



## APPENDIX C. CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT SUPPLEMENT

State departments and agencies, in coordination with the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), conducted a thorough review of legal, regulatory, planning, and programmatic capabilities relating to hazard mitigation. Each identified capability was described, including the responsible agency for each capability and the hazard(s) of concern that the capability helps to mitigate. Significant changes that occurred during the performance period of the 2019 HMP and opportunities or challenges in enhancing capability effectiveness or minimizing conflicts with mitigation goals are discussed in Section 5: Capability Assessment.

### C.1 PLANNING AND REGULATORY PRE- AND POST-DISASTER CAPABILITIES

Table C-1.1 summarizes the full range of identified capabilities and the hazards they mitigate.

Table C.1- 1. Planning and Regulatory Pre- and Post-Disaster Capabilities – Federal

Agency, Program, or Regulation	Details
Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) P.L. 106-390	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All natural hazards</p> <p>The DMA is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. DMA 2000 provides an opportunity for states, tribes, and local governments to take a new and revitalized approach to mitigation planning. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Act) by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions (Section 409) and replacing them with a new set of mitigation plan requirements (Section 322). This new section emphasizes the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. It emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funds are available to communities. HMPs designed to meet the requirements of DMA will remain eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance funds. This plan is designed to meet the requirements of DMA, improving eligibility for future hazard mitigation funds.</p> <p>The NJOEM Mitigation Unit is the lead agency within New Jersey to promote mitigation planning. The law sets forth a more granular review of mitigation planning. Once approved, the applicant is eligible to apply for federal funds for mitigation of hazards. The rules provide detailed guidance on what applicants should include in a plan.</p>
Code of Federal Regulations, Standard State Mitigation Plans (44 CFR PART 201.4)	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All natural hazards</p> <p>FEMA has prepared policies and procedures for FEMA’s review and approval of state and local emergency all-hazard mitigation plans.</p> <p>The State Hazards Mitigation Plan provides actions based on risk assessments and capabilities of the State to achieve and fund mitigation activities based on those actions. Both the law and regulations have encouraged the counties to prepare plans.</p>
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All natural hazards</p> <p>The Act provides an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the federal government to state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage that results from disasters. The provisions of the Act include (1) revising and broadening the scope of existing disaster relief programs; (2) encouraging the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations by state and local governments; (3) achieving greater coordination and responsiveness of disaster</p>



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	<p>preparedness and relief programs; (4) encouraging individuals, and state and local governments to protect themselves by obtaining insurance coverage to supplement or replace governmental assistance; (5) encouraging hazard mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including development of land-use and construction regulations; and (6) providing federal assistance programs for both public and private losses sustained in disasters. From a mitigation perspective of the Act, the NJOEM Mitigation Unit is the lead agency that reviews, submits, and administers federal funding to programs that mitigate hazards. These programs help find projects that are cost beneficial to help reduce damages from hazards.</p>
Disaster Recovery Reform Act	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All natural hazards</p> <p>This bill amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) to modify the Pre-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to permit the use of technical and financial assistance to establish and carry out enforcement activities to implement codes, specifications, and standards that incorporate the latest hazard-resistant designs; direct the President to establish a National Public Infrastructure Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund; authorize the President's contribution to the cost of hazard mitigation measures to be used to increase resilience in any area affected by a major disaster; and direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to issue a final rulemaking that defines the terms "resilient" and "resiliency".</p> <p>From a mitigation perspective of the Act, the NJOEM Mitigation Unit is the lead agency that reviews, submits, and administers federal funding to programs that mitigate hazards. These programs help find projects that are cost beneficial to help reduce damages from hazards.</p>
Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8)	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> Department of Homeland Security and NJ Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All hazards</p> <p>PPD-8 requires that a Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) be developed for a state to remain eligible for Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Emergency Management Program Grant (EMPG) funding. The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is the lead agency in preparing the State's THIRA. The fiscal year 2013 NJ State THIRA and Strategic Planning Report was submitted to FEMA Region II in December 2013.</p>
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Flood</p> <p>The NFIP is a federal program enabling 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. The Flood Hazard Profile in Section 4.-7 (Flood) provides information on recent legislation related to reforms to the NFIP. Full compliance and good standing under the NFIP are application prerequisites for all FEMA grant programs for which participating jurisdictions are eligible under this plan.</p>
Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA. NJDEP and NJOEM at state level.</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Flood</p> <p>The Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 amended the 1994 National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1968 to reduce losses to properties for which repetitive flood insurance claim payments have been made. This Act established a program for mitigation of severe repetitive loss properties and gave FEMA the authority to fund mitigation activities for individual repetitive loss claims properties. The Act provides additional coverage for compliance with land-use and control measures.</p> <p>The NJDEP Flood Control Division is the lead coordinator of New Jersey's NFIP efforts. NJOEM Mitigation Unit is the agency working with New Jersey communities with severe repetitive loss properties. This Statute helps New Jersey residents with affordable flood insurance and gives additional tools to the states and communities to mitigate severe repetitive loss properties.</p>



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<p>Biggert Waters National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012</p>	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Flood</p> <p>Under the Biggert-Waters National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, long-term changes to the National Flood Insurance Program have been adopted that have increased rates overall to reflect the flood risk more accurately to buildings in flood hazard areas. This has significantly influenced construction and reconstruction within flood hazard areas. Property owners are encouraged to consider long-term insurance costs when undertaking reconstruction or elevation of damaged buildings. An investment to reconstruct the lowest floor of a building an additional foot or two higher today may translate into significant future flood insurance savings.</p>
<p>Homeowner’s Flood Insurance Affordability Act</p>	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Flood</p> <p>This 2014 law repeals and modifies certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act, which was enacted in 2012, and makes additional program changes to other aspects of the program not covered by that Act. The new law lowers the recent rate increases on some policies, prevents some future rate increases, and implements a surcharge on all policyholders. The Act also repeals certain rate increases that have already gone into effect and provides for refunds to those policyholders. The Act also authorizes additional resources for the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to complete the affordability study</p> <p>FEMA, Congress, the private Write Your Own insurance companies, and other stakeholders work together to implement these Congressionally mandated reforms and to work toward shared goals of helping families maintain affordable flood insurance, ensuring the financial stability of the NFIP, and reducing the risks and consequences of flooding nationwide.</p>
<p>NFIP Community Rating System (CRS)</p>	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Flood</p> <p>As an additional component of the NFIP, 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. Municipalities could expect significant cost savings on premiums if enrolled in the CRS program. CRS premium discounts on flood insurance range from 5 percent for Class 9 communities up to 45 percent for Class 1 communities.</p>
<p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Dam Safety Program</p>	<p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> USACE</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> Dam &amp; Levee Failure</p> <p>The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for safety inspections of some federal and non-federal dams in the United States that meet the size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act. USACE has inventoried dams and has surveyed each state and federal agency’s capabilities, practices, and regulations regarding design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the dams. USACE has also developed guidelines for inspection and evaluation of dam safety (USACE 1997).</p>
<p>Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14, Long-Term Recovery Planning</p>	<p><i>Hazard:</i> All hazards</p> <p><i>Responsible Agency:</i> FEMA</p> <p>Long-Term Community Recovery provides a mechanism for coordinating Federal support to State, tribal, regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. ESF #14 accomplishes this by identifying and facilitating availability and use of sources of recovery funding and providing technical assistance (such as impact analyses) for community recovery and recovery planning.</p> <p>Support (FEMA 2008).</p>



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Post-Hurricane Sandy Transportation Resilience Study of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut	<p>ESF #14 may be activated for incidents that require a coordinated Federal response to address significant long-term impacts (e.g., impacts on housing, government operations, agriculture, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, the environment, human health, and social services) to foster sustainable recovery (FEMA 2008).</p> <p>Actions coordinated under ESF #14 include pre-incident planning and coordination, immediately prior to the incident, post-event planning, and operations (FEMA 2008).</p> <p>Through ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery Planning, NJOEM works with the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to have a plan for long-term planning and recovery prior to a disaster or emergency. One of the areas of planning includes mitigation. This coordination allows for another Statewide plan to incorporate mitigation principles and planning.</p> <p><i>Hazard:</i> All hazards  <i>Responsible Agency:</i> Federal Highway Administration</p> <p>This Post-Sandy Study was part of a series of research projects funded by FHWA with a goal of mainstreaming the consideration of climate vulnerability and risk in transportation decision making. The Post-Sandy Study was intended to inform the collective understanding on how to integrate climate resilience at multiple levels: in planning, during the project development process, and as part of operations and maintenance strategies, including asset management and emergency management.</p>

Table C.1-2 lists the state-level planning and regulatory pre- and post-disaster capabilities in the State of New Jersey.

Table C.1-1. Summary of Planning and Regulatory Pre- and Post-Disaster Capabilities –State

Capability	Details
Municipal Land Use Law	<p>Responsible Agency: State of New Jersey            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The State of New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, MLUL (L.1975, c. 291, s. 1, effective August 1, 1976) is the legislative foundation for the land use process in the State of New Jersey, including decisions by Planning Boards and Zoning Boards of Adjustment. It defines the powers and responsibilities of boards and is essential to their functions and decisions. It also provides the required components of a municipal master plan.</p> <p>Every municipal agency must adopt and can amend reasonable rules and regulations consistent with this act or with any applicable ordinance for the administration of its functions, powers, and duties. These plans help jurisdictions review their land use plans and policies with public participation.</p> <p>In 2017 the MLUL was amended to add a new subparagraph (f) to N.J.S.A. 40-55D-28.b.(2), which requires that any land use plan element adopted after the amendment include a statement of strategy concerning smart growth, storm resiliency, and environmental sustainability. This section of the MLUL was further amended on February 4, 2021, to require that any land use plan element of the master plan adopted or amended after that date must include a climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment, which shall include an analysis of current and future threats to and vulnerabilities of the municipality associated with climate change-related hazards, including many of those identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan update. The Municipal Land Use Law requires that each municipality prepare a comprehensive plan and update that plan every 10 years.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Soil Conservation Districts</p>



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New Jersey Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act (N.J.S.A. 4:24)	<p>Hazard: Geological Hazards, Flood</p> <p>New Jersey has 15 soil conservation districts, following county boundaries that implement the New Jersey Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act (N.J.S.A. 4:24), which governs certain aspects of new development.</p>
Uniform Construction Code (UCC)	<p>Responsible Agency: NJ DCA</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Building codes mandate best practices and technology, much of which is designed to reduce or prevent damage from occurring when structures are under stress.</p> <p>The UCC adopts up-to-date building codes as its Building Subcode and One- and Two-Family Subcode. These Subcodes contain requirements that address construction in both A and V flood zones. Also, all new construction is required to comply with the UCC for flood zone construction.</p> <p>New Jersey has enacted legislation directing the Department of Community Affairs (NJ DCA) to adopt a radon hazard code or revise the State building code to establish “adequate and appropriate standards to ensure that schools and residential buildings within tier one areas [as defined by the State] ... are constructed in a manner that minimizes radon gas and radon progeny entry and facilitates any subsequent remediation that might prove necessary.” See N.J. Stat. Ann. 52:27D-123a.</p> <p>The Department then adopted a radon hazard sub-code which does not reference existing model standards or guidance but which sets forth the basic requirements for a passive sub-slab or sub-membrane depressurization system. See N.J. Admin. Code 5:23-10.4. The radon control standards and procedures apply to new residential construction (and school construction) in “tier one” areas, as defined by the State, and Appendix 10-A of the sub-code lists the specific municipalities that are designated as tier one areas.</p> <p>All of incorporated NJ has adopted standardized building codes (IBC 2021 NJ edition (as of 2022)).</p>
Growth Management Policy	<p>Responsible Agency: State Planning Commission</p> <p>Hazard: All Hazards</p> <p>Land preservation and recreation comprise one of the cornerstones of New Jersey’s smart growth policy. The New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan provides Statewide policy direction to the State, local governments, and conservation organizations in the preservation of open space and the provision of public recreation opportunities. The State Plan was prepared and adopted by the State Planning Commission according to the requirements of the State Planning Act of 1985 as amended (N.J.S.A. 52:18A-196 et seq.) to serve as an instrument of State policy to guide State agencies and local government in the exercise of governmental powers regarding planning, infrastructure investment and other public actions and initiatives that affect and support economic growth and development in the State.</p> <p>The State Planning Act has enhanced the traditionally limited role of county land-use planning and control. The Act also provides tools for municipalities when preparing their master land use plans and better opportunity for a comprehensive approach to planning so not to harm or be in conflict with neighboring Municipalities’ plans</p> <p>New Jersey’s smart growth is growth that serves the environment, the economy, and the community equally. It attempts to concentrate development into already-existing communities when possible, and it addresses the inherent interconnections between environmental protection, social equity, public health, and economic sustainability.</p>



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<p>Flood Hazard Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A-52) Flood Hazard Area Control Regulation (N.J.A.C. 7:13)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood</p> <p>New Jersey enacted this law to delineate and mark flood hazard areas; authorize NJDEP to adopt land-use regulations for the flood hazard area; control stream encroachments; coordinate effectively the development, dissemination, and use of information on floods and flood damages that may be available; authorize the delegation of certain administrative and enforcement functions to county governing bodies; and integrate the flood control activities of the municipal, county, State, and federal governments. The intent of the regulations is to minimize potential on- and off-site damage to public or private property caused by development that, at times of flood, subject structures to flooding and increase flood heights and/or velocities both upstream and downstream. These rules are also intended to safeguard the public from the dangers and damages caused by materials being swept onto nearby or downstream lands, to protect and enhance the public’s health and welfare by minimizing the degradation of water quality from point and non-point pollution sources, and to protect wildlife and fisheries by preserving and enhancing water quality and the environment associated with the floodplain and the watercourses that create them.</p>
<p>Wetlands Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:9A – 1 to 10) Coastal Zone Management Rules Program (N.J.A.C.7:7E) Coastal Zone Management Adopted Amendment (N.J.A.C. 7:7-16.9)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>In 1970, the New Jersey Legislature declared that one of the most vital and productive areas of our natural world is the area between the sea and the land known as the “estuarine zone.” This area protects the land from the force of the sea, moderates the weather, provides a home for waterfowl and for fish and shellfish, and assists in absorbing sewage discharge by the rivers of the land. It is necessary to preserve the ecological balance of this area and prevent its further deterioration and destruction by regulating the dredging, filling, removing, or otherwise altering or polluting.</p>
<p>Coastal Zone Management Rules Program (N.J.A.C.7:7E) Coastal Zone Management Adopted Amendment (N.J.A.C. 7:7-16.9)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NOAA, NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>Coastal Zone Management (CZM) rules mandate the use and development of coastal resources, to be used primarily by the Land Use Regulation Program in the Department in reviewing permit applications under the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA), N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (as amended to July 19, 1993); Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.; Waterfront Development Law, N.J.S.A. 12:5-3; Water Quality Certification (401 of the Federal Clean Water Act); and Federal Consistency Determinations (307 of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act). The rules also provide a basis for recommendations by the Program to the Tidelands Resource Council on applications for riparian grants, leases,</p>



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<p>Freshwater Wetland Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13: B:1) Freshwater Wetland Protection Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7A)</p>	<p>and licenses. The most recent amendment, effective as of September 18, 2017, creates rules that update several provisions in the Department’s requirements to provide public access to tidal waterways and their shores.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom</p> <p>New Jersey enacted this law to support development and enhancement of State and local wetland protection programs. Projects must clearly demonstrate a direct link to increasing the State’s ability to protect wetland resources. Grants are federally funded and administered by the NJDEP. The associated implementing regulations support the New Jersey freshwater wetlands program. The Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act was last amended in 2016 and the Freshwater Wetland Protection Rules were last amended April 16, 2018.</p>
<p>Waterfront Development Statute (N.J.S.A. 12:5-1) Coastal Permit Program (N.J.A.C. 7:7)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>This Law sets forth the requirements of filling or dredging of, or placement or construction of structures, pilings, or other obstructions in any tidal waterway or in certain upland areas adjacent to tidal waterways outside the area regulated under Coastal Area Facility Review Act. These requirements are fully explained in N.J.A.C.7:7-2.3. These implementing rules establish the procedures by which the NJDEP will review permit applications and appeals from permit decisions the Waterfront Development Law</p>
<p>Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA) (N.J.S.A. 13:19)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>CAFRA applies to projects near coastal waters in the southern part of the State. The law divides the CAFRA area into sections or zones and regulates different types of development in each zone. Generally, the closer it is to the water, the more likely a development will be regulated. The CAFRA law regulates almost all activities involved in residential, commercial, or industrial development, including construction, relocation, and enlargement of buildings or structures and all related work, such as excavation, grading, shore protection structures, and site preparation. This law is implemented through New Jersey’s CZM Rules N.J.A.C. 7:7E-1.1 et seq.</p> <p>Permits issued require construction in accordance with the NFIP requirements in A and V zones. Effective July 1994, the CAFRA jurisdiction was expanded to include every single-family residential development within 150 feet of the mean high-water line, beach, or dune. The threshold for regulation over commercial development was lowered to capture smaller commercial developments, and NJDEP gained authority over any disturbance to a beach or dune area or the placement of a structure in these areas. Effective November 5, 2007, the CZM rules incorporate the new and more stringent Flood Hazard Area Control Act standards, including protection of riparian buffers along tidal water courses that can be 50, 150, and 300 feet along environmentally sensitive (Category-1) waterways.</p>
<p>Safe Dam Act of 1981 N.J.A.C.7:24A</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Dam Failure</p> <p>No municipality, corporation, or person shall (without the consent of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection) build any reservoir or construct any dam; or repair, alter, or improve existing dams on any river or stream in this State or between this State and any other state that will raise the waters of the river or stream more than five feet above its usual mean low water height.</p>
<p>Pinelands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13: 18A-30 to 49)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Pinelands Commission</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Wildfire</p> <p>In 1979 the New Jersey Legislature declared the protection of the New Jersey Pinelands and established a regional planning and management commission empowered to prepare and oversee the implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the pinelands area.</p>



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<p>Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (N.J.A.C.7:50)</p>	<p>Management programs and minimum standards have been established under the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan that are intended to provide protection of wetlands, vegetation, fish and wildlife, water quality management, and forest fire management. Flood and wildfire mitigation is a secondary benefit of the development constraints placed on environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: Pinelands Commission            Hazard: Flood, Wildfire</p> <p>The Comprehensive Management Plan implements the regulations and standards designed to promote orderly development of the Pinelands to preserve and protect the significant and unique natural, ecological, agricultural, archaeological, historical, scenic, cultural, and recreational resources of the Pinelands. The Pinelands Commission bears the ultimate responsibility for implementing and enforcing the provisions of the Pinelands Protection Act and this Plan.</p> <p>Under the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan management programs and minimum standards have been established that are intended to provide for the protection of wetlands, vegetation, fish and wildlife, water quality management, and forest fire management. Flood and wildfire mitigation is a secondary benefit of the development constraints placed on environmentally sensitive areas.</p>
<p>Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act (N.J.S.A. 13:20-1)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP            Hazard: Drought, Geological Hazards</p> <p>The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act is a law signed in August 2004 that preserves open space and protects the State's greatest diversity of natural resources, including the precious water resources that supply drinking water to more than half of New Jersey's families. The Highlands Act documents the geographical boundary of the Highlands Region and establishes the Highlands Preservation Area and the Highlands Planning Area. It required the Department to establish regulations(pdf) in the Highlands Preservation Area and that the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council develop a regional master plan for the entire Highlands Region. The Highlands Act calls for a prohibition on development on steep slopes defined in the Act.</p>
<p>Tidelands Act (N.J.S.A 12:3)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Tidelands Resource Council            Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor'easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>Tidelands, also known as "riparian lands," are lands now or formerly flowed by the tide of a natural waterway. This includes lands that were previously flowed by the tide but have been filled and are no longer flowed by the tide. These lands are owned by the people of the State of New Jersey. Individuals must first get permission from the State to use these lands, in the form of a tidelands license, lease, or grant, and must pay for this use.</p> <p>The management of tidelands in New Jersey is overseen by the Tidelands Resource Council, a board of 12 Governor-appointed volunteers, along with DEP staff at the Bureau of Tidelands Management. Grants, licenses, and leases are issued by the Tidelands Resource Council, which makes all ultimate decisions with regard to tidelands.</p>
<p>State Planning Act (N.J.S.A. § 52:18A-196 et seq)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey State Planning Commission (SPC)            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The State Planning Act (1985) created the New Jersey State Planning Commission (SPC) and the Office of State Planning (OSP) as staff to the SPC.</p> <p>New Jersey Department of State, Office for Planning Advocacy Duties of the SPC are to prepare and adopt a State Plan to provide a coordinated, integrated, and comprehensive plan for the growth, development, renewal, and conservation of the State and its regions; to prepare a long-term Infrastructure Needs Assessment, which shall provide information on present and prospective conditions, needs and costs with regard to State, county and municipal capital facilities, including water, sewerage, transportation, solid waste, drainage, flood protection, shore protection, and related capital facilities; to develop and promote procedures to facilitate cooperation and coordination among State agencies and local governments; to provide technical assistance to local governments; to periodically review State and local</p>



Capability	Details
<p>Stormwater Management Rules (N.J.A.C.7:8)</p>	<p>government planning procedures and relationships; and to review any bill introduced in either house of the Legislature which appropriates funds for a capital project.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: Flood</p> <p>These rules set forth the required components of regional and municipal stormwater management plans and establish the stormwater management design and performance standards for new (proposed) development. The design and performance standards for new development include groundwater recharge, runoff quantity controls, runoff quality controls, and buffers around Category 1 waters.</p> <p>New Jersey’s Stormwater Management rules are implemented by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection through the review of permits issued by the Division of Land Use Regulation (Flood Hazard, Freshwater Wetlands, CAFRA, Waterfront Development, and Coastal Wetlands). The Stormwater Management rules (Stormwater rules or rules) are also implemented by local authorities through the Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) and the Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS). Per the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, the RSIS are applicable to any residential application that goes before a local board. Through the RSIS, the Stormwater rules are activated whenever a municipality requires the control of runoff from a site that is the subject of a site or subdivision application.</p>
<p>New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Stormwater Regulation Program (NJPDES) Rules (N.J.A.C.7:14A).</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: Flood, Harmful Algal Blooms, Hazardous Substances</p> <p>The NJPDES Stormwater Rules are intended to address and reduce pollutants associated with existing stormwater runoff. The NJPDES Rules govern the issuance of permits to entities that own or operate small, separate municipal storm sewer systems. The permit program establishes the Statewide Basic Requirements that must be implemented to reduce nonpoint source pollutant loads from these sources. The Statewide Basic Requirements include measures such as the adoption of ordinances (litter control, pet waste, wildlife feeding, proper waste disposal, etc.); the development of a municipal stormwater management plan and implementing ordinance(s); requiring certain maintenance activities (such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning); implementing solids and floatables control; locating discharge points and stenciling catch basins; and a public education component.</p> <p>Guidance for the development of Municipal Mitigation Plans was developed and made available in February 2004. This has been effective in guiding the community for stormwater runoff.</p> <p>The program was developed in response to the EPA Phase II rules published in December 1999. The department issued final stormwater rules on February 2, 2004, and four NJPDES general permits authorizing stormwater discharges from Tier A and Tier B municipalities as well as public complexes and highway agencies that discharge stormwater from municipal separate storm sewers. There are 462 Tier A municipalities and 100 Tier B municipalities. The general permits address stormwater quality issues related to new development, redevelopment, and existing development by requiring municipalities to implement several Statewide Basic Requirements. All municipalities have a local stormwater coordinator, and the department has case managers assigned to each municipality for compliance assistance (see N.J.A.C. 7:22 below). Long-term water quality trends in rivers and streams indicate dramatic improvement over the past 30 years, likely the result of elimination or minimization of point sources, upgrades of wastewater treatment plants and natural attenuation of pollutants.</p> <p>Municipal stormwater management renewal permits have changed for Tier A and Tier B municipalities, effective as of January 1, 2018. The Tier A and Tier B Municipal Stormwater General Permits authorize the discharge of stormwater from small municipal separate storm sewers. The Tier A permit addresses stormwater quality issues related to both</p>



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<p>Construction Permits (N.J.S.A. 13: 1D-29 to 34)</p>	<p>new and existing development. The Tier B permit focuses on new development and redevelopment projects and public education.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: Flood</p> <p>The Law mandates that NJDEP make timely decisions on construction permit applications to ensure adequate public notice of procedures and to continue effective administration of the substantive provisions of other laws</p> <p>This Law ensures NJDEP issues permits in a timely manner so as not to delay necessary construction projects. Historical records indicate NJDEP’s conformance with this law. This does not apply to freshwater wetland rules, only coastal and flood hazard regulations. As part of the effort to recover from the impacts of Superstorm Sandy, this law was amended March 25, 2013, in conjunction with the amendment of R.2013d to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act.</p>
<p>New Jersey Green Acres Land Acquisition Act of 1961</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather</p> <p>The Legislature enacted the New Jersey Acres Land Acquisition Acts to achieve, in partnership with others, a system of interconnected open spaces, whose protection will preserve and enhance New Jersey’s natural environment and its historic, scenic, and recreational resources for public use and enjoyment. On November 3, 1998, New Jersey voters approved a referendum that created a stable source of funding for open space, farmland, and historic preservation and recreation development, and on June 30, 1999, the Garden State Preservation Trust Act was signed into law. The law establishes, for the first time in history, a stable source of funding for preservation efforts. These rules implement the Green Acres laws, governing the award of loans or matching grants, or both, to local government units for the acquisition or development of land, and 50% matching grants to nonprofits for the acquisition or development of land, for outdoor recreation and conservation purposes. These rules establish project eligibility requirements, application requirements, funding award categories and criteria, matching grant and loan terms, and program administrative requirements. The rules also contain procedures for the disposal, or diversion to a use other than recreation and conservation, of those lands acquired or developed with Green Acres funding or otherwise encumbered with Green Acres restrictions.</p>
<p>Emergency Building Inspection Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-126.3)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Department of Community Affairs Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Enacted on January 17, 2007, this Act addresses how building code officials would be compensated if called to support damage assessment outside of their jurisdiction.</p> <p>The Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs established a program to deploy State and local construction code officials to assist local construction code officials and inspectors. This program has provided flexibility and redundancy to the State and local governing bodies in the deployment of essential personnel to evaluate buildings and other structures affected by a natural or man-made disaster or emergency.</p>
<p>New Jersey Civilian Defense and Disaster Control Act</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey Office of Emergency Management Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The purpose of this act is to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the State of New Jersey and to aid in the prevention of damage to and the destruction of property during any emergency as herein defined by prescribing a course of conduct for the civilian population of this State during such emergency and by centralizing control of all civilian activities having to do with such emergency under the Governor and for that purpose to give to the Governor control over such resources of the State Government and of each and every political subdivision thereof as may be necessary to cope with any condition that shall arise out of such emergency and to invest the Governor with all other power convenient or necessary to effectuate such purpose.</p>



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<p>N.J.S.A. 38A:17-1</p>	<p>Implementation is overseen by the State Department of Defense, Office of Civilian defense director. The director is appointed by the Governor. The Act is implemented through coordination and established lines of communication through the State Office of Emergency Management and county emergency management coordinators.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey Office of Emergency Management            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Governor is authorized to enter into agreements with the governors of any of the states bordering on New Jersey for the protection in the event of emergency of any or all interstate bridges, tunnels, ferries, and other communications facilities</p> <p>The State Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for the implementation of the Governor’s directive to assist emergency response counterparts in bordering states. OEM manages inter-state assistance through delineated lines of communication and standard operating procedures.</p>
<p>Forest Fire Prevention and Control Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9-44 to 44.10)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey Forest Fire Service            Hazard: Wildfire</p> <p>The Forest Fire Service is responsible for determining wildfire hazards; removing or overseeing removal of brush, undergrowth, or other material that contributes to wildfire hazards; maintaining or overseeing maintenance of firebreaks; setting backfires; plowing lands; closing roads; and making regulations for burning brush. The Forest Fire Service has the authority to summon any male person between the ages of 18 and 50, who may be within the jurisdiction of the State, to assist in extinguishing fires. The Fire Service can require the use of property needed for extinguishing fires, issue permits, collect extinguishment costs and fines for violations, and direct all persons and apparatus engaged in extinguishing wildfires. The Service has the right of entry to inspect and ascertain compliance and extinguish wildfires, investigate fires to determine cause, close the woods to all unauthorized persons in an emergency, and arrest (without an official warrant) anyone violating the Forest Fire Laws.</p> <p>The laws that apply are 13:9-2, 9-23, and 9-24. Also, Forest Fire mitigation efforts are not exempted in other environmental regulations. Certain mitigation efforts sometimes occur where there is threatened and endangered habitat, even when that habitat was caused by past prescribed burning operations.</p>
<p>N.J.S.A. 52:14E-11 (3-10-2003) The Fire Service Resource Emergency Deployment Act</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey Community Affairs, Fire Service Division            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>This Act allows for the Fire Division within the Department of Community Affairs to deploy fire assets to a pre-designated location in advance of a disaster or emergency as well as move assets to a pre-designated location to avoid assets being damaged. This has been used successfully in every disaster since the Act was passed.</p>
<p>Best Management Practices for Creating and Maintaining Wildfire Fuelbreaks in New Jersey’s Wildland Urban Interface, 2011</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJ Forest Fire Service            Hazard: Wildfire</p> <p>In New Jersey, residential communities and development continue to spread into new, previously undisturbed natural areas which create a "Wildland Urban Interface" (WUI) - where rural land and developed areas meet. This fragmented rural landscape has greater ignition sources and more frequent fires, which makes it difficult for the Forest Fire Service to manage land for wildfire protection and preparedness. This problem can be seen throughout the country and in New Jersey, especially with the State having such a rapidly growing population. In a study done by the American Planning Association, 46 percent of homes in New Jersey are located in the Wildland Urban Interface, which stresses the importance of the problem in New Jersey.</p>



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Capability	Details
<p>NJ Statewide Water Supply Plan</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Drought, Harmful Algal Bloom</p> <p>The Water Supply Management Act of 1981 requires that the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) develop and periodically update the NJ Statewide Water Supply Plan to guide future water supply management. The NJ Statewide Water Supply Plan addresses the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify surface and ground water sources, and current demands on those resources</li> <li>• Make demand projections for duration of the plan</li> <li>• Identify intended uses of land purchased for water supply facilities but not yet used</li> <li>• Recommend:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improvements, new construction, and interconnections</li> <li>○ Diversions for aquaculture</li> <li>○ Legislative and administrative actions to protect watershed areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Identification and purchase of land for water supply facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Administrative actions to protect surface and ground water supplies</li> </ul> <p>The 2023-2028 plan, addresses the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change implications for water availability and water supply demands,</li> <li>• Extend the planning period from 2040 to 2050,</li> <li>• Environmental justice and equity issues related to water supply management,</li> <li>• Potential water supply implications of source water contamination, especially regarding emerging contaminants of concern; and</li> </ul> <p>More specific water management recommendations for stressed water resources (NJDEP n.d.).</p>
<p>Water Infrastructure Investment Plan (WIIP)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Drought, Harmful Algal Bloom</p> <p>The WIIP is New Jersey’s program to optimize the use of limited federal and state resources to address high priority water infrastructure needs throughout the State. The WIIP is dedicated to protecting and enhancing New Jersey’s water quality and water infrastructure which is vital to the State’s health and economy. The WIIP is currently implemented through the administration of the Water Bank program through the Division of Water Quality and Division of Water Supply and Geoscience. Projects that have a significant resilience component are also awarded priority points towards their ranking score or end it at points.</p>
<p>New Jersey’s Rising Seas and Changing Coastal Storms: Report of the 2019 Science and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: Rutgers University, NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather</p> <p>A 2016 New Jersey STAP was convened by Rutgers University, culminating in a report that identified planning options for practitioners to enhance the resilience of New Jersey’s people, places, and assets to sea-level rise, coastal storms, and the resulting flood risk. The same team at Rutgers University was engaged by the NJDEP to update the 2016 report based on the most current scientific information. Similar to the inaugural work, the 2019 STAP was charged with identifying and evaluating the most current science on sea-level rise projections and changing coastal storms, considering the implications for the practices and policies of local and regional stakeholders, and providing practical options for stakeholders to incorporate science into risk-based decision processes (Kopp, et al. 2019). The 2019 STAP is used by multiple State agencies including NJDEP and NJOEM for sea level rise and coastal flooding planning and project design purposes.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p>



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Capability	Details
2020 New Jersey Scientific Report on Climate Change	<p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hurricane/Nor'easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire</p> <p>NJDEP's first scientific report on climate change summarizes the effects of climate change on New Jersey's environment to inform State and local decision-makers as they seek to understand and respond to the impacts of climate change. This report identifies and presents the best available science and existing data regarding the current and anticipated environmental effects of climate change globally, nationally, and regionally (NJDEP 2023).</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hurricane/Nor'easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire</p>
2021 New Jersey Climate Change Resilience Strategy	<p>New Jersey's first Statewide Climate Change Resilience Strategy provides a suite of forward-looking policy options to promote the long-term resilience of New Jersey to climate change. As a framework for policy, regulatory, and operational changes, the Resilience Strategy presents actions that New Jersey's Executive Branch can take to support the resilience of the state's communities, economy, and infrastructure. The Resilience Strategy includes 125 recommended actions across six priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build resilient and healthy communities</li> <li>• Strengthen the resilience of New Jersey's ecosystems</li> <li>• Promote coordinated governance</li> <li>• Invest in information and increase public understanding</li> <li>• Promote climate informed investments and innovative financing</li> <li>• Coastal resilience plan (NJDEP 2021).</li> </ul>

Table C.1-3 lists the regional, county, and local planning and regulatory capabilities pre- and post-disaster capabilities in the State of New Jersey.

Table C.1-2. Planning and Regulatory Pre- and Post-Disaster Capabilities – Regional, County, and Local

Capability	Details
Land Use Planning Policy	<p>Responsible Agency: Local Planning Boards, Zoning Boards of Adjustment, and County Planning Boards</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>State of New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law L.1975, c. 291, s. 1, eff. Aug. 1, 1976, is the legislative foundation for the land use process, including decisions by Planning Boards and Zoning Boards of Adjustment, in the State of New Jersey. It defines the powers and responsibilities of boards and is essential to their functions and decisions. It also provides the required components of a municipal Master Plan.</p> <p>Every municipal agency shall adopt and may amend reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act or with any applicable ordinance, for the administration of its functions, powers, and duties. These plans help jurisdictions review their land use plans and policies with public participation. The Municipal Land Use Law requires that each municipality prepare a comprehensive plan and update that plan every 6 years.</p> <p>The board of chosen commissioners may create a county planning board of not less than five nor more than nine members.</p> <p>The county planning board shall make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the county. The master plan of a county, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the county planning board's recommendations for the development of the territory covered by the plan and may include, among other things, the general location, character, and extent of streets or roads, viaducts, bridges, waterway and</p>



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	<p>waterfront developments, parkways, playgrounds, forests, reservations, parks, airports, and other public ways, grounds, places, and spaces; the general location and extent of forests, agricultural areas, and open development areas for purposes of conservation, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities, or the protection of urban development, and such other features as may be important to the development of the county. The county planning board shall encourage the co-operation of the local municipalities within the county in any matters whatsoever which may concern the integrity of the county master plan and to advise the board of chosen commissioners with respect to the formulation of development programs and budgets for capital expenditures.</p>
Building Codes Policy	<p>Responsible Agency: Local Building Departments</p> <p>Hazard: Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Hurricane/Nor'easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire</p> <p>Provides Funding for Mitigation: No</p> <p>Uniform Construction Code (Uniform Construction Code Act of 1975 [UCC]) is State mandated on local level under NJAC 5:23-3.14. International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14. Adopted 9/6/2020. The UCC adopts up-to-date building codes as its Building Subcode and One- and Two-Family Subcode. These Subcodes contain requirements that address construction in both A and V flood zones.</p> <p>Building and Fire codes mandate best practices and technology, much of which is designed to reduce or prevent damage from occurring when structures are under stress. New Jersey State Law requires that all municipalities adopt ordinances that follow the UCC. In January 2013, the State established by emergency rule the best available data from FEMA’s latest flood maps, plus one foot of freeboard, as the general rebuilding standard to adapt to changing flood hazard risks and corresponding federal flood insurance rates.</p>
Floodplain Management Policy	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood</p> <p>New Jersey State Law Flood Hazard Area Control Act (NJSA 58:16A-52): The Act and regulations attempts to minimize damage to life and property from flooding caused by development within fluvial and tidal flood hazard areas, to preserve the quality of surface waters, and to protect the wildlife and vegetation that exist within and depend upon such areas for sustenance and habitat. While it does not require local adoption, as it is enforced by the NJDEP, the floodplain ordinances of each municipality need to be reviewed to be in compliance with this regulation.</p>
Growth Management Policy	<p>Responsible Agency: State Planning Commission, county boards of commissioner, local municipalities</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Land preservation and recreation comprise one of the cornerstones of New Jersey’s smart growth policy. The New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan provides Statewide policy direction to the State, local governments, and conservation organizations in the preservation of open space and the provision of public recreation opportunities. The State Plan was prepared and adopted by the State Planning Commission according to the requirements of the State Planning Act of 1985 as amended (NJSA 52:18A-196 et seq.) to serve as an instrument of State policy to guide State agencies and local government in the exercise of governmental powers regarding planning, infrastructure investment and other public actions and initiatives that affect and support economic growth and development in the State.</p> <p>The State Planning Act has enhanced the traditionally limited role of county land-use planning and control. It provides tools for municipalities when preparing their master land use plans and better opportunity for a comprehensive approach to planning so not to harm or be in conflict with neighboring municipalities’ plans.</p> <p>New Jersey’s Smart growth is growth that serves the environment, the economy, and the community equally. It attempts to concentrate development into already-existing communities when possible, and it addresses the inherent interconnections between environmental protection, social equity, public health, and economic sustainability.</p>



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Capability	Details
New Jersey State Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan	<p>Responsible Agency: NJOEM</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the State’s response to any disaster or emergency. It provides the basis for coordinated emergency operations involving disaster planning, response, recovery, and mitigation. The EOP defines the relationships between NJOEM and other entities, both government and volunteer, that are serving citizens prior to, during, and after emergency events. The Plan involves federal agencies, State departments, and State and volunteer agencies. The EOP uses the Risk Assessment from the NJ SHMP to determine frequency and intensity of events.</p>
Local Emergency Operation Plans	<p>Responsible Agency: County and Local Offices of Emergency Management</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>According to State Police Directive 101, each county and municipality shall prepare, adopt, and maintain an Emergency Operation Plan that meets the requirements of the State Emergency Operations Plan guidelines and checklist. The plan describes the hazards faced by the jurisdiction as well as the jurisdictions' capabilities, needs, demands, and emergency management structure.</p>
Connections 2050 Plan for Greater Philadelphia, September 2021	<p>Responsible Agency: The DVRPC and the four NJ participating counties.</p> <p>Hazard: Climate Change and Sea Level Rise, Flood, Severe Weather</p> <p>The Connections 2050 Plan is a nine county greater Philadelphia regional plan. Five are Pennsylvania counties and four New Jersey counties; Gloucester County, Camden County, Burlington County, and Mercer County.</p> <p>The Plan is about transportation infrastructure. Infrastructure underpins the society and economy that makes much of what gets done possible. In order for the transportation network to continue to serve the region’s residents and its economy, and to find the means to invest to modernize and improve the condition of the infrastructure, coordination is necessary across public and private sectors to make the necessary safety, information, multimodal, and reliability improvements needed for the digital age. At the same time, climate change and shifting ideologies around equity are joining with the Digital Revolution to drive change and reshape the region’s economy, along with its environment, land use and communities, and the transportation network. DVRPC and its partners look forward to being a part of the dialogue and doing our part in making all these areas more equitable, sustainable, and resilient. A major focus going forward will be to incorporate the Plan’s strategies into projects and investments undertaken throughout the nine-county region and to ensure that decision-making is consistent with the Plan’s vision and goals. Many of the strategy recommendations contained within the Plan are for the region and go beyond what DVRPC and its planning partners can do on their own. As a result, it is critical to continue to coordinate and build partnerships across the public and private sectors, as well as at the individual level to help implement the Plan.</p>
Climate Change Vulnerability And Risk Assessment of New Jersey’s Transportation Infrastructure (December 2011)	<p>Responsible Agency: NJTPA</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The primary objective of this project is to pilot the Federal Highway Administration’s (FHWA) vulnerability and risk assessment Conceptual Model using New Jersey as a case study, providing feedback for the advancement of the Conceptual Model as well as a heightened awareness and understanding of the potential effects of climate change on transportation infrastructure in New Jersey. The project was led by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (NJTPA).</p> <p>The Conceptual Risk Assessment Model was developed to assist transportation agencies in identifying infrastructure at risk for exposure to climate change stressors and determining which threats carry the</p>



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Capability	Details
	<p>most significant consequences. It incorporates the following summary steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build an inventory of relevant assets and determine which are critical</li> <li>2. Gather information on potential future climate scenarios;</li> <li>3. Assess the potential vulnerability and resilience of critical assets.</li> </ol> <p>A portion of the study is conducted for the Central Study Area to quantify the potential impact of climate change on the exiting riverine 1% annual chance floodplain. The central study area covers portions of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Mercer, Salem, and Middlesex Counties, NJ. The impact of climate change on the riverine floodplain has been assessed through analysis of the effects of extreme precipitation as well rising temperatures. In this analysis, years 2050 and 2100 were considered.</p>
Resilient NJ Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Resilient NJ is an assistance program to support local and regional climate resilience planning. Using the best available science for precipitation, temperature, and sea-level rise, Resilient NJ aims to help communities plan for how the changing climate could affect residents, businesses, and the natural and built environments. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded a grant to New Jersey through the National Disaster Resilience Competition. This grant allowed New Jersey to create the Resilient NJ program to fund the development and implementation of Regional Resilience and Adaptation Action Plans (RRAA Plans) for four unique multi-municipal regions. These projects brought together teams of municipalities, counties, and community-based organizations that emphasized robust and meaningful community engagement and support for socially vulnerable populations in the project area.</p> <p>Each of the four regions completed risk assessments. These assessments were performed to fully comprehend the impacts of future flooding by modeling expected conditions in 2070. Impacts of increased coastal floods and heavy rainfall and their future impact on critical facilities and assets were analyzed. Each region then worked with stakeholders and the public to identify goals for their planning effort, cultivate a vision for their region’s future, and develop potential suites of cooperative actions (“scenarios”) that could help their regional vision become a reality. These scenarios were designed to use different approaches to achieve the same end result. Each regional scenario was evaluated to identify the strongest solution that most closely aligned with each region’s values. The four regions established Regional Resilience and Adaptation Action (RRAA) Plans to gradually implement their preferred scenario.</p>
NJTPA Passaic River Climate Resilience Planning Study	<p>Responsible Agency: North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority            Hazard: Flood, Sea Level Rise, Extreme Heat, Storm Surge, Extreme Precipitation</p> <p>A climate resilience planning effort for transportation in the New Jersey portion of the Passaic River Basin, including parts of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union counties, was completed in June 2019. The purpose of the planning study was to identify adaptation strategies to protect transportation corridors and assets from extreme weather events, including excessive flooding, heat waves and sea level rise. The study consisted of the following activities: conduct a vulnerability assessment of the area’s transportation system; project future climate risks for the Passaic River Basin; develop adaptation strategies for critical transportation corridors and assets; develop recommended actions and strategies to protect the transportation system from damage and disruption.</p>
New York/New Jersey Harbor & Tributaries Focus Area Feasibility Study	<p>Responsible Agency: United States Army Corps of Engineers, New York District            Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>This coastal storm risk management study (CSRM) covers the New York &amp; New Jersey Harbor and tidally affected tributaries encompassing all of New York City, the Hudson River to Troy, NY; the lower Passaic, Hackensack, Rahway, and Raritan Rivers; and the Upper and Lower Bays of New York Harbor, Newark, Jamaica, Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays; the Kill Van Kull, Arthur Kill and East River tidal straits; and western Long Island Sound. This focus area feasibility study is</p>



Capability	Details
	<p>one of nine that the USACE North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS) Report, issued January 2015, identified for further study. This study is authorized by Public Law 84-71, June 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 132), as amended, which directs the examination of damages in coastal and tidal areas due to coastal storms such as hurricanes “and of possible means of preventing loss of human lives and damages to property, with due consideration of the economics of proposed breakwaters, seawalls, dikes, dams, and other structures, warning services, or other measures which might be required.”</p> <p>The study’s feasibility cost-sharing agreement (FCSA) was executed with the States of New York and New Jersey, represented by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, on July 15, 2016. The Tentatively Selected Plan will identify which suite of coastal storm risk management measures appear to best manage coastal flood risks that remain in the region from the federal perspective, consistent with new study authorities, federal laws, regulations, and USACE planning guidance. Development of the Final Feasibility Report and Final Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be used to develop the study’s final product, the Chief of Engineer’s Report, which is currently approved to be released in summer of 2024 (USACE 2022).</p> <p>Funding for identified projects is currently not allocated.</p>
<p>New Jersey Back Bays Coastal Storm Risk Management Study</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: United States Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District            Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>The New Jersey Back Bay (NJBB) Focus Area is located behind the New Jersey barrier islands of Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties and includes the set of interconnected water bodies and coastal lakes that are separated from the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to investigate Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) strategies and solutions to reduce damages from coastal flooding affecting population, critical infrastructure, critical facilities, property, and ecosystems. The NJBB Study is being performed to align with the goals of the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS), which are to:</p> <p>Provide a risk management framework consistent with NOAA/ USACE Infrastructure Systems Rebuilding Principles; and support resilient coastal communities and robust, sustainable coastal landscape systems, considering future sea level and climate change scenarios, to reduce risk to vulnerable populations, property, ecosystems, and infrastructure.</p> <p>The end product of this study will be a decision document in the form of a Chief’s Report authorizing comprehensive USACE design and construction opportunities using the full array of CRSM strategies and measures for community-based solutions within a watershed-based, systems framework. Also included in the report would be recommendations of actionable and policy implementable items for non-USACE entities, including floodplain management, landscape architecture, hurricane evacuation plans, and Community Rating System enhancement opportunities. Additional recommendations will be provided for incorporating existing USACE and external programs, projects, plans, and actions as well as public-private partnership opportunities into the NACCS NJBB study umbrella. (USACE 2023).</p> <p>Funding for identified projects is currently not allocated.</p>

## C.2 PRE- AND POST-DISASTER FUNDING CAPABILITIES

A review of pre- and post-disaster funding capabilities based on current and anticipated funding programs is described below.

Table C.2-1. Pre- and Post-Disaster Funding Capabilities – Federal



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Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The HMGP is a post-disaster mitigation program. It is made available to states by FEMA after each Federal disaster declaration. The HMGP can provide up to 75 percent funding for hazard mitigation measures. The HMGP can be used to fund cost-effective projects that will protect public or private property in an area covered by a federal disaster declaration or that will reduce the likely damage from future disasters. Examples of projects include acquisition and demolition of structures in hazard-prone areas, flood-proofing or elevation to reduce future damage, minor structural improvements, and development of state or local standards. Projects must fit into an overall mitigation strategy for the area identified as part of a local planning effort. All applicants must have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (this plan).</p> <p>Applicants who are eligible for the HMGP are state and local governments, certain nonprofit organizations or institutions that perform essential government services, and Indian tribes and authorized tribal organizations. Individuals or homeowners cannot apply directly for the HMGP; a local government must apply on their behalf. Applications are submitted to NJOEM and placed in rank order for available funding and submitted to FEMA for final approval. Eligible projects not selected for funding are placed in an inactive status and may be considered as additional HMGP funding becomes available.</p> <p>For additional information regarding HMGP, please refer to: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program</a></p>
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: Flood, Severe Weather</p> <p>The FMA program combines the previous Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss Grants into one grant program. The FMA provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP. The FMA is funded annually; no federal disaster declaration is required. Only NFIP-insured homes and businesses are eligible for mitigation in this program. Funding for FMA is very limited, and as with the HMGP, individuals cannot apply directly for the program. Applications must come from local governments or other eligible organizations. The federal cost share for an FMA project is at least 75 percent. For the non-federal share, at most 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a non-federal source; of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. At minimum, a FEMA-approved local flood mitigation plan is required before a project can be approved. The FMA funds are distributed from FEMA to the State. NJOEM serves as the grantee and program administrator for the FMA program. The FMA program is detailed on the FEMA website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program</a></p> <p>The FMA program also includes funding through the Swift Current Initiative. The goal of Swift Current is to obligate FMA dollars for NFIP-insured Severe Repetitive Loss, Repetitive Loss, and substantially damaged properties as quickly and equitably as possible after a flooding disaster. More information about this initiative is available on the FEMA website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/flood-mitigation-assistance/swift-current">https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/flood-mitigation-assistance/swift-current</a></p>
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) supports states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC is a new FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaces the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program.</p> <p>The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency.</p> <p>For additional information regarding the BRIC program, please refer to: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities">https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities</a></p>
	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: Wildfire</p>



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Capability	Details
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire	<p>The HMGP Post Fire program provides funding to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures focused on reducing the risk of harm from wildfire. HMGP Post Fire funding is authorized under Sections 404 and 420 of the Stafford Act and provides hazard mitigation grant funding to states, federally-recognized tribes and territories affected by fires resulting in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on or after October 5, 2018. For more information regarding the HMGP Post Fire program, refer to <a href="https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/post-fire">https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/post-fire</a>.</p>
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: All Hazards</p> <p>The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program makes federal funds available to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to plan for and implement sustainable cost-effective measures designed to reduce the risk to individuals and property from future natural hazards, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters. The program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act. While previously an annual program, the PDM program is currently dependent on annual congressional authorization. For additional information regarding the PDM program, please refer to: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/pre-disaster">https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/pre-disaster</a></p>
Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act became law on Jan. 1, 2021. This Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act., authorizing FEMA to provide capitalization grants for eligible entities to make funding decisions and award loans directly to local communities. Eligible entities are states, eligible federally recognized tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia. These revolving loan funds provide hazard mitigation assistance for local governments to reduce risks from natural hazards and disasters. For additional information regarding STORM funding, please refer to: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/femas-safeguarding-tomorrow-revolving-loan-fund-program">https://www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/femas-safeguarding-tomorrow-revolving-loan-fund-program</a></p>
Extraordinary Circumstances	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>For PDM and FMA project subawards, the (FEMA) Region may apply extraordinary circumstances when justification is provided and with concurrence from FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) prior to granting an exception. If this exception is granted, a local mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA within 12 months of the award of the project subaward to that community.</p> <p>For HMGP, PDM, and FMA, extraordinary circumstances exist when a determination is made by the Applicant and FEMA that the proposed project is consistent with the priorities and strategies identified in the State (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan and that the jurisdiction meets at least one of the criteria below. If the jurisdiction does not meet at least one of these criteria, the Region must coordinate with FEMA Headquarters (Risk Reduction and Risk Analysis Divisions) for HMGP; however, for PDM and FMA the Region must coordinate and seek concurrence prior to granting an exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The jurisdiction meets the small, impoverished community criteria (see Part VIII, B.2).</li> <li>• The jurisdiction has been determined to have had insufficient capacity due to lack of available funding, staffing, or other necessary expertise to satisfy the mitigation planning requirement prior to the current disaster or application deadline.</li> <li>• The jurisdiction has been determined to have been at low risk from hazards because of low frequency of occurrence or minimal damage from previous occurrences as a result of sparse development.</li> <li>• The jurisdiction experienced significant disruption from a declared disaster or another event that impacts its ability to complete the mitigation planning process prior to award or final approval of a project award.</li> <li>• The jurisdiction does not have a mitigation plan for reasons beyond the control of the State, federally recognized tribe, or local community, such as Disaster Relief Fund restrictions that delay FEMA from granting a subaward prior to the expiration of the local or Tribal Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>



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	<p>For HMGP, PDM, and FMA, the Applicant must provide written justification that identifies the specific criteria or circumstance listed above, explains why there is no longer an impediment to satisfying the mitigation planning requirement, and identifies the specific actions or circumstances that eliminated the deficiency.</p> <p>When an HMGP project funding is awarded under extraordinary circumstances, the Recipient shall acknowledge in writing to the Regional Administrator that a plan will be completed within 12 months of the subaward. The Recipient must provide a work plan for completing the local or Tribal Mitigation Plan, including milestones and a timetable, to ensure that the jurisdiction will complete the plan in the required time. This requirement shall be incorporated into the award (both the planning and project subaward agreements, if a planning subaward is also awarded).</p>
Individual Assistance	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Individual Assistance (IA) provides help for homeowners, renters, businesses, and some non-profit entities after disasters occur. This program is largely funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration. For homeowners and renters, those who suffered uninsured or underinsured losses could be eligible for a Home Disaster Loan to repair or replace damaged real estate or personal property. Renters are eligible for loans to cover personal property losses. Individuals are allowed to borrow up to \$200,000 to repair or replace real estate, \$40,000 to cover losses to personal property, and an additional 20 percent for mitigation. For businesses, loans could be made to repair or replace disaster damages to property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible. Non-profit organizations, such as charities, churches, and private universities are eligible. An Economic Injury Disaster Loan provides necessary working capital until normal operations resume after a physical disaster but are restricted by law to small businesses only. IA is detailed on the FEMA website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/individual-disaster-assistance">https://www.fema.gov/individual-disaster-assistance</a></p>
Public Assistance	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Public Assistance (PA) provides cost reimbursement aid to local governments (state, county, local, municipal authorities, and school districts) and certain non-profit agencies that were involved in disaster response and recovery programs or that suffered loss or damage to facilities or property used to deliver government-like services. This program is largely funded by FEMA with both local and state matching contributions required. PA is detailed on the FEMA website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit">https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit</a></p>
Department of Homeland Security Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation. In FY 2019, the total amount of funds available under HSGP was \$1.095 billion.</p> <p>HSGP is comprised of three interconnected grant programs, including the State Homeland Security Program, Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and Operation Stonegarden. Together, these grant programs fund a range of preparedness activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration.</p> <p>Additional information regarding HSGP is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/homeland-security-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/homeland-security-grant-program</a>.</p>
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA Hazard: Wildfire</p> <p>Assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands that threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. Provides a 75 percent federal cost share, and the State pays the remaining 25 percent for actual cost. 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</p>



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	<p>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. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program</a></p>
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: Wildfire</p> <p>The primary goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants is to enhance the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire-related hazards by providing direct financial assistance to eligible fire departments, nonaffiliated Emergency Medical Services organizations, and State Fire Training Academies. This funding is for critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel to recognized standards, enhance operations efficiencies, foster interoperability, and support community resilience. Information regarding this grant program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/welcome-assistance-firefighters-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/welcome-assistance-firefighters-grant-program</a>.</p>
High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: Flood</p> <p>The Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to non-Federal governmental organizations or nonprofit organizations for rehabilitation of eligible high-hazard potential dams. Information regarding this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=316238">https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=316238</a></p>
National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)	<p>Responsible Agency: FEMA            Hazard: Dam Failure</p> <p>The NDSP, which is led by FEMA, is a partnership of the states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to encourage individual and community responsibility for dam safety. Grant assistance is provided to states, providing vital support for the improvement of state dam safety programs that regulate most of the dams in the United States.</p> <p>Additional information regarding the NDSP is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety</a></p>
Small Business Administration Loan	<p>Responsible Agency: SBA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.</p> <p>Homeowners could apply for up to \$200,000 to replace or repair their primary residence. Renters and homeowners could borrow up to \$40,000 to replace or repair personal property such as clothing, furniture, cars, and appliances that were damaged or destroyed in a disaster. Physical disaster loans of up to \$2 million are available to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations.</p> <p>Additional information regarding SBA loans is available on the SBA website: <a href="https://www.sba.gov/managing-business/running-business/emergency-preparedness/disaster-assistance">https://www.sba.gov/managing-business/running-business/emergency-preparedness/disaster-assistance</a>.</p>
Community Development Block Grant Program	<p>Responsible Agency: HUD            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>CDBG are federal funds intended to provide low and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, roads and infrastructure, housing rehabilitation and preservation, development activities, public services, economic development, and planning and administration. Public improvements could include flood and drainage improvements. In limited instances and during the times of “urgent need” (e.g., post-disaster) as</p>



Capability	Details
	<p>defined by the CDBG National Objectives, CDBG funding could be used to acquire a property located in a floodplain that was severely damaged by a recent flood, demolish a structure severely damaged by an earthquake, or repair a public facility severely damaged by a hazard event.</p> <p>Funding is split into two programs:</p> <p><i>Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program:</i> This program provides grant funds, which are appropriated by Congress and allocated by HUD to rebuild disaster-impacted areas and provide crucial seed money to start the long-term recovery process. These flexible grants help cities, counties, Indian tribes, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.</p> <p><i>Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT):</i> This program funds pose a unique opportunity for eligible grantees to use this assistance in areas impacted by recent disasters to carry out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses. CDBG-MIT defines mitigation as activities that increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters. Goals of CDBG-MIT funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support data-informed investments, focusing on repetitive loss of property and critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Build capacity to comprehensively analyze disaster risks and update hazard mitigation plans.</li> <li>• Support the adoption of policies that reflect local and regional priorities that will have long-lasting effects on community risk reduction, including risk reduction to community lifelines and decreasing future disaster costs.</li> <li>• Maximize the impact of funds by encouraging leverage, private/public partnerships, and coordination with other Federal dollars.</li> </ul> <p>Additional information regarding CDBG is available on the website: <a href="https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/">https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/</a></p>
Federal Highway Administration- Emergency Relief	<p>Responsible Agency: U.S. DOT            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief is a grant program through the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) that can be used for repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered serious damage as a result of a disaster. New Jersey Department of Transportation serves as the liaison between local municipalities and FHWA.</p> <p>Additional information regarding the FHWA Emergency Relief Program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm">https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm</a></p>
Federal Transit Administration - Emergency Relief	<p>Responsible Agency: U.S. DOT            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Federal Transit Authority (FTA) Emergency Relief is a grant program that funds capital projects to protect, repair, reconstruct, or replace equipment and facilities of public transportation systems. Administered by the Federal Transit Authority at the U.S. DOT and directly allocated to Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) and Port Authority, this transportation-specific fund was created as an alternative to FEMA PA. Currently, a total of \$5.2 billion has been allocated to New Jersey-related entities. Additional information regarding the FTA Emergency Relief Program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grant-programs/emergency-relief-program/emergency-relief-program">https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grant-programs/emergency-relief-program/emergency-relief-program</a></p>
Disaster Housing Program	<p>Responsible Agency: HUD            Hazard: All hazards</p>



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	Emergency assistance for housing, including minor repair of home to establish livable conditions, mortgage and rental assistance available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/publications/dhap">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/publications/dhap</a>
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	Responsible Agency: HUD Hazard: All hazards Grants to local and state government and consortia for permanent and transitional housing (including financial support for property acquisition and rehabilitation for low-income persons). Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/</a>
HUD Disaster Recovery Assistance	Responsible Agency: HUD Hazard: All hazards Grants to fund gaps in available recovery assistance after disasters (including mitigation). Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources">https://www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources</a>
Section 108 Loan Guarantee	Responsible Agency: HUD Hazard: All hazards Enables states and local governments participating in the CDBG program to obtain federally guaranteed loans for disaster-distressed areas. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/">https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/</a>
Smart Growth Implementation Assistance program	Responsible Agency: EPA Hazard: All hazards The Smart Growth Implementation Assistance (SGIA) program through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) focuses on complex or cutting-edge issues, such as stormwater management, code revision, transit-oriented development, affordable housing, infill development, corridor planning, green building, and climate change. Applicants can submit proposals under four categories: community resilience to disasters, job creation, the role of manufactured homes in sustainable neighborhood design, or medical and social service facilities siting. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth">https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth</a>
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	Responsible Agency: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Hazard: All natural hazards Financial and technical assistance to private landowners interested in pursuing habitat restoration projects, including those affecting wetlands and riparian habitats. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fws.gov/partners/">https://www.fws.gov/partners/</a>
National Fish Passage Program (NFPP)	Responsible Agency: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Hazard: All natural hazards The National Fish Passage Program partners with local communities on a voluntary basis to remove or bypass barriers, such as dams, to restore rivers and conserve aquatic resources. The program provides both financial and technical assistance for fish passage projects, which is any activity that improves the ability of fish or other aquatic species to move by reconnecting habitat that has been fragmented by a barrier. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/national-fish-passage">https://www.fws.gov/program/national-fish-passage</a>
Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)	Responsible Agency: U.S. DOT Hazard: All hazards Investing in critical road, rail, transit, and port projects across the nation. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.transportation.gov/tags/tiger-grants">https://www.transportation.gov/tags/tiger-grants</a>
Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program	Responsible Agency: USDA Hazard: All hazards This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area and does not include private, commercial, or business undertakings. Information on this



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	program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program">https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program</a>
Emergency Loan Program	<p>Responsible Agency: USDA</p> <p>Hazard: All natural hazards</p> <p>USDA’s Farm Service Agency provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index">https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index</a></p>
Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)	<p>Responsible Agency: USDA</p> <p>Hazard: All natural hazards</p> <p>The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program provides assistance to relieve imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, drought, windstorms, and other natural occurrences through the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/</a></p>
Financial Assistance	<p>Responsible Agency: NRCS</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Financial assistance to help plan and implement conservation practices that address natural resource concerns or opportunities to help save energy, improve soil, water, plant, air, animal, and related resources on agricultural lands and non-industrial private forest land. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/</a></p>
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NRCS</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, dam failure</p> <p>The Watershed Rehabilitation Program helps project sponsors rehabilitate aging dams that are reaching the end of their design lives. This rehabilitation addresses critical public health and safety concerns. NRCS selects projects based on the risks to life and property if a dam failure were to occur. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-rehabilitation">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-rehabilitation</a></p>
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NRCS</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, dam failure</p> <p>The purpose of the program is to help units of federal, state, local and federally recognized tribal governments (project sponsors) protect and restore watersheds. The WFPO program provides technical and financial assistance to States, local governments and Tribal organizations to help plan and implement authorized watershed projects for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Prevention</li> <li>• Watershed Protection</li> <li>• Public Recreation</li> <li>• Public Fish and Wildlife</li> <li>• Agricultural Water Management</li> <li>• Municipal and Industrial Water Supply</li> <li>• Water Quality Management</li> </ul> <p>Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-and-flood-prevention-operations-wfpo-program">https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/watershed-and-flood-prevention-operations-wfpo-program</a></p>
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program	<p>Responsible Agency: US DHS</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>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. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program</a></p> <p>Responsible Agency: US DHS</p>



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Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property	<p>Hazard: Wildfire</p> <p>Provides reimbursement only for direct costs and losses over and above normal operating costs. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.usfa.fema.gov/grants/firefighting_federal_property.html">https://www.usfa.fema.gov/grants/firefighting_federal_property.html</a></p>
Land & Water Conservation Fund	<p>Responsible Agency: National Park Service</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities (as well as funding for shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies). Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/index.htm">https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/index.htm</a></p>
Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Grants	<p>Responsible Agency: U.S. EPA</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Harmful algal bloom</p> <p>Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funds are provided only to designated state and tribal agencies to implement their approved nonpoint source management programs. State and tribal nonpoint source programs include a variety of components, including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and regulatory programs. Each year, EPA awards Section 319(h) funds to states in accordance with a state-by-state allocation formula that EPA has developed in consultation with the states (USEPA 2022).</p> <p>Section 319(h) funding decisions are made by the states. States submit their proposed funding plans to EPA. If a state’s funding plan is consistent with grant eligibility requirements and procedures, EPA then awards the funds to the state (USEPA 2022).</p> <p>In New Jersey, NJDEP uses these funds can be used to fund water quality improvements and to target restoration and tree planting projects, including impervious removal, retrofitting of stormwater management basins with green infrastructure within communities, specifically overburdened communities.</p> <p>Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/nps/319-grant-program-states-and-territories">https://www.epa.gov/nps/319-grant-program-states-and-territories</a></p>
Coastal Zone Management Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NOAA</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, coastal erosion</p> <p>The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), administered by NOAA, provides for the management of the nation’s coastal resources. The goal is to “preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the nation’s coastal zone.” The CZMA outlines three national programs, the National Coastal Zone Management Program, the National Estuarine Research Reserve System, and the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP). The National Coastal Zone Management Program aims to balance competing land and water issues through state and territorial coastal management programs, the reserves serve as field laboratories that provide a greater understanding of estuaries and how humans impact them, and CELCP provides matching funds to state and local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements (NOAA 2023). Grant opportunities are often made available from additional Coastal Zone Management funding. Funding is also provided to the Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve.</p> <p>Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/">https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/</a></p>
Community-Based Restoration (CBRP)	<p>Responsible Agency: NOAA</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Dam Failure, Fishing Failure</p> <p>The program grants support restoration projects that use a habitat-based approach to rebuild productive and sustainable fisheries, contribute to the recovery and conservation of protected resources, and promote healthy ecosystems and resilient communities. Information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/community-based-habitat-restoration">https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/community-based-habitat-restoration</a></p>
USACE Planning Assistance to	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom</p>



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States (PAS) Program	Section 22 of the 1974 Water Resources Development Act provides authority for the US Army Corps of Engineers Planning Assistance to the States (PAS) and Indian Nations. Under this program, the USACE assists the States, local governments, Native American Tribes and other non-federal entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources. Types of work that can be done include: Water Quality Studies, Wetland Evaluation Studies, Flood Plain Management Studies, Coastal Zone Management/Protection Studies, Harbor/Port Studies, or other water resource planning investigations. The needed planning assistance is determined by the individual non-federal sponsors.
USACE Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Dam Failure</p> <p>Congress has provided USACE with a number of standing authorities to study and build water resource projects for various purposes without additional project-specific congressional authorization. The types of projects addressed by the CAP include emergency streambank and shoreline erosion, flood control projects, snagging and clearing for flood control, and small beach erosion control projects. Cost-share varies based on subprograms.</p>
USACE General Investigation (GI)	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal erosion, flood</p> <p>These are congressionally authorized studies under USACE’s Civil Works program. Congress can authorize USACE to study, design, and construct major flood risk management projects. The feasibility study is cost-shared 50/50 and construction is cost-shared 65/35 between the federal government and non-federal sponsor. These are generally large-scale projects that cost more than \$10 million. Congress can also authorize USACE to conduct other water-related studies/projects such as watershed assessments, ecosystem restoration, and navigation improvements.</p>
Section 206 Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Projects	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Dam failure, fishing failure</p> <p>The purpose of the USACE ecosystem restoration activities is to restore significant ecosystem function, structure, and dynamic processes that have been degraded. Ecosystem restoration efforts involve examining the problems contributing to the system degradation and developing alternative means to solve these problems. This program has previously been used to fund dam removal and provide for fish passage. Cost shares vary by project type.</p>
Planning Assistance to the States	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, dam failure</p> <p>The USACE is authorized to provide planning assistance, usually for a specific technical item rather than detailed designs for construction. Dam safety/failure studies have been conducted in recent years. To request assistance, state, local, or tribal entities should submit a letter to the Chief of the Planning Division in their USACE district detailing the location and nature of the problem to be investigated. For more information and to review a sample request letter, visit the USACE webpage.</p>
Small Flood Control Program	<p>Responsible Agency: USACE</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, dam failure</p> <p>Under the Small Flood Control Program, the USACE works with communities to plan, design, and construct certain small flood control projects that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. Studies are required to evaluate potential projects. Each project selected must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economically justified, meaning the benefits of the project outweigh the cost of construction</li> <li>• environmentally acceptable</li> <li>• complete within itself</li> </ul>

Table C.2-2 Pre- and Post-Disaster Funding Capabilities – State

Capability	Description
	Responsible Agency: New Jersey Board of Public Utilities



## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2024 ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Capability	Description
New Jersey Clean Energy Program (NJCEP)	<p>Hazard: Hazards impacted by climate change</p> <p>NJCEP promotes increased energy efficiency and the use of clean, renewable sources of energy, including solar, wind, geothermal, and sustainable biomass. The results for New Jersey are a stronger economy, less pollution, lower costs, and reduced demand for electricity. NJCEP offers financial incentives, programs, and services for residential, commercial, and municipal customers. Refer to <a href="https://www.njcleanenergy.com/main/about-njcep/about-njcep">https://www.njcleanenergy.com/main/about-njcep/about-njcep</a> for additional details on NJCEP.</p> <p>The program also offers a Community Energy Plan Grant for government entities (e.g., municipality, county, Green Team or environmental commission, or other Sustainable Jersey organization within a community or county). The grant will provide funding for an entity to create a Community Energy Master Plan to align local communities with the State Energy Master Plan.</p>
NJDEP Grant and Loan Programs	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: All Hazards</p> <p>NJDEP offers a wide variety of funding opportunities for local governments and other types of organizations to fund numerous environmentally based projects involving mitigation of hazards such as flooding and wildfires. This includes funding for: air quality, energy, and sustainability; compliance and enforcement; engineering and construction; land use management; local government assistance; natural and historic resources; site remediation and waste management programs; and water resource management. Information on each of the programs can be found on the NJDEP website: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/dep/grantandloanprograms/">https://www.nj.gov/dep/grantandloanprograms/</a>.</p>
Green Acres Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Together with public and private partners, Green Acres has protected well over a million and a half acres of open space and provided hundreds of outdoor recreational facilities in communities around the State. Green Acres provides low interest (2 percent) loans and grants to municipal and county governments to acquire open space and develop outdoor recreation facilities. Green Acres also provides matching grants to nonprofit organizations to acquire land for public recreation and conservation purposes. Over the years, voters have authorized \$3.3 billion in Green Acres funding, approving every bond referendum put before them. More information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/greenacres/">https://dep.nj.gov/greenacres/</a></p>
Blue Acres Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The Blue Acres Program purchases flood-prone properties. This land preservation program assists local government units and nonprofits in their efforts to increase and preserve permanent outdoor recreation areas for public use and enjoyment, and conservation areas for the protection of natural resources such as waterways, wildlife habitat, wetlands, forests, and view sheds. A secondary benefit of these laws and rules is that flood-prone properties are often purchased and not available for future development. Funding for Blue Acres is a combination of dedicated state funding from the corporate business tax and federal grants. To date, the program has received five state funding appropriations from 2009-2019, ranging from \$3 million to \$12 million to effectuate buyouts in flood-prone areas. Most recently, the 3 Garden State Preservation Trust appropriation recommendation proposed Blue Acres receive an infusion of \$10.5 million (\$10 million for buyouts and \$500,000 for administrative costs). More information on this program is available on the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/blueacres/">https://dep.nj.gov/blueacres/</a></p>
Open Space and Farmland Preservation Programs	<p>Responsible Agency: Counties, NJ State Agriculture Development Committee, and the New Jersey Green Acres Program</p> <p>Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood, Hurricane/Nor'easter/Tropical Storm, Severe Weather</p> <p>Farmland and open space preservation programs are often funded partially through grants administered by the NJ State Agriculture Development Committee and the New Jersey Green Acres Program. The objective of these programs is to expand the existing county and municipal park systems. Many counties in New Jersey also support land</p>



STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2024 ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Capability	Description
<p>New Jersey Water Bank (NJWB)</p>	<p>preservation acquisition through open space funding. More information about these programs is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/sadc/farmpreserve/">https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/sadc/farmpreserve/</a></p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP, NJEIT            Hazard: Flood, Severe Weather</p> <p>NJWB is a partnership between the NJDEP and the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (NJEIT) to provide low-cost financing for the design, construction, and implementation of projects that help protect and improve water quality and help ensure safe and adequate drinking water.</p> <p>The NJWB finances projects by utilizing two funding sources. The Trust issues revenue bonds which are used in combination with zero percent interest funds to provide very low-interest loans for water infrastructure improvements. The NJDEP administers a combination of Federal State Revolving Fund capitalization grants, as well as the State's matching funds, loan repayments, State appropriations, and interest earned on such funds.</p> <p>Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/wiip/nwb-process/about-us/">https://dep.nj.gov/wiip/nwb-process/about-us/</a></p>
<p>NJDEP Dam Restoration and Inland Water Projects Loan Program</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Dam Safety Program            Hazard: Flood, Dam Failure</p> <p>The New Jersey Dam Restoration and Inland Water Projects Loan Program was established by the "Green Acres, Clean Water, Farmland and Historic Preservation Bond Act of 1992", P.L. 1992, c. 88. The purpose is to provide loans to dam owners for dam restoration or inland waters projects. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/grantandloanprograms/dam-restoration-inland-water-projects-loan-program/">https://dep.nj.gov/grantandloanprograms/dam-restoration-inland-water-projects-loan-program/</a></p>
<p>Dam Restoration Loan Program</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Dam Safety Program            Hazard: Dam failure</p> <p>The New Jersey Dam Restoration Loan Program was established by the "Dam, Lake, Stream, Flood Control, Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment Project Bond Act of 2003", P.L. 2003, c. 162. The purpose is to provide loans to dam owners for dam restoration projects. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/wlm/drec/dam-safety/dam-restoration-loan-program/">https://dep.nj.gov/wlm/drec/dam-safety/dam-restoration-loan-program/</a></p>
<p>New Jersey Redevelopment Authority (NJRA)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJRA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>NJRA is an independent state financing authority committed exclusively to the redevelopment of New Jersey's urban areas. NJRA offers several financing resources, including site acquisition funding, predevelopment assistance, several development assistance resources, and technical assistance. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.njra.us/">https://www.njra.us/</a></p>
<p>New Jersey Department of Community Affairs</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDCA            Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (NJDCA) is a state agency created to provide administrative guidance, financial support, and technical assistance to local governments, community development organizations, businesses, and individuals to improve the quality of life in New Jersey. NJDCA offers a wide range of programs, funding, and services that respond to issues of public concern, including fire and building safety, housing production, community planning and development, and local government management and finance. Among other funding sources, NJDCA administers CDBG funding and is typically the CDBG-Disaster Relief funding recipient for the State of New Jersey.</p> <p>NJDCA will also administer the Smart Move Program, a housing development pilot program that will work with local units of government that have partnered with developers to create quality, energy-efficient, resilient, and affordable single-family housing in lower flood risk areas within or near disaster-impacted communities. Once the homes are constructed, the program will provide a path to affordable homeownership for Hurricane Ida-impacted residents, so they may stay near their communities. The program will prioritize Blue Acres participants who sold their high-risk</p>



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Capability	Description
New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU)	<p>properties and income-qualified, first-time homebuyers, offering a discounted final sale price and down payment assistance: <a href="https://nj.gov/dca/ddrm/programs/ida/housing_resilient.shtml">https://nj.gov/dca/ddrm/programs/ida/housing_resilient.shtml</a></p> <p>Responsible Agency: BPU Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The New Jersey BPU works with private utility companies to provide analysis of natural hazard information affecting the provision of electric power, telecommunications, public water, sewage collection and treatment, and other regulated public utilities. The data are used during response and recovery efforts in the event of emergency or disaster and is also used to analyze impact of mitigation plans and projects. BPU also provides technical assistance for the Energy Resiliency Program</p>
Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>Qualified borrowers receive loans in two equal parts: Approximately one half to three quarters comes from a 0-percent interest State Revolving Fund maintained by the NJDEP. The other portion comes from proceeds of highly rated tax-exempt revenue bonds sold by the Trust. Combining these two funds results in a loan that is 50 to 75 percent lower than traditional loan rates.</p>
New Jersey Small Cities Communities Development Block Grants	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDCA Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>The New Jersey Small Cities Communities Development Block Grants provide funds for economic development, housing rehabilitation, community revitalization, and public facilities designated to benefit people with low and moderate incomes or to address recent local needs for which no other source of funding is available to non-entitlement counties and municipalities. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/neighborhood.html">https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/neighborhood.html</a>.</p>
New Jersey Conservation Foundation (NJCF)	<p>Responsible Agency: NJCF Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>NJCF is a private, not-for-profit organization. Through acquisition and stewardship, NJCF protects strategic lands, promotes strong land use policies, and forges partnerships to achieve conservation goals. Grants are used to help fund preservation activities. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.njconservation.org/what-we-do/">https://www.njconservation.org/what-we-do/</a>.</p>
The New Jersey Infrastructure Bank	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>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. Two programs provide and administer low interest rate loans to qualified municipalities, counties, regional authorities, and water purveyors in New Jersey. Approximately \$350 million is awarded annually.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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.</li> <li>2. 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.</li> </ol> <p>The New Jersey Infrastructure Bank provides principal forgiveness opportunities and better financing packages for those projects that implement climate change resilience measures.</p> <p>Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.njib.gov/">https://www.njib.gov/</a>.</p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p>



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Capability	Description
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	<p>Hazard: Drought</p> <p>The DWSRF program assists water systems in financing the cost of infrastructure through the use of federal and New Jersey Infrastructure Trust funds. Additionally, the Water Supply program provides operator licensing and training support as well as financial assistance through the DWSRF program. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws_loans.html">https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws_loans.html</a>.</p>
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) Local Aid and Economic Development	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDOT</p> <p>Hazard: All hazards</p> <p>NJDOT is committed to advancing projects that enhance safety, renew the aging infrastructure and the State's economy and support new transportation opportunities. The Transportation Trust Fund (TTF) provides the opportunity for State assistance to local governments for the funding of road, bridge, and other transportation projects. Annually, the TTF provides \$400 million in State Aid to municipalities and counties for local transportation improvements. In addition, several programs which provide funding to counties and municipalities are funded with federal monies available through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) legislation. Information on the program is available on the website: <a href="https://www.state.nj.us/transportation/business/localaid/funding.shtm">https://www.state.nj.us/transportation/business/localaid/funding.shtm</a>.</p>
Environmental Aid Act (N.J.S.A. 13:1H – 1 to 7) Office of Environmental Services Matching Grants Program for Local Environmental Agencies (N.J.A.C.7:5)	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP Office of Environmental Services</p> <p>Hazard: Natural hazards</p> <p>State aid may be granted by the department to a local environmental agency for any activity that the agency is authorized to perform by law and for the preparation of an environmental index. An environmental index shall be a report on environmental conditions within the locality and community objectives concerning open areas, parks, water supply, solid waste, wildlife protection, soil resources, air pollution, water pollution, and other related issues. The department may provide technical assistance in addition to (or in lieu of) State aid to any local environmental agency for the purpose indicated in this act. The purpose of the funding dedicated under this act is to assist local environmental commissions and soil conservation districts with funding for a variety of local environmental projects, including community education projects; environmental resource inventories; beach monitoring and management projects; environmental trail designs; lake rehabilitation studies; stream and water quality testing; wellhead delineation; GIS mapping projects; National Environmental Performance Partnership System indicator projects; and surveys of threatened and endangered species. The maximum annual grant is \$2,500. Applicants must match at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project (NJDEP n.d.).</p> <p>Projects funded by this grant are reported online. Examples of mitigation projects that have been funded in the past include Waterways Beach Monitoring and Management Strategy, Dune Project, Beach Protection and Storm Drainage Plan, Beach Storm Water Drainage Analysis, Stream Corridor/Greenway Protection Plan, Shoreline Bioengineering Demonstration and Outreach Project, Stream, and the Pamphlet/Education Project.</p>
Sewage Infrastructure Improvement Act Grants (N.J.A.C.7:22)	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom</p> <p>New Jersey Sewage Infrastructure Improvement Act establishes comprehensive requirements for NJDEP and municipalities/authorities to address combined sewer overflows and stormwater management. NJDEP issues permits and provides below-market interest rate loans through the Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program to municipalities for capital improvements that improve water quality. To prioritize wastewater projects under the Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program, projects are ranked to address higher State priorities or high-water quality problems or improvements. More information on these grants is available at the website: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/mface_sewage_infra.htm">https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/mface_sewage_infra.htm</a></p>
Water Pollution Control Quality Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 to 60) Water	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Flood, Infrastructure Failure</p>



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Capability	Description
<p>Quality Management Planning Rules (N.J.A.C.7:15)</p>	<p>This Act phased out the Construction Grants Program and required states to establish a State Revolving Fund Loan Program. The last year in which construction grants were made available for new projects in New Jersey was 1989. Grant awards are available currently to cover increased allowable costs for projects that previously received a construction grant. The rules serve two basic functions: (1) to establish the Department’s general regulatory framework for water quality planning and (2) to supplement other Department rules pertaining to wastewater management.</p> <p>This Act is implemented through a number of regulations and programs throughout NJDEP, including but not limited to Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (NJAC 7:7A), Stormwater Management (NJAC 7:8), Water Pollution Control (NJAC 7:9), Surface Water Quality Standards (NJAC 7:9B), Safe Drinking Water Act (NJAC 7:10), Flood Hazard Control Act (NJAC 7:13), Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJAC 7:14A), and Water Quality Management (NJAC 7:15). Through these rules, NJDEP regulates development location and intensity of uses, protects floodplain capacity and riparian buffers, funds restoration of lakes and streams, and funds infrastructure improvements that primarily provide environmental health. Secondly, the rules allow NJDEP to provide mitigation in the form of reduced losses due to infrastructure failure. Wastewater Management Plans (WMP) are integral components of area-wide Water Quality Management Plans. WMPs are the vehicle through which the continuing planning process integrates local and regional planning into the area-wide Water Quality Management Plans.</p>
<p>New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection: WRM, Municipal Finance and Construction Element New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (NJEIFP)</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP</p> <p>Hazard: Drought, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom</p> <p>NJEIFP is a revolving loan program for the construction of drinking water facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, sludge management systems, combined sewer overflow abatement, stormwater, and other non-point source management projects. The program also offers funding to publicly and privately-owned drinking water systems for the construction or upgrade of drinking water facilities, transmission and distribution systems, storage facilities, and source development. NJEIFP also offers a disaster relief fund that will be able to provide short-term or bridge loans to entities that are in need of an upfront cash flow (NJDEP 2017).</p>
<p>New Jersey Turnpike Authority: Capital Program</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: New Jersey Turnpike Authority</p> <p>Hazard: Wildfire, Hurricane/Nor’easter/Tropical Storm</p> <p>The New Jersey Turnpike Authority (Authority) is dedicated to the safe and efficient movement of people and goods over two of the busiest toll roads in the United States – the New Jersey Turnpike (NJTP) and the Garden State Parkway (GSP). The Authority’s highways are a critical link in the transportation network of the Northeast Corridor. Under the current 10-year, \$7 billion capital program adopted in 2008, the Authority has expanded capacity, repaired deteriorating bridges, reconfigured entrance and exit ramps, improved maintenance yards and toll plazas, and expanded the use of technology for collecting and communicating information about roadway conditions. Under this capital program, the following projects have been advanced addressing hazard mitigation: Bridge Security Program, Forest Fire Prevention, Roadside Weather Information System (RWIS), Coastal Evacuation. Through the Asset Management Program, the Turnpike Authority invests approximately \$50 million annually on drainage-related projects to better equip the Authority’s roadways in response to major rainfall events.</p> <p>More information on this program is available at the website: <a href="https://www.njta.com/capitalprojects">https://www.njta.com/capitalprojects</a></p>
<p>New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT): Local Aid and Economic Development</p>	<p>Responsible Agency: NJDOT</p> <p>Hazard: Flood</p> <p>NJDOT is committed to advancing transportation projects that enhance safety, renew aging infrastructure, and support new transportation opportunities at the county and municipal level. The Transportation Trust Fund and the Safe,</p>



Capability	Description
Coastal Engineering and Restoration Projects	<p>Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFE-TEA) legislation provide the opportunity for funding assistance to local governments for road, bridge, and other transportation projects. NJDOT has established several local aid programs that provide financial support to counties and municipalities for capital improvements to transportation infrastructure. More information on these opportunities are available at the website: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/transportation/business/localaid/">https://www.nj.gov/transportation/business/localaid/</a></p> <p>Responsible Agency: NJDEP            Hazard: Coastal Erosion, Flood</p> <p>Funding for coastal engineering and restoration projects is available from a variety of state funding sources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Engineering</li> <li>• Coastal and Land Use Enforcement</li> <li>• Flood Control</li> <li>• Dam Safety</li> <li>• Land Resource Protection</li> <li>• Resilience Engineering and Construction</li> <li>• Tidelands</li> </ul> <p>More information on this program is available at the website: <a href="https://dep.nj.gov/wlm/drec/ce/">https://dep.nj.gov/wlm/drec/ce/</a></p>

### C.3 HMA FUNDED PROJECTS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Table C.3-1- illustrates the HMGP-funded projects in New Jersey since the 2019 SHMP. Grants funding emergency generators have been excluded from this table. At the time of writing this report, the total number of generator-funded HMGP projects totaled 391.

Table C-3-1 HMGP Funded Projects in New Jersey Since the 2019 State Plan

Grant	Fiscal Year	County	Applicant Name	Application Title	Federal Cost	Non-Federal Cost	Total Cost
DR-4231	Disaster	Statewide	NJOEM	NJOEM - "Mitigated Properties ESRI GIS Database"	\$50,000.00	\$-	\$50,000.00
DR-4264	Disaster	Bergen	Bergen County	Update of the Bergen County HM Plan - 2020	\$250,000.00	\$83,333.25	\$333,333.25
DR-4264	Disaster	Monmouth	Monmouth County	Monmouth County - Local Multijurisdictional Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan Update	\$250,000.00	\$83,333.25	\$333,333.25
DR-4368	Disaster	Middlesex	Middlesex County	Middlesex County Local Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	\$125,000.00	\$61,574.02	\$186,574.02
DR-4368	Disaster	Hunterdon	Hunterdon County	Hunterdon County Local Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	\$125,000.00	\$42,400.82	\$167,400.82
DR-4488	Disaster	State	NJOEM	State Plan Update	\$1,000,000.00	\$-	\$1,000,000.00
DR-4488	Disaster	Bergen	Bergen County	Plan update	\$315,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$350,000.00
DR-4488	Disaster	Sussex	Sussex County	Plan Update	\$200,000.00	\$-	\$200,000.00
DR-4488	Disaster	Statewide	NJOEM	Rutgers HazADAPT	\$1,390,460.00	\$-	\$1,390,460.00



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Grant	Fiscal Year	County	Applicant Name	Application Title	Federal Cost	Non-Federal Cost	Total Cost
DR-4488	Disaster	Cape May	Cape May County Plan	Plan Update	\$175,000.00	\$-	\$175,000.00
DR-4488	Disaster	Somerset	Somerset County Plan	Plan Update	\$280,000.00	\$-	\$280,000.00
DR-4488	Disaster	Passaic	Passaic County	Passaic County Plan	\$200,000.00	\$-	\$200,000.00
DR-4614	Disaster	Monmouth	Monmouth County	Plan Update - Monmouth	\$200,000.00	\$-	\$200,000.00
DR-4614	Disaster	Ocean	Ocean County	Plan Update - Ocean	\$200,000.00	\$-	\$200,000.00
DR-4614	Disaster	Essex	Essex County	Plan Update - Essex	\$199,995.30	\$-	\$199,995.30
DR-4614	Disaster	Hudson	Hudson County	Plan Update - Hudson	\$225,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$250,000.00
DR-4614	Disaster	Union	Union County	Plant Update - Union	\$200,000.00	\$-	\$200,000.00

Source: NJOEM, 2023

Table C.3-2 illustrates the PDM-funded projects in New Jersey since the 2019 SHMP.

Table C.3-2. PDM Funded Projects in New Jersey Since the 2019 State Plan

Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
PDM-14	Morris	Denville	Plan	\$27,200.00	\$20,400.00	\$6,800.00	\$22,440.00
PDM-14	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	\$0.00	
PDM-15	Burlington	Burlington County	Planning	\$200,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$495,000.00
PDM-15	Ocean	Ocean County	Planning	\$200,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$50,000.00	
PDM-15	Somerset	Somerset County	Planning	\$200,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$50,000.00	
PDM-15	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$568,095.00
PDM-16	Essex	Essex County Sheriff's Office	Planning	\$300,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$75,000.00	
PDM-16	Hudson	Hudson County	Planning	\$250,000.00	\$187,500.00	\$62,500.00	
PDM-16	Atlantic	Pleasantville City	Generator	\$138,600.00	\$103,950.00	\$34,650.00	
PDM-16	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$51,645.00	\$51,645.00	\$0.00	\$1,566,709.60
PDM-17	Atlantic	Atlantic County	Planning	\$168,000.00	\$126,000.00	\$42,000.00	
PDM-17	Passaic	Passaic County	Planning	\$300,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$75,000.00	
PDM-17	Ocean	Brick Twp. Municipal Utilities Authority	Other	\$524,000.00	\$393,000.00	\$131,000.00	



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Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
PDM-17	Morris	Morris County	Planning	\$168,000.00	\$126,000.00	\$42,000.00	
PDM-17	Monmouth	Marlboro Township	Other	\$560,315.00	\$420,236.00	\$140,079.00	
PDM-17	Union	Union County	Planning	\$168,000.00	\$126,000.00	\$42,000.00	
PDM-17	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$200,631.50	\$150,473.60	\$50,157.90	
PDM-18	Cumberland	Cumberland County	Planning	\$166,677.00	\$125,000.00	\$41,677.00	
PDM-18	Sussex	Sussex County	Planning	\$166,677.00	\$124,998.50	\$41,678.50	
PDM-18	Cape May	Cape May County	Planning	\$166,677.00	\$125,000.00	\$41,677.00	
PDM-18	Hudson	Hoboken City	Other	\$23,938,559.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$13,938,559.00	
PDM-18	Atlantic	Somers Point City	Other	\$383,850.00	\$287,887.50	\$95,962.50	
PDM-18	Gloucester	Gloucester County	Planning	\$166,685.79	\$125,000.00	\$41,685.79	\$23,511,016.76
PDM-18	Warren	Warren County	Planning	\$166,667.00	\$125,000.00	\$41,667.00	
PDM-18	Hudson	North Hudson Sewerage Authority	Other	\$33,350,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$29,350,000.00	
PDM-18	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Floodproofing	\$4,794,785.30	\$3,596,088.97	\$1,198,696.33	
PDM-18	Statewide	NJOEM - AA	AA	\$266,667.00	\$199,999.91	\$66,667.09	
PDM-18	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$6,402,722.51	\$4,802,041.88	\$1,600,680.63	
PDM-19	Mercer	Mercer County	Planning	\$166,667.00	\$125,000.00	\$41,667.00	
PDM-19	Ocean	Brick Twp. Municipal Utilities Authority	Other	\$3,768,154.12	\$2,826,104.12	\$942,050.00	
PDM-19	Camden	Camden County	Planning	\$165,275.00	\$123,942.00	\$41,333.00	\$3,602,550.73
PDM-19	Statewide	NJ Turnpike Authority	Planning	\$299,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$99,000.00	
PDM-19	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$327,504.61	\$327,504.61	\$0.00	
PDM-22	Monmouth	Keyport	Drainage	\$1,983,150.00	\$450,000.00	\$1,533,150.00	
PDM-22	Cape May	Cape May	Flood	\$6,514,607.24	\$4,600,000.00	\$1,914,607.24	\$5,350,000.00
PDM-22	Essex	North Caldwell	Generator	\$575,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$275,000.00	
PDM-22	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Source: NJOEM, 2023

Table C.3-3 illustrates the FMA-funded projects in New Jersey since the 2019 SHMP.

Table C.3-3. FMA Funded Projects in New Jersey Since the 2019 State Plan



STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2024 ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
FMA-15	Passaic	Wayne Township	Acq Demo Building	\$14,363,900.00	\$14,363,900.00	\$0.00	\$39,760,105.19
FMA-15	Somerset	Manville Borough	Planning	\$33,000.00	\$24,750.00	\$8,250.00	
FMA-15	Burlington	Medford Township	Elev Building	\$480,600.00	\$480,600.00	\$0.00	
FMA-15	Warren	Warren County	Acq Demo Building	\$5,409,401.40	\$5,409,401.40	\$0.00	
FMA-15	Passaic	Little Falls Township	Acq Demo Building	\$11,651,155.28	\$10,276,608.63	\$1,374,546.65	
FMA-15	Monmouth	Oceanport Borough	Elev Building	\$2,219,480.00	\$1,664,610.00	\$554,870.00	
FMA-15	Morris	Pequannock Township	Elev Building	\$5,066,779.00	\$4,568,863.00	\$497,916.00	
FMA-15	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$2,971,372.16	\$2,971,372.16	\$0.00	
FMA-16	Ocean	Berkeley Township	Elev Building	\$558,174.56	\$558,174.56	\$0.00	\$26,156,500.96
FMA-16	Passaic	Wayne Township	Acq Demo Building	\$3,021,800.00	\$2,462,618.77	\$559,181.23	
FMA-16	Morris	Pequannock Township	Elev Building	\$5,001,492.00	\$4,322,362.00	\$679,130.00	
FMA-16	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Elev Building	\$1,909,075.78	\$1,758,929.98	\$150,145.80	
FMA-16	Somerset	Manville Borough	Acq Demo Building	\$1,188,900.00	\$1,070,010.00	\$118,890.00	
FMA-16	Somerset	Green Brook Township	Acq Demo Building	\$1,038,596.00	\$952,106.00	\$86,490.00	
FMA-16	Cape May	Cape May County	Elev Other	\$8,063,133.01	\$7,467,937.26	\$595,195.75	
FMA-16	Atlantic	Brigantine City	Elev Building	\$1,061,129.19	\$942,455.11	\$118,674.08	
FMA-16	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Elev Building	\$1,419,902.34	\$1,238,162.32	\$181,740.02	
FMA-16	Passaic	Wayne Township	Acq Demo Building	\$3,442,100.00	\$3,156,943.87	\$285,156.13	
FMA-16	Monmouth	Manasquan Borough	Planning	\$30,000.00	\$22,500.00	\$7,500.00	
FMA-16	Statewide	NJOEM-TA	Tech Assist	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
FMA-16	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$2,559,365.46	\$2,154,301.09	\$405,064.37	
FMA-17	Passaic	Wayne Township	Acq Demo Building	\$6,245,250.00	\$6,245,250.00	\$0.00	\$16,955,364.52
FMA-17	Atlantic	Brigantine City	Elev Building	\$8,699,045.09	\$7,364,310.19	\$1,334,734.90	
FMA-17	Ocean	Toms River	Elev Other	\$112,122.00	\$95,898.00	\$16,224.00	
FMA-17	Union	Cranford Township	Elev Building	\$1,726,100.00	\$1,668,563.33	\$57,536.67	
FMA-17	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Planning	\$22,286.22	\$16,714.66	\$5,571.56	
FMA-17	Cape May	City of Cape May	Planning	\$19,949.43	\$14,962.07	\$4,987.36	



STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2024 ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
FMA-17	Statewide	NJOEM-TA	Tech Assist	\$66,666.99	\$50,000.00	\$16,666.99	
FMA-17	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$1,689,141.97	\$1,499,666.27	\$189,475.70	
FMA-18	Atlantic	Egg Harbor (Township of)	Planning	\$33,333.33	\$24,933.33	\$8,400.00	
FMA-18	Ocean	Berkeley Township	Elev Building	\$393,409.18	\$352,049.33	\$41,359.85	
FMA-18	Cape May	Upper Township	Planning	\$33,400.00	\$25,000.00	\$8,400.00	
FMA-18	Morris	Pequannock Township	Elev Building	\$3,410,770.00	\$3,362,771.00	\$47,999.00	
FMA-18	Atlantic	Pleasantville City	Planning	\$15,787.00	\$11,840.25	\$3,946.75	
FMA-18	Atlantic	Egg Harbor (Township of)	Acq Demo Building	\$2,453,608.00	\$2,453,608.00	\$0.00	\$10,677,993.03
FMA-18	Passaic	Wayne Township	Acq Demo Building	\$2,382,100.00	\$2,382,100.00	\$0.00	
FMA-18	Cape May	City of Cape May	Other	\$116,130.00	\$87,097.50	\$29,032.50	
FMA-18	Somerset	Green Brook Township	Acq Demo Building	\$1,029,783.00	\$945,372.00	\$84,411.00	
FMA-18	Ocean	Toms River	Planning	\$16,659.98	\$12,494.98	\$4,165.00	
FMA-18	Statewide	NJOEM-TA	Tech Assist	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
FMA-18	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$993,498.05	\$970,726.64	\$22,771.41	
FMA-19	Morris	Pequannock Township	Elev Building	\$3,741,538.00	\$3,639,278.00	\$102,260.00	
FMA-19	Statewide	NJ Dept. Of Community Affairs	Elev Building	\$5,502,960.10	\$5,002,691.00	\$500,269.10	
FMA-19	Warren	Belvidere Town	Elev Building	\$877,798.50	\$811,963.60	\$65,834.90	
FMA-19	Ocean	Berkeley Township	Elev Other	\$408,107.50	\$306,080.62	\$102,026.88	
FMA-19	Cape May	Cape May County	Planning	\$25,000.00	\$18,750.00	\$6,250.00	
FMA-19	Burlington	Lumberton Township	Elev Building	\$818,000.00	\$652,875.00	\$165,125.00	
FMA-19	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Elev Building	\$3,266,053.84	\$2,849,461.81	\$416,592.03	\$19,356,597.00
FMA-19	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Planning	\$16,800.00	\$12,600.00	\$4,200.00	
FMA-19	Cumberland	Cumberland County	Planning	\$25,000.00	\$18,750.00	\$6,250.00	
FMA-19	Cape May	Cape May County	Elev Building	\$3,035,661.37	\$3,035,661.37	\$0.00	
FMA-19	Atlantic	Longport Borough	Planning	\$25,000.00	\$18,750.00	\$6,250.00	
FMA-19	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Other	\$154,000.00	\$115,500.00	\$38,500.00	
FMA-19	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Planning	\$25,000.00	\$18,750.00	\$6,250.00	



STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2024 ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
FMA-19	Cape May	North Wildwood City	Elev Building	\$1,295,475.19	\$1,045,794.96	\$249,680.23	
FMA-19	Statewide	NJOEM-TA	Tech Assist	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
FMA-19	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$1,926,639.45	\$1,759,690.64	\$166,948.81	
FMA-20	Statewide	NJ Dept. of Community Affairs	Elev Building	\$4,253,307.52	\$4,103,773.88	\$149,533.64	
FMA-20	Somerset	Somerset County	Planning	\$33,332.00	\$24,999.00	\$8,333.00	
FMA-20	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Other	\$2,184,014.73	\$1,638,011.05	\$546,003.68	
FMA-20	Cape May	Wildwood Crest Borough	Planning	\$94,500.00	\$70,875.00	\$23,625.00	
FMA-20	Cape May	City of Cape May	Other	\$260,715.00	\$195,536.25	\$65,178.75	
FMA-20	Middlesex	Carteret Borough	Other	\$100,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$12,311,069.28
FMA-20	Atlantic	Longport Borough	Floodproofing	\$1,505,000.00	\$1,128,750.00	\$376,250.00	
FMA-20	Cape May	City of Wildwood	Drainage	\$2,630,910.00	\$1,973,182.50	\$657,727.50	
FMA-20	Morris	Pequannock Township	Elev Building	\$1,980,535.98	\$1,931,753.48	\$48,782.50	
FMA-20	Statewide	NJOEM-TA	Tech Assist	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
FMA-20	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$1,309,231.52	\$1,119,188.12	\$190,043.40	
FMA-21*	Union	Township Of Cranford (Inc)	Elev Building	\$4,084,347.68	\$3,675,912.91	\$408,434.77	
FMA-21*	Bergen	Rochelle Park, Township of	Elev Building	\$3,364,023.00	\$3,041,234.00	\$322,789.00	
FMA-21*	Atlantic	Atlantic City (Inc), City of	Project Scoping	\$238,350.00	\$178,762.50	\$59,587.50	
FMA-21*	Atlantic	Somers Point, City of	Project Scoping	\$194,500.00	\$145,875.00	\$48,625.00	
FMA-21*	Morris	Police Department (Lincoln Park)	Acq Demo Building	\$398,400.00	\$398,400.00	\$0.00	
FMA-21*	Atlantic	Atlantic City (Inc), City Of	Project Scoping	\$238,350.00	\$178,762.50	\$59,587.50	\$21,941,643.12
FMA-21*	Ocean	Berkeley, Township Of	Acq Demo Building	\$454,194.10	\$402,839.59	\$51,354.51	
FMA-21*	Somerset	Somerset County Surrogate	Acq Demo Building	\$7,232,482.00	\$6,754,134.00	\$478,348.00	
FMA-21*	Atlantic	Atlantic City (Inc), City of	Drainage	\$6,828,037.05	\$5,121,027.79	\$1,707,009.26	
FMA-21*	Statewide	NJOEM - TA	Tech Assist	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
FMA-21*	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$1,994,694.83	\$1,994,694.83	\$0.00	
FMA-22	Statewide	NJDEP-Manville	Acq Demo Building	\$10,012,842.00	\$9,922,764.21	\$90,077.79	\$10,915,040.63
FMA-22	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$1,001,284.20	\$992,276.42	\$9,007.78	



Source: NJOEM, 2023

Note: \*Not all funding has been awarded at the time of this plan update

Table C.3-1-9 illustrates the BRIC-funded projects in New Jersey since the 2019 SHMP.

Table C.3-1 BRIC Funded Projects in New Jersey Since the 2019 State Plan

Grant	County	Applicant Name	Project Type	Total	Fed	Non-Fed	TOTAL FED
BRIC-20	Statewide	New Jersey Institute Of Technology	Tech Assist	\$200,001.57	\$150,001.18	\$50,000.39	\$65,042,369.92
BRIC-20	Mercer	New Jersey Infrastructure Bank	Other	\$420,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$100,000.00	
BRIC-20	Salem	Salem County	Planning	\$166,685.79	\$125,000.00	\$41,685.79	
BRIC-20	Statewide	NJDEP-East Riser Ditch Pump Station	Drainage	\$61,295,870.00	\$36,000,000.00	\$25,295,870.00	
BRIC-20*	Statewide	NJDEP-Hudson River Floodwall	Drainage	\$243,005,239.00	\$22,517,000.00	\$220,488,239.00	
BRIC-20*	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$5,930,368.74	\$5,930,368.74	\$0.00	
BRIC-21	Hudson	Bayonne, City Of	Drainage	\$2,902,800.30	\$2,207,087.83	\$695,712.47	\$28,082,913.78
BRIC-21	Statewide	Financial Management & General Services, Division Of	Other	\$399,939.96	\$304,716.16	\$95,223.80	
BRIC-21	Essex	City Of Newark, New Jersey	Drainage	\$13,907,285.77	\$10,576,121.83	\$3,331,163.94	
BRIC-21	Burlington	Board Of Chosen Freeholders	Planning	\$225,000.00	\$168,750.00	\$56,250.00	
BRIC-21	Bergen	Bergen County Utilities Authority	Drainage	\$5,993,832.37	\$4,558,868.27	\$1,434,964.10	
BRIC-21	Hudson	Bayonne, City Of	Drainage	\$6,105,900.00	\$4,642,474.00	\$1,463,426.00	
BRIC-21	Statewide	Port Authority Of New York & New Jersey, The	Elev Building	\$2,855,746.00	\$1,999,022.20	\$856,723.80	
BRIC-21	Hudson	Hoboken, City Of	Drainage	\$913,230.50	\$100,000.00	\$813,230.50	
BRIC-21	Morris	Morris, County Of	Planning	\$230,000.00	\$172,500.00	\$57,500.00	
BRIC-21	Statewide	MGMT	MGMT COST	\$3,353,373.49	\$3,353,373.49	\$0.00	

Source: NJOEM, 2023

Note: \*Not all funding has been awarded at the time of this plan update