

14. BOROUGH OF HOPATCONG

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

14.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Hopatcong identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Borough departments. The 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 14-1 summarizes Borough officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Borough's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Wade Crowley / EMC Address: 111 River Styx Road Hopatcong, NJ 07843 Phone Number: (973) 390-0988 Email: wcrowley@hopatcong.org	Name/Title: Ron Tappan / Borough Administrator Address: 111 River Styx Road Hopatcong, NJ 07843 Phone Number: (973) 770-1200 Email: rtappan@hopatcong.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administ	rator
Name/Title: John Ruschke / Engineer Address: 412 Mount Kimble Avenue, Morristown, NJ 7960 Phone Number: (908) 238-5000 Email: john.ruschke@mottmac.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Wade Crowley / EMC Method of Participation: Provided information on previous ev information. Reviewed final draft annex and completed sign	
Name/Title: Bill O'Connor / Construction Official Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and com	npleted sign off sheet.
Name/Title: Pat Mason / Public Works Superintendent Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and com	npleted sign off sheet.
Name/Title: Valerie Egan / Municipal Clerk Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and com	npleted sign off sheet.
Name/Title: Marie Galate / Mayor Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and com	npleted sign off sheet.

Table 14-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team





Name/Title: John Ruschke / Engineer

Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and completed sign off sheet.

Name/Title: Meghan McCluskey / Police Chief

Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and completed sign off sheet.

Name/Title: Joseph Vuich / Planner

Method of Participation: Reviewed final draft annex and completed sign off sheet.

14.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Hopatcong Borough is located in southwestern Sussex County. It is bordered to the north by Sparta Township, to the east and south by Morris County, and to the west by Byram Township and Stanhope Borough. The Borough has a total area of 12.4 square miles. The following unincorporated communities are located within the Borough: Northwood, Byram Cover, Sperry Springs, Bonaparte Landing, Hopatcong Hills, and Hopatcong Heights. Streams in the Borough include: the Musconetcong River which makes up the eastern border of the Borough, and Lubbers Run. A portion of Lake Hopatcong is found in eastern Hopatcong Borough. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Hopatcong was 14,362, a 5.1-percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 9.2-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 7.9-percent is 65 years of age or older, 17.6-percent is non-English speaking, 8.6-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9.7-percent is considered disabled.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level, but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Borough of Hopatcong, 23-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.

14.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Hopatcong 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 Hopatcong to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Borough procedures.

14.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 14-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Hopatcong.

l able 1	4-2. Planning	g and Regulatory Capability an	d 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.)	State & Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated The building code provides guidar major reductions in property losse	nce on how to	design, build, and operate build		ilding codes lead to
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; Chapter 242- Zoning.	Local	Zoning Department
How has or will this be integrated Power to zone, requires all jurisdic planning board has adopted the la	ctions to have	current zoning and other land d	evelopment ordii	nances after the
Subdivision Code	Yes	P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D- 47): 40:55D-37; Chapter 209- Subdivision of Land.	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated The governing body may by ordina condition for the filing of such plats planning board as a condition for the applications for detached one or the provided that the resolution of the board of adjustment has jurisdiction the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ S planning board shall provide for the and for the approval of those subo- hereinafter in this section.	ance require a s with the cou the issuance of wo dwelling-ui board of adju on over a subo Statute 40:27- he review of a	approval of subdivision plats by r nty recording officer and approv of a permit for any development, nit buildings shall be exempt fror stment shall substitute for that o division or site plan pursuant to s 6.2 - the board of commissioners Il subdivisions of land within the	al of site plans b except that subd m such site plan f the planning bo subsection 63b. c s of any county h county by said	y resolution of the division or individual log review and approval; pard whenever the of this act . Dictated by paving a county county planning board
Site Plan Code	Yes	Municipal Land Use Law, NJ Statute 40:27-6.2; Chapter	State, County & Local	Land Use Board

Table 14-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

14-3

191- Site Plan Review.

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

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

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Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan



	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)		
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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 Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Chapter 242 – Zoning, Stormwater Management Requirements.	State & Local	Engineering Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The Borough's code contains a section regarding stormwater management in accordance with NJDEP. It is found in Chapter 242 (Zoning) of the municipal code. The purpose of the code is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development in the Borough. 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/	No	-	-	-
Reconstruction Code				

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

Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or
		-		residential property

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

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

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

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

For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA





Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property.

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

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

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

Growth Management	Yes	Zoning Ordinance; Plan	State	Administration
		Endorsement Process via the State Development & Redevelopment Plan		

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Plan provides for the delineation of Growth Areas and Environs; Use of the endorsed plans in the implementation of state environmental regulations makes the Plan Endorsement process a growth management strategy. The Administration is responsible for these ordinances, which are due to Highlands.

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 143-Lawn Fertilizers, October 3, 1999; Chapter 147- Littering, August 4, 1983; Chapter 154-Natural Area	Local	Code Official
		Preserve, May 5, 1994.		

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

The purpose of chapter 143 is regulates lawn fertilizers to mitigate contaminates in surface water from entering the lakes and parks. This chapter improves and maintains surface water quality and lake resources to protect public health.

The purpose of chapter 147 is defining liter for further regulations on contaminates from entering waterways and greenspaces to protect public health.

The purpose of chapter 154 is to establish the preservation of land use for natural area to promote public health, prosperity, and general welfare.

Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Chapter 124-Floodplain	Federal, State	Construction Official
Ordinance		Management	& Local	or Designee

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:





	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
 Minimize the need for reservences of the general performance o	scue and relie ublic; ness interrupti lic facilities an s located in arc base by prov future flood bi vers are notifie ccupy the area	d utilities such as water and gas eas of special flood hazard; viding for the second use and de light areas; Ind that property is in an area of s as of special flood hazard assun	s mains, electric, evelopment of are special flood haza ne responsibility	telephone and sewer eas of special flood ard;
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		I
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Other: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Chapter 203-Storm Sewer System	Local	Engineering Department
How has or will this be integrated The purpose of chapter 203 is to p municipal separate storm sewer s	prohibit the spi	illing, disposal, or dumping of ma	aterials other tha	n stormwater to the
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2018 Revised NJ Statute 40:27-2; Borough of Hopatcong Highlands Area Master Plan Element, 2012	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated Several objectives of the plan alig Portions of the Borough are in the and supports elements and object	n with those ic Highlands Re	lentified in the HMP update. gions. The Borough is included	in the Highlands	Regional Master Plan
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-

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	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
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, March 2005	Local	Public Works

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

These rules set forth the required components of regional and municipal stormwater management plans and establish the stormwater management design and performance standards for new (proposed) development. The design and performance standards for new development include groundwater recharge, runoff quantity controls, and runoff quality controls. The rules emphasize, as a primary consideration, the use of nonstructural stormwater management techniques including minimizing disturbance, minimizing impervious surfaces, minimizing the use of stormwater pipes, preserving natural drainage features, etc. The rules also set forth requirements for groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity control, stormwater runoff quality control, and the prohibition of major development to be located within or to discharge runoff from the major development into a 300-foot riparian zone without prior authorization from the Department under the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:13.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, revised	Local	Yes
		October 18, 2021		

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Borough of Hopatcong Stormwater Pollution Plan (2021) includes all of the maintenance and permit forms for stormwater management and maintenance to control pollution entering the waterways through stormwater infrastructure.

Open Space Plan	Yes	Open Space and Recreation	Local	Open Space
		Plan Update, 2011.		Department

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

The Open Space Plan was last updated in 2011. This plan promotes the conservation of open space within the Borough and promotes protection of the environment, improves the communities quality of life, and preserves natural and cultural assets for the Borough.

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Urban Water Management Plan No

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

No

Habitat Conservation Plan

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

Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?						
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-		

Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?						
Community Forest	No	_	-	-		
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-		

	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		
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANN	ING					
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Borough of Hopatcong	Local	Office of Emergency		
	Tes	Emergency Management Plan, June 2024	LOCAI	Management		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Emergency Management Plan is the responsibility of the Boroughs Emergency Management Council. The Plan outlines the emergency management team along with the emergency management coordinator and establishes the resources and staff available for emergency response. The purpose of the plan is to provide a systematic way of responding to emergency situations within the Borough.						
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?				



	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	No	-	-	-	
How has or will this be integrated v	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?					

14.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 14-3 summarizes the capabilities of Hopatcong to oversee and track development.

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	The Construction Department issues development
 If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 		permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-
 If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 		
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is area for development and build-out potential within the Borough.

Table 14-3. Development and Permitting Capability

14.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 14-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hopatcong and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 14-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities	
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Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	 The Borough of Hopatcong's Land Use Administration falls under one newly created "Land Use Board". The Land Use Board reviews applications for the subdivision of land or for the development of land (Site Plan Review). The Land Use Board considers applications that require exceptions (variances) from the Borough Zoning Ordinance,

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Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Chapter 242 of the Borough Codebook. The Board interprets the zoning map and hears appeals from decisions of the Zoning Officer.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management is located within the Department of Public Safety.
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission is a seven-member Commission with two alternates established in 1972 (until 1983 referred to as Conservation Commission) as provided in Article Two of Chapter 5 "Environmental Commission" of the Code of the Borough of Hopatcong in accordance with Chapter 245 of the Laws of New Jersey, 1968. The members and alternates are appointed by the Mayor with staggered terms of service. There is a Chairman and Vice- Chairman. The Borough provides a recording secretary. One member of the Commission is appointed by the Mayor to serve on the Land Use Board, as provided in the State Municipal Land Use Law. Some of the activities of the Environmental Commission include securing grants, promoting and conducting environmental and conservation programs, reviewing NJDEP and EPA activities, water testing of the Musconetcong River, and, in general, involving the entire community in preserving and enhancing the environment.
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	The Open Space / Recreation Committee was established in 2000 through Article Three of Chapter 5 "Open Space Committee" of the Code of the Borough of Hopatcong. In 1999 the voters of the Borough authorized a one cent per \$100 of assessed valuation of each annual tax levy commencing with the year 2000 to be placed in an "Open Space and Recreation Fund". The Committee is charged with the preparation of an Open Space and Recreation Plan and with recommending to the Mayor and Council the use of the "Open Space and Recreation Fund". The Plan has been completed and accepted. The Planning Board has also adopted it as an element of the Borough Master Plan. The Open Space/Recreation Committee consists of an eight-member committee, consisting of the Mayor and a resident-at-large appointed by the Mayor, and six members appointed by the Council consisting of a council member, a member of the Planning Board, a member of the Zoning Board, a member of the Environmental Commission, a member of the Recreation Commission and a resident-at- large. The Committee elects a chairperson, a vice- chairperson, and a secretary. The Borough provides a recording secretary. On the occasion of a tie vote, the chairperson is given an extra vote to break the tie.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-





		Comment
Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	(available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining the Borough roads during all seasons, construction projects like additional parking in Maxim Glen or replacing a wall at the Civic Center, installing and maintaining stormwater catch basins and piping, maintaining and repairing some Borough vehicles, providing building maintenance, assisting the Water Department with main installation and repair, assisting with athletic field and park maintenance, leaf collection, demolition of buildings, and other activities.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Construction 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 is located within the Department of Public Safety.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management is located within the Department of Public Safety.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department/EMS/OEM
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	The Borough of Hopatcong's Land Use Administration falls under one newly created "Land Use Board". The Land Use Board reviews applications for the subdivision of land or for the development of land (Site Plan Review). Engineers
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Borough Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Borough Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Administrator
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Construction
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Borough Engineer
Emergency manager	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management is located within the Department of Public Safety.
Grant writers	Yes	Millennium
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

14.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 14-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hopatcong.

Table 14-5. 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	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

14.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 14-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Hopatcong.





Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment	
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Generally, information goes through the Police Department (Police Chief). If there is an emergency the Emergency Management Department has a trained PIO.	
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Administration Office is responsible for the Borough's website.	
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Some information is available through Emergency Management and the Fire Department.	
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook and Twitter	
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	The Emergency Management Council consists of ten members appointed by the Mayor. Of the ten members one is appointed Coordinator and four others as Deputies. The membership cuts across Borough Departments, Hopatcong School District, churches, and local organizations.	
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Nixle	
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	Health Clinic, Fire Prevention Bureau	

Table 14-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

14.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 14-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Hopatcong.

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	6	2013
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Bronze	December 16, 2020
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
N/A = Not applicable — = Unavailable			

Table 14-7. Community Classifications





14.3.7 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 14-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Borough's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

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		

Table 14-8. Adaptive Capacity

14.4 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 14-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

14.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 14-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Hopatcong.

Table 14-9. Hopatcong NFIP Summa	rv of Policy and Claim Statistics
Table 14-5. Hopateong Ni II Cumma	ry of rolloy and Olain Olausilos

# Policies	8
# Claims (Losses)	12
Total Loss Payments	\$54,192.61
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1



# Policies	8
# 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

14.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 14-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Hopatcong.

Table 14-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	There are no areas in the Borough which are prone to repeated flooding. There have been two flood event cases, but not since the last HMP.
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, at this time.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Borough utilizes FEMA Substantial Damage formula.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	There has been no recent flooding events resulting in Substantial Damages.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	No properties have been mitigated for flooding.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the flood hazard maps for the Borough adequately address the flood risk.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Construction Official or Designee



NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, not at this time.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	The Borough utilizes state floodplain drawings for dam failure, etc. and are not concerned with other flooding conditions.
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?	The FPA would welcome any continuing education or certification trainings on floodplain management if offered in the County.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None, at this time.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Land Use Board reviews then sends to Construction Department for permitting process.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	The Borough does not implement NFIP program activities due to low flooding concerns.
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)?	February 3, 1994
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 124 - Floodplain Management
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	July 6, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets the minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The Land Use Board oversees and makes recommendations to support floodplain management within the Borough.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No, and the community hasn't considered joining.

14.5 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 14-11 through Table 14-13.

	New Construction Permits Issued				
	Single Family Multi-Family Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.) Total				
2019					
Total Permits	6	0	0	6	

Table 14-11. 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	
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0	
2020					
Total Permits	3	0	0	3	
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0	
2021					
Total Permits	6	0	1	7	
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0	
2022					
Total Permits	5	0	1	6	
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0	
2023					
Total Permits	12	4	0	16	
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0	

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

Table 14-12. 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.						

Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 14-13. 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
		N	lone anticipated.		

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

14.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough are shown in Figure 14-1 through Figure 14-3. 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 Hopatcong has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



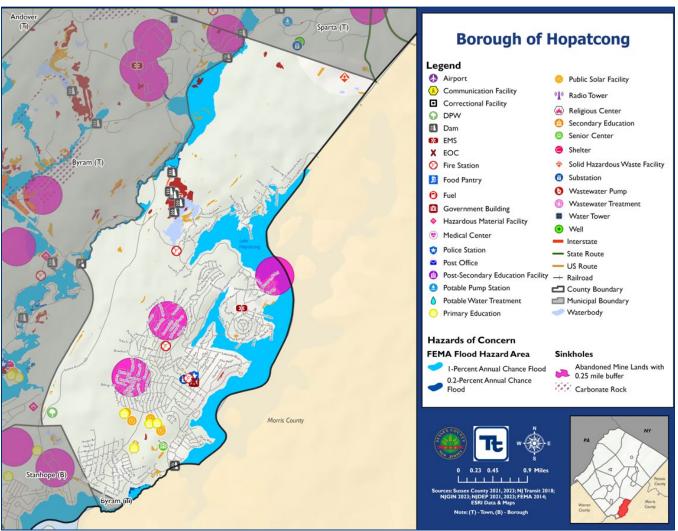


Figure 14-1. Hopatcong Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location



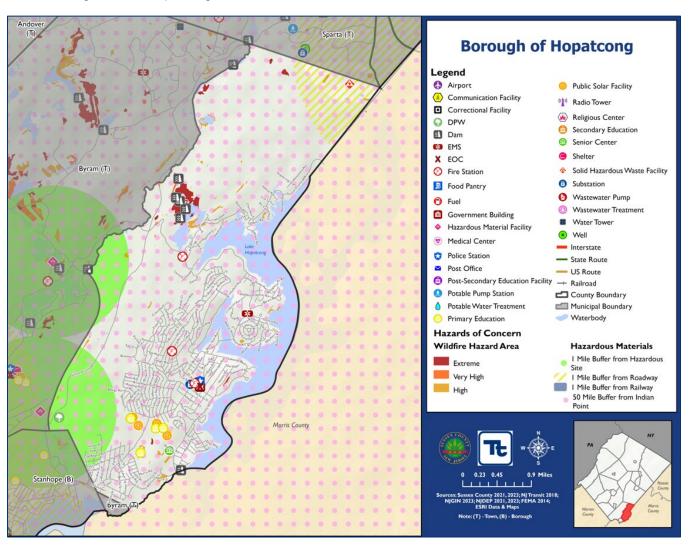


Figure 14-2. Hopatcong Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location



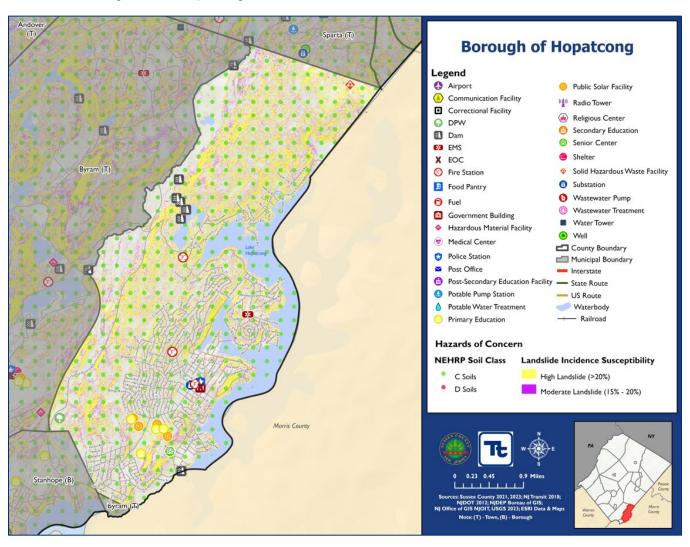


Figure 14-3. Hopatcong NEHRP and Landslide Hazard Area Extent and Location



14.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hopatcong
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488- NJ)	Yes	Sussex County accounted for 37,642 positive cases of COVID- 19 in the State of New Jersey, and 425 of the reported deaths. A total of 277,542 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non- residents.	The Borough maintained social distancing and upheld the mask policy during the pandemic. Training for firehouse was postponed preventing social gathering.
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias	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.	The Borough experienced damages due to the tropical storm, such as downed trees and power lines.
January 31- February 2, 2021	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (FEMA-DR-4597)	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.	The Borough received around 20 inches of snowfall.
September 1- 3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (FEMA-DR-4614)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and flash floods. Widespread flash flooding occurred in Sussex County with numerous road closures.	The Borough experienced downed trees and power outages and road closures. No flash floods were recorded.

Tahle	14-14	Hazard	Event	History	in Ho	opatcong
rabic	17-17.	nazara	LVCIIL	rinstory	11111	patoong

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA) FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

14.6.3 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 Hopatcong.





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. Hopatcong reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Borough indicated the following:

- Change Flood ranking from Medium to Low as there are limited areas in the Borough which flood.
- Change Infestation ranking from Low to Medium due the Spotten Lantern Fly infestation during June through August.
- The Borough agreed with the remainder of the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 14-15 shows Hopatcong'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	Low				
Disease Outbreak	Low				
Drought	Low				
Earthquake	Low				
Flood	Low				
Geological Hazards	Medium				
Hazardous Materials	Medium				
Hurricane	Medium				
Infestation	Medium				
Nor'easter	High				
Severe Weather	High				
Severe Winter Weather	High				
Wildfire	Medium				

Table 14-15. 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 14-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.





		Vulnei	rability		
Name	Туре	1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
There are no critical facilities located in the floodplain.					

Source: Sussex County 2021, 2023; NJGIN 2023

14.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Borough has
 entered into a mutual aid agreement with the St. Jude Church Parish to be an emergency shelter. The
 Parish lacks a backup power source. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather,
 and severe winter weather are known to cause power outages, which would impact the continuity of
 operations at both critical facilities.
- The Borough has noticed that there are high levels of polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminating the water pump stations. PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals.
- The Borough requires an upgraded radio system that can be used by all our emergency services to better coordinate emergency response in the Borough during storms and other emergencies. Radios are installed in all fire apparatus. Transitions are currently underway for incorporation into Police Dispatch.
- The Ambulance Squad building (516 River Styx Road) is over 40 years old and deteriorating. This critical facility provides life safety operations for the Borough, protecting and providing care to visitors and residents. Continued impacts from severe weather has caused the structure to become unstable.
- The Borough would like to enhance existing outreach and develop additional hazard outreach. The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.
- Dams in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections. 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:
 - Bear Pond Dam E (poor)
- A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review
 of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language
 related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was
 needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain.
 The Borough's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks the state mandated freeboard requirement.



- The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.
- The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Borough has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Borough and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
- The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The 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.
- The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases
 the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare
 it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work
 effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Borough has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- 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 Borough is currently not part of the Firewise program.

14.7 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.

14.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 14-17 indicates progress on the Borough's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

14.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Public Outreach and Committees
- Emergency Response Coordination



- Critical Facility upgrades
- Funding Opportunities and Mutual Aid Agreements



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- Hopatcong- 001	St. Jude Parrish Center Backup Power	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather		 Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Borough has entered into a mutual aid agreement with the St. Jude Church Parish to be an emergency shelter. The Parish lacks a backup power source. Solution: The Engineer will research what size generator is needed to power the Parish. The Borough will then assist with the purchase and installation of the selected generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the shelter. 	1. In Progress 2. The Borough is working on alternate funding for this project. Mutual Aid agreement and resolution for Parish.	 Include in update Not applicable Not applicable
2021- Hopatcong- 002	Woodchipper	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather	Public Works	 Problem: A new chipper is needed to help with storm clean up as most storms cause tree and utilities damage in the Borough. The Solution: Borough will purchase a new woodchipper and train staff in its use. 	1. Completed 2. Purchased 2 years ago	 Discontinue N Not applicable Completed
2021- Hopatcong- 003	Filters for Lakeside Storm Drains	Severe Weather, Infestation, Invasive Species	Public Works	 Problem: Nutrients entering the lake through stormwater contribute to harmful algal blooms. Solution: The Borough will purchase and install filters on storm drains. Public Works will be in charge of the installation and maintenance of these filters. 	 No Progress Efforts have been made in putting filters onto water pump stations (PFAS) 	 Discontinue Not applicable The Borough is directing their efforts into installing filters on the water pump stations for PFAS.

Table 14-17. 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- Hopatcong- 004	Harmful Algal Bloom Control	Infestation, Invasive Species	Administration	 Problem: Harmful algal blooms present a health concern and are damaging to the environment Solution: The Administration will work with the NJDEP to gain approval to introduce albino carp into the lake to eat plant life that contributes to harmful algae blooms. 	1. Discontinue 2. NJDEP will not allow the Carp (not native).	 Discontinue Not applicable NJDEP will not allow the Albino Carp because it is not a native species.
2021- Hopatcong- 005	Radio System	All Hazards	Emergency Management	 Problem: The Borough requires an upgraded radio system that can be used by all our emergency services to better coordinate emergency response in the town during storms and other emergencies. Solution: The Borough will purchase an upgraded radio system that will be able to be used into the future. 	 In Progress. Radios are installed in all fire apparatus. Transitions are currently underway for incorporation into Police Dispatch. Another year/year half before completion. 	 Include in update The Borough will continue to transition emergency radio systems into Police Dispatch services. Not applicable
2021- Hopatcong- 006	Ambulance Squad Building	All Hazards	Administration, Engineer, Ambulance Squad	 Problem: The Ambulance Squad building is over 40 years old and deteriorating. Solution: The Borough will construct a new building for the Ambulance Squad with modern standards for construction of critical facilities. 	 In Progress Looking at options, depending on surveys on emergency services. 	 Include in update Not applicable Not applicable
2021- Hopatcong- 007	Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Flood, Severe Weather	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Borough has one repetitive loss property, but other	 No Progress Due to other prioritized projects, there was no progress made on this action. 	 Include in update Not applicable 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.
				properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Solution: Conduct outreach to 5 flood- prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
2021- Hopatcong- 008	Hazard Outreach Enhancement	All Hazards	Administration	 Problem: The Borough would like to enhance existing outreach and develop additional hazard outreach. Solution: The Borough will enhance the current all-hazards public education and outreach program by developing, implementing and facilitating a multi-hazard public awareness program. Provide information on all types of hazards, preparedness and mitigation measures via the Borough website and social media. 	1. In Progress 2. Borough has a FireWise committee in progress who will send out educational outreach to the public.	 Include in update Not applicable 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- Hopatcong- 009	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	Flood	FPA, Administration	 Problem: The Borough's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks the state mandated freeboard requirement. Solution: The Borough will update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include the freeboard requirement. 	1. No Progress 2. Due to other prioritized projects, there was no progress made on this action.	 Include in update Not applicable Not applicable
2021- Hopatcong- 010	Disaster Debris Management Plan	All Hazards	Public Works, Emergency Management	Problem: The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan.Solution: The Borough will develop and adopt a Disaster Debris Management Plan.	 No Progress Due to other prioritized projects, there was no progress made on this action. 	 Include in update Not applicable Not applicable



14.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Hopatcong 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 Hopatcong would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Borough priorities.

Table 14-18 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 14-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



			Actions	That Addr	ess the F	lazard, b	y Action	Category		
		FE	MA		1	CRS				
Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	Х	Х		Х			Х		Х	Х
Disease Outbreak	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х
Drought	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х
Earthquake	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х
Flood	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х
Geological Hazards	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х
Hazardous Materials	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х
Hurricane	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х
Infestation	Х			Х			Х			Х
Nor'easter	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х
Severe Weather	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х
Severe Winter Weather	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х
Wildfire	Х	Х		Х			Х			Х

Table 14-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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 14-19. 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- HopatcongB-01	Back-up Generator for Emergency Shelter	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025- HopatcongB-02	Water Pump Filters for PFAS	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- HopatcongB-03	Emergency Radio System	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- HopatcongB-04	Upgrades to Ambulance Squad Building	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025- HopatcongB-05	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025- HopatcongB-06	Dam Repair	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025- HopatcongB-07	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025- HopatcongB-08	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025- HopatcongB-09	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025- HopatcongB-10	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- HopatcongB-11	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- HopatcongB-12	Certified Floodplain Manager Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025- HopatcongB-13	Firewise Program Participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High

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



Action 2025-Hopa	atcongB-01. Back-up Genera	tor for En	nergency Shelter						
Lead Agency:	Engineer								
Supporting Agencies:	St Jude Parish, Borough Administ	St Jude Parish, Borough 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:	Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Borough has entered into a mutual aid agreement with the St. Jude Church Parish to be an emergency shelter. The Parish lacks a backup power source. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather, and severe winter weather are known to cause power outages, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.								
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will research what size generator is needed to power the Parish. The Borough will then explore alternate funding sources to assist with the purchase and installation of the selected generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the shelter.								
Estimated Cost:	Medium								
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget, Parish 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:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations who seek shelter during hazard events by ensuring the emergency shelter has adequate power supply.								
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support populations in future residential development.								
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	maintained during a hazard event.								
Impact on Capabilities:	This action enhances emergency response by maintaining safe operations for an emergency shelter.								
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.								
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LI ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Pro		□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 ba	ckup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.						

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Action 2025-HopatcongB-02.	Water Pump Filters for PFAS
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Lead Agency:	Engineering						
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:	The Borough has noticed that there are high levels of polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminating the water pump stations. PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals.						
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will confirm installation of water filters at the water pump stations will remove contaminants from potable water. Following confirmation, Public Works will install the necessary water filters.						
Estimated Cost:	Medium						
Potential Funding Sources:	User Fees, Borough Budget						
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years						
Goals Met:	1, 2						
Benefits:	Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels a variety of food products and in the environment. This action will assist in the reduction PFAS in the Borough's water system.						
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations from increased exposure to PFAS which can cause cancers and other adverse health impacts.						
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.						
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will upgrade the water pump stations which are a critical lifeline for the community's water system by filtering out contaminants.						
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's capabilities to provide clean water by installing water filters to take out PFAS and other contaminants.						
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. Heavy rains and flooding conditions can result in the movement of PFAS through the water cycle, pushing the chemical deeper into the environment.						
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPF ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Proje		□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 □M	ledium	□Low				
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation				
	No action.		Problem persists.				
	Remove water pump station	IS	Costly, not an option, lack of services.				
	Relocate water pump statior	าร	Costly, not an option, problem persists.				



Action 2025-HopatcongB-03. Emergency Radio System

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management						
Supporting Agencies:	Police Department, Borough 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 Borough requires an upgraded radio system that can be used by all our emergency services to better coordinate emergency response in the Borough during storms and other emergencies. Radios are installed in all fire apparatus. Transitions are currently underway for incorporation into Police Dispatch.						
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will continue to transition emergency radio systems into Police Dispatch services.						
Estimated Cost:	Medium						
Potential Funding Sources:	Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Borough Budget						
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years						
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6						
Benefits:	This action will ensure emergency personnel are able to effectively communicate with one another before, during, and after an emergency event.						
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations by ensuring calls for assistance are able to be connected and relayed to the appropriate emergency response personnel.						
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in strengthening of emergency operations through bolstering the safety and security and communications lifelines which could support future development.						
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action results in strengthening of emergency operations through bolstering the safety and security and communications lifelines.						
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the emergency radio system for the Borough which is an integral portion of the communications lifeline for emergency response and preparation.						
Climate Change Considerations:	This action will take into consideration climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of hazard events. Anticipated future conditions can result in an influx of emergency calls in the Borough.						
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) □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.				
	Implement new radio system emergency response dep		Lack of coordination between departments, costly.				
	Utilize call services to coordinat response.	te emergency	Not reliable, slower process.				



Lead Agency:	Ambulance Squad		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Borough 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 Ambulance Squad building (516 River Styx Road) is over 40 years old and deteriorating. This critical facility provides life safety operations for the Borough, protecting and providing care to visitors and residents. Continued impacts from severe weather has caused the structure to become unstable.		
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will continue to explore funding availability and options based on public survey responses to complete the reconstruction of the Ambulance Squad building. Engineering will ensure proposed plans for the Ambulance Squad building are sufficient.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	USDA Community Facilities Grant Progr (EMPG) Program, Borough Budget	am, Emergency Management Performance Grants	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6		
Benefits:	Strengthening the Ambulance Squad facility will benefit the whole community, as emergency responses occur before, during, and after an hazardous event.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure socially vulnerable populations are able to receive adequate emergency care, when needed, by the Ambulance Squad.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure the operations of the Ambulance Squad are able to continue as anticipated.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will maintain the emergency response operations for the Borough by updating and restoring the Ambulance Squad building.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into consideration clima hazard events which can have adverse i	ate change impacts to the frequency and severity of mpacts on the deteriorating building.	
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (S	 □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 □Mediu	m 🗆 Low	
Alternatives:	Action Evaluation		
	No action.	Problem persists.	
	Elevate existing building.	Problem persists for damages from other hazards besides flood.	
	Remove building.	Not an option, lack of facility operations.	

Action 2025-HopatcongB-04. Upgrades to Ambulance Squad Building



Action 2025-HopatcongB-05.	Public Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management		
Supporting Agencies:	Borough 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:	The Borough would like to enhance existing outreach and develop additional hazard outreach. The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.		
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Sussex County on their program that provides information to the municipalities.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	2 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7		
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Borough by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Borough.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Borough.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	□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		Current methods remain the only ones used
	Rely on state or federal re	sources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough
	Use only a few methods for distribution		Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance



Action 2025-HopatcongB-06. Dam Repair

Lead Agency:	Engineer		
Supporting Agencies:	Dam Manager, NJDEP Bureau of Da	am 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 in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections. 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:		
	Bear Pond Dam E (poor)		
Description of the Solution:	The municipal engineer will work with dam managers, the NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety, and the County Engineer to review the most recent inspections of dams in the municipality that have resulted in a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating, identify the deficiencies, determine the necessary repairs and improvements necessary to address the deficiencies, identify available funding sources for the identified repairs/improvements, and implement the cost-effective repairs/improvements.		
Estimated Cost:	Low for initial assessment of options, TBD for total cost based on mitigation actions selected		
Potential Funding Sources:	NJDEP, Annual Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	Dam failure will be avoided, which will reduce the risk of harm to people and property downstream. Certain safety requirements will be met that can allow for funding to be received for further mitigation projects.		
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.		lso 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:	Climate change is resulting in an increase to annual precipitation. Much of this increase is in the form of heavy rainfall events. Consideration should be taken for increases in frequency and severity of rainfall events to ensure that the dam is designed to withstand these increases.		
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) ⊠Education and Awareness Programs (E		INatural Systems Protection (NSP) IEducation and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	□Preventative Measures (PR) □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Property Protection (PP) ⊠Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☑Public Information (PI) □Emergency Services (ES)		
Priority	⊠High □M	ledium	□Low
Alternatives:	Action Evaluation No action Problem persists		Evaluation
			Problem persists



Work without County Engineer involvement	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



Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Construction Department, Borough 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 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 Ordinance lacks the state mandated freeboard requirement.		
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	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 management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.		
Mitigation Category	 ☑ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) □ Education and Awareness Progr 		
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		

Action 2025-HopatcongB-07. Code Coordinated Ordinance





Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Lead Agency:	Emergency Management		
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Borough 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:		lopted debris management plan. Without a plan in lace to properly address debris and do not have	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	5		
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker a	nd more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not Applicable		
Impact on Future Development:	Not Applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not Applicable		
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disa	ster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	⊠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	
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available	
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available	



Lead Agency:	Emergency Management			
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Susse	Borough 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:	The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Borough has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Borough and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.			
Description of the Solution:	vulnerable populations. Method newsletters, social media, the E public at Borough libraries and vulnerable populations. Work w	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Borough events, the Borough newsletters, social media, the Borough website, and having the materials on display for the public at Borough libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations. Work with Sussex County to identify and create a list of socially vulnerable populations utilizing Register Ready.		
Estimated Cost:	Low			
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HMGP			
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years			
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 3, 7		
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Borough. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Borough will become educated on hazards risks. The Borough will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.			
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable			
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.			
Impact on Capabilities:		This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program. It would also assist the Borough in identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located in the jurisdiction.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.			
Mitigation Category	□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) ⊠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 methods remain the only ones used	
	Rely on state or federal resources Resources may be generalized and n specific to the risks in the Borough		Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough	

Action 2025-HopatcongB-09. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach



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-HopatcongB-10. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	gency: Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Borough 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 Borough does not have a formalized list of may be interested in flood mitigation measures these lists can assist the Borough in identifying		
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a lis damaged by flood events and property owners measures, such as elevation or acquisition.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5		
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Borough capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	⊠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	

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	opatcongB-11. Certified Floodplain		
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Construction Department, Borough 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 Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.		
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Borough staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5		
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Borough and assure the Borough's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.		
Mitigation Category	□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	
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly	
	Establish shared service agreements fo floodplain administration from neighborin municipalities		

Action 2025-HopatcongB-11. Certified Floodplain Manager Training



Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Sussex County, Property Owners		
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:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Borough has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.		
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL), such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Municipal Budget, County Budget, Property Owners		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	2, 3		
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.		
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 enhance the Borough's 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.		
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) □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
	Construct flood walls/barriers around vulnerable areas Deployable flood barriers for vulnerable areas		Costly and can divert floodwaters to other areas
			Requires a great deal of work to implement prior to each event



Lead Agency:	Fire Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Borough 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 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 Borough is currently not part of the Firewise program.		
Description of the Solution:	The Borough 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 Borough will also create an education program and set up town hall meetings.		
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 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.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Borough may be located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. Participation in the Firewise Program will assist in the Borough's efforts to educate populations on how to increase the ignition resistance of their home sand property.		
Impact on Future Development:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made. This assessment may identify areas which the Borough would like to restrict future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made, which could include relocating various critical facilities or lifelines.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase wildfire risk reduction	and response capabilities for the Borough.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.		
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	The Borough does not participate in the Firewise Program	
	Complete half of the program requirements	The Borough would not be eligible to participate in the Firewise Program	



Participate in the program, but do not utilize	The Borough would miss opportunities to
resources	strengthen communication and safety skills