



1.0 CITY OF CLIFTON

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

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 2-1 summarizes City officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Angelina Tirado, Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Address: 900 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, NJ 07013 Phone Number: (973)277-7813 Email: atirado@cliftonnj.org	Name/Title: Captain Jeffrey Bracken, Deputy Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Address: 900 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, NJ 07013 Phone Number: 973-979-3695 Email: jbracken@cliftonnj.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Ernest Tedesco, Construction Officer Address: 900 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, NJ 07013 Phone Number: (973) 470-5809 Email: etedesco@cliftonnj.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Angelina Tirado, Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting; Provided updated information on hazard event history, capability assessment, and previous mitigation actions.	
Name/Title: Captain Jeffrey Bracken, Deputy Coordinator, Office of Emergency Management Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting; Participated in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Ernest Tedesco, Construction Official Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting; Provided updated information on NFIP, and building permits and new development.	
Name/Title: Captain Darren Kester, Commander, Police Department Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Edith Mayton, Finance Department Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	



Name/Title: Jason Van Winkle, Department of Public Works
Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.

Name/Title: Jennifer Terwilliga, HAZMAT Coordinator, Health Department
Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.

Name/Title: Michael Onder, Deputy OEM Coordinator
Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.

1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Brief History

The City of Clifton was incorporated as a city by an act of the New Jersey State Legislature on April 26, 1917. Previously the city had been known as Acquackanonk Township, but two days before the act was passed, a referendum was held and the residents voted to give the city the name as it is known today.

1.2.2 Location

The City is located in the southeast portion of Passaic County. It is bordered to the north by the City of Paterson and Borough of Woodland Park, to the east by the City of Passaic, to the west by the Township of Little Falls, and to the south by Essex County.

1.2.3 Governing Body Format

The City of Clifton is governed by the 1923 Municipal Manager Law form of government. The City has a mayor and six councilpersons.

1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Clifton was 90,296, a 7.3 percent increase from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS), indicates that 6.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 13.3 percent is non-English speaking, 13.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9 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

Clifton 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 Clifton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 2-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 197 – Uniform Construction Codes	Local	Building Department

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 Permits to the fullest extent feasible the use of modern technical methods, devices and improvements, including premanufactured systems, consistent with reasonable requirements for the health, safety and welfare of occupants or users of buildings and structures. There is hereby established in the City of Clifton a State Uniform Construction Code enforcing agency to be known as the "Clifton Enforcing Agency," consisting of a construction official, building subcode official, plumbing subcode official, electrical subcode official, fire protection subcode official, and such other subcode officials for such additional subcodes as the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey, shall hereafter adopt as part of the State Uniform Construction Code. The Construction Official shall be the chief administrator of the enforcing agency.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 461 – Zoning, Ordinance 4502-79, 2006	Local	Zoning Department
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The code guides the future growth and development of the City in accordance with a comprehensive plan of land use and population density, as set forth in the Master Plan of the City of Clifton that represents the most beneficial, economically productive and socially satisfactory relationships among the residential, commercial and industrial areas within the City of Clifton. The code has a steep slope overlay zone and establishes special land use development controls in the area along the west side of Valley Road to the western boundary of the City with Montclair, Little Falls, West Paterson, and Paterson. The vacant parcels of land in this area are considered environmentally sensitive due to the steep slope topography and susceptible to flooding, soil erosion, or damage/destroy public resources. The goal of this overlay zone is to mitigate potential hazards which exist in steep-sloped areas by reason of soil erosion, sedimentation, soil slippage, flooding, surface water runoff, rockfall, destruction of unique views, loss of vegetation and damage to downhill areas. Furthermore, it is appropriate that special design and construction practices be conducted within steep-sloped areas to preserve and maximize the best use of the natural terrain and to maintain the critical landforms intact to the extent reasonably possible and desirable.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 399 – Subdivision of Land, 1954	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Ensures safe and uniform construction and permitting of approved facilities. The chapter is currently undergoing revision.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 461, Article 7 – Site Plan Approval	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? No building permit shall be issued for the following uses until site plan approval has been granted by the Planning Board or, in the case of a use variance by the Board of Adjustment, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Land Use Procedures Ordinance of the City of Clifton.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 394 – Stormwater Control, 2006; Chapter 375 – Sewers, 2016; Chapter 374 – Sewer Utility	Local	Police Department, Engineering Department and the Health Department
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 394 (Stormwater Control); adopted by the municipal council on 3/21/2006 by ordinance number 6567-06. This code establishes minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major developments. Any development needs to incorporate a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development. The actions in the ordinance limit soil erosion, encourages non-structural controls, encourages recharge, and improves stormwater quality and reduce quantity. • Chapter 375 (Sewers) – this code was last amended on April 5, 2016. Through rules, regulations, and inspections illicit use of the sanitary and stormwater system is controlled. This code makes it unlawful to discharge restricted waste into any natural outlet within the City. • Chapter 374 (Sewer Utility) – this code enforces the operation, management, control, and maintenance of the sewer system and all extensions and improvements throughout the City. The overall goal is to safeguard and maintain the City's sanitary sewer system. 				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>Growth Management</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The ordinance mandates that permits are required to cut down or remove any tree 4 inches or greater measured at the height of 4.5 feet above the ground. The application shall be submitted for all commercial, multifamily and one- and two-family properties. All applications are filed with our Department of Public Works (DPW). Warnings are issued as a first step of enforcement but then fines would be issued for non-compliance through the DPW.</p>	Yes	Tree Removal and Protection Ordinance, 2002	Local	Department of Public Works
<p>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? These regulations, in combination with the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code and FHACA shall apply to all proposed development in flood hazard areas established in Article II of these regulations. The purposes and objectives of these regulations are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas, designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Protect human life and health. B. Prevent unnecessary disruption of commerce, access, and public service during times of flooding. C. Manage the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and shorelines; D. Manage filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential. E. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will divert floodwater or increase flood hazards. F. Contribute to improved construction techniques in the floodplain. G. Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities. H. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas. I. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding. J. Ensure that property owners, occupants, and potential owners are aware of property located in flood hazard areas. K. Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events. L. Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation set forth in 44 CFR 59.22. <p>The ordinance follows the latest model code coordinated ordinance from NJDEP.</p>	Yes	Chapter 239 – Flood Damage Prevention, 2020	Local	Construction Official
<p>Wellhead Protection</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Emergency Management Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Climate Change Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A</p>	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
Other	Yes	Chapter 57 – Land Use Procedures; Chapter 433 – Trees and Shrubbery, 2002; Chapter 393 – Special Improvement District, 1998	-	-

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

- Chapter 433 (Trees and Shrubbery) - The City of Clifton adopted the Tree Removal and Protection Ordinance in 2002. The ordinance mandates that permits are required to cut down or remove any tree 4 inches or greater measured at the height of 4.5 feet above the ground. The application shall be submitted for all commercial, multifamily and one- and two-family properties. All applications are filed with our Department of Public Works (DPW). Warnings are issued as a first step of enforcement but then fines would be issued for non-compliance through the DPW.
- Chapter 57 (Land Use Procedures) - The Planning Board and Zoning Board both have the authority in certain instances to review and approve Subdivisions and Site Plans in accordance with the development regulations that control improvements and buildings in flood hazard areas. This code refers to the flood damage prevention ordinance, subdivision of land, and zoning.
- Chapter 393 (Special Improvement District) – adopted September 15, 1998

PLANNING DOCUMENTS

General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Master Plan of the City of Clifton, 2014, Reexamination Report, 2021	Local	Zoning Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Encourages City actions to guide the appropriate use or development of all lands in Clifton which will promote public health, safety, morals and general welfare, while securing the public from fire, flood, panic and other natural and manmade disasters.

Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
Capital improvements are included in the annual budget.

Disaster Debris 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

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

Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	City of Clifton Stormwater Management Plan, 2008	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?

The City's Stormwater Management Plan addresses the potential risks due to increased stormwater runoff from major new developments and outlines design and performance standards for stormwater management. The goals of this Plan include, reducing flood damage, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, maintain groundwater recharge and maintain the integrity of stream channels. The Plan details specific changes to the City's Code, which will incorporate nonstructural stormwater management strategies into the ordinances. Additionally, the plan provides specific mitigation projects that could be implemented if on-site stormwater management criteria cannot be met.



	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 Pollution Prevention Plan 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.	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, 2020	Local	Department of Public Works
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	Local	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the plan is to improve the quality of life in the City by maximizing the environmental, social, and economic benefits of trees to the community while minimizing the associated costs and liabilities. Several of the goals align with hazard mitigation and are to secure safety from fire, flood, panic and other natural and man-made disasters consistent with the Master Plan, and the preservation, planting and/or maintenance of buffers and filter strips along waterways and drainage courses, minimization of impervious groundcover, and the design and construction of stormwater collection systems in conjunction with new development to ensure efficient, natural drainage, minimize the risk of serious flooding, and minimize the runoff of silt, nutrients, and pollutant laden stormwater into local water networks as related to the Stormwater Management Plan. Additionally, the City's master plan is used to guide future growth and development in the City and this plan refers to the master plans' goals, along with the stormwater management plan and the tree removal protection ordinance.	Yes	Community Forest Management Plan, 2022	Local	Council, Department of Public Works
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-



	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
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? This plan discusses the responsibilities of the health department during a disaster or public health emergency. They are responsible for providing public information and educational programs to: Provide support during the four phases of the emergency: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations; Provide the public with accurate, timely and easily understood event- related information concerning protective actions, health notices and assistance information; control rumors; coordinate information releases with all participating public and private agencies, emergency responders, and all levels of government to support public officials and media representatives in satisfying the public's demand for accurate and consistent information; limit public information activities to the Clifton-specific events and actions; the Local Health Officer of the City of Clifton may serve as spokesperson for the EOC or be a subject matter expert and support the Municipal PIO. This determination is made in cooperation with the Municipal Government and/or OEM Coordinator; provide information using health literacy principles for limited language proficient populations; and coordinate with NJDOH, Northwest Region, Passaic County Health Department, St. Mary's General Hospital, and St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center for Subject Matter Experts as needed.	Yes	Risk Communications Plan for Clifton Health Department, 2017	Local	Health Department
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Clifton Health Department has an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that is used to prepare for, respond to, and recover from major disasters. The plan has annexes which are updated every year if needed. The plan is approved by NJSP every two years. There are appendixes that go along with the plan and staff changes are updated if there is a new hire, promotion, or retirement.	Yes	City of Clifton Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Emergency Management
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This plan was developed for the Clifton Health Department and is designed to be a major component of a comprehensive and effective program to ensure the continuity of essential functions and governance under all circumstances, including hazard events. The plan serves as a supplemental tool for the Health Department, in addition to the EOP.	Yes	Continuity of Operations Plan for Clifton Health Department (2021)	Local	Health Department
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	-	-	-



	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 Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Public Health Plan	Yes	City of Clifton Community Health Improvement Plan, 2019	Local	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Action-oriented, living document intended to mobilize the community in areas where we can be most impactful on improving the health of all Clifton residents, particularly those most vulnerable. Serves as a comprehensive set of policy and program recommendations for our community based on the most current information we have regarding the health status of our community.				
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 2-3 summarizes the capabilities of Clifton to oversee and track development.

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Zoning and Planning Departments/Board
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	City is nearly built out.

1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planning Board	Yes	<p>The Planning Board is authorized to adopt bylaws and rules and regulations governing its procedural operation. It shall also have the following powers and duties:</p> <p>A. To make and adopt and from time to time amend a Master Plan for the physical development of the City</p> <p>B. To administer the provisions of the Land Subdivision Ordinance and ordinances pertaining to site plan review of the City in accordance with the provisions of said ordinances and the Municipal Land Use Law</p> <p>C. To grant conditional uses in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 461, Zoning, and any other ordinance of the City applicable to conditional uses</p> <p>D. To participate in the preparation and review of programs or plans required by state or federal law or regulations.</p> <p>E. To assemble data on a continuing basis as part of a continuous planning process.</p> <p>F. To annually prepare a program of municipal capital improvement projects projected over a term of six years, and amendments thereto, and recommend same to the governing body.</p> <p>G. To consider and make report to the governing body as to any proposed development regulation submitted to it</p> <p>H. Whenever the proposed development requires approval of a subdivision, site plan or conditional use, to grant to the same extent and subject to the same restrictions as the Zoning Board of Adjustment variances</p>
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	<p>The Board of Adjustment exercises the power to review and make decisions on appeals relating to interpretation of the Zoning Ordinance.</p>
Planning Department	Yes	<p>The City of Clifton Office of City Planning is responsible for all Planning Board Applications and Zoning Board Applications as it pertains to planning in the City of Clifton. All applications shall be in compliance with Chapter 461 of the Code of the City of Clifton. Some of the functions that the Office of City Planning performs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all Planning Board Applications • Review Zoning Board of Adjustment Applications on an as needed basis • Advise Mayor and Council on Planning Issues facing the City of Clifton • Advise and Assist the City of Clifton Agencies on Planning Issues • Revise the City of Clifton Master Plan as per the Municipal Land Use Law or when requested by the Planning Board • Prepare Grant applications for special projects and preservation in the City of Clifton • Prepare Ordinances and Rezoning requests • Prepare documentation to have the City of Clifton in compliance with the state of New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Clifton Environmental Commission is an advisory body composed of Clifton residents appointed by the Mayor. The Commission plays a coordinating role among the diverse actors in environmental protection: the NJ Department Protection (NJDEP), US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Soil Conservation Districts, local planning boards, boards of health and utilities authorities.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Clifton Office of Economic Development is available to assist businesses in the City and businesses seeking to relocate to the City with a variety of services and programs. The Office brings together the public, non-profit and private sectors to establish a comprehensive framework for economic growth and revitalization in the City.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	<p>The goals of the Department of Public Works are to help provide a sanitary and safe quality of life for the residents of Clifton and to help preserve the beauty of the community for the citizens to enjoy. To achieve this quality of life, the Department is divided into the following seven divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and Grounds: The Building and Grounds Division is responsible for cleaning and repair of all City owned buildings, dealing with problems such as heating and air conditioning, plumbing and electrical repair, and small construction projects. • Fleet Management: The Fleet Management Division is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all City owned vehicles. • Recreation Maintenance Parks: The Recreation Maintenance Division is also responsible for the Parks Division. These divisions are responsible for maintaining all of the City ball fields and other City owned property. • Recycling: The Recycling Division is responsible for the collection of curbside recycling materials • Sewers: The Sewer Division maintains and repairs the City's underground infrastructure. There are 158.8 miles of sanitary sewer lines in the City as well as 50 miles of storm drains, 3,335 manholes an uncounted number of catch basins and two pump stations. This division responds to sanitary sewer blockages, house lateral stoppages, and storm drain problems. A separate crew is responsible for the maintenance and repair of storm drain inlets and manhole repairs. They also maintain brooks, streams and drainage ditches. Beginning this year, this division will also be responsible for storm basin cleaning. The division will also start preventative maintenance of sanitary sewer lines to include grease and root treatment. • Shade Tree: The Shade Tree division is responsible for curbside branch pickup, the City's tree farm, and fall leaf collection. This division also



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		<p>responds to requests for tree trimming, removal, and stump grinding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streets and Roads: The Street and Roads Division is responsible for maintenance of all 148 miles of City streets. They deal primarily with pothole patching, street sweeping, and small strip paving projects. They also work with the Sewer Division to replace and repair sidewalks and curbs. <p>The Engineering Department provides engineering, surveying and other technical services to the administration and all other departments and divisions of the City. The Department implements the Public Works Capital Improvement plan, as authorized and funded by the City Council, by planning and prioritizing needs, collecting information and preparing plans and specifications for the construction of various Public Works projects.</p>
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building Department issues permits for residential, commercial and industrial construction and certificates of approval and occupancy. It conducts building, electric and plumbing subcode inspections in order to determine that all work is completed in accordance with the State Uniform Construction Code and all applicable prior approvals. All subcode officials are licensed by the State of New Jersey as Class 1, which is the highest rating offered by the State.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Emergency Management and Public Safety. Should an emergency arise that would cause the activation of the Office of Emergency Management Organization, Chiefs and Department Heads Would remain in charge of their respective sections. However, requests for communications, movements, resources and needs would be coordinated through the incident command post site or at the Emergency Operations Center.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Tree trimming, storm drain clearing, and sewer maintenance
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Surrounding municipalities, American Red Cross, and Passaic County; UASI
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	Engineering and Zoning
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineering and Construction Code



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering and Construction Code
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	Engineering and OEM
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities- Health Dept -3 Full time & 1 Consultant & Social Services- 2 Social Workers, 2 Social Workers Assistants Botany Office- provides services to these populations.
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Engineering
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management Coordinator
Grant writers	Yes	Consultant
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	CERT Program Manager

1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Clifton.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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



1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	City Manager is the Public Information Office
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Website built by consultant; city maintains
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Rave (reverse 911); public access TV channel; municipal website; CERT; LEPC/Hazardous Material Control Board; social media (Facebook and Twitter). The City posts important information and alerts before, during, and after storm events to inform residents and keep them up-to-date.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, X (Formerly Twitter), and Instagram
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Hazardous Material Control Board - makes recommendations to ensure that storage and use of hazardous chemicals in Clifton are done in accordance to federal, state, and local laws to ensure the safety of the residents and businesses in Clifton. All new businesses within the City of Clifton are required to complete a Building Department CBC application and must report any hazardous materials that will be used or stored on-site via HMCB application and Fire Department Inventory Sheet.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Rave (reverse 911); public access TV channel; municipal website; CERT and LEPC; social media (Facebook and Twitter)
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Health and Human Services includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with Disabilities and Special Needs: Clifton's Advisory Committee for Individuals was created by the Municipal Council in 1980 according to the provisions of New Jersey law to advise the Council in matters concerning residents with disabilities. • Senior Services: The activities provided to residents are divided into three categories: Older Adult Services, Nutrition Programs, and Outreach/Transportation • Social Services: The Clifton Health Department - Social Services Division offers assistance in a wide variety of areas. the goal of this division is to improve the overall well-being of individuals, families, and the community as a whole.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Social media, Clifton magazine, Channel 40 public access

1.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Class 2 rating 4 – 1 and 2 family 3 – commercial and industrial	July 1, 2023
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Community	Yes	Bronze	September 21, 2023
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-



N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

1.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 2-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the City’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 2-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

1.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 2-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

1.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Claims (Losses)	45
Total Loss Payments	\$2,964,266
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	11
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	2
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	3



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

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

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

Source: NJOEM 2024

1.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Mixed use properties in low-lying areas and adjacent to open waters, large scale conveyance and County stormwater infrastructure
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	The City is aware of approximately 5 properties that have engaged New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Blue Acres to explore mitigation options
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	N/A
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
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?	Construction Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
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
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit reviews, inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Have not experienced this situation before.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	N/A
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	239-26
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	2020
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Stormwater Ordinance adopted in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection General Permit.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Yes

1.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 2-11 through Table 2-13.

Table 2-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2020				
Total Permits	8	3	0	11
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	4	2	2	8
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022				
Total Permits	11	2	1	14
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2023				
Total Permits	2	-	6	8
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2020 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
Clifton Station Apts	Res	300	631 Clifton Ave		Construction in progress
Redev of 340 Kingsland	Comm	2 buildings	340 Kingsland		CACC BLDG + Garage-in progress
Med School Parking Garage	Comm	??	340 Kingsland		Complete
Quest Diagnostics	Comm	New Bldg	1153 Bloomfield Ave		Complete
Clifton Main Mews II	Res	95	1000 Main Ave		Complete

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 2-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

1.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Clifton’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 City are shown in Figure 2-1 through Figure 2-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan



and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Clifton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

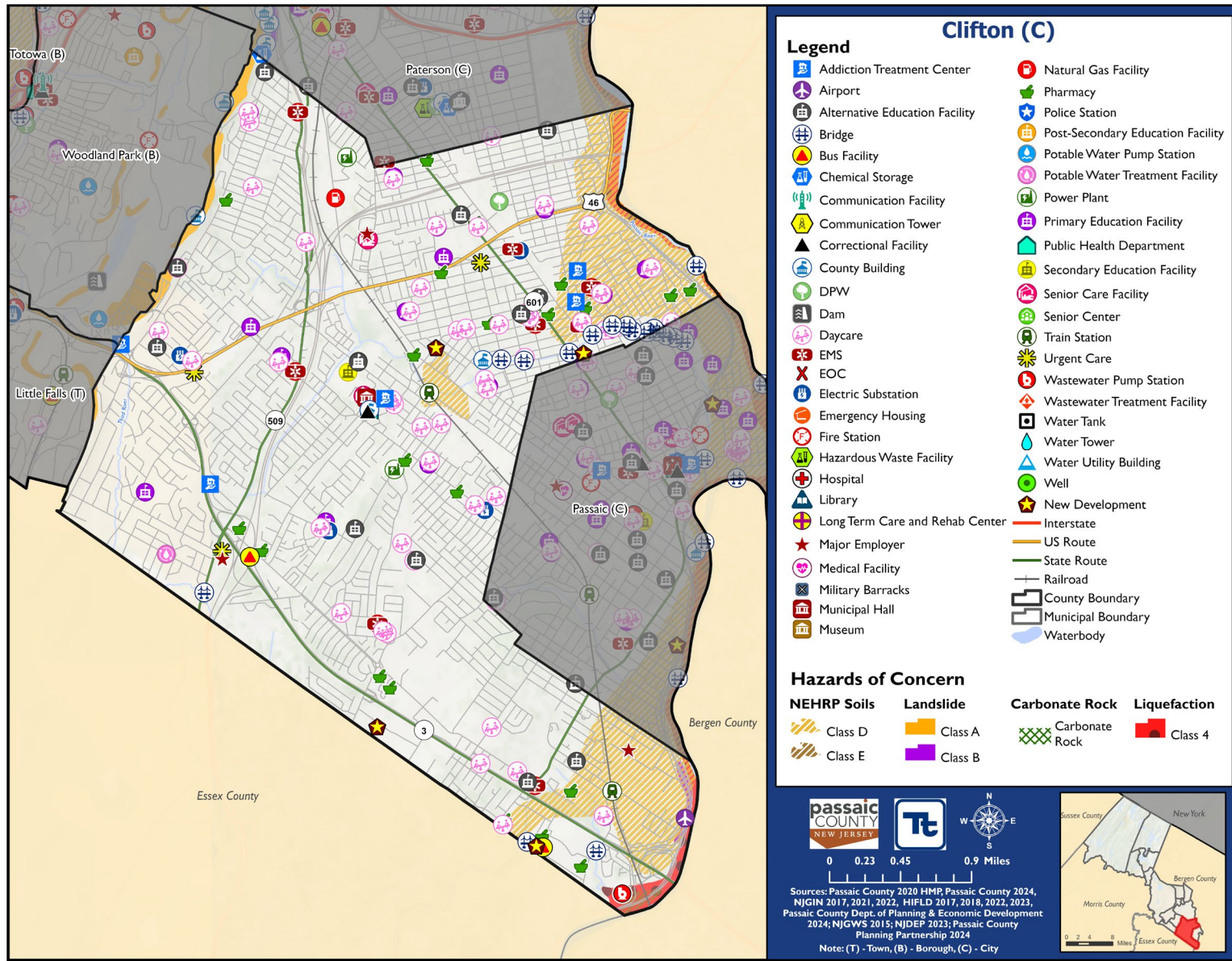
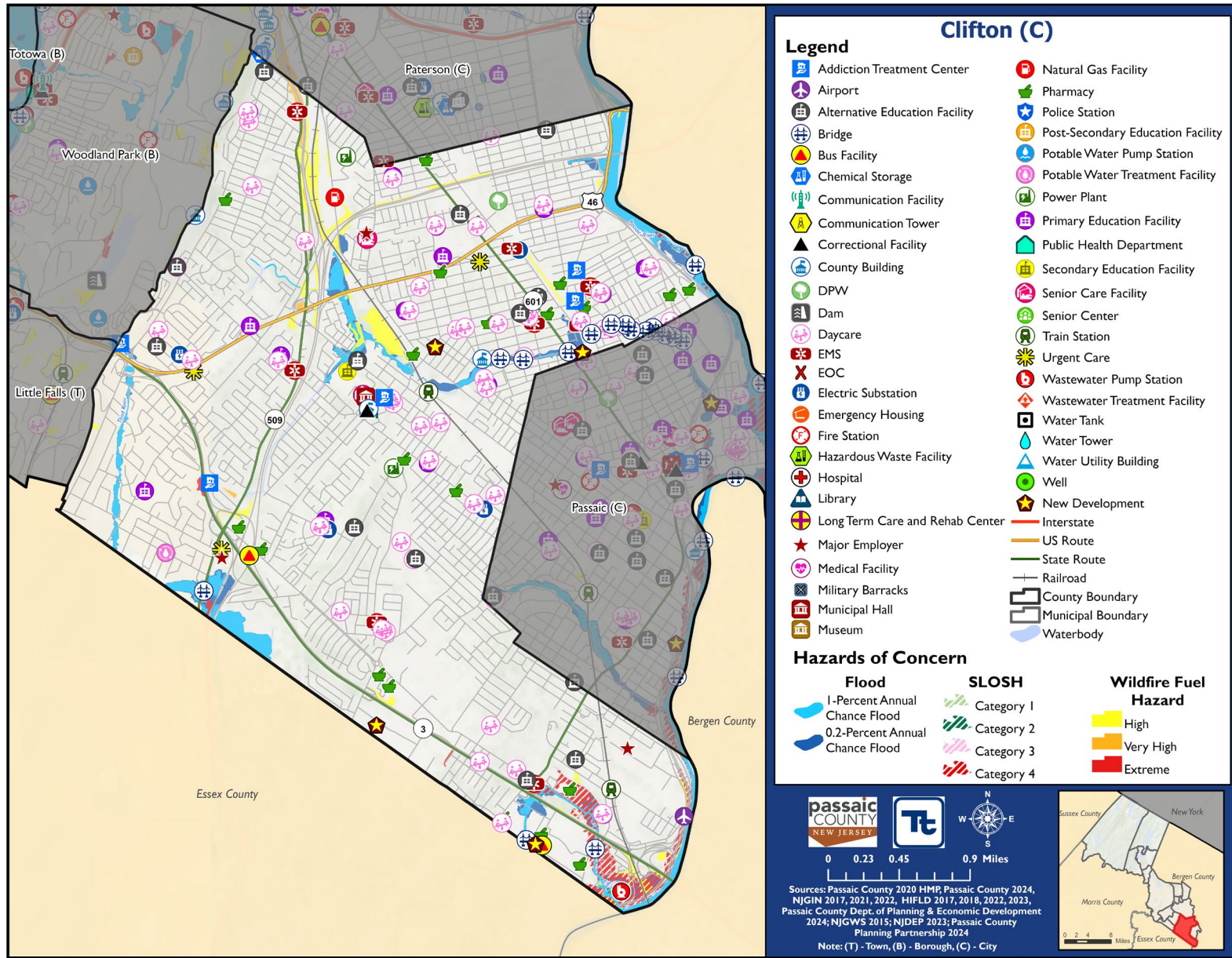




Figure 2-2. Clifton Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





1.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Clifton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Clifton
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).	As of May 11, 2023, Clifton accounted for 27,864 positive cases and 5,113 probable cases totaling 32,977 cases for the City and 389 deaths (State of NJ, 2024)
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.	17 residents were displaced and required temporary housing. Resulting in \$12,000 spent on relocating these individuals.
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.	Road Closures: Route 3 by GSP Paulison Ave and Clifton Ave to Fornelius Third River Flooding Route 46 under Main Ave flooding

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

1.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Clifton.

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. Clifton 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 City indicated the following:



- The City identified that runoff from the Passaic River as a significant weakness in the event of a dam failure. As a result, the City increased the hazard ranking from Low to Medium.
- The City identified shelters as a strength for extreme temperature events. However, a significant weakness is the lack of sufficient cots and the absence of a designated warming or cooling center.
- For flooding events, the City identified several weaknesses, including insufficient manpower and resources, specifically noting that 21 schools lack generators. Additionally, schools such as School 12, 16, and 17, as well as the Sylvan Transportation Depot, are prone to flooding. An obstacle during these events is the presence of clogged sewer drains, low-lying areas, and densely populated areas. As a result, the City increased the hazard ranking from Medium to High.
- For geological hazards, the City identified elevated areas as a strength. However, low-lying areas prone to flooding were noted as a weakness. Additionally, the lack of sufficient funds to address or mitigate these geological challenges was identified as a significant obstacle.
- During severe weather events, the City identified the lack of generators in schools as a weakness. As a result, the City increased the hazard ranking from Medium to High.
- The City identified several significant weaknesses for severe winter weather: the lack of a designated shelter, cots, and necessary supplies. As a result, the City increased the hazard ranking from Medium to High.
- The City identified the limited areas with wildfire potential as a strength and agreed with the ranking for Wildfire as Low.

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

Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	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 2-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
1600056	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600057	Bridge	No	Yes
1600058	Bridge	No	Yes
1600059	Bridge	No	Yes
1600060	Bridge	No	Yes
1600062	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600063	Bridge	No	Yes
1600064	Bridge	No	Yes
1600080	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600081	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600083	Bridge	Yes	Yes
0200-21E (I-7 "old");1600007	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Keystone Recovery Center, Inc. dba BlueCrest Recovery Center	Addiction Treatment Center	Yes	Yes
Passaic Valley Sewerage Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	Yes	Yes

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

No high hazard dams are located in the City of Clifton.

1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The following areas within the City are prone to flooding and require mitigation*:
 - Third River
 - Senior Horizons 714 Clifton Avenue
 - Weasel Brook
 - 1000 Main Avenue
 - Route 3 near Garden State Parkway
 - Route 46 under Main Avenue
 - Station 1 relocation: Flooded during Hurricane Ida: it was mitigated but relocation is needed
- In 2022, the City of Clifton was directed by Passaic County to open a facility for unhoused individuals under the Code Blue initiative. Currently, the Clifton Recreation Center is being used for this purpose, which has resulted in the suspension of recreation programs previously available to Clifton residents. This



situation has created a need for an alternative facility to host the Code Blue program without disrupting the services provided by the Recreation Center.

- The City lacks warming and cooling centers, and the necessary supplies to equip them. Extreme temperature events, particularly cold weather events, warrant the establishment of appropriate facilities to fill this need.*
- Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Schools in the City provide immediate sheltering for students in the event of a hazard event. Current emergency power for the schools are limited and not enough to provide adequate power for sheltering. There are a total of 21 schools within the City that lack generators. *
- Schools such as School 12, 16, and 17, as well as the Sylvan Transportation Depot, are prone to flooding. The presence of clogged sewer drains, low-lying areas, and densely populated regions exacerbates the flooding issues, leading to disruptions in education and transportation services. *
- The City has identified runoff from the Passaic River as a significant weakness in the event of a dam failure. This runoff can lead to severe flooding, causing extensive damage to infrastructure, homes, and critical facilities, and posing a significant risk to public safety. *
- The City has identified elevated areas as a strength in mitigating geological hazards. However, low-lying areas prone to flooding are a significant weakness. Additionally, the lack of sufficient funds to address or mitigate these geological challenges poses a substantial obstacle. *

* 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 2-17 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

1.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-17, Clifton identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- In, 2022 The City was informed by Passaic County to open for unhoused individuals (Code Blue). Currently, the City is utilizing the Clifton Recreation Center therefore cannot provide recreation programs previously offered to Clifton Residents. The City is looking to locate a facility to operate our Clifton Code Blue so it will no longer impact the Clifton Recreation Center. Passaic County has offset some of the cost of Code Blue.
- Botany Village Satellite office- Clifton Health Department and Clifton Police Department opened a joint satellite office in Botany Village in 2022, which was substantiated by the 2018 Community Health Assessment (CHA). This office provides much needed outreach/services to those in 07011 which residents have limited access to transportation and health care. The City pays rent on a monthly basis.



Since the inception of this satellite office, the Quality of Life and Clifton Police Department complaints have decreased 63.5 percent in this neighborhood.

- The City has worked with NJDEP to site a Temporary Debris Management Area (TDMA) to temporarily store debris which has been collected from the right of way after a debris generating event, like a flood or severe weather event. Use of a TDMA facilitates clearing of roads by providing an area where collected debris can be consolidated, sorted and processed prior to transportation to a solid waste or recycling facility.



Table 2-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Clifton-001	Critical Facility – Passaic Valley Sewage Pump Station	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather	Construction Official, City Office of Emergency Management	<p>Problem: The Passaic Valley Sewage Pump Station is located in the 1% annual chance flood area. Existing Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather</p> <p>2, 4, 6 Construction Official, City OEM City Budget Increase awareness, provide education to critical facility owner/operator <\$10,000 Within 1 year High EAP PI, PP</p> <p>Solution: The City does not</p>	<p>1. 2.</p>	<p>1. 2. 3.</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.
				own this facility. They will perform outreach to the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission informing them the facility is located in the floodplain and provide mitigation options to protect from flood damage.		
2020-Clifton-002	Backup Power for Fire Department and High School	Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	City Engineer, fire Department, Administration	Problem: Station 4 (fire department) and Clifton High School are considered critical facilities that provide essential services to the community. In the event of a power outage, the facilities can operate properly. Solution: Purchase and install	1. 2.	1. 2. 3.



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.
				backup power at Station 4 and Clifton High School.		
2020-Clifton-003	Outreach to Floodprone Properties	Flood	Construction Official, City Office of Emergency Management	<p>Problem: There are seven repetitive loss properties in the City and two severe repetitive loss properties.</p> <p>Solution: The City will conduct an outreach to the repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties to inform them different mitigation options (e.g. elevate utilities, remove items from basement, etc.).</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>



1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Clifton 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 Clifton 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 City priorities.

Table 2-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 2-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 2-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)*—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)*—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP)*—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)*—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities
- Preventative Measures (PR)*—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP)*—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- Public Information (PI)*—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR)*—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)*—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- Emergency Services (ES)*—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities



Table 2-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-CliftonC-001	Mitigating Flood Prone Areas	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-CliftonC-002	Code Blue Shelter Relocation	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-CliftonC-003	Sheltering Needs	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
Action 2025-CliftonC-004	Generators for Schools	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
Action 2025-CliftonC-005	Flood Prone Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
Action 2025-CliftonC-006	Passaic River Runoff	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
Action 2025-CliftonC-007	Low-Lying Flood Prone Areas	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High

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





Action 2025-CliftonC-001. Mitigating Flood Prone Areas

Lead Agency:	Engineering Department
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Division
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather
Description of the Problem:	<p>The following areas within the City are prone to flooding and require mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third River • Senior Horizons 714 Clifton Avenue • Weasel Brook • 1000 Main Avenue • Route 3 near Garden State Parkway • Route 46 under Main Avenue • Station 1 relocation: Flooded during Hurricane Ida: it was mitigated but relocation is needed
Description of the Solution:	<p>To address the flooding issues in the City of Clifton, a comprehensive project scoping initiative will be undertaken to explore and evaluate various flood mitigation alternatives. This initiative will focus on the following areas that are prone to flooding and require mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third River • Senior Horizons at 714 Clifton Avenue • Weasel Brook • 1000 Main Avenue • Route 3 near Garden State Parkway • Route 46 under Main Avenue • Station 1 relocation <p>The project will involve assessing the feasibility of different flood mitigation strategies, including green infrastructure, streambank management, and other nature-based solutions, to enhance the resilience of these areas to flooding.</p>
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, HMGP
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7
Benefits:	This action will develop a sustainable and effective plan that minimizes flood risks, protects properties and infrastructure, and improves the overall safety and quality of life for residents.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Flood mitigation efforts can significantly reduce the disproportionate impact of flooding on socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Future Development:	Green infrastructure, such as permeable pavements and rain gardens, can also improve water quality and reduce stormwater runoff, supporting sustainable urban growth.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Protecting critical facilities and lifelines, such as hospitals, emergency services, and transportation networks, is crucial during flood events.
Impact on Capabilities:	Flood mitigation projects can strengthen local capabilities by enhancing knowledge, skills, and expertise in disaster management.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to more extreme weather patterns, including heavier and more prolonged rainfall.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection



CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relocate facilities	
	Build levee around facilities/areas	No space for full levee system



Action 2025-CliftonC-002. Code Blue Shelter Relocation

Lead Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services	
Supporting Agencies:	Passaic County, Department of Recreation	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	In 2022, the City of Clifton was directed by Passaic County to open a facility for unhoused individuals under the Code Blue initiative. Currently, the Clifton Recreation Center is being used for this purpose, which has resulted in the suspension of recreation programs previously available to Clifton residents. This situation has created a need for an alternative facility to host the Code Blue program without disrupting the services provided by the Recreation Center.	
Description of the Solution:	The City of Clifton is seeking to identify and secure a new facility to operate the Code Blue program. This will allow the Clifton Recreation Center to resume its regular recreation programs for residents. Passaic County has agreed to offset some of the costs associated with the Code Blue initiative, which will aid in the transition to a new location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Passaic County, BRIC, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	3	
Benefits:	Securing a new facility for the Code Blue program will restore the Clifton Recreation Center's ability to offer recreation programs, benefiting the entire community by providing access to essential recreational activities.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Relocating the Code Blue program to a dedicated facility will ensure that unhoused individuals receive the necessary shelter and services without disrupting other community services. This targeted support will improve the well-being of socially vulnerable populations by providing a stable and safe environment.	
Impact on Future Development:	By freeing up the Clifton Recreation Center, the City can continue to develop and expand recreational programs, which can attract new residents and businesses, fostering community growth and development	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The new facility will enhance the City's emergency response capabilities by providing a dedicated space for Code Blue operations. This will reduce the strain on other critical facilities and lifelines, ensuring they remain available for their intended purposes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The establishment of a dedicated Code Blue facility will enhance the City's overall capabilities in managing emergency shelter operations. This will allow for more efficient and effective responses to future emergencies, improving the city's resilience.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A dedicated facility for Code Blue operations can be designed with climate resilience in mind, incorporating sustainable building practices and energy-efficient systems. This will help mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure the facility remains operational during extreme weather events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues.



	Purchase multi-use trailers	Require deployment, limited space
	Build separate facilities	Costly, need to be staffed



Action 2025-CliftonC-003. Sheltering Needs

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Community Development, Health and Human Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The City lacks warming and cooling centers, and the necessary supplies to equip them. Extreme temperature events, particularly cold weather events, warrant the establishment of appropriate facilities to fill this need.	
Description of the Solution:	To address these issues, the City will establish a designated warming and cooling center equipped with sufficient cots and necessary supplies. This center will serve as a refuge during extreme temperature events and severe winter weather. The project will involve retrofitting an existing community facility to serve as the warming and cooling center, ensuring it is accessible, adequately heated/cooled, and stocked with essential supplies	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, City budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,5,7	
Benefits:	Retrofitting emergency facilities for sheltering established for regional use.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Providing a centralized location for sheltering allows an opportunity for those with limited access to obtain needed services.	
Impact on Future Development:	By providing additional resources for sheltering, residents will feel more secure in their choice to establish life and property within the community.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Retrofitting facilities ensures that all members of the community can receive adequate care in the event of a personal or community-wide emergency.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Remodeling facilities to provide emergency response equipment will increase the ability of the community to assist outside agencies and respond internally to large-scale casualty events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events, including heat waves and severe winter storms. These events can significantly impact the need for warming and cooling centers, making it crucial to plan for future climate conditions.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase multi-use trailers	Require deployment, limited space
	Build separate facilities	Costly, need to be staffed



Action 2025-CliftonC-004. Generators for Schools

Lead Agency:	City Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Board of Education	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Schools in the City provide immediate sheltering for students in the event of a hazard event. Current emergency power for the schools are limited and not enough to provide adequate power for sheltering. There are a total of 21 schools within the City that lack generators.	
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will work with the Boards of Education to research what size generators are needed to supply backup power to each school. The City will then provide guidance and support during the purchase and installation of the selected generators and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the schools.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, City budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6,7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-CliftonC-005. Flood Prone Properties

Lead Agency:	City Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Public Works – Sewer Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Schools such as School 12, 16, and 17, as well as the Sylvan Transportation Depot, are prone to flooding. The presence of clogged sewer drains, low-lying areas, and densely populated regions exacerbates the flooding issues, leading to disruptions in education and transportation services.	
Description of the Solution:	City Engineering with assist from the Sewer Division, will upgrade the drainage systems around these schools and the transportation depot. This includes cleaning and maintaining sewer drains, installing permeable pavements, and creating retention basins to manage stormwater runoff. Additionally, implementing green infrastructure solutions, such as rain gardens and bioswales, will help mitigate flooding.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, BRIC, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	2,5,6	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of School 12, 16, 17, and the Sylvan Transportation Depot.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Upgrading drainage systems and implementing green infrastructure will protect socially vulnerable populations, and ensures they have safe access to education and transportation during flood events.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By protecting schools and transportation depots, the project ensures that critical facilities and lifelines remain operational during flood event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity due to climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.



Action 2025-CliftonC-006. Passaic River Runoff

Lead Agency:	City Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The City has identified runoff from the Passaic River as a significant weakness in the event of a dam failure. This runoff can lead to severe flooding, causing extensive damage to infrastructure, homes, and critical facilities, and posing a significant risk to public safety.	
Description of the Solution:	City Engineering will conduct a flood study and begin working to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk when floods does occur from the Passaic River. Once identified, cost-effective actions will be carried out.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8,9	
Benefits:	Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Improving flood resilience in these areas will make them more attractive for future residential and commercial development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By protecting critical facilities and lifelines, such as hospitals and emergency services, the project ensures they remain operational during flood events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The project will strengthen local capabilities by improving disaster management knowledge, skills, and expertise.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The proposed solution includes climate change considerations, such as using green infrastructure that can adapt to changing weather patterns and increased rainfall. This ensures the project remains effective in mitigating flood risks in the future.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Construction of large retention ponds	High cost, environmental impact
	Installation of Flood barriers and levees	Potential for failure, and expensive



Action 2025-CliftonC-007. Low-Lying Flood Prone Areas

Lead Agency:	City Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Geological Hazards	
Description of the Problem:	The City has identified elevated areas as a strength in mitigating geological hazards. However, low-lying areas prone to flooding are a significant weakness. Additionally, the lack of sufficient funds to address or mitigate these geological challenges poses a substantial obstacle.	
Description of the Solution:	The proposed solution involves implementing a comprehensive flood management system to mitigate the impact of flooding in low-lying areas. This includes upgrading existing drainage systems, constructing retention basins, and enhancing green infrastructure such as wetlands and riparian buffers to absorb and slow down runoff. Additionally, seeking diverse funding sources to overcome financial constraints will be crucial.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8,9	
Benefits:	Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Improving flood resilience in these areas will make them more attractive for future residential and commercial development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By protecting critical facilities and lifelines, such as hospitals and emergency services, the project ensures they remain operational during flood events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The project will strengthen local capabilities by improving disaster management knowledge, skills, and expertise.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The proposed solution includes climate change considerations, such as using green infrastructure that can adapt to changing weather patterns and increased rainfall. This ensures the project remains effective in mitigating flood risks in the future.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Construction of large retention ponds	High cost, environmental impact
	Installation of Flood barriers and levees	Potential for failure, and expensive