

**2.0**

PLANNING PROCESS

## SECTION 2. PLANNING PROCESS

### 2.1 DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

*44 CFR 201.4(c)(1): "The State plan must include a description of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how other agencies participated."*

This State HMP Update was developed in accordance with the planning requirement outlined in Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This section describes the process used to develop the Plan update of the State of New Jersey Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), in accordance with Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Sections 201.4(b) and 201.4(c) of the Standard State Hazard Mitigation Plan criteria. The following sections describe how the Plan update was prepared, which agencies participated in the planning process, how each section of the Plan was reviewed and analyzed, and how each section was revised.

### 2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

In 2017-2018, the State of New Jersey updated the 2019 edition of the State HMP as per Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations. Subject matter experts (SME) were solicited within state government for specific information regarding hazards, risks, capabilities, and strategies. The State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) members reviewed the mitigation strategies identified in the previous Plan and provided feedback on progress towards achieving the goals and completing the actions. SHMT members provided interim reviews of draft sections as appropriate through the update process.

As per the Plan maintenance procedures, a technical update was completed by the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) Mitigation Unit six months after the 2019 Plan was approved by FEMA.

#### 2.2.1 STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PARTICIPANTS

New Jersey's statewide hazard mitigation effort is centered in the NJOEM, located in the Division of State Police in the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety. NJOEM provides support and oversight over hazard mitigation planning in the State. In 1994 Governor Florio established an advisory committee to support hazard mitigation planning in the state known as the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) (appendix B – E.O. #115). The planning participants for this plan update included members from the SHMT, as well as other state departments, independent agencies, regional MPOs, and other interested partners. Table 2-1 summarizes the entities represented through the planning process. Roles and responsibilities continue to be discussed throughout Section 2.

**Table 2-1 New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan Participants**

Entity	SHMT
State Department	
Department of Agriculture	
Department of Banking and Insurance*	X
Department of Community Affairs*	X
Department of Education*	X
Department of Environmental Protection*	X
Department of State (Office for Planning Advocacy)*	X
Department of Labor	

Office of the Attorney General */Department of Law Public Safety	X
Department of Transportation*	X
Department of Treasury*	X
State Agency	
Board of Public Utilities*	X
Delaware River Basin Commission	
Office of Emergency Management*	X
Office of Information Technology	
Office of the Governor*	X
Governor's Office of Rebuilding and Recovery (GORR)	X
Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness	
State Police	
Academia	
Rutgers – Office of the State Climatologist	
Rutgers – Bluestein School of Planning and Public Policy	
<b>Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve (JC NERR)</b>	

For the 2019 Plan update, the SHMT met on July 13, 2017 to discuss plan development and received updates through informational interviews conducted by the planning team to update mitigation actions and capabilities identified in the plan. In August 2018, the entire draft Plan was made available to the SHMT via the SharePoint site and email, depending on individual needs. These comments were provided to the planning consultant and all SHMT comments received were incorporated into the final draft Plan.

### 2.2.2 MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

A summary of important meetings (in-person or teleconference) held during the development of the State HMP update is presented in Table 2-2. This summary table identifies only the formal meetings held during plan development and does not reflect all planning activities conducted by individuals and agencies throughout the planning process. In addition to these meetings, there was a great deal of communication between SHMT, Subject Matter Experts, and academia through email and by telephone. Coordination Among Agencies

*44 CFR 201.4(b): "The [State] mitigation planning process should include coordination with other State agencies, appropriate Federal agencies, interested groups, and..."*

Throughout the development of the State HMP Update, the NJOEM Mitigation Unit, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, members of the SHMT, and the planning consultant reached out to numerous agencies and academic institutions. This outreach was done to encourage participation in support of the Plan Update as well as to educate participants about the Plan's uses and content. A large array of stakeholder involvement during the planning process was considered a vital element to the success in developing a usable and FEMA-compliant plan. Traditional agency participants were sought from state and federal agencies and SMEs across New Jersey. These participants provided critical input to each step of the Plan update. They shared inventories of State facilities, shared database layers identifying risk

to structures from various hazards, participated in the refinement of the mitigation goals, and helped develop the mitigation actions.

**Table 2-2 Summary of Meeting Topics and Agency Participation**

Date	Meeting/Teleconference	Discussed	Agencies Represented
5/19/2017	NJOEM Meeting	Overall Schedule and Progress Organization of the Planning Process Update to the Risk Assessment Update to the Mitigation Strategies Plan Enhancements	NJOEM; Michael Baker Intl.
7/13/2017	SHMT Meeting	State HMP Plan update team gave a presentation on the approach of the plan update and to announce outreach among the parties in attendance.	FEMA; NJDEP; NJOEM; NJDOE; NJDOT; GORR; OMB; Michael Baker Intl.
9/29/2017	Department of Military & Veterans Affairs	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Military & Veterans Affairs; Michael Baker Intl
10/5/2017	Garden State Preservation Trust	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Garden State Preservation Trust; Michael Baker Intl
11/1/2017	NJ Department of Treasury Meeting	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment. Discussed the database used for the state's critical facilities.	NJ Department of Treasury; Michael Baker Intl.
11/3/2017	NJ Sports and Exposition Authority Meeting	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	NJSEA; Michael Baker Intl.
11/8/2017	NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	NJEIT; Michael Baker Intl.
11/9/2017	NJ Department of Correction Meeting	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	NJ Department of Corrections; Michael Baker Intl.



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Date	Meeting/Teleconference	Discussed	Agencies Represented
12/13/2017	SEMPs Meeting	State HMP Plan update team gave a presentation and answered questions on the Plan Update. Meeting was used as a platform to further outreach.	NJOEM; NJBPU; DMAVA; NJTREAS; NJ ESF TF; NJOAG; NJSP; CCA; NJDCA/DFS; NJDOH; NJDEP; NJDOL; NJDOC; NJHSP; NJ TRANSIT POLICE; RED CROSS; FEMA; Michael Baker Intl.
01/3/2018 & 8/5/2018	Department of Education	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Education; Michael Baker Intl
1/08/2018 & 8/5/2018	Department of Agriculture	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Agriculture; Michael Baker Intl
1/11/2018	Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness; Michael Baker Intl
1/11/2018	Department of Law Public Safety/ Office of the Attorney General	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Law Public Safety/ Office of the Attorney General; Michael Baker Intl
1/16/2018	Meeting with NJ Department of Banking and Insurance Meeting	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	NJ Department of Banking and Insurance; Michael Baker Intl.
1/24/2018	Board of Public Utilities	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Board of Public Utilities; Michael Baker Intl
2/2/2018	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	New Jersey Turnpike Authority; Michael Baker Intl
3/12/2018	Department of Health	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Health; Michael Baker Intl
3/12/2018 & 8/05/2018	Pinelands Commission	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Pinelands Commission; Michael Baker Intl
3/22/2018 & 08/07/2018	North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority; Michael Baker Intl
3/26/2018	NJ Department of Environmental Protection Meetings	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard	NJDEP; Michael Baker Intl.

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Date	Meeting/Teleconference	Discussed	Agencies Represented
		Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	
4/11/2018	South Jersey Transportation Authority	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	South Jersey Transportation Authority; Michael Baker Intl
6/22/2018	NJOEM Meeting	Discussion on plan update progress	NJOEM; Michael Baker Intl.
7/20/2018	Department of Community Affairs	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Community Affairs; Michael Baker Intl
7/25/2018	Port Authority of New York/New Jersey	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Port Authority of New York/New Jersey; Michael Baker Intl
8/2/2018	NJ TRANSIT	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	NJ TRANSIT; Michael Baker Intl
8/5/2018	Department of State (Office for Planning Advocacy)	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of State (Office for Planning Advocacy); Michael Baker Intl
8/5/2018	Highlands Council	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Highlands Council; Michael Baker Intl
8/7/2018	Delaware River Basin Commission	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Delaware River Basin Commission; Michael Baker Intl
10/1/2018	Department of Transportation	Discussion of State HMP Plan Updates, Hazard Mitigation, and Capabilities Assessment	Department of Transportation; Michael Baker Intl
10/15/2018 & 1/7/2019	NJOEM	Discussion of updates to NJOEM mitigation actions and mitigation priorities	NJOEM; Michael Baker Intl
September 2018 to January 2019	Rutgers Bloustein School	Subject Matter Expert/ review of material and updates to plan.	Rutgers Bloustein School; Michael Baker Intl

Date	Meeting/Teleconference	Discussed	Agencies Represented
September 2018 to January 2019	Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve's Coastal Training Program	Subject Matter Expert/ review of material and updates to plan.	Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve's Coastal Training Program; Michael Baker Intl

*Notes:*

EMAP Emergency Management Accreditation Program  
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency  
 GORR Governor's Office of Rebuilding and Recovery  
 NJ New Jersey NJBPU NJ Board of Public Utilities  
 NJDCA NJ Department of Community Affairs  
 NJDEP NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
 NJDHS NJ Department of Human Services  
 NJDOE NJ Department of Education  
 NJDOT NJ Department of Transportation

NJGWS NJ Geological and Water Survey  
 NJOAG NJ Office of Attorney General  
 NJOEM NJ Office of Emergency Management  
 NJOMB NJ Office of Management and Budget  
 NJOPA NJ Office of Planning Advocacy  
 NJDEP NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
 ROIC Regional Operations Intelligence Center  
 SHMT State Hazard Mitigation Team  
 TRES NJ Department of Treasury

**Figure 2-1 Round Table Discussion with NJDEP**



The State HMP Plan Update consisted of more than 160 participants who were invited to participate in the planning process. Refer to Table 2-3 which outlines the membership and roles of the plan participants. All planning partners were invited to and convened at planning meetings, participated in conference calls, met with the planning consultant, and provided comments throughout the Plan update process. Communication was conducted through email and a secure SharePoint project site where documents and planning templates were posted for review by plan participants and NJOEM Mitigation Unit staff. The planning consultant established this dedicated SharePoint website for efficient communication and document dissemination (refer to Figure 2-2 below). Some documents were not intended to be public, so access was restricted via user name and password.

Figure 2-2 Screenshot of the SharePoint Website

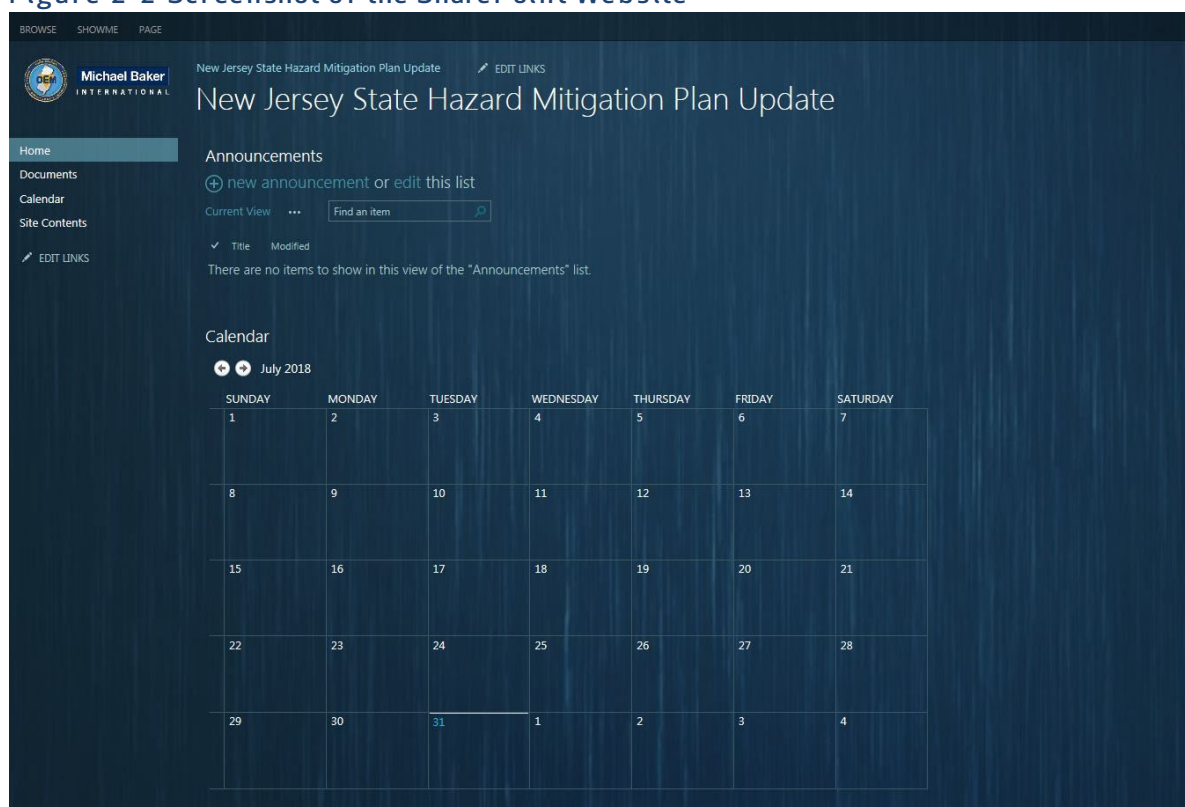


Table 2-3 Participants to the Planning Process and their Roles

Organization	Name	Role
Board of Public Utilities	Brian Beam	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
Board of Public Utilities	Dean Taklif	Senior Engineer/ Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
Board of Public Utilities	James Bruncati	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
Board of Public Utilities	Kevin McKinney	Participated in Plan Update coordination
Delaware River Basin Commission	Joseph Ruggeri	Supervising Engineer/NJDEP, Division of Dam Safety & Flood Control, Bureau of Flood Control
Delaware Valley Planning Commission	Amy Verbofsky	Senior Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Delaware Valley Planning Commission	Chris King	Manager, Office of Transportation Operations Management/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Delaware Valley Planning Commission	Chris Linn	Manager, Office of Environmental Planning/Participated in Plan Update coordination



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Organization	Name	Role
Delaware Valley Planning Commission	John Ward	Deputy Executive Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Delaware Valley Planning Commission	Paul Carafides	Senior Transportation Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy	Jeanne Herb	Subject Matter Expert/Participated in Plan Update
Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy	Stacy Krause	Subject Matter Expert/Participated in Plan Update
FEMA	Doug Heaty	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
FEMA	Howard Wolf	Region II Mitigation; Participated in SHMT Meeting
FEMA	Laura Forrest	Community Planner, DHS-FEMA RII; Participated in SHMT Meeting
Garden State Preservation Trust	Ralph Siegel	Executive Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Governor's Office of Recovery and Rebuilding (GORR)	Daniel Kelly	Executive Director / Participated in Plan Update coordination
Highlands Council	James Humphries	Director of Planning and Science/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Highlands Council	Maryjude Haddock-Weiler	Principal Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve (JC NERR)	Lisa Auermuller	Subject Matter Expert/Participated in Plan Update
New Jersey Department of Children and Families	Rachel Trautman	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Agriculture	Jeffrey Beach	NJDA Policy Advisor/Emergency Management Coordinator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Agriculture	Rob Vivian	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Banking and Insurance	Gabrielle Gallagher	Manager of Emergency Planning; Participated in SHMT Meeting
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	Samuel Viavattine	Participated in Plan Update coordination

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Department of Corrections Special Operations Group	Clay McClain	Lieutenant/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Corrections Special Operations Group	David Scott	Major/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Education	Ben Castillo	Director; Participated in SHMT Meeting/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Education	James Corbley	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Education	Jeff Gale	Security Specialist/Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Adria Wentzel	NJDEP-C&E Analyst/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Art Zanfini	NJDEP-C&E Analyst/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Bill Linder	NJDEP-RRP Manager/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Bill Machotka	NJDEP-Municipal Finance and Construction Section Chief/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Bob Cartica	NJDEP, NJFS, Nat Lands Administrator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Bob Van Fossen	NJDEP Emergency Management Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Carrie Sargeant	NJFS NJUCF Program Coordinator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Charles Welch	NJDEP State Park Service, Island Beach State Park Asst. Superintendent/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Christine Schell	AQUES Exec. Asst./Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Colleen Keller	NJDEP LUM Assistant Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Courtney Wald-Wittkop	NJDEP - Green/Blue Acres Project Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Elena Williams	NJDEP – P & F GIS Specialist/Participated in Plan Update coordination

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Erick Doyle	NJDEP Coastal Engineering Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Fawn McGee	NJDEP - Green/Blue Acres Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Gary Pearson	NJDEP Emergency Management Assistant Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Gene Chebra	Assistant Director, Municipal Finance and Construction Element /Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Georgeann Gary	NJDEP Coastal Engineering Admin Analyst/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Hosnick Martinez	NJDEP Park Police Officer/OEM Liaison/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Jenny Goodman	BER Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Jeremy Webber	NJFFS Asst. Division Fire-warden/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Jessica Petterson	NJDEP – Green/Blue Acres Compliance Office/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	John Kline	NJDEP – Park Police Officer/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	John Moyle	NJDEP Flood Control Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	John Ritchey	NJDEP Flood Control Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Joseph Ruggeri	NJDEP Flood Control Engineer/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Karl Niederer	NJDEP Historic Preservation Office Project Administrator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Katelyn White	Coastal & Land Use Planning Env. Trainee/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Katelyn White	OCLUP Env. Sciences Trainee/Participated in Plan Update coordination

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kati Angarone	NJDEP-DWSG Policy Advisor/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kelly Pflicke	NJDEP LUM Senior Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kim Rennick	NJDEP - Green/Blue Acres Project Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kim Springer	NJDEP LUM Manager OPI/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kimberly Testa	NJDEP - Green/Blue Acres Project Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Kinney Clark	/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Knute Jensen	NJDEP-C&E Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Lewis Coutis	Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Lisa Barno	NJDEP Fish & Wildlife Chief/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Liz Semple	NJDEP LUM Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Matt Mahu	Water Resource Management Program Coordinator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Matt Warren	NJDEP- OCLUP Env. Trainee/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Metthea Yepsen	NJDEP- DSREH Research Scientist/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Michael Kolber	NJDEP-OCLUP Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Michael Kolber	NJDEP-OCLUP Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Michelle Taormino	NJDEP Emergency Management Env. Specialist/Participated in Plan Update coordination

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Mitzi Kaiura	NJDEP Emergency Management Planner/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Nancey Fury	NJDEP LUM AC REEP/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Nancy Stanley	BER Radiation Physicist/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Nick Angarone	NJDEP LUM Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Nick Procopio	NJDEP- DSREH Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Paul Hauch	Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Rebecca Hill	NJDEP LUM Env. Specialist/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Robin Heston-Murphy	NJDEP-DSHW Env. Specialist 4/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Sam Baldeo	NJDEP LUM AA2/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Sherry Driber	NJDEP – EHAP Assistant Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Steve Anderson	NJDEP – EHAP RSI/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Todd Wyckoff	NJDEP Forest Service Chief/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Tom Byrne	NJDEP DSHW Section Chief/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Environmental Protection	Yang Cao	NJDEP - Green/Blue Acres Project Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Health	Adrienne Fessler Belli	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Health	Andrew Snyder	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting



Organization	Name	Role
NJ Department of Health	Audrey Miller	Health and Senior Services - Health Infrastructure Preparedness & Emergency Response/Participated in Plan Update coordination/Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Health	Brendan McCluskey	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Health	Kevin Hayden	Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Labor	Joesph Kitchell	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Joshua Yorgey	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Raymond Zawacki	Deputy Commissioner of Veterans Affairs/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Robert Bryan	Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Director of Military Support/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Robert Bryan	J3- Director of Military Support/Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Walter Gill	Deputy J3/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of State Office for Planning Advocacy	Melanie Willough	Executive Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Transportation	Kristen Buddenbaum	Planner/Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Department of Transportation	Robert Burd	Emergency Management and Transportation Security; Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Department of Treasury	Chris Longwith	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Treasury	Cris Cambara	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Department of Treasury	Jeff Burns	Emergency Operations Coordinator/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Department of Treasury	Nancy Brasko	NJ Office of Management and Budget; Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Department of Treasury	Steve Sagnip	NJ Office of Management and Budget; Participated in SHMT Meeting/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Division of Community Affairs	Rick Farletta	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ EMS Task Force	Ken Christensen	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Governor's Vision for Recovery and Rebuilding	Daniel Kelly	Executive Director; Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Infrastructure Bank/ Environmental Infrastructure Trust	David Zinner	Executive Director / Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Infrastructure Bank/ Environmental Infrastructure Trust	Frank Scangarella	Chief Operating Officer/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Infrastructure Bank/ Environmental Infrastructure Trust	George Rolon	Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Office of Attorney General	Anthony DiLello	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Attorney General	Anthony DiLello	Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Office of Attorney General	Bruce Solomon	Deputy Attorney General /Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Office of Attorney General	Gregory Spellmeyer	Deputy Attorney General/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Office of Attorney General	Marybeth Wood	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Cathy Moldenhauer	Attended SEMP's Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Chris Testa	Mitigation Unit Manager/Project Manager for State HMP update
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Laura Connolly	Operations Analyst; Participated in SHMT Meeting and Plan Update Coordination Meetings
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Bryan Enberg	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Bryan Lawyer	Participated in SHMT Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Bryan Trexler	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting

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Organization	Name	Role
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Cathy Moldenhauer	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Joshua Matorin	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Kelly Boyd	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Kristin Dukes	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Leonard Nerbetski	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Lynn Amari	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Marc Pellegrino	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Mariana Leckner	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Matthew Horner	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Emergency Management	Michael Sangiovanni	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness	Alison Tarnopol	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness	Glen Panaro	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Office of Information Technology	David Weinstein	Senior Policy Advisor to the Governor/Chief Technology Officer (NJOIT)/ Participated in Plan Update coordination previously
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Cheryl Rezendes	Principal Planner/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Fawzia Shpiro	Assistant Chief Engineer/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Jeffrey Zielinski	Senior Engineer/ Participated in Plan Update coordination

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NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	John Duffy	Senior Vice President of Sports Complex Operations & Facilities/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Sara Sundell	Director of Land Use Management / Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Sharon Mascaro	Deputy Director of Land Use/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	Thomas Marturano	Director of Solid Waste & Natural Resources/ Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ State Police	Dan Dunning	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ State Police	Dan Engelhardt	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ State Police	Fritz G Frage	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ State Police	Joseph Sansone	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ State Police	Lance Visone	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Transit	Brad Mason	Assistant Deputy Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Transit	Emily Bayard	Legal Intern/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Transit Police	Jose Tirado	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
NJ Turnpike Authority	John Keller	Executive Director/Participated in Plan Update coordination
NJ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	Kelly Higgs	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
North Jersey Transportation Authority	Jeffery Perlman	Principal Planner /Participated in Plan Update coordination
Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist (ONJSC)	Dr. David Robinson	Subject Matter Expert/Participated in Plan Update
Office of the State Medical Examiner	Bryan Hoffmann	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
Pinelands Commission	Larry Liggett	Director of Land Use & Technology/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	Andrew Varuzzo	Leadership Fellow/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	David Warrington	Senior Manager of Strategic Preparedness/Participated in Plan Update coordination

Organization	Name	Role
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	Josh DeFlorio	Chief, Resilience & Sustainability/Participated in Plan Update coordination
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	Tiffany Chapman	Mitigation Manager /Participated in Plan Update coordination
Red Cross	Chris Dempsey	Participated in State Emergency Management Program Stakeholders Meeting
South Jersey Transportation Authority	Bhushan Pathare	Engineering Manager/Participated in Plan Update coordination
South Jersey Transportation Authority	Greg Bradley	Participated in Plan Update coordination
South Jersey Transportation Authority	James Sullivan	Director of Operations/Participated in Plan Update coordination
South Jersey Transportation Authority	Stephan Mazur	Director of Engineering and Chief Engineer/Participated in Plan Update coordination
South Jersey Transportation Organization	David Heller	Team leader/Participated in Plan Update coordination

### 2.2.3 COORDINATION WITH FEMA REGION II AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

FEMA Region II worked closely with the NJOEM, SHMT, and the planning consultant to facilitate completion of this plan through on-going guidance and review as it was developed and updated. Conversation, guidance, and coordination between FEMA program managers and NJOEM Mitigation Unit staff occurs on a continual basis. Training opportunities are made available to NJOEM in the wake of a disaster as well as upon any request from the State Hazard Mitigation Officer. Coordinated FEMA/NJOEM workshops throughout the year and after federally declared disasters are conducted when requested by the State or recommended by FEMA Region II. Close coordination continues to exist between FEMA and NJOEM. FEMA Region II has supported NJOEM with regard to county hazard mitigation plan updates by conducting outreach to all counties which are eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds to update their current plan. FEMA Region II has also supported all current funded hazard mitigation plan update planning efforts by promoting new FEMA guidance at workshops in those counties.

Routine and formal communications continue to take place between State personnel and personnel from FEMA and other federal agencies closely associated with the planning, regulatory, and investment activities of state agencies. For example, the Joint Field Office established as a result of Superstorm Sandy ensured a venue for communication and coordination between Federal and State agencies. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) typically oversee or implement programs through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), which in turn relate Federal opportunities and constraints regarding potential natural hazard mitigation efforts for the State Hazard Mitigation Plan through its representatives on the SHMT.

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) 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, the National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service, actively cooperate in mitigation planning, funding, and resource sharing in fuel reduction and wildfire suppression activities on and around their properties. The United States Forest Service is a major provider of funding, training, and standards for all wildfire programs in New Jersey. FEMA requires all municipalities to develop and adopt natural hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for a range of mitigation assistance and grants. Significant funding assistance has been provided to every county in New Jersey from FEMA to develop and update hazard mitigation plans. Additional information regarding the preparation of local hazard mitigation plans in New Jersey is provided in Section 3 (Coordination of Local Planning) of this update.

#### 2.2.4 COORDINATION WITH STATE AGENCIES AND ACADEMIA

This planning effort was undertaken by representatives of key State departments and agencies involved in preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating natural hazards. These entities directly and indirectly participated in the development of the 2019 Plan update. As discussed above, members of the SHMT attended meetings, participated in conference calls and were invited to be involved in all facets of the planning process and plan development. In addition, SMEs across the State were consulted to discuss best available data and methodologies relevant to the hazards of concern. Outreach was also conducted to SMEs to discuss their critical facility data for the Plan's vulnerability assessment. Further, representatives from other State departments and agencies were contacted to provide an update on their capabilities (refer to Appendix E) and mitigation actions, for additional information and to review portions of the draft Plan. Table 2-4 below summarizes the State departments and agencies and academia that contributed to the 2019 Plan update.

**Table 2-4 Summary of Plan Participants**

ENTITY	SHMT	SME	Information Requested	Capabilities 2014	Capabilities 2018	Mitigation Actions 2014	Mitigation Actions 2018
<b>STATE DEPARTMENTS</b>							
Department Military & Veterans Affairs			X		X		
Department of Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X		
Department of Banking and Insurance	X	X	X	X	X		X
Department of Community Affairs	X	X	X		X	X	X
Department of Corrections			X		X		X
Department of Education	X		X	X	X		
Department of Environmental	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Health		X	X		X		
Department of State (Office for	X	X	X	X	X		
Department of Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Department of Treasury /Office of Management and Budget	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

ENTITY	SHMT	SME	Information Requested	Capabilities 2014	Capabilities 2018	Mitigation Actions 2014	Mitigation Actions 2018
Office of the Attorney General /Department of Law Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>STATE AGENCY/INDEPENDENT COMMISSION/METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION</b>							
Board of Public Utilities	X	X	X		X		
Delaware River Basin Commission	X	X	X	X	X		
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission			X		X		X
Environmental Infrastructure Trust		X	X		X		
Garden State Preservation Trust		X	X		X		
Governor's Office of Rebuilding and Highlands Council	X	X	X				
New Jersey Turnpike Authority		X	X	X	X		X
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority		X	X		X		X
NJ TRANSIT			X		X		X
North Jersey Transportation Authority			X		X		
State Police/ Office of Emergency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Office of Homeland Security and	X	X	X	X	X		
Office of Information Technology	X	X	X			X	X
Office of the Governor	X	X	X				
Pinelands Commission		X	X		X		
Port Authority of New York/ New Jersey		X	X	X	X	X	X
South Jersey Transportation Authority			X		X		X
South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization			X		X		X
<b>ACADEMIA</b>							
Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine		X	X	X	X	X	X
Rutgers – Edward J. Bloustein School of		X	X			X	X

ENTITY	SHMT	SME	Information Requested	Capabilities 2014	Capabilities 2018	Mitigation Actions 2014	Mitigation Actions 2018
Planning and Public Policy							
Rutgers – Office of the State Climatologist		X	X	X	X		
Stevens Institute of Technology		X	X	X	X	X	X
The Richard Stockton College – Coastal Research Center		X	X		X	X	X

Each participating agency identified mitigation capabilities, support programs and opportunities, and subsequently discussed revisions to the Plan as required by FEMA. Each of the State agencies contributed data and analytical information to the Plan (including the hazard and vulnerability analysis and spatial data), provided draft narrative for inclusion in the Plan, assisted in development and selection of mitigation strategies, were given the opportunity to review all drafts of all sections of the Plan, and, through discussions at meetings, provided other relevant information on their subject areas of expertise. Plans and programs provided by or through State agencies for hazard mitigation measures and funding opportunities are discussed throughout this Plan. All State agencies were notified by NJOEM via email that the draft Plan update was available for review prior to submission to FEMA.

### 2.2.5 COORDINATION WITH OTHER INTERESTED GROUPS

In addition to its collaborative work with other State agencies and FEMA, NJOEM and NJDEP work closely with various organizations that address mitigation on a regional level. Members of the SHMT participate in the New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management organization and the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC). Table 2-5 lists the various organizations that NJOEM engages with on issues of hazards and hazard mitigation. Those organizations that are not directly represented on the SHMT were requested to provide documentation of their capabilities and/or consulted for their subject matter expertise and guidance on technical data and best available information. Completed capability assessments can be found in Appendix E.

Table 2-5 Organizations with Ongoing Mitigation Collaboration

Organization	Mission and Membership
Passaic River Basin Flood Advisory Commission	Governor Chris Christie created the Passaic River Basin Flood Advisory Commission by Executive Order 23 on April 23, 2010, following the severe Nor'Easter of March 12 to 15, 2010, and the subsequent flooding of the Central Passaic River basin. The Advisory Commission's charge is to provide recommendations to the Governor including (but not limited to): expanding and expediting Passaic River floodway property buyouts, prioritizing land acquisition, and acquiring natural flood storage areas, operating the Pompton Lake Dam floodgates, clearing river of debris, evaluating regulatory programs, enhancing public involvement, information, and outreach for flood response, and identifying methods to phase out or prevent future development in flood-prone hazard areas. In 2011, the Commission released 15 recommendations to minimize the impact of flooding in the Passaic River Basin. These recommendations are monitored and progress-to-date reports are updated on the Commission website. More information can be found at: <a href="http://www.nj.gov/dep/passaicriver/">http://www.nj.gov/dep/passaicriver/</a>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) "Silver Jackets" Program	Silver Jackets, developed by the USACE, 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. The New Jersey team, whose organizational meeting was held in June 2010, includes representatives from FEMA and 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 successful teams. More information can be found at: <a href="http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factNewJersey.cfm">http://www.nfrmp.us/state/factNewJersey.cfm</a>
FEMA Portfolio Management Program	Portfolio Management is a dynamic process for states 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 State Hazard Mitigation Plan. This tool is to assist coordination between NJOEM and FEMA.
Delaware River Basin Interstate Flood Mitigation Task Force	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 last met on December 15, 2009. For additional information, please visit: <a href="http://www.nj.gov/drbc/programs/flood/">http://www.nj.gov/drbc/programs/flood/</a>
New Jersey League of Municipalities	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. Authorized by state statute since 1915, it has been serving local officials throughout the Garden State. All 565 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. The League supports mitigation throughout New Jersey by hosting subject matter expert panel discussions and information sharing at the annual League conference in Atlantic City. For membership and contact information see the League web site at: <a href="http://www.njslom.org">www.njslom.org</a>

Organization	Mission and Membership
New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management	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. NJAFM is a statewide organization with over 250 active members. The goals of NJAFM are to heighten awareness of flood risk, provide education, promote mitigation and improve communication to protect public safety, property and the economy. For additional information about NJAFM please visit: <a href="http://www.njafm.org/">http://www.njafm.org/</a>
New Jersey Pinelands Commission	<p>The Mission of the New Jersey Pinelands Commission is to preserve, protect, and enhance the natural and cultural resources of the Pinelands National Reserve, and to encourage compatible economic and other human activities consistent with that purpose. The Pinelands Protection Program is a regional land-use program which protects natural resources through various planning and zoning measures. The Pinelands Commission has pioneered many smart-growth planning concepts, such as watershed management, transfer of development rights, timed growth and conservation planning, long before they received widespread acceptance. The Pinelands Commission's Office of Land Use and Technology Programs is responsible for a wide range of planning activities critical to the successful implementation of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP). Among the many planning functions of the Pinelands Commission, some key responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· reviewing and certifying all municipal zoning and land-use ordinances and master plans for consistency with the CMP;</li> <li>· reviewing water supply planning activities and water quality management plans;</li> <li>· conducting geographic spatial analysis through computer mapping;</li> <li>· protecting cultural and historic resources through archeological surveys and reviews;</li> <li>· implementing the comprehensive plans for personal communication services and cellular towers;</li> <li>· supporting permanent land protection efforts, including state land acquisition, farmland preservation, the Limited Practical Use Land Acquisition Program, and the Pinelands Development Credit Program; and</li> <li>· administering the Pinelands Long-Term Economic Monitoring Program to continuously gauge the health of the Pinelands economy.</li> </ul> <p>For additional information visit: <a href="http://www.state.nj.us/pinelands/about/">http://www.state.nj.us/pinelands/about/</a></p>
Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission	The Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission was established in October 1974, when Governor Brendan Byrne signed the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park Law. The Commission was created to accomplish three main tasks: (1) to review and approve, reject, or modify any action by the State in the Canal Park, or any permit for action in the park; (2) to undertake planning for the development of the Canal Park; and (3) 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. For membership and contact information see the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission web site at: <a href="http://www.dandrcanal.com/drcc/">http://www.dandrcanal.com/drcc/</a>
Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve's Coastal Training Program	The Coastal Training Program provides up-to-date scientific information, access to technologies and skill-building opportunities to professionals responsible for making decisions about coastal resources. The program works with local communities and counties to understand coastal processes/environmental issues and provides science-based information to aid in the decision making process. Several on-line tools are available to aid with mitigation planning. For additional information visit: <a href="http://www.jcnerr.org/education/coastaltraining/index.html">http://www.jcnerr.org/education/coastaltraining/index.html</a>



Organization	Mission and Membership
Stevens Institute of Technology - Coastal Engineering Research Laboratory	Stevens Institute of Technology - Coastal Engineering Research Laboratory conducts applied coastal research, engineering, and modeling. This research center conducts fundamental and applied research on the design, implementation, and monitoring of shore protection structures, systems, and beach fill projects. Stevens research staff are funded through the NJ State Shore Protection Fund to work with NJDEP and coastal municipalities to develop sustainable and resilient coastal protection strategies that enhance the natural environment while providing required protection from coastal storm events. For additional information visit: <a href="http://archive.stevens.edu/ses/cms/CERL.html">http://archive.stevens.edu/ses/cms/CERL.html</a>
Richard Stockton College -Coastal Research Center	The Richard Stockton College Coastal Research Center (CRC) began in 1981 to assist local municipalities with coastal environmental issues related to recurring storm damage and shoreline retreat. Since then the CRC has been working on shoreline monitoring and assessment programs with the State of New Jersey and several municipalities in New Jersey. The CRC has also been a resource for geotechnical data working on numerous projects with federal, state, and municipal governments. With over 20 years of experience, the CRC has grown into an exemplary organization known for coastal zone management. The CRC's continuing mission is to monitor and assess New Jersey's coastal zone resources. For additional information visit: <a href="http://intraweb.stockton.edu/eyos/page.cfm?siteID=149&amp;pageID=1">http://intraweb.stockton.edu/eyos/page.cfm?siteID=149&amp;pageID=1</a>
Rutgers Climate Institute	The Rutgers Climate Institute is a university-wide effort to address one of the most important issues of our time through research, education and outreach. The Institute draws upon many departments at Rutgers by facilitating collaboration across a broad range of disciplines in the natural, social and policy sciences. For additional information visit: <a href="http://climatechange.rutgers.edu/">http://climatechange.rutgers.edu/</a>
NJ Highlands Council Planning and Science Division	The Highlands Region represents a 1,343 square mile area in the northwest part of the State. In 2001, the Highlands was established as a Special Resource Area of the State. The NJ Highlands Council was established by the legislature in 2004 as part of the Highlands Water and Protection Planning Act and charged with the development and oversight of the Highlands Regional Master Plan (RMP). The NJ Highlands Council RMP area includes lands within portions of seven counties and includes 88 municipalities. The Highlands Region serves as a vital source of drinking water for the State that is increasingly at risk of being overdeveloped. In 2002, the U.S. Forest Service Study Update indicated the region experienced an 11% increase in population between 1990 and 2001 and continued development is threatening the region's significant natural resources and the state's drinking water supply. While growth management efforts by individual municipalities continue under the Municipal Land Use Law, the state legislature determined that a coordinated regional effort is necessary. For additional information visit: <a href="http://www.highlands.state.nj.us">www.highlands.state.nj.us</a>
Edward J. Bloustein School at Rutgers University	The School serves as an intellectual focal point at Rutgers University for the examination of societal problems and solutions. Research undertakings are governed by a strong commitment to quality through the use of sound social science theory and methods and to full dissemination of results and peer review of findings. Research is carried out on a wide variety of challenging topics to include flooding, damage assessments, LIDAR and data sources/storage and evacuation planning. Specialized centers, established by the University's Board of Governors, carry out large-scale projects and are supported by external funding. The centers support the educational and public-service mission by focusing research in the substantive areas of the School's strength and by supporting students, faculty, and staff in those areas. For additional information visit: <a href="http://policy.rutgers.edu/">http://policy.rutgers.edu/</a>

Organization	Mission and Membership
Rowan University, Geospatial Research Laboratory	The Geospatial Research Laboratory is the GIS and Planning research unit in the Department of Geography and Environment at Rowan University. The Geospatial Research Laboratory conducts research on a myriad of geospatial topics, primarily land use development patterns, impervious surface trading, watershed quality analysis, and interactive web-based mapping. NJ MAP, a current project, is a publicly accessible, municipally-focused portal that takes a thematic approach to data visualization. NJ MAP is intended to serve municipal stakeholders involved environmental, land use, and sustainability decision making. Intended users include Sustainable Jersey Green Teams, municipal planning boards, environmental commissions, land trusts, watershed organizations, and concerned citizens among others. The NJ MAP vision is to make statewide GIS data relatable and easy to understand at the local level. For additional information visit: <a href="http://gis.rowan.edu/labprojects/">http://gis.rowan.edu/labprojects/</a>
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey builds, operates, and maintains critical transportation and trade assets. Its network of aviation, rail, surface transportation, and seaport facilities annually moves millions of people and transports vital cargo throughout the New York/New Jersey region.

#### *New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management*

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 (NJAFM). 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. NJAFM is an active supporter of flood mitigation in the state. One example of this support is the NJAFM annual conference. The annual conference provides an opportunity for professionals in engineering, hydrology, geology, planning, code enforcement, floodplain management, and emergency management to participate in plenary sessions and concurrent sessions on a broad range of relevant topics. The conference also includes a number of training opportunities and networking events. At the 2017 conference, the planning consultant presented a summary and status update of the State HMP update in a break-out session. This forum provided an opportunity for all conference attendees to discuss or ask questions regarding the Plan update.

## 2.3 PROGRAM INTEGRATION

*44 CFR 201.4(b): "[The State] mitigation planning process should...be integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing State planning efforts as well as other FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives."*

Mitigation plan implementation is most effective when mitigation planning efforts are integrated and coordinated with other state and federal programs and initiatives. The following section discusses state and federal mitigation programs and initiatives. Additional information concerning program integration is available in Section 6 Mitigation Strategy and Appendix E Capabilities Assessment.

### 2.3.1 STATE MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

There are several State programs and initiatives that foster State plan integration and coordination. These programs and initiatives are summarized below.

*State Facilities Risk Management Program*

The State of New Jersey addresses hazard mitigation for State-owned and State-leased properties through the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Risk Management 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.

*Land Building Asset Management*

The State of New Jersey maintains a comprehensive GIS mapping database of State-owned and leased facilities. The Department of Treasury, coordinating its efforts with the centralized statewide GIS office in the NJDEP, is continually updating its GIS mapping capabilities for state-owned and leased facilities. The Office of Management and Budget (NJOMB) within the Department of Treasury has developed a centralized statewide Land and Building Asset Management (LBAM) database that is currently being populated with an updated and expanded inventory of land, building improvements, infrastructure and inspections data. All State agencies maintaining facilities are included in LBAM database. Refer to Section 5.1 (State Risk Assessment Overview) for additional details on LBAM and the use of this database in the State HMP update.

In addition, the NJOMB has implemented new procedures (new RM/OMB Circular Loss Reporting) requiring state agencies to immediately report losses post hazard event for capture in LBAM database.

*Governor's Office of Recovery and Rebuilding*

The Governor's Office of Recovery and Rebuilding (GORR) taps the institutional knowledge and bandwidth of New Jersey state agencies in recovering from Superstorm Sandy. The working group structure executed by the recovery team is designed to complement the federal long-term recovery structure, allowing the State to efficiently identify federal resources and coordinate New Jersey's recovery.

*New Jersey Coastal Management Program*

NJDEP is involved in a variety of hazard mitigation initiatives as part of the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) 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 (New Jersey Statutes Annotated [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.

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 CZM 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 reduce potential damage from coastal hazards for future development and ensuring development 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](http://www.stae.nj.us/dep/cmp/czm_enforcepolicies.html).

In order to ensure the prompt and coordinated acquisition of easements or other interests in real property necessary to facilitate the timely completion of a comprehensive system of Flood Hazard Risk Reduction Measures, as directed by the Governor under Executive Order (EO) 140, the NJDEP Commissioner established the Office of Flood Hazard Risk Reduction Measures (“the Office”). The Office is headed by a director, appointed by the NJDEP Commissioner. The Office is a single State entity responsible for the rapid acquisition of property vital to the post-Sandy reconstruction efforts. The Office will lead and coordinate the efforts of the NJDEP to acquire the necessary interests in real property to undertake Flood Hazard Risk Reduction Measures and shall perform such other duties as the NJDEP Commissioner may from time-to-time prescribe. No municipality, county or other agency or political subdivision shall enact or enforce any order, rule, regulation, ordinance, or resolution which will or might in any way conflict with any of the provisions of EO 140.

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. Mitigation can include enhancing the dune as a shore protection feature. These enforceable policies also govern residential development in V-zones, as well as regulate beach and dune disturbance.

Further, these CZM rules contain standards for beach and dune management and implementation of best management practices. 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 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 CZM 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 collecting data, such as beach and dune mapping and beach profile mapping to determine the degrees of vulnerability of coastal communities. Pursuant to 15 CFR 930, federal activities affecting the coastal zone are required to be consistent with approved state coastal management programs.

#### *Aftermath of Superstorm Sandy*

On January 24, 2013, the NJDEP adopted emergency amendments to the flood hazard area rules and also filed a concurrent proposal to make these changes permanent. The announcement made on January 24, 2013 was:

Taking action to give New Jersey families, businesses and local governments the best available guidance to quickly and more durably rebuild from Sandy, Governor Chris Christie signed emergency regulations on January 24, 2013, to adopt the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) updated Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFEs) maps as the rebuilding standard for the entire State. These regulations establish requirements and more efficient procedures for residents and businesses to construct, reconstruct, relocate, and elevate buildings and other structures in flood hazard areas.

The NJDEP adopted an emergency rule with common-sense provisions for rebuilding stronger structures, more quickly including:

1. Adopts the height and construction requirements in FEMA's ABFE maps as a State standard for reconstruction. The ABFEs reflect the best available, most current scientific data about 100-year floods and should be used as the design flood elevation if more conservative than the existing FEMA map or State-delineated maps.
2. Allows property owners who rebuild finished floors to at least one foot above the design flood elevation (which has been required by the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules since 2007) to do so via Permit By Rule (PBR) with a few other minor restrictions. Please see the rule text for details. This eliminates the need for thousands of property owners to apply for NJDEP's Flood Hazard Area permits, saving them at least \$500 in permit fees plus the design and engineering costs associated with an application, and allowing them to begin reconstruction without waiting for department review as part of the rebuilding process.
3. Allows "wet flood-proofing" for non-residential buildings. Wet flood-proofing means that a building may flood but will structurally withstand the water and enables reconstruction in urban areas in a safe and less costly manner than requiring elevations or dry flood-proofing. This is a conditional allowance once the applicant demonstrates that it is not feasible to raise the lowest floor and proves that it is not feasible to use dry flood-proofing.
4. Eliminates requirements that now allow certain building foundations to have large openings which could result in unsafe construction method.

Adoption of the emergency Flood Hazard Area Act rule using the ABFE's (where appropriate) as the base elevation standard will ensure that every development in every municipality will apply the appropriate elevation standards across the board. The rule became effective immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law.

On April 16, 2013, the NJDEP adopted emergency amendments, repeals and new rules to the Coastal Permit Program rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7, and CZM rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E and also filed a concurrent proposal to make these changes permanent. The announcement made on April 16, 2013, was:

In view of the significant adverse social, economic and environmental impacts associated with Superstorm Sandy, and in support of the rebuilding and economic recovery of New Jersey's coastal areas in an expeditious and resilient manner, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection has adopted on an emergency basis (effective April 16, 2013), amendments, repeals and new rules to the Coastal Permit Program rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7, and Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E.

These amendments, repeals, and new rules are intended to facilitate the expeditious rebuilding of more resilient coastal communities and coastal-related industries and help facilitate the recovery of the coastal ecosystem. The amendments, repeals, and new rules fall into five broad categories:



1. Facilitation of the expeditious rebuilding of residential and commercial developments;
2. Facilitation of renovation or reconstruction of existing marinas and construction of new marinas;
3. Restoration of New Jersey's shellfish aquaculture industry;
4. Maintenance of engineered beaches and dunes and establishment of living shorelines; and,
5. Facilitation of removal of sand and other materials, as well as the availability of dredged material disposal/placement areas.

The Department has proposed to make these amendments, repeals, and new rules a permanent part of the Coastal Permit Program rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7, and Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E. On June 20, 2013, the NJDEP adopted amendments to the Coastal Permit Program rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7, and CZM rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E. As stated in a press release issued on June 20, 2013:

As part of its ongoing commitment to help New Jersey's communities continue to recover and rebuild from Superstorm Sandy, the Christie Administration this week formally adopted rules that streamline Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) permits for various types of vital rebuilding projects.

The changes to the coastal rules eliminate unnecessary red tape by enabling various types of projects to proceed under less cumbersome permit procedures, including permits by rule and general permits. At the same time, the processes put in place will not compromise protection of coastal resources and will help ensure the rebuilding of a more resilient New Jersey coastline. The changes eliminate or significantly reduce time needed for DEP reviews. They also save property owners fees and costs associated with more complex permit requirements. The DEP initially adopted the rule changes on an emergency basis on April 16.

The activities regulated by the simplified permit processes are for reconstruction activities that are occurring largely on the same footprint or involve minimal (up to 400 square feet) expansion. In many cases, these changes will provide significant environmental benefits and better prepare coastal communities for future storms.

#### *Coastal Permitting*

There are two linked rules which govern the review of all coastal project proposals: The Coastal Permit Program Rules and the CZM rules. The Coastal Permit Program Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:7E provide the processes for permit reviews. It includes details on what activities need permits; the qualifications for general permits or permits-by-rule; the details for pre-application meetings, contents and fees; review procedures and deadlines; permit appeals; and enforcement of the coastal laws and rules (NJDEP 2013).

The CZM rules at N.J.A.C. 7:7E defines Special Areas of Environmental Interest, details requirements for development projects and sets forth the compliance criteria for permit approval. Certain general permits require compliance of specific sections of the CZM rule, for example "dunes" or "shellfish habitat". Individual permit applications must address and demonstrate compliance with each applicable component of the CZM rules for the specific site and regulated activity to be approved (NJDEP 2013).

The State regulates projects based upon at least one of the two characteristics:

- The proposed activity is a regulated activity; and/or
- The project occurs within or adjacent to a regulated coastal area (NJDEP 2013)

To be certain if a specific project is considered regulated or occurs in a regulated coastal area, one must apply for a Jurisdictional Determination (JD). A JD is the Division of Land Use Regulation's formal

determination whether a state-issued permit would be required for the specific project and site. A JD does not guarantee the proposed activity would be approved (NJDEP 2013).

#### *Resilient NJ*

As part of the federal government's Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) established the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC), which made \$1 billion available to communities struck by natural disasters in recent years. The competition was designed to promote risk assessment, planning, and implementation of innovative resilience projects to better prepare communities for future storms and other extreme weather events. The competition was funded by Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds provided by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (PL 113-2).

In January 2016, the State of New Jersey was awarded \$15 million as part of the competition. From that award, \$10 million will fund Resilient NJ. The program will be administered through the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Coastal and Land Use Planning (OCLUP). The remaining \$5 million will be used by DEP's Bureau of Flood Resilience to develop a toolkit of best practices for regional stormwater infrastructure systems.

#### *Department of Community Affairs –Sandy Recovery Division*

The Sandy Recovery Division manages the majority of the federal funds being used to assist the State in recovering from Superstorm Sandy. These funds come from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery programs of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Sandy Recovery Division is committed to efficiently and effectively addressing the long-term needs of New Jersey's Sandy-impacted residents and communities through programs designed to help homeowners, tenants, landlords, developers and local governments. For additional information visit: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/sandyrecovery/index.html>

#### *Open Space Acquisition Programs*

New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the country and has been a leader in attempts to preserve open space since 1962 when the first of many Green Acres bonds were issued. That first bond issue authorized the sale of \$60 million in bonds with which to acquire lands for recreation and conservation purposes. Since that time, the State has repeatedly pursued additional bonds for acquisition of lands in the floodways of the Delaware River, Passaic River, and the Raritan River, and their respective tributaries, for recreation and conservation purposes. Though a sustainable source of funding for this program has not been secured, preserving open space near riverine and coastal systems remains a State priority.

#### *Coastal Blue Acres*

The Coastal Blue Acres (CBA) was created with the passage of the Green Acres, Farmland, Historic Preservation and Blue Acres Bond Act of 1995. The bond act contained \$15 million for grants and loans to municipalities and counties to acquire lands in coastal areas that have been damaged by storms, which may be prone to storm damage, or that buffer or protect other lands from storm damage, for recreation and conservation purposes. The act defines coastal areas as those within the CAFRA zone (NJDEP 2012). CBA funds were divided into two parts:

- Pre-storm: \$6 million for the acquisition of unimproved and largely unimproved storm-prone buffer lands that are funded with 75% grant and 25% loan. As of November 1998, all pre-storm funds have been committed to projects and no pre-storm funds are currently available.
- Post-storm: \$9 million for the acquisition of lands that have suffered at least a 50% reduction in value
- as a result of storm damage that will be funded with 50% grant and 50% loan (NJDEP 2012).

Eight counties and 122 municipalities are eligible to apply for CBA funds. Coastal area lands eligible for purchase with CBA funds can be anywhere on a coastal barrier island, lands within 150 feet of the mean high water line of a tidal waterway, or lands within 150 feet of the landward limit of a beach or dune (NJDEP 2012).

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.

#### *Blue Acres and Green Acres Programs*

The Green Acres Program was created in 1961 to meet New Jersey's growing recreation and conservation needs. The Green Acres Program serves as the real estate agent for the NJDEP, 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.

The Green Acres Program 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: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/greenacres/>

The Blue Acres Program is a section of the Green Acres Program that deals with flood-prone properties. Through the NJDEP's Sandy Blue Acres Program, the State will spend \$300 million in federal funds to give homeowners the option to sell Superstorm Sandy-damaged homes in flood-prone areas. The program was designed to give homeowners the ability to choose the best option for their individual situation. If offered by the homeowners, the State can buy clusters of homes or whole neighborhoods that were impacted by Superstorm Sandy. These homes will be demolished, and the land will be permanently preserved as open space, accessible to the public, for recreation or conservation. The overall goal of the Blue Acres Program is to dramatically reduce the risk of future catastrophic flood damage, and to help families to move out of harm's way (NJDEP 2017).

Morris County's mission is to move people out of harm's way and end the destructive cycle of repetitive flooding. Through the purchase and subsequent demolition of flood-prone homes, the County successfully helps municipalities create open space that acts as a natural, sustainable flood storage area, thus protecting the remaining homes, businesses and properties by forming a flood barrier with this preserved land. There are two funding tracks available. For more information visit: <http://www.morrisplanning.org/flood/faq.asp>

- *MATCH Program* - to provide match funding for projects already underway with another agency, i.e.
- FEMA, or Blue Acres. In this case, Morris County is the *subordinate* funder.
- *CORE program* – is designed to catch homes which have fallen through the FEMA/Blue Acres net

– Morris County will be the *majority funder*.

Bergen County has passed a referendum allowing a similar use of Open Space funding.

#### *Farmland Preservation*

The Farmland Preservation Program is administered by the State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC), which coordinates with County Agriculture Development Boards, municipal governments, nonprofit organizations and landowners in the development of plans that best meet the needs of individual landowners (New Jersey Department of Agriculture [NJDA] 2006).

Land is eligible for the Farmland Preservation Program if it meets the SADC's minimum eligibility criteria, qualifies for farmland tax assessment and is part of an agricultural development area, an area where the County Agriculture Development Board has determined that farming is viable over the long term (NJDA 2006).

County Agriculture Development Boards are responsible for approving most applications to the Farmland Preservation Program. Therefore, they are the starting point for most interested landowners. County Agriculture Development Boards review and approve applications, and then forward them to the SADC, coordinating with the state and local municipalities throughout the process (NJDA 2006).

The value of a farm or development easement is established through two independent appraisals. Once a value has been determined and agreed upon and an application has been approved, the sale can proceed (NJDA 2006).

Farms or development easements that are acquired through the Farmland Preservation Program will be protected forever for agricultural use. Landowners who have sold their development rights still can sell their land at any time. Deed restrictions prohibiting non-agricultural development are linked with the land, so future owners of preserved farms would be required to comply with the deed restrictions (NJDA 2006).

NJDEP Blue Acres is partnering with USDA and United States Fish and Wildlife Service looking at buyouts on the Delaware Bay Shore region in Lawrence Township.

#### *Historic Preservation*

The Historic Preservation Office (HPO) administers a variety of programs that offer protection for historic properties. The HPO consults with federal agencies under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects. At the state level, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act requires that actions by state, county, or local governments, which may impact a property listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, be reviewed and authorized through the HPO. The HPO also provides advice and comment for a number of permitting programs within the NJDEP, including some permits required under the Land Use Regulation Program (HPO 2008).

The HPO, as part of the NJDEP, has an enhanced ability to provide input into environmental review and into open space acquisition processes. The Green Acres program has been an active supporter of preservation goals (HPO 2013).

#### *Statewide Building and Construction Codes*

The State of New Jersey signed the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) Act into law in 1975. The Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (NJDEA) is authorized to implement and enforce rules pertaining to construction codes and provides for the management and implementation of those rules throughout the State. The development of the UCC (N.J.A.C. 5:23) in 1977, included the UCC Act and all rules issued under the Act relating to the administration and enforcement of construction regulations. The UCC includes four technical subcodes for construction: building, electrical, fire protection, and plumbing. The UCC also contains technical subcodes for fuel gas installations, mechanical installations, one and two family dwellings, accessible construction, the rehabilitation of existing

buildings, the construction of manufactured homes, asbestos hazard abatement, radon hazard abatement, and playground safety.

The UCC includes town building codes that address different hazards that affect New Jersey, as listed in Table 2-5. The State has adopted the 2015 International Building Code (IBC). These address the construction of new buildings and their relationship to weather-related and geological hazards. More information on the NJDCA Building Code Programs can be found at their website: [www.state.nj.us/dca](http://www.state.nj.us/dca)

**Table 2-6 International Building Codes**

Hazard	International Building Code (IBC)
Geological	
Sinkholes and landslides	The current building subcode provides requirements for soils investigations before a building is designed to address these issues.
Earthquakes	The current building subcode provides requirements for soils investigations before a building is designed to address these issues.
Meteorological	
High Wind	The building subcode and the one- and two-family subcode (IBC and IRC 2015, 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.
Flooding	The IBC and IRC 2015, 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).
Wave Action	Under the IBC and IRC 2015, 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).
Drought	The plumbing subcode and the energy subcode of the Uniform Construction Code provide water conservation standards.
Human-Caused	
Conflagration (Fire)	The Uniform Construction Code provides for fire safety through the building subcode. 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 National Fire Incident Reporting System 5.0. 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 the National Fire Incident Reporting System. About 71% of fire departments submit incident reports to the Division of Fire Safety.
Energy	The Uniform Construction Code provides for energy conservation through the adoption of the energy subcode. 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.

Source: NJDCA

The State of New Jersey has also adopted the Residential Site Improvement Standards (N.J.A.C. 5:21-1.1 et seq.) promulgated by the NJDCA in 1993. The Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS) provide requirements for the construction of municipal improvement such as streets, sidewalks, sewers, water

mains, and drainage systems associated with residential development. Several RSIS provide standards that address natural hazards of concern in this State HMP update, as listed in Table 2-6.

**Table 2-7 Residential Site Improvement Standards**

Hazard	Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS)
Geological	
Sinkholes and landslides	Identification of municipalities with solution-prone carbonate geologic formations and requires new infrastructure to be designed and constructed to comply with the NJDEP's most recent requirements.
Meteorological	
Flooding	The RSIS provides standards for stormwater management design and requires new infrastructure to be designed and constructed to comply with the most recent requirements concerning construction in a flood hazard area (A and V zones) and other NJDEP requirements.
Drought	The RSIS provides standards for stormwater management design, water use, water consumption, and water demand standards.
Fire	The RSIS provides standards for the construction, capacity and location of fire hydrants.
Human-Caused	
Energy	The RSIS provides standards that help facilitate energy conservation.

Source: NJDCA

#### *Hurricane Programs*

The NJOEM, in conjunction with FEMA Region II, NJDEP, the National Weather Service, and the USACE Philadelphia District, has completed a technical data report entitled "New Jersey Hurricane Evacuation Study 2007" (PBS&J 2007). 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. Additionally, in conjunction with NJOEM, the USACE will conduct a Hurricane Evacuation Study Behavioral Analysis.

More information on the NJOEM Hurricane Program can be found at: <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/>

#### *State Transportation Improvement Plan Flood Mitigation Projects*

In recent years, approximately \$3.98 billion has been budgeted annually for transportation capital investment projects. This figure includes both NJDOT and NJ Transit's Joint Capital Program. Along with state-generated investment resources, the transportation program relies heavily on capital financing provided by the federal government (through United States Department of Transportation). The State's Transportation Trust Fund and "Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) are the primary funding sources for transportation projects. MAP-21 also supports a nationwide pilot program to help communities reconcile their land use and transportation decision-making. MAP-21 provides opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation into both transportation and land use planning and project development processes.

The NJDOT works closely with the three Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in New Jersey. Projects using federal funding are first approved through the State Transportation Improvement Plan as a result of collaboration between NJDOT and the MPOs. Once federal funding is approved, the project is moved into the planning phase. NJDOT's planning process typically 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 at least up to the 100-year storm level. These mitigation efforts include but are not limited to: expanded drainage systems, enlarged drainage systems, 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. The existing bridge is the only egress from Long Beach Island and is therefore recognized as a critical and potentially vulnerable structure. Within NJDOT, the Divisions of Capital Program Management and Operations have collaborated in identifying mitigation measures in the planning of the new bridge. The addition of a pumping station immediately upon entering the island is an example of that collaboration. The bridge replacement project is under construction at this time.

NJDOT state traffic operations centers and office buildings have historically not sustained repetitive losses due to flooding or other natural hazards. However, NJDOT's movable bridges, signalized intersections, and maintenance yards, when located within a flood plain or along the coastline, are vulnerable to wind damage, power failures, flooding, and storm surges.

More information on NJDOT can be found at their web site at: <http://www.nj.gov/transportation/>

#### *State of New Jersey Water Emergency Plan*

The State of New Jersey Water Emergency Plan, approved in 2002 and updated in 2017, guides the necessary actions to be taken in response to a potential water shortage situation or water shortage emergency, pursuant to New Jersey's Water Supply Management Act and the Emergency Management Act. It describes the responsibilities of various State, County, local authorities, such as the Office of the Governor, NJOEM, NJDEP, NJDOH, County and Local Emergency Management Coordinators, and serves as a supplement to the State Emergency Operations Plan. NJOEM and NJDEP, as lead agencies, are coordinating an initiative to update the Water Emergency Plan. More information on the Water Supply Management Act and NJDEP can be found at: [http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/njsa\\_58\\_1a\\_1.pdf](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/njsa_58_1a_1.pdf).

The New Jersey Water-Supply Planning Activities in 2012 Report is a short overview of water-supply planning activities during 2012. This report also summarizes work funded by the NJDEP and performed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and Rutgers University. In New Jersey, all water table public supply wells are required to be protected by well head protection areas. These areas help guide local municipalities in making informed land use decisions for the areas that may contribute to the wells. This report can be found at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/njgs/pricelst/tmemo/tm13-1.pdf>

#### *NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control*

The purpose of the NJDEP Dam Safety Program is to minimize the possibility of a dam failure and to mitigate the effects of dam failures that do occur. The primary goal of the program is to ensure the safety and integrity of dams in New Jersey and, thereby, protect people and property from the consequences of dam failures. A dam failure on a sunny day can cause major flood damage and a dam failure during a flooding disaster event can greatly increase flood damage.

#### *Dam Safety*

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.

The Division of Engineering and Construction, Dam Safety Program published the Dam Safety Standards, New Jersey Administrative Code (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 state legislature 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 NJDEP, 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. More information on the New Jersey State Dam Safety Program can be found at: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/damsafety/index.htm>

#### *Cooperating Technical Partner with FEMA*

The NJDEP executed a Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) partnership agreement with FEMA on May 16, 2006. Since that time, NJDEP has become a full CTP partner with FEMA. Under the CTP agreement, the NJDEP works as a contractor to FEMA Region II on the production of both regulatory and non-regulatory Flood Risk MAP products for the State of New Jersey. Risk MAP is discussed further below and in Section

5.6 (Flood). Under the CTP program, NJDEP has a dedicated full-time and part-time production team with specialized capabilities in water resource engineering, hydrology, hydraulics, flood risk hazard mapping, geographic information systems (GIS) and land surveying.

Within the last few years the NJDEP has been working on the update of hydrology, hydraulics and flood risk hazard mapping for over 120-stream miles within the Passaic-Hackensack watershed basin. Additionally, the NJDEP has been working on updated Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) regulatory products for the Counties of Bergen, Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Camden. Non-regulatory flood Risk MAP products including Changes Since Last FIRM (CSLF), Flood Depth and Water Surface Elevation Change Grids, Flood Risk Assessments, Areas of Mitigation Interest, Primary Frontal Dune (PFD) Erosion Areas, Coastal Increased Inundation Areas, Flood Risk Database, Flood Risk Report and Flood Risk Map are being produced for selected areas of the Passaic-Hackensack watershed basin, Atlantic Coastal Counties and Delaware Bay Coastal Counties. The NJDEP has also collected building footprint information in GIS for selected areas of the Passaic-Hackensack watershed basin, Atlantic Coastal Counties and Delaware Bay Coastal Counties.

FEMA and NJDEP are providing communities with these additional tools or non-regulatory Flood Risk MAP products that can be used in planning efforts to mitigate flood risk, communicate with the public, and create a dialogue with neighboring communities about ways to reduce future flood risk. These tools include GIS datasets and maps, as well as supporting reports. The tools are not directly tied to regulatory development and insurance requirements of the NFIP but are important resources to support community planning efforts (FEMA 2014b).

The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey Coastal Research Center (CRC), Stevens Institute of Technology, Sea Grant, Monmouth University, and Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve of Rutgers University have partnered with FEMA and the NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control to become Academic Cooperating Technical Partners. As CTPs they provide technical support, web-based outreach products, and meeting facilitation to increase public awareness of flood risks within New Jersey’s coastal counties.

#### *New Jersey Department of State - Office for Planning Advocacy and the State Plan*

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 for

Planning Advocacy (OPA) in the Department of State (formerly Office of Smart Growth in the Department of Community Affairs and the Office of State Planning in the Department of Treasury) has taken action to ensure that emerging issues related to mitigation and planning are effectively addressed.

In addition to being staff to the State Planning Commission (SPC), OPA coordinates the activities of the Interagency Working Group (IAWG), Development Opportunities Interagency Team (DOIT), Greyfields Interagency Team (GRIT), and the Brownfields Redevelopment Interagency Team (BRIT). When any proposed changes to the State Development and Redevelopment Plan or other state or regional plans encourage development in hazard prone areas, cause potential threat to nearby areas, reduce open space that provides flood storage, or increase hazards anywhere in the state, recommendations and action can be taken to reduce those risks. For more on these agency groups, see <http://www.state.nj.us/state/planning/programs.html> and <http://www.state.nj.us/state/planning/brownfields.html>.

#### *Other State Agency Plans Guiding Mitigation Actions*

The NJOEM 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.

1. State of New Jersey Emergency Operations Plan update by NJOEM. This operations plan 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 by NJOEM. 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 by NJOEM. 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. Currently, counties and municipalities within the state are utilizing their own Reverse 911 system and procedures.
4. Hurricane Procedures by NJOEM. This procedure describes the actions necessary to properly respond to and manage a hurricane event from the State Emergency Operations Center.
5. Hurricane Incident Annex, by NJOEM
6. State Warning Plan by NJOEM. The purpose of this plan is to alert the affected segments of a given population to have them take specific protective action.
7. Emergency Alert System Operational Plan by NJOEM. This plan provides direction and control for the New Jersey state emergency communications committee of the emergency alert system in accordance with the rules, regulations and policies of the Federal Communications Commission.
8. Civil Disorders Plan and State Pandemic Plan were developed to strengthen the relationships of public and private partners.
9. Radiological response plans and procedures are developed for mitigating radiological exposure to the population.

#### *Emergency Management Accreditation Program*

Planning initiatives are enhanced through the State's participation in the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). EMAP is a voluntary assessment and accreditation process for the

emergency management programs of states, territories, tribes, and local governments. The State passed the EMAP assessment and became accredited on October 28, 2011.

### 2.3.2 FEDERAL MITIGATION PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

There are several federal programs and initiatives that foster coordination. 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 New Jersey 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 Appendix H, and in subject-specific

NJOEM fact sheets that NJOEM provides to explain various grant opportunities (Appendix I).

#### *National Flood Insurance Program*

The NFIP, created by an Act of Congress in 1968, makes flood insurance available in communities that enact and administer satisfactory floodplain management regulations. Of the 565 municipalities in New Jersey, 560 municipalities participate in the NFIP. The five following municipalities do not participate in the NFIP: Borough of Audubon Park, Borough of Fieldsboro, Borough of Hi-Nella, Borough of Newfield and Township of South Harrison.

On July 6, 2012, the President signed into law the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12), which reauthorized the NFIP through September 30, 2017, and made a number of reforms aimed at making the program more financially and structurally sound. Over the past year, a few of the provisions of BW-12 have been implemented, while others are being phased in over time. The purpose of the legislation is to change the way the NFIP operates and to raise rates to reflect true flood risk, as well as make the program more financially stable. BW-12 also involves changes regarding how FIRM updates impact policyholders. These changes will affect some—but not all—policyholders over time. For additional information visit: <http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-reform-act-2012>

In New Jersey, the NFIP is administered by the NFIP Coordinator within NJDEP. 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. The NFIP Coordinator works closely with FEMA to educate and inform communities of their responsibilities to maintain compliance.

#### *FEMA RiskMAP Program*

RiskMAP, defined as Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning is a FEMA program that provides communities with flood information and tools to enhance their mitigation plans and take action to protect their citizens. It builds on flood hazard data and maps produced during the Flood Map Modernization (Map Mod) program. Through more precise flood mapping products, risk assessment tools, and planning and outreach support, Risk MAP strengthens local ability to make informed decisions about reducing risk. It combines quality engineering with state-of-the-art flood hazard data to assist communities in planning and preventing risk using the most current information.

Risk MAP collaborates with state, tribal, and local governments and delivers quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to property and life. Risk MAP focuses on products and services beyond the traditional FIRMs and works with officials to help put flood risk data

and assessment tools to use. Risk MAP also helps effectively communicate risk to citizens and enable communities to enhance their mitigation plans and actions (FEMA 2012).

Section 5.6 (Flood) and 6 (Mitigation Strategy) describe the Risk MAP program in further detail. Full and complete information on the program can be found on the FEMA website: <http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-planning>

#### *FEMA Region II Coastal Analysis and Mapping*

Under its Risk MAP Program, FEMA is providing quality flood hazard information to help communities plan for and reduce the risk from flooding. After Superstorm Sandy in order to help in rebuilding and recovery efforts, FEMA released Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE) maps which are based on the partially completed flood study for certain communities. FEMA is currently in the process of releasing preliminary work maps that include full results of the coastal flood study to update the information shown on the FIRMs for 14 coastal New Jersey counties and New York City. Many of these updated coastal flood study department grids were utilized in the 2014 Plan's risk assessment. Refer to Section 5 Risk Assessment for additional details. Additional information on FEMA Region II's coastal analysis and mapping can be found at: <https://sites.google.com/site/region2coastal/>

#### *Community Rating System Program*

The 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.

For CRS participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments of 5%. For example, 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. For more information on the NFIP and CRS visit: <http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system>

Appendix H presents the New Jersey communities participating in CRS along with their current class and status.

### 2.3.3 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The objective of the 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 nonprofit 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 (State of New Jersey) 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% 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 cause adverse effects 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 back to pre-disaster design, function and capacity, but FEMA will offer an additional 100% to mitigate the project, minus the state's and applicant's cost share. For additional information on this program visit: <https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit>

There is no local or state hazard mitigation plan requirement as a condition of receiving public assistance grant funds for PA Categories A or B. However, an approved State HMP is required for any applicant to be eligible to obtain funding assistance for any categories of "permanent work" under the FEMA PA Program. Permanent work categories include Categories C thru G. Descriptions of all categories are listed below.

- 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.
- 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 to F.

To assist communities with the PA process post Superstorm Sandy, the NJOEM established the Disaster Recovery Bureau, a grants management organization, to provide technical assistance to county and local governments as well as other eligible private non-profits. This assistance has included assigning State Applicant Liaisons to provide face-to-face guidance through the FEMA process. NJDEP is conducting the environmental reviews for the NJDCA before money issued for many projects.



*New Jersey Infrastructure Bank*

The New Jersey Infrastructure Bank is an independent State Financing Authority responsible for providing and administering low interest rate loans to qualified municipalities, counties, regional authorities, and water purveyors in New Jersey. It provides the two following programs:

The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (NJEIT) for the purpose of financing water quality infrastructure projects that enhance ground and surface water resources, ensure the safety of drinking water supplies, protect the public health and make possible responsible and sustainable economic development.

The New Jersey Transportation Infrastructure Bank (NJTIB) is an independent State Financing Authority responsible for providing and administering low interest rate loans to qualified municipalities, counties, and regional authorities in New Jersey for the purpose of financing transportation quality infrastructure projects.

**2.3.4 INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE**

Individual Assistance (IA) includes the Individual Household Program (IHP; formerly named Individual and Family Grant Program [IFG]). It provides grants to individuals for the serious needs and necessary expenses of disaster victims. Individual assistance funding includes loans and grants under the FEMA Disaster Housing, State IFG Program, and/or SBA Home and Business Loan Programs. Catalog of Federal Disaster Assistance (CFDA) numbers are provided to help individuals find additional information on the CFDA website.

- Disaster Assistance: (CFDA Numbers: 97.048, 97.049, 97.05)—Provides money or direct assistance to individuals, families, and businesses in an area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance.
- Crisis Counseling: (CFDA Number: 97.032)—Provides supplemental funding to States for short-term crisis counseling services to people affected in Presidentially declared disasters.
- Disaster Legal Services: (CFDA Number: 97.033)—Provides free legal assistance to disaster victims.
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program: (CFDA Number: 97.034)—Provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters.
- National Flood Insurance Program: (CFDA Number: 97.022)—Enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages.

*Hazard Mitigation Assistance*

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Currently, FEMA administers the following HMA grant programs: 1) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA); 2) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and 3) Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM).

As of July 2013, the Repetitive Loss Grant Program (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program (SRL) are no longer funded and are now addressed under the unified FMA program. The Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 eliminated the SRL program. For more information Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act visit: [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1912-25045-9380/bw12\\_qa\\_04\\_2013.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1912-25045-9380/bw12_qa_04_2013.pdf) and [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1912-25045-8239/bw\\_timeline\\_table\\_04172013.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1912-25045-8239/bw_timeline_table_04172013.pdf). For previous year information regarding the SRL Program visit: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/collections/14>.

*Flood Mitigation Assistance Program*

The FMA program 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:

- Planning
- Project
- Technical Assistance

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.

More information on the FMA Program can be found at: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>

*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program*

The 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 letters of intent and applications. The SHMT reviews, selects, and prioritizes applications for potential projects. Refer to Section 3 (Coordination of Local Planning) which outlines the awarded and obligated HMGP projects.

Hazard mitigation planning is an important aspect of a successful mitigation program. A fundamental component of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 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, vulnerabilities to the hazards are assessed, and a consensus is reached on how to minimize or eliminate the effects of these hazards.

FEMA requires after each federal disaster that an Administrative Plan (Annex A) be adopted indicating how HMGP funds will be managed. The purpose of this plan is to comply with the requirements of 44 CFR Section

206.437 and to set forth the administrative procedures, organization, and requirements for administering the HMGP in New Jersey. This Plan defines state procedures for the delivery of joint federal and state financial assistance to state agencies, local governments, and certain private non-profit organizations and Native American tribes or tribal organizations under the HMGP.

In order to apply for disaster-related HMGP funds, a Letter of Intent (LOI) must be submitted. Refer to Appendix K (LOI) to see the most recent NJOEM LOI. NJOEM Mitigation Unit will also conduct kick-off meetings for all affected counties following a Presidential disaster declaration.

Additional information on the HMGP can be found at: <http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

#### *HMGP Elevation Program*

The HMGP Elevation Program provides reimbursement grants of up to \$30,000 for homeowners seeking to elevate their homes to mitigate against future flooding events.

#### *HMGP Buyout Program*

Through New Jersey's Blue Acres Program, the State has begun funding the acquisition of over 1,000 homes in Sandy-impacted areas subject to repetitive flooding. This \$300 million program received an initial allocation of \$100 million in HMGP funds.

#### *HMGP Local Resiliency Projects*

This \$50 million program, which was allocated to all 21 counties, helps county and local governments pursue regional and local resiliency projects to better protect the State in the event of a storm or other disaster.

#### *HMGP Energy Allocation Initiative*

The Energy Allocation Initiative is intended to support efforts to encourage enhanced energy resiliency for critical assets and facilities in New Jersey. The program will allow communities to pursue technical innovation by harnessing the resources of the State's energy, environmental, and emergency management agencies and the perspective of the U.S. Department of Energy's SMEs.

Communities across the State have recognized the importance of energy resiliency in the Superstorm Sandy long-term recovery process. The HMGP received over 750 LOIs requesting generators and energy solutions totaling over \$325 million. With the collaboration of representatives from the NJOEM, NJ Office of Homeland Security & Preparedness, NJDEP, and the NJ Board of Public Utilities, each LOI that included an energy project was analyzed. Objective criteria – including population size and density, facility type, NFIP participation, FEMA Public Assistance data, and other relevant factors – were used as a guide to identify those energy resiliency projects that have the potential to serve the greatest need in the event of a future disaster or other event impacting the larger electrical grid. In total, \$25 million is being allocated to 147 jurisdictions and public entities to support energy resiliency projects.

As part of the process, the State partnered with the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), the USDOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and FEMA to analyze HMGP requests for energy solutions. NREL developed an energy questionnaire to evaluate potential resilient energy solutions and then analyzed the results on a local/facility level. Based on those results, NREL identified potential opportunities on a local/facility level to build energy resilience by pursuing innovative – but cost-effective – energy solutions. Those opportunities include retrofitting existing solar panel systems to provide continuous power during a disaster; exploring fuel cells, combined-heat-and-power, or other resilient technology which could result in monthly energy savings and be “islanded” from the electrical grid; installing natural gas, solar, or tri-fuel generators; and other innovative technologies. For additional information visit: [http://ready.nj.gov/programs/pdf/hmgrp/071014\\_hmgrp\\_processsummary.pdf](http://ready.nj.gov/programs/pdf/hmgrp/071014_hmgrp_processsummary.pdf).

#### *Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program*

The PDM program provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects. Funding is made available for measures that can be taken to reduce or eliminate overall risk from natural hazards. Refer to Section 3 Coordination of Local Planning for a list of PDM grants awarded and obligated.

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 Section 322 of the Stafford Act, as amended by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

For all disasters declared after November 1, 2004, all States, local governments, and Tribes must have a FEMA approved mitigation plan in order to apply for FEMA mitigation funding. Therefore, the development of state and local multi-hazard mitigation plans is key to maintaining eligibility for future PDM funding. NJOEM mitigation staff provides assistance to local jurisdictions with application and project development for potential PDM funding.

More information on the PDM Program can be found at: <http://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>.

#### *U.S. Geological Survey Tidal Gauge Monitoring*

The USGS maintains a network of gauges across New Jersey that continuously measure tidal levels. Funding for these gauges comes from both federal and state monies. These data sets are transmitted to the USGS and made available over the Internet. As project needs and funding levels change, gauges may be added or deactivated, and deactivated gauges may be reactivated. The NJOEM and NJDEP coordinate this effort along with USGS with additional support from the NJAFM and the NJ League of Municipalities. Additional information can be found at: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nj/nwis/nwis>

#### *Fire Management Assistance Grants*

Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) are 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 FMAG Program provides a 75% federal cost share and the state pays the remaining 25% 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 at: <http://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program>

#### *Emergency Management Performance Grant*

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) 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: <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program>.

#### *Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Homeowner Assistance Programs*

The State has developed various programs using CDBG-DR funds to help homeowners, renters, businesses, and communities impacted by Superstorm Sandy. For more information on these funding programs, refer to Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) of this plan or visit [reNewJerseyStronger.org](http://reNewJerseyStronger.org)

- CDBG-DR Homeowner Assistance Programs
- CDBG-DR Rental Housing and Renter Programs
- CDBG-DR Economic Revitalization

- CDBG-DR Support for Governmental Entities
- CDBG-DR Supportive Services Programs
- CDBG-DR Planning, Oversight, and Monitoring

### *U.S. Department of Transportation*

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Sandy Supplemental funds were principally allocated to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

The State is using FHWA funds to repair roads and highways impacted by Superstorm Sandy and is designing and implementing “best practice” resiliency measures to reduce the risk of future flooding damage to State roads. These resiliency measures include anti-scour techniques, flood vents, pump stations, and elevation of certain segments of roadway.

FTA funding has supported NJ Transit’s comprehensive cleanup and recovery plan that involved removing debris, repairing damaged tracks, switches and signal systems, repairing downed poles and overhead catenary power wires, salvaging equipment, and repairing flood-damaged customer and support facilities. FTA funds will also support the State’s efforts to strengthen its transit system, making it more resilient in the event of future storms like Superstorm Sandy. Several construction strategies and building materials are being employed to accomplish the storm-hardening objective, key electrical substations and equipment are being elevated, and additional “safe haven” rail storage capacity has been constructed.

### *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

Congress allocated \$5.35 billion to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps), including \$20 million to undertake the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study. The purpose of the study is to address the flood risks of vulnerable coastal populations in the areas affected by Sandy, including New Jersey. The study is scheduled to be completed by January 2015. New Jersey is committed to collaborating with the Army Corps to ensure that the study ultimately leads to implementable flood hazard mitigation projects for New Jersey communities that are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events. The State continues to work closely with the Army Corps to ensure a comprehensive risk reduction strategy for New Jersey.