change after NJOEM.

Table 6.3.1-1
NJOEM Schedule of Review for Local Hazard Mitigation Plans

Element	Normal Schedule
Initial Draft Plan Delivered to NJ OEM (1 hard copy, crosswalk and 1 CDs)	NJOEM has 60 days to review. NJOEM provides an end date to municipality. Initial plan is reviewed and all requirements and recommendations are transmitted to the jurisdiction noted on the crosswalk.
Plan Review – Requirements Not Met	NJOEM reviews draft and requirements are not met. Once the



Element	Normal Schedule
	municipality submits the revised plan to NJOEM, the 60 day review begins and NJOEM provides an end date to municipality.
Plan Review – Minor changes	NJOEM reviews revised draft within 20 days of receipt.
Plan Review – Requirements Met - Revised Draft Plan Delivered to NJ OEM (2 hard copies, crosswalks and 2 CDs)	NJOEM informs the municipality the State review is complete and forwards the draft for FEMA Region II review.
Plan Review – Requirements Not Met	FEMA will review plans within 45 days (whenever possible) from receipt of draft. If requirements are not met, FEMA provides NJOEM with a detailed explanation and provides recommended revisions. NJOEM has 45 day to inform the municipality in writing about the plan and the State review process starts again.
Plan Review – Minor changes	FEMA will review plans within 45 days (whenever possible) from receipt of draft. FEMA will notify NJOEM that requirements are not met. Once the municipality submits the revised draft, NJOEM reviews the draft within 20 days of review.
Plan Review – Requirements Met	FEMA will review plans within 45 days (whenever possible). If requirements are met, FEMA approves the plan and informs NJOEM. NJOEM informs the municipality in writing that the plan is approved.

Support does not stop once a plan is approved. NJOEM has an annual review with the approved Counties and municipalities to review the monitoring and implementation of plans and to help with implementing and applying for projects that were outlined in them. The State also incorporates the actions identified in the approved plans into the State's plan.

The SHMO will notify the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) of the approval, provide copies of the approved local hazard mitigation plan (in print or digital format) to members of the SHMT, and convene the SHMT to consider an amendment to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan that:

1. Incorporates the local hazard mitigation plan into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference; and
2. Modifies any provision of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, including its State Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis, as applicable and appropriate.

Each sixty day clock may be suspended or extended at the discretion of the SHMO in response to staff limitations resulting from activations of the State Emergency Operations Center, needs to divert staff resources to disaster recovery efforts, or insufficient staff to process multiple reviews of local hazard mitigation plans.

NJOEM is in the process of preparing additional Handouts to assist local jurisdictions in the planning process that will dealing with:

- Procedures for submitting plans for approval and re-certification.
- Information on Crosswalk requirement for re-certification
- Updating a County All Hazards Mitigation Plan
- How a non-participating jurisdiction joins an Approved County All Hazards Plan
- Additional State Requirements to the Crosswalk (See Section 6.3.2 of this Plan)



6.3.2: Additional State Requirements to the Crosswalk

Additional State Requirements in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Worksheet (Crosswalk) include:

6.3.2.1: Plan's Web Address

Inclusion of an "upfront listing" of the local jurisdiction's plan web site address. For easy access the web address shall be located on Page 1 of the Crosswalk in Block 1 as illustrated below.

Figure 6.3.2.1-1
NJOEM Requirement to Include Plan's Web Address

REVIEW AND APPROVAL STATUS

Jurisdiction:	Title of Plan:	Date of Plan and Draft #:
Local Plan submitted by:	Address:	
Title:		
Agency:		
Phone Number:	E-Mail:	
The Plan can be found on the Web at:		

6.3.2.2 Identification of Mitigation projects

The State of New Jersey, as an essential element of a local plan review, requires identification of mitigation project activity. Information on self funded mitigation initiatives as well as past FEMA funded projects since 2005. For easy cross-reference, a listing of FEMA funded mitigation projects shall be listed as a new Block 5 following the listing of participating jurisdictions on in the Crosswalk as illustrated below.

Figure 6.3.2.1-2
NJOEM Requirement to Include Identification of Mitigation projects

Jurisdiction	Type of Mitigation Project	Status (year)		Funding source		Total Cost
		Approved/ Active	Completed		FEMA Grant Program	

Example



County Name	Type of Mitigation Project	Status (year)		Funding source		Total Cost
		Year Approved/ Active	Year Completed	FEMA Grant Program		
Main City	Elevation of 6 flood prone residential structures		2010	FMA		100,000
Any Town	Shelter Improvements including air conditioning and cable connection		2010		Use of Capital Improvement Funds	200,000
Your Town	Store Water Collection system improvement at Water Rd and River St	2009		HMGP		300,000
Your Town	Culvert enlargement improvements at Main Street between 1st and 4th Streets	2010		PDM		400,000

6.3.2.3: Identification of Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Contacts

The State of New Jersey requires identification of specific mitigation plan participants. An informational table, similar to the model below, should be included in the discussion of the planning process and how they were informed of the plan's development. Similar information should be included for County officials identified by ♦.

Table 6.3.2.3-1
Identification of Local Participants in the Plan Development

Local Jurisdiction Official		
Building Code Official (Assures compliance of development incorporating mitigation elements against tornadoes, earthquake, etc.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
♦ Emergency Manager (Usually is the point of contact in the plan development.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
♦ Fiscal and Budget Officer (Can identify funding sources for projected projects.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
Floodplain Manager (Controls the expansion adjacent to flood prone areas.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
♦ Land Use Planner (Has familiarity with potential development from the onset of the project and includes zoning, traffic, population growth estimations, etc.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
♦ Administrator or Manager (Can tie all local programs together and should involvement in the entire planning process.)	Name	
	Contact Information	
♦ Public Works Director	Name	



(Has the on the ground experience of actual hazard events.)	Contact Information	
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6.3.2.4: Reserved for future NJOEM Crosswalk requirements.



6.4 : Criteria for Prioritizing Mitigation Planning and Project Grants

6.4.1: Prioritizing Mitigation Planning Funds

The State continues to use severe/repetitive loss as the top priority for prioritizing mitigation actions . In addition to severe/repetitive loss, the State also uses the following criteria for prioritizing grant applications to Counties and Municipalities:

1. Communities experiencing the greatest severe repetitive loss and repetitive loss damages (see Appendix G, Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation Strategy).
2. Communities recovering declared natural disasters.
3. Communities identified as having higher vulnerability through local and State hazard mitigation plans.
4. Communities that are best organized to prepare, update and implement local hazard mitigation plans.
5. Communities of unique or special interest as defined by research objectives and special projects of NJOEM, other State agencies, or Federal agency initiatives.
6. Communities adjacent to communities with approved and current local hazard mitigation plans with a potential to impact, favorably or negatively, the vulnerability of their neighboring communities to one or more natural hazards.
7. Communities adjacent to communities with approved and current local hazard mitigation plans and sharing similar natural hazards.
8. Communities in which the State maintains high levels of investment as defined by the value of State facilities and the amount of State aid (including intergovernmental transfers, Urban Enterprise Zones and other tax abatements programs, payments in lieu of taxes) for all purposes.
9. Communities with Endorsed Plans or actively participating in the process of Plan Endorsement with the New Jersey State Planning Commission.
10. Communities with the highest pressures for future development or redevelopment determined in consultation with the New Jersey Office of Smart Growth and the appropriate and relevant provisions of the current New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan.
11. All other communities.

The overall effort of the State to encourage and support applications for planning grants has been very successful with all 21 Counties in the State either starting, in the process of drafting or near completion with the Multi-jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plans.



6.4.2: Prioritizing Mitigation Project Funds

Projects to implement natural hazard mitigation measures, ranging from providing field services to data development to capital-intensive construction and property acquisition, require an evaluation in which the costs to implement projects are compared to the benefits of each project, or group of projects, in reducing risks (expressed as costs avoided) of damages associated with potential natural hazards. In some cases, such as data development, it is difficult to precisely ascertain costs and benefits. Therefore, somewhat different criteria must exist for project prioritization. To the extent that discretion exists to establish priorities within the statutory and regulatory requirements of project implementation programs associated with natural hazard mitigation, NJOEM will give priority in providing local project implementation assistance to communities (municipalities and groups of neighboring municipalities) for natural hazard mitigation in accordance with the project priority scoring methodology shown in the table below. This methodology is adopted by the State as part of the 2008 Plan update process. See Figure 6.4.2 below.

The State Hazard Mitigation Team will annually review and update, as necessary, these criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions for receiving future planning and project grants under available funding programs. This prioritization process includes priority consideration for communities and neighborhoods with the highest risks, the highest number and value of severe repetitive loss and repetitive loss properties, and the most intense pressures for future development or redevelopment. The latter determination, with regard to development pressure, will be made in consultation with the appropriate and relevant provisions of the current New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan.

When municipalities submit letters of intent to the SHMO for project grants, NJOEM staff sends written notification of receipt and attaches the Application Package for the respective grant and the system evaluation criteria. The package provides instructions, sample narratives, graphics and a variety of forms to illustrate the type of information that needs to be included in an application. It is also important for them to understand what elements they need to satisfy and how each element will be weighted prior to drafting the application. NJOEM provides each municipality with the systematic evaluation criteria that the SHMT will use for each application.

To this point, the State's system for prioritizing mitigation project grants has been successful, as evidenced by types of projects that have been funded.



Figure 6.4.2-1
Sample New Jersey State Mitigation Project Priority Score Sheet

General Application Information	Points	Score
Is this project <i>specifically identified</i> in the All Hazards Plan?	50	
OR – Is this a <i>generic</i> type of project identified in the applicants plan?	30	
Was the local plan FEMA <i>prior approved</i> to the declaration (for HMGP)?	10	
Is the project <i>in the declared disaster</i> area (for HMGP)?	20	
Is the project in a <i>CRS</i> community?	20	
Specific Application Information		
Is the project a mitigation measure that best fits within an overall plan for development and/or hazard mitigation in the disaster area, community or State?	20	
Is the measure that, if not taken, will have a detrimental impact on the applicant, such as potential loss of life, loss of essential services, damage to critical facilities, or economic hardship on the community or state?	20	
Does the mitigation measure have the greatest potential impact on reducing further disaster losses?	20	
Has the mitigation measure been designed to accomplish multiple objectives including damage reduction, environmental enhancement and economic recovery?	20	
Environmental		
Is the project <i>eligible</i> for a Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)?	5	
Is the project an All Hazards <i>Plan update</i> project (no Benefit/Cost required)?	5	
Is the project a <i>planning</i> project (no Benefit/Cost required)?	5	
Has a Benefit/Cost analysis showing a benefit great than 1 been submitted	5	
Has a " <i>weak</i> " Benefit/Cost study been provided (no back up-no documentation)?	- 5	
Is a Benefit/Cost <i>analysis</i> required but not provided?	- 10	
Has an <i>engineering</i> study been provided – score on a scale of 1-20?	20	
State Strategy		
Is the structure on the <i>Severe Repetitive Loss</i> list?	50	
Is the structure on the <i>Repetitive Loss</i> list?	30	
Is the structure <i>within a floodplain</i> ?	5	
Is the project an <i>elevation</i> ?	10	
Is the project an <i>acquisition</i>	10	
Is the project <i>flood water management</i> ?	7	
Is the project a <i>retrofit</i> project?	5	
Is the project a <i>warning and information</i> systems project?	5	
Total Points Scored		



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