

Floodplain 5-Step Process in accordance with Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs,

Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Elevation, and Mitigation (RREM) Program

Mandling Quockerry (RRE0027856MF)

December 2014

This Floodplain 5-Step Process document addresses the requirements of Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" and has been completed for this applicant under the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs' Stronger New Jersey Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Elevation, and Mitigation (RREM) Program. This document pertains to proposed activities in the 100-year floodplain (A and V Zones) as identified on the latest FEMA floodplain maps, whether advisory, preliminary, or final.

Step ONE: Determine if a Proposed Action is potentially in a Wetland, Waters of the U.S. or a Floodplain

The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is proposing to conduct activities within the 100-year Floodplain, as determined by current Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) for Hudson County, to facilitate minor repairs to one unit in a multi-unit residential structure damaged by Superstorm Sandy; specifically, the Mandling Quockerry Rehabilitation Project, here after referred to as the proposed activity. The purpose of the proposed activity will be to make minor repairs in order to return the unit to pre-storm conditions which will address all storm-related damage and bring the unit up to current minimum property standards. The proposed activity will be limited to the interior of one unit of the multi-unit residential structure located at 26 Avenue at Port Imperial, Apartment B37, West New York Town, New Jersey. FIRM Map Panel 44 of 118, Map Number 34017C0044D, effective August 16, 2006, shows that the proposed parcel is located in the Floodplain Zone AE, which is part of the FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area, and is subject to 24 CFR §55.20. According to FEMA Preliminary FIRM data, provided in the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) HUD Review Tool, the parcel is located partially in the Floodplain Zone A, and partially in the Floodplain Zone V. However, the proposed activity is not considered substantial improvement and is therefore, exempted from steps 3, 6 and 7 of the 8-Step Decision Making Process. Thus, the 5-Step Process for Floodplain Management has been completed. The DCA has considered the below alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values.

Step TWO: Identify the Direct and Indirect Impacts of the Proposed Action

The proposed activity is located at 26 Avenue at Port Imperial, Apartment B37, West New York Town, New Jersey. The parcel is approximately 1.12 acres and is located partially within the SFHA Zone A and partially within the SFHA Zone V, which are part of the 100-year Floodplain. The proposed activity involves minor repairs to one unit in a multi-unit residential structure. The scope of work is limited to the interior of one unit of the multi-unit residential structure. Additionally, the project will not result in an increase in floodplain development in comparison to pre-storm conditions and would not increase floodplain occupancy. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to the floodplain are anticipated as a result of this project.

Step THREE: Minimize Threats to Life and Property and to Natural and Beneficial Floodplain Values. Restore and Preserve Natural and Beneficial Floodplain Values.

The proposed activity would have no impact on the floodplain. No additional direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to occur as a result of the rehabilitation of the applicant's unit. However, the site is located in the floodplain, and as a condition of receiving program funding, the NJDCA requires that all participants in these programs whose property is in the 100-year floodplain, as shown on the effective FIRM, carry flood insurance for the economic life of the project. Therefore, the requirements of the RREM Program will help to mitigate the potential flood hazard threat to the property.

Step FOUR: Evaluating Alternatives

Alternatives evaluated include relocating the project outside of the 100-year floodplain and the No Action Alternative. Relocating the proposed project is not financially feasible, as the unit being repaired is owned and occupied by the applicant. Given that the applicant currently lives and works in the area, relocation would likely have a negative impact the applicant's employment and further hinder their ability to recover from the storm; this alternative was eliminated as an alternative. The No Action Alternative would not result in the program's goal of assisting individual homeowners in their efforts to repair storm damage and restoring safe and affordable housing in the storm impacted areas. Additionally, the applicant would not receive the assistance needed to make necessary repairs and may even become displaced if the residential unit remains unrepaired. Therefore, the No Action alternative was also eliminated as an alternative.

Step FIVE: Implement the Action

DCA has determined that the proposed activity will have no direct or indirect impacts to the Floodplain and has evaluated and eliminated all project alternatives in favor of proceeding with the proposed activity. Step 5 is project implementation and is an ongoing process whereby proposed construction and Best Management Practice measures are executed to ensure that there are no direct or indirect impacts to the floodplain as a result of this activity.