

16. TOWNSHIP OF MONTAGUE

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

16.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 16-1 summarizes Township officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Township's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Dave Coss, EMC Address: 277 Clove Road, Montague, NJ 07827 Phone Number: (908) 319-1811 Email: coss1101@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Jesse Brace-Revak, Deputy EMC Address: 277 Clove Road, Montague, NJ 07827 Phone Number: (908) 319-1813 Email: jbrace81@yahoo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administ	rator
Name/Title: Bob Huber, Construction Official Address: 277 Clove Road, Montague, NJ 07827 Phone Number: (973) 293-3366 Email: construction@montaguenj.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Dave Coss, EMC Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	ipal worksheets; reviewed and approved draft annex.
Name/Title: Jesse Brace-Revak, Deputy EMC/Flood Mitigati Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	
Name/Title: Harold E. Pellow, Township Engineer Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	ipal worksheets; reviewed and approved draft annex.
Name/Title: Tom Knutelsky, Township Planner Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	ipal worksheets.
Name/Title: George Zitone, Mayor Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	ipal worksheets; reviewed and approved draft annex.
Name/Title: George Hutnick, Code Enforcement Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of munic	ipal worksheets.

Table 16-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team





Primary Point of Contact

Name/Title: Bob Huber, Construction Official

Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets; reviewed and approved draft annex.

Alternate Point of Contact

Name/Title: Dana Klinger, Municipal Clerk/Administrator Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets; reviewed and approved draft annex.

Name/Title: Kyle Gottemoller, Assist DPW Foreman Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.

16.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Montague Township is located in the northwest corner of Sussex County. It is bordered to the north by New York State, to the south by Frankford and Sandyston Townships, to the east by Wantage Township and to the west by Pennsylvania. The Township covers a total area of 43.9 square miles. The following unincorporated communities are located within the Township: Four Corners, Montague, Millville, and Duttonville. The Delaware River makes up the northern and western border between the Township and Pennsylvania. Big Flat Brook is a stream located in the southern end of the Township. There are many ponds and lakes located throughout the Township as well.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 3.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 3.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.3 percent is non-English speaking, 2.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 2.5 percent is considered disabled.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Township of Montague, 33 percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

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

16.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Montague 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:

16-2

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

16.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 16-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Montague.

CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGU	(Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)		Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 32: Uniform Construction Codes	State & Local	Construction Official

Table 16-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? There is hereby established in the Township of Montague a State Uniform Construction Code enforcing agency to be known as the "Building Department," consisting of a Construction Official, Building Subcode Official, Plumbing Subcode Official, Electrical Subcode Official and such other subcode officials for such additional subcodes as the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey, shall hereafter adopt as part of the State Uniform Construction Code. The Construction Official shall be the chief administrator of the enforcing agency.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 76: Zoning	Local	Land Use Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The code enables where appropriate, flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve its natural and scenic qualities, protect areas of meaningful ecological value, reduce flood hazards, facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities, minimize negative environmental impacts, improve the aesthetic quality of new residential developments, encourage the conservation of energy, increase recreational opportunities, and otherwise promote the planned and environmentally desirable use of land.

Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 60: Subdivision of	Local	Land Use Department
		Land		

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

Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.

Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 55: Site Plan Review	Local	Land Use Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Approval of a site plan is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building, structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 56: Stormwater Control	Local	Township Committee

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





The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. An identified objective of this ordinance is to minimize increases in the volumes and rates of stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding and streambank erosion.

Post-Disaster Recovery/ No - - Reconstruction Code - - -	
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023,	State	Sellers and Landlords
Requirements		c. 93, July 3, 2023		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





Jurisdiction Citation and Date (code has this? chapter or name of plan, date (Yes/No) of enactment or plan adoption		
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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

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

Environmental Protection	No	-	-	-
Ordinance(s)				

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

Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Chapter 38: Flood Damage	State & Local	Township Engineer
Ordinance		Prevention		

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:

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

C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;

E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;

G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and

H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

Wellhead Protection No

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

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



	Jurisdiction	Citation and Date (code	Authority	Responsible Person,			
	has this? (Yes/No)	chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	(local, county, state, federal)	Department or Agency			
PLANNING DOCUMENTS							
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Montague Township Master Plan Adopted March 11, 2004, Reexamination September 2022	Local	Land Use Board Committee			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master plan shall generally comprise a report or statement and land use and development proposals, with man diagrams, and text, presenting a land use plan element taking into account natural conditions, including, but not limitedto, topography, soil conditions, water supply, drainage, floodplain areas, marshes, and woodlands. Showing existing and proposed location, extent, and intensity of development of land to be use in the future of varying types residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, educational, and other public and private purposes and stating the relationship thereof to existing any proposed zoning plan and zoning ordinances, and showing the exist location of any airports and the boundaries of any airport safety zones. A housing plan element, a community facilit plan element, and a conservation plan element.							
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Township Budget	Local	Township Committee			
How has or will this be integrated The municipal budget, which acts which may assist in hazard mitigat	as the Townsh		includes various	s potential projects			
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP a	and how does this reduce risk?		1			
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP a	and how does this reduce risk?					
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP a	How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?					
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-			
		- and how does this reduce risk?	-	-			
Prevention Plan		- and how does this reduce risk? -	-	-			
Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP a	-	-	-			
Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated Open Space Plan	with the HMP a	-	-	-			
Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP a No with the HMP a No	- and how does this reduce risk? -	-	-			
Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated Urban Water Management Plan	with the HMP a No with the HMP a No	- and how does this reduce risk? -	-	- - -			
 Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated 	with the HMP a No with the HMP a No with the HMP a No	- and how does this reduce risk? - and how does this reduce risk? -	-	-			
Prevention Plan How has or will this be integrated Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated Habitat Conservation Plan	with the HMP a No with the HMP a No with the HMP a No	- and how does this reduce risk? - and how does this reduce risk? -	-	- - - -			



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	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				
Sharalina Managament Blan	No		State, lederal)	Agency				
Shoreline Management Plan			-	-				
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?								
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-				
How has or will this be integrated	How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?							
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-				
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		I				
Transportation Plan	No	_	_					
	l	and how doop this reduce right?	-	-				
How has or will this be integrated		and now 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	Na							
	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?		I				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANN	ING							
	Yes	Township of Montoque EOD	County & Local	Office of Emorgonou				
Emergency Operations Plan	res	Township of Montague EOP, May 9, 2023		Office of Emergency Management				
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Emergency Operations Plan aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.								
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?						



	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
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	Yes	Township of Montague EOP, May 9, 2023	County & Local	Office of Emergency Management		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, a portion of the Emergency Operations Plan, aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.						
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?						
Other	No	-	-	-		
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?						

16.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 16-3 summarizes the capabilities of Montague to oversee and track development.

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	Construction Department
 If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 		
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain development
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	The build out in the Township is nearly at its peak. Much of the Township is zoned as a conservation district, which limits any future development.

Table 16-3. Development and Permitting Capability

16.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 16-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Montague and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.





Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)					
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY							
Planning Board	Yes	The Montague Township Land Use Board acts as both the Planning Board and the Board of Adjustment. The Land Use Board will assume all statutory duties currently handled by the Montague Township Planning Board and the Montague Township Zoning Board of Adjustment. The Montague Township Land Use Board consists of nine members and two alternate members, as appointed by the Mayor and Township Committee.					
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-					
Planning Department	No	-					
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-					
Environmental Board/Commission		 The Mayor may appoint one or more persons as a Citizens' Advisory Committee to assist or collaborate with the Land Use Board in its duties, but such person or persons shall have no power to vote or take other action required of the Board. Such person or persons shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor. Whenever the Environmental Commission has prepared and submitted to the Land Use Board an index of the natural resources of the municipality, the Land Use Board shall make available to the Environmental Commission an informational copy of every application for development to the Land Use Board. Failure of the Land Use Board to make such informational copy available to the Environmental Commission shall not invalidate any hearing or proceeding. 					
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-					
Economic Development Commission/Committee		The Economic Development Committee has the following powers and duties inquire into, survey and publicize the extent, advantages, and utility of vacant land within the township; classify such vacant land according to its adaptability for the settlement thereon of various types of business, professional and industrial enterprise; study and analyze various businesses, industries, and professions with a view to ascertaining the opportunities for expansion of such business, industries, and professions within the township; recommend to the Township Committee advertising the economic advantages and opportunities and availability of real estate in the township; and to encourage and accomplish business, industrial and professional settlement within the township.					
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works attend to various projects within Montague including snow removal activities and the maintenance of Township roads.					
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Construction Department is responsible for enforcement of the NJ Uniform Construction Code.					

Table 16-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities





		Comment
Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	(available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency Management/Public Safety	Yes	The Township has an Emergency Management Coordinator
Department		and an Emergency Management Deputy Coordinator.
		The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for life safety issues within the community. The division is involved with construction, occupancy inspections, public education, and fire investigations. Fire inspections ensure that buildings and fire protection systems are built and maintained according to the applicable codes. The Fire Prevention Division performs fire plan checks and inspections for fire sprinklers, alarms, and other systems. Fire construction permits are required to construct, alter, modify, or repair a fire protection system.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for Stormwater Management activities.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire/DPW
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	Harold E. Pellow & Associates
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Harold E. Pellow & Associates
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Harold E. Pellow & Associates
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	The Senior Citizens of Montague Township, Inc. meets on the second Friday of each month.
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	OEM
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-



16.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 16-5 summarizes financial resources available to Montague.

Table 16-5.	Fiscal	Capabilities
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Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
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	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes, Clean Water Act 319 Grants

16.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 16-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Montague.

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Mayor and Township Committee
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	The Township can utilize the County's reverse messaging system.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Senior Citizens of Montague Township, Inc. meets on the second Friday of each month.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

Table 16-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities



16.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 16-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Montague.

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	6/9	Being Reviewed
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
N/A = Not applicable			

— = Unavailable

16.3.7 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 16-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Township's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 16-8	Adaptive	Capacity
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Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Weak
Disease Outbreak	Weak
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Weak
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Hurricane	Moderate
Infestation	Weak
Nor'easter	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate



Hazard

Wildfire

Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak

Moderate

16.4 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 16-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

16.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 16-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Montague.

Table 16-9. Montague NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	13
# Claims (Losses)	17
Total Loss Payments	\$178,247.79
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	3
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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

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

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

Source: FEMA Region II 2024

16.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 16-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Montague.

Table 16-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Township occurs within the SFHA.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	Νο
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Construction Official / Township Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, online FEMA, State, and regional resources.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	The FPA would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, engineering capability
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the value of the proposed development would increase the structure's value by at least 50 percent.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff and funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 38: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	September 13, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets 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 considers efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions. The Township has subdivision and site plan ordinances.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

16.5 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 16-11 through Table 16-13.

Table 16-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued						
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total			
2019							
Total Permits	2	0	1	0			
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0			
2020							
Total Permits	3	0	1	0			
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0			
2021							
Total Permits	3	0	1	0			
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0			
2022							
Total Permits	6	0	0	0			
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0			
2023							
Total Permits	4	0	0	0			
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0			

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Township has not had any recent major development or infrastructure from 2019 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.





Table 16-13. 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
The Township does not anticipate any major development or infrastructure in the next five (5) years.					

16.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

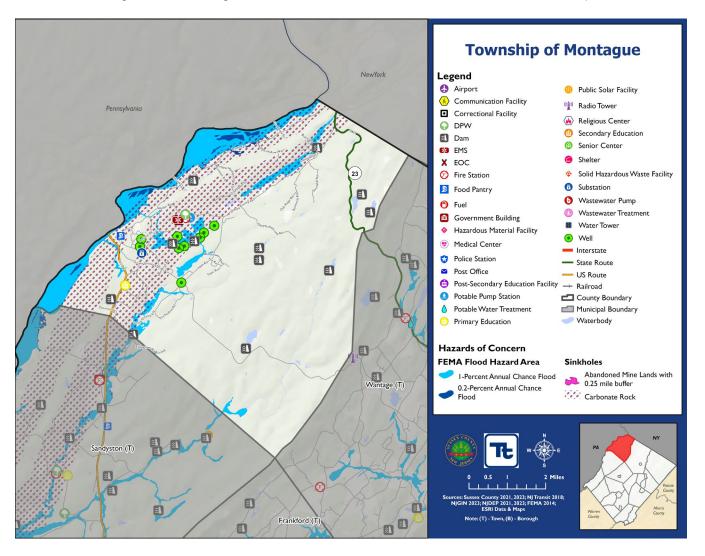
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Montague's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

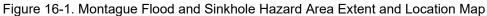
16.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Township are shown in Figure 16-1 through Figure 16-3. 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 Montague has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.











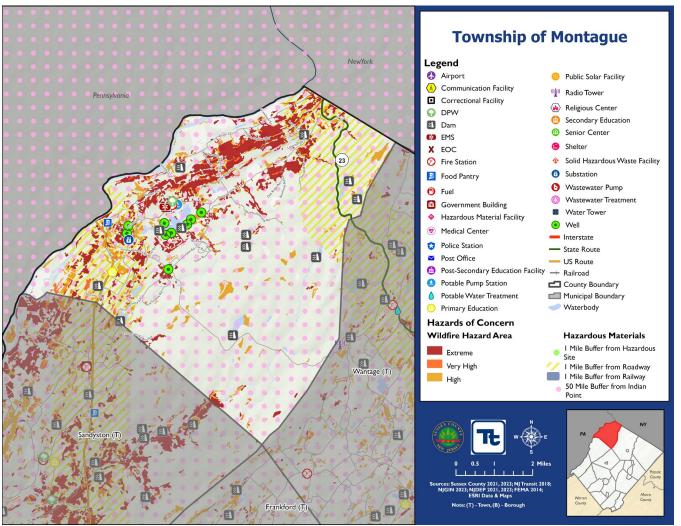


Figure 16-2. Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



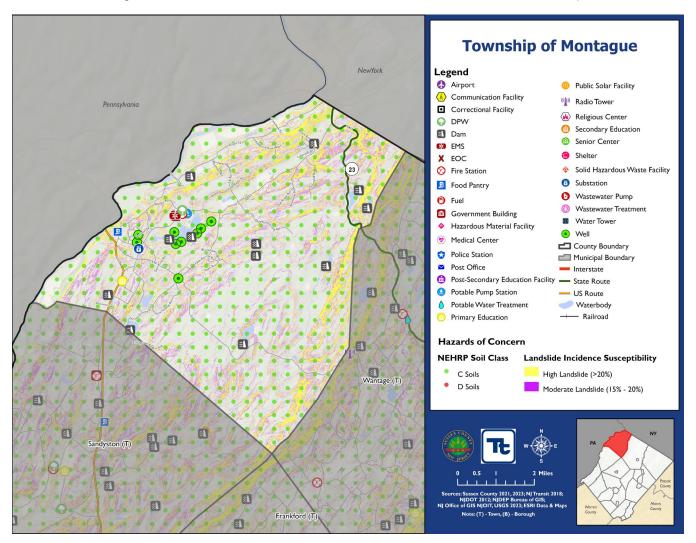


Figure 16-3. Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



16.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Montague is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 16-14 provides details on loss and damage in Montague 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 Montague
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.	Montague Township was aided by county resources and supplies
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ)	Yes	Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Sussex County; there were numerous reports of downed trees and power lines. Observations from surrounding areas suggest sustained tropical storm force winds likely occurred.	Loss of Power Minor Road wash out/Flooding Debris and Fallen Trees Down Power Lines/Poles
January 31 – February 2, 2021	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4597-NJ)	Yes	Heavy precipitation developed producing areas of extreme snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour in northern New Jersey. Numerous reports of 24 to 32 inches were received from across the County.	Snow Removal Tree/Power Poles down Loss of Power
September 1- 3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR- 4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and flash floods. Widespread flash flooding occurred in Sussex County with numerous road closures.	Minor roadway flooding Loss of Power Trees down

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EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA) FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA) N/A = Not applicable

16.6.3 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 Montague .

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. Montague reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Township indicated the rankings were accurate.

Table 16-15 shows Montague's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

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

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

	Table To-	ro. Chucari	racinities ri								
		Vulne	rability								
Name	Туре	1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected 0.2% Flood Leve (describe protectior						
Biccum Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-MontagueTwp-09	-						
Clove Lake Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-MontagueTwp-09	-						
Hainesville WMA Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-MontagueTwp-09	-						
Source: NJGIN 2023; Sussex County 2021, 2023											

Table 16-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

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

to

ns)



• Steenykill Lake Dam

16.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. The culvert located at Highpoint Country Club (private community) is undersized and compromised during storm and flood events.
- The status of the Township's bridges and causeway in relation to ability to withstand hazard events is unknown. Failure of bridges or causeways could result in loss to life and limitations to emergency access.
- 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 Township 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 Township 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.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has three repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Township does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Township in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Township does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery. The Biccum Dam, Clove Lake Dam, and Hainesville WMA Dam, all critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has a high-hazard potential dam, the Steenykill Lake Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.
- The Montague Township Elementary School, located at 475 Route 206, has been identified as a sheltering location but lacks a backup power source. The new fire station/community center/shelter, located at 274 Clover Road, is a lifeline for the Township and provides essential services to the municipality and its residents. It currently does not have a backup generator to provide continuity of operations during a power outage and serve as a shelter to the community.
- The Township's current flood damage prevention ordinance was last adopted in 2011. It currently does not
 have a freeboard requirement and does not meeting New Jersey's minimum requirement. 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.

- It is unknown if the windows of the Township hall building located at 277 Clover Road are impact resistant. Impact resistant windows provide a barrier during severe weather and severe winter weather events. High winds associated with these hazards can blow debris into windows, potentially endangering those inside the structure, as well as damaging the structure itself, if the windows are not impact resistant.
- Montague Township is located within the northwest corner of the State and sits along the Delaware River. Several state and national parks are located within the Township, providing acres of forested land. This creates an increased risk of wildfires to residents who border the forested areas.
- Montague Township is located within the northwest corner of the State and sits along the Delaware River. Properties located along the Delaware River are susceptible to flooding and damages.
- 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.
- Steenykill Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Steeny Kill Lake. The dam is owned by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and roadways including State Route 23. The dam was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in poor condition, meaning the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

16.7 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.

16.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 16-17 indicates progress on the Township's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

16.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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





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- Montague- 001	Backup Generator for Fire House/ Community Center / Shelter	Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Hurricane, Nor'easter	Engineer, Township OEM, Administration	 Problem: The new fire house/community center/shelter, located at 274 Clover Road, is a lifeline for the Township and provides essential services to the municipality and its residents. It currently does not have a backup generator to provide continuity of operations during a power outage and serve as a shelter to the community. Solution: Working with the Township Engineer, determine the proper type and size of generator for the facility. Once determined, obtain funding and purchase generator. Once purchased, install generator. 	1. Completed 2. Not Applicable	 Discontinue. Not Applicable The Township has installed the proper type and size generator to operate the fire house/community center/shelter, located at 275 Clover Road.
2021- Montague- 002	Backup Generator for Elementary School:	Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Hurricane, Nor'easter	Engineer, Township OEM, Administration, School Board	 Problem: The Montague Township Elementary School at 475 Route 206 lacks a backup power source. Solution: The Engineer will research what size generator is needed to power the Montague Township Elementary School. The Township will then purchase and install the selected generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Montague Township Elementary School. 	 No Progress. Challenges with funding. 	 Keep in the 2025 HMP 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- Montague- 003	Repetitive Loss Properties	Flood, Severe Weather	FPA, 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 Township has 2 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Solution: Conduct outreach to 10 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). 	1. No Progress 2. The Township focused on other priorities which prevented progress on this action.	 Keep in the 2025 HMP. Not Applicable Not Applicable
2021- Montague- 004		Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Geologic, Hazardous Materials, Hurricane and Tropical	OEM, Public Works	 Problem: The Township currently does not have an adopted debris management plan. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage. Solution: The Township will develop a debris management plan that will assist the municipality when they 	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with funding availability	 Keep in the 2025 HMP. 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.
		Storm, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire		need to facilitate response and recovery after a debris-causing incident. The plan will provide direction to facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster.		
2021- Montague- 005	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Township Administration, Engineer	 Problem: The Township's current flood damage prevention ordinance was last adopted in 2011. It currently does not have a freeboard requirement and does not meeting New Jersey's minimum requirement. Solution: The Township will update its flood damage prevention ordinance to meet the New Jersey requirement of one foot of freeboard. 	1. No Progress 2. The Township focused on other priorities which prevented progress on this action.	 Keep in the 2025 HMP Not Applicable Not Applicable
2021- Montague- 006	Impact Resistant Windows and Shutters for the Township Hall	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	OEM, Public Works	 Problem: It is unknown if the windows of the Township Hall building located at 277 Clover Road are impact resistant. Solution: The Township will conduct a study to determine whether or not the windows of the township hall are impact resistant. If not, the Township will retrofit municipal building with impact resistant windows and shutters. 	 No Progress Challenges with funding availability. 	 Keep in the 2025 HMP. 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- Montague- 007	Firewise	Wildfire	Township Administration, Fire Department	 Problem: Montague Township is located within the northwest corner of the State and sits along the Delaware River. Several state and national parks are located within the Township, providing acres of forested land. This creates an increased risk of wildfires to residents who border the forested areas. Solution: The Township will follow the proper steps in applying for and becoming a Firewise community. This includes forming a board/committee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, developing an action plan, and hosting outreach events and programs. The Township will also create an education program and set up town hall meetings. 	other priorities which prevented progress on this action.	 Keep in the 2025 HMP Not Applicable Not Applicable
2021- Montague- 008	Delaware River Study	Flood	Engineer	 Problem: Montague Township is located within the northwest corner of the State and sits along the Delaware River. Properties located along the river are susceptible to flooding and damages. Solution: Conduct a study along the riverbanks of the Delaware River to identify areas that need to be elevated to reduce flooding impacts. Once identified, cost-effective actions will be carried out. 	1. No Progress 2. The Township focused on other priorities which prevented progress on this action.	 Keep in the 2025 HMP Not Applicable Not Applicable



16.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

Table 16-18 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 16-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



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

Table 16-18. 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 16-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

							Sco	res for	Evaluat	tion Cri	teria						
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- MontagueTwp-01	Upgrades to Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-02	Township Bridge Vulnerabilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-03	Dam Repair	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025- MontagueTwp-04	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-05	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025- MontagueTwp-06	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025- MontagueTwp-07	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- MontagueTwp-08	NFIP Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025- MontagueTwp-09	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025- MontagueTwp-10	Critical Facility Emergency Generators	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025- MontagueTwp-11	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-12	Impact Resistant Windows and Shutters for Municipal Hall	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025- MontagueTwp-13	Firewise Program Participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High





	Scores for Evaluation Criteria																
Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost- Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
2025- MontagueTwp-14	Delaware River Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-15	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- MontagueTwp-16	Steenykill Lake Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

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





Action 2025-MontagueTwp-01. Upgrades to Culvert										
Lead Agency:	Engineering									
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Highpoint Count	ry Club								
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:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts ar caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Culverts located at Highpoint Country Club (private community) are undersized a compromised during storm and flood events.									
Description of the Solution:	The Township Engineer will complete an engineering survey of culverts at Highpoint Country Club that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Township Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.									
Estimated Cost:	Medium									
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, HMGP, Township Budge	et								
Implementation Timeline:	3 years									
Goals Met:	1, 2									
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.									
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vul likely to be impacted by floodin		ency or severe flooding events will be less							
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the imp	acted area will b	e less likely to be flooded.							
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:		n and medical f	ain open, which enables evacuation routes to acilities will be maintained, both for healthcare nent for injuries and illness.							
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are staging to take place where the		of damage or failure can allow for resource st ahead of a flood event.							
Climate Change Considerations:			ent and severe rainfall events. This action ater needs as the result of climate change.							
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations ⊠Structure and Infrastructure	· · ·	□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							
	Remove roadwa	у	Roadway cannot be removed							
	Raingardens		Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.							

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-01. Upgrades to Culvert



Lead Agency:	Engineering Department			
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought ☑Earthquake ☑Flood ☑Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials 		 ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire 	
Description of the Problem:	The status of the Township's bridges and causeway in relation to ability to withstand hazard events is unknown. Failure of bridges or causeways could result in loss to life and limitations to emergency access.			
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will identify inadequate or vulnerable bridges and causeways within the Township and lift or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways.			
Estimated Cost:	Dependent on number of bridges identified and mitigation method sought.			
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Township Budget, Bridge Owners			
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years			
Goals Met:	2, 5			
Benefits:	This action ensures infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages and that at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will benefit socially vulnerable populations by ensuring routes are available for travel, should an evacuation occur or if emergency medical assistance in required.			
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure transportation routes are available to future developments during periods of heavy rainfall, which would otherwise cause roadway flooding.			
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs and provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.			
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.			
Climate Change Considerations:	Ensure the bridge structure is impervious to erosion at its base due to rising water levels.			
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	 Preventative Measures (PR) Property Protection (PP) Public Information (PI) 		□Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	⊠High	□Medium	□Low	
Alternatives:	Action No action		Evaluation	
			Current problem remains	
Build entirely new roads, bridges, and culverts throughout the county with adequate capacity Install pumps at flood prone locations to pump water away from infrastructure and reduce the impact		Project will most likely be too expensive		
		Could have substantial upfront costs and would increase operations and maintenance cost		

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-02. Township Bridge Vulnerabilities



Action 2025-MontagueTwp-03. Dam Repair

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

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-04. Disaster Debris Management Plan





Lead Agency:	Emergency Management		
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, Sussex County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 ☑ Dam Failure ☑ Disease Outbreak ☑ Drought ☑ Earthquake ☑ Flood ☑ Geological Hazards ☑ Hazardous Materials 		 ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:		dents and busi	rehensive education and outreach program. nesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, treach methods.
Description of the Solution:			ogram on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. program that provides information to the
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 Township by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Township.		
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 Township.		
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 Township'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 (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 Rely on state or federal resources Use only a few methods for distribution		Current methods remain the only ones used
			Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Township
			Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-06. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator			
Supporting Agencies:	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:	properties have been repetitive	ly flooded as do	ages to residential properties. These ocumented by paid NFIP claims. The Township roperties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township 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) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), 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, Mun	icipal Budget, C	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 Township's current NFIP capabilities.		t 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 I		□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	□Preventative Measures (PR) ⊠Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI)		 □Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☑ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES) 	
Priority	⊠High	□Medium	□Low	
Alternatives:	Action No action Construct flood walls/barriers around vulnerable areas		Evaluation	
			Current problem continues	
			Costly and can divert floodwaters to other areas	
	Deployable flood barriers for vulnerable areas		Requires a great deal of work to implement prior to each event	



Action 2025-MontagueTwp-07.	Flood Mitigation Interest
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Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Land Use Board, Township Administration		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials 	 ☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire 	
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have a formalized list of which may be interested in flood mitigation me Maintaining these lists can assist the Township mitigate.	asures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
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:	Township Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5		
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Township capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	 ☑ Preventative Measures (PR) □ Property Protection (PP) □ Public Information (PI) 	□Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) □Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	⊠High □Medium	□Low	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	Current problem remains	
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application	
	Wait for information from the State on flood- damaged properties	May be a delay in notice	

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Action 2025-MontagueTwp-08. NFIP Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Construction Department, Township Administration		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials 		 ☐ Hurricane ☐ Infestation ☐ Nor'easter ☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.		
Description of the Solution:		urage staff to b	ip staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain ecome Certified Floodplain Managers via the A Certification Program.
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Township		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5		
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Township and assure the Township's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities.		t 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 (□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 problem remains
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration		Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities		Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role



Action 2025-MontagueTwp-09.	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain
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Lead Agency:	Facility Managers		
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Floodplain Administrator, NJDEP		
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:	Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post- disaster recovery. The Biccum Dam, Clove Lake Dam, and Hainesville WMA Dam, all critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has a high-hazard potential dam, the Steenykill Lake Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	Coordinate with the facility managers at Biccum Dam, Clove Lake Dam, and Hainesville WMA Dam in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability. The Township will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected by Township OEM and shared with the County OEM.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget, Faciliti	es	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5, 7		
Benefits:	This action will remove or reduce critical facility and community lifeline vulnerability to the flood hazard and remove or reduce safety risks for first responders. This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Retrofitting or relocating the identified structures will benefit socially vulnerable populations, as individuals within these populations rely on resources from various government facilities, transportation facilities, and medical and senior care facilities. The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area. Future development near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area. Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities. This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
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. Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. 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 No Action Floodproof existing structures		Evaluation	
			Current problem remains	
			May no	t necessarily reduce risk
	Construct floodwalls to stop flood issues		Will most like	ely interrupt natural floodplain function



Lead Agency:	Engineering			
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Emergency Management, Township Administration, School Administration, Fire Department			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 ☑ Dam Failure ☑ Disease Outbreak ☑ Drought ☑ Earthquake ☑ Flood ☑ Geological Hazards ☑ Hazardous Materials 		 ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire 	
Description of the Problem:	The Montague Township Elementary School, located at 475 Route 206, has been identified as a sheltering location but lacks a backup power source. The new fire station/community center/shelter, located at 274 Clover Road, is a lifeline for the Township and provides essential services to the municipality and its residents. It currently does not have a backup generator to provide continuity of operations during a power outage and serve as a shelter to the community.			
Description of the Solution:	Elementary School and the Fir selected generator and necess	The Engineer will research what size generator is needed to power the Montague Township Elementary School and the Fire Station. The Township will then purchase and install the selected generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Montague Township Elementary School and Fire Station.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium			
Potential Funding Sources:		HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years			
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5, 6, 7		
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.			
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development		ility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:		This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.		maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.			
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations ⊠Structure and Infrastructure	. ,	□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	 □ Preventative Measures (PR) ⊠ Property Protection (PP) □ Public Information (PI) 		□Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	□High	⊠Medium	□Low	
Alternatives:	Action No Action Microgrid Solar panels and battery backup		Evaluation	
			Current problem remains	
			Costly and difficult to implement.	
			Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.	

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-10. Critical Facility Emergency Generators



Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Building Department, Township Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional		
Supporting Agencies.	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:	The Township's current flood damage prevention ordinance was last adopted in 2011. It currently does not have a freeboard requirement and does not meeting New Jersey's minimum requirement. 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 by the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.		
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	2, 5		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.		
Mitigation Category	⊠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		
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	



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





Lead Agency:	Public Works			
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 Dam Failure Disease Outbreak Drought Earthquake Flood Geological Hazards Hazardous Materials 		 ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weather ☑ Severe Winter Weather ☑ Wildfire 	
Description of the Problem:	It is unknown if the windows of the municipal hall, located at 277 Clover Road, are impact resistant. Impact resistant windows provide a barrier during severe weather and severe winter weather events. High winds associated with these hazards can blow debris into windows, potentially endangering those inside the structure, as well as damaging the structure itself, if the windows are not impact resistant.			
Description of the Solution:	The Township will conduct a study to determine whether the windows of the Township hall are impact resistant. If not, the Township will retrofit municipal building with impact resistant windows and shutters.			
Estimated Cost:	High			
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Communit	y Facilities Gra	ant Program, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years			
Goals Met:	2, 6			
Benefits:	This action will protect the Municipal Hall, a critical facility and community lifelines, from wind damage associated with severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, nor'easters, and any debris which the winds may elevate.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Municipal Hall may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts.			
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the Muni	cipal Hall from	potential wind damages caused by debris.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable			
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as hurricanes, nor'easters, winter storms, and winds. This action accounts for a likely increase in flying debris which madamage windows.			
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 problem continues	
	Build new municipal	hall	Costly, unnecessary	
	Replace all windows without conducting the study		May be unnecessary, costly	

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-12. Impact Resistant Windows and Shutters for Municipal Hall



Lead Agency:	Fire Department				
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration				
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 Dam Failure Disease Outbreak Drought Earthquake Flood Geological Hazards Hazardous Materials 	 ☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ⊠Wildfire 			
Description of the Problem:	Montague Township is located within the northwest corner of the State and sits along the Delaware River. Several state and national parks are located within the Township, providing acres of forested land. This creates an increased risk of wildfires to residents who border the forested areas.				
Description of the Solution:	The Township will follow the proper steps in applying for and becoming a Firewise community. This includes forming a board/committee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, developing an action plan, and hosting outreach events and programs. The Township will also create an education program and set up outreach 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 Township may be located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. Participation in the Firewise Program will assist in the Township'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 Township 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 Township.			
Climate Change Considerations:	land and water. These changes have the poter	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 Township does not participate in the Firewise Program			
	Complete half of the program requirements The Township would not be eligible to participate in the Firewise Program				

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-13.Firewise Program Participation

It



Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources
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Action 2025-MontagueTwp-14. Delaware River Study

Lead Agency:	Engineering				
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator				
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 □Dam Failure □Disease Outbreak □Drought □Earthquake ⊠Flood □Geological Hazards □Hazardous Materials 		□ Hurricane □ Infestation □ Nor'easter □ Severe Weath □ Severe Winter □ Wildfire		
Description of the Problem:	Montague Township is located Delaware River. Properties loca damages.				
Description of the Solution:	Conduct a study along the river elevated or acquired to reduce carried out.				
Estimated Cost:	Dependent on the number of id	entified structur	es needing to be	elevated or acquired.	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, FMA, Tov	vnship Budget			
Implementation Timeline:	5 years				
Goals Met:	1, 2				
Benefits:	from the Delaware River; furthe	on will produce results to identify which parcels of land are susceptible to flooding Delaware River; furthermore, the action will reduce the flooding impacts felt by the o from the Delaware River once cost-effective actions are identified and nted.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	flooding from the Delaware Riv	er. Furthermore oulations which	opulations whose properties are impacted by nore, this action will assist in keeping roadways nich may need to attend medical appointments or lers.		
Impact on Future Development:		wnship choose	nay be susceptible to flooding from the to, these parcels could be selected for open future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will assist in the red permitting first responders to tra			he Delaware River,	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable				
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means s often, including increased perio			ore intense and occur more	
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	C	□Low	
Alternatives:	Action No action Raise banks of creek to increase storage capacity		Evaluation		
			Current problem remains		
			Cost prohibitive		
	Construct floodwall along creek Cost			ost prohibitive	



Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator				
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Building Department				
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 ☑ Dam Failure ☑ Disease Outbreak ☑ Drought ☑ Earthquake ☑ Flood ☑ Geological Hazards ☑ Hazardous Materials 		 ☑ Hurricane ☑ Infestation ☑ Nor'easter ☑ Severe Weat ☑ Severe Winte ☑ Wildfire 		
Description of the Problem:	 Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. Require permits for floodplain development. The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations. 				
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (<u>https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing subst damge mgmt plan.pdf</u>). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.				
Estimated Cost:	Low				
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget				
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the p	lan; ongoing to	maintain and up	date the plan	
Goals Met:	2, 5				
Benefits:		This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.				
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.				
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster r	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.			
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.				
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations ⊡Structure and Infrastructure	()	□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)		
CRS Category	 ☑ Preventative Measures (PR) ☑ Property Protection (PP) ☑ Public Information (PI) 	1	 □Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES) 		
Priority	⊠High	□Medium		□Low	
Alternatives:	Action			Evaluation	

Action 2025-MontagueTwp-15. Substantial Damage Management Plan



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



Action 2025-MontagueTwp-16.	Steenykill Lake Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry				
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer				
Hazard(s) of Concern:	 ☑ Dam Failure □ Disease Outbreak □ Drought □ Earthquake □ Flood □ Geological Hazards □ Hazardous Materials 		 Hurricane Infestation Nor'easter Severe Weather Severe Winter We Wildfire 	eather	
Description of the Problem:	Steenykill Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Steeny Kill Lake. The dam is owned by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, recreational areas, and roadways including State Route 23. The dam was last inspected in 2022 and found to be in poor condition, meaning the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.				
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry to complete an engineering study of Steenykill Lake Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.				
Estimated Cost:	High				
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD				
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years				
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8				
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.				
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.				
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.			be further protected from	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve plannin responsibilities and procedures		capabilities through	the understanding of	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events			ure event due to projected	
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	□Lo	W	
Alternatives:	Action		Eva	aluation	
	No Action		Current pr	oblem continues	
	Decommission Da	am	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Steeny Kill Lake as an environmental and recreational resource.		



Elevate nearby structures

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