



# **10.0** EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

## SECTION 10.0 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

### 10.0-1 OVERVIEW

The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is a voluntary assessment and accreditation process for the emergency management programs of states, territories, tribes, and local governments. It provides the means for strategic improvement of and accreditation of emergency management programs. The State passed the EMAP assessment and became accredited on September 27, 2023.

### 10.0-2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Chapter 4, element 4.1 of the 2016 Emergency Management Standard requires a hazard identification (natural and human-caused hazards) and risk assessment (HIRA) for the State. According to the State's EMAP Program Manager, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) has been previously identified as the document that defines the hazards of concern to the State of New Jersey.

As summarized in Section 4.1: State Risk Assessment Overview, the hazards of concern for the State of New Jersey were identified and approved by several interagency committees and subject matter experts at the State: State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT), New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) Planners, New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (OHSP), Emergency Support Function (ESF) leads, and Regional Operations Intelligence Center (ROIC) analysts. Consensus on these hazards was obtained through numerous meetings, telephone conversations, and email correspondence. Refer to Section 4.1: State Risk Assessment Overview for additional details regarding the identification of hazards.

### 10.0-3 RISK ASSESSMENT

Chapter 4, Element 4.1 of the Emergency Management Program requires states to assess the risks and vulnerability of people, property, environment, and its own operations from these hazards. Refer to Sections 4.2 through 4.23 which present the hazard profiles and vulnerability assessments for all identified hazards. Additional details are also captured in the consequence analysis discussed below.

**Table 10.0-1 Nature-based Hazards Identified in the State HMP**

Hazards
Coastal Erosion (including enhanced discussion of beach protection)
Dam/Levee Failure
Drought
Earthquakes
Extreme Temperatures
Flood (riverine, coastal, storm surge, sea-level rise, stormwater flooding)
Geological Hazards (landslide, subsidence/sinkholes, radon exposure, and saltwater intrusion)
Hurricanes, Nor'easters, Tropical Storms (Wind only, includes enhanced discussion of power failure)
Severe Weather (high winds, tornadoes, thunderstorms, and hail, includes enhanced discussion of power failure)
Severe Winter Weather (snow, blizzards, and ice storms, includes enhanced discussion of power failure)
Wildfire

**Table 10.0-2 Human-based Hazards Identified in the State HMP**

Hazards
Animal Disease
Civil Unrest

Hazards
Crop Failure
Cyber Attack
Economic Collapse
Fishing Failure
Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)
Hazardous Substances (fixed sites, in-transit, offshore)
Nuclear Hazards
Pandemic (COVID-19 and influenza)
Terrorism

## 10.0-4 CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Chapter 4, Element 4.1 of the Emergency Management Program requires states to include a consequence analysis for the hazards identified in the State HIRA. The consequence analysis assesses the impact on the following:

1. Public
2. First Responders
3. Continuity of operations (including delivery of services)
4. Property, facilities, and infrastructure
5. Environment
6. Economic conditions
7. Public confidence in governance

Tables 10.0-3 to 10.0-24 presents the consequence analysis for each hazard of concern for the State of New Jersey. They are organized in the same order as they appear in the plan.

**Table 10.0-3 Consequence Analysis – Coastal Erosion**

Hazard	Coastal Erosion
Impact on Public	Coastal erosion may impact homeowners and tourists located along the coast. While coastal erosion frequently occurs over a period of time, some events may be caused by other hazards such as hurricanes or tropical storms.
Impact on Responder	In addition to the fire, police and normal emergency responders associated with any disaster event, beach lifeguards are called on to protect the public and enforce the necessary beach closures.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as coastal erosion.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Coastal property market values do not appear to be affected in the long term. However, in a 2000 report to the United States Congress, FEMA estimated that coastal erosion may cost property owners \$500 million a year in structural damages and loss of land. In New Jersey, construction of new residential development, reconstruction of existing residential development, and the conversion of single-family dwellings into multi-unit dwellings continue in hazardous areas.
Impact on Environment	Coastal erosion negatively impacts beaches, wetlands, marshes, and coastal habitats. With the loss of these environments, coastal communities may experience more frequent and destructive flooding, compromised water supplies and smaller or fewer beaches. Events that impact development or infrastructure may cause the release of hazardous substances into the environment such as heating fuel and sewage. Further, vegetative and construction material debris may accumulate on beaches and shorelines. These impacts may potentially increase as a result of climate change and sea level rise.
Impact on State Economy	The New Jersey coast is an important part of the state's economy including the Atlantic City entertainment industry.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and municipal, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-4 Consequence Analysis – Dam and Levee Failures**

Hazard	Dam and Levee Failures
Impact on Public	Dam and levee failures affect those within the hazard area and all of the surrounding areas. A flood event, including dam or levee failure, anywhere in the State becomes a major news event covered by the media.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the flood area, close roads, pump out flooded basements, attend to the injured, and direct traffic away from the flooded area and roads.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as dam and levee failure events.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Market value of flooded property is significantly reduced. Areas of repetitive flooding or within the path of a hazard area are generally shunned by new home purchasers in favor of less threatened home sites. Floods impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, either directly or indirectly, making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the flood event caused by a dam or levee failure event. Transportation, communications and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a flood incident. In most reported flood incidents roads and bridges have been reported as the major infrastructure elements impacted by a flood. In addition, dam or levee failure by its nature damages facilities and infrastructure.
Impact on Environment	Dam and levee failure events, impact the environment by: spreading pollution; overloading water and wastewater treatment plants; carrying silt and debris; and disturbing the wildlife and natural areas.
Impact on State Economy	A dam or levee failure event drains resources of the state, county, and municipality. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county, and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-5 Consequence Analysis – Droughts**

Hazard	Droughts
Impact on Public	Drought can affect those locally, regionally or statewide. A drought event usually takes a long time to develop, can be anywhere in the state and becomes a major news event covered by the media.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people to shelter areas, suppress fires, attend to the injured, and direct traffic away from possible wildfire areas. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as drought events. To date, there have been few or no drought incidents that have shut down state, county, or municipal governmental operations.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be impacted. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Market value of property in a drought area is not significantly reduced. Drought has little impact on facilities. Transportation, communications and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a drought incident. In most reported drought incidents water delivery systems and forest areas are impacted
Impact on Environment	Droughts impact the environment by causing wildfires; overloading water and wastewater treatment plants; creating dust storms; and disturbing the wildlife and natural areas.
Impact on State Economy	A drought drains state, county, and local resources. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county, and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-6 Consequence Analysis – Earthquakes**

Hazard	Earthquakes
Impact on Public	Earthquakes affect those in the event area and, depending on the size and impact, can affect all of the surrounding areas and the state as a whole. An earthquake event anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media.



Hazard	Earthquakes
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the area, close roads, attend to the injured, and direct traffic away from the impacted area and roads. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as earthquake events.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions. To date, there have been few or no earthquake incidents that have shut down state, county, or local governmental operations.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Earthquakes impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, directly or indirectly making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the event. Transportation, communications, and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by an incident. In predicted incidents, roads and bridges, would be the major infrastructure elements impacted.
Impact on Environment	Earthquakes impact the environment more so than other land disturbances. In summary, earthquake events may trigger landslides, mudslides, slope failure, dam failures and tsunamis.
Impact on State Economy	An earthquake would severely drain state, county, and local resources. Even if some costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-7 Consequence Analysis – Extreme Temperatures**

Hazard	Extreme Temperatures
Impact on Public	An extreme heat or cold event can affect the state as a whole. Severe weather can have significant impacts on the elderly, disadvantaged, and handicapped populations.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from extreme temperature conditions, operate shelters and cooling or heating venues and attend to the injured.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as extreme temperature events. To date, there have been few or no extreme heat or cold incidents that have shut down state, county, or municipal governmental operations.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Property and infrastructure can be affected during extreme temperature events. Extreme heat can cause transportation infrastructure to buckle or otherwise cause instability issues. Extreme cold events may freeze water infrastructure. There also may be increased demand for energy that could lead to issues with the power grid if it cannot handle the increased usage. Additional effect are the result of secondary hazards caused by an event, such as wildfire. Public buildings would be made available for shelters and cooling areas.
Impact on Environment	Extreme heat can be associated with drought and violent weather conditions. Extreme cold will cause the ground and water to freeze and may also be associated with violent weather conditions.
Impact on State Economy	Extreme heat and cold drain state, county and local resources. Under the most severe conditions some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, but there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and municipal, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-8 Consequence Analysis – Floods (Riverine, Coastal, Storm Surge, Sea-Level Rise, Stormwater)**

Hazard	Floods (Riverine, Coastal, Storm Surge, Sea-Level Rise, Stormwater)
Impact on Public	Floods affect those in the immediate and surrounding areas not only in the watershed but the state as a whole A flood event anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media. Public awareness of the flood hazard is heightened. Flood insurance coverage in the state is already among the highest in the nation.

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Floods (Riverine, Coastal, Storm Surge, Sea-Level Rise, Stormwater)</b>
<b>Impact on Responder</b>	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the flood area, close roads, pump out flooded basements, attend to the injured, and direct traffic away from the flooded area and roads. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
<b>Continuity of Operations</b>	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as flood events. To date, there have been few or no flood incidents that have shut down state, county or municipal governmental operations.
<b>Delivery of Services</b>	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence of this hazard. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted at the local level, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
<b>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</b>	Market value of flooded property is significantly reduced. Areas of repetitive flooding are generally shunned by new home purchasers in favor of less threatened home sites. Floods impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, in some cases directly and in others making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the flood event. Transportation, communications and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a flood incident. In most reported flood incidents roads and bridges have been reported as the major infrastructure elements impacted by a flood.
<b>Impact on Environment</b>	Floods, by their nature impact the environment by: spreading pollution; overloading water and wastewater treatment plants; carrying silt and debris; and disturbing the wildlife and natural areas.
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	A flood drains resources of the state, county and municipality. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
<b>Public Confidence in the State's Governance</b>	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and municipal, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-9 Consequence Analysis – Geologic Hazards (Landslide, Subsidence/Sinkholes, Radon Exposure, Saltwater Intrusion)**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Geologic Hazards (Landslide, Subsidence/Sinkholes, Radon Exposure, Saltwater Intrusion)</b>
<b>Impact on Public</b>	Geologic land disturbances affect those in the event area and, depending on the size and impact, can affect all of the surrounding areas and the state as a whole. A landslide or sinkhole event anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media. Radon exposure can have significant public health impacts. Saltwater intrusion can impact drinking water supplies.
<b>Impact on Responder</b>	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the area, close roads, attend to the injured and direct traffic away from the impacted area and roads. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements. Respondents to radon exposures should wear proper protective equipment and follow proper procedures to protect their own health.
<b>Continuity of Operations</b>	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as geologic hazard events (landslide, subsidence/sinkholes).
<b>Delivery of Services</b>	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence of this hazard. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
<b>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</b>	Market value can be significantly reduced. Areas of known or repeated geologic land disturbance are generally shunned by new home purchasers in favor of less threatened home sites. Properties with elevated radon levels may require renovations to address the issue. Geologic land disturbance impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, directly or indirectly making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the event. Transportation, communications, and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by an incident. In predicted incidents roads and bridges would be the major infrastructure elements impacted.
<b>Impact on Environment</b>	A landslide or subsidence/sinkhole event will alter the landscape. In addition to changes in topography, vegetation and wildlife habitats may be damaged or destroyed, and soil and sediment runoff will accumulate downslope potentially blocking waterways and roadways and impacting quality of streams and other water bodies. Saltwater intrusion can damage vegetation and ecosystems that are not adapted to using water with higher salt content.
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	Major geological hazard events drain state, county and local resources. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government. Saltwater intrusions may have significant impacts on coastal agriculture.
<b>Public Confidence in the State's Governance</b>	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and municipal, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-10 Consequence Analysis – Hurricane, Tropical Storms, Nor’easters**

Hazard	Hurricane, Tropical Storms, Nor’easters
Impact on Public	The New Jersey shore is a tourist and vacation destination. Since hurricane season also corresponds to the summer vacation season, the public includes large numbers of vacationing families – both New Jersey residents and out- of-state tourists. Nor’easters occur throughout the other part of the year (Fall to Spring) and can have a significant impact on the coast as well. To protect residents and tourists, coastal evacuation routes have been established and are activated when necessary. Storm watches and warnings are posted.
Impact on Responder	In addition to the fire, police, and normal emergency responders associated with any disaster event, beach lifeguards are called on to protect the public and enforce the necessary beach closures.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as hurricanes, tropical storms, and Nor’easters. To date, there have been few, if any, storms that have shut down governmental operations for any significant time.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Residential properties and commercial properties impacted or destroyed by a coastal event rebuild quickly after an incident. Market value of coastal properties do not appear to be affected long term. Coastal incidents impact roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals in the same way as floods. There is the added problem of drifting sand from storm surges and winds. Transportation, communications, and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a coastal incident. In most reported cases sand- covered roads and bridges have been reported as impacted infrastructure elements.
Impact on Environment	Beach erosion is the major environmental impact from these storms. Refer to the Coastal Erosion hazard.
Impact on State Economy	The New Jersey coast is an important part of the state’s economy including the Atlantic City entertainment industry. Hurricanes, tropical storms, and Nor’easters can greatly affect the coast. The “economic” environment recovery is supported by state and United States Corps of Engineers beach restoration programs.
Public Confidence in the State’s Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-11 Consequence Analysis – Severe Weather (Tornadoes, high wind, hail)**

Hazard	Severe Weather (Tornadoes, high wind, hail)
Impact on Public	Tornadoes, high winds, and hail can affect specific area, region, or the state as a whole. An event anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media. Some incidents are forecasted but others are unpredictable.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the impacted area, close roads, attend to the injured, and direct traffic away from the disaster area. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as severe weather events. To date, there have been few or no extreme heat incidents that have shut down state, county, or municipal governmental operations.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Market value of property is not significantly reduced. Impact areas are undefined. Tornadoes, high winds and hail impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, directly and indirectly, making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the event. In the few reported tornadoes, high winds, and hail incidents, roads and bridges have been reported as the major infrastructure elements impacted.
Impact on Environment	Tornadoes, high winds and hail, impact the environment by: possibly spreading debris and pollution; damaging sewer and wastewater treatment plants; and disturbing the wildlife and natural areas.
Impact on State Economy	Tornadoes, high winds and hail can drain state, county and local resources. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State’s Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-12 Consequence Analysis – Severe Winter Weather (Snow, Blizzards, and Ice Storms)**

Hazard	Severe Winter Weather (Snow, Blizzards, and Ice Storms)
Impact on Public	Winter storms can affect regions or the state as a whole. An event anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media. Warnings and advice of upcoming events is made available in advance of the approaching storm.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the snow impacted area, operate shelters, attend to the injured, close roads, and direct traffic around closed areas. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
Continuity of Operations	To date, there have been a few winter storm incidents that have shut down state, county, or municipal governmental operations for more than a day or two.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	A winter storm has little effect, if any, on property values. Major damage can be caused by heavy snow and ice loads. Winter storm snow and ice impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, directly or indirectly, making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the event. Transportation, communications, and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a winter storm incident. In most reported incidents roads and bridges have been reported as the major infrastructure elements impacted.
Impact on Environment	The environmental impacts of a severe winter weather event are associated with the heavy snow and/or ice accumulations that can bring down vegetation and tree limbs. The rapid snowmelt may lead to flood events causing further environmental impacts.
Impact on State Economy	A winter storm event drains state, county and local resources. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.

**Table 10.0-13 Consequence Analysis – Wildfires**

Hazard	Wildfires
Impact on Public	The effects of wildfires extend beyond those directly impacted by the fire and can potentially affect the surrounding area or state as a whole through the ash fallout and smoke. A wildfire event in the Pinelands or anywhere in the state becomes a major news event covered by the media.
Impact on Responder	Fire and police, and emergency responders are called on to evacuate people from the fire area, close roads, create fire breaks, attend to the injured and direct traffic away from the area. For Presidential declared disasters, emergency response costs are significant reimbursement elements.
Continuity of Operations	COOPs are a requirement of the state and local governments. COOPs provide the framework to ensure that state and local agencies are able to continue performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances such as wildfire events. To date, there have been few or no fire incidents that have shut down state, county, or municipal governmental operations.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions. Normal operations would be affected and could lead to a drop in level of services or inability to provide certain services.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Areas of repetitive wildfire are generally shunned by new home purchasers in favor of less threatened home sites. Wildfires create air pollution, impact roads and bridges, schools, hospitals, directly or indirectly, making access much more difficult. Detours and road closures also add to the cost of the fire event. Transportation, communications and the general operation of governmental services may be disrupted by a wildfire incident. In most reported fire incidents roads and bridges have been reported as the major infrastructure elements impacted.
Impact on Environment	Wildfires impact the environment by: spreading pollution; creating health problems; carrying ash and smoke; and disturbing the wildlife and natural areas.
Impact on State Economy	A wildfire drains state, county and local resources. Even if some of the costs can be recouped through federal grant reimbursements, there is a fiscal impact on the local government.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Governmental response, on all levels – state, county and local, requires direct actions that must be immediate and effective to maintain public confidence.



**Table 10.0-14 Consequence Analysis – Animal Disease Events**

Hazard	Animal Disease Events
Impact on Public	Potential significant consequences for the general public. Illnesses and death among pet owners and farmers during a severe event. Any individual can become infected (e.g., rabies or Lyme disease) and have serious consequences to human health. Contamination of food supplies and water from animal diseases will disrupt the normal public routine.
Impact on Responder	Highly trained personnel must respond to an animal disease hazard. A highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease may create a number of illnesses and deaths in response and support personnel, thus limiting the capabilities of personnel to handle the response. In addition, fear from coming in contact with entities that would put the responder and the responder's family at risk, will also limit capabilities of the disaster response.
Continuity of Operations	The United States Department of Agriculture, New Jersey OEM, and the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services have robust continuity of operations plans that will go into effect during an animal disease hazard.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions to protect public safety, may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide, depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Impact on property, other than livestock, will be minor due to the nature of the hazard. State officials may need to take additional steps to ensure proper prevention or spread of the disease to other locations including issuing quarantine orders on the property in question. The impact of animal disease on facilities will be minor due to the nature of the hazard. These areas may need to take additional steps to ensure proper prevention or spread of this disease to other locations. These steps may involve issuing a quarantine on the facility. The impact of animal disease on infrastructure will be minor due to the nature of the hazard. Large scale water suppliers who have become contaminated may be forced to shut down operations until their water supply is deemed safe.
Impact on Environment	Potential long term impacts on fish and wildlife. A serious event can completely deplete a species.
Impact on State Economy	Potential to cause significant economic damage to the State, especially in agriculture and aquaculture which could result in long term economic impacts for farmers and state commerce. New Jersey ranked eighth in the nation in expanded wholesale value of floriculture crops with a value of \$178 million. The number of farms in New Jersey in 2010 was estimated to be 730,000 acres.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Regardless of the animal(s) affected by a highly contagious or economically devastating event in New Jersey, the disease will severely impact animals raised, bred, or marketed in the State, instill fear among consumers, and bring into question the safety of meat and food products generated in New Jersey. This threat will necessitate swift response to any likely highly contagious or economically devastating event.

**Table 10.0-15 Consequence Analysis – Civil Unrest**

Hazard	Civil Unrest
Impact on Public	The general population could serve as participants or targets in actions of civil unrest. Wide spread unrest could cause fear amongst the population and cause them to be absent from school or work activities. During an event, bystanders may be harmed due to the activities of participants.
Impact on Responder	Response to civil unrest events are generally handled at the local level. In a large event, the resources of a local jurisdiction may be exceeded. In this instance state resources would be activated to fill the need. During an event responders may become targets, this could hamper their effectiveness.
Continuity of Operations	The outbreak of widespread rioting or looting could have impact on the State's ability to conduct its normal operations. Protesters could occupy government buildings and interrupt functions of government. Targeted attacks on government facilities could interrupt operations entirely.
Delivery of Services	The outbreak of widespread rioting or looting could have potential impact on the State's ability to provide services.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Private property often serves as a target in instances of civil unrest. Businesses can be targeted for looting or vandalism. If an event is particularly large, damages could reach the millions of dollars and take years to recover. Often in acts of civil unrest, government facilities become the focal point of protests or targets for vandalism. Damages suffered during an event or the inability of an employee to safely report to work may greatly reduce or shut down facility operations. Similar to government facilities, public and private infrastructure can become targets of civil unrest. Damages to transportation, communications, or utilities infrastructure could further exacerbate the situation.
Impact on Environment	Normally, civil unrest will have a minimum impact on the environment. However, in chemical or port facilities, if vandalism or large scale fires occur, the impact on the environment could be significant.
Impact on State Economy	Civil unrest could prove economically crippling to the State. Large scale events are usually accompanied by wide spread absenteeism and damages to private property.

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Civil Unrest</b>
<b>Public Confidence in the State's Governance</b>	If an event is prolonged or is perceived to be mismanaged, it could greatly decrease public confidence in state governance. If the response is perceived as inadequate, individuals may attempt to protect their property by their own means and further degrade the situation.

**Table 10.0-16 Consequence Analysis – Crop Failures**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Crop Failures</b>
<b>Impact on Public</b>	The effects of a crop failure on the population of New Jersey could be great. In the event of a crop failure, food supplies could be interrupted and there could be a rise in food prices. The thousands of farmers in which farming is their primary occupation will be impacted as their livelihood depends on crop production. Also, a widespread failure due to contamination by a foreign agent or a biological organism could create doubts about the safety of the food supply.
<b>Impact on Responder</b>	Due to the nature of the hazard few consequences should be expected for responders outside of those generated for the general public.
<b>Continuity of Operations</b>	Due to the nature of the hazard, few consequences are expected to continuity of operations.
<b>Delivery of Services</b>	Due to the nature of the hazard, few consequences are expected for delivery of services.
<b>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</b>	A crop failure would destroy agricultural property. The specific affects would depend on the nature of the hazard and its duration. Due to the nature of the hazard few consequences are expected for facilities or infrastructure.
<b>Impact on Environment</b>	A crop failure could have a potentially severe impact on the environment if it were due to contamination by a foreign agent or a biological organism. In this event, large areas of agricultural crop land may have to be abandoned or watersheds may need to be monitored for contamination.
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	The economic conditions of the State could be moderately affected by a crop failure. New Jersey's economy is somewhat dependent on agricultural production and consumers may see a rise in food prices in the event of a crop failure.
<b>Public Confidence in the State's Governance</b>	If the response to a crop failure was perceived to be mismanaged by the public it could lead to a loss in confidence in state governance. This coupled with a rise in food prices may lead to acts of civil unrest.

**Table 10.0-17 Consequence Analysis – Cyber Attack**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Cyber Attack</b>
<b>Impact on Public</b>	Due to the widespread use of electronic devices and the reliance on technology to support daily functions the impact of a cyber attack would be significant. A cyber attack could disable the vast majority of systems which control critical infrastructure, traffic control systems, and basic activities.
<b>Impact on Responder</b>	Cyber attacks have the potential to interfere with emergency response communication and activities. Many first response agencies rely on technology to notify and route responders to the scene of the emergency. Additionally, 911 dispatch centers rely on technology which makes them vulnerable to cyber attacks.
<b>Continuity of Operations</b>	Agencies that rely on electronic backup of critical files are vulnerable to cyber attacks. Thus, the ability to continue operations is impacted by cyber attacks.
<b>Delivery of Services</b>	The delivery of services can be impacted by cyber attacks since governments rely, to a great extent, upon electronic delivery of services.
<b>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</b>	Property, facilities, and infrastructure may become either uninhabitable or unusable as a result of a cyber attack. Further a cyber attack may also impact utility systems and critical infrastructure.
<b>Impact on Environment</b>	A cyber attack could impact the environment if a release of a hazardous material was triggered from the attack. Accidents involving hazardous materials also can occur due to a lack of traffic control device operations.
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	A cyber attack could greatly affect the economy. In an electronic-based, commerce society, any disruption to daily activities can have disastrous impacts to the economy. It is difficult to measure the true extent of the impact.
<b>Public Confidence in the State's Governance</b>	The government's inability to protect confidential personal data would impact confidence in the State. An attack would raise questions regarding the security of using electronic systems for government services. Also, an attack may jeopardize those in elected positions in the state.

**Table 10.0-18 Consequence Analysis – Economic Collapse**

Hazard	Economic Collapse
Impact on Public	A complete economic collapse would impact the entire population. A collapse would be characterized by extreme poverty and high unemployment. Normal daily activities would likely subside or stop completely. Malnutrition and famine may also affect the public.
Impact on Responder	The first responder community would be impacted by economic collapse. Crime, calls for medical assistance, and building fires would increase as the event occurred. First responders would have to deal with an increased demand for service while staff and equipment resources may be depleted.
Continuity of Operations	Economic collapse may impact continuity of operations. Sustaining operations will be severely limited due to economic conditions. Without funding to build redundancies into systems, continuity would not occur.
Delivery of Services	Economic collapse would impact ability to deliver services. With a decreased tax-base to fund programs, agencies may not be able to continue to offer assistance.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Property, facilities, and infrastructure would all be negatively impacted by an economic collapse. Facilities would degrade from lack of repair and maintenance. Infrastructure such as roads and bridges may become unsafe for transportation, and power plants may be operated beyond their expected safe use age. The number of abandoned properties would likely increase, leading to greater concerns for civil disturbances and criminal activity.
Impact on Environment	While the environment would not sustain a direct impact, it would be affected by lack of maintenance. Areas may become overgrown or unhealthy, since cities and towns could no longer fund environmental programs.
Impact on State Economy	Complete economic collapse would cause the economy of New Jersey to cease normal activities. Hyper-inflation and low production are results of an economic collapse. Recovery from an economic collapse would take decades to occur. Full recovery from economic collapse may never occur.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Economic collapse would erode public trust in state government. This was witnessed during the Great Depression and the Great Recession. During these periods approval ratings fell to all-time lows and many elected officials were relieved of their duties.

**Table 10.0-19 Consequence Analysis – Fishing Failures**

Hazard	Fishing Failures
Impact on Public	The effects of a fishing failure on the population could be great. In the event of a fishing failure, food supplies could be interrupted and the public could experience a rise in overall food prices. Fishermen whose primary occupation is fishing will be negatively impacted. Also, a wide spread failure due to contamination by a foreign agent or a biological organism could create doubts about the safety of the food supply.
Impact on Responder	Due to the nature of the hazard few consequences should be expected for responders outside of those generated for the general public.
Continuity of Operations	Due to the nature of the hazard few consequences should be expected for continuity of operations.
Delivery of Services	Due to the nature of the hazard, few consequences should be expected in the realm of delivery of services.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Due to the nature of the hazard few consequences should be expected for property, facilities or infrastructure. There may be secondary effects on fishing related property (for example, boats and processing facilities) created by the hazard.
Impact on Environment	A fishing failure could have a potentially severe impact on the environment if it were due to contamination by a foreign agent or a biological organism. If a massive fish kill was associated with the event clean up and recovery could take months.
Impact on State Economy	The economic conditions of the State could be greatly affected by a fishing failure. New Jersey's economy is partially dependent on the fishing industry. The impacts could be severe on coastal towns that rely on the fishing industry. Also, a fishing failure may have an impact on the tourism industry.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	If the response to a fishing failure was seen to be mismanaged by the public it could lead to a loss in confidence in state governance. This coupled with a rise in food prices may lead to acts of civil unrest.

**Table 10.0-20 Consequence Analysis – Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)**

Hazard	Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)
Impact on Public	Some, but not all, HABs produce cyanobacteria that can be toxic to humans and animals if ingested, inhaled, or if contacted by skin or mucous membranes. Exposure to cyanobacteria cells can cause a range of mild to moderate health effects, including rashes, allergy-like reactions, flu-like symptoms, gastroenteritis, respiratory irritation, and eye irritation. Incidental ingestion of water containing the toxins cyanotoxins can result in more serious health effects such as liver toxicity and neurological effects. Children and pets are more vulnerable because they ingest more water in relation to their weight.
Impact on Responder	The first responder community would be impacted by HABs if they ingest, inhale, or come in contact by skin or mucous membranes. Impacts would be mild to moderate health effects.
Continuity of Operations	In severe cases, HABs can contaminate drinking water sources, requiring additional treatment processes and incurring significant costs for water utilities.
Delivery of Services	HABs can directly kill fish or contaminate shellfish, leading to closures of commercial fisheries.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Areas affected by persistent HABs can experience a decline in property values due to concerns about water quality and potential health risks.
Impact on Environment	HABs can become so dense that sunlight cannot go through them. This blocks other plants and animals in the water from getting the sunlight they need to survive. Dense blooms can also clog the gills of fish, shellfish, and other animals, preventing them from breathing.
Impact on State Economy	HABs can significantly impact the economy by causing losses in commercial fisheries, disrupting tourism, and leading to increased healthcare costs due to potential human exposure to toxins.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	DEP has enhanced its Monitoring and Response Strategy and developed a color-coded health alert index to provide the public with strong and clear guidance on suitable recreational activities in freshwater lakes and other water bodies impacted by harmful algal blooms. However, a government's inability to contain or mitigate HABs can weaken confidence in the state's governance.

**Table 10.0-21 Consequence Analysis – Hazardous Substances**

Hazard	Hazardous Substances
Impact on Public	A serious hazardous waste event that takes place at a fixed site can have a great impact on the public surrounding the site. The impact will depend upon the nature of the hazardous waste, the amount of contact an individual has with the chemical, and any other explosion or fire associated with the event. Immediate notification to the public regarding the hazardous waste event is vital in maintaining public safety.
Impact on Responder	The immediate first responders on scene may be hesitant to perform their duties due to the nature of a hazardous waste event. If the proper precautions and personal protective equipment is not used responders can put their health and lives in danger during a hazardous waste event. Any type of long or short term contact with a chemical can be hazardous to a responder.
Continuity of Operations	A hazardous waste event occurring at a fixed site will have an impact on the continuity of operations in the immediate area of the event.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Real property may become generally unusable due to contamination depending on the nature of the hazardous waste event. Also, it may be impossible to occupy industrial or business sites due to contamination. Facilities in the immediate vicinity of a hazardous waste event could become temporarily or permanently uninhabitable due to contamination. Public and private infrastructure could be shut down or destroyed by a hazardous waste event. The type of infrastructure destroyed would depend on the nature of the event and the extent of its effects.
Impact on Environment	The impact on the environment will depend on where the event is located and the extent of the contamination. The animals, plants and other wildlife surrounding the hazardous waste event will be impacted. Groundwater and soil can become contaminated when exposed to hazardous material which makes cleanups very costly.
Impact on State Economy	Hazardous wastes can be particularly destructive to an economy. A hazardous waste event can leave localities or entire regions uninhabitable. They can destroy facilities and contaminate water and food stocks. Areas that have been affected by an event are also not attractive to tourists.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	A government's inability to contain hazardous waste events can sow widespread fear and panic in a population and cause them to lose confidence in their elected officials.



**Table 10.0-22 Consequence Analysis – Nuclear Hazards**

Hazard	Nuclear Hazards
Impact on Public	The effects of a nuclear incident on the population of New Jersey could be great. The primary concern following an incident is the public health impact from direct exposure to a radioactive plume, the inhalation of radioactive materials, ingestion of contaminated food, water, and milk, and the long term impacts of exposure to deposited radioactive materials that may lead to adverse health effects.
Impact on Responder	The immediate first responders on scene may be hesitant to perform their duties due to the nature of the event. If the proper precautions and personal protective equipment is not used responders can put their health and lives in danger during a nuclear incident. Any type of long or short term exposure with radioactive materials can be hazardous to a responder.
Continuity of Operations	A nuclear incident may disrupt the continuity of operations within either the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone or the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone. The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) and the NJDEP have developed a State Radiological Emergency Response Plan with consultation from other state agencies and according to all relevant guidelines established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as required by the Radiation Accident Response Act (N.J.S.A. 26:2D-37 et seq. effective October 27, 1981).
Delivery of Services	A nuclear incident will significantly disrupt the delivery of services within either the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone or the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Depending on the severity of the incident, properties, facilities, and infrastructure may be impacted and the areas they are in evacuated. However, the greatest impact and concern is for public health.
Impact on Environment	The impact on the environment that a radiological event will have depends on where the event is located and the extent of irradiation. The animals, plants and other wildlife surrounding the radiological event will be impacted, while underground water and soil can become contaminated when exposed to radiological material.
Impact on State Economy	The economic conditions of the State could be moderately affected by a nuclear incident. There are potential economic impacts from a potential public health emergency, the costs of clean-up, and the loss of economic activity from potential long-term quarantines of heavily impacted areas.
Public Confidence in the State's Governance	Public confidence in state governance will depend entirely on the initial response to a nuclear hazard event. With the decommissioning of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Plant, the risk of a nuclear hazard event is low but still exists.

**Table 10.0-23 Consequence Analysis – Pandemics (COVID-19 and Influenza)**

Hazard	Pandemics (COVID-19 and Influenza)
Impact on Public	Either through mortality and morbidity of the disease or the psycho-social impact is anticipated that a pandemic event would have far ranging impacts on the citizens of New Jersey.
Impact on Responder	First responders are not exempt from the effect of pandemic diseases. In fact those with direct patient contact, for example, Emergency Medical Technicians and healthcare providers, are at a greater risk to contract the disease through their occupational exposure.
Continuity of Operations	The impact of a pandemic is dependent on a number of factors including the higher the actual (or perceived higher than actual) levels mortality or morbidity, the greater impact the pandemic will have on continuity of operations.
Delivery of Services	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions. Measures put in place to limit the spread of a disease may directly impact mass gatherings, delivery of goods, and embargo of foods, among other things.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	A pandemic will have little impact on property with the exception that due to increased absences, maintenance of facilities and physical plants may be compromised. Increased absences may also contribute to the loss of basic services such as garbage collection, repairs to infrastructure (for example, telephone and cable). Although a pandemic would not have a direct effect on facilities increased employee and staff absences could, and most likely would, have an effect on facility operations especially where staff are critical. At healthcare facilities, a pandemic would most certainly have a direct effect. Loss of staff due to absences would impact a facility's ability to operate affecting patient care. As indicated above, a pandemic has the potential to, through increased absences; affect every critical infrastructure sector in New Jersey. Through cross-sector interdependencies, the failure of one sector may cause the failure of others.
Impact on Environment	The type of pandemic will determine the severity of any effect on the environment. Diseases transmitted from man to animals or animals to man (zoonotic) may have agricultural impacts. With more catastrophic disease pandemics the necessity for mass burials of animals or humans could impact the environment.

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Pandemics (COVID-19 and Influenza)</b>
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	The specific mortality and morbidity of the pandemic would define the state economic impact. A disease with a high mortality or morbidity rate would have catastrophic economic impacts. The loss of the ability to acquire goods and services would affect the entire population. As the pandemic worsened the economic effects would compound potentially causing a breakdown of society at its most basic levels. Pandemics come in “waves”. Depending on the specific disease the lull between waves may vary. The ability of certain segments of the economy to recover before the next wave “hits” may determine economic survival.
<b>Public Confidence in the State’s Governance</b>	Every level of state government will be impacted by the pandemic. The ability to maintain public confidence in the wake of the potential or real loss of basic services will affect all levels. The ability to respond to requests for assistance from the public and private sectors will directly affect the confidence those sectors have in government.

**Table 10.0-24 Consequence Analysis – Terrorism**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>
<b>Impact on Public</b>	New Jersey’s dense population, major lines of commerce, travel, communication and industrial base contribute to its potential as a terrorist target. The public in the area surrounding an event will be in grave danger. Travel may be hindered due to the inaccessibility of roads or other forms of public transportation.
<b>Impact on Responder</b>	A significant threat or act of terrorism may cause the State of New Jersey to respond simultaneously to the crisis and consequences of an attack. First responders to a terrorism event will quickly become both physically and psychologically fatigued. Supplying the proper resources and personnel to respond to a terrorism event can be difficult due to debris in the road or traffic. Access must be coordinated in order to perform effective rescue efforts. First responders may be targeted in the event of secondary attacks.
<b>Continuity of Operations</b>	State of New Jersey offices and departments maintain continuity of operations plans and in the event of a terrorist attack, will enact them. However, due to the specific nature of an event, some governmental operations and services may be interrupted.
<b>Delivery of Services</b>	Road and bridge closures, as well as transit service disruptions, to protect public safety may be a consequence. If they do occur, the ability to deliver goods and services efficiently will be impacted locally, regionally, or statewide depending on the magnitude of the event and level of service disruptions.
<b>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</b>	Damage to property will depend on the specific event. Effects could include: loss of data networks, damage or destruction of real property or areas becoming uninhabitable. Government facilities may suffer damage or destruction as a result of a terrorist attack. Given the nature of terrorist hazards, government facilities may be the targets of attacks. If facilities are affected, they may lose their ability to conduct normal operations. Infrastructure may also be damaged as the result of an attack or be the target of a specific threat. Many critical infrastructure pieces have been hardened to resist attack but may become inoperable.
<b>Impact on Environment</b>	An act of terrorism may impact the environment depending on the type and location of the attack. A radiological dispersion device or an improvised nuclear device would have a long-term impact that could cost billions to remediate. Additionally, an attack on natural gas, oil, and/or chemical facilities could also have long term environmental implications for the State.
<b>Impact on State Economy</b>	The economic condition of the State will depend completely on the success of a terrorism event and the overall impact it has on statewide public and private sectors. If the damage is low but the psychological impact is high, the area could face relocation of private sector assets due to the cost of the event.
<b>Public Confidence in the State’s Governance</b>	Public confidence in state governance will depend entirely on the initial response to the terrorism event. A well-planned response to the event can lead to a successful mitigation and the establishment of public confidence in the government’s ability to respond. The key to public confidence is to keep the public informed about the event and what is being done to address the concerns related to that event.