



Technical information on the four (4) most recent disasters and climate change issues are still being reviewed and are not included in this April 2012 NJ Hazard Plan update.

Section 3: Planning Process

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

- Inserts for "What's New" – and "Check it Out"
- Summary of Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance.
- Population information from the 2010 Census has been included in Section 3.3.3.1
- Information on the RiskMAP program.
- DMA2K requirement for Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Combining Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program
- Administrative Plan Requirements
- The information in this Table of Contents Summary contains a link feature. The reader can be directed to the specific topic by "control + click".

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New Features:

Example: A Yellow insert bar highlights new information.

New information	
	What – Summary of topic and general idea of subject matter.

Example: a Blue insert bar highlights where additional information can be found

Check it out	
	Where - Section in the Plan, Appendix or web-site
	What – An explanation of the new or updated information

These features will remain in the 2011 Plan and its technical updates until Re-adopted in 2014. Updates of technical information are posted on the web at regular intervals, approximately every 6 months – April and November.

Explanation of Terms

Updated Plan: Refers to the New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA and adopted by the Governor of the State on a three (3) year cycle. The original State Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2005 and subsequently updated in 2008 and 2011. The next scheduled Updated Plan is April 2014.



Plan update: Refers to the maintenance and monitoring of the approved New Jersey Hazard Mitigation on the six (6) month cycle as described in Section 7 of the adopted State Plan. Plan updates provide users with the most current technical information available. Plan updates do not contain any changes in policy or requirements for additional information.



3.1: Interim Final Rule for the Planning Process

"An effective planning process is essential to developing and maintaining a good plan. The mitigation planning process should include coordination with other State agencies, appropriate Federal agencies, interested groups, and be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing State planning efforts as well as other FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives."

The IFR Subsection 201.4 (c) (1) requires that the plan include: "Description of the planning process used to develop the plan, including:

- How it was prepared,
- Who was involved in the planning process, and
- How other agencies participated."

3.2: Description of the Planning Process

For the 2011 New Jersey Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) subject matter experts were solicited from within state government for specific information regarding hazards, risks, capabilities and strategies. The mitigation Core Team (MCT) and The State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) members reviewed the mitigation strategies identified in the 2008 Plan, and provided feedback on progress towards achieving the goals and completing the actions. SHMT members provided interim reviews of draft sections appropriate throughout the update process.

The 2011 plan was completed and commented, as outlined below.

1. Comprehensive review of all plan sections, and a written gap analysis to compare the 2008 version of the plan to IFR and "Blue Book" requirements.
2. Consultation with FEMA Region II to discuss the 2008 version of the HMP, especially areas where FEMA believed that there is opportunity for improvement.
3. Comprehensive updates to (1) the Hazard Identification and Profiling, (2) Vulnerability Assessment and (3) Loss Estimation sections of the plan, as the basis of other planning elements.
4. Detailed review and update of the Mitigation Strategy Section. The update process was completed by the NJOEM, the Mitigation Core Team and the State Hazard Mitigation Team through a detailed review of the existing plan to identify progress on the actions it described, and development of additional goals, strategies and actions based on new results of the vulnerability assessment and loss estimation.
5. Creation of a new appendix dedicated to the FEMA Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss mitigation program, and New Jersey's strategy to implement it in the State.
6. Development of an array of new and updated technical data and maps, most of which can be used by local and regional planners as they create hazard mitigation plans Statewide over the next year.



3.2.1. New Jersey State Planning Teams And Job Descriptions

Check it out		
✓	Appendix C	Part 1 - Executive Order Executive Order #115 (Florio-1994) listing responsibilities and participants in the State Hazard Mitigation Team. Part 2 – Membership in the State Hazard Mitigation Team and the Mitigation Core Team. Part 3 - State Hazard Mitigation Team meeting activities

The development of the 2011 Plan built on the work of the:

- Plan Development Committee (PDC) that conducted the research and compiled technical information for presentation to the Mitigation Core Team
- Mitigation Core Team (MCT) that conducted an initial review of the initial written draft of the plan up-date and presentation to the State Hazard Mitigation Team.
- State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) that reviewed the final plan content before final reviews as outlined in Section 8

3.2.1.1: Plan Development Committee (PDC)

The PDC met on a monthly basis to edit, compile and incorporate the most recent technical information, update and rewrite specific sections of the Plan. Draft documents were then presented to the Mitigation Core Team. The Mitigation Core Team met 7 times during the course of the Plan update. Meeting dates were usually held mid-month and results of the meetings were in the form of plan revisions.

3.2.1.2: The Mitigation Core Team (MCT)

For the 2011 AHP, NJOEM determined that the planning process should be facilitated by a group of subject matter experts who would be responsible for decision making, technical input and document review. The MCT also acted as an adjunct partner NJOEM by assuming a role in the development of the plan and in the administration of many of the mitigation strategies. This group is comprised of the individuals shown Appendix C-2 with responsibilities of each member outlined the 2011 update processes.

3.2.1.39 The State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT)

The focus of New Jersey's statewide hazard mitigation effort is centered in the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), located in the Division of State Police in the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety. NJOEM provides administrative support to the SHMT.

- The SHMT is chaired by a representative of the Governor's Office.
- Other State agencies represented on the SHMT and actively involved in hazard mitigation include:
 - The Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP),
 - The Department of Community Affairs (NJCA),
 - The Department of Transportation (NJDOT), and
 - The Department of Banking and Insurance (NJDOBI)
 - The Department of the Treasury.
- The Executive Order establishing the SHMT is attached to this plan as Appendix C-3.



The SHMT operates under Executive Order #115 [Florio] (Appendix C-1) with responsibilities that include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Identifying hazards, monitoring changes in hazard vulnerability, and implementing measures for reducing potential damage by providing a mechanism for follow-up activities crucial to the successful implementation of team recommendations.
2. Developing and maintaining a comprehensive state hazard mitigation plan for the reduction of natural hazards.
3. Promoting public awareness of risks associated with known hazards and preparedness among residents of the State.
4. Serving as an advisory group to the Governor's Advisory Council on Emergency Services (GACES) and preparing post-disaster hazard mitigation recommendations for all applications for assistance.
5. Investigating and recommending cost-effective hazard mitigation opportunities to the NJOEM and the GACES as part of any disaster recovery effort.

As noted in Subsection 3.2.2, the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT), which was established by Governor's Executive Order #115 (Florio), is the means that NJOEM uses to coordinate its mitigation activities with other State agencies. Since the first version of the NJ All Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan) was approved in April, 2005, members of the SHMT have been meeting quarterly to assess mitigation projects, prioritize applications for submittal, and determine if there are any changes to the Plan.

Scheduled Meeting Dates – April 2011 to April 2014

	May 11, 2011	August 10, 2011	November 9, 2011
February 8, 2012	May 9, 2012	August 8, 2012	November 14, 2012
February 13, 2013	May 8, 2013	August 14, 2013	November 13, 2013
February 12, 2014			

The State Hazard Mitigation Team met on April 27, 2010 during the plan update process and was provided a detailed explanation of the process, the preliminary results of the vulnerability assessment and loss estimation, and a discussion of the Mitigation Strategy section. When the draft plan was completed in mid April 2010, each member of the SHMT was sent an email requesting their review and comment on the document. The draft plan was made available to the SHMT via postings on various sites and via email, depending on individual needs. The SHMT was provided an email address where they could send feedback. When the planning team received this feedback, it was compiled into a single document and circulated to the MCT, so this group could determine on a case-by-case basis which comments should be incorporated.

Upon the FEMA Regional Director's written acknowledgment to the Governor that the New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan update has been approved, the Plan will be distributed to the SHMT and to the Governor's Advisory Council on Emergency Services (GACES) and will be made available to interested parties via posting on the NJOEM web site, and by request to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer. NJOEM coordinated distribution of the updated SHMP to county and local emergency management officials and other appropriate organizations.



3.3: Coordination with Federal and State Agencies, and Interested Groups

3.3.1: Coordination with FEMA Region II and Other Federal Agencies

Early in the 2011 AHP update process, NJOEM contacted FEMA Region II to advise them of the process that the State would follow, and to request Regional cooperation in developing the document. This was particularly important because of the relatively short time frame allotted to complete the update. FEMA Region II agreed that it would best serve the interests of the State to ensure that the updated version is well organized and correctly responds to FEMA Interim Final Rule requirements and 2008 FEMA review comments.

The relationship between the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, the Mitigation Unit and FEMA Region II is informal. Conversation, guidance and coordination between the various FEMA program managers and NJOEM are almost a daily occurrence. Formalized training occurs upon request from the SHMO to FEMA. NJOEM conducts various workshops throughout the year with FEMA support as requested or required.

During the yearly program rollouts, naturally the amount of coordination between Region II and NJOEM significantly increases. Application development coordination is especially important and has been very successful cooperative effort. Project development and administration has required an informal and close working relationship with the FEMA Region. As NJOEM or FEMA has become aware of significant changes within program guidance or laws and regulations, more formal meetings or training will take place involving all of the appropriate personnel at the State and federal agency level.

In order to provide the most up-to-date information and guidance, handouts are prepared as the need arises or in response to requests for more information.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X	What – Informational and technical handouts developed by NJOEM

Due to the nature of the work, much of the coordination and collaboration were done through telephone calls, emails and in person meetings. Due to staffing constraints, NJOEM relies heavily on the guidance of its FEMA Region II partners for help in the development of applications; technical assistance, local plan questions, implementation support and Hazard Plan Update guidance. Regions II support and assistance is an invaluable asset to the NJOEM and the SHMT to meet their mitigation priorities, goals and actions. In addition to ongoing work, FEMA Region II has been a source of guidance and assistance with updating the HMP by providing personnel to help with hazard data collection and analysis, dedicating time and resources to review sections of the plan, attends SHMT meetings, and answer any questions the MCT has as it updates the plan.

In addition routine, formal and informal communications took place between State personnel and personnel from FEMA and other Federal agencies closely associated with the planning, regulatory and investment activities of the State agencies. For example, NOAA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and USEPA typically oversee or implement programs through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, which in turn related Federal opportunities and constraints regarding potential natural hazard mitigation efforts for the State Hazard Mitigation Plan through its representatives on the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The New Jersey Department of Transportation addresses natural hazard mitigation issues in the course of its coordination of policies, plans and projects with



agencies within and associated with the United States Department of Transportation. Federal land holding agencies in New Jersey, such as the Department of Defense and the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior, actively cooperate in mitigation planning, funding, and resource sharing in fuel reduction and wildfire suppression activities on and around their properties. The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is a major provider of funding, training, and standards for all wildfire programs in New Jersey. As an example of the cooperation shared with these agencies, the "East Plains Fire Shed Management Plan," being developed with National Fire Plan monies provided by the USDA Forest Service, will work to mitigate wildfires caused by errant bombs on the Warren Grove Bombing Range. This wildland/urban interface mitigation plan covers 75,000 acres in six municipalities within two counties surrounding the range.

FEMA requires all municipalities to develop and adopt natural hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for a range of mitigation assistance and grants from FEMA. The Agency has provided significant funding assistance to New Jersey to develop hazard mitigation plans. Additional information regarding the preparation of local hazard mitigation plans in New Jersey is provided in Section 4 of the 2005 version of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and Section 6 of the 2008 update.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout 25	What – Consequences of not having a FEMAS Approved All Hazards Mitigation Plan – eligible for Public Assistance Grants

3.3.2: Coordination with State Agencies

Due to its early colonization and development, New Jersey's land development patterns and emergency management programs were established long ago. Partnerships were formalized by creation of the 1984 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the State agency partners have continued to participate in developing revisions to that plan. While this current State Hazard Mitigation Plan is in a new format prescribed by FEMA which has challenged existing state emergency planning structures, the legacy of several decades of significant coordination between and among state agencies in implementing hazard mitigation projects and plans remains intact.

This planning effort was undertaken by representatives of the key State agencies involved in preparing for, responding to, recovering from and mitigating natural hazards. These entities comprised the State Hazard Mitigation Planning subcommittee: The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, the New Jersey Department of Treasury, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, the Department of Banking and Insurance, the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, the New Jersey Office of Information Technology, the New Jersey State Climatologist and the Office of the Attorney General.

Each participating agency presented its programs, identified mitigation programs and opportunities, and subsequently discussed revisions to the plan required by FEMA. Each of the State agency members contributed data and analytical information to the plan (including the hazard and vulnerability analysis), provided draft narrative for inclusion in the plan, assisted in development and selection of mitigation strategies, reviewed all drafts of all sections of the plan and, through discussions at meetings of the planning subcommittee and of the State Hazard Mitigation Team, provided other relevant information on their subject areas of expertise. Plans and programs provided by or through New Jersey state agencies for hazard mitigation measures and funding are discussed throughout this plan. For the 2008, each of the agencies noted in the table above were either included in the process (as described earlier), or received separate notification that the draft plan update was available for review.



Throughout the development of the updated Plan, the NJOEM Mitigation Unit, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) and members of the SHMT informed the public about the updated plan, reached out to organizations to help educate, review and encourage participation by their members in hazard mitigation plans, and solicited comments from the public at various venues.

3.3.3: Coordination with Other Specifically Interested Groups

In addition to its collaborative work with other State Agencies and FEMA, The NJOEM and NJDEP work closely with various organizations that work on mitigation from a regional perspective. Members of the SHMT participate on the Flood Task Force for NJ and for DRBC. Table 3.3.3-1 lists the various organizations with which NJOEM interacts on issues of hazards and hazard mitigation. Those that are not directly represented on the MCT and the SHMT were notified when the draft plan was available for review, and were requested to provide feedback to NJOEM.

Table 3.3.3-1

New Jersey Organizations with ongoing involvement with NJOEM on Hazard Mitigation and Mitigation Planning

Organization	Mission and Membership
Passaic River Basin Flood Advisory Commission	<p>By Executive Order 23, signed April 23, 2010, Governor Christie created Passaic River Basin Flood Advisory Commission consisting of seven (7) members with the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection to serve as the chairperson of the Advisory Commission, and the Superintendent of the State Police to serve as a member of the Advisory Commission.</p> <p>The Advisory Commission is responsible for identifying both short-term and long-term recommendations to enhance flood mitigation efforts, emergency response planning, and streamlining requirements that impede post-flooding recovery. In addition, Advisory Commission shall identify ways to minimize damage in the future, thus minimizing flood impacts to residents and businesses.</p> <p>More information can be found at: http://www.nj.gov/dep/passaicriver/</p>
USACE "Silver Jackets" Program	<p>Silver Jackets, developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers is the state level implementation program for the National Flood Risk Management Program. The program's goals are to leverage information and resources of federal, state and local agencies, improve public risk communication through a united effort and create a mechanism to collaboratively solve issues and implement initiatives beneficial to local communities.</p> <p>The New Jersey team, whose organizational meeting was held in June 2010, includes representatives from FEMA and the USACE, the New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the state National Flood Insurance Program coordinator, who serve as standing members and lead facilitators. The goal of the program will be to foster relationships where they do not exist, strengthen relationships that need improvement, and supplement and expand already</p>



Organization	Mission and Membership
	<p>successful teams.</p> <p>More information can be found at: http://www.njfrmp.us.state/</p>
FEMA Portfolio Management Program	<p>Portfolio Management is a dynamic process that enables timely and informed decision-making through the use of consistent data, effective tools, and clear priorities. Effective Portfolio Management provides the right information to the right people at the right time to inform mitigation decisions. Portfolio Management may be viewed conceptually as a method to support the achievement of mitigation goals and objectives identified in the Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>FEMA's Portfolio Management Program was initially described in a June 2010 meeting. Program elements will be further described as more information is developed.</p>
Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC)	<p>The Delaware River Basin Commission was created in 1961 by a federal-interstate compact. The Delaware River Basin Commission is a water resource agency with authority to regulate, plan and coordinate management of the water resources of the Delaware Basin. The Commission's members are the governors of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware and a federal member appointed by the President. Since 1997, the federal member has been the North Atlantic Division Commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, based in Brooklyn, New York. Each commissioner has one vote of equal power with a majority vote needed to decide most issues. Unanimity is required for votes on the annual budget and drought declarations. The Commission holds business meetings and hearings on policy matters and water resource projects under regulatory review. These sessions, along with meetings of the commission's various advisory committees, including their Flood Advisory Committee, are open to the public. DRBC's Flood Advisory Committee (FAC) was established in 1999. The committee has since served to coordinate and leverage federal, state and local agencies efforts to improve the basin's flood warning system and mitigate flood losses.</p> <p>For membership and contact information see the DRBC web site at: www.drbc.state.nj.us 2010 Membership: of the Delaware River Basin Commission are the governors of the four basin states and a federal representative. Each member appoints alternate commissioners. Governor Christie is currently the Commissioner for NJ and NJDEP Commissioner is his alternate.</p>
Delaware River Basin Interstate Flood Mitigation Task Force	<p>The Delaware River Basin Interstate Flood Mitigation Task Force was assembled in October 2006 at the request of the governors of the four basin states (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware). The Task Force is comprised of 32 members from a geographically diverse array of government agencies (legislative, executive, federal, state and local), private businesses and not-for-profit Organizations. The group has identified a total of 45 consensus recommendations in a report issued in July 2007 that calls for a proactive, sustainable, and systematic approach to flood damage reduction.</p>



Organization	Mission and Membership
	<p>The recommendations are based upon a set of six guiding principles concerning floodplain restoration, floodplain protection, institutional and individual preparedness, local storm water management and engineering standards, and the use of structural and non-structural measures. The report is available online at www.drbc.net.</p> <p>For membership and contact information see the DRBC web site at; drbc@state.nj.us</p>
NJ League of Municipalities	<p>New Jersey State League of Municipalities is a voluntary association created to help communities do a better job of self-government through pooling information resources and brain power. It is authorized by State Statute and since 1915, has been serving local officials throughout the Garden State. All 566 municipalities are members of the League. Over 560 mayors and 13,000 elected and appointed officials of member municipalities are entitled to all of the services and privileges of the League</p> <p>For membership and contact information see the League web site at; www.njslom.org/</p>
New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management	<p>The New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management (NJAFM) is dedicated to reducing loss of life and property damage resulting from floods and promoting sound floodplain management at all levels of government. Our organization of 170 active New Jersey members is a chapter of the national Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), with 11,000 individual members and chapter members strong. Our goals are to heighten awareness of flood risk, provide education, promote mitigation and improve communication to protect public safety, property and the economy.</p> <p>For current membership information contact Joseph Ruggeri at the DRBC web site at drbc@state.nj.us or visit NJAFM at www.njafm.org.</p>
NJ Flood Mitigation Task Force	<p>The Delaware River Basin Interstate Flood Mitigation Task Force was assembled in October 2006 at the request of the governors of the four basin states (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware). The Task Force is comprised of 32 members from a geographically diverse array of government agencies (legislative, executive, federal, state and local), private businesses and not</p> <p>For membership and contact information see the DRBC web site at; drbc@state.nj.us</p>



Organization	Mission and Membership
Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission	<p>Established in October, 1974, when Governor Brendan Byrne signed the D&R Canal State Park Law. The Commission was created to accomplish three main tasks: To review and approve, reject or modify any action by the State in the Canal Park, or any permit for action in the park; to undertake planning for the development of the Canal Park; and to prepare and administer a land use regulatory program that will protect the Canal Park from the harmful impacts of new development in central New Jersey.</p> <p>For membership and contact information see the D&R Canal Commission web site at: www.dandrcanal.com/drcc.index.html</p>

3.3.3.1: New Jersey Office of Smart Growth

In response to the need for increased coordination between the State Planning Commission and other agencies of state government with the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management, the Office of Smart Growth (Department of Community Affairs) has taken action to ensure that emerging issues related to mitigation and planning are effectively addressed.

Policies promoting hazard mitigation planning incorporated into land use and infrastructure plans at all levels of government were incorporated into the revised New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan prepared under New Jersey's State Planning Act and adopted by the New Jersey State Planning Commission, and independent, quasi-legislative body, in March 2001. In 2010 The New Jersey State Planning Commission consist of 17 members representing state government. Agencies participating in the State Hazard Mitigation Team, either as members of the State Planning Commission itself or as members of the Interagency Smart Growth Team, have an opportunity to alert the State Planning Commission and Office of Smart Growth when any proposed changes to the State Development and Redevelopment Plan may encourage development in hazard prone areas, cause potential threat to nearby areas, or reduce open space that provides flood storage. Proposed changes to the State Development and Redevelopment Plan were being identified, evaluated and negotiated in early 2005. Through initiatives such as the "endorsement" of local land use plans by the State Planning Commission, local governments are encouraged to incorporate local hazard mitigation planning in "smart growth" initiatives.

In addition, the Office of Smart Growth Executive Management Team is represented on the State Hazard Mitigation Team. This individual reports issues of concern to the Office of Smart Growth Executive Director who serves as NJOSG's primary interface with the State Planning Commission. Information is also shared with the State Hazard Mitigation Team from the State Planning Commission through a similar process. For updates on state plan go to: www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/osg/commissions/spcsummaries.html

The Office of Smart Growth serves as staff to the State Planning Commission and coordinates and facilitates two implementation teams. The Interagency Smart Growth Team, representing twelve state agencies, serves as a deliberative body for smart growth policy and strategy including emerging hazard mitigation issues. The Smart Growth Project Review Team (also interagency) facilitates the completion of redevelopment projects in Planning Areas 1, 2 and Designated Centers as defined in the State Development and Redevelopment Plan. For more details go to

www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/osg/commissions/spc.html



One recent major project, under development in Bloomfield, New Jersey, involved potential flood plain issues. Through the cooperative efforts of the Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Smart Growth, local officials and the developer, plans were created to mitigate any potential flood issues. These steps were taken to ensure that no loss of life or property would occur as a result of this important redevelopment project.

More information on the New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan can be found at their web site at:
www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/osg/plan/

Population information from the 2010 Census has been summarized in Table 3.3.3.1 below.


New information	
	What – 2010 US Census Information

Table 3.3.3.1 - 2010 Population Summary
 Source: US Census

County	Square Miles	NJ Census Population		% Change Population	Density per square mile	
		2000	2010*		2000	2010
Atlantic	561.07	252,552	274,549	8.7%	450.2	489.3
Bergen	234.17	884,118	905,116	2.4%	3,778.3	3,865.2
Burlington	804.57	423,394	448,734	6.0%	526.0	557.7
Camden	222.3	508,932	513,657	0.90%	2,292.5	2,310.6
Cape May	255.19	102,326	97,265	-4.9%	401.3	381.1
Cumberland	489.3	146,438	156,898	7.1%	299.5	320.7
Essex	126.27	793,633	783,969	-1.2%	6,298.7	6,208.7
Gloucester	324.72	254,673	288,288	13.2%	783.6	887.8
Hudson	46.69	608,975	634,266	4.2%	13,042.9	13,584.6
Hunterdon	429.94	121,989	128,349	5.2%	283.7	298.5
Mercer	225.93	350,761	366,513	4.5%	1,552.0	1,622.2
Middlesex	309.72	750,162	809,858	8.0%	2,419.9	2,614.8
Monmouth	471.94	615,301	630,380	2.5%	1,303.6	1,335.7
Morris	468.99	470,212	492,276	4.7%	1,002.6	1,049.7
Ocean	636.28	510,916	576,567	12.8%	803.3	906.2
Passaic	185.29	489,049	501,226	2.5%	2,643.5	2,705.1
Salem	337.88	64,285	66,083	2.8%	190.2	195.6
Somerset	304.69	297,490	323,444	8.7%	975.4	1,061.6
Sussex	521.26	144,166	149,265	3.5%	176.7	268.4
Union	103.29	522,541	536,499	2.7%	5,073.2	5,194.1



Warren	357.87	102,437	108,692	6.1%	286.1	303.7
Total	7,417.34	8,414,350	8,724,560	4.5%	1,134.5	1,185.3

3.3.3.2: Flood-plain Management Committee

In 2004, a newly formed Floodplain Management Committee was established under the New Jersey Section of the American Water Resources Association. NJOEM is represented on this committee. This committee's work can be identified as a new initiative to develop a plan to address flood hazards and mitigation. In January 2005 the Association mailed a survey to all NJ Municipal Mayors to determine local capabilities, needs and interests regarding floodplain management, in order to facilitate the development of programs to address these needs. Expanded use of GIS and other tools may be developed to facilitate the local's needs.

Results of the survey will be available at:

www.awra.org/state/new_jersey/

In 2006, the Floodplain Management Committee became a chapter of the Association of State Floodplain Managers, under the name New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management. The purpose of the organization is described in the organization's constitution, and includes a range of floodplain management-related issues, including promoting public awareness of proper floodplain management, encouraging the exchange of ideas about floodplain management, informing concerned individuals about pending floodplain and coastal management legislation, and studying and supporting floodplain management legislation, among other missions. More information on the New Jersey Floodplain Management Committee can be found at their web site at:

www.njfflood.org

3.3.3.3: New Jersey Department of Transportation Capital Project Planning

The New Jersey Department of Transportation coordinates its capital planning with hazard mitigation through four routinely updated documents (including the date of the most recent update):

1. "Ranking for Statewide drainage Projects" (updated annually)
2. "Division of Design Services - Status of NJDOT Dams 2005"
3. "Overall Scour Report-State -Owned Bridges" (continuously updated)
4. "Overall Scour Report-County-owned Bridges" (continuously updated)

More information on the New Jersey State Department of Transportation Capital Planning can be found at their web site at:

www.nj.gov/transportaion/

3.4: Integration into other Ongoing State Planning Efforts

3.4.1: State Facilities Risk Management Program



The State of New Jersey addresses hazard mitigation for State-owned and State-leased properties through the Bureau of Risk Management in the Department of the Treasury in association with its insurance carrier(s). Each facility is required to have an emergency response plan in place along with a loss prevention and control program that includes a "red tag permit system" supervising all fire protection water supply valve closures, an electrical system maintenance program and a risk assessment of all plans for additions or other changes to building construction, protection or building use.

Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Risk Management distributed copies of a detailed, four-page Flood Checklist to each State department specifying actions to be taken when flood threatens, after a flood, and each year prior to flood season. In addition, Flood Emergency Response Plans have been developed, or are being developed, and updated each February for each State facility. These plans include:

1. An overview of the flood threat, identifying the source of potential flooding and the depth of 100 year and 500 year floods relative to the floor heights of each facility;
2. Monitoring procedures during potential flood events, including regular observations of flood heights in water bodies, listening for flood alerts, and checking local water backup points at bridges, culverts and storm drains during heavy rain and thunderstorms to ensure drainage is not obstructed;
3. An action matrix addressing areas sensitive to potential impacts of flood waters and required responses to weather advisories, changes in river elevation, flood and post-flood conditions; and
4. Lists of emergency contacts and approved contractors for future mitigation and remediation.

3.4.2: Coastal Land Use Regulation Program

3.4.2.1 FEMA's RiskMAP Program

RiskMAP means Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning. It is the second phase of the FEMA Map Modernization program. Full and complete information on the program can be found on the FEMA website – www.FEMA.gov.

Check it out		
✓	Risk Map	What is Risk MAP – Description of program including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Risk Map Vision and Risk Map Solution • Project Prioritization • Elevation Data Acquisition • Watershed Study Approach • Engineering and Mapping • Risk Assessment, Mitigation Support, Risk Communication For more information: www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/rm_main.shtm

FEMA's flood maps are essential tools for flood hazard mitigation. These maps are used in the private and public sectors, in the following ways:

- Lending institutions and insurance companies use them to determine who needs flood insurance and to determine flood insurance rates.



- Community planning officials, land developers, and engineers use them for designing and to site new buildings and infrastructure to be safe from flooding.
- The State, counties and municipalities use them for hazard mitigation planning and emergency management.
- Federal agencies use them when implementing Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.

The first phase of Map Mod (DFIRM – Digital Flood Insurance Maps) will provide at its completion:

- A solid performance based project and program management infrastructure focused on results;
- A premier flood data collection and dissemination platform;
- Strong effective partnerships with state, local, and other federal governments;
- Digital flood hazard data and maps for 92% of the Nation’s population;
- New, updated, or validated flood hazard data for 30% of the mapped stream miles; and
- Credible floodplain boundaries for 75% of mapped stream and coastal miles.
- **DFIRM Status in New Jersey as of July 2011:**

County(s)	Status
Bergen, , Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, , Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren	Adopted and in force (14)
Burlington, Mercer and Morris	Preliminary (3)
Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem	To be scheduled (4)

“A Nation Prepared” is FEMA’s vision and its mission is to lead America to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from disasters. RiskMAP clearly helps ensure that both the Nation, as well as individual communities, is prepared for future floods and other hazard events. With accurate, up to date flood hazard data, states and communities have the tools to reduce future flood losses. FEMA has identified 6 strategic goals for the next 5 years (2016) as follows:

- Reduce loss of life and property
- Minimize suffering and disruption caused by disasters.
- Prepare the Nation to address the consequences of terrorism
- Serve as the Nation’s portal for emergency management information and expertise
- Create a motivating and challenging work environment for employees
- Make FEMA a world class enterprise

New information	
	Information on the Coastal RiskMAP program.



New information

**What** – Municipalities included in the FEMA RiskMAP Coastal Study Initiative

Source: FEMA Region II Support Center Coordinator, Dewberry, Hazard Engineering Services

Communities in RiskMAP	Communities in RiskMAP	Communities in RiskMAP	Communities in RiskMAP	Communities in RiskMAP
Atlantic County	Dennis Twp	East Brunswick Twp	Red Bank Boro	Salem County
Absecon City	Lower Twp	Edison Twp	Rumson Boro	Alloway Twp
Atlantic City	Middle Twp	Highland Park Boro	Sea Bright Boro	Carneys Point Twp
Brigantine City	North Wildwood City	New Brunswick City	Sea Girt Boro	Elsinboro Twp
Corbin City	Ocean City	Old Bridge Twp	Shrewsbury Boro	Lower Alloways Creek Twp.
Egg Harbor City	Sea Isle City	Perth Amboy City	Spring Lake Boro	Mannington Twp
Egg Harbor Twp	Stone Harbor Boro	Sayreville Boro	Spring Lake Heights Boro	Oldmans Twp
Estell Manor City	Upper Twp	South Amboy City	Tinton Falls Boro	Penns Grove Boro
Galloway Twp	West Cape May Boro	South River Boro	Union Beach Boro	Pennsville Twp
Hamilton Twp	West Wildwood Boro	Woodbridge Twp	Wall Twp	Quinton Twp
Linwood City	Wildwood City	Monmouth County	West Long Branch Boro	Salem City
Longport Boro	Wildwood Crest Boro	Aberdeen Twp	Ocean County	Union County
Margate City	Woodbine Boro	Allenhurst Boro	Barnegat Light Boro	Clark Twp
Mullica Twp	Cumberland County	Asbury Park City	Barnegat Twp	Elizabeth City
Northfield City	Bridgeton City	Atlantic Highlands Boro	Bay Head Boro	Linden City
Pleasantville City	Commercial Twp	Avon-By-The-Sea Boro	Beach Haven Boro	Rahway City
Port Republic City	Downe Twp	Belmar Boro	Beachwood Boro	
Somers Point City	Fairfield Twp	Bradley Beach Boro	Berkeley Twp	
Ventnor City	Greenwich Twp	Brielle Boro	Brick Twp	
Weymouth Twp	Hopewell Twp	Deal Boro	Eagleswood Twp	
Bergen County	Lawrence Twp	Eatontown Boro	Harvey Cedars Boro	
Carlstadt Boro	Maurice River Twp	Fair Haven Boro	Island Heights Boro	
East Rutherford Boro	Millville City	Hazlet Twp	Lacey Twp	
Edgewater Boro	Stow Creek Twp	Highlands Boro	Lakewood Twp	
Fairview Boro	Upper Deerfield Twp.	Holmdel Twp	Lavallette Boro	
Hasbrouck Heights Boro	Essex County	Howell Twp	Little Egg Harbor Twp	
Little Ferry Boro	Newark City	Interlaken Boro	Long Beach Twp	
Lyndhurst Twp	Gloucester County	Keansburg Boro	Mantoloking Boro	
Moonachie Boro	Logan Twp	Keyport Boro	Ocean Gate Boro	
North Arlington Boro	Woolwich Twp	Lake Como Boro	Ocean Twp	
Ridgefield Boro	Hudson County	Little Silver Boro	Pine Beach Boro	
Rutherford Boro	Bayonne City	Loch Arbour Village	Point Pleasant Beach Boro	
South Hackensack Twp.	Guttenberg Town	Long Branch City	Point Pleasant Boro	
Teterboro Boro	Harrison Town	Manasquan Boro	Seaside Heights Boro	
Wood-Ridge Boro	Hoboken City	Matawan Boro	Seaside Park Boro	
Burlington County	Jersey City	Middletown Twp	Ship Bottom Boro	
Bass River Twp	Kearny Town	Monmouth Beach Boro	South Toms River Boro	
Washington Twp	North Bergen Twp	Neptune City Boro	Stafford Twp	
Cape May County	Secaucus Town	Neptune Twp	Surf City Boro	
Avalon Boro	Union City	Ocean Twp	Toms River Twp	
Cape May City	Weehawken Twp	Oceanport Boro	Tuckerton Boro	
Cape May Point Boro	West New York Town			
	Middlesex County			
	Carteret Boro			



3.4.2.2 New Jersey's Coastal Management Program

NJDEP is also involved in a variety of hazard mitigation initiatives as part of the Coastal Zone Management Program and as part of the Department's interaction with FEMA related to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Coastal Area Facilities Review Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19), the Waterfront Development Law (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3), and the Wetlands Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:9A) provide rules and regulations governing development in vulnerable coastal areas of New Jersey. Department staff routinely provides information to and work directly with municipal officials and property owners in the hazard identification, vulnerability analysis and mitigation planning. Through the NJDEP regulatory programs, hazard mitigation activities are often required as a condition of a permit approval.

New Jersey's coastal zone is vulnerable to various coastal hazards including chronic and episodic erosion, flooding, storm surge, tropical and extra tropical storms, wind, and sea level rise. Many areas of the coast were developed before there was an informed appreciation of coastal hazards. Consequently, extensive areas of dense development exist in areas subject to coastal hazards. Moreover, recent population increase, as evidenced by the 2000 census data, has placed more people and property at risk from these hazards. With the continuing trend of sea level rise, this vulnerability will increase.

Development continues in hazardous areas along the coast, particularly reconstruction of existing residential development and the conversion of single family/duplex dwellings into multi-unit dwellings. In many cases, modest seasonal shore homes are replaced with larger year-round dwellings. As a result, the number of people and value of the property at risk is significantly increasing. On the other hand, improved hazard resistant construction techniques and hazard sensitive building standards are resulting in more storm-resistant coastal development.

Coastal hazard vulnerability, particularly along the intensely developed oceanfront areas of New Jersey, is often influenced by the management practices on the adjacent beaches, dune systems, and shorelines. Protection, management, and enhancement of these important features, is a critical component of the New Jersey Coastal Management Program. With more than 50 municipalities, numerous beach associations and hundreds of private property owners controlling beach and dune areas, management practices and the resultant degree of vulnerability vary greatly.

New Jersey's Coastal Management Program has responded to these hazards in several ways. New Jersey has adopted a number of enforceable policies that deal directly with development in hazardous areas. These standards are codified in the Coastal Zone Management rules. These standards are designed to facilitate sound management of beaches, dunes, and shorelines throughout the coast to establish and support a consistent line of protection in the form of well-maintained and protected beaches and dunes. The standards are also intended to reduce development in the most vulnerable areas and provide that any such development is located to reduce potential damage from coastal hazards, and does not adversely affect either the adjacent shorelines or structures or ecosystem. For more information on these standards go to:

www.stae.nj.us/dep/cmp/czm_enforcepolicies.html.

In oceanfront and bay front areas, NJDEP rules prevent additions to or tearing down and rebuilding homes that result in placing the home closer to an eroding shoreline, or in additional encroachment on dunes that is not mitigated for by enhancing the dune as a shore protection feature. These enforceable policies also prohibit much residential development in V-zones, and govern beach and dune disturbance. Further, these Coastal Zone Management rules contain standards for beach and dune management and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). These standards also maximize the benefits of the Federal/State beach nourishment program by restoring the natural and beneficial functions of the beach and dune systems.



Among the enforceable policies in riverine and bay front areas are regulations that strongly encourage the use of bioengineering as a preferred alternative to hard shoreline protection structures, particularly along the lower energy shorelines of the back-bays and rivers. By reflecting wave and current energy, bulkheads have frequently caused scour and erosion of sensitive environmental resources. NJDEP has also successfully promoted construction of sloped riprap revetments as an alternative to bulkheads. Sloped revetments have less impact on marine and estuarine resources because they tend to dissipate wave and current energy and thus reduce erosive and scour effects.

The NJDEP Coastal Management Office is the conduit for federal Coastal Zone Management grants that may be used for hazard mitigation activities such as historical shoreline change mapping projects, educational programs and coastal area planning initiatives. Under NOAA's 309 Grant Program, the Coastal Management Office has provided and will continue to provide pertinent information for local and State hazard mitigation plans. These efforts include disseminating coastal hazards information through the Coastal Management Program website; working with municipalities to provide the public with information regarding the limitations of beach nourishment; and data collection, such as beach and dune mapping and beach profile mapping to determine the degrees of vulnerability of coastal communities. Pursuant to Federal regulations at 15 CFR 930, Federal activities affecting the coastal zone are required to be consistent with approved state coastal management programs.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout #13	What – Technical Fact Sheets as a Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction – text and drawings on a wide variety of subjects.

More information on the New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Regulation Program can be found at their web site at

www.state.nj.us/dep/cmp/

3.4.3: Open Space Acquisition Programs

3.4.3.1: Coastal Blue Acres

The Green Acres Farmland Historic Preservation and Blue Acres Bond of 1995 contained \$15 million for the creation of a new program: Coastal Blue Acres (CBA). These funds were divided into two parts: \$6 million dollars which has been used for pre-storm acquisition of unimproved or largely unimproved storm damage prone and buffer lands. Nine million dollars has been reserved for post-storm funding to acquire properties that have suffered at least a 50% reduction in the value of improvements as a result of storm damage. These properties can be located anywhere on a coastal barrier island, within 150 feet of the mean high water line of a tidal waterway or 150 feet of the landward limit of a beach or dune.

The purpose of CBA is to provide grants and loans to county and municipal governments to acquire, for recreation and conservation purposes, lands in the coastal areas that:

- Have been damaged by storms or storm related flooding
- May be prone to incurring damage by storms or storm related flooding
- Buffer or protect other lands from storm damage

CBA acquisitions can only be made from willing sellers. The CBA legislation specifically prohibits the use of eminent domain by a local government in acquiring land using CBA funding. Municipalities must be willing participants in the



program as well. Sites acquired with CBA funding will be restricted to minimal improvements for public access. The development of recreation facilities that could become a storm hazard is prohibited.

The CBA legislation also states that all lands acquired with CBA funds shall be regulated under existing Green Acres rules. This includes submission of a recreation and open space inventory and the attachment of contractual restriction to all CBA acquired lands and all other lands held by a local government for conservation and recreation purpose.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout #9	Partners in Open Space – Informational sheet on combining FEMA and NJ DEP Green Acres land acquisition grants to achieve 100% funding.
✓	Appendix X Handout 55	Blue Acres

3.4.3.2: Blue Acres and Green Acres Programs

The Green Acres Program was created in 1961 to meet New Jersey's growing recreation and conservation needs. From 1961 through 1995, New Jersey's voters overwhelmingly approved nine bond issues, earmarking over \$1.4 billion for land acquisition and park development. On November 3, 1998, New Jersey voters approved a referendum, which creates a stable source of funding for open space, farmland, and historic preservation and recreation development, and on June 30, 1999, and then Gov. Christie Whitman signed into law the Garden State Preservation Trust Act. The Act will allow New Jersey to preserve 1 million acres over the next ten years. The bill establishes, for the first time in history, a stable source of funding for preservation efforts.

Green Acres' primary focus is acquiring land that creates linkages between existing protected lands to form open space corridors. These corridors provide linear habitat for wildlife to move through, parkland for recreation, and areas of scenic beauty between towns and urban centers.

Green Acres is committed to preserving New Jersey's rich natural, historic, and cultural heritage. So far, more than 390,000 acres of conservation and recreation land have been or are being preserved, and hundreds of public parks have been developed with Green Acres funds. Recreation needs are as diverse as the people who play. To meet these needs, Green Acres funds different types of parks in a variety of settings. Whether in rural, suburban, or urban areas, parks play an important role in sustaining New Jersey's high quality of life.

Increasingly, Green Acres gathers other public and private partners together to assist in buying and managing open space. The Program works with municipal and county governments, nonprofit organizations, and the state Farmland Preservation Program to meet compatible conservation goals. Green Acres also accepts donations of conservation and recreation land to the State. Since the 1980s, private citizens interested in land preservation have donated more than 5,400 acres of land.

The Green Acres Program serves as the real estate agent for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), acquiring land - much of which has been offered for sale by property owners - that becomes part of the system of state parks, forests, natural areas, and wildlife management areas. Green Acres works with the DEP's divisions of Parks and Forestry, Fish and Wildlife, and the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust to determine which lands should be preserved. Green Acres does not own the land it acquires; instead land is assigned to either the Division of Parks and Forests or the Division of Fish and Wildlife for management.



The Program's Appraisal Review Section guides applicants through the real estate appraisal process, reviews appraisals, and certifies the market value of property included in local government, **nonprofit and** state acquisition projects, and in requests for diversions of land from recreation or conservation use.

Green Acres administers the \$15 million in "Inland Blue Acres" funds. This money is being used for state acquisition of flood prone lands in the Passaic River basin. The new plans and approved funds will be found at:

www.nj.gov/dep/greenacres/

3.4.4: Statewide Building Codes

The Department of Community Affairs has adopted building codes that address different hazards that affect New Jersey. The State has adopted the 2000 International Building Code (IBC) and the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC) modified to comply with State laws. These address the construction of new buildings and their relationship to weather-related and geological hazards.

**Table 3.4-1
Natural Hazards/Building Codes**

	Hazard	IBC Code
Geological	Sinkholes and landslides	The current Building Sub code provides requirements for soils investigations before a building is designed that addresses these issues.
	<i>Earthquakes</i>	The current Building Sub code provides requirements for soils investigations before a building is designed that addresses these issues.
Meteorological	<i>High Wind</i>	The Building Sub code and the One and Two Family Sub code (IBC and IRC 2000, New Jersey edition) has the latest wind maps and requires new buildings to be designed and constructed using these current values. In the years since the Uniform Construction Code was adopted, the requirements for building construction has been changed to address the current requirements concerning wind pressure requirements.
	<i>Flooding</i>	The IBC and IRC 2000, New Jersey Edition, requires new buildings to be designed and constructed to comply with the most recent requirements concerning construction in a flood hazard area (A and V zones).
	<i>Wave Action</i>	Under the IBC and IRC 2000, New Jersey requires new buildings to be designed and constructed to comply with the most recent requirements concerning construction in a flood (velocity) hazard area (coastal V zones).
	<i>Drought</i>	The Plumbing Sub code and the Energy Sub code of the Uniform Construction Code provide water conservation standards.
Manmade	<i>Conflagration (Fire)</i>	The Uniform Construction Code provides for fire safety through the Building Sub code. The requirements for combustibility/non-combustibility, suppression, ratings of exterior walls, etc. address this area. New Jersey fire departments that report to the Division of Fire Safety use a National reporting system, developed by the Federal Government, referred to as N.F.I.R.S. 5.0 (National Fire Incident Reporting System). This system captures information regarding fire department responses to emergencies in the community. The benefit of this system is that the information collected is "all-incident," not just fire related, giving a computer generated statistically accurate picture of to which hazards the fire service responds. Additionally, this system provides the SHMT the ability to address trends in urban and wildland fires. Not all fire departments in New Jersey report fires using NFIRS. About 60-70% of fire departments submit incident reports to the Division of Fire Safety.



	Hazard	IBC Code
	<i>Energy</i>	The Uniform Construction Code provides for energy conservation through the adoption of the Energy Sub code. Further, the code officials in the State of New Jersey receive continuing education for all new code requirements and all other aspects of the adopted codes.

More information on the New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs Building Code Programs can be found at their web site at:

www.state.nj.us/dca

3.4.5: Hurricane Programs

The NJOEM, in conjunction with FEMA Region II, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Philadelphia District, has completed a technical data report entitled "New Jersey Hurricane Evacuation Study 1992". This study has been reviewed by interested parties and the data is being used to increase the State's preparedness levels. This comprehensive report contains data quantifying the major factors involved in hurricane evacuation decision-making. Proper use of this study will permit each county to update and revise hurricane evacuation plans and operational procedures. More information on the New Jersey State Office of Emergency Management Hurricane Program Coordination can be found at their web site at:

www.state.nj.us/njoem

3.4.6: State Transportation Improvement Plan Flood Mitigation Projects

Over recent years, approximately \$2 billion per year has been spent on transportation projects. Along with state investments, transportation programs rely substantially on capital financing provided by the Federal government. The state's Transportation Trust Fund (TTS) and the Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) primarily provide funding for transportation projects. TEA-21 also established a nationwide pilot program to help communities reconcile land use and transportation decision-making, which includes opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation in both transportation and land use planning and projects.

The Department of Transportation works closely with the three Metropolitan Planning Agencies (Mops) in New Jersey. Projects using Federal funding are first approved through the State Transportation Improvement Plan (STEP) as a result of discussions between the Department and the MOP. Once federal funding is approved the project is moved into the planning phase. The Department planning process begins with the submission of a "Problem Statement", which can come from any number of sources. Highway infrastructure repetitive issues and losses are rolled into the NJDOT Drainage Management System and are dealt with through the NJDOT Capital Program or Maintenance Repair Contracts. In either case project execution is dependent on annual funding allocations. During the planning and scoping processes for each project, whether State, Interstate, Freeway, or Land Service, flooding mitigation reviews are implemented up to the 100-year storm. These mitigation efforts include but are not limited to, expanded drainage system, enlarged drainage system, retention/detention basins and vortex chambers.

An example of NJDOT mitigation efforts is the replacement of the New Jersey Route 72 Bridge in Ocean County. This existing bridge is the only egress from Long Beach Island and is recognized as a vulnerable area for that reason. Working within the NJDOT, the Offices of Design and of Emergency Management are providing mitigation



efforts in the planning of the new bridge with the addition of a pumping station immediately on entering the island. The project remains several years "out" in the capital budget at this time.

NJDOT maintenance, Traffic Operations Centers and office buildings have historically not sustained repetitive losses due to flooding or natural hazards.

More information on the New Jersey State Department of Transportation can be found at their web site at:
www.nj.gov/ransportation/

3.4.7: Reserved for Future Use

3.4.8: Tidal Gauge Monitoring

As a method of pre-emptive mitigation, the USGS has put in place a series of tidal gauges recording real time information that is transmitted directly to the USGS and the Weather Service. These gauges are located along the coast of the Delaware Bay and River and are used by DOT and NJOEM to follow tidal changes before and during a weather event. Due to budget constraints through, DOT will no longer fund the monitoring and maintenance. Due to a coordinated effort, NJOEM was given notice of the DOT lack of funding in advance and was able to offset the closing of the program due to lack of funds. The New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management and the New Jersey League of Municipalities is presently working with the State legislature to find a secure and permanent source of funding for this program. More information on the USGS can be found at their web site at:

www.state.nj.us/njoem

3.4.9: State of New Jersey Water Emergency Plan

The State of New Jersey Water Emergency Plan approved in 2002 guides the necessary actions to be taken in response to a potential water shortage situation or water shortage emergency pursuant to the Water Supply Management Act and the Emergency Management Act. It describes the responsibilities of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection under the Water Supply Management Act with respect to the State's water supply in such an emergency and serves as a supplement to the State Emergency Operations Plan. More information on the New Jersey State DEP can be found at their web site at:

www.state.nj.s/dep/

3.4.10: NJDEP Dam Safety Program

The purpose of the Dam Safety program is to minimize the possibility of a dam failure and to mitigate the effects of dam failures that do occur. A dam failure on a sunny day can cause major flood damage and a dam failure during a general flood event can greatly increase flood damage.

The Division of Engineering and Construction, Dam Safety Program published Dam Safety Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:20. Under N.J.A.C. 7:20-1.4, General Requirements and Prohibitions, Subsection (g) states: "The Department may deny any application for a dam permit, based upon its conclusion that the construction or operation of a dam will cause an unacceptable threat to or impact on natural or cultural resources or the environment".

In 1912 the legislature of the State of New Jersey instituted laws relating to the construction, repair, and inspection of existing and proposed dams. The law was amended in 1981 and became known as the Safe Dam Act. New Jersey's Dam Safety program is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Engineering and Construction, Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control, under rules and regulations promulgated in May 1985 known as the Dam Safety Standards



In New Jersey, a dam is any artificial barrier, together with appurtenant works that raise the waters of a stream more than five feet above the usual mean low water height. The Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control reviews plans and specifications for the construction of new dams, or for the alteration, repair or removal of existing dams and must grant approval before the owner can proceed with caution. All applicants must submit an Operation and Maintenance Manual and applicants for Class I and II dams must prepare and submit an Emergency Action Plan.

More information on the New Jersey State Dam Safety Program can be found at their web site at:
www.state.nj.us/dep

The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management maintains a number of published plans and procedures to facilitate coordination in hazard preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation (see below). Many of these plans are prepared and maintained through interdepartmental efforts.

3.4.11: Other State Agency Plans Guiding Mitigation Actions

1. State of New Jersey Emergency Operations Plan, March 2005, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management sets guidance and policies for State departments and agencies, counties and municipalities in the development of emergency plans and sets procedures in their support of state emergency management activities.
2. Winter Storm Procedures, January 2005, NJ Office of Emergency Management. This procedure describes the actions necessary to properly respond to and manage a winter storm event from the state Emergency Operations Center.
3. Reverse 911 Procedures, August 2004, NJ Office of Emergency Management. This plan sets guidance policies and procedures for notification by telephone of residents of selected areas of impending or actual events that may affect life and safety
4. Hurricane Procedures, July 2004, NJ Office of Emergency Management. This procedure describes the actions necessary to properly respond to and manage a hurricane event from the state Emergency Operations Center.
5. State Warning Plan, June 2004, NJ Office of Emergency Management. The purpose of this plan is to alert the affected segments of a given population to have them take specific protective action.
6. Emergency Alert System Operational Plan, June 2001, NJ Office of Emergency Management. This plan provides direction and control for the NJ state emergency communications committee of the emergency alert system in accordance with the rules, regulations and policies of the Federal Communications Commission.



3.5: Integration into other FEMA Mitigation Programs and Initiatives


The NJOEM and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer are responsible for educating local officials and emergency managers, disseminating current information and reviewing and administering many of the mitigation grant programs that FEMA offers. In this capacity, NJOEM works closely with FEMA to understand the grant requirements and utilize on-line and in-person training that FEMA provides. Effective communication with FEMA Region II in support of further educating NJ communities to the grant opportunities, applications and obligations, as well as obtain guidance to help facilitate grant application, is essential.

Additional information on specific FEMA programs can be found in Section 2.2.2; in Appendix H; and in subject-specific NJOEM Handouts as fact sheets that NJOEM provides to explain various grant opportunities.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout #93	Fact Sheet on FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs administered by NJOEM
✓	Appendix X Handout 524	FEMA Program comparison of Mitigation Grant Programs – includes information on “The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance”.
✓	Appendix X Handout #33	Benefit/Cost Analysis information on how to document an application
✓	Issue 14	“Disaster Recovery Today” Mitigation Measures: Sound Investments in Disaster Recovery a publication of Adjusters International Disaster Recovery Consulting – FEMA Recovery Issues for Decision-Makers and Leaders. Available on-line their library on line at: www.disterrecoverytoday.com

FEMA Assistance Programs summarized below include:

1. Public Assistance (PA)
2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and Community Rating System (CRS) Flood
3. Mitigation Program (FMA)
4. Hazard Mitigation grant Program (HMGP)
5. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)
6. Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program (SRL)
7. Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC)
8. Fire Management Grants (FMAG)
9. Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

New Information	
	After November 1, 2003 State and local governments must have an approved local Hazard Mitigation Plans in order to receive most FEMA funding

3.5.1: Public Assistance:



The objective of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is to provide assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, and certain types of Private Nonprofit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.

The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the sub grantees (eligible applicants).

The potential mitigation measures are determined to be cost-effective if they:

- Do not exceed 100 percent of project cost.
- Are appropriate to the disaster damage
- Will prevent future similar damage
- Are directly related to the eligible damaged elements
- Do not increase risks or coause adverse effective to the property or elsewhere
- Are technically feasible for the hazard and location
- Otherwise meet requirements stipulated in PA policy, including environmental, historic and mitigation planning considerations

Pre-approved PA 406 projects include:

- Drainage/ crossings and bridges
- Sanitary and storm sewer systems, Wastewater treatment plants
- Potable water
- Electric power distribution
- Above-ground storage tanks, Underground pipelines
- General effects of flood damage
- Anchoring, bracing
- Flexible piping
- General buildings, roofs, shutters, doors and windows, replacement of glass
- Miscellaneous structures

If the project is on FEMA's list for pre-approved projects, FEMA will not only pay for the repair to bring the facility bak to pre-disaster design, function and capacity, but FEMA will offer an additional 100 percent to mitigate the project, minus the local state's and applicant's cost share.

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout #58	Public Assistance and Section 406 Mitigation
✓	Issue 9	"Disaster Recovery Today" Mitigation Funding in the FEMA Public Assistance Program a publication of Adjusters International Disaster Recovery Consulting – FEMA Recovery Issues for Decision-Makers and Leaders. Available on-line their library on line at: www.disterrecoverytoday.com



There is no local/state, hazard mitigation plan requirements as a condition of receiving public assistance grant funds for:

- PA Category A:** Debris Removal: this includes clearance of trees, woody debris, building wreckage, sand, mud, silt, gravel and other disaster related material on public property.
- PA Category B:** Emergency Protective Measures: These are taken before, during and after a disaster to save lives and protect public health and safety.

However, further an approved State hazard mitigation plan is required for any applicant to be eligible to obtain funding assistance for any categories of "permanent work" under the FEMA Public Assistance Program.

- PA Category C:** *Roads and Bridges:* Repair of roads, bridges and associated features such as shoulders, ditches, culverts, lighting and signs.
- PA Category D:** *Water Control Facilities:* Repair of irrigation systems, drainage channels and pumping facilities. Repairs of levees, dams and flood control channels within the limitations of the Public Assistance Program.
- PA Category E:** *Buildings and Equipment:* Repair or replacement of buildings, including their content and systems; heavy equipment and vehicles.
- PA Category F:** *Utilities:* Repair of water treatment and delivery systems; power generation facilities and distribution lines; and sewage collection and treatment facilities.
- PA Category G:** *Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items:* Repair and restoration of parks, playgrounds, pools, cemeteries and beaches, as well as any work or facility that cannot be characterized by Categories A-F.

3.5.2: National Flood Insurance Programme (NFIP) and Community Rating System (CRS)

NFIP, created by an act of Congress in 1968, makes flood insurance available in communities that enact and administer satisfactory floodplain management regulations. 560 of New Jersey's 566 municipalities belong to NFIP

Within New Jersey NFIP is administered by the NFIP Coordinator within the NJ Department of Environmental Protection. The NFIP Coordinator works closely with NJOEM on all NFIP issues, since eligibility for pre- and post-disaster programs relies on participation in the program. The three components of the program are: flood insurance, floodplain management, and flood hazard mapping. The NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in the participating communities. Community participation in the NFIP is voluntary. Gaining municipality participation in the NFIP and encouraging property owners to purchase flood insurance significantly reduces disaster costs. Together these programs systematically reduce flood exposure to people and their property. Of the 566 municipalities in NJ, there are 549 participating in the NFIP. The NFIP Coordinator works closely with FEMA to educate or inform communities of their responsibilities

Check it out		
✓	Appendix X Handout #14	The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Includes information on the flood insurance program, floodplain mapping and flood hazard mapping.
✓	Appendix F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listing as of June 22, 2011 (before Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims. 2. Listing as of January 31, 2012 (after Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims.



		3. Comparison of before and after Hurricane Irene information of municipal information
✓	Issue 10	<p>"Disaster Recovery Today" Floodplain Management: Sound Techniques to Improve Your Recovery a publication of Adjusters International Disaster Recovery Consulting – FEMA Recovery Issues for Decision-Makers and Leaders.</p> <p>Available on-line their library on line at: www.disterrecoverytoday.com</p>

NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

CRS Grant Credits that fall into four series		Average Points	Maximum Points	NJ Uniform Minimum Credits Available because of State Actions	
300	Public Information				
	310 Elevation Certificates	69	182		
	320 Map Information Services	138	140		
	330 Outreach Projects	90	380		
	340 Hazard Disclosures	19	81		
	350 Flood Protection Information	24	102		
	360 Flood Protection Assistance	53	71		
400	Mapping and Regulations				
				Higher Study Standards	30 80
				Floodway Standards	37.5 150
	410 Additional Flood Data	86	1,346	"With Review" Credit For New Studies	Variable
	420 Open Space Preservation	191	900		
	430 Higher Regulatory Standards	166	2,740	Freeboard	25 100
				Protection of Floodplain Storage Capacity	17.75 70
				Natural and Beneficial Regs	15
				State Mandated Regs	25
	440 Flood Data Maintenance	79	239		
	450 Storm-water Management	98	670	Erosion & Sediment Control	15
				Water Quality	25
500	Flood Damage Reduction				
	510 Floodplain Management Planning	115	359		
	520 Acquisition and Relocation	213	3,200		
	530 Flood Protection	93	2,800		
	540 Drainage System Maintenance	232	330		
600	Flood Preparedness				
	610 Flood Warning Program	93	256		
	620 Levee Safety	198	900		
	630 Dam Safety	66	175	State Dam Safety	73.7
	Total points	2,023	14,850		363.95 653.7

Section 3 - Planning Process



New CRS information



Major changes are being promulgated for the CRS Program to become effective no sooner than July 1, 2012. A participating CRS community will need to meet the prerequisites in effect at the time of its cycle verification visit.

For CRS participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments of 5%; i.e., a Class 1 community would receive a 45% premium discount, while a Class 9 community would receive a 5% discount (a Class 10 has not scored any CRS points and receives no discount). The CRS classes for local communities are based on the 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories as noted above.

Check it out

✓	Appendix X Handout #12	Community Rating System – information on “How to reduce flood insurance costs – includes list of the 57 currently participating municipalities and policy discounts
✓	Appendix X Handout #56	Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) provisions of NFIP
✓	FEMA Publication 573	NFIP Community Rating System, - A local Official's Guide to Saving Lives, Preventing Property Damages and Reducing the Cost of Flood Insurance. For more information: www.training.fema.gov/emiweb/crs

More information on the NFIP and CRS can be found at the FEMA web site at:

www.FEMA.Gov

3.5.3: Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

FMA provides annual funding for local jurisdictions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk of flooding to buildings, manufactured homes, and other insured structures. Grants may be awarded for planning assistance, implementation or mitigation strategies and technical assistance.

Although the NFIP is administered by NJDEP, the FMA program is the responsibility of NJOEM. NJOEM works with the SHMT to identify, prioritize and implement FMA programs. There are three types of grants available under FMA:

1. Planning,
2. Project, and
3. Technical Assistance Grants.

FMA planning grants are available to States and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA project grants. FMA project grants are available to States and NFIP participating communities to implement measures to reduce flood losses. Ten percent of the Project Grant is made available to States as a Technical Assistance Grant. These funds may be used by the State to help administer the program. Communities receiving FMA Planning and Project Grants must be participating in the NFIP. The program requires a 75/25 cost share.

Check it out

✓	Appendix X Handout #34	The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program – Facts on the FMA program
✓	Appendix X Handout #33	Benefit/Cost Analysis information on how to document a project.



New Information	
	Currently all pre-disaster mitigation grant programs are elements of FEMA's combined Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program. Although the programs maintain some individual program criteria, they are administered in a like manner. Only HMGP (post disaster mitigation) is subject to individual review criteria. See FEMA Publication "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" – June 1, 2010

More information on the FMA can be found on the FEMA web site at www.fema.gov/government/grant/fma/index.shtm

3.5.4: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The HMGP, administered by FEMA, provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a federal disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The Program requires a 75/25 cost-share. The SHMT reviews all applications. The SHMT reviews, selects, and prioritizes applications for potential projects.

Hazard mitigation planning is an important aspect of a successful mitigation program. A fundamental component of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) is the emphasis on planning. The State is eligible for up to 15% of the overall federal disaster expenditures if the State has an approved Standard All Hazards Mitigation Plan. Hazard mitigation planning is a collaborative process whereby hazards affecting the community are identified, vulnerability to the hazards is assessed, and consensus reached on how to minimize or eliminate the effects of these hazards.

Administrative Plan Requirements	
	What – Administrative Plan required after a Presidential Disaster

FEMA requires that an Administrative Plan (Admin Plan) be adopted indicating how the FEMA HMGP funds will be managed. The Admin Plan charts the processing of the federal funds from request, to receipt and to distribution of the federal grant funds. The Admin Plan was updated after DR-4021 to provide for the Hurricane Irene Accelerated Acquisition Program.

New Information	
	Currently all pre-disaster mitigation grant programs are elements of FEMA's combined Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program. Although the programs maintain some individual program criteria, they are administered in a like manner. Only HMGP (post disaster mitigation) is subject to individual review criteria. See FEMA Publication "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" – June 1, 2010

Check it out		
	Appendix X Handout #39	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Describes the funding availability after a Presidential declared disaster.
	Appendix X Handout #40	Allowable mitigation projects – Fundable, allowable and ineligible projects under the FEMA grant programs.



	Appendix X Handout # 44	FEMA Grant Program Comparison – Side-by-side comparison of essential items of the FEMA Grant Programs.
	Appendix X Handout # 33	Benefit/Cost Analysis information on how to document a project.
	Appendix X Handout 71	Letter of Intent – How to apply for HMGP funds

In order to apply for disaster-related HMGP funds, a Letter of Intent must be submitted. The sample below (subject to revision) will be distributed at Kick-Off Meetings following a Presidential disaster declaration.

Submit to:		Lt. Robert Little, NJ State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Mitigation Unit, New Jersey Office of Emergency Management P. O. Box 7068 River Road, West Trenton, NJ 08628 Phone: (609)-963-6963 Fax: (609)-530-3649 Email: NJMitigation@gw.njsp.org
Part 1	This letter is to notify you that the below intends to participate in the 404 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program which is available under ___ HMA or ___ HMGP - Subsequent to the Federal Disaster Declaration FEMA # _____-DR-NJ. \	
	Listing: Name of Applicant/Organization, Point of Contact: Address Phone, FAX, E-mail	
Part 2	Please thoroughly describe the project and benefits on a separate attachment and itemize as follows for each project:	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summary title of project and cover letter with contact information. 2. Detailed description of the proposed mitigation measure or project and its benefits to the community. If available and where appropriate, include photographs. 3. Approximate total cost of the project. 4. Location of proposed mitigation measure or project. Include community map identifying project location. 5. Additional supporting information – including references to your All Hazards Mitigation Plan. 	
Part 3	I understand that the local share of project funding will be 25% of the total project cost and that we will contribute [] all or [] seek funding elsewhere for the matching share of the mitigation project. - Signed: Date:	

More information on the HMGP can be found on the FEMA web site at
www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgrp/index.shtm

3.5.5: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)

PDM programs provide assistance in

- a. Mitigating hazards based on the potential or known threat of a natural disaster (e.g., hurricane, earthquake or other event, and
- b. Preparatory actions taken by State and local governments to [protect life and property and to minimize the effects of the event on response personnel and equipment.

PDM is authorized by §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act), 42 USC, as amended by §102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K). Funding for the program is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to assist States and local governments in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program. All applicants must be participating in the NFIP if they have been identified as having a Special Flood Hazard Area. In addition, the community must not be suspended or on probation from the NFIP. The NJOEM works directly with the FEMA Region II program coordinator to develop and submit projects and plans for funding consideration. 44 CFR Part 201, Hazard Mitigation Planning, establishes criteria for State and local hazard mitigation planning authorized by §322 of the Stafford Act, as amended by §104 of the DMA.

After November 1, 2003, local governments and Indian Tribal governments applying for PDM funds through the States need to have an approved local mitigation plan prior to the approval of local mitigation project grants. States



are also required to have an approved Standard State mitigation plan in order to receive PDM funds for State or local mitigation projects after November 1, 2004. Therefore, the development of State and local multi-hazard mitigation plans is key to maintaining eligibility for future PDM funding. NJOEM mitigation staff works with local jurisdictions to develop projects for potential PDM funding.

New Information	
	Currently all pre-disaster mitigation grant programs are elements of FEMA's combined Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Although the programs maintain some individual program criteria, they are administered in a like manner. Only HMGP (post disaster mitigation) is subject to individual review criteria. See FEMA Publication "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" – June 1, 2010

More information on the PDM-C can be found at their web site at www.fema.gov/government/grant/pdm/index.shtm

3.5.6: Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program (SRL)

Early in 2008 FEMA initiated the Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program, which makes available mitigation grant funds to reduce losses to a high-risk subset of NFIP repetitive loss properties. In addition to these funds being available through a new, dedicated source, the program also offers an improved 90/10 federal/non-federal cost share when certain conditions are met. These are described in detail in Appendix G of the 2008 NJ HMP.

New Information	
	Currently all pre-disaster mitigation grant programs are elements of FEMA's combined Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Although the programs maintain some individual program criteria, they are administered in a like manner. Only HMGP (post disaster mitigation) is subject to individual review criteria. See FEMA Publication "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" – June 1, 2010

Check it out		
✓	Appendix F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Listing as of June 22, 2011 (before Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims. Listing as of January 31, 2012 (after Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims. Comparison of before and after Hurricane Irene information of municipal information
✓	Appendix X Handout #30	The SRL Program – Understanding FEMA's Severe Repetitive Loss Program.
✓	Appendix X Handout #31	Participation in the SRL Program – includes information on how it works and what is included.
✓	Appendix X Handout # 35	Mitigation Plan Requirements of the SRL program – eligibility to receive funding



✓	Appendix X Handout # 33	Benefit/Cost Analysis information on how to document a project.
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More information on the SRL can be found at their web site at
www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm

3.5.7: Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC)

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program is designed to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and have had one or more claim payment(s) for flood damages. RFC funds may only be used to mitigate structures located within a State or community that is participating in the NFIP and cannot meet the requirements of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program due to lack of state or local capacity, which includes either inability to manage the sub-grant or lack of 25% non-Federal cost share.

The goal of the RFC grant program is to reduce or eliminate long-term flood risks through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund. The RFC grants are awarded to Applicants on a nationwide basis without reference to State allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocations. All grants are eligible for up to 100 percent Federal assistance.

Eligible mitigation activities include acquisition of properties and either demolition or relocation of flood-prone structures, where the property is deed restricted for open space uses in perpetuity. Awards will be further prioritized to fund acquisitions that create the greatest amount of savings to the NFIP based on a benefit-cost analysis. A FEMA-approved State standard or enhanced hazard is required.

New Information	
	Currently all pre-disaster mitigation grant programs are elements of FEMA's combined Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Although the programs maintain some individual program criteria, they are administered in a like manner. Only HMGP (post disaster mitigation) is subject to individual review criteria. See FEMA Publication "Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance" – June 1, 2010

Check it out		
✓	Appendix F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listing as of June 22, 2011 (before Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims. 2. Listing as of January 31, 2012 (after Hurricane Irene) of municipalities with information on number of policies, number of repetitive claims and number of severe repetitive claims. 3. Comparison of before and after Hurricane Irene information of municipal information
✓	Appendix X Handout # 33	Benefit/Cost Analysis information on how to document a project.



More information on the RFC program can be found at their web site at
www.fema.gov/government/grant/rfc/index.shtm

3.5.8: Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)

Fire Management Assistance is available to the State for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a State submits a request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours. The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) provides a 75 percent Federal cost share and the State pays the remaining 25 percent for actual costs. Before a grant can be awarded, a State must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold - which is applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a State. Eligible firefighting costs may include expenses for field camps; equipment use, repair and replacement; tools, materials and supplies; and mobilization and demobilization activities.

More information on the FMAG program can be found at their web site at
www.fema.gov

3.5.9: Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

Emergency Management Performance Grant funding is available to the State of New Jersey to educate people and protect lives and structures from natural and technical hazards. The grant is to encourage the development of comprehensive emergency management, including terrorism consequence management, at the State and local level and to improve emergency management planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities.

More information on the EMPG program can be found at their web site at
www.fema.gov

3.6: Incorporation of Local Mitigation Plans

When the 2005 plan was approved, no local plans had been approved, and therefore there were none to incorporate into the State HMP. Since the April 2008 plan was approved, Lambertville, Little Falls Township and Wayne have developed and adopted local hazard mitigation plans. Section 6 of this updated plan includes an action to review these documents and incorporate germane sections into the State plan as appropriate.

Status of New Jersey County Hazard Mitigation Plans	
✓	For more information see Table 6.2-1 Status of New Jersey County Hazard Mitigation Plans as of May 2010 and Table 6.2-2 Status of New Jersey Municipal Plans as of May 2010

The State also reviews these plans with the intent of further refining its approach to assisting localities and regions as they develop plans. The SHMO, NJOEM and SHMT have been working with the 21 counties and 566 municipalities to educate community leaders, emergency managers and elected officials about the benefits of a plan, support any requests for assistance in planning and project applications, and providing review and analysis of plans in conjunction with FEMA Region II so that communities understand the requirements for plan approval.



As noted in various other places in the 2008 Plan update, the State has facilitated (and FEMA has funded) numerous grants to support development of local and regional hazard mitigation plans. The grants are shown in the two tables below in Section 6 as Tables 6.2-1 and 6.2-2.

Section 6 (Coordination of Local Planning) includes a more detailed description of NJOEM's plan to incorporate local plans into the State document. The State intends to remain closely engaged with these local and regional entities as they develop plans, to offer technical support, and to ensure that the State and local documents are well integrated. In developing the State HMP, NJOEM has obtained and analyzed a significant amount of technical data, which will be provided to local and regional planners. Part of the technical support that the State will offer includes descriptions of specific methodologies that should be used in vulnerability assessments and loss estimations. The State will also offer to review interim versions of local and regional plans and provide feedback to planners in key subject areas. NJOEM believes this will improve the consistency of the local plans, and make them more easily integrated into the State HMP. NJOEM will also facilitate information sharing among local and regional planners as HMPs are developed over the next two years.