

13. TOWNSHIP OF HARDYSTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Township of Hardyston 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 Hardyston, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Hardyston's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

13.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Township of Hardyston identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Township departments. The Emergency Management Coordinator 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 13-1 summarizes Township officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Township's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 13-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

| Primary Point of Contact | Alternate Point of Contact |
|---|---|
| Name/Title: William Hickerson, OEM Coordinator Address: 149 Wheatsworth Road, Suite A, Hardyston, NJ | Name/Title: Carrine Piccolo-Kaufer, Township Manager/Planner |
| 07419 Phone Number: (973) 615-5687 | Address: 149 Wheatsworth Road, Suite A, Hardyston, NJ 07419 |
| Email: whickerson@gmail.com | Phone Number: (973) 823-7020 Email: cpiccolo@hardyston.com |

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator

Name/Title: Joseph Butto, Construction Official

Address: 149 Wheatsworth Road, Suite A, Hardyston, NJ 07419

Phone Number: (973) 823-7020 Email: jbutto@hardyston.com

Additional Contributors

Name/Title: William Hickerson, OEM Coordinator

Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership meetings, provided information on previous events, action

status updates, and NFIP information; reviewed and approved draft annex.

Name/Title: Joseph Butto, Construction Official

Method of Participation: Reviewed and approved draft annex.

Name/Title: Carrine Piccolo-Kaufer, Township Manager Method of Participation: Reviewed and approved draft annex.

Name/Title: Mike Vreeland, Engineer

Method of Participation: Planning Partnership meetings.





13.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Township of Hardyston is located in northeastern Sussex County. It is bordered to the north by the Townships of Vernon and Wantage, to the south by the Township of Sparta and Morris County, to the east by Vernon Township and Morris County, and to the west by Lafayette Township. The Township covers an area of approximately 32.6 square miles. There are numerous streams located within the Township and include: Wallkill River, Hamburg Creek, Mud Pond Outlet Stream, Pequannock River, Lake Stockholm Brook, Franklin Pond Creek, Beaver Run, and Black Creek. The following unincorporated communities are located within the Township: Beaver Run, North Church, Big Springs, Rudeville, and Beaver Lake. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Hardyston was 8,125, a 1.07-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 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 5-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 6.5-percent is 65 years of age or older, 5.2-percent is non-English speaking, 6.3-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 5.9-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 Township of Hardyston, 27-percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable (ALICE 2023).

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

13.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Hardyston 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 Hardyston to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Township procedures.





13.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 13-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Hardyston.

Table 13-2. 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, & REGU | ILATIONS | | | |
| Building Code | Yes | International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted 9/3/2019; State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.); Chapter 62 (Building Construction), adopted in 1972 and revised in 1998 and 2000. | State & Local | Construction Office |

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

The building code provides guidance on how to design, build, and operate buildings. Modern building codes lead to major reductions in property losses from natural disasters.

| Zoning/Land Use Code | Yes | State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976, 40-55D-62: 49. in Chapter 185-Zoning Code, adopted in 1972 and revised in 1998 and 2021. | Local | Zoning Board |
|--|-----|---|-------|--------------|
| Llavy has an will this has intermeted to | | | | |

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

Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan. There are several purposes to the code including securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other natural and man-made disasters.

| Subdivision Code | Yes | P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47): 40:55D-37; Chapter 158 | Local | Zoning Board |
|------------------|-----|---|-------|--------------|
| | | (Subdivision of Land) was first | | |
| | | adopted in 1972 and amended in 1998 | | |

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

The governing body may by ordinance require approval of subdivision plats by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the filing of such plats with the county recording officer and approval of site plans by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the issuance of a permit for any development, except that subdivision or individual lot applications for detached one or two dwelling-unit buildings shall be exempt from such site plan review and approval; provided that the resolution of the board of adjustment shall substitute for that of the planning board whenever the board of adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision or site plan pursuant to subsection 63b. of this act. Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2 - the board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section.

The purpose of this code is to provide rules, regulations, and standards to guide land subdivision in the Township in order to promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the Township. It shall be administered to ensure the orderly growth and development, conservation, protection and proper use of land and adequate provision for circulation, utilities and services.





| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption) | | Responsible Person, Department or Agency |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Site Plan Code | Yes | Municipal Land Use Law, NJ Statute 40:27-6.2 | Local | Township Council |

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

The board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section. 40:27-6.10 In order that county planning boards shall have a complete file of the planning and zoning ordinances of all municipalities in the county, each municipal clerk shall file with the county planning board a copy of the planning and zoning ordinances of the municipality in effect on the effective date of this act and shall notify the county planning board of the introduction of any revision or amendment of such an ordinance which affects lands adjoining county roads or other county lands, or lands lying within 200 feet of a municipal boundary, or proposed facilities or public lands shown on the county master plan or official county map. Such notice shall be given to the county planning board at least 10 days prior to the public hearing thereon by personal delivery or by certified mail of a copy of the official notice of the public hearing together with a copy of the proposed ordinance.

| Stormwater Management Code | Yes | Title 7 of the NJ Administrative | State & Local | Township Council |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| _ | | Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Chapter | | |
| | | 185 (Zoning) of the municipal | | |
| | | code | | |

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

The Township's code contains a section regarding stormwater management in accordance with NJDEP. It is found in Chapter 185 (Zoning) of the municipal code. The purpose of the code is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development in the Township. Design standards for stormwater management measures should be designed to take into account existing site conditions including environmentally critical areas; wetlands; flood-prone areas; slopes; depth to seasonal high-water table; soil type, permeability, and texture; drainage area and drainage patterns; and the presence of solution-prone carbonate rocks (limestone).

| 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.





| Jurisdiction | Citation and Date (code | Authority | Responsible Person, |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| has this? | chapter or name of plan, date | (local, county, | Department or |
| (Yes/No) | of enactment or plan adoption) | state, federal) | Agency |

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?
- 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.

| How has or will this be integrated of Provides for the delineation of Groenvironmental regulations makes to procedures recognize natural haza | wth Areas an he Plan Endo | d Environs; Use of the endorsed | d plans in the imp | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) | No | - | - | - |

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

| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 96 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, adopted in July 5, 2011. | Federal, State & Local | Construction Official |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter 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:

- Protect human life and health;
- Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;





| | 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 |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| expense of the general p Minimize prolonged busin Minimize damage to publines and streets and brid Help maintain a stable ta hazard so as to minimize Ensure that potential buy | ublic; ness interruptic lic facilities and Iges located in x base by prov future flood bi ers are notified | I utilities such as water and gas areas of special flood hazard; riding for the second use and de | mains, electric, evelopment of an | telephone and sewer eas of special flood ard; and |
| Wellhead Protection | No | - | - | - |
| How has or will this be integrated | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | 1 |
| | | | | l. |
| Emergency Management Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 19 Emergency Management of the municipal code, adopted in 1972 and revised in 1998. | Local | Emergency Management Counci |
| How has or will this be integrated The chapter identified the emerge | | | | |
| 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? | | ı |
| | | | | |
| PLANNING DOCUMENTS | | | | |
| General/Comprehensive Plan | Yes | State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976 40:55D- 28; adopted in 2014, revised 2019 | State | Planning Board |
| How has or will this be integrated Several objectives of the plan alig Portions of the Township are loca Master Plan and supports elemen | n with those id ted in the High | lentified in the HMP update. Ilands Regions. The master plar | | the Highlands Regiona |
| Capital Improvement Plan | Yes | Capital Improvement Plan | Local | Township Manager |

| · · · | • | • | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Capital Improvement Plan | Yes | Capital Improvement Plan | Local | Township Manager |
| How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Township's municipal budget outlines the capital budget and improvement program for the next three years. There is a line item for various capital improvements; however, details regarding the improvements is not listed in the 2020 budget. | | | | |
| Disaster Debris Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? | | | | |

Floodplain Management or Yes Township of Hardyston Master Plan, July 2019

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 Persor Department or Agency |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Floodplain management is include development. | d in the Cons | ervation Plan Element of the Ma | ster Plan as an a | area for restricted |
| Stormwater Management Plan | Yes | Township's Municipal Stormwater Management Plan was adopted in March 2005 | State | Township Council |
| How has or will this be integrated of the Township's Municipal Stormwatrategy for the Township to addrest update, including protecting to the control of the | rater Manager ess stormwate | ment Plan was adopted in March r-related impacts. Several goals | of the plan align | s with the goals of th |
| Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan | No | - | - | - |
| How has or will this be integrated | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | |
| Open Space Plan | Yes | Township of Hardyston Master Plan, July 2019 | Local | Planning Board |
| How has or will this be integrated of Open Space Plan is included as a | | | ace and Recreat | ion Element. |
| Jrban 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 v | 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 | No | - | - | - |
| How has or will this be integrated | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | ' |
| Community Forest Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| How has or will this be integrated | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | |
| Fransportation Plan | Yes | Township of Hardyston Master Plan, July 2019 | Local | Planning Board |
| How has or will this be integrated of Transportation plan is included in the travel and traffic throughout the To | the Circulation | | an to help manag | ge and facilitate safe |





| | 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 | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Agriculture Plan | Yes | Township of Hardyston Master Plan, July 2019 | Local | Planning Board | | | |
| How has or will this be integrated Agriculture Plan is a part of the Ec shifted from agriculture and manu | conomic Plan | Element of the Master Plan, as t | the Township's e | conomy has slowly | | | |
| 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? | I | I | | | |
| Business/ Downtown Development Plan | No | - | - | - | | | |
| How has or will this be integrated | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | | | | |
| Other: Stream Corridor Management Plan | Yes | Township of Hardyston Master Plan, July 2019 | Local | Planning Board | | | |
| How has or will this be integrated A part of the Master Plan | with the HMP | and how does this reduce risk? | | | | | |
| RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANN | IING | | | | | | |
| Emergency Operations Plan | Yes | Local Emergency Operation Plan, November 2023. | Local | Office of Emergency Management | | | |
| How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Each county and municipality in the State shall prepare a written Emergency Operations Plan with all appropriate annexes necessary to implement the plan. Each Emergency Operations Plan shall be adopted no later than one year after the State Emergency Planning Guidelines have been adopted by the State Office of Emergency Management and shall be evaluated at such subsequent scheduled review of the State Emergency Operations Plan. L.1989, c.222, s.19. The Township's Local Emergency Operation Plan was last updated in November of 2023 and addresses hazards of concern and threats seen within the local jurisdiction. For example, the local EOP includes a dam risk assessment on high risk dams within the Township. | | | | | | | |
| 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? | | | | | | | |
| now has or will this be integrated | | | | | | | |
| Post-Disaster Recovery Plan | No | - | - | - | | | |





| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption) | | Responsible Person, Department or Agency |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Public Health Plan | Yes | Sussex County Community Health Needs Assessment Report, 2021 | County | Sussex County; Local OEM Liaison |

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

The Sussex County Community Health Needs Assessment was first established in November 2013 by the New Jersey Health Collaborative and updated in 2021. The Assessment Report describes the County's socio-demographic characteristic, health status, and disparities, as well as engaging community members to identify the needs and solutions for greatest impact.

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

13.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 13-3 summarizes the capabilities of Hardyston to oversee and track development.

Table 13-3. Development and Permitting Capability

| | Yes/No | Comment |
|--|--------|--|
| Do you issue development permits? | Yes | Building Department |
| If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? | | |
| Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.) | Yes | Floodplain development permits |
| Do you have a buildable land inventory? If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe | Yes | The Township completed a buildable land inventory as part of its housing element. |
| Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction. | N/A | There is available area for further build-out and development within the Township. |

13.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 13-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hardyston and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 13-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY | | |
| Planning Board | Yes | The Planning Board, in accordance with the State of New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, upon an applicant's payment of fees, the nine-member Planning Board, reviews site plan applications, subdivision applications, and certain |





| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|--|------------------------|---|
| | | variance requests. The Board also adopts, formulates, amends, and re-examines the Hardyston Township Master Plan and provides the Township Council with recommendations on land use matters. |
| Zoning Board of Adjustment | Yes | The purpose of the Zoning Department is to enforce the land use ordinances of the Township in a manner which promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of its residents. |
| | | In accordance with the State of New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, upon an applicant's payment of fees, the sevenmember Zoning Board of Adjustment, reviews requests for relief from the strict application of the Township Zoning Ordinance, hears appeals of the zoning officer's decisions, and reviews requests for interpretation of the ordinances. The Zoning Board also provides the Township Council with input on zoning ordinances and land use matters. |
| Planning Department | No | - |
| Mitigation Planning Committee | Yes | The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for preparing and implementing the Township's Emergency Planning Master Plan. The Emergency Planning Master Plan helps prepare the community for man-made and natural disasters. In the event of a disaster, OEM coordinates all the emergency service departments (including Police, Fire, and First Aid), and manages the disaster to ensure that the FEMA command structure and reporting are initiated. The OEM Coordinator also tracks the required training for Township emergency service departments, holds drills, and coordinates events. In addition, OEM develops and implements improvements for "First Responders". |
| Environmental Board/Commission | Yes | The Clean Communities Program is funded through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the local government The program seeks to assist in paying for the pick-up and disposal of unwanted debris left on the roadsides in the community. All materials needed are supplied. |
| Open Space Board/Committee | No | - |
| Economic Development Commission/Committee | Yes | Hardyston Township Economic Development Advisory Commission - composed of volunteer Township residents, assists in attracting new business and industry as well as retaining established businesses. Their mission is to maintain the quality of life of our residents by stabilizing and expanding our local tax base |
| Public Works/Highway Department | Yes | The Department of Public Works is responsible for repair and maintenance of over 48 miles of roadway. Drainage maintenance and repair as well as snow removal are major functions of this department. Some of the other responsibilities of this department include building maintenance, sign maintenance and repair, roadside vegetation maintenance, road sweeping and turf and ball |



| | | Comment |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
| | | field maintenance at the Hardyston Sports and Recreation Complex facility on Wheatsworth Road. |
| Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department | Yes | The Building Department is responsible for enforcement of the NJ Uniform Construction Code, which includes building, plumbing, energy, electrical, elevator and mechanical codes. Building permits and certificates of occupancy are issued through this department. |
| Emergency Management/Public Safety Department | Yes | The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for preparing and implementing the Township's Emergency Planning Master Plan. The Master Plan helps prepare the community for man-made and natural disasters. In the event of a disaster, OEM coordinates all the emergency service departments (including Police, Fire, and First Aid), and manages the disaster to ensure that the FEMA command structure and reporting are initiated. The OEM Coordinator also tracks the required training for Township emergency service departments, holds drills, and coordinates events. In addition, OEM develops and implements improvements for "First Responders". |
| Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.) | Yes | The Department of Public Works is responsible for repair and maintenance of over 48 miles of roadway. Drainage maintenance and repair as well as snow removal are major functions of this department. Some of the other responsibilities of this department include building maintenance, sign maintenance and repair, roadside vegetation maintenance, road sweeping and turf and ball field maintenance at the Hardyston Sports and Recreation Complex facility on Wheatsworth Road. |
| Mutual aid agreements | Yes | Fire Department, Police and EMS |
| Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk? | No | - |
| Other | No | - |
| TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY | | |
| Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices | Yes | Deputy Manager/planner and Construction |
| Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices | Yes | Construction |
| Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | Yes | Deputy Manager/Planner |
| Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis | Yes | Office of Emergency Management |
| Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments | Yes | Office of Emergency Management |
| Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications | Yes | Zoning Department |





| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities | No | - |
| Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards | No | - |
| Surveyors | No | - |
| Emergency manager | Yes | Office of Emergency Management |
| Grant writers | Yes | Office of Emergency Management |
| Resilience Officer | No | - |
| Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.) | No | - |

13.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 13-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hardyston.

Table 13-5. 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 | No |
| Stormwater utility fee | No |
| 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 | No |
| Open Space Acquisition funding programs | Yes |
| Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution]) | No |

13.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 13-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Hardyston.

Table 13-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

| Outreach Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment |
|---|------------------------|---------|
| Public information officer or communications office | No | - |





| Outreach Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Personnel skilled or trained in website development | Yes | The Economic Development Advisory Commission supports the Township's relationship with local businesses and residents by developing and supporting the Township website. |
| Hazard mitigation information available on your website | Yes | The Township's municipal website has notices and announcements specific to the municipality. They also have a storm preparation checklist on their main page. |
| 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 | Swift911 and Public-Safety Answering Point (PSAP) |
| 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 | Township Lake and development associations |

13.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 13-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Hardyston.

Table 13-7. 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) | Yes | 10 (South) and 5 (North) | - |
| National Weather Service StormReady Certification | No | - | - |
| Firewise Communities classification | No | - | - |
| New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community | Yes | Not certified | Joined program on September 7, 2010 |
| Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government) | No | - | - |

N/A = Not applicable

- = Unavailable





13.3.7 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 13-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Township'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 13-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

13.4 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 13-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

13.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 13-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Hardyston.

Table 13-9. Hardyston NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

| # Policies | 4 |
|--|-------------|
| # Claims (Losses) | 3 |
| Total Loss Payments | \$60,786.68 |
| # 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 2024

13.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 13-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Hardyston.

Table 13-10. NFIP Summary

| NFIP Topic | Comments |
|--|--|
| Flood Vulnerability Summary | |
| Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. | Route 23 in Stockholm is closed three times per year typically due to flooding. Coleson Terrace in Stockholm is currently included in mitigation projects to mitigate flood concerns. Coleson Terrace house the Fire Department and EMS facility. Limited flooding in residential homes. Basement flooding during severe storms. |
| 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? If so, state what projects are underway. | No |
| 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 | |





| NFIP Topic | Comments |
|--|--|
| What local department is responsible for floodplain management? | Building Department (Construction Official) |
| 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, online FEMA, State, and regional 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? | Yes, training provided to staff would support the floodplain management program. |
| Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability) | Permit review |
| 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? | Lack of training and staff to cover all respective areas of a program. |
| 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)? | January 10, 1995 |
| What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? | Chapter 96 |
| What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended? | July 5, 2011 |
| Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways? | This program exceeds the minimum requirements set by the FEMA and the State. The master plan and planning board have a review for flood zones during application process. |
| 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? | Yes, site plan review |
| Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification? | No, and the community has not considered joining CRS at this time. |

13.5 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 13-11 through Table 13-13.



Table 13-11. 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 | 48 | 36 | 0 | 84 | | | |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2022 | | | | | | | |
| Total Permits | 16 | 28 | 1 | 45 | | | |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Total Permits | 27 | 12 | 0 | 39 | | | |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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

Table 13-12. 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 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | | | None Identified | | |

^{*} Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 13-13. 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 | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| None Anticipated. | | | | | | |

13.6 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 Hardyston's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.





13.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Township are shown in Figure 13-1 through Figure 13-3. 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 Hardyston has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

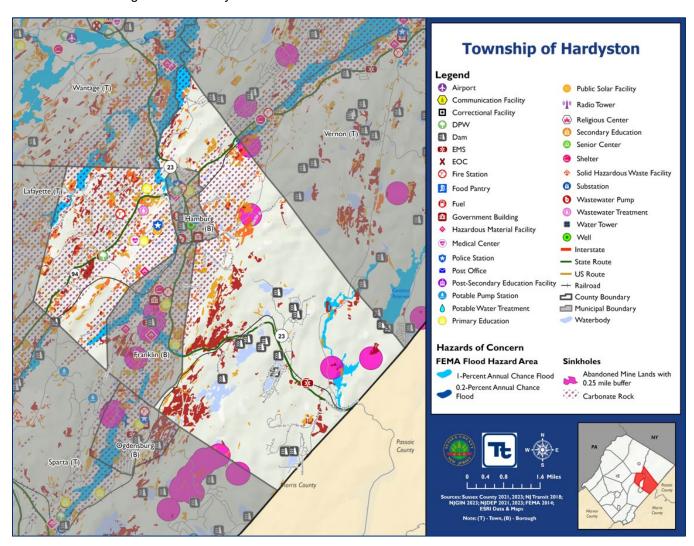


Figure 13-1. Hardyston Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location



Figure 13-2. Hardyston Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location

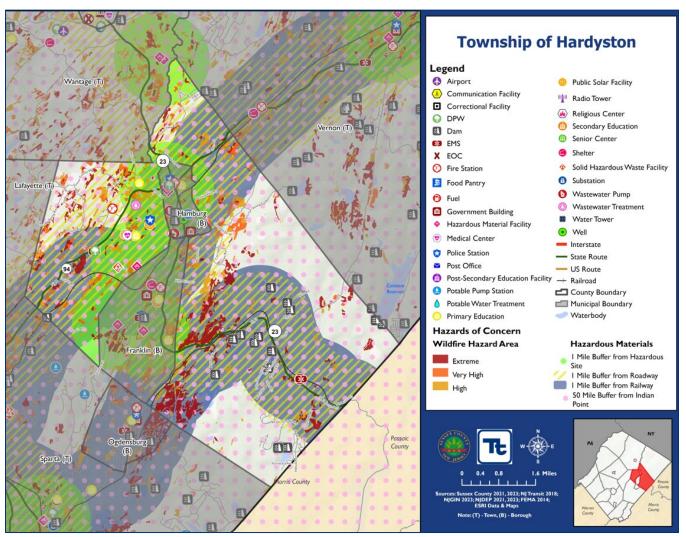
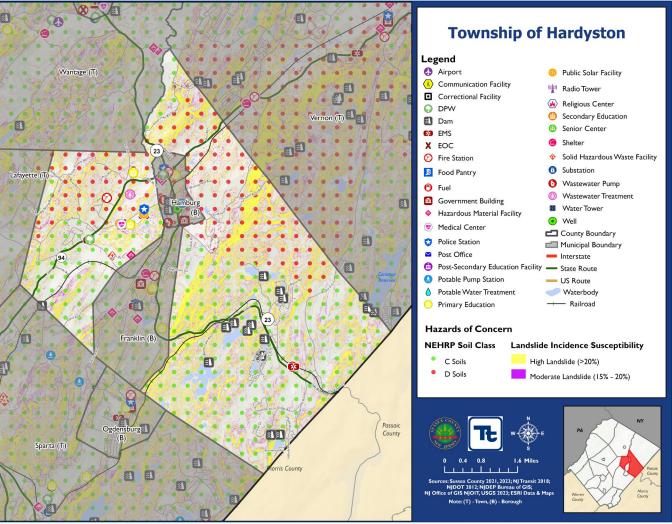




Figure 13-3. Hardyston Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





13.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Hardyston is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 13-14 provides details on loss and damage in Hardyston during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 13-14. Hazard Event History in Hardyston

| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Summary of Damage and Losses in Hardyston |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| 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. | Purchased equipment for remote access. Installed partitions and purchased PPE for all Township departments. \$18,871.00 |
| 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. | Township wide damage, down trees and powerlines, emergency calls and road closures. Two projects, \$19,287.00 and \$1,928.00 |
| 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. | Township wide snow removal. EMS, Fire and Police emergency calls. Road closures. \$75,870 .00 |
| 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. | Although the County was impacted, no damages were recorded within the Township. |

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

13.6.3 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 the Township of Hardyston.





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. Hardyston 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 Township indicated the following:

- Earthquake hazard should be raised from Low to Medium risk ranking due to past earthquakes. Additionally, the topography of the Township is close to bedrock; neighboring towns experienced cracks in foundation during 4.8 earthquake.
- Wildfire hazard should be raised from Low to Medium risk ranking due to the North Watershed Woods area.
 There are four lake communities which are surrounded by this forest area susceptible to wildfire events.
 Additionally, the Township is looking to join the Firewise Program.
- The Township agreed with the remainder of the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 13-15 shows Hardyston's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

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

Table 13-15. Hazard Ranking

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 13-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.





Table 13-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

| | | Vulnerability | | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Name | Туре | 1% Annual Chance Event | 0.2% Annual Chance Event | Addressed by Proposed Action | Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections) |
| Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam | Dam | Yes | Yes | 2025-HardystonTwp- 08 | - |

Source: Sussex County 2021, 2023; NJGIN 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Hardyston:

- Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam
- Diversion Dam
- Lake Tamarack Dam

13.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Township's DPW fuel station is a critical facility and provides essential services to the community. The station currently does not have a source of backup power, in the event of a power outage the station cannot fuel municipal vehicles. If the station has backup power, then the station can fuel municipal vehicles.
- The national Firewise USA® recognition program provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level. The Township has over 4,000 acres of State and Newark Watershed woods that in many cases back up to housing developments. This exposes many homes to wildfire and brush fire events.
- Colson Terrace experiences storm drainage issues during periods of rain, causing roadways to flood.
 Flooded roadways create treacherous conditions for drivers and emergency responders. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- It is unknown if the windows on the southwest side of the municipal building are impact resistant and many
 of the offices face the road. High winds associated with these hazards can blow debris into windows,
 potentially endangering those inside the structure, as well as damaging the structure itself, if the windows
 are not impact resistant.
- The Township currently does not have an adopted debris management plan. 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.
- 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. The Township's ordinance requires update.

- The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) contains the Continuity of Operations Plan for the Township. During
 the coronavirus pandemic, new obstacles for continuity of operations were identified and addressed but are
 not reflected in the Plan. The state requirements for EOP updates were suddenly changed in 2023, from a
 4-year update to a 2-year update. The Township updated only the pre-existing hazard annexes due to
 severe time constraints and funding availability.
- The Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam, a critical infrastructure, is located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has three high-hazard potential dams, including the Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam, Diversion Dam, and Lake Tamarack Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact the individuals, structures, and environment downstream.
- It is unknown if the roof of the Hardyston elementary school meets the current snow load standards. This
 becomes an issue during severe winter weather and high winds associated with severe weather, hurricane,
 and nor'easter events, as individuals inside the buildings may become impacted should damage to the roof
 be significant.
- Dams with poor or unsatisfactory safety ratings have deficiencies that could potentially make dam failure more likely to occur or the consequences of dam failure more significant. The following dams are located in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections:
 - Silver Lake Dam (poor)
 - Fawn Lake Dam (poor)
- 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.
- Municipal officials that are responsible for administering the NFIP may not be trained in the requirements
 of the program and what their role entails. Education and understanding of roles and responsibilities will
 strengthen the NFIP program in the Township and reduce the risk of flooding impacts through a strong
 NFIP program.
- The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Township has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Township and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
- The Township 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 Township in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Township 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.
- Diversion Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Pequannock River. The dam is owned
 by the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities. Failure of the dam could result in inundation
 of populated areas, forested areas, and local roadways including Thornlot Road, Sweetfern Driver,





Birchwood Driver, and Sawmill Road. The Canistear Reservoir and Sawmill Pond are located south of the dam which could exacerbate impacts of a dam failure. The dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in poor condition, meaning the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

- Lake Tamarack Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Tamarack Lake. The dam is owned by the Lake Tamarack Association. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of densely populated areas, forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including Lake Shore Road East, Lakeshore Road West, Otter Trail, Island Court, and Crescent Court. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Canistear Reservoir. The dam is owned by the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of densely populated areas, forested areas, and local roadways including Lower Dam Road, Reservoir Road, and Canistear Road. Cliffwood Lake is located south of the dam which could exacerbate impacts of a dam failure. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in fair condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

13.7 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.

13.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 13-17 indicates progress on the Township'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.

13.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Hardyston did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Hardyston has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Flood Mitigation
- Design and Engineering
- Coordination with other Agencies and NGOs
- Critical Facility upgrades





Table 13-17. 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- Hardyston -001 | | All | Engineering, DPW, Township Administration | Problem: The Township's DPW fuel station is a critical facility and provides essential services to the community. The station currently does not have a source of backup power. In the event of a power outage, the station can fuel municipal vehicles. Solution: Determine the proper size permanent generator for the fuel station; once determined, purchase and install generator. | | 1. Include in update 2. The Township will explore funding opportunities to conduct a feasibility assessment to determine the proper size generator to power the fuel station during power outages. Once feasible option is determined, the Township will explore funding availability to purchase and install the generator. 3. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -002 | Firewise Program | Wildfire | Township Administration, Fire Department | Problem: Hardyston Township has over 4,000 acres of State and Newark Watershed woods that in many cases backup to housing developments. This exposes many homes to wildfire and brush fire events. Solution: The Township will follow the proper steps in applying for and becoming a Firewise community. This includes forming a board/committee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, developing an action plan, and hosting outreach events and programs. The Township will also create an education program and set up Township hall meetings. | No Progress. Challenges with funding availability. | 1. Include in update 2. The Township will explore funding options to follow the proper steps in applying for and becoming a Firewise community. This includes forming a board/committee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, developing an action plan, and hosting outreach events and programs. The Township will also create an education program and set up Township hall meetings. 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. |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 2021- Hardyston -003 | Colson Terrace Study | Flood, Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather | Township | Problem: Colson Terrace experiences storm drainage issues during periods of rain. This reduces access to this road and the facilities located there, including the EMS and fire departments. Colson Terrace Study Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine the drainage issues on Colson Terrace. Once study is complete and solutions are identified, obtain funding to implement best solution to alleviate the drainage issues. | In Progress. Engineering has been done to date. Challenges with funding availability to carry out the work. | Include in update The Township has completed engineering for the Colson Terrace Study. The Township will work on seeking funding to implement the work identified in the study to mitigate Colson Terrace. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -004 | Engineerin g Study (roof) on Elementar y School | Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather | School Board Administration | Problem: It is unknown if the roof of the elementary school meets the current snow load standards. Solution: Conduct engineering study to determine the correct actions for retrofitting the roof of the elementary school to meet current snow load standards. Once completed, identify mitigation actions to correct the problem | In Progress The school has started by making some roof repairs, but not replacement. | Include in update The Township will work with the elementary school to explore funding options for roof replacement. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -005 | Engineerin g Study (windows) on Elementar y School | Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather | School Board Administration | Problem: It is unknown if the windows of the elementary school are impact resistant. Solution: Conduct engineering study to determine the correct actions for retrofitting the gymnasium windows of the elementary school to make them impact resistant. Once completed, | Complete. Not applicable | Discontinue Not applicable Completed. |





| 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. |
|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | identify mitigation actions to correct the problem. | | |
| 2021- Hardyston -006 | Engineerin g Study on Municipal Building | Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather | Township Administration | Problem: It is unknown if the windows on the southwest side of the municipal building are impact resistant. Solution: Conduct engineering study to determine the correct actions for retrofitting the windows on the southwest side of the municipal building to make them impact resistant. Once completed, identify mitigation actions to correct the problem. | No Progress. Challenges with funding availability. | Include in update The Township will explore funding options to harden windows at the municipal building located on 149 Wheatsworth rd. from debris during hazard events. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -007 | Enhance Municipal Buildings | Disease Outbreak | Township Administration | Problem: Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the Township has identified several areas in their buildings that could be enhanced to reduce expose to bacteria and viruses. Solution: The Township will upgrade the bathroom facilities in the Township hall, EMS, police station, and fire department to touchless toilets and sinks. This will reduce exposure to germs and provide safer environments for municipal staff. | 1. Completed. 2. Bathrooms in both fire houses are to be upgraded by the end of 2024. Township was unable to upgrade the rest of the bathrooms due to lack of funding availability. | |
| 2021- Hardyston -008 | Develop Debris Managem ent Plan | Flood, Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire, | OEM, Public Works | Problem: The Township currently does not have an adopted debris management plan. 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. | No Progress. Challenges with funding availability. | 1. Include in update 2. The Township will explore funding options to kick off the development of a debris management plan. The debris management plan will assist the Township in facilitating a response and recovery after a |





| 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. |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | Severe Weather | | Solution: The Township will develop a debris management plan that will assist the municipality when they need to facilitate response and recovery after a debris-causing incident. The plan will provide direction to facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster. | | debris-causing incident. The plan will also provide guidance on coordinating management of debris following a disaster. 3. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -009 | Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Flood | Township Administration, Construction Official | Problem: The Township's current flood damage prevention ordinance was last adopted in 2011. It currently does not have a freeboard requirement and does not meeting New Jersey's minimum requirement. Solution: The Township will update its flood damage prevention ordinance to meet the New Jersey requirement of one foot of freeboard. | | Include in update 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. Not applicable |
| 2021- Hardyston -010 | Update EOP to Include Covid Strategies | All Hazards | OEM | Problem: The Emergency Operations Plan contains the Continuity of Operations Plan for the Township. During the coronavirus pandemic, new obstacles for continuity of operations were identified and addressed but are not reflected in the Plan. Solution: The Township will update the Emergency Operations Plan to include discussion of lessons learned and strategies developed during the coronavirus pandemic to maintain continuity of government services during and following disaster events. | 1. No Progress. 2. The EOP was updated in 2023, next update will be 2025 and the Township will work to include pandemic as an annex in the next update. | 1. Include in update 2. The Township will plan to update the Emergency Operations Plan in 2025 to include discussion of lessons learned and strategies developed during the coronavirus pandemic to maintain continuity of government services during and following disaster events. 3. Not applicable |





13.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Hardyston 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 Hardyston 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 Township priorities.

Table 13-18 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 13-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 13-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

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 13-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

| | | Scores for Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Project Number | Project Name | 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 | High / Medium / Low |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-01 | Backup Generator for Fuel Station | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-02 | Join the Firewise Program | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | Medium |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-03 | Coleson Terrace Study | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-04 | Municipal Building Window Hardening | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | Medium |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-05 | Disaster Debris Management Plan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-06 | Code Coordinated Ordinance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-07 | Update Continuity of Operations | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-08 | High Hazard Dam Mitigation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-09 | Snow Load Improvements at Hardyston Elementary School | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Medium |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-10 | Dam Repair | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-11 | Substantial Damage Procedures | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-12 | NFIP Training | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | High |



| | | Scores for Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Project Number | Project Name | 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 | High / Medium / Low |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-13 | Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-14 | Flood Mitigation Interest | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-15 | Certified Floodplain Manager Training | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-16 | Diversion Dam Rehab | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-17 | Lake Tamarack Dam Rehab | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | High |
| 2025- HardystonTwp-18 | Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam Rehab | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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-HardystonTwp-01. Backup Generator for Fuel Station

| Lead Agency: | Engineering | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Public Works, Township Admini | stration | | | | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ☑Dam Failure ☑Disease Outbreak ☑Drought ☑Earthquake ☑Flood ☑Geological Hazards ☑Hazardous Materials | ☑ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire | | | | | | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township's Public Works fuel station is a critical facility and provides essential services to the community. The station currently does not have a source of backup power, in the even of a power outage the station cannot fuel municipal vehicles. If the station has backup power then the station can fuel municipal vehicles. | | | | | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township will explore funding opportunities to conduct a feasibility assessment to determine the proper size generator to power the fuel station during power outages. Once feasible option is determined, the Township will explore funding availability to purchase and install the generator as well as perform maintenance on the generator as needed. The Public Works Department will be responsible for the needed maintenance. | | | | | | | |
| Estimated Cost: | Medium | | | | | | | |
| 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: | | | rtunity for first responders, utility workers, and burces to vulnerable and hazard prone areas. | | | | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | This action results in protection | of a critical faci | lity that could support future development. | | | | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action protects public healt facility and its essential function | | nd ensures continued operation of a critical er outage. | | | | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action ensures continuity o | f operations to | maintain capabilities. | | | | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | , | | ather events such as flooding, wind, and res. This action accounts for a likely increase | | | | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations ⊠Structure and Infrastructure P | | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | | | | | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES) | | | | | |
| Priority | □High | ⊠Medium | □Low | | | | | |
| Alternatives: | Action | | Evaluation | | | | | |
| | No Action | | Problem persists | | | | | |
| | 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-HardystonTwp-02. Join the Firewise Program

| Lead Agency: | Fire Department | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration | | | | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake □Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | ☐ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☐ Nor'easter ☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire | | | | | |
| Description of the Problem: | The national Firewise USA® recognition program provides a collaborative framework to heighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level. The Township has over 4,000 acres of State and Newark Watershed woods that in many cases back up to housing developments. This exposes many homes to wildfire and brush fire events. | | | | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township will follow the proper steps in a community. This includes forming a board/co developing an action plan, and hosting outrea also create an education program and set up | mmittee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, ch events and programs. The Township will | | | | | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | | | | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal Budget | | | | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | 3 years | | | | | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | | | | | | |
| Benefits: | The national Firewise USA recognition progra neighbors in a geographic area get organized ignition resistance of their homes and commu level. | , find direction, and take action to increase the | | | | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | risk areas for wildfires. Participation in the Fire | ip may be located within very high and high fuel ewise Program will assist in the Township's ase the ignition resistance of their home sand | | | | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Participation in this program requires a comm which should be a community-wide view that reduction and areas where improvements cou areas which the Township would like to restrict | dentifies areas of successful wildfire risk lld be made. This assessment may identify | | | | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Participation in this program requires a comm which should be a community-wide view that reduction and areas where improvements couvarious critical facilities or lifelines. | dentifies areas of successful wildfire risk | | | | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will increase wildfire risk reduction | and response capabilities for the Township. | | | | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Higher temperatures are expected to increase land and water. These changes have the pote droughts, which, in turn, increases the likeliho | | | | | | |
| Mitigation Category | □ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | | | | | | |
| CRS Category | □ Preventative Measures (PR) □ Property Protection (PP) □ Structural Flood Control Projects (SF □ Public Information (PI) □ Emergency Services (ES) | | | | | | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □Low | | | | | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | | | | | |
| | No Action | The Township does not participate in the Firewise Program | | | | | |





| Complete half of the program requirements | The Township would not be eligible to participate in the Firewise Program |
|--|---|
| Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources | The Township would miss opportunities to strengthen communication and safety skills |





Action 2025-HardystonTwp-03. Coleson Terrace Flood Mitigation

| Lead Agency: | Township Administration | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Public Works | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | ☑ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Colson Terrace experiences storm drainage issues during periods of rain, causing roadways to flood. Flooded roadways create treacherous conditions for drivers and emergency responders. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township has completed engineering for t work on seeking funding to implement the work Terrace. Public Works will implement the proje | didentified in the study to mitigate Colson | |
| Estimated Cost: | Medium | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Township Budget, FEMA BRIC and HMGP | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 5 | | |
| Benefits: | This action would reduce the flooding impacts felt by the Township on Vernon Crossing Road caused by drainage issues. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | This action will protect socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, residing in the Colson Terrace area by providing safe access to and from residential buildings during a floevent. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | This action protects future development planned in or nearby Colson Terrace and ensure new development will have safe access. | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action protects critical facilities, such as E evacuation roadway, from flooding impacts. | MS and fire departments, and lifelines, such as | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action would ensure the standards of oper during flood events. | ration are upheld for EMS and fire departments | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | A warmer atmosphere means storms have the often, including increased periods of intense ra roadways difficult, and often times unsafe. | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | |
| | No action | Problem persists | |
| | Raise the roadway | Costly, not an option. | |
| | Remove the roadway and critical facilities. | he roadway and critical facilities. Costly, not publicly accepted. | |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-04. Municipal Building Window Hardening

| Lead Agency: | Engineering | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake □Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | | ☑ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire |
| Description of the Problem: | resistant and many of the office | es face the road potentially enda | side of the municipal building are impact . High winds associated with these hazards ngering those inside the structure, as well as e not impact resistant. |
| Description of the Solution: | | | arden windows at the municipal building damage during hazardous wind events. |
| Estimated Cost: | High | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, BRIC, USDA Commun | ity Facilities Gra | int Program, School Budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 4 | | |
| Benefits: | This action will protect the municipal building from wind damage associated with severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, nor'easters, and any debris which the winds may elevate. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The municipal building may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Not applicable | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action will protect the municipal building which is a critical facility for Township daily operations and safety of staff who may be active during emergency response. | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will ensure the safe events that results in debris da | | e Township, especially during emergency |
| Climate Change Considerations: | This action takes into consider frequency of storm events which | | e change impacts on the severity and estructive debris. |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations ⊠Structure and Infrastructure | ` ' | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | ⊠Property Protection (PP) | | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) □ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □ Emergency Services (ES) |
| Priority | □High | ⊠Medium | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action No action | | Evaluation |
| | | | Problem persists |
| | Build new municipal building. | | Costly, unnecessary. |
| | Build small backup office facility. | | Costly, lack of funds to do so. |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-05. Disaster Debris Management Plan

| Lead Agency: | Emergency Management | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Supporting Agencies: | Public Works, Township Administration | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ⊠Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought ⊠Earthquake ⊠Flood ⊠Geological Hazards ⊠Hazardous Materials | | ⊠Hurricane □Infestation ⊠Nor'easter ⊠Severe Weat ⊠Severe Winte ⊠Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township currently does n in place, there are no identified identified locations for debris st | resources in pla | | agement plan. Without a plan address debris and do not have |
| Description of the Solution: | The municipality will develop a procedures and guidelines for responsible, and cost-effective the plan. The plan will align wit | managing disast manner. The pl | ter debris in a co an will identify re | pordinated, environmentally esponsibilities for execution of |
| Estimated Cost: | Staff time | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | | |
| Goals Met: | 5 | | | |
| Benefits: | The action will result in increas | 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 increas | ed post disaster | capabilities. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in a disaster events. This action wil | | | |
| Mitigation Category | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure I | ' | , | ems Protection (NSP) nd Awareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | | | ource Protection (NR) ood Control Projects (SP) Services (ES) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action | | | Evaluation |
| | No Action | | Current problem remains | |
| | Rely on federal cleanup | | These service | s may or may not be available |
| | Rely on state cleanup | | These service | s may or may not be available |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-06. Code Coordinated Ordinance

| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Construction Official, Township Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | □ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weather □ Severe Winter Weather □ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | 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 or 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. The Township's ordinance requires update. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | After obtaining the appropriate review and cond the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will Ordinance. | | |
| Estimated Cost: | Staff time | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 5,7 | | |
| 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 managemen responsibilities and administrative procedures. | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | The updated ordinance includes the State's higheightened flood risk due to climate change su freeboard have been incorporated in these new | ch as those for floodway rise and mandatory | |
| Mitigation Category | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | ☑Preventative Measures (PR)□Property Protection (PP)□Public Information (PI) | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | |
| | No Action | Current problem exists | |
| | Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance | Time intensive | |





Leave NFIP Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-07. Update Continuity of Operations

| Lead Agency: | Emergency Management | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration, ESF Coordinators | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ⊠Dam Failure ⊠Disease Outbreak ⊠Drought ⊠Earthquake ⊠Flood ⊠Geological Hazards ⊠Hazardous Materials | ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) contains the Continuity of Operations Plan for the Township. During the coronavirus pandemic, new obstacles for continuity of operations were identified and addressed but are not reflected in the Plan. The state requirements for EOP updates were suddenly changed in 2023, from a 4-year update to a 2-year update. The Township updated only the pre-existing hazard annexes due to severe time constraints and funding availability. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township will plan to update the Emerger discussion of lessons learned and strategies d maintain continuity of government services du | leveloped during the coronavirus pandemic to | |
| Estimated Cost: | Staff time, Low | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Township budget, EMPG | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | 1 year | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 6 | | |
| Benefits: | The EOP details what the Township will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). Updating the EOP will permit the Township to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The section overview portion of the EOP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development will be protected by the actions which OEM performs following the EOP. | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action will protect critical facilities and lifelines by ensuring continuity of operations for these facilities are maintained during and following a disaster event. The section overview portion of the EOP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure). | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action enhances EMS and first responder operation are upheld during and following a dis | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an increase in the disaster events. As impacts from climate chan EOP, including in the basic plan and any anne | ge are increasingly felt, the contents in an | |
| Mitigation Category | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) □ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠ Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | |
| | No action | Problem persists | |
| | Utilize a neighboring jurisdictions COOP | Not accurate, not locally specific. | |
| | Rely on federal response and recovery | Not reliable, not an option | |





Action 2025-HardystonTwp-08. Dam Owner Partnership

| Lead Agency: | Township OEM | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | NJDEP, Dam Owners | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | | | ☐ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☐ Nor'easter ☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter W ☐ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Canistear Reservoir #1 Da flood hazard areas. The Towns Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam, D These structures have the pote downstream. | hip also has thr iversion Dam, a | ee high-hazard pote ind Lake Tamarack | ential dams, including the Dam, within its jurisdiction. |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township will work with the procedures are up to date. EAP County OEM. The Township wi provide examples of mitigation | s will be collect | ed by Township OE coutreach to the hig | M and shared with the gh hazard dam owners and |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 | | | |
| Benefits: | This action will improve the safe areas of the dams and increase | | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area a inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. | | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedure inspections are regularly performed on the dams. | | safety procedures and | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of th procedures in place for each identified dam. | | derstanding of the safety | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding responsibilities and procedures. | | n the understanding of | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an disaster events, which may con increase the capabilities to resp | tribute to the lik | elihood of a dam fai | |
| Mitigation Category | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F | | □Natural Systems □Education and A | Protection (NSP) wareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | . , | | □Natural Resource □Structural Flood ⊠Emergency Serv | Control Projects (SP) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | □L | ow |
| Alternatives: | Action | | Ev | /aluation |
| | No Action | | | e unaware of any safety he dam or its condition |
| | Utilize information from | NJDEP | | t be required to submit a plan to the State |
| | Utilize information from the Nat of Dams | ional Inventory | Not all dams are | e listed on the inventory |





Action 2025-HardystonTwp-09. Snow Load Improvements at Hardyston Elementary School

| Lead Agency: | Engineering | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration, School Board Administration | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake □Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | □ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weather □ Severe Winter Weather □ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | It is unknown if the roof of the Hardyston Elements standards. This becomes an issue during seve with severe weather, hurricane, and nor easter become impacted should damage to the roof become impacted should damage. | re winter weather and high winds associated events, as individuals inside the buildings may | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township Engineer will work with the Hard to determine the necessary improvements or refunding options. After evaluation of improveme Engineer and Administration will work with the necessary roof replacement. | eplacements needed for the roof and explore nts and funding availability, the Township | |
| Estimated Cost: | High | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Gra | nt Program, School Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 7 | | |
| Benefits: | This action will protect Hardyston Elementary School's roof from collapse from snow loads associated with severe winter weather and nor'easters. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Hardyston Elementary School may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Not applicable | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action will protect Hardyston Elementary School from suffering a potential roof collapse | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | Not applicable | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | While climate change may decrease the occurrence of snow events, it may result in an increase in the severity of major snowstorms and nor'easter events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a roof collapse. This action will increase the safety of the building to withstand these events. | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) ⊠Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) □ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □ Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | □High ⊠Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | |
| | No action | Problem persists | |
| | Remove elementary school | Costly, not an option. | |
| | Rebuild entire school | Costly, not an option. | |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-10. Dam Repair

| Lead Agency: | Engineer | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Dam Managers, NJDEP Bureau | ı of Dam Safety | , County Engineer | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ⊠Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | | □ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weather □ Severe Winter Weather □ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Dams with poor or unsatisfactory safety ratings have deficiencies that could potentially make dam failure more likely to occur or the consequences of dam failure more significant. The following dams are located in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections: Silver Lake Dam (poor) Fawn Lake Dam (poor) | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | the County Engineer to review thave resulted in a poor or unsainecessary repairs and improver | he most recent tisfactory safety nents necessar | nagers, the NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety, and inspections of dams in the municipality that rating, identify the deficiencies, determine the y to address the deficiencies, identify available wements, and implement the cost-effective | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low for initial assessment of op | tions, TBD for t | otal cost based on mitigation actions selected | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | NJDEP, Annual Budget | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 7 | | | |
| Benefits: | Dam failure will be avoided, which will reduce the risk of harm to people and property downstream. | | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The most vulnerable populations may live directly downstream of the dam and lack the ability to receive notifications of dam failure or evacuate when notified. Preventing dam failure allows those communities to remain intact and reduces the risk of loss of life and property in those areas. | | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development downstream of dams will also be protected from dam failure. | | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Critical roads and utilities will be protected from potential damage or loss from unintended dam releases. | | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | Not applicable | | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | the form of heavy rainfall events | s. Consideration | nnual precipitation. Much of this increase is in a should be taken for increases in frequency a dam is designed to withstand these | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations ⊠Structure and Infrastructure F | | □ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ⊠Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | . , | | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □ Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | | Evaluation | |
| | No action Work without County Engineer involvement | | Problem persists | |
| | | | Improvements made but may lack appropriate support from County, including data and potential funding access | |



Remove all dams

Without proper analysis, dam removal may increase flooding risk





Action 2025-HardystonTwp-11. Substantial Damage Procedures

| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Public Works, Emergency Man | Public Works, Emergency Management, Building Department | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ⊠Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought ⊠Earthquake ⊠Flood ⊠Geological Hazards ⊠Hazardous Materials | | ☑ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | 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: 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% or the structure's pre-damage value. Require permits for floodplain development. 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. | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | 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_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event. | | | |
| 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 Manage development in the municipality | | d include all existing, current, and future | |
| 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 re | ecovery capabili | ities. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | | | ty and frequency of many climate related I planning for disaster recovery. | |
| Mitigation Category | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F | ` ' | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | ⊠Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) | | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | □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 |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-12. NFIP Training

| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Supporting Agencies: | Building Department, FEMA, S | ussex County | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | | ☐ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☐ Nor'easter ☐ Severe Weat ☐ Severe Winte ☐ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Municipal officials that are resp requirements of the program ar roles and responsibilities will st risk of flooding impacts through | nd what their rol rengthen the NF | e entails. Educa FIP program in tl | ition and understanding of |
| Description of the Solution: | Where feasible, the Township v FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Ma management course (E0273). v review available resources fron website. | aryland for NFIP Where not feasi | Basics and the ble, officials will | Intermediate Floodplain attend virtual trainings and |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | NJDEP, Annual Budget | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 7 | | | |
| Benefits: | Providing Township staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard. | | | |
| 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. | | | ulations have historically |
| Impact on Future Development: | Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas. | | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | The opportunity will exist for least attend training and provide direst interruptions in service as a res | ction on ways tl | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | Officials that attend trainings w management principles and the | | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to resu contribute to increased flood ris | | d more frequent | t rainfall events that will |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F | (LPR) Project (SIP) | | ems Protection (NSP) nd Awareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) ⊠Public Information (PI) | | | ource Protection (NR) ood Control Projects (SP) Services (ES) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action | | | Evaluation |
| | No action | | ı | Problem persists |
| | Leave the NFIP | | Not an option, | loss of insurance premiums for residents. |
| | Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities | | | municipalities are unlikely to ff capacity to take on this role |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-13. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

| Lead Agency: | Emergency Management | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration, Sussex County | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ☑Dam Failure ☑Disease Outbreak ☑Drought ☑Earthquake ☑Flood ☑Geological Hazards ☑Hazardous Materials | | ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | populations and underserved populations are these populations can increase res | The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Township has struggled with identifying whe socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Township and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | vulnerable populations. Methods o newsletters, social media, the Tow public at Township libraries and of vulnerable populations. Work with | Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Township events, the Township newsletters, social media, the Township website, and having the materials on display for the public at Township libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations. Work with Sussex County to identify and create a list of socially vulnerable populations utilizing Register Ready. | | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Township 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 Township. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks. | | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations in the Township will become educated on hazards risks. The Township 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: | | ownship in ic | ready existing public education and outreach dentifying where socially vulnerable | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | | orm resident | y and frequency of many climate related s and business owners of how to reduce risk acerbate those risks. | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LF □Structure and Infrastructure Proj | | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ⊠Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Nat □Property Protection (PP) □Stre | | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High | Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | | Evaluation | |
| | No action Curre | | Current methods remain the only ones used | |
| | Rely on state or federal reso | urces | Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Township | |





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-HardystonTwp-14. Flood Mitigation Interest

| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | Planning Board, Township Administration | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | □Hurricane □Infestation □Nor'easter □Severe Weather □Severe Winter Weather □Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township 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 Township 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: | Township 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 Township 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 | ⊠Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | ☑ Preventative Measures (PR)☐ Property Protection (PP)☐ Public Information (PI) | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) □ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □ Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □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-HardystonTwp-15. Certified Floodplain Manager Training

| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | | |
|--|--|---------|---|
| Supporting Agencies: | Engineering, Building Department, Township Administration | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials | | □ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weather □ Severe Winter Weather □ Wildfire |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township 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 Township 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: | Township Budget | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 5 | | |
| Benefits: | This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Township and assure the Township'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 Township'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 | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP)⊠Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) ⊠Public Information (PI) | | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action No Action Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration | | Evaluation |
| | | | Current problem remains |
| | | | 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-HardystonTwp-16. Diversion Dam Rehab

| Lead Agency: | City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities | | | |
|---|--|---------|---|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ☑Dam Failure ☑Disease Outbreak ☑Drought ☑Earthquake ☑Flood ☑Geological Hazards ☑Hazardous Materials | | ☐ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☐ Nor'easter ☐ Severe Weatt ☐ Severe Winte ☐ Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Diversion Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Pequannock River. The dam is owned by the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of populated areas, forested areas, and local roadways including Thornlot Road, Sweetfern Driver, Birchwood Driver, and Sawmill Road. The Canistear Reservoir and Sawmill Pond are located south of the dam which could exacerbate impacts of a dam failure. The dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in poor condition, meaning the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Municipal Engineer will work with the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities to complete an engineering study of Diversion Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures. | | | |
| Estimated Cost: | High | | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA BRIC, HHPD | | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 8 | | | |
| Benefits: | This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies. | | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. | | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event. | | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed. | | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures. | | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events. | | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) □Ratural Systems Protection (No. 1) □Education and Awareness Project (SIP) | | ` , | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | | | urce Protection (NR) ood Control Projects (SP) services (ES) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action | | | Evaluation |
| | No Action | | Curre | nt problem continues |





| Decommission Dam | High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of the Pequannock River as water supply resource. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Elevate nearby structures | Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions |



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-17. Lake Tamarack Dam Rehab

| Lead Agency: | Lake Tamarack Association | | |
|--|---|---------|---|
| Supporting Agencies: | County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ☑Dam Failure ☑Disease Outbreak ☑Drought ☑Earthquake ☑Flood ☑Geological Hazards ☑Hazardous Materials | | □ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weather □ Severe Winter Weather □ Wildfire |
| Description of the Problem: | Lake Tamarack Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Tamarack Lake. The dam is owned by the Lake Tamarack Association. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of densely populated areas, forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including Lake Shore Road East, Lakeshore Road West, Otter Trail, Island Court, and Crescent Court. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Municipal Engineer will work with the Lake Tamarack Association to complete an engineering study of Lake Tamarack Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Lake Tamarack Association will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures. | | |
| Estimated Cost: | High | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA BRIC, HHPD | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 8 | | |
| Benefits: | This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event. | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed. | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures. | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events. | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | | □ Natural Resource Protection (NR) Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □ Emergency Services (ES) |
| Priority | ⊠High | □Medium | □Low |
| Alternatives: | Action | | Evaluation |
| | No Action | | Current problem continues |
| | Decommission Da | m | High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Tamarack Lake as an environmental and recreational resource. |





Elevate nearby structures

Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions



Action 2025-HardystonTwp-18. Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam Rehab

| Lead Agency: | City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Supporting Agencies: | County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | ☑ Dam Failure ☑ Disease Outbreak ☑ Drought ☑ Earthquake ☑ Flood ☑ Geological Hazards ☑ Hazardous Materials | □Hurricane □Infestation □Nor'easter □Severe Weather □Severe Winter Weather □Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Canistear Reservoir. The dam is owned by the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of densely populated areas, forested areas, and local roadways including Lower Dam Road, Reservoir Road, and Canistear Road. Cliffwood Lake is located south of the dam which could exacerbate impacts of a dam failure. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in fair condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Municipal Engineer will work with the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities to complete an engineering study of Canistear Reservoir #1 Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures. | | |
| Estimated Cost: | High | | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA BRIC, HHPD | | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 8 | | |
| Benefits: | This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies. | | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. | | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event. | | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed. | | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures. | | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events. | | |
| Mitigation Category | □Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☑Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) | □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) | |
| CRS Category | □Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI) | □Natural Resource Protection (NR) ⊠Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) | |
| Priority | ⊠High □Medium | □Low | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation | |
| | No Action | Current problem continues | |





| Decommission Dam | High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of the Canistear Reservoir as a water supply resource. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Elevate nearby structures | Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions |