



21. BOROUGH OF STANHOPE

This jurisdictional annex to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Borough of Stanhope with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Stanhope, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Stanhope's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

21.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Stanhope identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Borough departments. The Borough Administrator represented the community on the Sussex County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 21-1 summarizes Borough officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Borough's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 21-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Brien McNeilly / Borough Administrator Address: 77 Main Street, Stanhope, NJ 07874 Phone Number: (973) 347-0159 ext. 14 Email: bmcneilly@stanhopenj.gov	Name/Title: Eric Keller / Borough Engineer Address: 54 Horsehill Rd Ste 100, Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927 Phone Number: (973) 291-2919 Email: ekeller@bowmanconsulting.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Pershouse / Construction Official Address: 77 Main Street, Stanhope, NJ 07874 Phone Number: (973) 347-0159 ext. 20 Email: tminniti@stanhopenj.gov	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Brien McNeilly / Borough Administrator Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Eric Keller / Borough Engineer Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Thomas Pershouse / Construction Official Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	



21.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Borough of Stanhope is located at the southern tip of Sussex County. It has a total area of 2.2 square miles and is bordered to the north and west by Byram Townships, to the north and east by Hopatcong Borough and to the south by Morris County. Lake Musconetcong is a large lake located in the southeastern portion of the Borough. Tributaries of the Musconetcong River flow through the Borough. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Stanhope was 3,526, a 2.32-percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 3.5-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 1.9-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0-percent is non-English speaking, 0.4-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 1.9-percent is considered disabled.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level, but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Borough of Stanhop, 24-percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

21.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Stanhope performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Stanhope to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Borough procedures.

21.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 21-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Stanhope.



Table 21-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 72: Construction Codes, Uniform	State	Construction Official
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p><i>The State Uniform Construction Code, building subcode, is hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set forth at length herein. The provisions shall be controlling in the construction, alteration, renovation, rehabilitation, maintenance, occupancy, and use of all buildings and structures therein contained within the corporate limits of the Borough. The Construction Official is the chief administrator of the enforcing agency.</i></p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 100: Land Development	Local	Land Use Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p><i>The code enables where appropriate, flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve its natural and scenic qualities, protect areas of meaningful ecological value, reduce flood hazards, facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities, minimize negative environmental impacts, improve the aesthetic quality of new residential developments, encourage the conservation of energy, increase recreational opportunities, and otherwise promote the planned and environmentally desirable use of land.</i></p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 100: Land Development, Article 6: Subdivision and Site Plan Review	Local	Land Use Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p><i>Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.</i></p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 100: Land Development, Article 6: Subdivision and Site Plan Review	Local	Land Use Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p><i>Approval of a site plan by the Land Use Board is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building, structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.</i></p>				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 100: Land Development, Article 18: Design Standards, Section 126: Drainage and Stormwater Management	Local	Land Use Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p><i>The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. An identified objective of this ordinance is to minimize increases in the volumes and rates of stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding and streambank erosion.</i></p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

For leases, the law amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act, N.J.S.A. 46:8-43 et seq., to require every landlord to notify in writing each of the landlord's tenants, prior to lease signing or renewal, whether the property is located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") and if the landlord has actual knowledge that the rental premises or any portion of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises has been subjected to flooding. The law does not apply to (1) landlords who lease commercial space or residential dwellings for less than one month, (2) residential dwellings in a premises containing not more than two units, (3) owner-occupied premises containing not more than three units, or (4) hotels, motels, or other guest houses serving transient or seasonal guests for a period of less than 120 days.

The model notice is to contain the heading "Flood Risk" and questions for the landlord to answer regarding the landlord's actual knowledge of past flooding of the property. The questions regarding the property being in a FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area shall not contain the option for "unknown." To determine how the questions are to be answered, FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred.

The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter's insurance does not typically cover flood damage.

For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property.

The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions:

- Is any or all of the property in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps?*
- Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain and maintain flood insurance on the property? Properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance.*
- Have you ever received assistance from, or are you aware of any previous owners receiving assistance from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage on the property? For properties that have received flood disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners.*
- Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner's insurance policy typically does not cover flood damage.*
- Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, it must be shared with the buyer. An elevation certificate is a FEMA form, completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that provides critical information about the flood risk of the property and is used by flood insurance providers to determine the appropriate insurance rating for the property.*
- Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider? If the claim was approved, what was the amount received?*



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
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- *Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow? If so, how many times?*

Not all provisions of this law have become effective at the time of the writing of this plan.

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 12: Environmental Commission; Chapter 90: Hazardous Materials	State, Federal	Environmental Commission, Fire Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

- *Chapter 12 Environmental Commission: creates the Environmental Commission and defines its responsibilities.*
- *Chapter 90 Hazardous Materials: This chapter identified which parties may be held responsible for the supplies, material and other types of response expenses associated with a hazardous materials incident.*

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 100: Land Development, Article 21: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Construction Official
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- *A. Protect human life and health;*
- *B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects;*
- *C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;*
- *D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;*
- *E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;*
- *F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;*
- *G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and*
- *H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.*

In order to accomplish its purposes, this article includes methods and provisions for:

- *A. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;*
- *B. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;*
- *C. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;*
- *D. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and*
- *E. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.*

Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 13	Local	Emergency Management Coordinator
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Stanhope Master Plan, 2019	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Since its incorporation in 1904, the Borough of Stanhope has remained a small community in both area and population and has experienced little change in character. However, the spreading out of metropolitan areas, increased transportation, and the continuing disappearance of vacant land in other areas is sparking a transition in many communities. With this change and growth come problems with schools, sewerage facilities, and roads must be improved to meet the surge of new business, industry, and residents. In recognition for new building which are likely to be felt, Borough officials prepared this master plan.</i>				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plan, February 2005	Local	Borough Engineer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The plan addresses groundwater recharge, stormwater quantity, and stormwater quality impacts by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one or more acre of land. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity and the loss of groundwater recharge that provides baseflow in receiving water bodies. The plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities. The plan also addresses the review and update of existing ordinances and other planning documents to allow for project designs that include low impact development techniques. The final component of this plan is a mitigation strategy for when a variance or exemption of the design and performance standards is sought.</i>				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, October 2020	Local	Borough Engineer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is used to identify all potential pollution sources that could come into contact with stormwater leaving a site.</i>				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Stanhope Master Plan, 2019	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<i>Population growth is inevitable; therefore, residents must be educated on future population trends and current open space lands which should be preserved. This study will offer population data and an inventory of current open space and recreational lands.</i>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	Yes	Community Forest Management Plan, 2018	Local	Shade Tree Commission
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The objectives in this five-year plan address street trees, park trees, and trees on other public grounds. Future plans will build on the successes of this plan and follow up on goals not attained during this planning period. The objectives and timeline for completion outlined in this plan are dependent on the availability of funding and will be altered from time-to-time to ensure there is no negative impact on the day-to-day operations of the Borough.</i>				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Stanhope Master Plan, 2019	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Circulation Plan Element provides an inventory of existing roads and examines jurisdiction, function, and high accident locations. The Plan then provides recommendations for the creation of a more in-depth examination of circulation, including level of service surveys of existing roadways and examining current problem traffic areas as well as potential future problem areas considering the proposed development and redevelopment outlined in this Plan. This proposed Circulation Plan would result in a capital improvement program to provide for needed traffic improvements, which could take place through the redevelopment process. Finally, recommendations for alternative transportation, including bike paths and transit services, are provided.</i>				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Borough of Stanhope EOP, 2023	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Emergency Operations Plan aims to assess the Borough's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.</i>				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

21.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 21-3 summarizes the capabilities of Stanhope to oversee and track development.



Table 21-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain Development Permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	The Borough has limited space for future development due to constraints from the Highlands Commission, including open water buffers, flood prone areas, and steep slopes.

21.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 21-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Stanhope and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 21-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Mayor and Council and Land Use Board shall adopt and may amend reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq., or this chapter, for the administration of their functions, powers and duties and shall furnish a copy thereof to any person upon request and may charge a reasonable fee, as established by the rules of each Borough agency, for such copy.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Mayor and Council and Land Use Board shall adopt and may amend reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq., or this chapter, for the administration of their functions, powers and duties and shall furnish a copy thereof to any person upon request and may charge a reasonable fee, as established by the rules of each Borough agency, for such copy.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Commission consists of seven (7) members appointed by the Mayor, one (1) must be a member of the Planning Board, and all are residents of the Borough of Stanhope. The Commission is tasked with promoting the conservation



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		and development of the environmental quality of Stanhope; planning, implementing and informing the public about local conservation programs; compiling and keeping an index of all open areas, publicly or privately owned, including open marshland, swamps and other wetlands; conducting research into the possible use of the open area and preservation or protection of its resources, including air and water; recommending to and advising the Planning Board as to plans and programs for the development and use of such areas; advertising, preparing, printing and distributing books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets which, in its judgment, it deems necessary for the purposes contained herein; managing donated or purchased lands for conservation purposes and operating conservation programs; acting as the coordinating agency of the community on conservation matters and a liaison between local conservation needs and regional, state and federal agencies ministering to those needs; and adopting bylaws governing its procedural operations.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Commission is advisory to the Borough Council and the Borough Administrator and must consist of not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) members. The Commission is tasked with the development of plans and programs to encourage the expansion and the strengthening of existing business and commercial enterprises; the development of plans and programs which will attract new business and commercial enterprises; the investigation, analysis and submission of regular reports to the Borough Council and to the Administrator on any obstacles to the expansion of the industrial and commercial tax base; making of recommendations to the Borough Council and to the Administrator; liaise with the Sussex County Economic Development Commission and the Office of Economic Development; and participate in appropriate county and regional economic development activities.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works is overseen by the Department Superintendent. The Department offers programs such as leaf collection, brush pick-up, shares annual water quality reports, and implements stormwater pollution prevention initiatives.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Construction Department issues permits and conducts inspections by appointment.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Mayor and Council and Land Use Board shall adopt and may amend reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq., or this chapter, for the administration of their functions, powers and duties and shall furnish a copy thereof to any person upon request and may charge a reasonable fee, as established by the rules of each Borough agency, for such copy.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Risk Management Consultant. The Department of Public Works offers programs such as leaf collection and brush pick-up.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	No job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk.
Other: Shade Tree Commission	Yes	The Shade Tree Commission is charged with maintaining a healthy and safe community forest resource. Good management of our community forest will improve our air and water quality, reduce energy costs, increase property values, improve the health of our residents, and beautifies our Borough. The Shade Tree Commission enforces the Borough's tree removal and tree replacement Ordinances.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Borough Engineer / Planner
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Borough Engineer / Construction Official
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Borough Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	Chief Financial Officer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Borough Engineer / Planner
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Borough Engineer's Office
Emergency manager	Yes	Emergency Management Coordinator
Grant writers	Yes	Millennium Strategies
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

21.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 21-5 summarizes financial resources available to Stanhope.



Table 21-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

21.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 21-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Stanhope.

Table 21-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Borough Council
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Contracted
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Nixle Text Messaging System
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Borough website and social media

21.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 21-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Stanhope.



Table 21-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Not certified	Joined program on September 14, 2010
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

21.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 21-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Borough’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 21-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Hurricane	Moderate
Infestation	Moderate
Nor’easter	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate



21.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 21-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

21.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 21-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Stanhope.

Table 21-9. Stanhope NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	\$16,257.13
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA Region II 2024

21.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 21-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Stanhope.

Table 21-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Borough occurs within the SFHA.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
If so, state what projects are underway.	
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Borough Engineer / Public Works
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes – federal, state, and regional online resources
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No, but the FPA would attend training if needed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, engineering capability
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the value of the proposed development would increase the structure's value by at least 50 percent.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff and funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 100, Article 21
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	May 24, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets minimum requirements set by FEMA and the State.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The Planning and Zoning Boards consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions. The Borough has subdivision and site plan ordinances.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



21.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 21-11 through Table 21-13.

Table 21-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 21-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present in the Borough.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 21-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years in the Borough.					



21.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Stanhope's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

21.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough are shown in Figure 21-1 through Figure 21-3. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Stanhope has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

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Figure 21-1. Stanhope Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

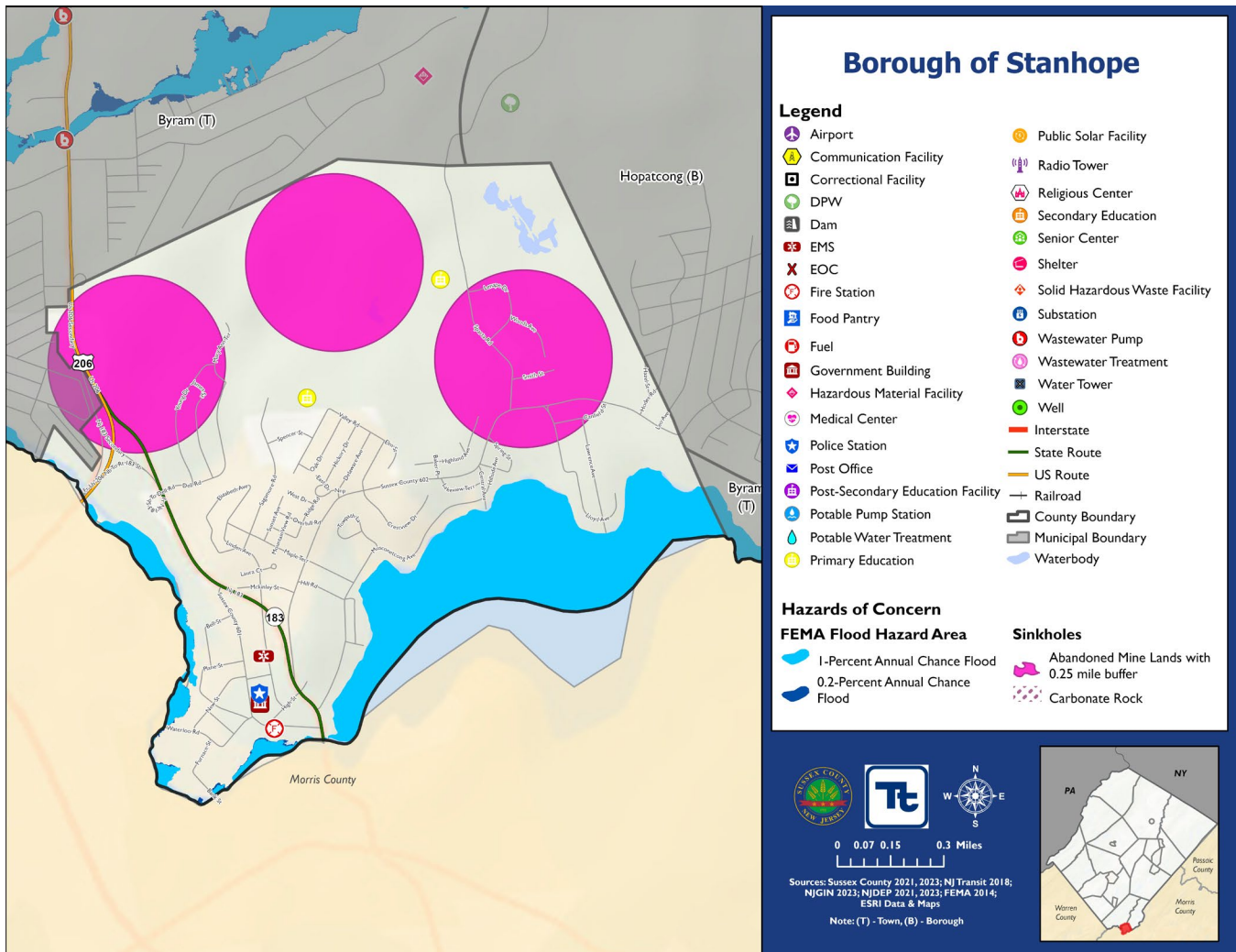


Figure 21-2. Stanhope Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

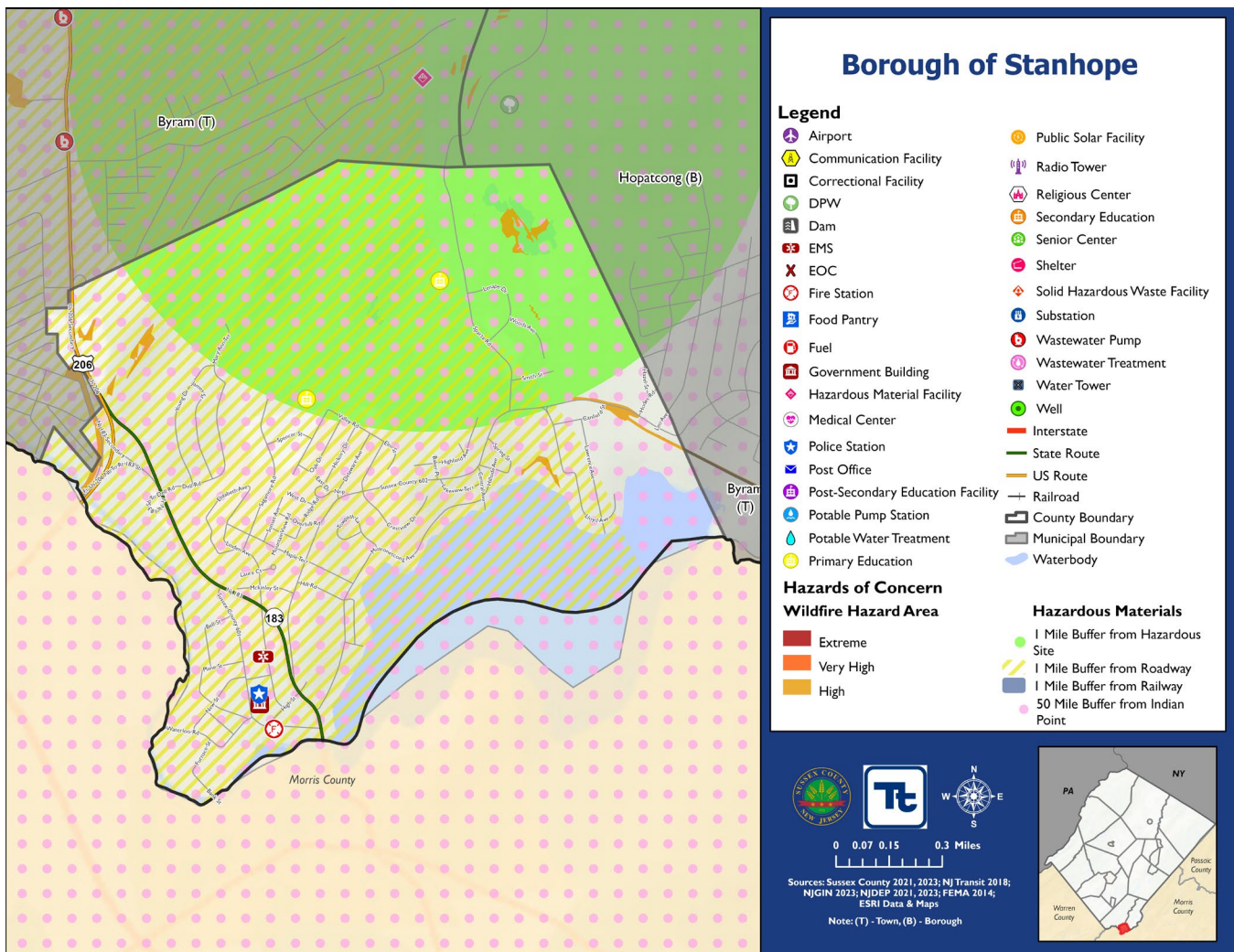
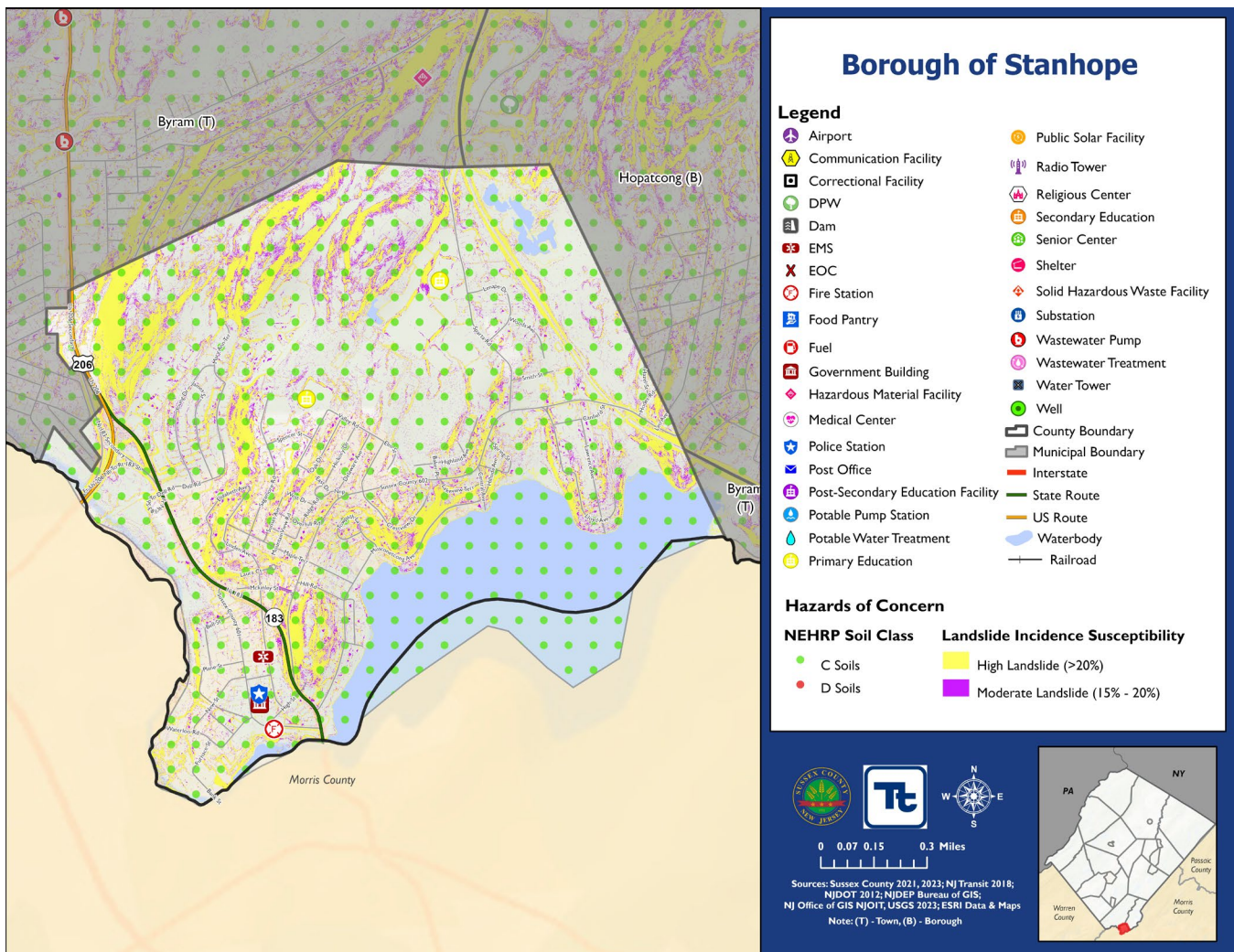


Figure 21-3. Stanhope Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





21.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Stanhope is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 21-14 provides details on loss and damage in Stanhope during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 21-14. Hazard Event History in Stanhope

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Stanhope
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	Sussex County accounted for 37,642 positive cases of COVID-19 in the State of New Jersey, and 425 of the reported deaths. A total of 277,542 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non-residents.	The Borough implemented masking and social distancing mandates. Non-emergent personnel were permitted to work from home.
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ)	Yes	Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Sussex County; there were numerous reports of downed trees and power lines. Observations from surrounding areas suggest sustained tropical storm force winds likely occurred.	Downed trees and power lines. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.
January 31 – February 2, 2021	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4597-NJ)	Yes	Heavy precipitation developed producing areas of extreme snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour in northern New Jersey. Numerous reports of 24 to 32 inches were received from across the County.	Heavy snowfall and high snow accumulations impacted the Borough. No damages or losses occurred to Borough property. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and flash floods. Widespread flash flooding occurred in Sussex County with numerous road closures.	Flash flooding resulted in road closures. Public Works officials assisted in the clean-up on Borough maintained roadways and properties.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

21.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Stanhope.



Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Stanhope reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Borough indicated the hazard rankings were appropriate.

Table 21-15 shows Stanhope's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 21-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Low
Drought	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Geological Hazards	Low
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Hurricane	Medium
Infestation	Low
Nor'easter	Medium
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 21-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 21-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Borough does not have any identified critical facilities located in the 1- or 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains.					



Source: NJGIN 2023; Sussex County 2021, 2023

21.6.4 Identified Issues

After review of Stanhope's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Stanhope identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.
- The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Borough. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. There is no standby power at Lenape Valley Regional High School (8 Sparta Road) or Stanhope Public School (24 Valley Road). The schools are identified as sheltering locations within the Borough, which provide residents and those in need with a safe, secure location to evacuate to in case of an emergency.
- The flood damage prevention ordinance lacks the state's freeboard requirement. A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

21.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.



21.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 21-17 indicates progress on the Borough's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

21.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Stanhope did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

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Table 21-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Stanhope-001	Generator for Lenape Valley Regional High School	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Emergency Management, School District	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. There is no standby power at Lenape Valley Regional High School at 28 Sparta Road. Solution: The Borough will work with Lenape Valley High School to purchase and install a 75-85 kW generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the School.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough was not able to secure funding for this project	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable
2021-Stanhope-002	Generator for Stanhope School	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Emergency Management, School District	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. There is no standby power at Stanhope Public School 24 Valley Road. Solution: The Borough will work with the Stanhope School to purchase and install a 35-40 kW generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the School.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough was not able to secure funding for this project	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable
2021-Stanhope-003	Disaster Debris Management Plan	Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Geologic,	OEM, Administration	Problem: The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan. Solution: The Borough will develop and adopt a Disaster	1. No Progress 2. The Borough prioritized other projects due to funding and staffing constraints.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
		Hazardous Materials, Hurricane and Tropical Storm, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire		Debris Management Plan. The Plan will include any necessary mutual aid discussions to supplement the Borough's capabilities.		
2021-Stanhope-004	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	Flood	Floodplain administrated and Administration	Problem: The Borough's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks discussion of the state's one-foot freeboard requirement. Solution: Borough will update the ordinance to include the state's freeboard requirement.	1. No Progress 2. The Borough prioritized other projects due to funding and staffing constraints.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable



21.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Stanhope participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Stanhope would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Borough priorities.

Table 21-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 21-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 21-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X			X			X
Disease Outbreak		X		X			X			X
Drought		X		X			X			X
Earthquake	X	X		X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X			X
Geological Hazards	X	X		X			X			X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X			X			X
Hurricane	X	X		X			X			X
Infestation				X			X			
Nor'easter	X	X		X			X			X
Severe Weather	X	X		X			X			X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X		X			X			X
Wildfire	X	X		X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities



Table 21-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-StanhopeB-01	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-StanhopeB-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-StanhopeB-03	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-StanhopeB-04	NFIP Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-StanhopeB-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-StanhopeB-06	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-StanhopeB-07	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 21 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



Action 2025-StanhopeB-01. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management										
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Building Department, Borough Administration										
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire									
Description of the Problem:	The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.										
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.										
Estimated Cost:	Staff time										
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget										
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years										
Goals Met:	5										
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.										
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not Applicable										
Impact on Future Development:	Not Applicable										
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not Applicable										
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.										
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.										
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)									
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)									
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low								
Alternatives:	<table><thead><tr><th>Action</th><th>Evaluation</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>No Action</td><td>Current problem remains</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on federal cleanup</td><td>These services may or may not be available</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on state cleanup</td><td>These services may or may not be available</td></tr></tbody></table>	Action	Evaluation	No Action	Current problem remains	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available		
Action	Evaluation										
No Action	Current problem remains										
Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available										
Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available										



Action 2025-StanhopeB-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management										
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Sussex County										
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire</div></div>										
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Borough. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.										
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Borough events, the Borough newsletters, social media, the Borough website, and having the materials on display for the public at Borough libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.										
Estimated Cost:	Low										
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HMGP										
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years										
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7										
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Borough. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.										
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Borough will become educated on hazards risks. The Borough will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.										
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable										
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.										
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.										
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.										
Mitigation Category	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)</div>										
CRS Category	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)</div>										
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low								
Alternatives:	<table><tr><th>Action</th><th>Evaluation</th></tr><tr><td>No action</td><td>Current methods remain the only ones used</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on state or federal resources</td><td>Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough</td></tr><tr><td>Use only a few methods for distribution</td><td>Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance</td></tr></table>	Action	Evaluation	No action	Current methods remain the only ones used	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance		
Action	Evaluation										
No action	Current methods remain the only ones used										
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough										
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance										



Action 2025-StanhopeB-03. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, Borough Administration		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Drought</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Infestation</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire</div>		
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.		
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5		
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Borough capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	Current problem remains	
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application	
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice	



Action 2025-StanhopeB-04. NFIP Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Building Department, Borough Administration		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire		
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.		
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Borough staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5		
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Borough and assure the Borough's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)		
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)		
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem remains	
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly	
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role	



Action 2025-StanhopeB-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	School District		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Emergency Management		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire </div> </div>		
Description of the Problem:	Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. There is no standby power at Lenape Valley Regional High School (8 Sparta Road) or Stanhope Public School (24 Valley Road). The schools are identified as sheltering locations within the Borough, which provide residents and those in need with a safe, secure location to evacuate to in case of an emergency.		
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will work with Lenape Valley High School to purchase and install a 75-85 kW generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the School. The Borough will work with the Stanhope School to purchase and install a 35-40 kW generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the School.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6, 7		
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)		
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)		
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem remains	
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.	
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.	



Action 2025-StanhopeB-06. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator								
Supporting Agencies:	Building Department, Borough Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office								
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Drought</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Infestation</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire</div>								
Description of the Problem:	The flood damage prevention ordinance lacks the state's freeboard requirement. A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.								
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.								
Estimated Cost:	Staff time								
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget								
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years								
Goals Met:	2, 5								
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.								
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.								
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.								
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.								
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.								
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.								
Mitigation Category	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)</div>								
CRS Category	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)</div>								
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low						
Alternatives:	<table><tr><th>Action</th><th>Evaluation</th></tr><tr><td>No Action</td><td>Current problem exists</td></tr><tr><td>Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance</td><td>Time intensive</td></tr></table>	Action	Evaluation	No Action	Current problem exists	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive		
Action	Evaluation								
No Action	Current problem exists								
Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive								



	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage
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Action 2025-StanhopeB-07. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Building Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geological Hazards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hurricane <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nor'easter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire </div> </div>		
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>		
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan		
Goals Met:	2, 5		
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.		
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.		
Mitigation Category	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) </div> </div>		
CRS Category	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI) </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES) </div> </div>		
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation



	No Action	Current problem remains
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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