



Section 6 Coordinating Local Planning

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6.1 IFR Requirement for Coordinating Local Planning

“[The State Hazard Mitigation Plan shall include a] section on the *Coordination of Local Mitigation Planning* that includes the following:

[i] A description of the State process to support, through funding and technical assistance, the development of local mitigation plans.

[ii] A description of the State process and timeframe by which local plans will be reviewed, coordinated and linked to the State Mitigation Plan.

[iii] Criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions that would receive planning and project grants under available funding programs, which should include consideration for communities with the highest risk, repetitive loss properties, and most intense development pressures. Further, that for non-planning grants, a principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of proposed projects and their associated costs.”

6.2 State Process for Developing Local Plans

This section describes the process used by the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) to support the development of local mitigation plans through funding and technical assistance. This section of the HMP has been updated to reflect how the State (primarily through the efforts of NJOEM) has developed processes to help local jurisdictions obtain funding and technical assistance for mitigation planning. As noted elsewhere in this plan, as of the beginning of 2008 only a few mitigation plans have been approved in New Jersey (Atlantic City and Wayne Township), although two are under FEMA review (Lambertville and the City of Trenton). However, all 21 Counties are beginning the process, thanks to a series of FEMA grants. Table 6.2-1 shows the status of Statewide mitigation planning grants, as of December 2007.



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**Table 6.2-1
Status of New Jersey County Hazard Mitigation Plans, as of December 2007**

County	Hazard Mitigation Plan Status
Atlantic	Beginning phases on planning, tentative scheduled completed 12/2009
Bergen	Working on a multi-jurisdiction draft plan in conjunction with the Meadowlands Commission
Burlington	Draft Plan submitted to FEMA for review on 7/2007
Camden	Working with Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem on a multi-jurisdiction plan and at beginning phases of drafting. Tentative scheduled completion 12/2009
Cape May	Beginning phases on planning, tentative scheduled completed 10/2009
Cumberland	Working with Camden, Gloucester, and Salem on a multi-jurisdiction and are at the beginning phases of planning. Tentative scheduled completion December, 2009
Essex	Draft Plan submitted to NJOEM for review, 11/2007
Gloucester	Working with Camden, Cumberland, and Salem on a multi-jurisdiction plan are at the beginning phases of planning. Tentative scheduled completion December, 2009
Hudson	Draft Plan scheduled to completed for NJOEM review by 5/2008
Hunterdon	NJOEM working with Mercer, Sussex and Warrant Counties to utilize work done on existing FMA plan to expand into an All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Mercer	NJOEM working with Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren Counties to utilize work done on existing FMA plan to expand into an All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Middlesex	Beginning phases to be completed by November, 2009
Monmouth	Draft plan scheduled to be completed for NJOEM review by 3/2008
Morris	Draft plan scheduled to be completed for NJOEM review by 3/2010
Ocean	Working on a draft plan
Passaic	Draft plan scheduled to be completed for NJOEM review by 7/2009
Salem	Working with Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem on a multi-jurisdiction. At beginning phases of planning. Tentative scheduled completion 12/2009
Somerset	Draft plan scheduled to be completed for NJOEM review by 8/2008
Sussex	NJOEM working with Hunterdon, Mercer and Warren counties to utilize work done on existing FMA plan to expand into an All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Union	Beginning phases of planning to be completed for review 5/2009
Warren	NJOEM working with Hunterdon, Mercer and Sussex Counties to utilize work done on existing FMA plan to expand into an All Hazard Mitigation Plan

The State has established the basic processes for assisting local and regional jurisdictions with mitigation planning, and these will be further developed and refined as all the Counties write their HMPs. NJOEM is the lead agency responsible for hazard mitigation activities in the State. The Office established three general subject areas in carrying out its responsibilities with regard to mitigation at the local and regional levels:



- Planning awareness and education
- Funding support
- Technical assistance

These subject areas are discussed in the paragraphs below.

➤ Planning Awareness and Education

NJOEM provides software, materials and workshops to help municipalities and counties as they draft their plans. NJOEM distributes the FEMA 363 series of “how to” guides, Benefit-Cost Analysis software, and the FEMA Region II planning toolkit (located at <http://www.fema.gov/about/regions/regionii/toolkit.shtm>) to help jurisdictions as they draft plans. NJOEM also holds workshops on various subjects, many with FEMA experts to help with the training. These workshops include:

- Repetitive flood loss severe repetitive flood loss
- Benefit-cost analysis
- Hazard mitigation planning
- Coastal mitigation plans
- Mapping
- HAZUS
- Program roll-out
- Application development roll –out
- Planning software

Workshops are planned and scheduled based on the grant cycles, to ensure that communities who plan to apply for specific grants have the most up-to-date information. NJOEM also schedules workshops at the request of jurisdictions.

NJOEM also provides jurisdictions with Interim Final Rule (44 CFR) and FEMA’s plan review crosswalk. For each on-going plan development effort, NJOEM attends at least one mitigation core team meeting, one stakeholder meeting, and one public meeting to be a resource to the municipality or County, to answer any questions and to direct planners to State resources or tools. NJOEM staff also is available during the draft plan development to answer any questions or provide guidance and assistance.

➤ Funding Support

In the 2005 HMP, the State focused on [eight New Jersey counties experiencing the highest frequency and dollar amounts of repetitive flood losses](#). [These Counties received priority technical assistance in developing local multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans to meet the requirements of the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000](#). [These eight Counties included four coastal and four riverine Counties](#). [These comprise 270 \(48 percent\) of the 566 municipalities in New Jersey, and account for approximately 70 percent of all the repetitive loss flood damage reported since 1978](#).

Since approval of the previous plan, NJOEM has made funding for local and regional mitigation plans a top priority. NJOEM has worked closely with Counties to obtain the funding to develop mitigation plans or Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) plans. The result has been that NJOEM has assisted 19 Counties in securing funds for mitigation planning. Table 6.2-2 provides the breakdown by County of the source and funds awarded.



**Table 6.2-2
Mitigation Planning Grants in New Jersey 2005-2007**

2005- 2007 Mitigation Planning Grants				
Government	Funding Source	FEMA Funds	Other Funds	Total
Delaware River Basin Commission for Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex Counties	FMA	\$97,000	\$32,858 (NJDEP)	\$129,858
Burlington County	FMA	\$63,700	\$21,233	\$84,933
Burlington County	HMGP	\$71,899	\$23,966	\$95,865
Essex County	PDM	\$1,176,187	\$392,062	\$1,568,250
Hudson County	PDM	\$879,999	\$303,600	\$1,183,600
Monmouth County	PDM	\$345,375	\$103,615	\$448,990
Somerset County	PDM	\$199,000	\$59,700	\$258,700
Joint Plan for Camden, Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester Counties	PDM	\$463,000	\$155,000	\$618,000
Atlantic County	PDM	\$165,000	\$55,000	\$220,000
Cape May County	PDM	\$474,000	\$158,000	\$632,000
Middlesex County	PDM	\$200,000	\$66,000	\$266,000
Morris County	PDM	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$400,000
Passaic County	PDM	\$225,000	\$75,000	\$300,000
Union County	HMGP	\$375,000	\$125,000	\$500,000
Total		\$5,035,160	\$1,671,034	\$6,076,196

NJOEM will continue its role in helping jurisdictions obtain grants (usually through FEMA) to develop new plans, and to update their plans on the required five-year cycle. As noted in various other places in this plan, the State will remain actively engaged with these jurisdictions as they develop their HMPs.

➤ **Technical Assistance**

New Jersey State agencies increasingly maintain the best, readily available, documented information that can meet FEMA’s requirements for local mitigation planning. This information includes digital data - online and digital maps for flood frequency (Q3 and DFIRMs), landslide susceptibility, peak ground acceleration, and HAZUS loss estimation information. The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management, the New Jersey Office of Information Technology, the Department of Environmental Protection and other State agencies involved in the development and use of natural hazards digital data are active members in the New Jersey Geospatial Forum (<http://njgin.nj.gov/>), and the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA). URISA is a nonprofit association of professionals using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other information technologies to solve challenges in state/provincial and local government agencies and departments. URISA (www.urisa.org) and its Mid-Atlantic chapter serving New Jersey, and other organizations serving GIS professionals as well as the larger planning, scientific, engineering and academic communities. These organizations are constantly improving their spatial capabilities and sharing it with the larger organizations. To help get this information out to the Counties, NJOEM routinely shares digital data with County Emergency Management Coordinators and through these County Coordinators to municipal emergency management agencies.

In addition to hazard data, accurate and updated flood maps and data are critical tools to help communities manage land use and floodplains and to help the communities recognize where potential flooding could occur so mitigation plans can be made. There are both State and Federal Mapping Improvement Initiatives going on simultaneously.

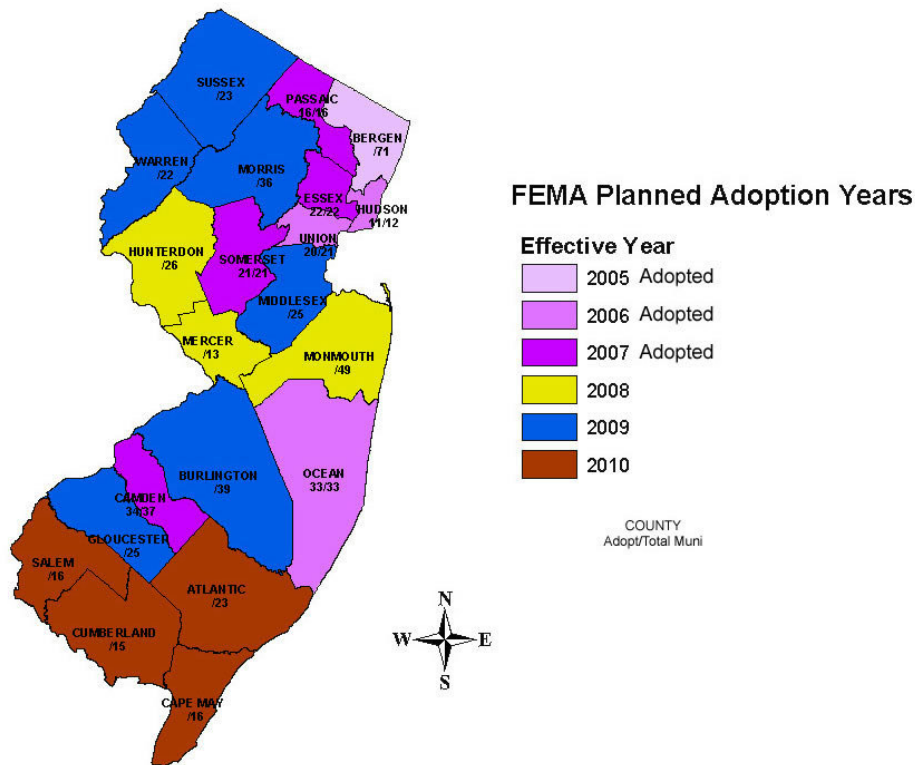


New Jersey has suffered significantly from flooding events and because of these events, the State Legislature mandated that the design flood discharge used to delineate the limits of the flood hazard areas will be computed using the 100-year discharge plus 25%; this NJ Flood Hazard Area standard (NJFHA standard) is a higher standard than FEMA's Digital Flood Insurance Map (DFIRM) standard. In addition, the State Legislature has mandated that floodway delineations should be based on the principle that the area chosen for the floodway must be designed to carry the waters of the 100-year flood without increasing the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood by more than two tenths of a foot (0.2 ft.) at any point; this NJ floodway standard is above FEMA's federal standard of a 1 foot rise but has also been adopted in NJ for FEMA DFIRMs. .

FEMA has moved in the direction of a five-year digital map modernization program based on the process for developing the data necessary for updating the maps on countywide studies rather than municipal studies. The Countywide studies provide a digital environment to allow for easier revisions and updates, and include original delineations with more recent updated delineations. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, National Flood Insurance Protection (NFIP) State Coordinator for New Jersey has been working with FEMA and the New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJOIT) to develop spatial data needed to support the development of highly accurate flood hazard data. The State has completed its statewide orthrophotography. When coupled with the collection of elevation data that will reduce the cost of developing hydraulic analysis, this information will help provide the necessary data for FEMA digital mapping.

New Jersey seeks to integrate its mapping program with the FEMA program. This integration hinges on creating FEMA DFIRMs for New Jersey, which delineates the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area (NJFHA). By including the NJFHA on the DFIRM, the state would be able to use the FEMA DFIRMs as the single source for both Federal and state flood plain management, freeing up staff resources and increasing efficiency.

Figure 6.2-1
Anticipated Years for DFIRMs Adoption in New Jersey





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The State also has access to digital elevation for use in updating the flood maps for the Counties, in the form of LIDAR. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a high-accuracy, high-resolution digital mapping of the Atlantic coastline using technology from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The surveys include:

- Topographic LIDAR from the water line landward 500 meters, with one meter posting between elevation measurements
- Hydrographic LIDAR from the water line seaward 1,000 meters (or to a depth the LIDAR can no longer detect bottom due to turbidity) with five meter posting between elevation measurements
- Digital imagery with 20 centimeter (approximately 8 inch) pixel resolution.

FEMA has set specifications on how to collect LIDAR data for flood hazard mapping. As of this report, NJOEM is assisting NJDEP in funding a LIDAR project in Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties. These data will be used by FEMA for its Flood Map Modernization Program.

In addition to technical assistance, materials and workshops, The State provides links to websites State or national resources which include interactive mapping, geology and other useful information. Table 6.2-3 provides the link information

**Table 6.2-3
New Jersey Hazard Mitigation Resources**

Information	Website
Geological Survey	http://www.State.nj.us/dep/njgs/
Mitigation Planning	Link to Region II planning tool kit
Weather Related Incidents	http://www.noaa.gov/
Population	http://www.uscensus.gov
NJ State All Hazard Plan	http://www.State.nj.us/njoem/
Funding Information	http://www.State.nj.us/dep/grantandloanprograms/ http://www.State.nj.us/dca/grants/ http://www.State.nj.us/njoem/opb_mitigation.html http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm
Digital data collections and mapping	NJGIN Explorer information about a diversity of digital geospatial data available for use with Geographic Information Systems software: https://njgin.State.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/index.jsp I-MAP NJDEP, an online interactive mapping system http://www.nj.gov/dep/gis/index.html New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Office of Smart Growth, online GIS maps and digital data: http://www.nj.gov/dca/osg/resources/maps/index.shtml New Jersey Department of Transportation, State and County GIS maps http://www.State.nj.us/transportation/gis/map.shtm National Geodata One-Stop http://www.geodata.gov/ NSDI Geospatial Data Clearinghouse http://www.fgdc.gov/clearinghouse/



6.3 Local Plan Review, Coordination and Linkages

Local mitigation plans represent commitments to reduce risks from natural hazards, and serve as the basis for the State to provide technical assistance and prioritize project funding. As of November 1, 2004, a local government must have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan to receive HMGP and PDM project grants. This requirement can be satisfied when a jurisdiction is included in a regional or county-wide plan. The requirement to have a FEMA-approved plan also applies to the SRL and RFC programs. FEMA requirements for local plans were established at 44 CFR 201.6(d). They require that "plans must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer for initial review and coordination. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval." While the local hazard mitigation plans in effect become extensions of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is no explicit authority in EO 115 (Florio) for the SHMO to review or approve local mitigation plans. Therefore, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer's role is interpreted to include:

1. A finding that the local plan includes all of the elements required by FEMA at 44 CFR 201.6(b) and (c)
2. A finding that the local plan adequately addresses all of the required elements in accordance with FEMA guidance documents and planning requirements; and
3. A finding that the local plan does not conflict with provisions of the SHMP, or defines reasonable measures by which to be reconciled with the SHMP at the next SHMP update.

NJOEM provides jurisdictions with a timetable and requirements necessary for NJOEM to review the plan. NJOEM staff requests two hard copies and a CD of the draft plan and any appendices. NJOEM staff uses the FEMA All Hazards Mitigation Plan Crosswalk in its review, to ensure that all requirements are met. State staff has 60 days to review the Plan. After its review, the State either...

1. Returns the draft plan to the jurisdiction, with required revisions, or
2. Informs the municipality or county that it satisfied the FEMA crosswalk requirements and will be forwarded to FEMA Region II for review

If substantial improvements are required, the timeframe is re-initiated. If there are minor improvements, the Staff will review in 20 days. Table 6.3-1 shows the normal review timeframes. As discussed elsewhere, as of the 2008 State Hazard Mitigation Plan update, the State has reviewed very few plans, so these timelines and procedures are subject to change after NJOEM has tested them for some period of time.

**Table 6.3-1
NJOEM Schedule of Review for Local Hazard Mitigation Plans**

Element	Normal Schedule
Draft Plan Delivered to NJ OEM (2 hard copies and 2 CDs)	NJOEM has 60 days to review. NJOEM provides an end date to municipality.
Plan Review – Requirements Not Met	NJOEM reviews draft and requirements are not met. Once the municipality submits the revised plan to NJOEM, the 60 day review begins and NJOEM provides an end date to municipality.
Plan Review – Minor changes	NJOEM reviews revised draft within 20 days of receipt.
Plan Review – Requirements Met	NJOEM informs the municipality the State review is complete and forwards the draft for FEMA Region II review.
Plan Review – Requirements Not Met	FEMA has 60 days from receipt of draft to review the draft. If requirements are not met, FEMA provides NJOEM with a detailed explanation and provides recommended revisions. NJOEM has 45 day to inform the municipality in writing about the plan and the State review process starts again.



Element	Normal Schedule
Plan Review – Minor changes	FEMA has 60 days from receipt of draft to review the draft. FEMA will notify NJOEM that requirements are not met. Once the municipality submits the revised draft, NJOEM reviews the draft within 20 days of review.
Plan Review – Requirements Met	FEMA has generally 60 days from receipt of draft to review draft. If requirements are met, FEMA approves the plan and informs NJOEM. NJOEM informs the municipality in writing that the plan is approved.

Support does not stop once a plan is approved. NJOEM has an annual review with the approved Counties and municipalities to review the monitoring and implementation of plans and to help with implementing and applying for projects that were outlined in them. The State also incorporates the actions identified in the approved plans into the State’s plan.

Within sixty (60) days of receipt of formal notification of approval of the local hazard mitigation plan by FEMA, the SHMO will notify the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) of the approval, provide copies of the approved local hazard mitigation plan (in print or digital format) to members of the SHMT, and convene the SHMT to consider an amendment to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan that:

1. Incorporates the local hazard mitigation plan into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference; and
2. Modifies any provision of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, including its State Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis, as applicable and appropriate.

Each sixty day clock may be suspended or extended at the discretion of the SHMO in response to staff limitations resulting from activations of the State Emergency Operations Center, needs to divert staff resources to disaster recovery efforts, or insufficient staff to process multiple reviews of local hazard mitigation plans.

6.4 Criteria for Prioritizing Mitigation Planning and Project Grants

Prioritizing Mitigation Planning Funds

In 2004, The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management prioritized the eight counties with the highest repetitive loss flood damages for technical assistance from the Stevens Institute of Technology in preparing local, multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans. As it had done with the 2005 plan, the State continues to use severe/repetitive loss as the top priority for prioritizing mitigation planning support. In addition to severe/repetitive loss, the State also uses the following criteria for prioritizing local planning assistance to Counties and Municipalities for natural hazard mitigation:

1. Communities experiencing the greatest severe repetitive loss and repetitive loss damages (see Appendix G, Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation Strategy).
2. Communities recovering declared natural disasters.
3. Communities identified as having higher vulnerability through local and State hazard mitigation plans.
4. Communities that are best organized to prepare, update and implement local hazard mitigation plans.
5. Communities of unique or special interest as defined by research objectives and special projects of NJOEM, other State agencies, or Federal agency initiatives.
6. Communities adjacent to communities with approved and current local hazard mitigation plans with a potential to impact, favorably or negatively, the vulnerability of their neighboring communities to one or more natural hazards.



7. Communities adjacent to communities with approved and current local hazard mitigation plans and sharing similar natural hazards.
8. Communities in which the State maintains high levels of investment as defined by the value of State facilities and the amount of State aid (including intergovernmental transfers, Urban Enterprise Zones and other tax abatements programs, payments in lieu of taxes) for all purposes.
9. Communities with Endorsed Plans or actively participating in the process of Plan Endorsement with the New Jersey State Planning Commission.
10. Communities with the highest pressures for future development or redevelopment determined in consultation with the New Jersey Office of Smart Growth and the appropriate and relevant provisions of the current New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan.
11. All other communities.

The overall effort of the State to encourage and support applications for planning grants has been very successful with all 21 Counties in the State either starting, in the process of drafting or near completion with the Multi-jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plans.

➤ Prioritizing Mitigation Project Funds

Projects to implement natural hazard mitigation measures, ranging from providing field services to data development to capital-intensive construction and property acquisition, require an evaluation in which the costs to implement projects are compared to the benefits of each project, or group of projects, in reducing risks (expressed as costs avoided) of damages associated with potential natural hazards. In some cases, such as data development, it is difficult to precisely ascertain costs and benefits. Therefore, somewhat different criteria must exist for project prioritization. To the extent that discretion exists to establish priorities within the statutory and regulatory requirements of project implementation programs associated with natural hazard mitigation, NJOEM will give priority in providing local project implementation assistance to communities (municipalities and groups of neighboring municipalities) for natural hazard mitigation as follows:

1. Projects with highest benefit/cost ratios identified as high priority in approved State or local hazard mitigation plans.
2. Projects with highest benefit/cost ratios and as prioritized in approved State or local hazard mitigation plans.
3. Projects with lower benefit/cost ratios but identified as high priority in approved State or local hazard mitigation plans.
4. Projects targeted to mitigate natural hazards and data development projects targeted to serve areas in which the State maintains high levels of investment as defined by the value of State facilities and the amount of State aid (including intergovernmental transfers, Urban Enterprise Zones and other tax abatements programs, payments in lieu of taxes) for all purposes.
5. Data development and service-oriented projects directed to serve communities in recovery from a declared natural disaster.
6. Projects in communities providing the highest combined local and private sector matching funds (including services-in-kind) to implement capital projects specified in the approved local hazard mitigation plan.
7. Data development and service-oriented projects directed to serve communities identified as having higher vulnerability through approved local hazard mitigation plans and/or the State Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.



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8. Data development and service-oriented projects in communities providing the highest combined local and private sector matching funds (including services in kind).
9. Data development and service-oriented projects targeting communities of unique or special interest as defined by research objectives and special projects of NJOEM, other State agencies, or Federal agency initiatives.
10. Projects targeted to areas with the highest pressures for future development or redevelopment, determined in consultation with the New Jersey Office of Smart Growth and the appropriate and relevant provisions of the current New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan'
11. Projects targeted to areas within communities with Endorsed Plans designated by the New Jersey State Planning Commission.
12. All other projects.

Where multiple criteria apply, the State Hazard Mitigation Team will discuss and consider the relative merits of competing projects. While the State Hazard Mitigation Team is authorized to apply its own judgment in prioritizing projects (where discretion exists as discussed above); the SHMT uses a systematic evaluation of priorities for project implementation.

The systematic evaluation of priorities for project implementation and capital projects is based on the highest combination of criteria for which the project applies. Priority points are assigned by assigning each criterion's priority number (1 for first priority, etc.) and placing this number in a denominator (1/1 point for first priority, 1/2 point for second priority, 1/3 point for third priority, etc.) and adding the point totals. The first "tie breaker" is the highest criterion for which the project is eligible; priority within this highest criterion is the second "tie breaker." Further sets of "tie breakers" may be invoked using the second highest criterion, third highest criterion, and so on. This said, the analysis should seek natural "break points" within the rankings to group projects within "tiers;" the SHMT may then be guided to select and advance projects of comparable priority within specific tiers.

Note to February 2008 reviewers: the paragraph above is from the 2005 version of the HMP. The data in the paragraph represents processes used by the State to rank mitigation projects. As part of the plan update process, the State is considering implementing the alternative scoring system shown in the table below. At the time of the review, NJOEM had not completed its evaluation of the alternative method, so both are retained in this version. The final draft version of the Plan will resolve this issue.

The State Hazard Mitigation Team will annually review and update, as necessary, these criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions for receiving future planning and project grants under available funding programs. This prioritization process includes priority consideration for communities and neighborhoods with the highest risks, the highest number and value of severe repetitive loss and repetitive loss properties, and the most intense pressures for future development or redevelopment. The latter determination, with regard to development pressure, will be made in consultation with the appropriate and relevant provisions of the current New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan.

When municipalities submit letters of intent to the SHMO for project grants, NJOEM staff sends written notification of receipt and attaches the Application Package for the respective grant and the system evaluation criteria. The package provides instructions, sample narratives, graphics and a variety of forms to illustrate the type of information that needs to be included in an application. It is also important for them to understand what elements they need to satisfy and how each element will be weighted prior to drafting the application. NJOEM provides each municipality with the systematic evaluation criteria that the SHMT will use for each application.



**Figure 6.4-1
 Sample New Jersey State Mitigation Project Priority Score Sheet**

Reviewer _____ Final score _____
 County _____ Final ranking _____

Criterion (max 85)	Points	Score
GENERAL		
Is this project specifically identified in the State/Local Plan?	35	
OR - Is this <i>type</i> of project identified in the applicants State/Local Plan?	20	
Was local plan FEMA approved prior to the declaration (HMGP)	10	
Is this project in the declared area?	20	
Is this project in a CRS community?	20	
ENVIRONMENTAL (max 5)		
CATEX eligible?	5	
Assessment required?	3	
Requires Full Environmental Impact Statement	1	
COST EFFECTIVE (max 15)		
Good BC study provided	5	
Plan update project (no BC required)	5	
Planning project - updates (no BC required)	5	
Weak BC study provided – no back up documentation	-5	
BC analysis required but not provided	-10	
Engineering feasibility score (1-20)		
STATE STRATEGY POINTS (max 65)		
Is the property on the SRL list	50	
Is the structure a repetitive loss structure	30	
Is the structure within a floodplain	5	
Is the structure required to have NFIP coverage but does NOT	YES	
Residential elevation	10	
Residential acquisition	10	
Flood water management	7	
Retrofit projects	5	
Warning and Public Information Systems	5	

To this point, the State's system for prioritizing mitigation project grants has been successful, as evidenced by types of projects that have been funded. As this HMP is implemented, and existing processes are further refined, NJOEM is confident that the project and planning grant prioritization systems will continue to be effective.