

## APPENDIX 4.2 – STATE RESOURCES

## State Resources

Emergency management in the State of New Jersey is under the direct control of the **Governor**, who is conferred specific emergency powers under the New Jersey Constitution and statutes. The Superintendent of the State Police, a Division within the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, is the **State Director of Emergency Management**.

The **Emergency Management Section** facilitates the flow of information to and from the various Bureaus supervised and serves as a conduit for communication with other Divisions. The Section is also responsible for planning, directing and coordinating emergency operations within the State which are beyond local control.

The **Recovery Bureau** supervises the Public Assistance, Mitigation and Finance Units.

- The Preparedness Unit disseminates preparedness information in advance of a disaster or potential disaster.
- The Mitigation Unit has the mission of enhancing State, county, and municipal risk reduction through the development and implementation of mitigation strategies. The Unit undertakes hazard mitigation planning and the review of mitigation projects in advance of potential disasters, and is also activated during and immediately after disasters to evaluate existing and proposed mitigation measures in the affected areas. They make applicants aware of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mitigation grant programs, and conduct training sessions and workshops and participate in public meetings to facilitate grant processes.
- The Finance Unit supports the fiscal functions of both the Public Assistance and Mitigation Units. It ensures timely reimbursements and fiduciary responsibility.

The State has an **Emergency Operations Center** which is activated and staffed whenever a disaster occurs, or is predicted to occur. The State's Emergency Operations Plan addresses the State's response to any disaster or emergency and provides the basis for coordinated emergency operations involving disaster planning, response, recovery and mitigation.

The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) office has evolved from a small agency with limited planning, training, and response capabilities to its present status as an integral part of State government. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) is the representative of State government acting as the primary point of contact with FEMA, other federal agencies, and county and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act. The New Jersey SHMO is Acting Sergeant First Class Bradley Waugh of NJOEM.

NJOEM has prioritized support for the Mitigation Unit. A Mitigation Unit manager, Civil Engineer and Regional Manager were hired to manage the increased workload and responsibilities of the NJOEM Mitigation Unit. Additional planning assets are also scheduled to be hired in the very near

future. The projected additions to the Mitigation Unit will bring a total workforce to 15 staff members. The Mitigation Unit also has seven to nine Contract staff members on staff to assist with Hurricane Sandy (Federal disaster declaration DR4086) including specialists in Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP), Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA), and Planning.

New Jersey has several funding sources for conducting hazard mitigation projects. For example, grants for flood mitigation projects may be obtained through the NJOEM for planning and projects.

Capital needs of the state are primarily funded through three methods, which may be used singularly or in combination. They are:

- Pay-as-you-go capital outlays used primarily for renovations and preservation of state properties, highway, and mass transit improvements and environmental projects.
- General obligation bond funds, used to finance more expensive capital construction projects such as new facilities and must yield substantial benefits for the present and future generations (these funds must be authorized by the state's voters)
- Lease or lease-purchase is an alternate method of financing capital construction by allowing the state to occupy a facility and, over a defined period of time, secure ownership.

The State of New Jersey's Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2019 (2019 State Plan) includes a detailed evaluation of the State's authorities, laws, policies, programs, staff, funding, and other resources available to the Commonwealth to support hazard mitigation and climate adaptation efforts. The Commonwealth has a long history of demonstrating its commitment to advancing risk reduction and resilience across the state. This encompasses a broad range of State-supported initiatives and activities that include a combination of outreach, training, technical assistance, funding, partnerships, regulatory codes and statutes, infrastructure projects, and other activities to increase statewide resilience. An overview of some key capabilities and resources are summarized in Tables 4.2-1 and 4.2-2. **Table 4.2-1** (as provided in the 2019 State Plan) summarizes New Jersey's pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities. **Table 4.2-2** (also as provided in the 2019 State Plan) summarizes Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities.

This capability assessment finds that the State of New Jersey's various departments collectively have a significant level of legal, technical, and fiscal tools and resources necessary for implementation of hazard mitigation strategies, and that many of these programs and initiatives can be used to support the activities of local municipalities. Excerpts from examples included in the 2019 State Plan are provided below.

For more details, interested persons should refer to the 2019 State Plan Section 6, online at [http://ready.nj.gov/mitigation/pdf/2019/mit2019\\_section6\\_Mitigation\\_Strategy.pdf](http://ready.nj.gov/mitigation/pdf/2019/mit2019_section6_Mitigation_Strategy.pdf).

Table 4.2-1 Summary of Pre- and Post-Disaster Hazard Management Policies, Programs, and Capabilities								
Agency	Hazard	Program	Capability		Effect on Loss Reduction		Provides Funding for Mitigation	Description of Policies, Programs, Funding
			Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster	Support	Facilitate		
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Office of Energy and Climate Change Initiatives	√			√		Yes. DVRPC provides municipalities with tools and resources that help assist communities with land use planning. The also provide resources for funding opportunities, technical assistance programs, consultant opportunities, economic development, and smart growth. Provides workshops on integrating comprehensive planning and hazard mitigation. DVRPC also was contract acted to update and reformat emergency detour route maps for all limited access highways within the region, replacing outdated paper maps with digital PDF maps.
New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU)	All		√	√	√	√		BPU works with private utility companies to provide analysis of natural hazard information affecting the provision of electric power, telecommunications, public water, sewage collection and treatment, and other regulated public utilities. The data are used during response and recovery efforts in the event of emergency or disaster and is also used to analyze impact of mitigation plans and projects. BPU also provides technical assistance for the Energy Resiliency Program
New Jersey County Offices of Emergency Management	All		√	√	√	√		County OEM assists the State with distributing dedicated local infrastructure funding for selected local infrastructure projects. They are the point on the multijurisdictional plans.
New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA)	Animal Disease and Crop Failure		√	√	√	√		NJDA coordinates with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, the Northeastern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, and the Communications Officers of State Department of Agriculture to participate in national and regional planning and crisis communications initiatives regarding agriculture and agricultural livestock. Agricultural groups such as the New Jersey Agricultural Society and New Jersey Farm Bureau, as well as individual agricultural commodity groups, participate in routine communications with NJDA on

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								issues of response to manmade agricultural emergencies. NJDA coordinates with both governmental agencies and industry groups and maintains emergency response procedures for agricultural emergencies, including serving as a central communications points for those agencies and groups.
New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (DOBI)	All		√	√	√			DOBI regulates the banking, insurance, and real estate industries. It provides assistance and, through A07-126, mandates companies authorized to sell homeowner insurance to have a prepared Business Continuation Plan.
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA)	All		√	√	√	√	√	DCA provides administrative guidance, financial support, and technical assistance to local governments, community development organizations, businesses, and individuals to improve the quality of life. DCA offers a wide range of programs and services that respond to issues of public concern including fire and building safety, housing production, community planning and development, and local government management and finance. DCA's programs and services are provided through, among others, the following Divisions: • Division of Codes and Standards • Division of Community Resources • Division of Fire Safety • Division of Local Government Services • Office for Planning Advocacy
New Jersey Department of Education (DOE)	All		√	√	√			New Jersey DOE has oversight and review authority over all public schools in New Jersey. The DOE does not own any property or facilities. All public schools are owned by their respective school districts.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	All	Division of Water Supply and Geoscience (DW&GS)	√	√	√	√	√	DW&GS works to ensure that adequate, reliable, and safe water supply is available for the future. This goal is accomplished through the regulation of ground and surface water diversions, permitting of wells, permitting of drinking water infrastructure, monitoring of drinking water quality, and technical support for water systems to achieve compliance with all federal

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								and State standards. In addition, Water Supply staff act in a support role during an emergency situation to provide technical assistance, as needed to re-establish safe and adequate public water supplies. Additionally, DW&GS provides operator licensing and training support as well as financial assistance through the DW State Revolving Fund program. For further funding information, see New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	All	Division of Water Supply and Geoscience (DW&GS)	√	√	√	√	√	DW&GS works to ensure that adequate, reliable, and safe water supply is available for the future. This goal is accomplished through the regulation of ground and surface water diversions, permitting of wells, permitting of drinking water infrastructure, monitoring of drinking water quality, and technical support for water systems to achieve compliance with all federal and State standards. In addition, Water Supply staff act in a support role during an emergency situation to provide technical assistance, as needed to re-establish safe and adequate public water supplies. Additionally, DW&GS provides operator licensing and training support as well as financial assistance through the DW State Revolving Fund program. For further funding information, see New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	All	WRM, Municipal Finance and Construction Element New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (NJEIFP)	√	√	√	√	√	NJEIFP is a revolving loan program for the construction of drinking water facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, sludge management systems, combined sewer overflow abatement, stormwater, and other non-point source management projects. The program also offers funding to publicly and privately-owned drinking water systems for the construction or upgrade of drinking water facilities, transmission and distribution systems, storage facilities, and source development. NJEIFP also offers a disaster relief fund that will be able to provide short-term or bridge loans to entities that are in need of an upfront cash flow.

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New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control	√	√	√	√	√	The Bureau leads the State's efforts as the State NFIP Coordinator and Community Rating System (CRS) support. In addition, the Bureau's responsibilities include the funding of construction and operation of federal/State/local flood control mitigation projects throughout the State, including the 24-hour operation of the Pompton Lakes Dam Flood Gates. The Bureau has also taken a role on the development and adoption of New Jersey Flood Hazard Area mapping, as well as an active partnership with FEMA on their FEMA Map Modernization Program efforts. The Bureau also provides Community Assistance Program/State Support Services Element funding to meet negotiated objectives for reducing flood hazards in NFIP communities. The program requires that participating communities identify, prevent, and resolve floodplain management issues before the issues require compliance action by FEMA. Since they are a FEMA Cooperating Technical Partner they get funding from FEMA.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Open Space and Land Acquisition Programs	√	√	√	√	√	Green Acres/Blue Acres Program - Green Acres and Blue Acres Program acquisition funds are used for the acquisition of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Coastal Erosion, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Severe Storm, Nor'easter	Bureau of Coastal Engineering	√	√	√	√		The Bureau maintains a close relationship with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regarding all phases of coastal protection. The State has continued funding the non-lapsing Shore Protection Fund for shore protection projects associated with the protection, stabilization, restoration or maintenance of the shore including monitoring studies and land acquisition. Through continued State funding for federal flood control projects through annual State appropriations under the HR-6 Flood Control project budget the

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								Bureau maintains an active series of coastal flood and shore protection projects. The Bureau's proactive responsibilities include beach nourishment, construction of shore protection structures, coastal dredging and aids to navigation. The Bureau has reactive responsibilities resulting from coastal storms. Many coastal engineering projects involve coordination with both the Philadelphia and New York Districts.
Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Geologic Hazards, Earthquake, Drought	New Jersey Geological and Water Survey	√	√	√	√		Evaluates geologic, hydrogeological, and water quality data to manage and protect water resources, identify natural hazards and contaminants, and provide mineral resources including offshore sands for beach nourishment. Information provided by the survey includes GIS data and maps of geology, topography, groundwater, and aquifer recharge. In addition, the data track wellhead protection areas, aquifer thicknesses, properties and depths, groundwater quality, drought, geologic resources, and hazards (such as earthquakes, abandoned mines, karst-influenced sinkholes, and landslides).
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Division of Land Use Regulation (DLUR)	√		√			DLUR has developed rules and regulations to ensure a safer community by reducing flood losses and insurance claims in vulnerable coastal areas. The Division coordinates with the Bureau of Dam Safety and Flood Control and NFIP-participating communities on adopting and maintaining their Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The Division enforces compliance with State land use regulations through notices, administrative actions, and penalties.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Fishing Failure	Division of Fish and Wildlife Service	√	√	√	√		NJDEP coordinates with the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in fishery mitigation programs. The Governor may apply to the NMFS for financial assistance to address fishery failures.

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New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	Wildfire	Division of Parks and Forests / Forest Fire Service	√	√	√	√		The Fire Service Section provides a full-time and a part-time staff of wildland firefighters, Staff provides continuing mechanical thinning and prescribed fire used to reduce hazardous wildland fuel accumulations Statewide, particularly in high-risk areas. The Forest Fire Service encourages community acceptance and inclusion of Firewise concepts in municipal and regional planning; develops and implements effective strategies that improve the health of forests and reduce the amount of fuels available for wildland fires from dead and dying trees. The Fire Service Section also strives to educate the public through NJOEM and the New Jersey Forest Fire Service outreach programs and hazard mitigation workshops.
Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	All		√	√	√	√		NJDEP coordinates with FEMA, USEPA, NJOEM, NJDSS, and the New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and the NJSP to participate in state, county, and local planning initiatives. NJDEP participates, as a member, in the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team.
Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)	All	Water Pollution Management Element (WPME)	√	√	√	√	√	WPME is responsible for protecting New Jersey's ground and surface waters from pollution caused by improperly treated wastewater and its residuals primarily through the implementation of the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit program. For funding, see New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program.
New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety, Office of Emergency Management	All	ESF 14, Long-term Recovery Planning	√	√	√	√		Through ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery Planning, NJOEM will work with the Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to have a plan for long-term planning and recovery prior to a disaster or emergency. One of the areas of planning includes mitigation. This coordination will allow for another Statewide plan to incorporate mitigation principles and planning.
New Jersey Department of	All	Mitigation Unit	√	√	√	√		The Mitigation Unit, within the Emergency Management Section, has the mission of enhancing

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Law & Public Safety, Office of Emergency Management								State, county, and municipal risk reduction through the development and implementation of mitigation strategies. Hazard mitigation, by definition, is any sustained action that prevents or reduces the loss of property or human life from recurring hazards. The Mitigation Unit accomplishes this task by implementing and administering several grant-based programs in conjunction with FEMA. This plan is a product of the Mitigation Unit.
New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety, Office of Emergency Management	All	Preparedness Unit	√		√	√		The Preparedness Unit is responsible for disseminating preparedness information in advance of a disaster or potential disaster.
New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety, Office of Emergency Management	All	Public Assistance	√	√	√	√		The Public Assistance Unit accepts and reviews applications for funds for emergency work submitted by local individuals, households and businesses as well as from local governments during and immediately after a disaster
New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety (LPS)	All	Office of the Attorney General	√	√	√	√		LPS includes the Office of the Attorney General and the Division of State Police among others. The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management is placed within the Division of State Police. The Office of the Attorney General contributes to loss reduction by participating on the State Hazard Mitigation Team and providing counsel to the Office of Emergency Management. OAG also reviews grant applications.
New Jersey Department of State, Office for Planning Advocacy	Natural hazards		√	√	√	√		Supports and coordinates planning throughout New Jersey to protect the environment; mitigate development hazards; and guide future growth into compact, mixed-use development and redevelopment projects while fostering a robust long-term economy. The last plan was created in 2001.

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New Jersey Department of the Treasury	All	Division of Administration and the Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	√	√	√	√	√	The ERU is the State Treasurer’s representative and coordinating agency for all of the Department of Treasury’s roles and responsibilities in and to Emergency Management. The ERU acts as the lead for the Department of the Treasury and deployment coordinator for the Department in Planning, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The Division Coordinates and delegates mitigation and corrective action policies, programs and projects within the Division of Administration and to other Divisions of the Department
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	√	√	√			The department uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to create maps that are used in several areas including planning and highway construction. The maps that are created using this information aid other agencies, including law enforcement, in finding solutions to reduce traffic incidents. The GIS data can also be used to identify geographical changes after a natural disaster, so that any anomalies or problems can be addressed.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Capital Program	√	√	√	√	√	NJDOT uses GIS to create maps that are used in several areas including planning and highway construction. The maps that are created using this information aid other agencies, including law enforcement, in finding solutions to reduce traffic incidents. The GIS data can also be used to identify geographical changes after a natural disaster, so that any anomalies or problems can be addressed.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Reverse Lane Strategies (or contraflow operations)	√	√	√	√		NJDOT has three contraflow plans in place. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority and the South Jersey Transportation Authority also have one plan each (Garden State Parkway and Atlantic City Expressway). When activated, for a temporary period of time, NJDOT and its partners expand the lanes available for all travel in an outbound direction (away from the anticipated area of danger) and facilitate its usage for outbound vehicular travel.

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New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	County Diversionary Route Plans	√	√	√	√		Diversion plans are a compilation of predetermined diversion routes developed to improve coordination between State and local agencies when incidents occur. These Diversion Plans offer the Incident Commanders viable alternate routes to utilize during incidents.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Local Aid and Economic Development	√	√	√	√	√	NJDOT is committed to advancing transportation projects that enhance safety, renew aging infrastructure, and support new transportation opportunities at the county and municipal level. The Transportation Trust Fund and the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFE-TEA) legislation provide the opportunity for funding assistance to local governments for road, bridge, and other transportation projects. NJDOT has established a number of local aid programs that provide financial support to counties and municipalities for capital improvements to transportation infrastructure.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Office of Maritime Resources - Dredged Material Management	√	√	√	√		NJDOT provides interagency support, program planning, and policy recommendations on maritime issues to the Governor. NJDOT serves as the primary advisory body for the support of New Jersey's \$50 billion maritime industry, which includes ports and terminals, cargo movement, boat manufacturing and sales, ferry operations, marine trades, recreational and commercial boating and maritime environmental resources. Management of dredging activities in New Jersey is generally divided into three main geographic areas – New Jersey/New York Harbor, Delaware River/Delaware River Ports and the State's Navigation Channels. This program also promotes coordination and cooperation among federal, state, regional, and non-governmental agencies.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	Hazardous Substance Release	Division of Multimodal Grants and Programs	√	√	√	√		NJDOT, through the Division of Multimodal Services, is responsible for the oversight and / or support of several modes of transportation including general

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								aviation, maritime, light rail, and freight rail; making it a multi-modal focused organization.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Planning and Metropolitan Planning Organizations	√	√	√	√	√	The long-range planning process identifies goals, policies, strategies, and actions to improve the movement of people and freight and support economic growth during these difficult times. There are three Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in New Jersey composed of locally elected officials and representatives from each geographic urban area. Each of them is a forum for continuing, coordinated transportation planning with its portion of federal funds in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). NJDOT is a voting member of each of the three regional MPOs – the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, the South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization, and the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	Right of Way (ROW) and Property Acquisitions	√	√				The Division of Right of Way and Access Management is not specifically tasked with hazard mitigation activities. However, the eminent domain/property acquisition process and the sale of surplus government property should be of interest to post-disaster impacted communities seeking redistribution of land assets for transportation infrastructure protection.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	Severe Winter Weather, Nor'easter	Winter Readiness	√	√	√	√		NJDOT works to make winter travel as safe as possible. NJDOT has 13,295 lane miles of interstate, U.S., and State routes under its jurisdiction that it strives to keep open and passable at all time during winter weather. The goal during a winter storm is to maintain the roads for safe travel, at safe speeds, by using anti-icing materials, and, when appropriate, removal of snow with plows.
New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)	All	511 Traffic Monitoring	√	√	√	√		The 511NJ traffic monitoring system is a free service for the public that supplies traffic information about the New Jersey Interstates, State Highways, New Jersey Turnpike, Garden State Parkway, Atlantic City

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								Expressway, and all bridge and tunnel crossings to motorists. The system combines traffic data into up to date condition reports that are always available and accessible to commuters via text, voice or internet.
New Jersey Department of the Treasury	All	Division of Administration and the Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	√	√	√	√	√	The ERU is the State Treasurer’s representative and coordinating agency for all of the Department of Treasury’s roles and responsibilities in and to Emergency Management. The ERU acts as the lead for the Department of the Treasury and deployment coordinator for the Department in Planning, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The Division Coordinates and delegates mitigation and corrective action policies, programs and projects within the Division of Administration and to other Divisions of the Department.
New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA)	All		√	√	√		√	The NJEDA supports business growth in New Jersey and has been active in post-Superstorm Sandy recovery and rebuilding efforts. The NJEDA provides businesses with low-interest financing.
New Jersey Highlands Council	Flood Wildfire Wind	Planning and Science	√	√	√	√	√	Established by the legislature in 2004 as part of the Highlands Water and Protection Planning Act, the Council is charged with the development and oversight of the Highlands Regional Master Plan (RMP). Highlands Council RMP programs support hazard mitigation as related to stream mitigation to avoid flood hazards and forest health hazards. RMP grant funding for forest resource and stream corridor protection and management planning includes identification of restoration, mitigation, and stewardship programming needs and mechanisms.
New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (OHSP)	All		√	√	√	√		In March 2006, Executive Order No. 5 created OHSP as a cabinet-level agency within state government. The executive order defined the office’s mission as the agency responsible “to administer, coordinate, lead, and supervise New Jersey’s counterterrorism and preparedness efforts.” Further, the executive

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								order charged OHSP with coordinating “the emergency response efforts across all levels of government, law enforcement, emergency management, nonprofit organizations, other jurisdictions, and the private sector, to protect the people of New Jersey. OHSP is the lead agency in preparing the State’s Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA).
New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor’easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Capital Program	√	√	√	√		The New Jersey Turnpike Authority (Authority) is dedicated to the safe and efficient movement of people and goods over two of the busiest toll roads in the United States – the New Jersey Turnpike (NJTP) and the Garden State Parkway (GSP). The Authority’s highways are a critical link in the transportation network of the Northeast Corridor. Under the current 10-year, \$7 billion capital program adopted in 2008, the Authority has expanded capacity, repaired deteriorating bridges, reconfigured entrance and exit ramps, improved maintenance yards and toll plazas, and expanded the use of technology for collecting and communicating information about roadway conditions. Under this capital program, the following projects have been advanced addressing hazard mitigation: Bridge Security Program, Forest Fire Prevention, Roadside Weather Information System (RWIS), Coastal Evacuation
NJ Department of Corrections	Terrorism and Civil Unrest	ESF-13 Public Safety and Security	√	√	√	√		The state and each of the 13 facilities has an updated Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). A COOP details all the activities, plans and procedures an agency must have to ensure that essential services are provided to the State’s citizens and businesses during emergencies.-ESF-13 Public Safety and Security integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The ESF-13 has allowed response

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								and recovery for Puerto Rico post Hurricane Irma. Capabilities include: -Special Operations Response Team-Canine Unit-Correctional Emergency Response Team-Enhanced Security Transportation Unit-Critical Incident Negotiation Unit-Office of Emergency Management-Hazmat Team (Chemical Ordnance - Biological Radiological Aid-Forward Area Strike Teams
NJ Sports and Expository Authority	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm		√			√		This commission has land use authority.
NJ Transit	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Extreme Weather	Resilience Program	√	√	√	√		NJ TRANSIT's comprehensive Resilience Program aligns with our mission to make our transit systems and infrastructure stronger and more reliable for the people we serve every day. Extreme weather events such as 2012's Superstorm Sandy helped identify vulnerabilities in the New Jersey / New York region's transportation. The likelihood of more and frequent severe weather events underscores the need to make transportation resiliency a high priority for the area.
North Jersey Transportation Authority	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm		√			√		The agency conducts studies and serves on various interagency committees and working groups to support resiliency planning in northern New Jersey. Examples include the recently completed Post-Hurricane Sandy Transportation Resilience Study of NY, NJ, and CT
Pinelands Commission	Flooding, Wildfire	Land Use and Planning Office	√			√		Through its implementation of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP), the New Jersey Pinelands Commission protects the Pinelands in a manner that maintains the region's unique ecology while permitting compatible development. The CMP contains provisions for Fire Hazard Mitigation, Wetlands protection and Permanent Land

Table 4.2-1 Summary of Pre- and Post-Disaster Hazard Management Policies, Programs, and Capabilities								
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			Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster	Support	Facilitate		
								Preservation Programs that reduce risk and vulnerability to wildfires and flooding. The CMP also has more strict stormwater management regulations.
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm		√	√	√	√		The Port Authority has implemented numerous preventative measures to protect its vulnerable facilities from human caused hazards, such as transportation accidents and terrorism. There was an extensive risk assessment program for the Port Authority to identify vulnerabilities and risks to natural hazards. The Authority have established resiliency design guidelines for all improvements.
Rutgers	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane / Tropical Storm, Coastal Erosion	Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve's Coastal Training Program	√	√	√	√		The Coastal Training Program provides up-to-date scientific information, access to technologies and skill-building opportunities to professionals responsible for making decisions about coastal resources.
Rutgers	Natural hazards	Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist (ONJSC)	√	√	√	√		The Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist (ONJSC) is situated within the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. The ONJSC mission is three-fold: (1) gather and archive New Jersey weather and climate observations, (2) conduct and foster research associated with New Jersey's weather and climate, and (3) provide critical climate services to all seeking assistance.
Rutgers	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane / Tropical Storm	Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy	√	√	√	√		The Bloustein School conducts mitigation planning, data gathering, and technical studies in support of Statewide hazard mitigation. It develops geospatial and analytical tools to support community engagement, policy reform, and State and regional planning efforts.

Table 4.2-1 Summary of Pre- and Post-Disaster Hazard Management Policies, Programs, and Capabilities								
Agency	Hazard	Program	Capability		Effect on Loss Reduction		Provides Funding for Mitigation	Description of Policies, Programs, Funding
			Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster	Support	Facilitate		
South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Resiliency Program	√			√		One goal in Transportation Matters-A Plan for South Jersey, our current Regional Transportation Plan is to improve the resiliency and reliability of the transportation infrastructure, particularly along the Atlantic and Delaware Bay shorelines through funding of resiliency type projects. SJTPO also increases general awareness of resiliency issues through our long-range plan, technical studies (GHG emissions inventory), and overall public outreach.
South Jersey Transportation Planning Authority	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Engineering Department and Operations and Facilities Management	√	√		√		SJTA coordinates with emergency evacuation exercises on the Atlantic City Expressway, and provides maintenance of State Police operations for the Expressway and the Emergency Service Patrol (ESP). SJTA has noted a desire to increase coordination with NJOEM to enhance hazard mitigation activities. SJTA has a dedicated staff of professionals that are responsible for the design and construction of capital projects and environmental mitigation on the Atlantic City Expressway and the Atlantic City International Airport.
Stevens Institute of Technology	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane / Tropical Storm	Coastal Engineering Research Laboratory	√	√	√	√		The university conducts fundamental and applied research on the design, implementation, and monitoring of shore protection structures, systems, and beach fill projects.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Coastal Erosion, Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm		√	√	√	√		Silver Jackets, developed by USACE, is the State-level implementation program for the National Flood Risk Management Program. The program's goals are to leverage information and resources from federal, state, and local agencies; improve public risk communication through a united effort; and create a mechanism to collaboratively solve issues and implement initiatives beneficial to local communities.

Table 4.2-1 Summary of Pre- and Post-Disaster Hazard Management Policies, Programs, and Capabilities								
Agency	Hazard	Program	Capability		Effect on Loss Reduction		Provides Funding for Mitigation	Description of Policies, Programs, Funding
			Pre-Disaster	Post-Disaster	Support	Facilitate		
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Flood, Severe Storm, Nor'easter, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm		√		√	√		USGS maintains a network of gauges across New Jersey that continuously measure tidal levels. USGS provides data to the NJDEP for drought determinations

Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities	
Funding Source	Description of the Funding Opportunity
<i>FEMA Federal Disaster Mitigation Funding that require an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>	
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	<p>Availability: Pre-Disaster</p> <p>Description: To implement cost-effective measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).</p> <p>Funding: The FY 2018 FMA application cycle will be implemented as it has been in recent application cycles but will prioritize \$70 million of the \$160 million available under FMA for community flood mitigation projects and FMA advance assistance. Due to the demand for funding by communities with high numbers of SRL and RL properties, projects addressing flooding on a community level were not prioritized for funding until the FY 2017 FMA application cycle. FEMA's grant 6 - 137 Department/ Agency Funding Source Availability Description Funding recipients and subrecipients have and continue to ask for community level flood mitigation funding, so this will again be a primary focus for the FY 2018 FMA application cycle.</p>
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	<p>Availability: Post-Disaster</p> <p>Description: To provide funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, and communities to significantly reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property from natural hazards. HMGP funds projects in accordance with priorities identified in state, tribal, or local hazard mitigation plans, and enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery from a disaster.</p> <p>Funding: For states with a FEMA-approved Standard State Mitigation Plan, HMGP funds are available based on up to 15% for amounts not more than \$2 billion. An update to HMGP is that FEMA allows increasing the 5% Initiative amount up to 10% for a Presidential major disaster declaration for tornadoes and high winds at the discretion of the grantee</p>
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)	<p>Availability: Pre-Disaster</p> <p>Description: To provide funds to states, territories, tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures.</p> <p>Funding: Nationwide competition, total funding available – The total amount of funds that will be distributed under the FY 2018 PDM Grant Program will be \$235,200,000</p>
Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA)	Availability: Pre-Disaster

Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities	
Funding Source	Description of the Funding Opportunity
	<p>Description: Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) to modify the Predisaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to: Under the DRRRA, an amount equal to six percent of the postdisaster assistance FEMA provides each year will be deposited in the agency's PreDisaster Mitigation fund. 6 - 138 Department/ Agency Funding Source Availability Description Funding •permit the use of technical and financial assistance to establish and carry out enforcement activities to implement codes, specifications, and standards that incorporate the latest hazard-resistant designs; •direct the President to establish a National Public Infrastructure Predisaster Mitigation Fund; •authorize the President's contribution to the cost of hazard mitigation measures to be used to increase resilience in any area affected by a major disaster; and •direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to issue a final rulemaking that defines the terms "resilient" and "resiliency."</p> <p>Funding: Under the DRRRA, an amount equal to six percent of the postdisaster assistance FEMA provides each year will be deposited in the agency's PreDisaster Mitigation fund.</p>
<i>Other Federal Grant Programs</i>	
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	<p>Availability: Post-Disaster</p> <p>Description: Assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands that threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.</p> <p>Funding: Provides a 75% Federal cost share and the State pay the remaining 25% for actual cost.</p>
Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property	<p>Availability: Post-Disaster</p> <p>Description: Provides reimbursement only for direct costs and losses over and above normal operating costs.</p>
National Dam Safety Program	<p>Availability: Pre-Disaster</p> <p>Description: National Dam Safety Program (NDSP). The NDSP, which is led by FEMA, is a partnership of the states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to encourage individual and community responsibility for dam safety. The NDSP, which was formally established by the Water Resources and Development Act of 1996, includes:</p> <p>Funding: Grant assistance to the States: Provides vital support for the improvement of the State dam safety programs that regulate most of the 79,500 dams in the United States. Funding available in FY 2011 was \$11 Million.</p>
Land and Water Conservation Fund	<p>Availability: To state, local, and conservation organizations</p>

Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities	
Funding Source	Description of the Funding Opportunity
	<p>Description: Funding to states for outdoor recreational development, renovation, land acquisition, and planning.</p> <p>Funding: The fund is authorized at \$900 million annually, a level that has been met only twice during the program’s 40-year history. The program is divided into two distinct funding pots: state grants and federal acquisition funds. In fiscal year2005, the federal acquisition pot received \$166 million and the state grants program received \$92.5 million for a total of \$258.5 million. In fiscal year2006, the federal pot received \$114.5 and the state grants received \$30 million. FY 2007 was similar to the year before receiving \$113 million for federal acquisition and \$30 million for state grants.</p>
The Forest Legacy Program	<p>Availability: Participation in Forest Legacy is limited to private forest landowners.</p> <p>Description: Federal program in partnership with states supports efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forest lands. Designed to encourage the protection of privately owned forest lands, Forest Legacy is an entirely voluntary program. To maximize the public benefits it achieves, the program focuses on the acquisition of partial interests in privately owned forest lands. Forest Legacy helps states develop and carry out their forest conservation plans. It encourages and supports acquisition of conservation easements, legally binding agreements transferring a negotiated set of property rights from one party to another, without removing the property from private ownership. Most Forest Legacy Program conservation easements restrict development, require sustainable forestry practices, and protect other values.</p> <p>Funding: To qualify, landowners are required to prepare a multiple resource management plan as part of the conservation easement acquisition. The federal government may fund up to 75% of project costs, with at least 25% coming from private, state, or local sources. In addition to gains associated with the sale or donation of property rights, many landowners also benefit from reduced taxes associated with limits placed on land use.</p>
Transportation Trust Fund	<p>Availability: Pre and Post-Disaster</p> <p>Description: Transportation Trust Fund funds grants through a competitive application-based process administered by the Local Aid District Offices.</p> <p>Funding: \$78.75 million in funding was available in fiscal year 2008 by the Municipal Aid Program.</p> <p>Description: County Aid Program- Administer the County Aid Program for road and bridge infrastructure improvements under county jurisdiction. Each County receives an annual formula based allotment that takes into consideration county road lane mileage and population. The County Aid Program is funded through the Transportation Trust Fund and provides funding for eligible costs of projects included in the county’s approved Annual Transportation Program.</p>

<b>Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities</b>	
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Description of the Funding Opportunity</b>
	<p>Funding: \$78.75 million in funding was available in the fiscal year 2008 through the County Aid Program.</p>
Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Competitive Grant Program	<p>Availability: Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: The program will use competitive grants to award funding for science-based solutions by States, local communities, non-profit organizations and other partners to help restore key habitats and bolster natural systems, enabling these areas to withstand the impact and better protect local communities from future storms.</p> <p>Funding: \$100 million in competitive grants.</p>
Department of Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	<p>Availability: Pre Disaster</p> <p>Description: The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation. The FY 2013 HSGP supports core capabilities across the five mission area of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery based on allowable cost. HSGP is composed of three interconnected grant programs including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and the Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). Together, these grant programs fund a range of preparedness activities, including planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises, and management and administration.</p> <p>Funding: SHSP – total funding available for FY 2013 - \$354,644,123; UASI – total funding available for FY 2013 - \$558,745,566; and OPSG – total funding available in FY 2013 - \$55,000,000.</p>
Emergency Management Performance Grand Program (EMPG)	<p>Availability: Pre Disaster</p> <p>Description: Grants are available to State, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. The Federal Government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination and guidance, and provides necessary assistance, as authorized so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists at all levels for all hazards.</p> <p>Funding: Total funding available in FY 2013: \$332,456,012</p>
U.S. Small Business Administration Loan Programs	<p>Availability: Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, business of all sizes, and most private nonprofit organizations. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in</p>

<b>Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities</b>	
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Description of the Funding Opportunity</b>
	<p>a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets.</p> <p>Funding: Homeowners may apply for up to \$200,000 to replace or repair their primary residence. Renters and homeowners may borrow up to \$40,000 to replace or repair personal property-such as clothing, furniture, cars, and appliances – damaged or destroyed in a disaster. Physical disaster loans of up to \$2 million are available to qualified businesses or most private nonprofit organizations. As of October 7, 2013, SBA has approved \$828.5 million in loans to homes and businesses in New Jersey.</p>
Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)	<p>Availability: Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: Disaster Recovery funds are made available to States, units of general local governments, Indian tribes, and Insular areas designated by the President of the United States as a disaster area. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program. Grants are available to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process.</p> <p>The State has developed various programs using CDBG-DR funds to help homeowners, renters, businesses, and communities impacted by Superstorm Sandy. For more information on these funding programs, refer to the following table or visit <a href="http://reNewJerseyStronger.org">reNewJerseyStronger.org</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDBG-DR Homeowner Assistance Programs</li> <li>• CDBG-DR Rental Housing and Renter Programs</li> <li>• CDBG-DR Economic Revitalization</li> <li>• CDBG-DR Support for Governmental Entities</li> <li>• CDBG-DR Supportive Services Programs</li> <li>• CDBG-DR Planning, Oversight, and Monitoring</li> </ul> <p>Funding: FY 2013 - \$16 billion to assist recovery from Superstorm Sandy.</p>
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Flood Plain Management Services Program	<p>Availability: Pre or Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: The Flood Plain Management Services Program provides a full range of technical services and planning guidance that is needed to support effective flood plain management.</p> <p>Funding: None</p>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Availability: Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: The EPA has allocated funding to the State of New Jersey for improvements to wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities impacted by Superstorm Sandy. The State has created programs to maximize this investment by leveraging available funds to</p>

Table 4.2-2 Funding Sources Available for Mitigation Activities	
Funding Source	Description of the Funding Opportunity
	<p>offer low interest loans with opportunities for principal forgiveness. These loans will help fund the repair of Sandy-damaged infrastructure and improve resiliency of the State's environmental infrastructure. The State has also created the Short-term Statewide Assistance Infrastructure Loan Program (SAIL), which is designed to provide facilities with short-term cash flow assistance for Sandy recovery project expenses that will ultimately be financed through other federal grant programs, including FEMA's Public Assistance reimbursement program.</p> <p>Funding: \$229 Million to the State of New Jersey for improvements to wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities impacted by Superstorm Sandy.</p>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Social Services Block Grant	<p>Availability: Post Disaster</p> <p>Description: Post-Sandy funding will be applied to support services with a focus on physical and mental health, as well as the recovery needs of children and families.</p> <p>Funding: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) allocated \$226 million to New Jersey as part of the Sandy Supplemental Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).</p>
<b>Other</b>	
The 2019 State Plan lists dozens of additional funding sources that could be used for implementation of hazard mitigation projects.	For additional information, including funding source, availability, description, and funding, please refer to Section 6 of the 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Table 6-18), online at <a href="http://ready.nj.gov/mitigation/pdf/2019/mit2019_section6_Mitigation_Strategy.pdf">http://ready.nj.gov/mitigation/pdf/2019/mit2019_section6_Mitigation_Strategy.pdf</a>