



## 1.0 BOROUGH OF HALEDON

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

### 1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Haledon 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: Carlos Aymat, Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Address: 510 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, NJ 07508 Phone Number: 201-419-4139 Email: caymat@haledonboronj.org	Name/Title: George Guzman, Jr, Deputy Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Address: 510 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, NJ 07508 Phone Number: 862-262-2832 Email: gguzman@haledonpd.org
<b>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Name/Title: James Booth, Construction Official, Haledon Building Department Address: 510 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, NJ 07508 Phone Number: 973-886-2650 Email: jbooth@haledonboronj.com	
<b>Additional Contributors</b>	
Name/Title: George Guzman, Jr, Deputy Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Method of Participation: Provided updated information on capability assessment, hazard event history, NFIP, building permits and development and mitigation action status.	
Name/Title: Carlos Aymat, Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Method of Participation: Participated in the planning process.	
Name/Title: James Booth, Construction Official, Haledon Building Department Method of Participation: Participated in the planning process.	



## 1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

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### 1.2.1 Brief History

The Borough of Haledon was incorporated in 1908, having been the Oldham district of the former Passaic County municipality of Manchester Township. Home rule secession of municipalities in New Jersey was common and other examples include nearby Woodland Park (formerly West Paterson) and Elmwood Park, both of which were once part of Paterson.

### 1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Borough has a total land area of 1.156 square miles, of which 1.155 square miles is land and 0.001 square miles is water. The Borough borders the City of Wayne to the west, Borough of Totowa to the south, City of Paterson and Borough of Prospect Park to the east, and the Borough of North Haledon to the north.

### 1.2.3 Governing Body Format

The Borough is governed by the Borough form of government, with a mayor and six-member council.

### 1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Haledon was 9,052, a 8.5 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 6.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 10.4 percent is non-English speaking, 8.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.5 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, child care, 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

Haledon 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 Haledon 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 Haledon.

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
<b>CODES, ORDINANCES, &amp; REGULATIONS</b>				
<b>Building Code</b>	Yes	State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.); Chapter 147 Construction Codes, Uniform	State and Local	Construction Official

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

Requires all regulated building improvements and new development to meet the minimum standards for safety from fire, flood, and other natural and manmade disasters.

Chapter 147: There is hereby established in the Borough of Haledon a State Uniform Construction Code enforcing agency to be known as the "Haledon Enforcing Agency," consisting of a Construction Official, Building Subcode Official, Plumbing Subcode Official, Electrical Subcode Official, Fire Protection 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.



	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
<b>Zoning/Land Use Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 405 Zoning, 1984	Local	Building Department

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

The purposes of this chapter are:

- A. To guide and regulate the orderly growth and development of the Borough.
- B. To protect the established character and the social and economic well-being of both private and public property.
- C. To promote, in the public interest, the utilization of land for the purpose for which it is most appropriate.
- D. To secure safety from fire, panic, and other dangers and to provide adequate light, air and convenience of access.
- E. To prevent overcrowding of land or buildings and to avoid undue concentration of population.
- F. To lessen and, where possible, to prevent traffic congestion on public streets and highways.
- G. To conserve the value of the buildings and to enhance the value of land throughout the Borough.

<b>Subdivision Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 405 - Zoning	Local	Building Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Any subdivision proposals must be submitted to the Planning Board for their review and approval.

<b>Site Plan Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 332 – Site Plan Review, 1989	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Provides rules, regulations and standards to guide the development of land sites in the Borough of Haledon in order to protect the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the municipality.

<b>Stormwater Management Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 345 – Stormwater Control, 2006  Chapter 346 – Stormwater Quality, 2010	Local	Building Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

- Chapter 345 - Stormwater Control - Adopted by Borough Council on 4/19/2006 - Stormwater management measures for major development shall be developed to meet the erosion control, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quantity, and stormwater runoff quality standards. Development shall incorporate a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures. Stormwater management measures shall avoid adverse impacts of concentrated flow on habitat for threatened and endangered species as documented in the Department Landscape Project. To the maximum extent practicable, the standards shall be met by incorporating nonstructural stormwater management strategies into the design.
- Chapter 346 - Stormwater Quality - adopted by the Borough Council on 9/6/2010 – prohibits the spilling, dumping, or disposal of materials, other than stormwater, to the municipal separate storm sewer system operated by the Borough. It also prohibits the spilling, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater in such a manner as to cause the discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

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

N/A

<b>Real Estate Disclosure Requirements</b>	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
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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



	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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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.

<b>Growth Management</b>	Yes	Chapter 405 Zoning Code	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The zoning code incorporates growth management by identifying areas where more intense development is discouraged and encouraged based on existing infrastructure and community characteristics.				



	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
<b>Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)</b>	Yes	Chapter 340 Soil Removal; Chapter 380 Trees	Local	Planning Board; Superintendent of Public Works

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

Chapter 340: The purpose of this chapter is to regulate and control the relocation, filling, excavation and removal of soil in the Borough of Haledon. The Mayor and Council hereby finds and determines that the unregulated and uncontrolled relocation, excavation and removal of soil is detrimental to the public safety, health and general welfare and proper development of the Borough of Haledon and constitutes a deterrent to the general purpose of the municipal planning of the Borough. The lack of control and regulation would result in serious and irreparable damage to the public welfare by reason of soil erosion; inadequate and improper surface water drainage; the impairment of the fertility of the soil; the removal of lateral support of abutting streets, lands and premises; creation of dangerous depressions or pits; the deterioration of property values; and the rendering of land unfit or unsuitable to its most appropriate uses.

Chapter 380: The chapter states that tree planting and protection will lead to better erosion control, drainage, and neighborhood climate control (e.g. shade).

<b>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance</b>	Yes	Chapter 191 – Floodplain Management	Local	Floodplain Administrator
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The ordinance does not follow the latest model code coordinated ordinance from NJDEP and will require update.

<b>Wellhead Protection</b>	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

<b>Emergency Management Ordinance</b>	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

<b>Climate Change Ordinance</b>	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

<b>Other</b>	Yes	Borough Ordinance 346	Local	Department of Public Works
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining.





	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
<b>PLANNING DOCUMENTS</b>				
<b>General/Comprehensive/Master Plan</b>	Yes	2020 Master Plan Reexamination	Local	Borough Clerk
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan sets goals for long term development within the Borough.				
<b>Capital Improvement Plan</b>	Yes	2020 Maser Plan Reexamination	Local	Administrator
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Part of the annual budget for the Borough. The 2019 budget did not contain capital improvement funding but it did support department and staff that implement plans and mitigation actions.				
<b>Disaster Debris Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Stormwater Management Plan</b>	Yes	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, 2023	Local	Department of Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of this plan is to reduce flood damage, including damage to life and property; minimize stormwater runoff from new development; reduce soil erosion from any development or construction project; assure the adequacy of existing bridges, culverts and other in stream structures; maintain groundwater recharge; maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions, as well as drainage; minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff from new and existing development; protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater basins. This plan refers to the Master Plan and indicates that the Borough will review the Master Plan and ordinances to modify certain sections to incorporate nonstructural stormwater management strategies.				
<b>Open Space Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Urban Water Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Habitat Conservation Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Economic Development Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
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
<b>Community Forest Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Transportation Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Agriculture Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Tourism Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Business/ Downtown Development Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Other</b>	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, 2023	Local	Department of Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan outlines a comprehensive strategy for stormwater management based on widespread application of low impact development and green stormwater infrastructure.				
<b>RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING</b>				
<b>Emergency Operations Plan</b>	Yes	Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Emergency Operations Plan sets procedures for emergency response during disaster events.				
<b>Continuity of Operations Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Substantial Damage Response Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</b>	No	-	-	-
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
<b>Post-Disaster Recovery Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Public Health Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
<b>Other</b>	No	-	-	-
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 Haledon 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"><li>If you issue development permits, what department is responsible?</li><li>If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?</li></ul>	Yes	Construction Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Special Flood Hazard Area
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe</li></ul>		
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Borough is fully developed.

### 1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Haledon 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)
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning/Zoning Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Planning/Zoning Board
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Use reverse 911 (Nixle), social media, and municipal website
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works and Recycling – maintains local roads, parks, rights-of-way, and water lines
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Construction Department
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Borough of Haledon Office of Emergency Management (OEM) works to mitigate, and plan and prepare for emergencies; educate the public about preparedness, coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts, collect and disseminate critical information, and seek funding opportunities in support of the overall preparedness of the Borough of Haledon.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Public Works and Recycling – maintains local roads, parks, rights-of-way, and water lines
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County and surrounding municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	Yes	Manchester Utilities Authority (MUA) serves Haledon as well as portions of North Haledon and smaller portions of neighboring towns in Passaic and Bergen counties. Water sold to customers is purchased from Passaic Valley Water Commission.
<b>TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY</b>		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Engineering
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineering
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	Borough Engineer



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Surveyors	Yes	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	<i>Millennium Strategies</i>
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 Haledon.

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

### 1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public Information Officer for the Police Dept.; for municipal matters, it depends on the type of incident
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Contracted out



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Information is provided on limiting runoff into stormwater
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Nixle and Municipal Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management has set up a Emergency Alert System through NIXLE. This Emergency Alert System will advise residents by text message and /or email of any emergency situations in the Borough of Haledon. The Borough also has social media and a municipal website used to relay emergency messages to Borough residents.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Municipal Website and Newsletter

### 1.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	September 16, 2013
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	5	June 30, 2014
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Not Classified	May 6, 2009
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

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 Haledon.

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

# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	\$7,119
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# 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 Haledon.

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
<b>Flood Vulnerability Summary</b>	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Church Street, between Falcon Drive and Haledon Avenue; Belmont Avenue, between Zabriskie Street and Cook Street; Cliff Street
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Generally, flood incidents are documented in the police department computer aided dispatch system.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
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?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Unknown
<b>NFIP Compliance</b>	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Construction Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
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?	Maybe



NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	N/A
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	N/A
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)?	N/A
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 161 of the Haledon Municipal Code
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Ordinance 6-8-2023
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Does not meet currently but will once the Borough adopts the Code Coordinated Ordinance.
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?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Maybe

## 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
<b>2020</b>				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2021</b>				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2022</b>				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0





	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2023</b>				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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
None reported.					

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



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

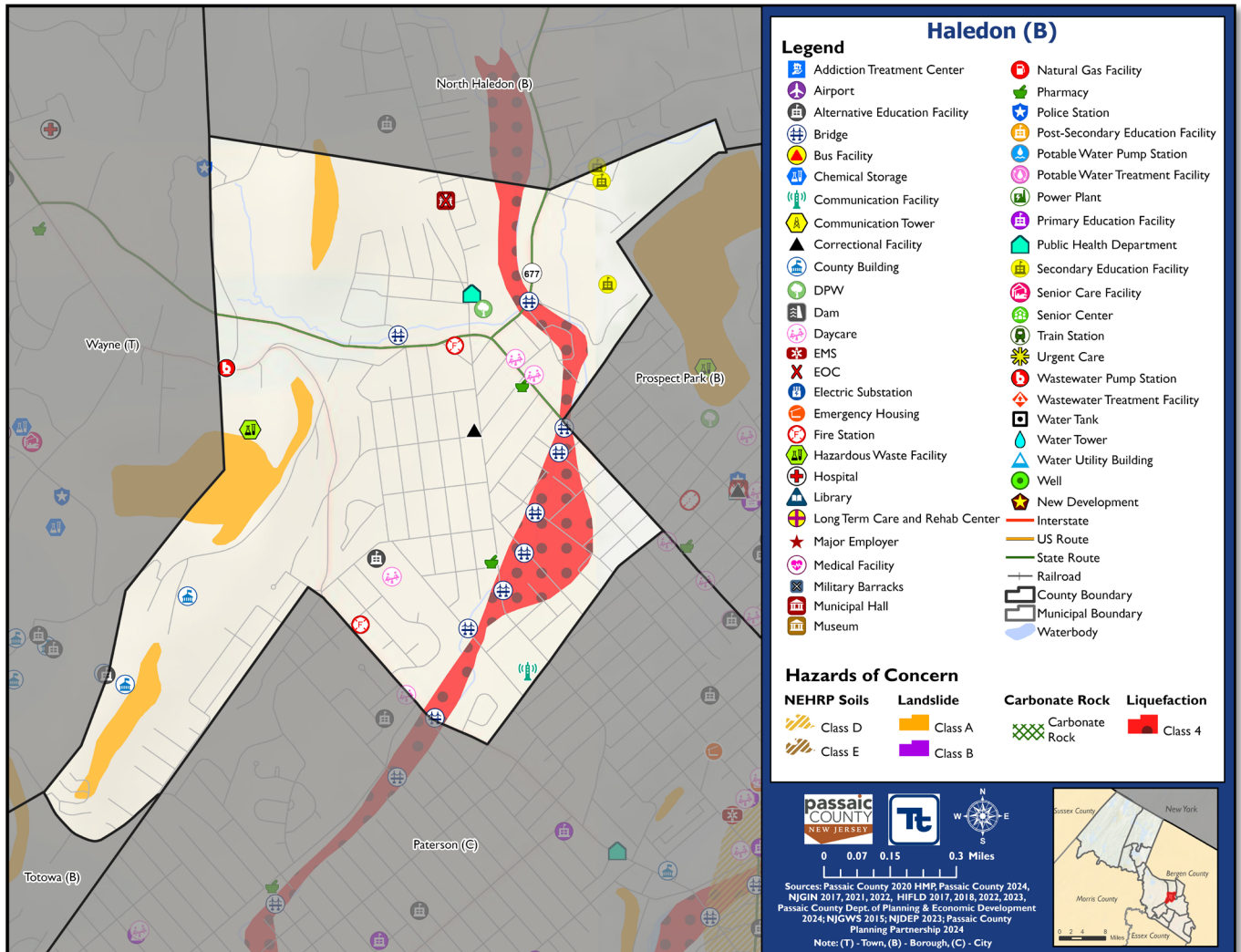
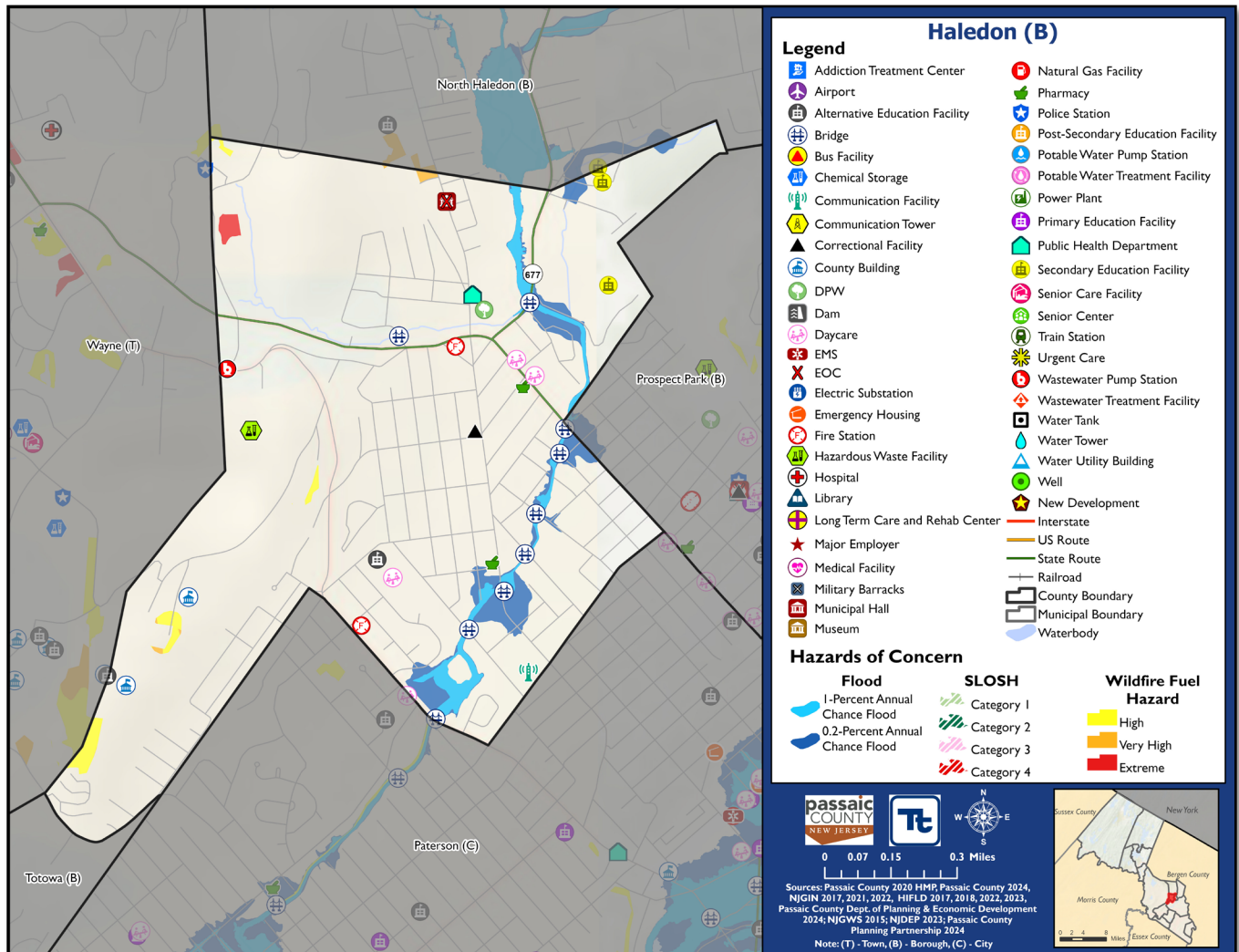




Figure 2-2. Haledon Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





## 1.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Haledon 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 Haledon during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Haledon

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Haledon
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).	-
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.	-
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.	-

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 Haledon.

### 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. Haledon 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 Haledon'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
1600118	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600119	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600120	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600122	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600123	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600124	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600125	Bridge	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*

No high hazard dams are located in the Borough of Haledon.

## 1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Three critical facilities in the Borough do not have backup power and cannot function properly during a power outage caused by hazard events.
- There is one repetitive loss property in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to this structure as documented by paid NFIP claims.



- The bridge on Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street are all flood prone areas in the Borough. These areas flood during periods of heavy rain. At this time, the Borough needs to understand the best solutions to alleviate this problem.
- Water quantity problems exist throughout the Borough and include flooding and stream bank erosion. The intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets contain an undersized drainage system and the area routinely floods during heavy rain storms.
- The area of Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets experience flooding during heavy rain events. On Cona Court, sewage backups occur as well. \*
- The Borough's floodplain management program does not meet minimum requirements because it has not adopted the Code Coordinated Ordinance.
- The Borough does not have a Substantial Damage Response Plan.

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

## 1.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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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, Haledon has not identified 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-Haledon-001	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	Borough Office of Emergency Management, Borough Engineer, Borough Fire Department	<b>Problem:</b> Three critical facilities in the Borough do not have backup power and cannot function properly during a power outage.  <b>Solution:</b> Obtain backup power to support continuity of operations during hazard events. Critical facilities identified at this time: 1. Generator for Borough Town Hall 2. Haledon Fire Company 1 (Pompton Road) 3. Haledon Fire Company 2 (West Broadway).	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable
2020-Haledon-002	Repetitive Loss Properties	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, Homeowner	<b>Problem:</b> There is one repetitive loss property in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to this structure as documented by paid NFIP claims.  <b>Solution:</b> Conduct outreach to the	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable





Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				property owner and provide information on mitigation alternatives including elevation, acquisition, and floodproofing the structure. If the homeowner chooses elevation or acquisition, the Borough will develop a FEMA grant application to obtain funding to implement the project.		
2020-Haledon-003	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Borough Administration	<b>Problem:</b> The current flood damage prevention ordinance (Chapter 191) states that any new development or substantial improvements must be elevated at or above the base flood elevation. This does not meet the minimum requirement set by the State of New Jersey.  <b>Solution:</b> Update the current flood damage prevention ordinance to require new	1. Completed. 2.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. This action has been completed.



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.
				construction and substantial improvements to be elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation.		
2020-Haledon-004	Feasibility Study in the Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street areas	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer, Borough Department of Public Works	<p><b>Problem:</b> The bridge on Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street are all floodprone areas in the Borough. These areas flood during periods of heavy rain. At this time, the Borough needs to understand the best solutions to alleviate this problem.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street.</p>	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Haledon-005	Feasibility Study at the intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer, Borough Department of Public Works	<b>Problem:</b> Water quantity problems exist throughout the Borough and include flooding and stream bank erosion. The intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets contain an undersized drainage system and the area routinely floods during heavy rain storms.  <b>Solution:</b> Conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on the intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets.	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable
2020-Haledon-006	Feasibility Study of Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Borough Engineer, Borough Department of Public Works	<b>Problem:</b> The area of Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets experience flooding during heavy rain events. On Cona Court, sewage backups occur as well.	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<b>Solution:</b> Conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets.		



### 1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Haledon 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 Haledon 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
Drought		X								X
Extreme Temperature		X								X
Flood		X	X		X	X		X		X
Geological Hazards		X								X
Severe Weather		X	X		X	X		X		X
Severe Winter Weather		X								X
Wildfire		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-Haledon B-001	Generators for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High
2025-Haledon B-003	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	High
2025-Haledon B-003	Feasibility Study Flood Prone Areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High
2025-Haledon B-004	Feasibility Study for Flood Improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High
2025-Haledon B-005	Feasibility Study for Roadway Flood Improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High

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





## Action 2025-HaledonB-001.Generators for Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Borough Office of Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Engineering, Borough Fire Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Three critical facilities in the Borough do not have backup power and cannot function properly during a power outage caused by hazard events.	
Description of the Solution:	Obtain backup power to support continuity of operations during hazard events. Critical facilities identified at this time: 1. Generator for Borough Town Hall 2. Haledon Fire Company 1 (Pompton Road) 3. Haledon Fire Company 2 (West Broadway)	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, FMA, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
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.



## Action 2025-HaledonB-002. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Homeowner	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	There is one repetitive loss property in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to this structure as documented by paid NFIP claims.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to the property owner and provide information on mitigation alternatives including elevation, acquisition, and floodproofing the structure. If the homeowner chooses elevation or acquisition, the Borough will develop a FEMA grant application to obtain funding to implement the project.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, FEMA FMA, HMGP, BRIC, Property Owner Match	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,5,7,8	
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	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

**Action 2025-HaledonB-003. Feasibility Study Flood Prone Areas**

<b>Lead Agency:</b>	Borough Engineering	
<b>Supporting Agencies:</b>	Borough Department of Public Works	
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Weather	
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The bridge on Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street are all flood prone areas in the Borough. These areas flood during periods of heavy rain. At this time, the Borough needs to understand the best solutions to alleviate this problem.	
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	Borough Engineering and Department of Public Works will conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on Church Street, Haledon Avenue, and North 16th Street.	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium	
<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	FEMA FMA, Borough Budget	
<b>Implementation Timeline:</b>	Within 5 years	
<b>Goals Met:</b>	1,2,4,5,7	
<b>Benefits:</b>	Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas.	
<b>Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:</b>	If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.	
<b>Impact on Future Development:</b>	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
<b>Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:</b>	Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them.	
<b>Impact on Capabilities:</b>	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
<b>Climate Change Considerations:</b>	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
<b>Mitigation Category</b>	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
<b>CRS Category</b>	Natural Resource Protection, Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
<b>Priority</b>	High	
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No action	Current problem continues
	Relocate all flood prone road systems	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



## Action 2025-HaledonB-004. Feasibility Study for Flood Improvement

Lead Agency:	Borough Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Borough Department of Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Water quantity problems exist throughout the Borough and include flooding and stream bank erosion. The intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets contain an undersized drainage system and the area routinely floods during heavy rain storms.	
Description of the Solution:	Borough Engineering and Department of Public Works will conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on the intersection of Cliff and Oxford Streets.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, Borough Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2,4,5,8	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not Applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

**Action 2025-HaledonB-005. Feasibility Study for Roadway Flood Improvement**

<b>Lead Agency:</b>	Borough Engineering	
<b>Supporting Agencies:</b>	Borough Department of Public Works	
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Weather	
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The area of Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets experience flooding during heavy rain events. On Cona Court, sewage backups occur as well.	
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	Borough Engineering and Department of Public Works will conduct a feasibility study to investigate improvements in these areas that will help minimize roadway closures and damages due to flood events. The study will focus on Cona Court, Bernard Ave, and North 12th and 13 Streets	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium	
<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	FEMA FMA, Borough Budget	
<b>Implementation Timeline:</b>	Within 5 years	
<b>Goals Met:</b>	2,4,5	
<b>Benefits:</b>	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
<b>Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:</b>	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
<b>Impact on Future Development:</b>	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
<b>Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:</b>	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
<b>Impact on Capabilities:</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Climate Change Considerations:</b>	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
<b>Mitigation Category</b>	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
<b>CRS Category</b>	Natural Resource Protection, Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
<b>Priority</b>	High	
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No action	Current problem continues
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive