



1.0 TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE FALLS

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

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Township of Little Falls identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Township departments. The Building Department and 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 1-1 summarizes Township officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Township's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 1-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: James DiMaria, Construction Official Address: 225 Main Street, Little Falls, NJ 07424 Phone Number: 972-256-6182 Email: jdimaria@lfnj.com	Name/Title: John Moncato, Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Address: 225 Main Street, Little Falls, NJ 07424 Phone Number: 973-332-8157 Email: jmoncato@littlefallspd.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: James DiMaria, Construction Official Address: 225 Main Street, Little Falls, NJ 07424 Phone Number: 972-256-6182 Email: jdimaria@lfnj.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: James DiMaria, Construction Official Method of Participation: Participated in Planning Partnership; Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	
Name/Title: John Moncato, Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Method of Participation: Participated in Planning Partnership; Provided updated information for hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP, mitigation action status and building permits and new development.	
Name/Title: Bryan Prall, Chief, Police Department Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Daniel Gianduso, (Former) Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Method of Participation: Participated in Planning Partnership; Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff; Provided updated information for hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP, mitigation action status and building permits and new development.	
Name/Title: Jason Presing Method of Participation: Attended Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	
Name/Title: Ron Campbell Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff.	
Name/Title: Vince Quatrone, Assistant Administrator Method of Participation: Attended Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	
Name/Title: Michael Bandurski, Method of Participation: Attended Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	

1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Brief History

Little Falls can trace its heritage back to 1711. The Township of Little Falls is named for the Passaic River waterfall that formerly spilled downstream from the dam in front of the Beattie Mill.

1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Township has a total land area of 2.81 square miles, of which 2.735 square miles is land and 0.075 square miles is water. Little Falls is positioned at 40.87° North (latitude) and 74.21° West (longitude). The Township is bounded by the communities of Montclair, Wayne, Cedar Grove, Woodland Park, Totowa, North Caldwell, Fairfield and Clifton.

1.2.3 Governing Body Format

Starting January 1, 2005, the form of government was changed as the result of a public referendum. The current government is a Mayor/Council form authorized by the New Jersey Faulkner Act. Under the new government, the voters directly elect a Mayor to a four-year term. The Mayor is responsible for the administration of the Township. The Township Council members, who are elected to four-year staggered terms, perform the legislative duties of the Township.

1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Little Falls was 13,360, a 7.7 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 3.3 percent of the population is 5 years of



age or younger, 15.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.2 percent is non-English speaking, 3.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.5 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

Little Falls 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 Little Falls to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Township procedures.

1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 1-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Little Falls.



Table 1-2. 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
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CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS**Building Code**

Yes

NJAC 5:23-3.14. International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.; Chapter 46 Construction Codes, Uniform

State and Local

Construction Official

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

There is hereby established in the Township of Little Falls a State Uniform Construction Code enforcing agency to be known as the Little Falls Enforcing Agency, consisting of a Construction Official, Building Subcode Official, Plumbing Subcode Official, Electrical Subcode Official, Fire Protection Subcode Official, Elevator 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.

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 280 - Zoning

Local

Zoning Officer

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

Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan.

Subdivision Code

Yes

Chapter 109 Land Use Procedures, Article V - Subdivisions

Local

Zoning Officer

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

The purpose of this article is to provide for the regulation of land subdivision in the Township and to establish rules, regulations and standards governing such land subdivision in order to promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the Township. It shall be administered to ensure orderly growth and development, conservation, protection and proper use of land and adequate provision for circulation, utilities and service.

Site Plan Code

Yes

Chapter 109 Land Use Procedures, Articles 30-39 – Site Plan Review

State and Local

Planning Board

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

No building or structure shall be erected, altered or expanded on any lot in any district requiring site plan approval, or any land put to a nonresidential use, and no building permit or sanitary permit shall be issued in connection with any use of such lot, except in accordance with all the regulations of this article and in accordance with the site plan for such lot reviewed by the Planning Board in light of the standards set forth in this chapter.

Stormwater Management Code

Yes

Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code (N.J.A.C. 7:8); Chapter 218 – Stormwater Management; Chapter 216 – Storm Sewer System (Separate) Ordinance

Local

Construction Code Official

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

- Chapter 216: Prohibits spilling, dumping, or disposal of materials in the stormwater system. Prohibits illicit connections and sets requirements for retrofitting of storm drain inlets.
- Chapter 218: The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development



	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
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	Yes	Chapter 280, Article 207 – Reconstruction of Damaged Buildings	Local	Construction Code Official
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements				
	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property

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

A structure constituting or containing a nonconforming use shall not be enlarged, extended or structurally altered, or repaired if damaged by any casualty to an extent exceeding 50% of the assessed value of such structure at the time of damage, except for a conforming use. If any nonconforming building used as a single-family dwelling is destroyed or damaged to an extent exceeding 50% of its true value, the same may be reconstructed within one year after such destruction or damage so as to occupy the same space that it occupied prior to such destruction or damage.

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.



	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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- 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.

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

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Municipal Administrative Code; Chapter 126 - Littering; Chapter 72 - Fertilizer	Local	Construction Code Official
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

- Chapter 126: The purpose of this article is to prohibit the spilling, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operated by the Township of Little Falls, and/or natural waterways so as to protect public health, safety and welfare, and to prescribe penalties for the failure to comply.
- Chapter 72: It is the purpose of this chapter to regulate the outdoor application of fertilizer to reduce the overall amount of excess nutrients entering waterways, thereby helping to protect and improve surface water quality.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 86 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Construction Code Official
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Administered by the Construction Code Official. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 86 of the municipal code) was adopted 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 protect human life and health;
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- To 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. The Township plans to update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include 2 feet of freeboard and cumulative damages.

Wellhead Protection	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
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 65 – Emergency Management	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes the Emergency Management Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator, Emergency Management Council, and their duties. Administered by Emergency Management.				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Other	No	-	-	-
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	Little Falls New Jersey Master Plan 2024	Local	Planner
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2024 Master Plan includes the following goals and corresponding objectives related to hazard mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Land Use Element Goal #6: Promote measures that allow the Township to be more resilient and able to lessen potential damage from current and future extreme weather events.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support increased integration of municipal/ county hazard mitigation planning and floodplain management with effective municipal zoning regulation, subdivision regulation, and comprehensive planning.Maintain and enhance local regulatory standards including full and effective building code enforcement, floodplain management, and other vulnerability reducing regulations.Continue implementing programs and pursuing grants and funding programs to acquire/mitigate properties in flood prone areas.Limit development in flood plains according to new Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations and flood elevations.Sustainability Element Goal #2: Improve the Township's resiliency and sustainability.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage the utilization of green stormwater infrastructure.Continue to address challenges to flood prone properties.Work with state and federal partners to implement flood protection infrastructure.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Little Falls New Jersey Master Plan 2024	-	-
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. Capital Improvements are identified annually and administered by Administration.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	2020 Passaic County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Township of Little Falls receives CRS Activity 510 credit for the County HMP as its floodplain management plan.				



	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	NJDEP Storm Water Management Rule (N.J.A.C. 7:8, et seq.)	Local	Engineering Department

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).

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP), 2018	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?

Outlines a comprehensive strategy for stormwater management based on widespread application of low impact development and green stormwater infrastructure.

Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

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	Yes	Little Falls New Jersey Master Plan 2024: Economic Development Element	Yes	Borough Administrator
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The 2024 Master Plan contains an Economic Development Element that provides an overview of Little Falls' economy and economic development potential. It looks at various aspects including the labor force, employment trends, the retail and service base and identifies existing state and local resources that are available to the Township. This Element discusses the opportunities and constraints that exist in order to address the Township's economic development challenges. The Element concludes with recommended goals and strategies that may be implemented to capitalize on the iTownship's strengths and address any economic issues and concerns.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

Community Forest 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



	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
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Circulation Element of the Master Plan inventories Little Falls' transportation assets, identifies potential strategies and opportunities for the system, and advances strategies to enhance the community's transportation network while recognizing the connection between transportation, land use, and economic development.	Yes	Little Falls New Jersey Master Plan 2024: Circulation Element	Local	Borough Administrator
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? N/A	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Counties and municipalities must have written Emergency Operations Plans to be reviewed every 2 years. February 2019. The Emergency Management Plan is administered by OEM.	Yes	Township of Little Falls Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-



	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
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Other	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 1-3 summarizes the capabilities of Little Falls to oversee and track development.

Table 1-3. 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	Planning and Engineering Departments
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	The Township has GIS based software and the tax assessor's records have SFHA information.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none">If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Redevelopment areas have been identified. The Township has an approved Housing Element and Fair Share Plan that prepared a vacant land analysis identifying all areas that could support AH, both 100% and inclusionary, residential development.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	-

1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 1-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Little Falls and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 1-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is responsible for the Master Plan, granting variances, and administering site plan and subdivision control, review, and approval.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Combined Board
Planning Department	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	OEM
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	<p>The Little Falls Shade Tree Commission has the responsibility for the regulation, planting and care of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery located on public property. This commission will help sustain healthy populations of trees by planting new trees as well as pursuing the removal and replacement of all damaged, dead, hazardous, or diseased trees, and the pruning of existing trees to foster their health and longevity.</p> <p>The Commission works with the Department of Public Works as well as assisting the Planning Board and/or Building Department in an advisory capacity when applications involve the preservation and inventory of trees.</p>
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	Administrator
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for constructing and maintaining much of the Township's vital systems of roads, streets, bridges, storm sewers, sanitary sewers and the many related components.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Department
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	<p>Emergency Management, Fire Department and Police Department</p> <p>The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator shall be responsible for the planning, activating, coordinating and the conduct of emergency management operations within the municipality.</p>
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	See Department of Public Works
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire/Police/Office of Emergency Management
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	Contract with H2M
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contract with Boswell Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contract with Aliamo Engineering



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Third Party
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Health Department
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writers	Yes	Millenium
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 1-5 summarizes financial resources available to Little Falls.

Table 1-5. 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	No
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	When Available
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes – Clean Water Act 319

1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 1-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Little Falls.



Table 1-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Numerous Public Information Officers per Department
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Under contract
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Flood Information page
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, Instagram, Twitter
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Flood Board, Open Space Committee
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	RAVE, CodeRED, Nixle, social media, email blast, mobile electronic signs, website
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The mission of the Little Falls Municipal Alliance is to identify and address community health needs through awareness, education, communication, collaborations, and sharing of resources.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	RAVE, CodeRED, Nixle, social media, email blast, mobile electronic signs, website

1.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 1-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Little Falls.

Table 1-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	Yes	5	October 1 2020, recertification underway
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	2020
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	2014
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable



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 1-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Township’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 1-8. 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 1-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

1.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 1-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Little Falls.

Table 1-9. Little Falls NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Claims (Losses)	1,408
Total Loss Payments	\$35,368,159
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	144
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	4
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	85
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	148

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 1-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Little Falls.

Table 1-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Neighborhoods adjoining the Passaic and Peckman River
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?	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?	Use the Guidebook and Ordinance
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	1 property
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Estimated 144
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?	Building Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
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?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permits / Mapping / Outreach / Enforcement
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Use the guidebook and ordinance
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Cost and time
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)?	2022
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 86
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Adopted 3/23/2020 New Mode Code will be adopted this year
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Does not meet but will once Township adopts 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?	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Class 5

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 1-11 through Table 1-13.

Table 1-11. 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	7	2	2	11
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	54	0	0	54
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	67	3	0	70





	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	2	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 1-12. 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
Citizens Building	Residential	185	405 Main St	N/A	Apartments Complete
The Parke	Residential	102	Harvest Way	N/A	Townhouses Complete
Krystall Falls	Residential	24	135 Stevens Ave	N/A	Apartments Complete
The Falls	Residential	50	215 Nwk Pmt Turnpike	N/A	Apartments Under Construction
The Manor at Little Falls	Residential	70	115 Main St	N/A	Apartments Under Construction
The Abbe	Residential	50	137 Center Ave	N/A	Townhouses Complete

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 1-13. 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 Little Falls'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 Township are shown in Figure 1-1 through Figure 1-2. 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 Little Falls has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 1-1. Little Falls Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

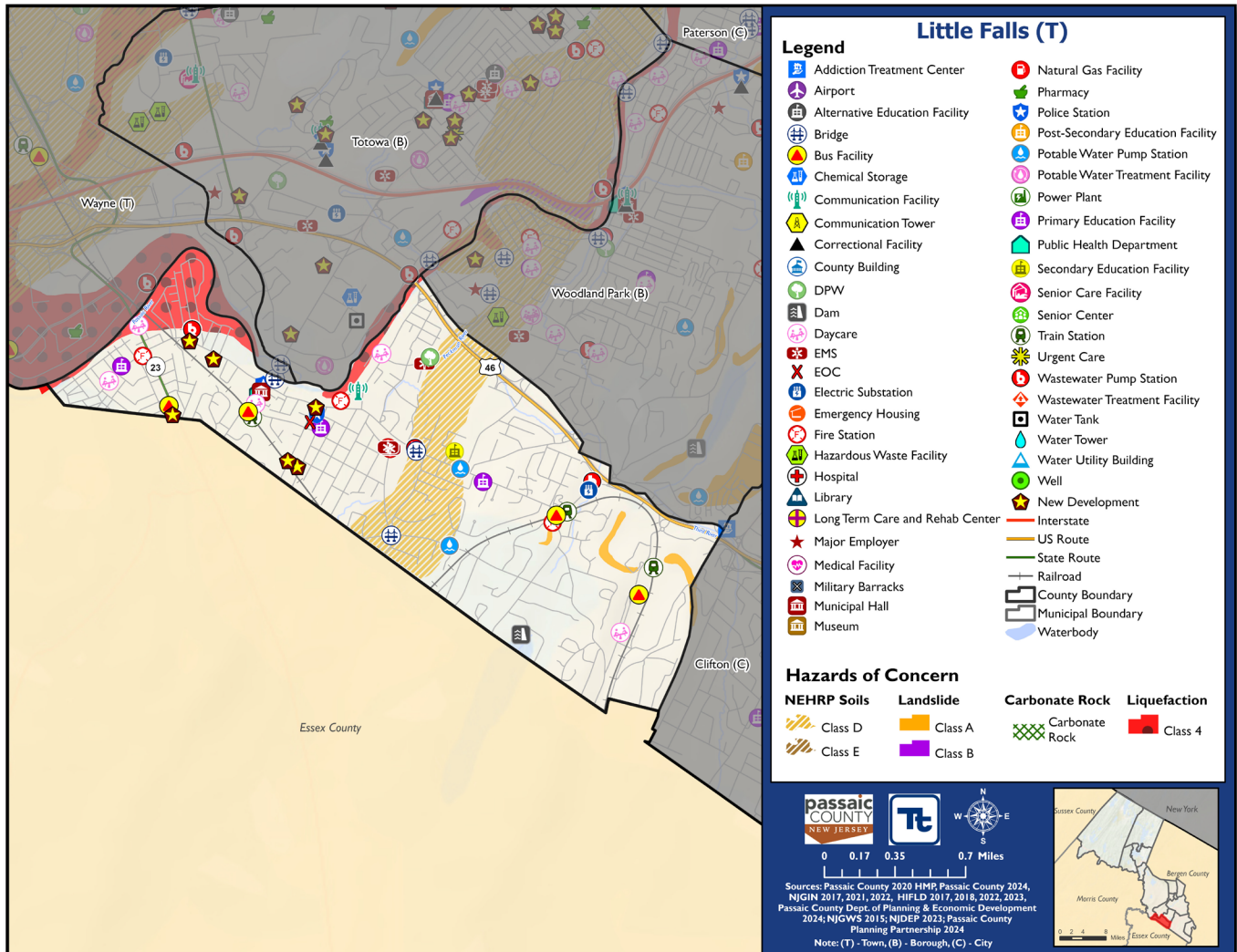
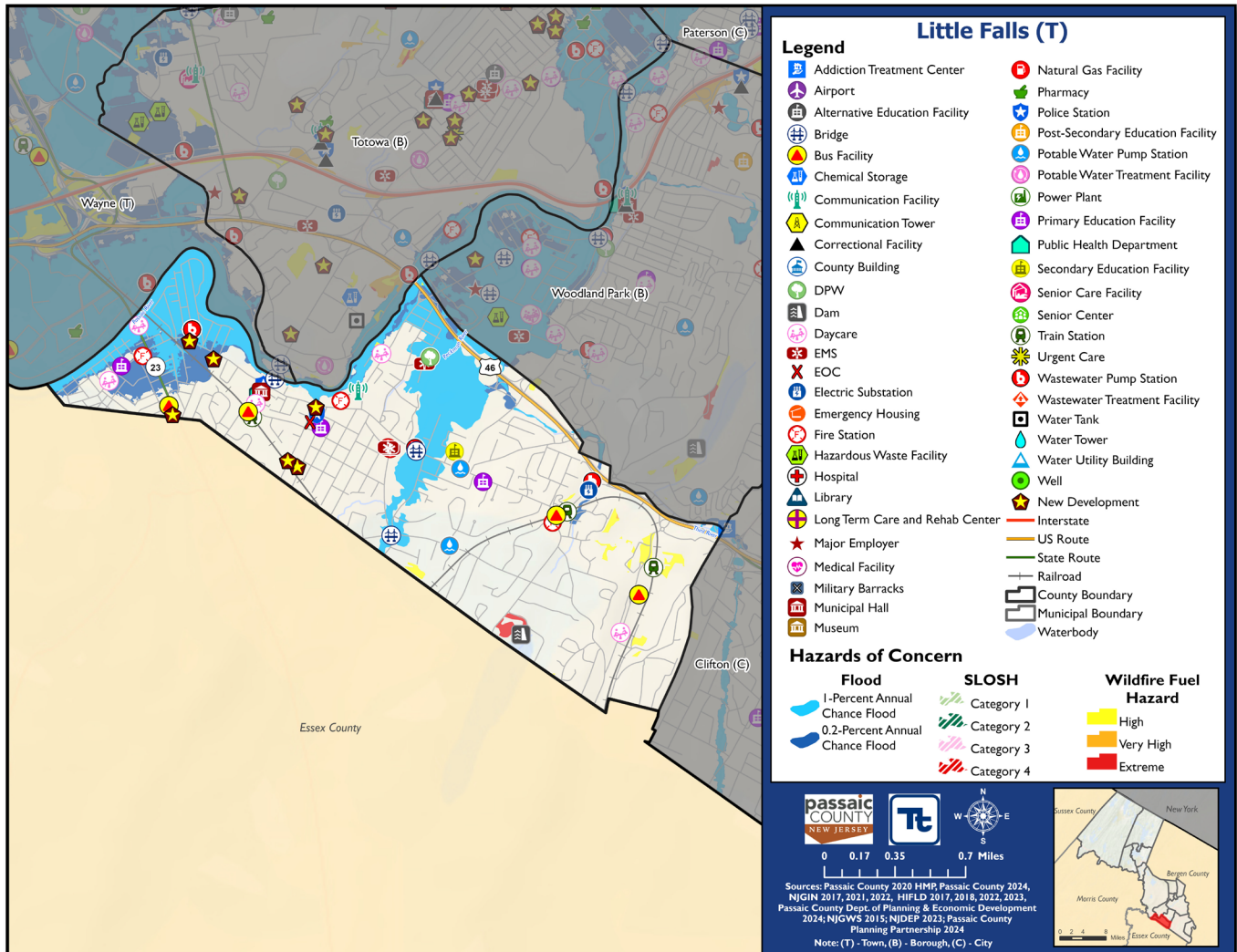




Figure 1-2. Little Falls Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





1.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Little Falls is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 1-14 provides details on loss and damage in Little Falls during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 1-14. Hazard Event History in Little Falls

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Falls
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).	The Township followed State guidance on business closures and social distancing. The police department maintained continuous operation utilizing limited manpower on each shift while other personnel were on standby. All equipment, Police HQ and each fire company were sanitized daily.
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.	The Township experienced flash flooding specifically on Harrison St, Cedar Grove Rd, East Main St, Madison Ave, Jackson St and Willow Ave. Police Dept handled various calls of service in an approximate 24-hour period during the Hurricane which included but not limited to Activated alarms, disabled motor vehicles, and roadway obstructions. Rt 46 East was compromised due to flash flooding from the Peckman River. NJDOT assisted with cleanup along these routes. PC Road Department was also notified for the County Roads. Fire Dept provided immediate service including rescue operations at several residences. American Red Cross was notified during recovery operations.



1.0. Township of Little Falls

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Falls
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.	<p>The Township of Little Falls EOC was activated. OEM was activated to provide resources from outside entities including Woodland Park, Totowa, Prospect Park, Montclair State University PD, PC Sheriff's Department, PCOEM, North Haledon, and NJSP. Little Falls CERT was activated and aided at the Shelter (Little Falls Civic Center) for any displaced families. Little Falls PD assisted with providing early warning to the residents, assisted with all road closures positioning at the top of each affected street in the flooded area by providing around-the-clock security. Little Falls FD also provided early warning notification to the residents and later conducted swift water rescue operations with the assistance from Little Falls PD and PCSD. Little Falls DPW provided barricades, maintained each pump station, handled cleanup operations of each street and later removed all damaged items removed by the residents during cleanup. American Red Cross was notified to aid during and immediately after to restore the area by providing cleaning supplies during the recovery stage.</p>



1.0. Township of Little Falls

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Falls
January 11-15, 2024	Flood	Yes	Second flooding incident occurred due to the original issues resulting from 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.	The Township of Little Falls EOC was activated. OEM was activated to provide resources from outside entities including Woodland Park, Totowa, Prospect Park, Montclair State University PD, PC Sheriff's Department, PCOEM, and NJSP. Little Falls CERT was activated and aided at the Shelter (Little Falls Civic Center) for any displaced families. Little Falls PD assisted with providing early warning to the residents, assisted with all road closures positioning at the top of each affected street in the flooded area by providing around-the-clock security. Little Falls FD also provided early warning notification to the residents and later conducted swift water rescue operations with the assistance from Little Falls PD and PCSD. Little Falls DPW provided barricades, maintained each pump station, handled cleanup operations of each street and later removed all damaged items removed by the residents during cleanup. American Red Cross was notified to aid during and immediately after to restore the area by providing cleaning supplies during the recovery stage.

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 Little Falls.

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. Little Falls 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 Township indicated the following:

- During extreme temperature events, the Township identified cooling centers as a strength and outreach efforts as an obstacle.
- The Township identified experience, training, and equipment as strengths; personnel and specialized equipment as weaknesses; and infrastructure and access as obstacles during flood and severe weather events. As a result, the ranking for Severe Weather was updated from Medium to High.
- For severe winter weather events, the Township identified their equipment as a strength. However, they noted personnel shortages as a weakness, and elevation and funding challenges as significant obstacles. As a result, the ranking for Severe Winter Weather was updated from Medium to High.
- During wildfire events, the Township identified training and equipment as weaknesses.

Table 1-15 shows Little Falls's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 1-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	High
Geological Hazards	Low
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
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 1-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 1-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
1600133	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Little Falls Division of Fire Company 3	Fire Station	No	Yes
Little Falls DPW	DPW	No	Yes
Little Falls EMS	EMS	Yes	Yes
Little Falls Signac Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	Yes	Yes
Little Falls Sindle Ave. Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	No	Yes
Monarch Montessori School	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 Township of Little Falls 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 Little Falls's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Little Falls identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flood-prone properties are at significant risk for future damages due to recurring flood events.
- Shoals within the river create erosional points on adjacent banks, leading to increased erosion and instability.
- Residents lack sufficient understanding of natural hazard areas, which impacts their preparedness and response to such events.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.
- Stream gauges in the Township lag in reporting of current flood conditions. This prevents proper response to events.
- Heavy rainfall causes the Peckman River to overflow its banks, leading to flooding.
- The Fairfield Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain and needs to be upgraded.
- The NJ State Police Laboratory is located in the 100-year floodplain.
- The Township lacks a dedicated fund to provide the necessary match for federal mitigation grants.



- Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: *
 - Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.
 - Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.
 - Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.
 - Require permits for floodplain development.

The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- A recent audit of New Jersey’s model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA’s review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.*
- During wildfire events, the Township identified weaknesses in training and equipment, which hinder effective response and mitigation efforts.*
- The Township has strong equipment for severe winter weather events but faces personnel shortages, elevation challenges, and funding obstacles.*
- During flood events, the Township identified experience, training, and equipment as strengths. However, personnel shortages and lack of specialized equipment were noted as weaknesses, and infrastructure and access were significant obstacles.*
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about storm mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery. Additionally, while the Town has identified cooling centers as a strength during extreme temperature events, outreach remains a significant weakness.*

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Passaic County Hazard Mitigation Strengths, Weaknesses, Obstacles, and Opportunities (SWOO) worksheet.

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 1-17 indicates progress on the Township'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

The Township of Little Falls did not identify additional mitigation actions completed since the last HMP.



Table 1-17. 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-Little Falls-001	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Floodplain Administrator	Flood prone properties are at risk for future damages. Acquire and demolish flood prone properties.	1. Ongoing Capability 2.	1. 2. 3.
2020-Little Falls-002	Remove shoals within river	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Engineering	Shoals create erosional points on adjacent banks. Remove shoals within river to prevent erosion	1. In Progress 2. Manipulated shoals but not removed.	1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as it 3. Not Applicable
2020-Little Falls-003	Cedar Grove Road embankment wall	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Engineering	Embankment in need of replacement and upgrade. Upgrade and improvement of embankment wall located along Cedar Grove Road	1. Complete 2.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. This action is complete



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- Little Falls- 004	Backup power for the Town Hall	All Hazards: Coastal Storm,	Town Administrator	Municipal Building/Town Clerk lacks backup power. Purchase and install backup generator for the Municipal Building/ Town Clerk	1. 2.	1. 2. 3.
2020- Little Falls- 005	Police Department equipment	Coastal Storm,	Office of Emergency Management	Police Department is in need of additional equipment to respond to hazard events. Obtain needed equipment for Police Department. Specifically identified a trailer containing detour signs and other traffic diversion equipment.	1. Complete 2. Police Department Purchased	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. This action is complete



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-Little Falls-006	Inundation mapping and highwater mark signs.	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Hazardous Substances, Infestation, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	Public Works	Residents need additional understanding of natural hazard areas. Improve understanding of natural hazards and hazard areas (compiling and archiving flood loss information, record high-water marks after major events, install high-water mark monuments to promote flood awareness).	1. In Progress 2. Depth gauge, sign for streams	1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable
2020-Little Falls-007	Debris Management Plan	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Public Works	A debris management plan is needed. Develop a Debris Management Plan	1. In Progress 2. Use County for dumpster removal	1. Include in 2024 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- Little Falls- 008	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance could be stronger.</p> <p>The Township will update the ordinance to include cumulative substantial damages and 2 feet of freeboard.</p>	<p>1. Complete 2. To be adopted as early as January 2025</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. Will be adopted as early as January 2025</p>
2020- Little Falls- 009	Flood Cameras	Flood	Police Department	<p>Stream gauges in the Township lag in reporting of current conditions. This prevents proper response to events.</p> <p>The Township will provide cameras on the Franciso Bridge, E. Man Street, and Route 46 East and West Bridge and connect the live footage to the Police headquarters and the Township website.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Still looking for funding</p>	<p>1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable</p>



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- Little Falls- 010	Peckman River Flood Tunnel	Flood	USACE	<p>Heavy rainfall results in the Peckman River overflowing its banks.</p> <p>The USACE will construct a double box diversion culvert, or tunnel structure to be built under roadways to divert floodwater from the Peckman River into the Passaic River.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Currently in the design phase</p>	<p>1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable</p>
2020- Little Falls- 011	Upgrade Fairfield Pump Station	Flood	Engineering	<p>The Fairfield Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain and needs to be upgraded.</p> <p>The Township will upgrade the Fairfield Pump Station from a 10,000 GPM to a 25,000 GPM and elevate the facility.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Still awaiting funding</p>	<p>1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable</p>



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-Little Falls-012	Conduct outreach to NJ State Police Laboratory	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	The NJ State Police Laboratory is located in the 100-year floodplain. The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for mitigating the facility.	1. Ongoing Capability 2.	1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable
2020-Little Falls-013	Mitigation fund	Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Hazardous Substances, Infestation, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	Town Administrator	The Township needs a fund to provide match for federal mitigation grants. Start a mitigation fund in the town to support mitigation initiatives (including the 25% local share of federal grants).	1. Ongoing Capability 2.	1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable



1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Little Falls 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 Little Falls 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 Township priorities.

Table 1-18 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 1-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 1-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Drought	X			X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperature	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geological Hazards	X			X	X		X			X
Severe Weather	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 1-19. 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-Little Falls Twp-001	Flood-Prone Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High
2025-Little Falls Twp-002	Remove Shoals within River	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-Little Falls Twp-003	Enhancing Resident Understanding of Natural Hazard Areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	13	High
2025-Little Falls Twp-004	Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	High
2025-Little Falls Twp-005	Flood Cameras	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	10	High
2025-Little Falls Twp-006	Peckman River Flood Tunnel	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	9	Medium
2025-Little Falls Twp-007	Upgrade Fairfield Pump Station	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	Medium



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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-Little FallsTwp-008	Conduct Outreach to NJ State Police Laboratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-Little FallsTwp-009	Mitigation Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-Little FallsTwp-010	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-Little FallsTwp-011	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	High
2025-Little FallsTwp-012	Enhancing Wildfire Training and Equipment	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-Little FallsTwp-013	Personnel Shortages	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	Medium
2025-Little FallsTwp-014	Enhancing Flood Response Capabilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-Little FallsTwp-015	Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	Medium



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

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-001. Flood-Prone Properties**

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administrator, Homeowners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Flood-prone properties are at significant risk for future damages due to recurring flood events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will establish an inventory system to identify properties damaged by flood events and take proactive measures to acquire and demolish these flood-prone properties.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7	
Benefits:	Acquiring and demolishing flood-prone properties will reduce the risk of future flood damage, protecting lives and property.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, who often reside in flood-prone areas, will benefit from reduced exposure to flood risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Removing flood-prone properties can make way for more resilient infrastructure and development projects.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensuring critical facilities are not located in flood-prone areas will maintain their functionality during flood events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Reducing the number of flood-prone properties will improve the community's overall disaster response capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Proactively addressing flood-prone properties aligns with climate change adaptation strategies, preparing the community for increased flood risks due to changing weather patterns.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-002. Remove Shoals within River

Lead Agency:	Township Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Shoals within the river create erosional points on adjacent banks, leading to increased erosion and instability.	
Description of the Solution:	Remove shoals within the river to prevent erosion and stabilize adjacent banks.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	USACE	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	8	
Benefits:	Removing shoals will decrease erosional pressure on riverbanks, leading to more stable and resilient banks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Reducing erosion can prevent property damage and loss, particularly benefiting socially vulnerable populations living near the river.	
Impact on Future Development:	Stabilized banks can support sustainable development projects along the river, reducing the risk of erosion-related damage.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensuring riverbanks are stable can protect critical infrastructure located near the river from erosion-related damage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Stabilizing riverbanks will improve the community's ability to respond to and recover from erosion-related incidents.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Removing shoals aligns with climate change adaptation strategies, preparing the community for increased erosion risks due to changing weather patterns.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Vegetative Planting	Time consuming, less effective
	Channelization	Ecological disruption



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-003. Enhancing Resident Understanding of Natural Hazard Areas

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
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:	Residents lack sufficient understanding of natural hazard areas, which impacts their preparedness and response to such events.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>Enhance residents' awareness and understanding of natural hazards and hazard areas through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compile and Archive Flood Loss Information: Gather detailed records of flood damage and impacts, and create a publicly accessible archive for residents to review.• Record High-Water Marks After Major Events: Document the highest water levels reached during significant flood events and use these records to create visual aids.• Install High-Water Mark Monuments: Erect permanent monuments at key locations to indicate historical high-water marks, accompanied by informational plaques to promote flood awareness.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	3,4,5,7	
Benefits:	Residents will have a clearer understanding of the risks associated with natural hazards, leading to better preparedness.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Special efforts can be made to ensure socially vulnerable populations have access to this information, helping them better prepare for natural hazards.	
Impact on Future Development:	Developers and planners can use the archived flood loss information and high-water mark data to make informed decisions about future projects.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities can use this information to enhance their flood preparedness and ensure continuity of operations during hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The community's overall ability to respond to and recover from natural hazards will be strengthened through improved understanding and preparedness.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Understanding historical flood data and high-water marks can inform climate change adaptation strategies, preparing the community for increased hazard risks.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Distributing Informational Pamphlets	Limited reach, low engagement
	Creating an online informational portal	Not all residents have access to the internet



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-004. Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-005. Flood Cameras**

Lead Agency:	Police Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Stream gauges in the Township lag in reporting of current flood conditions. This prevents proper response to events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will provide flood cameras on the Franciso Bridge, E. Man Street, and Route 46 East and West Bridge and connect the live footage to the Police headquarters and the Township website.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township budget, FMA, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7,8	
Benefits:	Flood cameras provide continuous, real-time footage of flood-prone areas, allowing for immediate assessment and response.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations, who often live in high-risk areas, will benefit from timely warnings and better-prepared emergency responses.	
Impact on Future Development:	Data from flood cameras can guide future development, ensuring that new projects are designed with flood risks in mind.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Real-time monitoring helps protect critical facilities by providing early warnings, allowing for timely protective measures.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Flood cameras improve the Township's ability to respond to flood events quickly and effectively, enhancing overall disaster management capabilities	
Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change leads to more frequent and severe flooding, flood cameras provide a crucial tool for adapting to these changes.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Installing Additional Stream Gauges	Lag in reporting
	Deploying Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	Operational limitations, Weather dependency

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-006. Peckman River Flood Tunnel**

Lead Agency:	USACE	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Heavy rainfall causes the Peckman River to overflow its banks, leading to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will design and construct a double box diversion culvert or tunnel structure beneath roadways to divert floodwater from the Peckman River into the Passaic River. This project is currently in the design phase.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	USACE, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open• Evacuation routes will remain intact.• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-007. Upgrade Fairfield Pump Station**

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Fairfield Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain and needs to be upgraded.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township Engineering will upgrade the Fairfield Pump Station from a 10,000 GPM to a 25,000 GPM and elevate the facility.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget, HMGP, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	2,5	
Goals Met:	1-5 years	
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced risk of flooding and resulting damage to facilities.• Less risk of interruption to potable water services.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable areas that may otherwise experience a loss of water during heavy rain or flooding will be more likely to retain services.	
Impact on Future Development:	Communities with sound and resilient infrastructure encourage commercial and residential development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Hydration lifeline is more likely to remain intact.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Maintaining operational water services reduces recovery time and costs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken regarding the increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Installing Additional Pumps	Space constraints
	Constructing a New Pump Station	High cost

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-008. Conduct Outreach to NJ State Police Laboratory**

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The NJ State Police Laboratory is located in the 100-year floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for mitigating the facility.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6	
Benefits:	Mitigating the NJ State Police Laboratory will protect critical infrastructure and ensure the safety of personnel and equipment during flood events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Maintaining the operational status of the police laboratory during floods ensures that emergency services can continue to support socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensuring the laboratory's functionality during floods helps maintain lifelines such as law enforcement and emergency response.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Mitigating the facility improves the Township's overall disaster response capabilities, ensuring that critical services are available during flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change leads to more frequent and severe flooding, mitigating the police laboratory provides a crucial tool for adapting to these changes.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relocating the lab	High cost, operational disruption
	Installing flood barriers	Limited protection

**Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-009. Mitigation Fund**

Lead Agency:	Town Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township lacks a dedicated fund to provide the necessary match for federal mitigation grants.	
Description of the Solution:	Establish a mitigation fund within the Township to support various mitigation initiatives, including covering the 25% local share required for federal grants.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by size of fund	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	Provide financial capability to apply for grants.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Establishing a mitigation fund can provide targeted support for projects that protect socially vulnerable populations from natural hazards.	
Impact on Future Development:	The fund can be used to support resilient infrastructure projects, making the area more attractive for investment and development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The fund can be allocated to projects that safeguard critical facilities and lifelines, ensuring they remain operational during and after hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	By providing financial support for mitigation initiatives, the fund enhances the Township's overall disaster response capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The fund can be used to finance projects that address the impacts of climate change, such as increased flooding and severe weather events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relying on Ad-Hoc Fundraising	Unpredictable, inconsistent funding
	Reallocating existing budget	Create budget constraints, short-term solution



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-010. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.• Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.• Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.• Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 <i>Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan</i> (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan
Goals Met:	5
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations



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CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-011. Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	A recent audit of New Jersey's model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA's review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.	
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



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	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-012. Enhancing Wildfire Training and Equipment

Lead Agency:	Township Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	OEM	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	During wildfire events, the Township identified weaknesses in training and equipment, which hinder effective response and mitigation efforts.	
Description of the Solution:	To improve wildfire response, the Township will provide advanced training for all fire department personnel on wildfire behavior, suppression techniques, and safety protocols. Additionally, the Township will upgrade firefighting equipment with specialized gear, including fire-resistant clothing, portable water pumps, and communication devices.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7	
Benefits:	Enhanced training and equipment will enable firefighters to respond more effectively to wildfire events, reducing damage and loss.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will benefit from more effective wildfire response, ensuring their safety and reducing potential losses.	
Impact on Future Development:	Improved wildfire response capabilities can encourage resilient development practices, making the area more attractive for investment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Enhanced training and equipment will help protect critical facilities and lifelines from wildfire damage, ensuring continuity of services.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Township's overall disaster response capabilities will be strengthened, ensuring a more efficient and effective response to wildfires.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Enhanced training and equipment will prepare the Township for increased wildfire risks due to climate change, ensuring long-term resilience.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information. Preventative Measures	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Vegetation Management only	Requires ongoing maintenance, may not address immediate needs
	Mutual Aid	Resources may not be available when needed



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-013. Personnel Shortages

Lead Agency:	Township OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The Township has strong equipment for severe winter weather events but faces personnel shortages, elevation challenges, and funding obstacles.	
Description of the Solution:	To address personnel shortages, the Township's OEM will implement a recruitment and training program to increase the number of qualified personnel available during severe winter weather events. This program will include targeted recruitment efforts, partnerships with local educational institutions, and comprehensive training sessions. Additionally, the Township will seek funding through state and federal grants to support these initiatives and address elevation challenges by improving accessibility to critical areas during winter weather.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	Increasing the number of trained personnel will enhance the Township's ability to respond effectively to severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will benefit from improved emergency response capabilities, ensuring their safety during severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Addressing elevation challenges and improving accessibility can encourage resilient development practices, making the area more attractive for investment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensuring adequate personnel and accessibility will help protect critical facilities and lifelines from winter weather impacts, maintaining continuity of services.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Township's overall disaster response capabilities will be strengthened, ensuring a more efficient and effective response to severe winter weather.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Enhancing personnel and accessibility will prepare the Township for increased winter weather risks due to climate change, ensuring long-term resilience.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Community Volunteers	May lack training and availability
	Outsourcing	Can be costly



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-014. Enhancing Flood Response Capabilities

Lead Agency:	OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	During flood events, the Township identified experience, training, and equipment as strengths. However, personnel shortages and lack of specialized equipment were noted as weaknesses, and infrastructure and access were significant obstacles.	
Description of the Solution:	To improve flood response, the Township will provide advanced training for all emergency personnel on flood behavior, response techniques, and safety protocols. Additionally, the Township will upgrade flood response equipment with specialized gear, including high-capacity water pumps, flood barriers, and communication devices. Efforts will also be made to address infrastructure and access challenges by improving roadways and critical access points to ensure timely and effective response during flood events.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Township budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,7,8	
Benefits:	Better preparedness and improved infrastructure will ensure the safety of residents and protect property during floods.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will benefit from improved emergency response capabilities, ensuring their safety during flood events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Addressing infrastructure and access challenges can encourage resilient development practices, making the area more attractive for investment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensuring adequate personnel and accessibility will help protect critical facilities and lifelines from flood impacts, maintaining continuity of services.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Township's overall disaster response capabilities will be strengthened, ensuring a more efficient and effective response to floods.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Enhancing personnel, equipment, and infrastructure will prepare the Township for increased flood risks due to climate change, ensuring long-term resilience.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Community Volunteers	May lack training and availability
	Outsourcing	Can be costly



Action 2025-LittleFallsTwp-015. Outreach

Lead Agency:	Township OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	County OEM	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Extreme Temperatures	
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about storm mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery. Additionally, while the Town has identified cooling centers as a strength during extreme temperature events, outreach remains a significant weakness.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Passaic County on their program that provides information to the municipalities. Focus on improving outreach efforts to ensure residents are aware of available resources, including cooling centers, during extreme temperature events.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,5,7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards that may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate-related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving guidance



1.0. Township of Little Falls
