



1.0 BOROUGH OF BLOOMINGDALE

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

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Bloomingdale 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 Office of Emergency Management represented the community on the Passaic 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 2-1 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 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Michael Hudson, OEM Coordinator Address: 101 Hamburg Turnpike, Bloomingdale, NJ 07403 Phone Number: 973-296-6010 Email: oem@bloomingdalenj.net	Name/Title: Ray Muller, Deputy OEM Coordinator Address: 101 Hamburg Turnpike, Bloomingdale, NJ 07403 Phone Number: 973-592-2601 Email: rmuller@bloomingdalepolice.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Boorady, PE PP CME CFM Address: 86 Newark Pompton Turnpike, Riverdale, NJ 07457 Phone Number: 973-835-8300 Email: tab@darmofalski.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Michael Hudson, OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP summary, building permits and new development, and previous mitigation actions; attended Planning Partnership Kick Off.	
Name/Title: Ray Muller Method of Participation: Served as alternate point of contact for the Borough.	
Name/Title: Mike Sondermeyer, Business Administrator Method of Participation: Provided updated information on the capability assessment, NFIP summary	



1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Brief History

The Borough of Bloomingdale was incorporated as an independent municipality when Pompton Township was divided into the Boroughs of Bloomingdale, Wanaque and Ringwood in 1918 (Borough of Wanaque n.d.).

1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Borough has a total land area of 9.2 square miles, of which 8.7 square miles is land and 0.45 square miles is water. The Borough is in the New Jersey Highlands, with land area in both the Preservation and Planning Areas. It contains approximately 5,114 acres of Forest Resource Areas, which are forested areas that have high ecological by the Highlands Council. The 2009 Highlands Environmental Resource Inventory for the Borough of Bloomingdale indicated that all the forested area in the Borough as “High Integrity Forest Area,” meaning it has little fragmentation and is in good ecological heal. (Borough of Bloomingdale 2011)

1.2.3 Governing Body Format

The Borough of Bloomingdale is governed by a mayor and borough council, comprising of six council members.

1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Bloomingdale was 7,777, a 1.6 percent increase 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 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 3.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 14.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.3 percent is non-English speaking, 9.0 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.6 percent is considered disabled.

ALICE in Passaic County

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the County. While conditions have improved for some households, many continue to struggle, especially as wages fail to keep pace with the rising cost of household essentials (housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and a basic smartphone plan). Households below the ALICE Threshold – ALICE households plus those in poverty – can’t afford the essentials.

According to 2022 Point-in-Time-Data from ALICE, 35 percent of the 179,292 households in Passaic County are ALICE households (compared to the state average of 26 percent). The median household income in Passaic is \$79,955, and the County sees a labor force participation rate of 66 percent. Passaic County faces a lower-than-average household income compared to the state average of \$96,346, and a higher-than-average poverty rate at 14 percent (compared to the state average of 10 percent) (United for ALICE 2022).



1.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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



Table 2-2. 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	NJAC 5:23-3.14; International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018; NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted, 2019; Chapter 11 – Building and Housing; Chapter 15, Article 3.6 – Property Maintenance	State and Local	Construction Official

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

Permits to the fullest extent feasible the use of modern technical methods, devices and improvements, including premanufactured systems, consistent with reasonable requirements for the health, safety and welfare of occupants or users of buildings and structures.

Chapter 11: There is hereby established in the Borough a State Uniform Construction Code enforcing agency to be known as the "Bloomingdale Building Department," consisting of a Construction Official, Building Subcode Official, Plumbing Subcode Official and such other subcode officials for such additional subcodes as the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey, shall hereafter adopt as part of the State Uniform Construction Code. The Construction Official shall be the chief administrator of the enforcing agency.

Chapter 15: The purpose of this chapter is the following:

- (a) To protect public health, safety and welfare by establishing minimum standards governing the maintenance, appearance and condition of residential and nonresidential premises.
- (b) To fix certain responsibilities upon owners, operators, occupants and other persons.
- (c) To authorize and establish procedures for the inspection of residential and nonresidential premises.
- (d) To fix penalties for the violations of this chapter and provide procedures for correcting violations in those cases requiring municipal action.



	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
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 92 – Zoning, 2018	State and Local	Planning Board

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

It is the intent and purpose of this chapter to:

- A. Encourage action to guide the appropriate use or development of all lands in the Borough of Bloomingdale, in a manner which will promote the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare.
- B. Secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other natural and man-made disasters.
- C. Provide adequate light, air, and open space.
- D. Ensure that the development of the Borough of Bloomingdale does not conflict with the development, and general welfare of neighboring municipalities, the County, or the State as a whole.
- E. Promote the establishment of appropriate population densities and concentrations that will contribute to the well-being of persons, neighborhoods and the entire municipality and preservation of the environment.
- F. Encourage the appropriate and efficient expenditure of public funds by the coordination of public development with land use policies.
- G. Provide sufficient space in appropriate locations for a variety of residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial uses and open space, both public and private, according to their respective environmental requirements in order to meet the needs of all the Borough's citizens.
- H. Encourage the location and design of transportation routes which will promote the free flow of traffic while discouraging location of such facilities and routes which result in congestion or blight.
- I. Promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements.
- J. Promote the conservation of open space and valuable natural resources and prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper use of land.
- K. Provide for senior citizen community housing.

Subdivision Code	Yes	P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47): 40:55D-37; Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2; Chapter 69 – Site Plan Review and Subdivision of Land	State and Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The purpose of this chapter is to provide rules, regulations and standards to guide the process of site plan review and land subdivision approval in the Borough of Bloomingdale in order to promote the public health, safety, convenience, morals, and general welfare of the Borough. It shall be administered to ensure orderly growth and development, the conservation, protection and proper use of land and adequate provision for circulation, utilities, and services and to achieve the purposes set forth in Article 1 of the Municipal Land Use Law, P.L. 1975, c. 291.

Site Plan Code	Yes	Municipal Land Use Law; NJ Statute 40:27-6.2, 40:27-6.10; Ordinance No 3-2017, Chapter 69 - Site Plan Review and Subdivision of Land	Local	Planning Board
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	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Borough Code Chapter 31 Drainage and Stormwater Management; Borough Code Chapter 31A – Stormwater Control Requirements	Local	DPW

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

Chapter 31: It is hereby determined that the lakes and waterways within the Borough are at times subject to flooding; that such flooding is also a danger to the lives and property of the public; that such flooding is also a danger to the natural resources of the County of Passaic and State of New Jersey; that development tends to accentuate such flooding by increasing stormwater runoff, due to alteration of the hydrological response of the watershed in changing from the undeveloped to the developed condition; that such increased flooding produced by the development of real property contributes increased quantities of waterborne pollutants and tends to increase channel erosion; that such increased flooding, increased erosion and increased pollution constitutes deterioration of the water resources of the Borough; and that such increased flooding, increased erosion and increased pollution can be controlled to some extent by the regulation of stormwater runoff from such development. It is therefore determined that it is in the public interest to regulate the additional discharge stormwater runoff from such developments as provided in this chapter.

Chapter 31A: The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for "major development."

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



1.0. Borough of Bloomingdale

	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
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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This law went into effect in March 2024 during the planning process of this plan update.



	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
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Growth Management

No

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

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)

Yes

Title 7 of the NJ Municipal Administrative Code; Chapter 24 Environmental Regulations; Chapter 23 Shade Trees

State and Local

Borough Council

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

Chapter 24: Sets requirements/restrictions for pesticide spraying and privately owned salt storage.

Chapter 23: The purpose of this section is to discourage indiscriminate and excessive removal, cutting and destruction of trees, which has caused environmental damage and adversely affected property values, to prevent soil erosion and stream pollution and silting, to augment flood control, to restrict the cutting of trees to a minimum during construction, to reduce dust and air pollution, to preserve wildlife habitat, to beautify the streets and to reforest the municipality by encouraging the planting of trees wherever and whenever possible.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Yes

NJ State Law Flood Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A-52) and the National Flood Control Act of 1968 (NFIP); Ordinance No 23-2023, Chapter 30 – Floodplain Management Regulations

Federal, State and Local

Construction Official, Floodplain Administrator

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

These regulations, in combination with the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) N.J.A.C. 5:23 consisting of the Building Code, Residential Code, Rehabilitation Subcode, and related codes, and the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.A.C. 7:13, shall be known as the Floodplain Management Regulations of the Borough of Bloomingdale

The purposes and objectives of these regulations are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas, designed to:

- Protect human life and health.
- Prevent unnecessary disruption of commerce, access, and public service during times of flooding.
- Manage the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and shorelines;
- Manage filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential.
- Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will divert floodwater or increase flood hazards.
- Contribute to improved construction techniques in the floodplain.
- Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities.
- Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas.
- Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.
- Ensure that property owners, occupants, and potential owners are aware of property located in flood hazard areas.
- Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events.
- Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation set forth in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

The ordinance follows the latest model code coordinated ordinance available from NJDEP.

Wellhead Protection

No

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

N/A



	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
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Other	N/A	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive/Master Plan	Yes	Bloomingdale Master Plan, 2004, Amendment in 2015	County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan supports the goals of the HMP because its objectives include the preservation and protection natural features including lakes, streams, woods, wetlands, floodplains, open spaces, and steep slopes. The development of these features could increase risks related to hazards, such as landslides or flooding.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Bloomingdale Capital Improvement Plan, 2018	Local	Governing Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Per NJSA 40:55D-29) the governing body is authorized to direct the planning board to prepare a CIP with at least a six-year planning horizon. Updated in 2018; utility lines, stormwater; recently took advantage of loans from NJDEP and replaced 5 streets of water lines (\$800K); focus on infrastructure due to age including stormwater; \$100K for stormwater issues with outflows needing attention; stream and wetland restoration focus.				
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	Yes	Chapter 30 Ordinance No 23-2023	Local	Construction Official/Town Engineer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Wanaque Reservoir has a plan; In November 2019, the Borough updated their annex to the 2015 plan which serves as the Borough's Floodplain Management Plan under the Community Rating System Activity 510.				



	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
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Chapter 31	Local	Engineer and Department of Public Works

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

Per NJDEP Storm Water Management Rule (N.J.A.C. 7:8, et seq.). The Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program was developed in response to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Phase II rules published in December 1999. The Department issued final stormwater rules on February 2, 2004 and four (4) NJPDES general permits authorizing stormwater discharges from Tier A and Tier B municipalities, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies that discharge stormwater from municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s).

Past December 2019 to satisfy MS4 permit, Borough is doing what the State requires. NJDEP reviewed the draft plan and stormwater best management practices. This is still in draft format.

Developed a full digital mapping of drinking water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure and maintain these layers/maps with maintenance – so digitized infrastructure. Digitized outfalls to the river as well – self funded.

NJDEP Is mandating green infrastructure be included in new redevelopment plan for stormwater.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	NJDEP Storm Water Management Rule (N.J.A.C. 7:8, et seq.). Chapter 31A Ordinance No 3-2021	Local	Engineer and DPW/Property Maintenance
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program was developed in response to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Phase II rules published in December 1999. The Department issued final stormwater rules on February 2, 2004, and four (4) NJPDES general permits authorizing stormwater discharges from Tier A and Tier B municipalities, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies that discharge stormwater from municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s).

There is a public outreach and education component as discussed in the Integration section later in this annex. This includes creating signage for the parks regarding washing your car; pet waste; that impacts what goes into stormwater.

Open Space Plan	Yes	Open Space Master Plan, dated 2013	Local Environmental	Bloomingdale Environmental Commission
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The plan provides background information on natural resources and recreation in Bloomingdale and provide an Action Plan on how to preserve these resources. The Open Space Plan supports the goals of the HMP by aiming to preserve open green spaces, wetlands, steep slopes, and other critical environmental resources that provide ecosystem services to attenuate hazard impacts.

Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
N/A

Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
N/A

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



	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
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The inventory assesses the existing status of riparian resources, such as wetlands and surface water bodies, that provide protection against floods and help to ameliorate the effects of prolonged droughts. The findings are integrated into the HMP in the Borough's Community Profile and its mitigation strategy.	Yes	Highlands Environmental Resource Inventory for the Borough of Bloomingdale (2009)	Local	Planning Board
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Per the NJ Civilian Defense and Disaster Control Act (App.A:9_43.2) Counties and municipalities must have written Emergency Operations Plans to be reviewed every 2 years. Details what each facility or agency will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.).	Yes	Borough of Bloomingdale Emergency Operations Plan	County	Office of Emergency Management
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan aligns with the goals of the HMP by aiming to assess the ability of essential functions and services to continue during and after as a disaster and identify potential mitigation strategies to minimize those disruptions.	Yes	Borough of Bloomingdale Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management



	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
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Borough of Bloomingdale Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan aligns with the goals of the HMP by aiming to assess the ability of essential functions and services to continue after a disaster and identify potential mitigation strategies to minimize those disruptions or quickly restore operations.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Borough of Bloomingdale Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan aligns with the goals of the HMP by aiming to assess the ability of essential public health functions and services to continue during and after as a disaster and identify potential mitigation strategies to minimize those disruptions.				
Other	N/A	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				

1.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 2-3 summarizes the capabilities of Bloomingdale to oversee and track development.

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Yes, Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Roadrunner software ties to the zoning and could pull out permits in the floodplain.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none">If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Less than 10 parcels, because they are located in Highlands State Forest. Borough is built-out or large parcel already identified for future development.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	-



1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Bloomingdale and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Autonomous
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Autonomous
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	<p>The Environmental Commission makes recommendations concerning open space preservation, water resources management; air pollution control; solid waste management; noise control; the protection of all trees, soil, and landscapes; protection of flora and fauna; and environmental appearances. It may conduct research into the use or potential use of open land areas of the Borough, and study and make recommendations concerning all of the Borough's parkland, preserves and natural open space.</p> <p>The Environmental Commission oversees the passive recreation sites and parkland. In addition, applications to the Planning Board and the Zoning Board of Adjustment are reviewed by the Environmental Commission, as appropriate.</p>
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	Mayor and Council
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Mayor and Council
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	<p>Public Works</p> <p>The Bloomingdale Water and Sewer Department continuously strives to provide it's customers with an adequate supply of high quality water.</p>
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building Department processes construction permit applications and enforces compliance with construction sub-code requirements.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	<p>Emergency Management, Fire Department and Police Department.</p> <p>The mission of the Emergency Management Office is to prepare for and protect residents from disasters. OEM is responsible for directing all disaster responses within the Borough of Bloomingdale.</p>
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Maintains stormwater basins, pre-storms part of DPW operations, walks through brooks to clean
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Mayor Council



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
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	Borough Engineer/Planner and Planning Board
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Construction Department
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Hired Professional
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Finance
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Engineering Firm
Surveyors	Yes	Contractors as needed
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	Employees and Outside firm write on behalf of their departments.
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Bloomingdale.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes



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

1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 2-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Bloomingdale.

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Police Department, Borough Clerk
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Consultant
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Links to FEMA, NJOEM
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, Municipal Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Planning Board/OEM
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911 and Outdoor Warning Sirens
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Pending
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Facebook / Municipal Website

1.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 2-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Bloomingdale.

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	Yes	8	10/23/2020
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	-	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Class 4Y	10/1/2020
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	-	N/A
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	N/A	-	-

N/A = *Not applicable*

— = *Unavailable*

1.3.7 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 2-8 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 2-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

1.4 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 2-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

1.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 2-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Bloomingdale.



Table 2-9. Bloomingdale NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Claims (Losses)	38
Total Loss Payments	\$414,533
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	13
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	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: NJOEM 2024

1.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 2-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Bloomingdale.

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Van Dam Avenue (multiple areas). Brandt Lane, Portions of Main St
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	Yes
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Determinations are made in accordance with Borough Code Chapter 30-4.15.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	There have been no recent determinations made.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Floodplain Administrator – Borough Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes, Borough Engineer
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
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?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Services are provided by the Floodplain Administrator
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Determinations are made in accordance with Borough Code Chapter 30-4.15.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	July 2015
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Borough Code Chapter 30. We have adopted the NJDEP model code.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	It was amended on 6-27-2023 by Ord. No. 23-2023.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
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 and subdivision review is performed by the planning board. Borough Code Chapters 31 and 31A are also implemented for stormwater control.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Bloomingdale belongs to CRS with a Class 8 rating.

1.5 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 2-11 through Table 2-13.



Table 2-11. 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
2020				
Total Permits*	2	1	0	3
Permits within SFHA	N/A	-	-	-
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	2	3
Permits within SFHA	N/A	-	-	-
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	N/A	-	-	-
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	N/A	-	-	-

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

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2017 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None reported.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 2-13. 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
Federal Hill	Residential	500	Union Ave		In Planning / Negotiations

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

1.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough are shown in Figure 2-1 through Figure 2-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of



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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 Bloomingdale has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 2-1. Bloomingdale Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

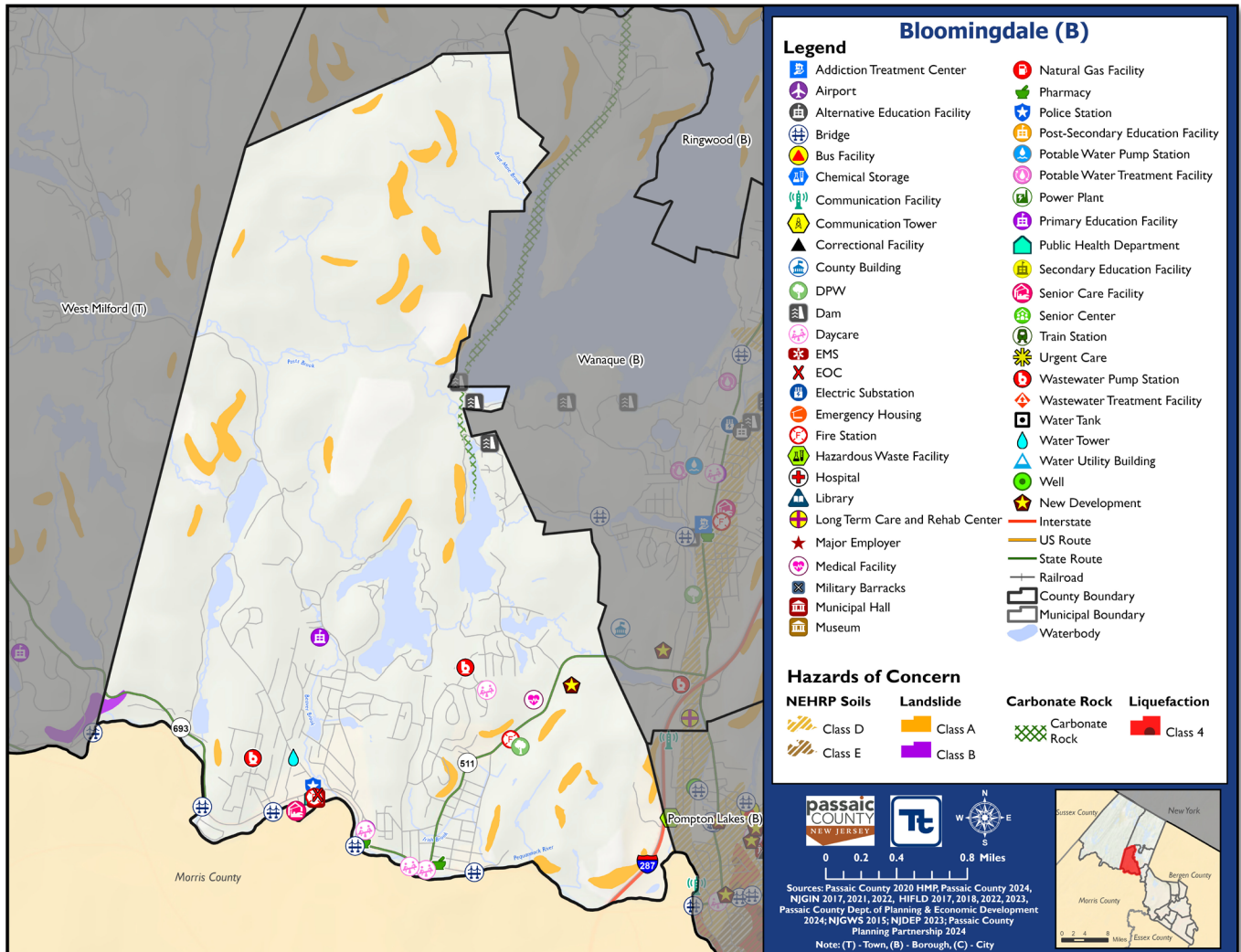
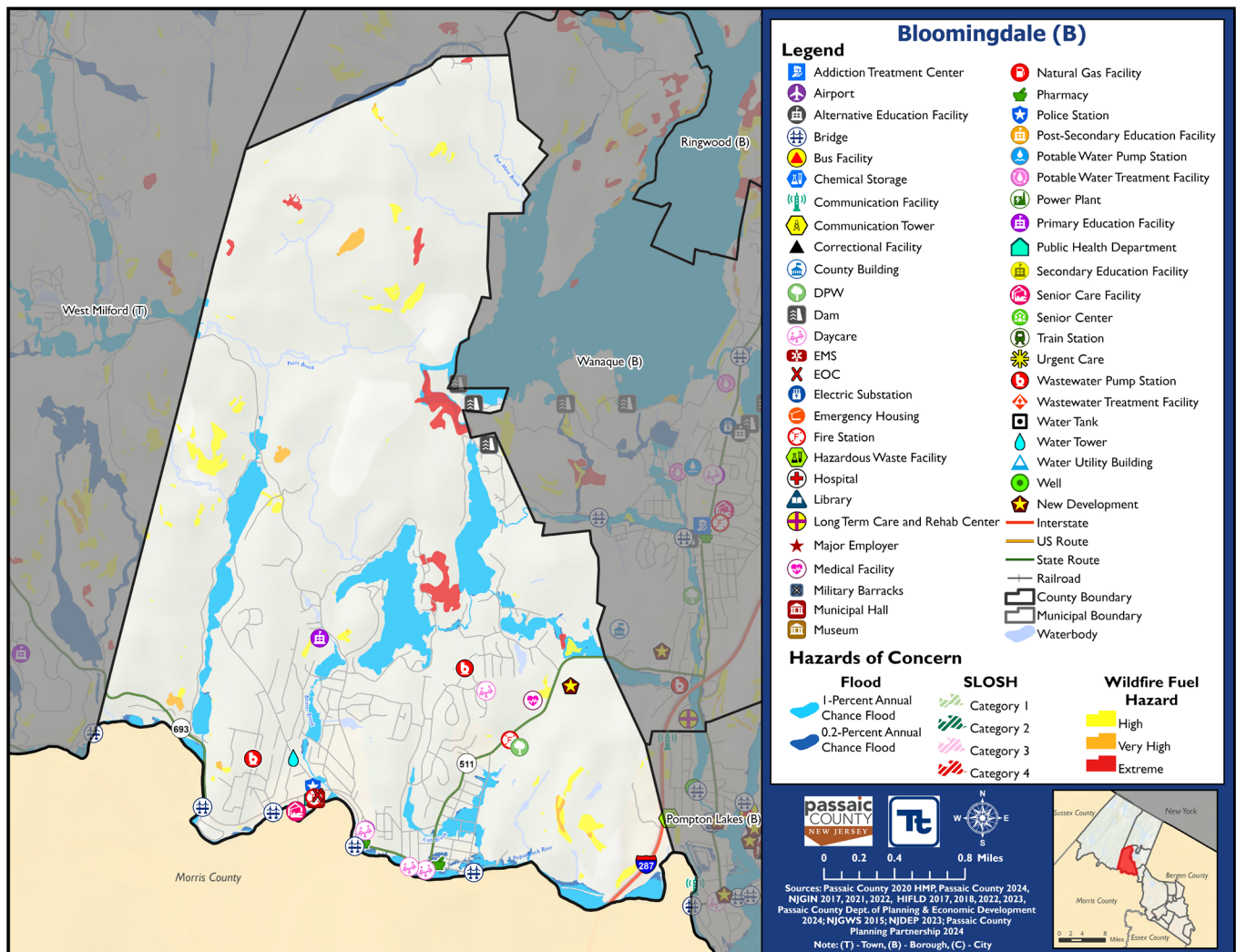




Figure 2-2. Bloomingdale Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





1.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Bloomingdale is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 2-14 provides details on loss and damage in Bloomingdale during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Bloomingdale

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Bloomingdale
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	As of September 26, 2023, Passaic County accounted for 7,530 positive cases of COVID-19, and 32 reported deaths (State of New Jersey, 2023).	<p>The Town followed Nationally mandated social distancing and closure of public areas. This impacted the community and economy of the Town. Impacts were also seen to the critical facilities, such as first responding agencies and hospitals due to the spread of the virus.</p> <p>The Borough received grant money from FEMA to Passaic County which offset costs for PPE and specific approved items purchased during the pandemic.</p>
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and riverine and flash floods. Rainfall totals exceed 3 inches in parts of County; 4 water rescues occurred due to flash flooding.	Bloomingdale experienced minor road flooding and closures. Downed Trees and Power Lines
December 17-23, 2023	Flood	Yes	Over 5 inches of rainfall resulted in major flooding and power outages in the region. State of emergency and evacuations were declared during the initial storm and subsequent riverine flooding.	Bloomingdale experienced minor road flooding and closures. Downed trees and power lines.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

1.6.3 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 Bloomingdale .



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. Bloomingdale 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 agreement with the individual rankings for the municipality.

Table 2-15 shows Bloomingdale's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	Medium
Geological Hazards	Low
Severe Weather	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Low

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 2-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
1600029	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600030	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600032	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600031(P) 1400143 (M)	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Little Bees Educational Daycare Center 2	Daycare	Yes	Yes

Source: Passaic County 2020 HMP; Passaic County 2024; NJGIN 2017, 2021, 2022; HIFLD 2017, 2018, 2022, 2023; Passaic County Department of Planning & Economic Development 2024



In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the Borough of Bloomingdale contains at least one high hazard dam; however, this information is considered sensitive by the County and site-specific information is not provided.

1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Due to the over capacity of stormwater, streams cannot handle water, causing localized flooding issues impacting roadways and homes.
- The animal shelter, a critical facility, is prone to flooding due to the low river walls in the area. This not only endangers the animals and disrupts shelter operations but also poses a risk to the two repetitive loss properties on Brandt Lane. Addressing this flooding issue is a top priority for the Borough, especially during severe weather events, to ensure the safety and functionality of these important sites.
- During hazard events creating power outages, schools in the Borough do not have backup power. These schools may serve multiple functions, like emergency shelters, and their malfunction could have outsized effects on the community.
- Stormwater from the area drains into the wetland area and then into Oakwood Lake during severe weather events. The wetland has become inefficient and does not drain quick enough. Due to lack of capacity of the existing drainage and existing wetland at Oakwood Lake, water backs up resulting in neighborhood flooding.
- The Borough will be updating its Master Plan, and it does not integrate the HMP or climate change considerations. Disregarding mitigation considerations may cause gaps in the ability to fully prepare for hazard events.
- There are floodplains in the Borough, and properties, including repetitive loss properties in the Borough that have experienced historic flood losses and are vulnerable to flooding. However, the Borough does not maintain a list of property owners that may be interested in support for mitigation measures.

1.7 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.

1.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-17 indicates progress on the Borough's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 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.



1.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-17, Bloomingdale did not identify additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.



Table 2-17. 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.
2020-Bloomingdale-001	Van Dam Avenue Stream Restoration	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer	Problem: Due to the over capacity of stormwater, streams cannot handle water, causing localized flooding issues impacting roadways and homes. Solution: Implement streambank management techniques and restoration to provide increased capacity of the stream as well as additional floodplain capacity via green infrastructure solutions.	1. In Progress 2. Seeking funding for engineering study, permitting and construction. Short-term solutions include desilting and disengaging which has been partially implemented along a portion Van Dam Brook in 2023. Additional work is being pursued for 2024 and beyond.	1. Include. 2. No changes. 3. N/A



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.
2020-Bloomingdale-002	Brandt Lane Flood Wall	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer	Problem: Due to low river walls, flooding occurs at the animal shelter which is a critical facility. There are also two repetitive loss properties on Brandt Lane as well. This is the Borough's priority to address flooding. Solution: Install a flood wall to keep water from impacting the shelter and properties	1.No Progress 2. Seeking funding for engineering study, permitting and construction.	1. Include in 2025 HMP. 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A



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.
2020-Bloomingdale-003	Backup power for Sewer Pump Station and Schools	Coastal Storm, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	Borough Engineer	Problem: During hazard events creating power outages, the sewer pump station, which is a critical facility cannot operate and service the residents and business of the service area. This facility requires 24/7 operation. In addition, the schools in the Borough do not have backup power. Solution: Install a natural gas generator. W.T. Bergen School on 225 Glenwild Avenue and Vreeland Avenue Sewer Pump Station Generator	1. In Progress 2. Pump stations have been completed. School is in progress. School is seeking funding to purchase and install a generator.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Backup power for Schools. 3. N/A



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2020-Bloomingdale-004	Oakwood Lake Wetland Restoration	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Governing Body, Borough Engineer	<p>Problem: Stormwater from the area drains into the wetland area and then into Oakwood Lake. The wetland has become inefficient and does not drain quick enough. Due to lack of capacity of the existing drainage and existing wetland at Oakwood Lake, water backs up resulting in neighborhood flooding.</p> <p>Solution: Redirect stormwater flow and increase capacity of this wetland area to reduce flood impacts. Additional studies may be required to identify natural system solutions to implement.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No Progress2. Seeking funding for engineering study, permitting and construction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Include in 2025 HMP2. Keep as is.3. N/A
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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.
2020-Bloomingdale-005	Integrate the HMP and climate change in the Master Plan Update	Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Infestation and Invasive Species, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	Mayor and Governing Body	Problem: The Borough will be updating its Master Plan and it does not integrate the 2020 HMP and climate change. Solution: On the horizon - implementing in the Master Plan that future developments require electric charging stations for car; Environmental Commission; participate in Sustainable NJ	1. In Progress 2. Master Plan being completed this year. Should be completed by 2025.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A



2020-Bloomingdale-006	Repetitive Loss Properties	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Storm	Mayor and Governing Body	<p>Problem: There are floodplains in the Borough, and properties, including repetitive loss properties in the Borough that have experienced historic flood losses and are vulnerable to flooding.</p> <p>Solution: The Borough Mayor will distribute letters to flood-vulnerable property owners to inform them of their vulnerability; and mitigation options available. They can connect with the Borough Construction Official, Engineer and NFIP Floodplain Administrator to discussion options. The Borough will develop a grant</p>	1. No Progress 2. Seeking funding.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A
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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.
				application to implement elevations for volunteers who wish to mitigate their property.		



1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Bloomingdale 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 Bloomingdale 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 2-18 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 2-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 2-18. 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				
Drought	X	X			X	X				
Extreme Temperature	X	X			X	X				
Flood	X	X	X		X	X		X		
Geological Hazards	X	X			X	X				
Severe Weather	X	X	X		X	X		X		
Severe Winter Weather	X	X			X	X				
Wildfire	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 2-19. 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-BloomingdaleB-001	Van Dam Avenue Stream Restoration	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BloomingdaleB-002	Brandt Lane Flood Wall	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-BloomingdaleB-003	Install a Natural Gas Generator at W.T. Bergen School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-BloomingdaleB-004	Oakwood Lake Wetland Restoration	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-BloomingdaleB-005	Integrate the HMP and Climate Change in Master Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-BloomingdaleB-006	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High

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

**2025-BloomingdaleB-001. Van Dam Avenue Stream Restoration**

Lead Agency:	Borough Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Due to the over capacity of stormwater, streams cannot handle water, causing localized flooding issues impacting roadways and homes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will implement streambank management techniques and restoration to provide increased capacity of the stream as well as additional floodplain capacity via green infrastructure solutions.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7,8	
Benefits:	These techniques increase the capacity of streams and floodplains, effectively reducing localized flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Mitigating flooding ensures that vulnerable communities are less likely to experience displacement and property damage.	
Impact on Future Development:	Nature-based solutions help meet environmental regulations and standards, facilitating smoother development processes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Reducing flood risks helps maintain the functionality of essential services and transportation routes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Provides more effective and sustainable stormwater management solutions, improving overall infrastructure management.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to more frequent and intense storms, which can increase the risk of flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Installing retention ponds	Need regular maintenance which can be costly
	Converting to concrete channelization	Disrupts natural habitats, and is expensive to maintain



2025-BloomingdaleB-002. Brandt Lane Flood Wall

Lead Agency:	Borough Building Department	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The animal shelter, a critical facility, is prone to flooding due to the low river walls in the area. This not only endangers the animals and disrupts shelter operations but also poses a risk to the two repetitive loss properties on Brandt Lane. Addressing this flooding issue is a top priority for the Borough, especially during severe weather events, to ensure the safety and functionality of these important sites.	
Description of the Solution:	To mitigate the flooding risk, the Building Department plans to install a flood wall. This flood wall will act as a barrier to prevent water from reaching the animal shelter and the properties on Brandt Lane. By implementing this solution, the Borough aims to protect these critical facilities from future flooding, ensuring their continued operation and safety during severe weather conditions.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2,5,6,8	
Benefits:	Critical facility will be protected from flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for emergency responders to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow operations to adapt and resume in a more efficient manner.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	With a protected critical facility, communications are likely to remain intact between responding agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Ensuring continuity of operations allows for a more rapid return to normalcy after a hazard event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for increases in flooding frequency and severity.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Flooding continues
	Elevate properties	Costly and may not solve issue
	Relocate properties	Not possible

**2025-BloomingdaleB-003. Install a Natural Gas Generator at W.T. Bergen School**

Lead Agency:	Borough Building Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Office of Emergency Management	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	During hazard events creating power outages, schools in the Borough do not have backup power.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will oversee installation of a natural gas generator and necessary components to supply backup power to W.T. Bergen School located at 225 Glenwild Avenue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years.	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6	
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, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	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.

**2025-BloomingdaleB-004. Oakwood Lake Wetland Restoration**

Lead Agency:	Borough Building Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Stormwater from the area drains into the wetland area and then into Oakwood Lake during severe weather events. The wetland has become inefficient and does not drain quick enough. Due to lack of capacity of the existing drainage and existing wetland at Oakwood Lake, water backs up resulting in neighborhood flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Engineer will be responsible for redirecting stormwater flow and increase capacity of this wetland area to reduce flood impacts. Additional studies may be required to identify natural system solutions to implement.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Borough Capital	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8	
Benefits:	Reduction in flood risk, stormwater flood damage, maintains emergency access.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Enhanced drainage can reduce the risk of flooding in neighborhoods, protecting homes and personal property, which is especially crucial for socially vulnerable populations who may lack resources for recovery.	
Impact on Future Development:	Improved infrastructure makes the area more attractive for residential and commercial development, fostering economic growth.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By preventing flooding, critical facilities can maintain continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Improved stormwater management increases the community's resilience to severe weather events, reducing the overall impact and recovery time.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of weather events, which can overwhelm existing drainage systems, leading to more frequent and severe flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem continues
	Elevate neighborhood homes	Costly and would not solve flooding issue
	Buyout neighborhood	Costly and would not solve issue



2025-BloomingdaleB-005. Integrate the HMP and Climate Change in Master Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Borough will be updating its Master Plan and it does not integrate the 2025 HMP and climate change. Disregarding mitigation considerations may cause gaps in the ability to fully prepare for hazard events.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>During the Master Plan update, the Borough Planning Board will integrate hazard mitigation principals and recommendations into the plan. The Borough will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaption planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.</p> <p>Additionally, the Borough will implement into the Master Plan that future developments require electric charging stations for car; Environmental Commission; participate in Sustainable NJ.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	Provides an opportunity for coordination amongst agencies and their planning efforts to improve the overall ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their planning efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Coordinated planning efforts provide an opportunity for efficient and safe growth and development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated planning process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, planning processes will require a more intense focus on plan maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Borough will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



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	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard mitigation appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the master plan.
	Using only the Boroughs resources	Provides limited guidance

**2025-BloomingdaleB-006. Repetitive Loss Properties**

Lead Agency:	Mayor	
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator, Borough Building Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Weather, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	There are floodplains in the Borough, and properties, including repetitive loss properties in the Borough that have experienced historic flood losses and are vulnerable to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Mayor will distribute letters to flood-vulnerable property owners to inform them of their vulnerability, and mitigation options available. They can connect with the Borough Construction Official, Engineer and NFIP Floodplain Administrator to discussion options. The Borough will develop a grant application to implement elevations for volunteers who wish to mitigate their property.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, BRIC, FMA, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,5,7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Issue continues
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



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	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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