11. BOROUGH OF HAMBURG

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

11.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 11-1 summarizes Borough officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Borough's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 11-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Keith Sukennikoff, OEM Coordinator Address: 16 Wallkill Avenue, Hamburg, NJ 07419 Phone Number: 973-670-0105 Email: oem@hamburgnj.org	Name/Title: John Rushke, Engineer Address: 16 Wallkill Avenue, Hamburg, NJ 07419 Phone Number: 908-238-5000 Email: John.rushke@mottmac.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Joseph Butto, Construction Official Address: 149 Wheatworth Road Suite A Hardyston NJ 07419 Phone Number: (973) 823-7020 Email: jbutto@hardyston.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Keith Sukennikoff, OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Planning Partnership KO Meeting, Refresher Meeting (September 27, 2023), Planning Partnership Risk Assessment Meeting. Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft.	
Name/Title: John Rushke, Engineer Method of Participation: Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft	
Name/Title: Joseph Butto, Construction Official Method of Participation: Provided building permit information. Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft.	
Name/Title: John Haig, Elected Official Method of Participation: Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft	
Name/Title: Alec Yanish, Public Works/Highway Manager Method of Participation: Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft	
Name/Title: Beth Martin, Deputy Municipal Clerk Method of Participation: Provided draft review and sign-off on final draft	

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Wendy Brick, Land Use Board Method of Participation: Planning Partnership KO Meeting,	

11.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Borough of Hamburg is located in northern Sussex County. It is bordered to the north, east and west by the Township of Hardyston and to the south by the Borough of Franklin. The Borough covers an area of approximately 1.2 square miles. A tributary of the Wallkill River flows through the northern section of the Borough and along the Wallkill River forms the western border between the Borough and Township of Hardyston. Hamburg Creek is located in the southern end of the Borough. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Hamburg was 3,266, a 0.3 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 2.2-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 1.8-percent is 65 years of age or older, 17.2-percent is non-English speaking, 2.4-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 1.5-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 Borough of Hamburg, 38-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.

11.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

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

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration.

Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Hamburg to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Borough procedures.

11.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 11-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Hamburg.

Table 11-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted 9/3/2019; State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.)	State & Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The building code provides guidance on how to design, build, and operate buildings. Modern building codes lead to major reductions in property losses from natural disasters.*				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976, 40-55D-62: 49; Chapter 215	Local	Zoning Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan.*				
Subdivision Code	Yes	P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47): 40:55D-37; Chapter 186.	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The governing body may by ordinance require approval of subdivision plats by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the filing of such plats with the county recording officer and approval of site plans by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the issuance of a permit for any development, except that subdivision or individual lot applications for detached one or two dwelling-unit buildings shall be exempt from such site plan review and approval; provided that the resolution of the board of adjustment shall substitute for that of the planning board whenever the board of adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision or site plan pursuant to subsection 63b. of this act . Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2 - the board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section.*			
Site Plan Code	Yes	Municipal Land Use Law; NJ Statute 40:27-6.; Chapter 171.	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section. 40:27-6.10 In order that county planning boards shall have a complete file of the planning and zoning ordinances of all municipalities in the county, each municipal clerk shall file with the county planning board a copy of the planning and zoning ordinances of the municipality in effect on the effective date of this act and shall notify the county planning board of the introduction of any revision or amendment of such an ordinance which affects lands adjoining county roads or other county lands, or lands lying within 200 feet of a municipal boundary, or proposed facilities or public lands shown on the county*			

	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
master plan or official county map. Such notice shall be given to the county planning board at least 10 days prior to the public hearing thereon by personal delivery or by certified mail of a copy of the official notice of the public hearing together with a copy of the proposed ordinance.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Chapter 182	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Stormwater Management Code for the State of New Jersey is to minimize pollution caused by stormwater and restore, enhance, and maintain the integrity of waters throughout the State.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Is any or all of the property in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps?*
- *Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain and maintain flood insurance on the property? Properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance.*
- *Have you ever received assistance from, or are you aware of any previous owners receiving assistance from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood*

	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

damage on the property? For properties that have received flood disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners.

- *Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner's insurance policy typically does not cover flood damage.*
- *Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, it must be shared with the buyer. An elevation certificate is a FEMA form, completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that provides critical information about the flood risk of the property and is used by flood insurance providers to determine the appropriate insurance rating for the property.*
- *Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider? If the claim was approved, what was the amount received?*
- *Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow? If so, how many times?*

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

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 215-20 of the Hamburg Code	State	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Regulates development in critical areas. According to the code, all open water, streams, ponds, detention basins, wetlands as defined on the Army Corps of Engineers' wetlands survey and floodplains shall be excluded from the land area used by an applicant for development in the calculation of permitted densities for construction.*				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 215-20, August 1, 2011.	Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:*				
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?				

- *A. To protect human life and health;*
- *B. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;*
- *C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;*
- *D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;*
- *E. To 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. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the alternate use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;*
- *G. To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and*
- *H. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.*

	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
Other: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Chapter 182, April 5, 2021	Local	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of Chapter 182 to establish the minimum stormwater management requirements for major development within the Borough.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2018 Revised NJ Statute 40:27-2; adopted in 1997 and a re-examination report was completed in November of 2006.	Local	Land Use Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The county planning board shall make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the county. The master plan of a county, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the county planning board's recommendations for the development of the territory covered by the plan, and may include, among other things, the general location, character, and extent of streets or roads, viaducts, bridges, waterway and waterfront developments, parkways, playgrounds, forests, reservations, parks, airports, and other public ways, grounds, places and spaces; the general location and extent of forests, agricultural areas, and open-development areas for purposes of conservation, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities, or the protection of urban development, and such other features as may be important to the development of the county. The county planning board shall encourage the co-operation of the local municipalities within the county in any matters whatsoever which may concern the integrity of the county master plan and to advise the board of chosen commissioners with respect to the formulation of development programs and budgets for capital expenditures. Per State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976 40:55D-28 provides the required components of a municipal Master Plan and requires that each municipality prepare a master plan and update it every 6 years. Further, all zoning ordinances must be consistent with the Master Plan or will not be benefitted from a presumption of validity.*			
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management rules (N.J.A.C. 7:8); Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:13. This plan was adopted on April 20,2005; Chapter 182	Local	Mayor and Council
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *These rules set forth the required components of regional and municipal stormwater management plans and establish the stormwater management design and performance standards for new (proposed) development. The design and performance standards for new development include groundwater recharge, runoff quantity controls, and runoff quality controls. The rules emphasize, as a primary consideration, the use of nonstructural stormwater management techniques including minimizing disturbance, minimizing impervious surfaces, minimizing the use of stormwater pipes, preserving natural drainage features, etc. The rules also set forth requirements for groundwater recharge, stormwater*				

	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
runoff quantity control, stormwater runoff quality control, and the prohibition of major development to be located within or to discharge runoff from the major development into a 300-foot riparian zone without prior authorization from the Department under the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:13.				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	State Emergency Operations Plan. L.1989, c.222, s.19.; adopted in 2010, updated in March 2019, and approved by the New Jersey State Police.	Local	OEM
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Each county and municipality in the State shall prepare a written Emergency Operations Plan with all appropriate annexes necessary to implement the plan. Each Emergency Operations Plan shall be adopted no later than one year after the State Emergency Planning Guidelines have been adopted by the State Office of Emergency Management and shall be evaluated at such subsequent scheduled review of the State Emergency Operations Plan. L.1989, c.222, s.19.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

11.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 11-3 summarizes the capabilities of Hamburg to oversee and track development.

Table 11-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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

11.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 11-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hamburg and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 11-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Borough of Hamburg Land Use Board is authorized to adopt bylaws governing its procedural operation. It oversees the Borough's Master Plan and performs in accordance with the Municipal Land Use Law N.J.S.A 40:55-D et seq.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission consists of seven members. The Commission is established for the protection, development, or use of natural resources, including water resources, located within the territorial limits of the Borough. The Commission shall have power to conduct research into the use and possible use of the open land areas of the Borough and may coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes, and may advertise, prepare, print and distribute books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets which in its judgment it deems necessary for its purposes. It shall keep an index of all open areas, publicly or privately owned; including open marshlands, swamps, and other wetlands, to obtain information on the proper use of such areas and may recommend to the Planning Board,

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		plans and programs for inclusion in the Master Plan and the development and use of such areas. The Environmental Commission may, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Council, acquire property, both real and personal, in the name of the Borough by gift, purchase, grant, bequest, devise or lease for any of its purposes and shall administer the same for such purposes subject to the terms of the conveyance or gift. Such an acquisition may be to acquire the fee of any lesser interest, development right, easement (including conservation easement), covenant or other contractual right (including a conveyance on conditions or with limitations or reversions), as may be necessary to acquire, maintain, improve, protect, limit the future use of or otherwise conserve and properly utilize open spaces and other land and water areas in the Borough.
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	The Borough of Hamburg Land Use Board is authorized to adopt bylaws governing its procedural operation. It oversees the Borough's Master Plan and performs in accordance with the Municipal Land Use Law N.J.S.A 40:55-D et seq., Recreation Commission is responsible for the development and supervision of a broad program of quality educational and recreational activities for residents of all ages.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Road Department is responsible for repair and maintenance of public Borough roadways. Drainage maintenance and repair as well as snow removal are major functions of this department. Other responsibilities include storm related debris and brush removal and maintenance of the Hamburg Recreational Fields on Gingerbread Castle Road.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Hamburg Borough has entered a shared service agreement with Hardyston Township for the Construction/Building Department. The Building Department is responsible for enforcement of the NJ Uniform Construction Code, which includes building, plumbing, energy, electrical, elevator and mechanical codes. Building permits and certificates of occupancy are issued through this department.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management, in conjunction with local government, is responsible for coordinating the necessary actions to protect lives and property during times of disaster and emergency. Municipalities must also appoint an Emergency Management Council (known as Local Emergency Planning Council-(LEPC). Emergency Management programs on all levels of our government include not only the public safety units but volunteer and private entities such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and many fraternal and service organizations.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Mayor and Council
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	Mayor and Council
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Mayor and Council
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Mayor and Council
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Mayor and Council
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Mayor and Council
Surveyors	Yes	Mayor and Council
Emergency manager	Yes	Mayor and Council
Grant writers	Yes	Jeff Stevens
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

11.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 11-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hamburg.

Table 11-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes

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

11.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 11-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Hamburg.

Table 11-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

11.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 11-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Hamburg.

Table 11-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

11.3.7 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 11-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Borough's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 11-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

11.4 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 11-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

11.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 11-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Hamburg.

Table 11-9. Hamburg NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	**2**
# Claims (Losses)	**0**
Total Loss Payments	**$0.00**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	**0**

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

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

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

Source: FEMA Region II 2024

11.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 11-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Hamburg.

Table 11-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Borough occurs within the SFHA.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, the Borough does not maintain a list at this time.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No, the Borough does not maintain a list at this time.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Borough follows FEMA guidelines to make these determinations.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No properties were declared for recent flood events at this time.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	No properties have been elevated/acquired at this time.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the flood hazard maps address the flood risk within the Borough.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	The Construction Official and Borough Engineer is responsible for floodplain management responsibilities.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, not at this time.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the Borough has access to resources for future flooding concerns and projections.
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 offered.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review and engineering capabilities
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Borough follows FEMA guidelines to make these determinations.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	The lack of training and qualified personnel to cover all respective areas of the program is the main barrier for the Borough.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No, the Borough does not have any compliance violations at this time.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	December 7, 1994
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	LL 215-20
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	August 1, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets minimum requirements but needs to be updated.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review supports floodplain management in meeting the NFIP requirements.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No, not at this time.

11.5 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 11-11 through Table 11-13.

Table 11-11. 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	4	0	1	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	9	0	0	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	8	0	0	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	2	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	1	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 11-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

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

** Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

Table 11-13. 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
Apartment Complex	Residential	40	100 new jersey 23 Hamburg, NJ 07419	None	Knocking down old property to build new structure.

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

11.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough are shown in Figure 11-1 through Figure 11-3. 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 Hamburg has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 11-1. Hamburg Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

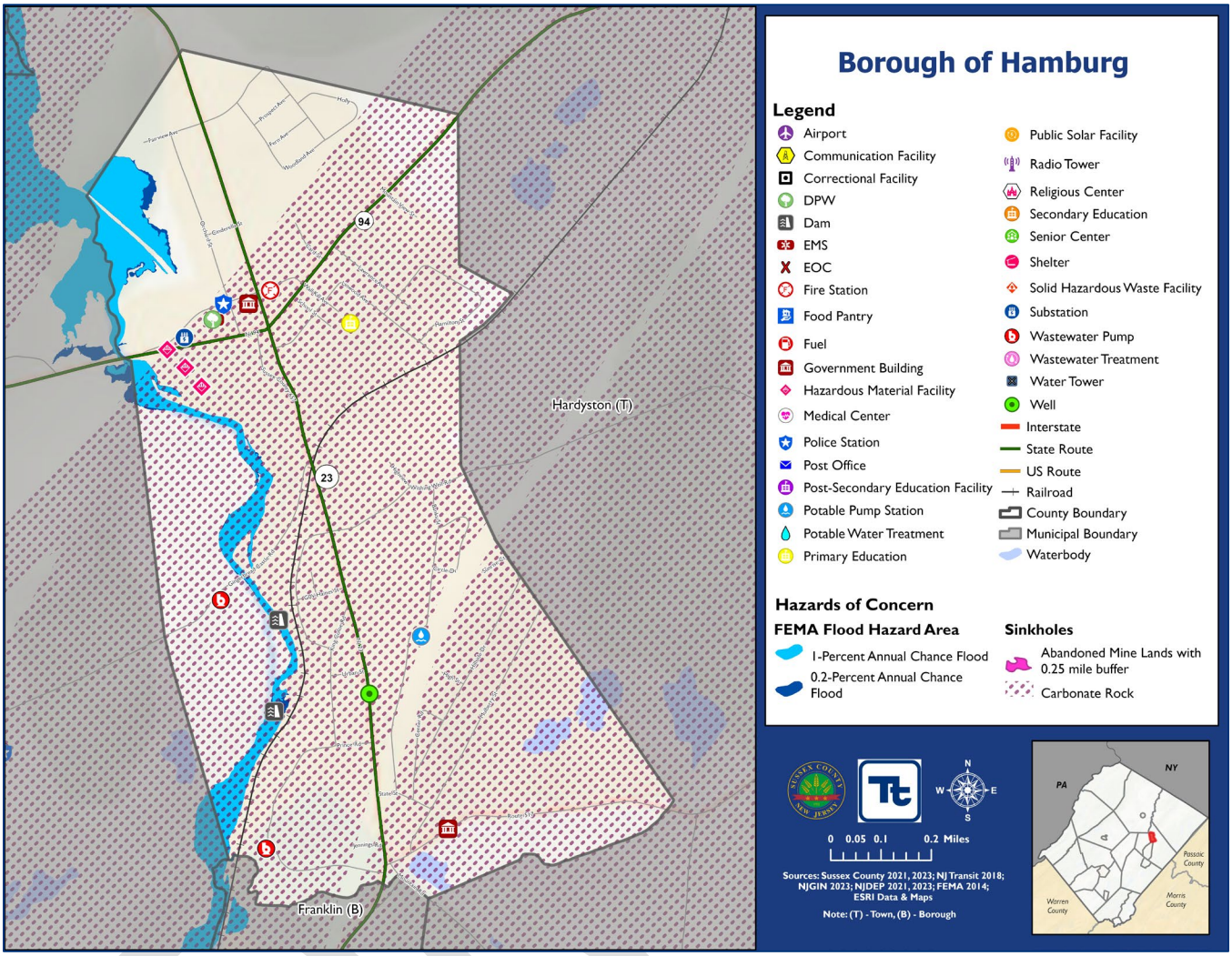


Figure 11-2. Hamburg Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

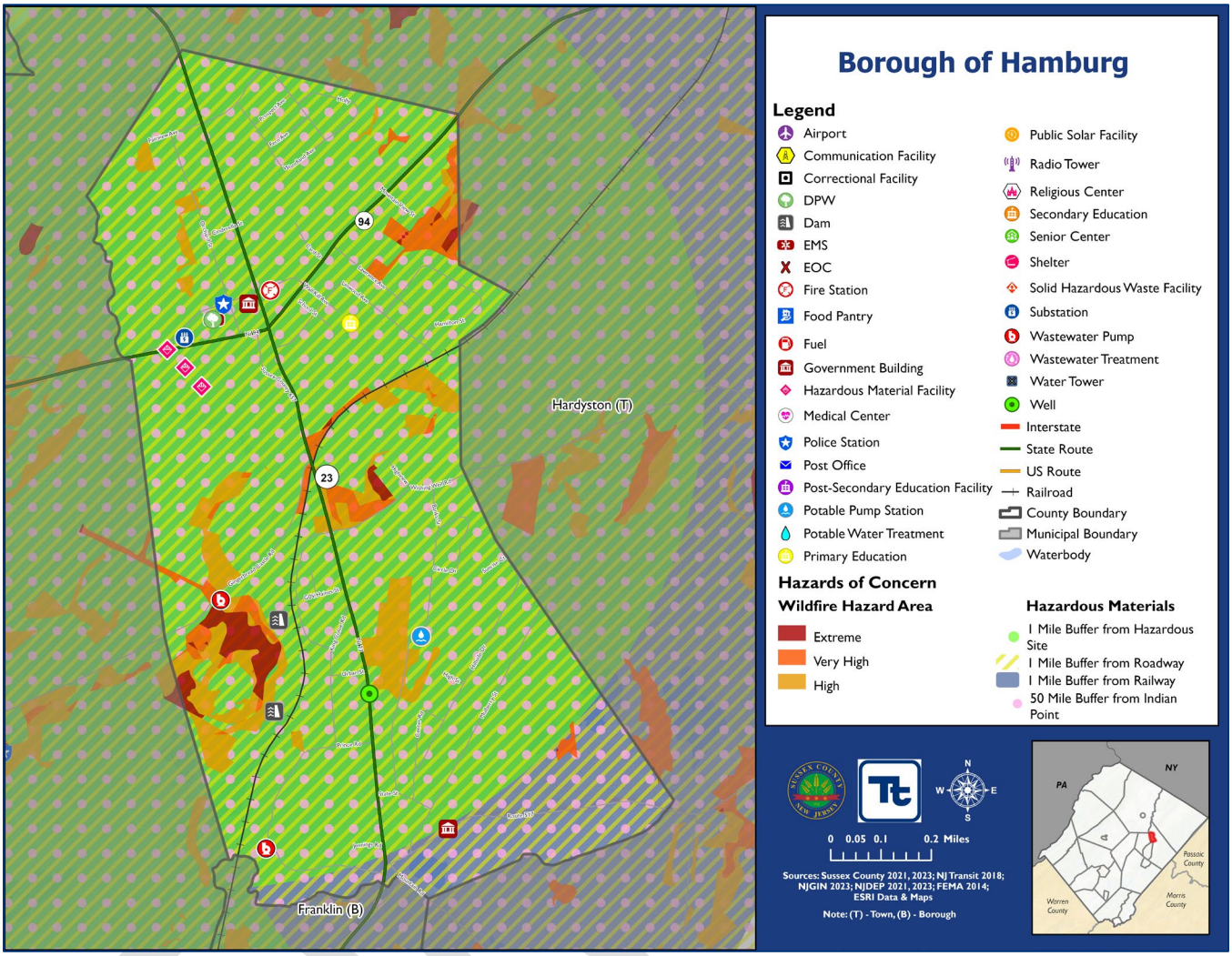
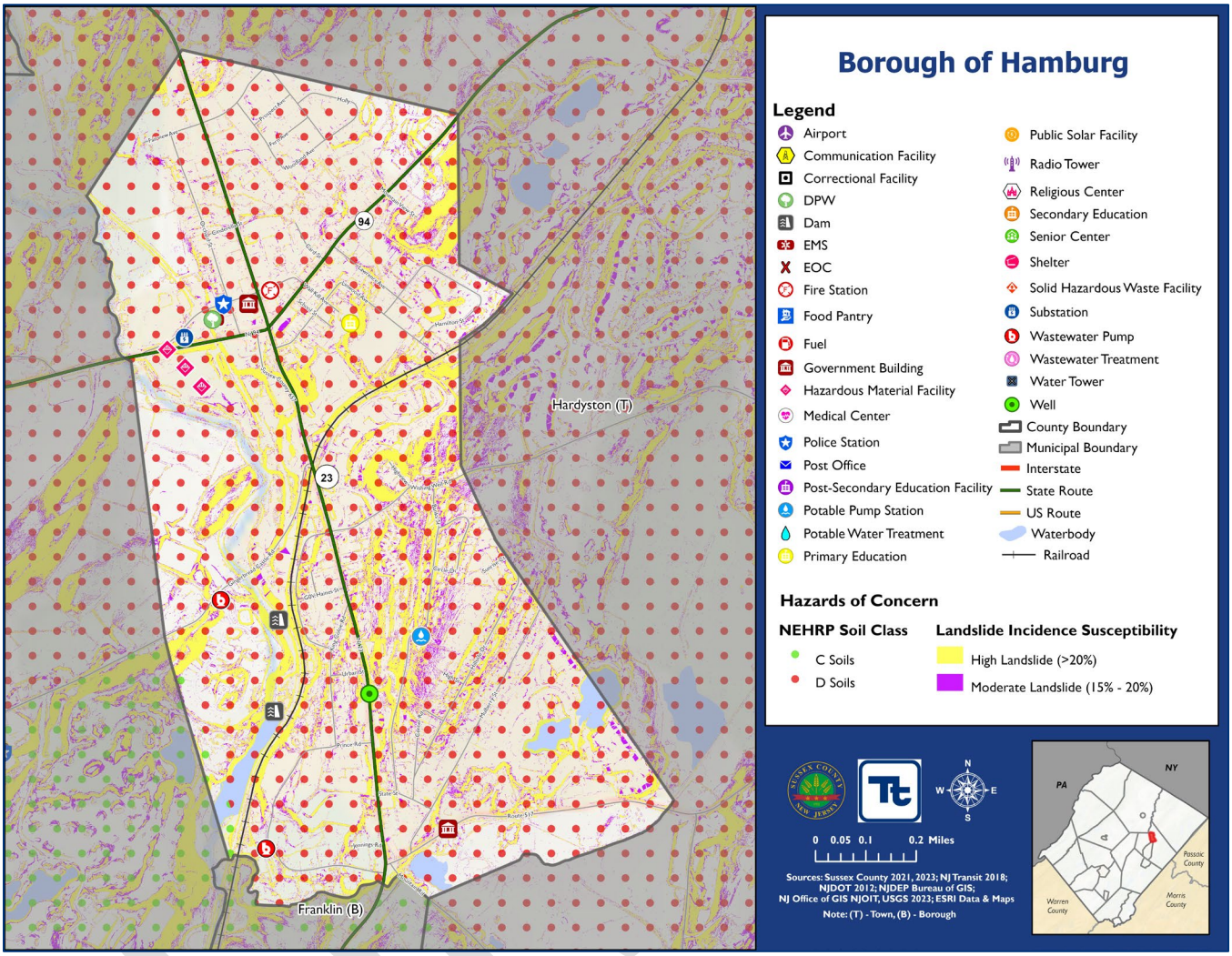


Figure 11-3. Hamburg Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



11.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Hamburg is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 11-14 provides details on loss and damage in Hamburg during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 11-14. Hazard Event History in Hamburg

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hamburg
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.	Yes, one FEMA still open.
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.	Yes, open FEMA still in progress. Culvert, Roadway, and Brook Channel all damaged within the Borough.
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.	Borough experienced icy roads and snowfall.
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.	Borough experienced power outtages and downed trees.

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

11.6.3 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 Hamburg .

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

Table 11-15 shows Hamburg's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 11-15. Hazard Ranking

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

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

Critical Facilities

Table 11-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 11-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Wheatsworth Mill No. 1 Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-HamburgB-01	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Wheatsworth Mill No. 2 Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-HamburgB-01	-

Source: Sussex County 2021, 2023; NJGIN 2023

11.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Wheatsworth Mill No. 1 Dam and Wheatsworth Mill No. 2 Dam, both critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby. The Borough has noted that the dams need to be brought into compliance with NJDEP requirements. Currently, there are no Emergency Action Plans in place.
- Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Hamburg Elementary School (30 Linwood Avenue) and facilites require backup power sources. Hamburg Elementary School serves as a sheltering location.
- Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street have drainage problems, potentially due to undersized culverts, which result in periodic road flooding. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- The roof of the Hamburg Elementary School, a critical facility located at 30 Linwood Avenue, cannot handle the snow load that accumulates during severe snowstorms. This becomes an issue during severe winter weather and high winds associated with severe weather, hurricane, and nor'easter events, as individuals inside the buildings may become impacted should damage to the roof be significant.
- There is a lack of knowledge around hazard mitigation in the region and residents are underprepared for potential natural hazard events. The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.
- The municipality does not have an emergency vehicle to support highway and issues related to road closures and issues related to severe weather. Additional vehicles will increase capacity and overall response. Emergency vehicles can assist in placing barricades at flooded roads and roads impacted by fallen trees.
- The municipality struggles to keep up with debris cleanup operation immediately after hazard events, as it does not have the proper equipment to conduct these operations. This could cause significant issues around subsequent flooding due to clogging of roadways and waterbodies.
- The Borough has not developed a comprehensive strategy to address debris clearing during and after a hazard event. The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.

- The Borough has previously not been successful in implementing the municipal fire plan proposed actions. Implementing these actions can reduce the risk to the wildfire hazard, protecting life, property, and the environment.
- The municipality has previously not been able to successfully implement hazard mitigation actions in coordination with the local school districts. Local school districts have facilities which may be exposed to various hazards, including flooding, steep slopes, and wildfire. Assisting school districts identify risks to hazards and potential mitigation strategies can reduce future impacts to the facilities and individuals who may be inside them.
- The municipality has previously had trouble around stormwater infrastructure maintenance capabilities. The municipality would like to increase maintenance capabilities of catch basins and stormwater facilities is critical especially before and after large storm events to reduce the likelihood of flooding.
- The Sewer Sanitary Facility, a critical facility located at 57 Gingerbread Castle Rd, has been having issues around building cracking which has led to the threat of potential disrupted operation of the critical service. It is suspected these external deformities were formed by impacts from natural hazards, including heavy rains in severe storms. The loss of this critical facility can impact the services it provided to the Borough.
- In previous years, the municipality has experienced accidents around tree falling and disrupting the utility lines, subsequently causing power outages. The Borough is now on the power company's tree trimming program which is implemented every three years; however, this maintenance is not frequent enough to ensure vegetation is properly trimmed. Private homeowners must ensure trees on private property are not threatening power availability/interruption.
- Bridges in the Borough are aging and may not be up to current code. The status of the Borough'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.
- Debris and sediment/silt buildup occurs within the streams and rivers in the Borough, occasionally blocking bridges openings. Debris build-up in waterways can contribute to the likelihood of flooding, increasing the risk of damages to surrounding infrastructure, structures, and populations.
- The location of all catch basins and stormwater facilities, both private and public, need to be identified, mapped, and located for planning and maintenance. Information on drainage systems can be used to optimize stormwater management efforts and monitor potential overflows during floods and severe storm events. Not having this information readily available presents an obstacle to comprehensive stormwater management.
- The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Borough has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Borough and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
- The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain.

- The Borough 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.

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

11.7 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.

11.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 11-17 indicates progress on the Borough's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

11.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 11-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Hamburg-001	Generator Installation	Flood, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather	OEM Coordinator	**Problem:** The Hamburg Elementary School does not have a backup generator to power the facility during a power outage. Because the facility is used as a shelter for the municipality, it is critical to install a generator to power the facility to be used during hazard events. **Solution:** Install 3 Phase backup generatroe for shelter at Hamburg Elementary School located on Linwood Avenue. The Borough Engineer and the school maintenance crew shall work together to purchase and install the generator.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Merge with 2021-Hamburg-007 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-002	Roof Upgrade	Severe Winter Weather	School Administrator, Municipal Engineer	**Problem:** The roof of the Hamburg Elementary School cannot handle the snow load that accumulates during severe snowstorms. **Solution:** Retrofit roof to meet current snow load standards on Hamburg Elemantery School located on Linwood Avenue.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Hamburg-003	Multi-Hazard Public Awareness Program	All Hazards	OEM Coordinator, SCDEM	**Problem:** There is a lack of knowledge around hazard mitigation in the region and residents are underprepared for potential natural hazard events. **Solution:** Develop, implement, and facilitate a mulit-hazard public awareness program. Provide information on all types of hazards, preparedness and mitigation measures via the Borough website and social media.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-004	Purchase Emergency vehicle	All Hazards	Borough OEM	**Problem:** The municipality does not have an emergency vehicle to support highway and issues related to road closures and issues related to severe weather. Additional vehicles will increase capacity and overall response. **Solution:** The municipality shall purchase a multi-purpose emergency vehicle to support highways.	1. In Progress 2. Grant funds have been applied for by the Borough.	1. Include in update 2. The Borough has applied for grant funding to purchase a mulit-purpose emergency vehicle to support thighway operations and response. 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-005	Purchase Bobcat Skid-Steer	Flood, Severe Weather	Borough DPW	**Problem:** The municipality struggles to keep up with debris cleanup operation immediately after storm events. This could cause significant issues around subsequent flooding due to clogging of roadways and waterbodies.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Purchase Bobcat Ski-Steer to use during debris cleanup operations and post-hazard events.		
2021-Hamburg-06	Develop Disaster Debris Management Plan	All Hazards	Borought DPW	**Problem:** The Borough has not developed a comprehensive strategy to address debris clearing during and after a hazard event. **Solution:** Create and maintain a plan for adequate road and debris cleaning capabilities within the Borough.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-007	Portable Generator	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather	Municipal Engineer, OEM Coordinator	**Problem:** Not all critical facilities have backup power. **Solution:** Purchase portable generators for critical facilities that can be used to power the bare essentials during a hazard event.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Merge with 2021-Hamburg-001, but change to back-up generator instead of portable. 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-008	HMP Implementation	All Hazards	Planning	**Problem:** The municipality has previously not been successful in implementing hazard mitigation actions within the municipality. **Solution:** Utilize the Hazard Mitigatin Plan (HMP when updating the Comprehensive Master Plan; consider including hazard identification, hazard zones risk assessment information, and hazard mitigation goals as identified in the HMP. Further, the	1. Ongoing Capability 2. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.

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.
				findings and recommendations of the HMP will be considered during any future site plan review process.		
2021-Hamburg-009	Hazard Area Identification and Plan Implementation	All Hazards	Borough Administration	**Problem:** The municipality has previously not been successful in identifying potential hazard areas within the municipality. **Solution:** During the Borough's rezoning procedures or update of the zoning ordinance, the Borough will recognize hazard areas as limits on changes to zoning within the municipality.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.
2021-Hamburg-010	Fire Plan Implementation	All Hazards	OEM Coordinator	**Problem:** The municipality has previously not been successful in implementing the municipal fire plan proposed actions. **Solution:** Prepare and enforce a fire plan for the Borough and recognize the existence of wildfire hazards and identify risk areas based on a vulnerability assessment.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-011	Local School Districts HMP Implementation	All Hazards	OEM Coordinator	**Problem:** The municipality has previously not been able to successfully implement hazard mitigation actions in coordination with the local school districts. **Solution:** The Borough will work with local school districts and assist	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				with community service projects regarding hazards and mitigation.		
2021-Hamburg-012	Stormwater Maintenance Program	Flood, Severe Weather	Borough DPW and Engineer	**Problem:** The municipality has previously had trouble around stormwater infrastructure maintenance capabilities. The municipality would like to increase maintenance capabilities of catch basins and stormwater facilities is critical especially before and after large storm events. **Solution:** The municipality can do this by developing a program that can be coordinated with other municipalities to facilitate the maintained of local stormwater infrastructure.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-013	Reinforcements	Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer	**Problem:** The Sewer Sanitary Facility has been having issues around building cracking which has led to the threat of potential disrupted operation of the critical service. **Solution:** Perform a study to determine where sanitary sewer reinforcement is needed due to most imminent threats of failure or cracking.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Hamburg-014	Tree Maintenance	Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather	Borough DPW	**Problem:** In previous years, the municipality has experienced accidents around tree falling and disrupting the utility lines, subsequently causing power outages. The Borough is now on the power company's tree trimming program which is implemented every three years. **Solution:** Tree removal and maintenance in the vicinity of power lines will help minimize power outages during severe weather events. The municipality will then work with the County to develop strategy to conduct tree maintenance.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-015	Hamburg Borough Building Code Update	All Hazards	Construction Code Official	**Problem:** Building Codes need to be periodically reviewed for updates to keep up with changing regulations and reduce hazard risks. **Solution:** Perform periodical building code reviews and make updates as required.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action is performed regularly when planning and regulatory documents are re-evaluated and/or updated.
2021-Hamburg-016	Evaluation of Bridges and Other River Structures	Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Administration, Engineer	**Problem:** Aged infrastructure **Solution:** A comprehensive master plan should be developed for appropriate sizing of the bridge openings and setting road	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				elevations to provide maximum benefits as the bridges are eventually replaced over time.		
2021-Hamburg-017	Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Borough Administration, Borough Engineer	**Problem:** Hazard warning systems need to be developed. **Solution:** The hazard warning system resources available to the Borough will be reviewed and utilized.	1. Complete 2. The Borough utilizes the County's warning system.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Borough utilizes the County's warning system.
2021-Hamburg-018	Stream Cleaning & Maintenance	Flood, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather	Borough Administration, Borough Engineer	**Problem:** The required removal of built-up debris and sediment/silt buildup within streams and rivers. Bridge openings must be maintained. **Solution:** Removal of debris, sediment, and silt from the channel as well as bridge openings by volunteer groups and outside contractors when needed.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-019	GIS Mapping of Catch Basin & General Stormwater Facilities	Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Administration, Borough Engineer, DPW Supervisor	**Problem:** The location of all catch basins and stormwater facilities, both private and public, need to be identified, mapped, and located for planning and maintenance. **Solution:** Create a GIS mapping system of catch basins, stormwater facilities, basins, culverts, and other drainage features and structures.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-Hamburg-020	Dam project	Dam Failure	Administration, Dam owners	**Problem:** There is no evidence of existing dams being in compliance with Dam Safety Requirements; No Emergency Action Plan for Dam failure. **Solution:** The Borough will work with dam owners to gain copies of Emergency Action Plans or instruct them to develop Plan in conjunction with NJDEP.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other priority projects, there has been no progress made.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-021	North Governor Haines Street Drainage	Flood, Severe Weather	Engineer, DPW	**Problem:** North Governor Haines Street experiences drainage issues. **Solution:** The Borough will conduct a feasibility study for North Governor Haines Street drainage issues. If cost-effective measures are identified, the Borough will pursue grant funding and implement the selected actions.	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-Hamburg-022	Limekiln Road Drainage Improvement Project	Flood, Severe Weather	Engineering	**Problem:** The existing culvert on Limekiln Road does not have adequate capacity, resulting in flooding on roadway and near the Pump Station. **Solution:** The Borough Engineer will determine the necessary culvert and drainage channel improvements that are required to pass required capacity. The	1. No Progress 2. Inadequate funding at this time.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Borough will then complete the identified improvements.		

11.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

Table 11-18 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 11-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 11-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 11-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-HamburgB-01	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-02	Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-HamburgB-03	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-HamburgB-04	Snow Load Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-05	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-HamburgB-06	Emergency Vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-07	Debris Clean Up Equipment	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-08	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HamburgB-09	Municipal Fire Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-HamburgB-10	Local School District Mitigation Involvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HamburgB-11	Stormwater Maintenance Program	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamburgB-12	Sewer Sanitary Facility Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HamburgB-13	Tree Maintenance	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	10	Medium

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-HamburgB-14	Bridge Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-15	Debris in Waterways	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-HamburgB-16	Drainage System Mapping	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamburgB-17	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamburgB-18	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-HamburgB-19	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-20	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HamburgB-21	Certified Floodplain Manager Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	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-HamburgB-01. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Borough OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	NJDEP, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Wheatsworth Mill No. 1 Dam and Wheatsworth Mill No. 2 Dam, both critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby. The Borough has noted that the dams need to be brought into compliance with NJDEP requirements. Currently, there are no Emergency Action Plans in place.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected by Borough OEM and shared with the County OEM.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the 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 near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
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.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Borough will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NJDEP	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-HamburgB-02. Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Hamburg Elementary School, Emergency Management, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Hamburg Elementary School (30 Linwood Avenue) and facilities require backup power sources. Hamburg Elementary School serves as a sheltering location.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough's Engineer will assess the needs of the buildings to determine the capacity required for the generator. Following this determination, the generator and all necessary components and accessories will be installed at the Hamburg Elementary School (100 Main St, Ogdensburg, NJ 07439) and facilities. The employees at either fire station will perform the needed maintenance for these generators.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐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
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-HamburgB-03. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Emergency Management, Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street have drainage problems, potentially due to undersized culverts, which result in periodic road flooding. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with partnering agencies to identify feasible mitigation measures to provide relief from flooding impacts on Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street. Cost effective measures will be implemented by Public Works.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action would reduce the flooding impacts felt by the Borough along Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding along Limekiln Road and North Governor Haines Street, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Heavy rain events make traversing roadways difficult, and often times unsafe.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current problem remains
Raise banks of stream to increase storage capacity	Cost prohibitive
Construct floodwall along stream	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-HamburgB-04. Snow Load Improvements

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	School 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 roof of the Hamburg Elementary School, a critical facility located at 30 Linwood Avenue, cannot handle the snow load that accumulates during severe snowstorms. This becomes an issue during severe winter weather and high winds associated with severe weather, hurricane, and nor'easter events, as individuals inside the buildings may become impacted should damage to the roof be significant.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will provide guidance on the retrofit of two buildings to meet current snow load standards at Hamburg Elementary School.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, School Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 6	
Benefits:	This action will protect Hamburg Elementary School from collapse from snow loads associated with severe winter weather and nor'easters.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Hamburg Elementary School may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Hamburg Elementary School from suffering a potential roof collapse.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the severity, but decrease the frequency, of severe weather events such as nor'easters and severe winter weather. This action takes in account the chance of heavier snowfalls.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Build new structures	Costly, unnecessary
Replace all roof without referencing changes in building standards	May result in same issue

Action 2025-HamburgB-05. Public Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is a lack of knowledge around hazard mitigation in the region and residents are underprepared for potential natural hazard events. The Borough currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Sussex County on their program that provides information to the municipalities.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Borough by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Borough.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Borough.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (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 methods remain the only ones used
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HamburgB-06. Emergency Vehicle

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The municipality does not have an emergency vehicle to support highway and issues related to road closures and issues related to severe weather. Additional vehicles will increase capacity and overall response. Emergency vehicles can assist in placing barricades at flooded roads and roads impacted by fallen trees.	
Description of the Solution:	Emergency Management will meet with the Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works, and Borough Administration to determine the appropriate type of emergency vehicle which would be best suited to utilize as a barricade to prevent drivers from entering closed roads. Borough Administration will purchase a multi-purpose emergency vehicle to prevent drivers from entering closed roads.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5, 6	
Benefits:	The emergency vehicle identified in this action will be able to support the functions and responsibilities of the responding departments in the Borough, in particular ensuring the population remains safe.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations, including the elderly or those with mild vision disabilities may not be able to see signs which indicate a road closure. Placing a vehicle in the roadway would deter these populations from entering a hazardous area. Furthermore, the emergency vehicle may be utilized for other response purposes which would support socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This new resource will support the persons and property at any future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will strengthen the safety and security lifeline by providing an additional vehicle to utilize as a road barricade to deter drivers from entering closed roads. The vehicle may also be utilized for other needs, including moving resources to the scene of an incident.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The purchase of a new vehicle will increase the response capabilities of the Borough to support the safety and protection of its residents.	
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. Stronger hazard events can lead to an increase in debris, including tree limbs and branches, which would cause roadway closures.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Problem remains
	Utilize vehicles from neighboring communities	Neigboring communities may be occupied and unable to assist

	Call in for State resources	State resources may be delegated elsewhere or have a delayed response due to distance

Action 2025-HamburgB-07. Debris Clean Up Equipment

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The municipality struggles to keep up with debris cleanup operation immediately after hazard events, as it does not have the proper equipment to conduct these operations. This could cause significant issues around subsequent flooding due to clogging of roadways and waterbodies.	
Description of the Solution:	Purchase Bobcat Skid-Steer to use during debris cleanup operations and post-hazard events. Details are unknown at this point. Public Works shall determine the size needed for the municipality and coordinate with Borough Administration on how to raise money to purchase the machinery.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, New Jersey Department of Transportation – Local Aid Program, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will allow the Borough to remove debris following a hazard event, promoting safety within the jurisdiction by removing potentially dangerous debris, including tree limbs and branches, from roadways.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The removal of debris off of roadways will permit vulnerable populations to attend medical appointments or allow first responders to reach these population to perform required medical attention.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be supported by the debris removing equipment discussed in this action.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the clearing of debris from roadways, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely. Keeping the safey and security and transportation lifelines functioning during and following a hazard event is crucial to the recovery of the Borough.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would introduce a new capability to support the debris management functions of the Borough's Department of Public Works.	
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. Stronger hazard events can lead to an increase in debris, including tree limbs and branches, building and construction materials, and various outdoor home goods.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Hire contractor to conduct any additional work	Low cost but dependent on external aid which might not be fully reliable
Rely on MOUs	Neighboring jurisdictions likely received damages as well, delaying response times

Action 2025-HamburgB-08. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough has not developed a comprehensive strategy to address debris clearing during and after a hazard event. The Borough lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough 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	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem remains
Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available

Action 2025-HamburgB-09. Municipal Fire Plan

Lead Agency:	Fire Department	
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:	The Borough has previously not been successful in implementing the municipal fire plan proposed actions. Implementing these actions can reduce the risk to the wildfire hazard, protecting life, property, and the environment.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will write a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) collaboratively with government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will provide socially vulnerable populations an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, as a key element in community fire planning should be the meaningful discussion it promotes among community members regarding their priorities for local fire protection and forest management.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may identify areas in which future development should be restricted due to vulnerability to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify critical facilities and community lifelines located within the wildland–urban interface and are vulnerable to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability for the Borough. Currently, the Borough does not have a CWPP.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem remains
Create CWPP without collaborative input	Plan will not meet minimum HFRA requirements
Focus on WUI with no inclusion of high fuel areas	Plan will not include all vulnerable locations or populations

Action 2025-HamburgB-10. Local School District Mitigation Involvement

Lead Agency:	Emergenccy Management	
Supporting Agencies:	School District Representatives	
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 municipality has previously not been able to successfully implement hazard mitigation actions in coordination with the local school districts. Local school districts have facilities which may be exposed to various hazards, including flooding, steep slopes, and wildfire. Assisting school districts identify risks to hazards and potential mitigation strategies can reduce future impacts to the facilities and individuals who may be inside them.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Emergency Manager will work with local school districts and assist with community service projects regarding hazards and mitigation. Additionally, the Emergency Manager will discuss how local school districts can link into the County's HMP to seek granat funding for hazard mitigation projects.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, School Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6	
Benefits:	Having the Borough Emergency Manager work alongside school districts to identify vulnerabilities will provide an understanding of how the school district facilities may be impacted by various hazards and what can be done to reduce risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	School facilities are utilized as sheltering locations, which support the entire population of the Borough, but may be more apt to the use of socially vulnerable populations. The potential hardening of these facilities and reduction of risk will permit the facilities to remain sheltering locations.	
Impact on Future Development:	The potential hardening of these facilities and reduction of risk will permit the school district's facilities to support populations potentially brough in by future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Idenitfying the vulnerabilities of school district facilities to hazard impacts can reduce the risk to these hazards. School district facilities are considered critical infrastructure, as it can be used as a sheltering facilitity.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Borough's outreach capabilities and potentially provide an opportunity for the school districts to further expand these capabilities by discuss hazard risks in school.	
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 school district's knowledge of how its facilities m ay be impacted by various hazards and how to mitigate the 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	Current problem remains
	Discuss risks posed to school but not how to resolve them	Will not resolve identified issues, leaving school facilities vulnerable to hazard events

	Meet with just district superintendent	Super intendent may not be closely familiar with risks posed to each school facility

Action 2025-HamburgB-11. Stormwater Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Surrounding Municipalities	
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 municipality has previously had trouble around stormwater infrastructure maintenance capabilities. The municipality would like to increase maintenance capabilities of catch basins and stormwater facilities is critical especially before and after large storm events to reduce the likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality would like to increase maintenance capabilities of catch basins and stormwater facilities is critical especially before and after large storm events. The municipality can do this by developing a program that can be coordinated with other municipalities to facilitate the maintained of local stormwater infrastructure. The Engineer will identify the correct capacities for catch basins, facilities, and other stormwater infrastructure; Public Works will coordinate with surrounding municipalities to institute a unified stormwater program.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Municipal Budget as needed, New Jersey Water Bank; Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	Increasing stormwater management capabilities of the Borough will reduce its overall risk to flood hazard, protecting lives, property, and the environment.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be impacted by flooding caused by stormwater infracture that is not properly maintained or undersized. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the Borough will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway and property flooding in the Borough, permitting first responders, residents, and visitors to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's stormwater management capabilities.	
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 stormwater infrastructure 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	Current problem remains
	Hire contractor to conduct any additional work	Low cost but dependent on external aid which might not be fully reliable

	Create program with no external support	Stormwater issues which originate in surrounding municipalities may not be fully unstood

Action 2025-HamburgB-12. Sewer Sanitary Facility Improvements

Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Sewer Sanitary Facility, a critical facility located at 57 Gingerbread Castle Rd, has been having issues around building cracking which has led to the threat of potential disrupted operation of the critical service. It is suspected these external deformities were formed by impacts from natural hazards, including heavy rains in severe storms. The loss of this critical facility can impact the services it provideds to the Borough.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipal Engineer shall perform a study to determine where sanitary sewer reinforcement is needed due to most imminent threats of failure or cracking. Public Works and the Engineer could hire a contractor to conduct this assessment and determine the steps that need to be taken.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	2, 6	
Benefits:	This action bolsters existing critical infrastructure by identifying external locations on the face of the facility which need to be reinforced to maintain its functionality. The Sewer Sanitary Facility services the entire Borough.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Sewer Sanitary Facility services the entire Borough. Without its functionality, sewerage services may be interrupted or discontinuned to the entire population of the Borough.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in the hardening of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The water systems lifeline will be strengthened by identifying and instituting the idientified cost-effective measures to reinforce the sewer sanitary facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will permit sewer sanitation capabilities to continue in the Borough, un-interrupted.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. These events may be able to damage external components of infrastructure, interrupting services.	
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
	Construct a new facility	Existing facility needs to be closed
	Close facility	Services will need to be externally contracted which could be costly

Action 2025-HamburgB-13. Tree Maintenance

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Parks and Recreation, Utility Companies, Property Owners, NJDOT	
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:	In previous years, the municipality has experienced accidents around tree falling and disrupting the utility lines, subsequently causing power outages. The Borough is now on the power company's tree trimming program which is implemented every three years; however, this maintenance is not frequent enough to ensure vegetation is properly trimmed. Private homeowners must ensure trees on private property are not threatening power availability/interruption.	
Description of the Solution:	Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners, utility companies, and NJDOT.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, NJDOT, Property Owners, Utility Companies	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 7	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, and nor'easters.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Borough.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
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	Municipal-owned trees will be maintained
Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-HamburgB-14. Bridge Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Sussex County Public Works, NJDOT	
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:	Bridges in the Borough are aging and may not be up to current code. The status of the Borough'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:	A comprehensive master plan should be developed for appropriate sizing of the bridge openings and setting road elevations to provide maximum benefits as the bridges are eventually replaced over time. Borough Engineering and Public Works will lead this project and reach out to Sussex County Public Works and NJDOT for any information needed on County- and State-owned bridges in the Borough.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	The creation of a comprehensive master plan to standardize the sizing of bridge openings and bridge elevations will reduce the risk of flooded roadways. This action will also identify where structural deformities are located currently on existing local, county, and state bridges.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure bridges in the Borough are safe and secure to use, allowing socially vulnerable populations to reach required medical appointments, and allowing emergency response personnel to reach the populations if needed.	
Impact on Future Development:	Bridges located areas of future development will be able to support any new population.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The transportation lifelines will be strengthened as bridges are evaluated for structural deformities which may otherwise cause closures, potentially impacting evacuation routes. Replacement of any bridges will support the transportation lifelines and possibly expand the lifeline's capacity if bridges are expanded to consist of more lanes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will create a new capability of Public Works and Engineering by developing standards for bridge openings and elevations.	
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. Ensuring bridges in the Borough are elevated enough to minimize flooding impacts will keep populations safe and reduce the risk of flooding.	
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
Utilize State structural integrity resources	May not include local or county infrarstructure
Utilize County structural integrity resources	May not include local or state infrarstructure

Action 2025-HamburgB-15. Debris in Waterways

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Sussex County Public Works, NJDOT, 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:	Debris and sediment/silt buildup occurs within the streams and rivers in the Borough, occasionally blocking bridges openings. Debris build-up in waterways can contribute to the likelihood of flooding, increasing the risk of damages to surrounding infrastructure, structures, and populations.	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will initiate the removal of debris, sediment, and silt from the channel as well as bridge openings; volunteer groups and outside contractors may be utilized when needed. Public Works will work with Sussex County Public Works and NJDOT to locate their bridge infrastructure. NJDEP will be notified as necessary when clearing monitored waterways.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years, then ongoing capability	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	The institution of a debris, sediment, and silt clearing initiative will reduce the likelihood of flooding surrounding the waterways in the Borough. Furthermore, it will keep roads and bridges clear of flood waters, permitting roads to be traversed for regular and emergency needs.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure bridges in the Borough are safe and secure to use, allowing socially vulnerable populations to reach required medical appointments, and allowing emergency response personnel to reach the populations if needed.	
Impact on Future Development:	Bridges located areas of future development will be able to support any new population.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The transportation lifelines will be strengthened as roads and bridges will remain clear of floodwaters which may otherwise cause closures, potentially impacting evacuation routes. The cleared roads will also permit roads to be traversed for regular and emergency needs.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will create a new capability of Public Works by implementing a debris removal program for waterways.	
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. Removing debris and sediment buildup from waterways can reduce the likelihood of flooding.	
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
Dredge all waterways	Time consuming, costly
Build levees surrounding all waterways	Costly, may interrupt natural flow of waterways and result in flooding elsewhere

Action 2025-HamburgB-16. Drainage System Mapping

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The location of all catch basins and stormwater facilities, both private and public, need to be identified, mapped, and located for planning and maintenance. Information on stormwater systems can be used to optimize stormwater management efforts and monitor potential overflows during floods and severe storm events. Not having this information readily available presents an obstacle to comprehensive stormwater management.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will contract with an engineering firm to create detailed mapping of all drainage infrastructure.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, HMGP, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Information on stormwater systems can be used to optimize stormwater management efforts and monitor potential overflows during floods and severe storm events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The mapping of stormwater systems can assist in locating where socially vulnerable populations are in relation to this infrastructure. Should the drainage infrastructure become damaged in any way near these populations, first responders can swiftly notify these populations and get them out of harms way.	
Impact on Future Development:	Mapping the stormwater systems in the Borough can assist in determining where future development will be supported by this infrastructure and reduce any potential impacts from hazards, such as flooding and heavy rains from severe storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Stormwater infrastructure will be properly identified and mapped, permitting officials to quickly locate and resolve any damages to the systems. Damages to stormwater infrastructure can cause flooded roadways, preventing first responders from reaching emergencies, restrict regular travel, and prevent individuals from reaching evacuation routes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's capabilities for stormwater management.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Heavy rain events can produce excessive waters which can inundate drainage systems, potentially damaging the infrastructure and causing flooding conditions.	
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
Request assistance from local colleges and universities in developing mapping	May not be financially feasible or sustainable
Create a physical map noting the location of these systems instead of a digitized version	The physical map may get lost or damaged more easily

Action 2025-HamburgB-17. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Borough has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Borough and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Borough events, the Borough newsletters, social media, the Borough website, and having the materials on display for the public at Borough libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations. Work with Sussex County to identify and create a list of socially vulnerable populations utilizing Register Ready.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Borough. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Borough will become educated on hazards risks. The Borough will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program. It would also assist the Borough in identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located in the jurisdiction.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (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 methods remain the only ones used
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough

	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HamburgB-18. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Borough in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.	
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Borough capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Current problem remains
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

Action 2025-HamburgB-19. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Building Department, Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	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 (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan	
Goals Met:	2, 5	
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**

	No Action	Current problem remains
	Rely on 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-HamburgB-20. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Department, Borough Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention 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:	1, 2, 5,7	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive

	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-HamburgB-21. Certified Floodplain Manager Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Department, Borough Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Borough does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.	
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Borough staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Borough and assure the Borough's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Borough's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem remains
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role