



## 1.0 CITY OF PASSAIC

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

### 1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The City of Passaic 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 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: Walter Porto, Deputy OEM Coordinator Address: 330 Passaic Street, Passaic, NJ 07055 Phone Number: 973-703-9814 Email: oem-deputy@cityofpassaicnj.gov	Name/Title: Captain Piyush Patel, OEM Coordinator Address: 330 Passaic Street, Passaic, NJ 07055 Phone Number: 201-637-0141 Email: ppatel@cityofpassaicnj.gov
<b>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Name/Title: Yasseen Saad, PE, Municipal Engineering Consultant Address: 330 Passaic Street, Passaic, NJ 07055 Phone Number: 973-365-5624 Email: ysaad@cityofpassaicnj.gov	
<b>Additional Contributors</b>	
Name/Title: Walter Porto, Deputy OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Participated in Planning Partnership; Attended Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop and provided information on the capability assessment, critical facilities, mitigation actions and the NFIP summary.	
Name/Title: Captain Piyush Patel, OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Participated in Planning Partnership; Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	
Name/Title: Yasseen Saad, PE, Municipal Engineering Consultant Method of Participation: Attended Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop; Provided updates on previous mitigation actions and the NFIP summary	
Name/Title: Alberto M. Ventura, UCC Construction Official Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership meeting; Provided information on building permits and new development.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Bob Munier Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Fred Corbitt Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop.	
Name/Title: Joe Colon Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Omar Garcia Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Pat Trentacost Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Ricardo Fernandez Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Vivian Vergel Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	
Name/Title: Weatherly Frias Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership Kickoff meeting.	

## 1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

### 1.2.1 Brief History

The area now known as the City of Passaic was settled by Dutch pioneers in 1678. The City became an independent municipality from Acquackanock Township in 1873. Due to its location on the Passaic River, the City population and development grew alongside the Industrial Revolution (City of Passaic n.d.).

### 1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the City has a total land area of 3.244 square miles, of which 3.146 square miles is land and 0.098 square miles is water. It is bordered by the City of Clifton around its southern, western, and northern edges and abuts Bergen County to the east.

### 1.2.3 Governing Body Format

The City is governed by the Mayor/Council form of government under the Faulkner Act. The City has one mayor and seven-person council (City of Passaic n.d.).

### 1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Passaic was 70,537, a 1.1 percent increase from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction



quality of their housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 8.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 9.0 percent is 65 years of age or older, 22.4 percent is non-English speaking, 21.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.8 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

Passaic 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 Passaic 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 Passaic.



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
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**CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS**

<b>Building Code</b>	Yes	NJAC 5:23-3.14.; International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018; NJAC 5:24-3.14; Chapter 107 Construction Codes, Uniform	State and Local	Construction Official
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

There is hereby adopted by the City Council of the City of Passaic this chapter for the purpose of establishing rules and regulations for the enforcement of the State Uniform Construction Code Act for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, demolition, use and occupancy, location and maintenance, removal and moving of buildings and other structures, including permits and penalties.

The City of Passaic hereby establishes a Uniform Construction Code Enforcing Agency to be known as the "Division of Code Enforcement," consisting of a Construction Official, Building Subcode Official, Plumbing Subcode Official, Electrical Subcode Official, Fire Protection Subcode Official and any such other subcode officials for such additional subcodes as the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey, shall hereinafter adopt as part of the State Uniform Construction Code.

<b>Zoning/Land Use Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 317 – Zoning Ord. No. 796-84, 1984	Local	Zoning
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

There is hereby established a comprehensive zoning plan for the City of Passaic, which plan is set forth in the text, map and schedule of regulations which constitute the Zoning Ordinance. Said zoning plan is deemed to be substantially consistent with the Master Plan of the City of Passaic, adopted June 8, 1983. Said zoning plan is adopted for the purposes set forth in the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq., with amendments, and more particularly for the protection and promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare in the following manner listed below:

- A. To encourage municipal action to guide the appropriate use or development of all lands in this City in a manner which will promote the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare.
- B. To secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other natural and man-made disasters.
- C. To provide adequate light, air, and open space.
- D. To ensure that the development of this municipality does not conflict with the development and general welfare of neighboring municipalities, the county, and the state as a whole.
- E. To promote the establishment of appropriate population densities and concentrations that will contribute to the well-being of persons, neighborhoods, communities and regions and preservation of the environment.
- F. To encourage the appropriate and efficient expenditure of public funds by the coordination of public development with land use policies.
- G. To provide sufficient space in appropriate locations for a variety of residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial uses and open space, both public and private, according to their respective environmental requirements, in order to meet the needs of all citizens of the City of Passaic.
- H. To encourage the location and design of transportation routes which will promote the free flow of traffic while discouraging location of such facilities and routes which result in congestion or blight.
- I. To promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements.
- J. To promote the conservation of open space and valuable natural resources and to prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper use of land.
- K. To encourage planned developments which incorporate the best features of design and relate the type, design and layout of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational development to the particular site.
- L. To encourage senior citizen community housing construction.
- M. To encourage coordination of the various public and private procedures and activities shaping land development with a view of lessening the cost of such development and to the more efficient use of land.
- N. To promote the conservation of energy through the use of planning practices designed to reduce energy consumption and to provide for maximum utilization of renewable energy sources.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<b>Subdivision Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 263 – Subdivision of Land, 1985	Local	Zoning

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

The purpose of this chapter shall be to provide rules, regulations and standards to guide land subdivision in the city, in order to promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the municipality. It shall be administered to ensure the orderly growth and development, the conservation, protection and proper use of land and adequate provision for circulation, utilities and services.

<b>Site Plan Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 29 Land Development Procedures, Article 29 – Site Plan Approval	Local	Zoning and Engineering
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Developers will submit to the administrative officer a site plan and such other information as is reasonably necessary to make an informed decision as to whether the requirements necessary for preliminary site plan approval have been met.

<b>Stormwater Management Code</b>	Yes	Chapter 258A Ord. No. 1755-08 - Stormwater Control	Local	City Council
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Flood control, groundwater recharge, and pollutant reduction shall be achieved through the use of stormwater management measures, including green infrastructure Best Management Practices (GI BMPs) and nonstructural stormwater management strategies. GI BMPs and low impact development (LID) should be utilized to meet the goal of maintaining natural hydrology to reduce stormwater runoff volume, reduce erosion, encourage infiltration and groundwater recharge, and reduce pollution. GI BMPs and LID should be developed based upon physical site conditions and the origin, nature and the anticipated quantity, or amount, of potential pollutants. Multiple stormwater management BMPs may be necessary to achieve the established performance standards for water quality, quantity, and groundwater recharge. The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for "major development."

**Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code**

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

<b>Real Estate Disclosure Requirements</b>	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

For leases, the law amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act, N.J.S.A. 46:8-43 et seq., to require every landlord to notify in writing each of the landlord's tenants, prior to lease signing or renewal, whether the property is located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") and if the landlord has actual knowledge that the rental premises or any portion of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises has been subjected to flooding. The law 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.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
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The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter’s insurance does not typically cover flood damage.

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

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

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

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

<b>Growth Management</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)</b>	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Municipal Administrative Code	State	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)

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

Protects the air, waters, land, and natural and historic resources of the State to ensure continued public benefit.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<b>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance</b>	Yes	Chapter 143 – Flood Damage Prevention, 2023	Local	City Engineer

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

The current ordinance was adopted on November 9, 2023. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

<b>General/Comprehensive/Master Plan</b>	Yes	City of Passaic Master Plan, 2013	Local	Planning, Redevelopment & Economic Development
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

New residential and commercial developments are continuing the growth of the City's diverse population and cultural markets. New and proposed commercial developments are helping to restore the City's employment and tax base. Redevelopment strategies and efforts are helping to shape and solidify many of the City's neighborhoods. The growth that has occurred during this time happened without a comprehensive structure guiding the City's Land Use. This document is meant to provide that structure.

<b>Capital Improvement Plan</b>	Yes	City of Passaic Master Plan, 2013	Local	Planning, Redevelopment & Economic Development
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

New residential and commercial developments are continuing the growth of the City's diverse population and cultural markets. New and proposed commercial developments are helping to restore the City's employment and tax base. Redevelopment strategies and efforts are helping to shape and solidify many of the City's neighborhoods. The growth that has occurred during this time happened without a comprehensive structure guiding the City's Land Use. This document is meant to provide that structure.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<b>Disaster Debris Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Stormwater Management Plan</b>	Yes	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, 2007	Local	Department of Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Authorizing stormwater discharges from Tier A and Tier B municipalities, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies that discharge stormwater from municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s).				
<b>Open Space Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Urban Water Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Habitat Conservation Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Economic Development Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Community Forest Management Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Transportation Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Agriculture Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Tourism Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Business/ Downtown Development Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Other: Snow Plan</b>	Yes	City of Passaic Snow Plan	Local	Department of Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies main arteries, priority main roads, and critical facility access roadways that are to be continuously addressed by the Department of Public Works during snow events.				





	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<b>RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING</b>				
<b>Emergency Operations Plan</b>	Yes	Emergency Management Plan, 2019	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Emergency Management Plan sets policies and procedures for emergency response during a disaster event.				
<b>Continuity of Operations Plan</b>	Yes	Emergency Management Plan, 2019	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Continuity of Operations is included in the Emergency Management Plan.				
<b>Substantial Damage Response Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Post-Disaster Recovery Plan</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<b>Public Health Plan</b>	Yes	Emergency Management Plan, 2019	Local	Health Department
The plan intends to protect residents from public health hazards.				
<b>Other</b>	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

### 1.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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



### 1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is responsible for the Master Plan and site plan and subdivision reviews and approval.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Zoning Board of Adjustment
Planning Department	Yes	Planning, Redevelopment & Economic Development
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Mitigation Planning Committee
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Urban Enterprise Zone
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement & Zoning
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Emergency Management, Fire Department and Police Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Tree trimming, stormwater maintenance
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Sanitary sewer maintenance
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	Licensed Engineer
Other	Yes	Redevelopment Agency, Passaic Valley Water Commission, Urban Enterprise Zone
<b>TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY</b>		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Licensed Planner and Licensed Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Licensed Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	License Planner and Licensed Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineering
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Deputy OEM Coordinator



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities		
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Engineering
Surveyors	Yes	On-call surveyor contracted every year
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management Director
Grant writers	Yes	Community Development has a Division of Grants. Responsibilities include the Community Development Block Grant and Home Investment Partnership Program.  <i>Consider the following: Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?</i>
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

### 1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Passaic.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes, New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) Open Space
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 Passaic.

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public Information Officer
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	IT staff
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	City website
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, X (Formerly Twitter), City Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Social media, website, police and fire with PA system, use of schools reverse 911
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Schools reverse 911, evacuation plan for schools
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Police Department has an autism, special needs, and Alzheimer registry.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Department of Recreation and Cultural Affairs

### 1.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
<b>Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)</b>		-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	None	June 3, 2015
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 Passaic.

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

# Claims (Losses)	38
Total Loss Payments	\$13,324,407
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	7
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	3
# 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 Passaic.

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
<b>Flood Vulnerability Summary</b>	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	The main areas prone to flooding in the City of Passaic are those located within the FEMA Flood Hazard Areas / Flood Zones, mainly in those areas along the Passaic River and McDonald Brook.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	The Engineering Office maintains a list of City-owned properties and infrastructure that have been damaged by flooding.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	The Engineering Division does not maintain a list of property owners interested in mitigation.
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?	The City works with FEMA to develop damage inventory scope of damages.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	11 damage reports produced after Hurricane Ida.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None to my knowledge
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the City uses FEMA Flood Mapping
<b>NFIP Compliance</b>	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Department of Public Works / Engineering Division / Building 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?	NJDEP released new climate change projected rainfall regulations that must be used for design of stormwater management design for all major developments as per rule amendment to N.J.A.C. 7:8
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?	Yes, the Engineering Division staff can use training regarding general floodplain management regulations and best practices
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Engineering Site Plan Reviews for development applications. GIS services to the City.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The City utilizes regulations set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:8 & 7:13
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Proper education/outreach to the community. Knowing what resources are available.
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?	Chapter 143: Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	November 9, 2023
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets standard requirements
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, Neglia Group is the Engineering Consultant for the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment and takes NJDEP Flood Hazard Regulations into account when reviewing all site plans related to development applications. For those applications that require NJDEP permitting, the Applications/Building permits are not approved until the NJDEP permits are provided by the Applicant.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	The City does not participate in CRS but is interested in learning about participation requirements.

## 1.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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



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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
<b>2020</b>				
Total Permits	5	0	2	7
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2021</b>				
Total Permits	6	3	3	12
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2022</b>				
Total Permits	7	4	4	15
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
<b>2023</b>				
Total Permits	7	4	3	14
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
IDIL Passaic Urban Ren	Warehouse	200.000 sq/ft	23-35 Madison St	-	Complete
SFG Passaic Urban Ren	Warehouse	295.500 sq/ft	74-152 Eight St	-	On Going
18 Van Houten LLC	Mult Family	40 Units	420-460 River Dr	-	On Going

\* 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 Passaic’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 Passaic has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

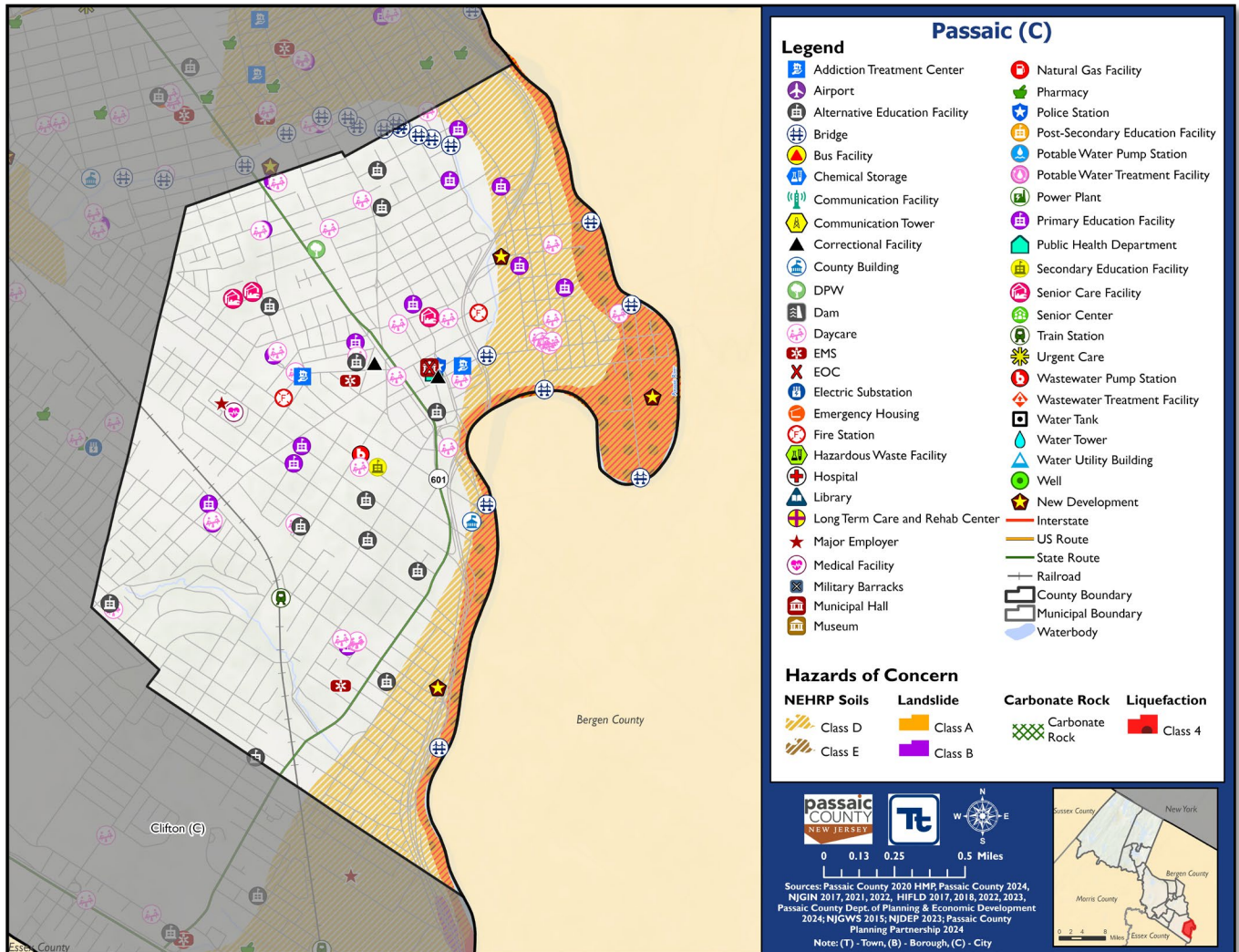
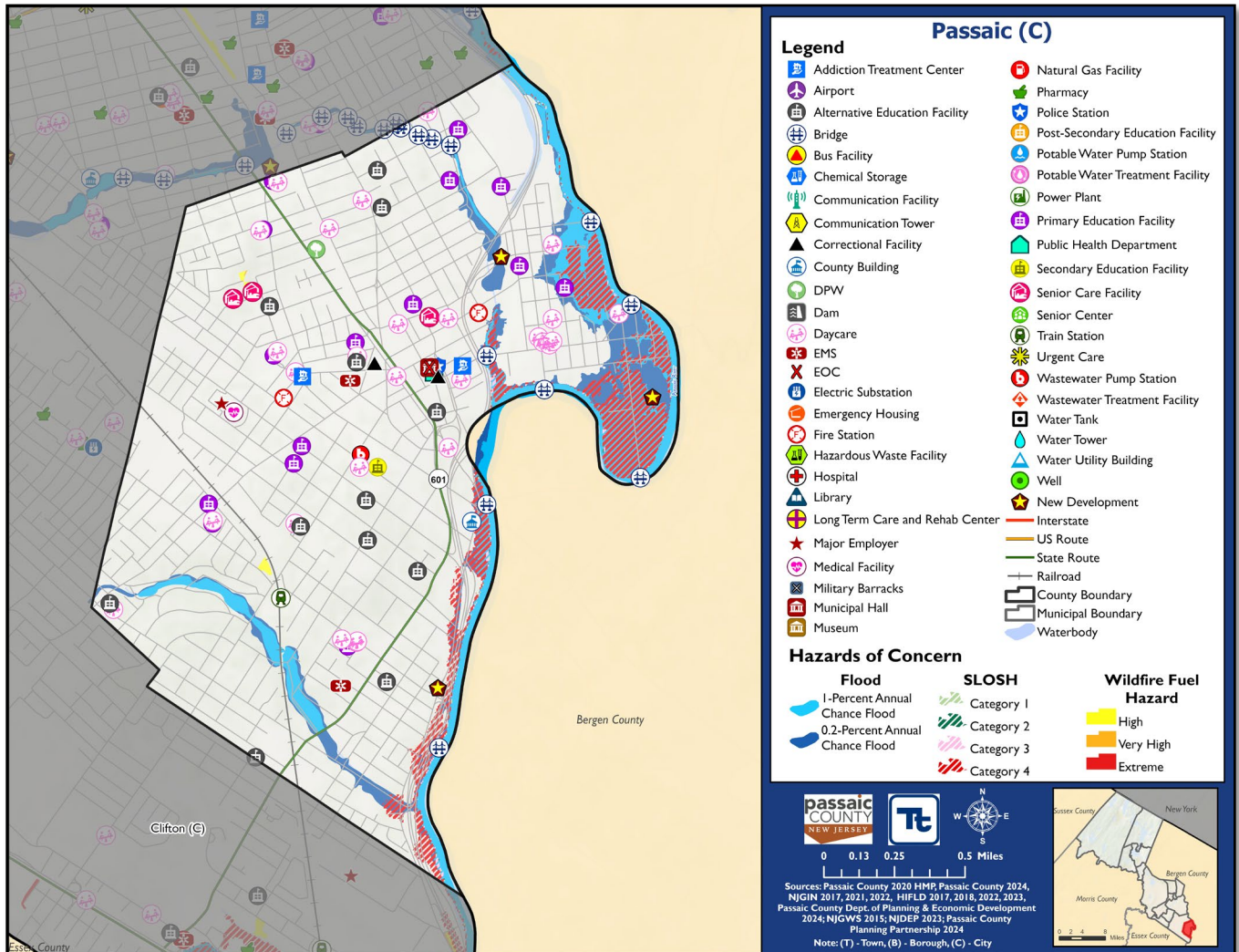




Figure 2-2. Passaic Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





## 1.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Passaic

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Passaic
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).	City received roughly \$5.6 million via the County CARES program. These funds were used to support the operation of test sites, food distribution facilities and efforts, purchase personal protective equipment and various sanitation devices, and technology need for socially distanced work. Funds were also used for overtime pay for employees working these initiatives, as well as municipal staff re-deployed to support response efforts.
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.	City received funds for a pumping station near the transit station at the site of a fatality.
December 17-23, 2023	Flood	Yes	Over 5 inches of rainfall resulted in major flooding and power outages in the region. State of emergency and evacuations were declared during the initial storm and subsequent riverine flooding.	-

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

## 1.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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



## 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. Passaic 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:

- Passaic City identified the Passaic Valley Water Commission as a valuable resource during drought events, recognizing it as a significant strength for the City.
- For flooding and severe weather events, the City identified precise knowledge of flood-prone areas and effective communication as strengths. However, they noted a need for more equipment, such as boats and life jackets, as a weakness. Additionally, NJ DEP permitting was identified as an obstacle, while grants were seen as an opportunity. As a result, the hazard rankings for Flood and Severe Weather were updated from Medium to High.
- The City identified the Department of Public Works as a strength for severe winter weather events. However, they noted the need for more plows as an obstacle, while grants for acquiring additional plows were seen as an opportunity.

Table 2-15 shows Passaic’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	Low
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	High
Geological Hazards	Low
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Low

*Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction*

## Critical Facilities

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



Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
1600002	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600003	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600004	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600052	Bridge	No	Yes
1600053	Bridge	No	Yes
1600054	Bridge	No	Yes
1600055	Bridge	No	Yes
0200-21C (I-5 "old");1600005	Bridge	Yes	Yes
0200-21D (I-6 "old")1600006	Bridge	Yes	Yes
0200-56A (I-1 "old");1600001	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Akademia Malucha LLC	Daycare	Yes	Yes
Boys' and Girls' Club of Paterson – Passaic Unit	Daycare	No	Yes
Number 8, Pulaski E.S.	Primary Education Facility	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 Passaic.

### 1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The City of Passaic has 10 repetitive loss properties and one severe repetitive loss property. The City has previously conducted outreach, but property owners were not issued. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to these structures as documented by paid NFIP claims. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding.
- The infrastructure of City buildings is not only outdated but also highly susceptible to damage during severe weather and winter weather events. This aging infrastructure urgently requires maintenance and upgrades to ensure the safety and resilience of these buildings in the face of increasingly frequent and intense weather conditions.
- Veterans Memorial Park faces significant challenges due to the long-term effects of repeated flooding. This flooding has caused extensive damage to the 50-acre public open space, raised safety concerns, and led to environmental issues in McDonalds Brook and Hughes Lake. The City has identified that repair and mitigation solutions are needed to restore the park’s infrastructure, enhance public safety, and address the environmental degradation in the affected water bodies.
- Flood insurance rates are on the rise, and upcoming remapping efforts may further increase the necessity for flood insurance coverage. This situation poses a significant financial burden on residents, particularly those in newly designated flood zones who may be unprepared for the additional costs.



- Although the City of Passaic has flood exposure, the City does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. Flood insurance premiums continue to rise.
- Heavy snowfall events create a significant challenge for the City, as the accumulation of snow on roadways can impede traffic flow and compromise public safety. The lack of designated snow storage areas exacerbates this issue, making it difficult to keep roads clear and accessible during and after severe winter weather.
- There are flood-prone areas in the City, including multiple locations which are located in the floodplain. These locations are Benson and Main, South and 10, and South and 11. Additionally, South and 10, and South and 11 are impacted by riverine flooding.
- The City's current municipal codes may not fully reflect the latest best management practices for hazard mitigation. This gap can leave the community vulnerable to various risks, as outdated regulations may not adequately address contemporary challenges posed by natural and man-made hazards.
- Number 8, Pulaski Elementary School, located on 140 Street, is situated within the 100-year floodplain, making it highly susceptible to flooding. This vulnerability poses significant risks to the safety of students, staff, and the school's infrastructure. As the school is owned and operated by the Board of Education, it is crucial to address these risks to ensure a safe learning environment and prevent potential disruptions to educational activities.
- Passaic City identified the Passaic Valley Water Commission as a valuable resource during drought events, recognizing it as a significant strength for the City.\*
- For flooding and severe weather events, the City identified precise knowledge of flood-prone areas and effective communication as strengths. However, they noted a need for more equipment, such as boats and life jackets, as a weakness. Additionally, NJ DEP permitting was identified as an obstacle, while grants were seen as an opportunity.\*
- The City identified the Department of Public Works as a strength for severe winter weather events. However, they noted the need for more plows as an obstacle, while grants for acquiring additional plows were seen as an opportunity.\*

\* 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

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This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

### 1.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-17 indicates progress on the 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, Passaic identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Timber steel reinforced guide rail installed along Main Avenue & Benson Avenue as part of the FEMA flood mitigation project to prevent heavy objects from getting sucked into Main Avenue culvert during heavy/aggressive storm events.
- Catch basin repair project as part of FEMA flood mitigation to reset and re-establish low points at inlets.





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-Passaic-001	Pennington Avenue Culvert	Severe Storm, Flooding	Passaic County	<b>Problem:</b> Benson Court, under Pennington Avenue floods.  <b>Solution:</b> Replace Pennington Avenue Culvert.	1. Complete 2. Culvert was replaced.	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Project is complete.
2020-Passaic-002	Repetitive Loss Outreach	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<b>Problem:</b> The City has 10 repetitive loss properties and one severe repetitive loss property. The City has previously conducted outreach, but property owners were not issued.  <b>Solution:</b> The City will revisit outreach to the repetitive loss properties; inquire about the preferred mitigation action (elevation/acquisition) and compile a list of property	1. Ongoing Capability 2. The City will revisit outreach to the repetitive loss properties; inquire about the preferred mitigation action (elevation/acquisition) and compile a list of property owners interested in applying for a grant. The City will develop a FEMA FMA grant application to mitigate these properties.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Identifying all properties located in flood zones associated with repetitive loss. 3. N/A



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				owners interested in applying for a grant. The City will develop a FEMA FMA grant application to mitigate these properties.		
2020-Passaic-003	Strengthen infrastructure at city buildings	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Public Works / Buildings and Grounds Department	<b>Problem:</b> Infrastructure at City buildings may be outdated and prone to damages.  <b>Solution:</b> Inspect all roofs, masonry, and windows for leakage at City Buildings.	1. In Progress 2. Project is still ongoing with Public Works Department without any issues.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Dated infrastructure requiring maintenance. 3. N/A
2020-Passaic-004	McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project	Flood	Passaic County	<b>Problem:</b> Veterans Memorial Park is impacted by the long term effects of repeated flooding in the 50-acre park, which include significant damage to public open space, safety concerns, and environmental issues in	1. In Progress 2. Original McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project Phases 1-5 completed, however the City has recently awarded a design contract to French & Parrello for repair and mitigation design at McDonalds Brook	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project has been completed through Phase 5. The city will continue with the project. 3. N/A



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				McDonalds Brook and Hughes Lake.  <b>Solution:</b> The city will continue with the project.		
2020-Passaic-005	Passaic and Van Houten underpass flooding	Flood	Engineering	<b>Problem:</b> Underpass flooding of up to 6 feet results in closures of roadway, damaged cars, and emergency response.  <b>Solution:</b> Conduct feasibility assessment to determine cause of flooding and appropriate mitigation actions. Complete actions once identified. Increase frequency of stormwater system cleaning.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Hammond Avenue drainage study conducted and mitigation plans are in development  Passaic Ave & Van Houten NJ Transit Underpass drainage study conducted and final design services for mitigation to be awarded.  The City awarded an annual contract to Delgado Brothers Contractors for the ongoing maintenance and cleaning of the City's entire catch basin network. The City is working on getting permits and funding to achieve this action.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. This action is ongoing for maintenance.
2020-Passaic-006	Flood insurance promotion	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<b>Problem:</b> Flood insurance rates are rising and remapping may	1. In Progress 2. Encourage residents to purchase flood insurance through outreach.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Outreach to owners of flood-prone property 3. N/A



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>result in increase in need for flood insurance.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Encourage residents to purchase flood insurance through outreach.</p>		
2020-Passaic-007	Consider CRS participation	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p><b>Problem:</b> Flood insurance rates are rising and remapping may result in increase in need for flood insurance.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The city will consider participation in the Community Rating System and join if warranted.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Evaluating if warranted</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A</p>
2020-Passaic-008	Identify locations for snow storage	Severe Winter Storm	Public Works, Administration	<p><b>Problem:</b> Heavy snowfall events result in need for snow storage to keep roadways open.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The city will identify</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Identifying areas for snow stockpile.</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A</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.
				potential locations for snow storage and secure sites.		
2020-Passaic-009	Flood study for flood prone areas	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, Engineering	<p><b>Problem:</b> Benson and Main, South and 10, and South and 11 are flood prone. South and 10 and South and 11 are impacted by riverine flooding.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The city will conduct flood studies at the flood prone locations to determine the cause of flooding and potential mitigation actions. The city will then carry out the selected identified actions. Could potentially build retaining wall or do stormwater improvements.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Hammond Avenue / Christopher Columbus Park flood study conducted and mitigation plans are in development.</p> <p>Passaic Ave &amp; Van Houten NJ Transit Underpass flood study conducted and final design services for mitigation to be awarded.</p> <p>McDonald Brook flood study ongoing.</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A</p>
2020-Passaic-010	Update municipal codes	Flood	Administration	<b>Problem:</b> The City has municipal codes which may be updated to	<p>1. Ongoing Capability 2. New stormwater ordinance passed</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is. 3. N/A</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.
				<p>reflect best management practices for mitigation.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The City will review ordinances and update as necessary to incorporate hazard mitigation.</p>	New FEMA Flood control ordinance passed	
2020-Passaic-011	Conduct flood outreach to Pulaski Elementary School	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, Board of Education	<p><b>Problem:</b> The Number 8, Pulaski E.S., on 140 Street is located in the 100-year floodplain. The school is owned and operated by the Board of Education.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> The FPA will conduct outreach to the Board of Education to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions.</p>	<p>1. In Progress</p> <p>2. The City is communicating with the Board of Education on establishing mitigation actions to address flood exposure such as to reverse 911 and facilitate evacuation.</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP</p> <p>2. Keep as is.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>



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

Passaic 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 Passaic 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					
Drought	X				X					
Extreme Temperature	X				X					
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Geological Hazards	X				X					
Severe Weather	X	X			X	X			X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X			X	X				X
Wildfire	X				X					

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Table 2-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-Passaic City-001	Repetitive Loss Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	High
2025-Passaic City-002	Strengthen City Building Infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-Passaic City-003	McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	High
2025-Passaic City-004	Flood Insurance Outreach	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-Passaic City-005	CRS Participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-Passaic City-006	Snow Storage Locations	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-Passaic City-007	Flood Study	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	High
2025-Passaic City-008	Update Municipal Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-Passaic City-009	Flood Outreach at Pulaski Elementary School	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	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-PassaicCity-001. Repetitive Loss Outreach

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Homeowners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The City of Passaic has 10 repetitive loss properties and one severe repetitive loss property. The City has previously conducted outreach, but property owners were not issued. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to these structures as documented by paid NFIP claims. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to the property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives including elevation, acquisition, and floodproofing the structure. If the homeowners choose elevation or acquisition, the City will develop a FEMA grant application to obtain funding to implement the project.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget, FEMA FMA and HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,5,7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



## 1.0. City of Passaic

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	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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Action 2025-PassaicCity-002. Strengthen City Building Infrastructure

Lead Agency:	City Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The infrastructure of City buildings is not only outdated but also highly susceptible to damage during severe weather and winter weather events. This aging infrastructure urgently requires maintenance and upgrades to ensure the safety and resilience of these buildings in the face of increasingly frequent and intense weather conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Passaic City Engineering Department will undertake a comprehensive inspection of all roofs, masonry, and windows at City buildings to identify and address any leakage issues. This proactive measure aims to enhance the resilience of these structures against severe weather and winter storm events. By thoroughly assessing and repairing any vulnerabilities, the City can ensure that its buildings are better equipped to withstand the elements, thereby safeguarding the safety and functionality of these critical facilities. This initiative is part of a broader effort to modernize and maintain the City's infrastructure, ensuring long-term durability and reliability.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	City budget, FEMA HMGP, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6	
Benefits:	By strengthening government structures, the City ensures that its buildings remain secure and operational during adverse conditions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Improved building conditions can lead to better access to essential services, ensuring that vulnerable groups receive the support they need during emergencies.	
Impact on Future Development:	Upgraded infrastructure sets a higher standard for future development, encouraging the construction of more resilient and sustainable buildings.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Strengthened government structures ensure that critical facilities, such as emergency services, remain operational during severe weather, providing uninterrupted support to the community.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Proactive maintenance and upgrades improve the City's overall emergency preparedness and response capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Improving infrastructure to withstand severe weather aligns with climate change adaptation strategies, making the City more resilient to future climate impacts.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues
	Rebuild facilities to new standards	Costly and not necessary
	Build secondary facility protected to new standards	Costly and not necessary



Action 2025-PassaicCity-003. McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project

Lead Agency:	City Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Passaic County
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather
Description of the Problem:	Veterans Memorial Park faces significant challenges due to the long-term effects of repeated flooding. This flooding has caused extensive damage to the 50-acre public open space, raised safety concerns, and led to environmental issues in McDonalds Brook and Hughes Lake. The City has identified that repair and mitigation solutions are needed to restore the park's infrastructure, enhance public safety, and address the environmental degradation in the affected water bodies.
Description of the Solution:	Although Phases 1-5 of the original McDonalds Brook Flood Control Project have been completed, the City has recently awarded a design contract to French & Parrello to develop comprehensive repair and mitigation solutions for McDonalds Brook. This initiative aims to address the long-term flooding issues at Veterans Memorial Park, restoring and protecting the 50-acre park. The project will ensure the safety of public open spaces and tackle environmental concerns in McDonalds Brook and Hughes Lake. The proposed solutions will enhance flood control, prevent future damage, and improve the overall resilience of the park's infrastructure and natural resources.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	CDBG, NJDEP, Passaic County Open Space, Green Acres
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years
Goals Met:	2,4,8
Benefits:	The project will significantly enhance flood control measures, protecting Veterans Memorial Park from future flooding. This will restore and preserve the park's infrastructure and natural resources, ensuring it remains a safe and enjoyable space for the community. Additionally, the project will address environmental concerns in McDonalds Brook and Hughes Lake, promoting ecological health and sustainability.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By mitigating flooding risks, the project will provide a safer environment for socially vulnerable populations who rely on public open spaces for recreation and community activities. Improved infrastructure will ensure that these groups have continued access to safe and well-maintained facilities.
Impact on Future Development:	The successful implementation of this project will set a precedent for future development, demonstrating the City's commitment to resilient and sustainable infrastructure. It will encourage new investments and development projects that prioritize flood mitigation and environmental protection.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Enhancing flood control at Veterans Memorial Park will protect critical facilities and lifelines within the park and surrounding areas. This will ensure the continuity of essential services and reduce the risk of disruptions during severe weather events.
Impact on Capabilities:	The project will improve the City's overall capabilities in managing and mitigating flood risks. By addressing existing vulnerabilities, the City can allocate resources more efficiently and focus on other critical areas during emergencies. This proactive approach will strengthen the City's emergency preparedness and response capabilities.



Climate Change Considerations:	The project aligns with climate change adaptation strategies by enhancing the resilience of the park's infrastructure to withstand future climate impacts. Improved flood control measures will help mitigate the effects of increased precipitation and extreme weather events, contributing to long-term sustainability and environmental stewardship.	
Mitigation Category	Structural and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues
	Use temporary flood barriers, such as sandbags or inflatable barriers, during flood events.	Temporary barriers are less effective than permanent solutions and may not provide adequate protection during severe flooding.
	Move Veterans Memorial Park to a different location that is not prone to flooding.	Relocating a 50-acre park is logistically challenging and would require finding a suitable new location, which may not be available.



Action 2025-PassaicCity-004. Flood Insurance Outreach

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	-
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Flood insurance rates are on the rise, and upcoming remapping efforts may further increase the necessity for flood insurance coverage. This situation poses a significant financial burden on residents, particularly those in newly designated flood zones who may be unprepared for the additional costs.
Description of the Solution:	To address this issue, the City's Floodplain Administrator will launch a comprehensive outreach campaign to encourage residents to purchase flood insurance. This campaign will include educational workshops, informational brochures, and community meetings to raise awareness about the importance of flood insurance and how it can protect against financial losses. By proactively informing residents about the benefits and necessity of flood insurance, the City aims to ensure that more households are adequately prepared for potential flooding events, thereby enhancing community resilience and financial security
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	City budget
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,7
Benefits:	The outreach campaign to encourage residents to purchase flood insurance will significantly enhance community resilience. By increasing the number of insured households, the City can reduce the financial impact of flooding on residents, ensuring quicker recovery and stability after flood events.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This initiative will particularly benefit socially vulnerable populations who may be less aware of the risks and benefits of flood insurance. By providing targeted education and support, the City can help these groups protect their homes and assets, reducing their vulnerability to financial hardship caused by flooding.
Impact on Future Development:	Promoting flood insurance awareness will foster a culture of preparedness and resilience, influencing future development practices. Developers and residents will be more likely to consider flood risks and mitigation measures, leading to safer and more sustainable community growth.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By encouraging widespread adoption of flood insurance, the City can ensure that critical facilities and lifelines, such as hospitals, schools, and emergency services, are better protected. This will help maintain essential services during and after flood events, supporting overall community well-being.
Impact on Capabilities:	The outreach campaign will enhance the City's capabilities in disaster preparedness and response. Educating residents about flood insurance will empower them to take proactive steps in protecting their properties, reducing the burden on emergency services and allowing for more efficient resource allocation during flood events.
Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change increases the frequency and severity of flooding, promoting flood insurance becomes even more crucial. This project aligns with climate adaptation strategies by ensuring that residents are financially prepared for future flood risks, contributing to long-term community resilience and sustainability.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Program
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information





Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Offer financial subsidies to residents for implementing flood mitigation measures such as elevating homes, installing flood barriers, or improving drainage systems.	Subsidizing flood mitigation measures can be extremely costly for the City, potentially exceeding available budgetary resources.
	Create a municipal flood relief fund to provide financial assistance to residents affected by flooding.	Maintaining a flood relief fund requires continuous funding, which may not be sustainable in the long term, especially with increasing flood events due to climate change.



Action 2025-PassaicCity-005. CRS Participation

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Although the City of Passaic has flood exposure, the City does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. Flood insurance premiums continue to rise.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will evaluate the benefits and costs of participating in CRS program. If feasible, the City will join the program and begin implementing standards that exceed NFIP requirements.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	The participation in the CRS benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which addresses the three goals of the program: reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property, strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program, and foster comprehensive floodplain management.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which may be more affordable for some socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development would need to adhere to any increased standards established as part of joining the CRS program such as increased freeboard and elevation certificate requirements.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would enhance the City's floodplain management capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. As sea level rises due to climate change, the area of the flood hazard may expand. These changes are likely to increase flood risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:		
	No action	-
	Adopt aspects of the CRS program into the floodplain management program	Increased floodplain management capabilities but no reduction in flood insurance premiums
	Abandon any floodplain management practices not required by NFIP	Reduction in floodplain management capabilities and increase in risk.



Action 2025-PassaicCity-006. Snow Storage Locations

Lead Agency:	Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	Administration
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Winter Weather
Description of the Problem:	Heavy snowfall events create a significant challenge for the City, as the accumulation of snow on roadways can impede traffic flow and compromise public safety. The lack of designated snow storage areas exacerbates this issue, making it difficult to keep roads clear and accessible during and after severe winter weather.
Description of the Solution:	To address this problem, the City will proactively identify and secure potential locations for snow storage. This initiative will involve a thorough assessment of available sites that can accommodate large volumes of snow without disrupting daily activities or causing environmental concerns. By establishing designated snow storage areas, the City aims to ensure that roadways remain open and safe for travel, even during heavy snowfall events. This strategic approach will enhance the City's ability to manage winter weather conditions effectively, improving overall public safety and mobility.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years
Goals Met:	1,5,6
Benefits:	Identifying and securing designated snow storage locations will ensure that roadways remain clear and safe during heavy snowfall events. This proactive measure will enhance public safety, reduce traffic disruptions, and improve overall mobility within the City. Additionally, it will streamline snow removal operations, making them more efficient and cost-effective.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By maintaining open and accessible roadways, the City will ensure that socially vulnerable populations, including the elderly and those with limited mobility, can safely travel during winter weather conditions. This initiative will also facilitate the delivery of essential services, such as emergency response and healthcare, to these groups.
Impact on Future Development:	Establishing a robust snow storage plan will set a precedent for future urban planning and development. It will encourage the integration of snow management strategies into new projects, promoting sustainable and resilient infrastructure that can withstand severe winter weather.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Keeping roadways open during heavy snowfall is crucial for the operation of critical facilities and lifelines, such as hospitals, fire stations, and utility services. This project will ensure that these essential services remain accessible and functional, even during severe winter storms, thereby safeguarding public health and safety.
Impact on Capabilities:	The City's ability to manage heavy snowfall events will be significantly enhanced by this initiative. By having designated snow storage areas, the city can respond more quickly and effectively to snowstorms, reducing the strain on public works and emergency services. This will improve overall disaster preparedness and response capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change may lead to more unpredictable and severe winter weather, having a comprehensive snow storage plan is increasingly important. This project aligns with climate adaptation strategies by ensuring that the City is prepared for extreme snowfall events, thereby enhancing long-term resilience and sustainability.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations



CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:		
	No Action	-
	Use snow-melting machines to melt snow directly on-site, converting it to water that can be drained away.	now-melting machines are expensive to purchase, operate, and maintain, making this solution cost-prohibitive for large-scale use.
	Utilize public spaces such as parks, playgrounds, and parking lots for temporary snow storage.	Using these spaces for snow storage can disrupt their intended use, inconveniencing residents and limiting access to recreational areas.



Action 2025-PassaicCity-007. Flood Study

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	City Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	There are flood-prone areas in the City, including multiple locations which are located in the floodplain. These locations are Benson and Main, South and 10, and South and 11. Additionally, South and 10, and South and 11 are impacted by riverine flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will conduct flood studies at the flood prone locations to determine the cause of flooding and potential mitigation actions. The City will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems (roads, bridges, intersections, drainage, etc.).	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	PDM, FMA, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,4,5,6	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:		
	No action	Current problem continues
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-PassaicCity-008. Update Municipal Codes

Lead Agency:	Administration
Supporting Agencies:	-
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City's current municipal codes may not fully reflect the latest best management practices for hazard mitigation. This gap can leave the community vulnerable to various risks, as outdated regulations may not adequately address contemporary challenges posed by natural and man-made hazards.
Description of the Solution:	To enhance community resilience and safety, the City will undertake a comprehensive review of its ordinances. This process will involve updating the municipal codes to incorporate the latest best management practices for hazard mitigation. By aligning local regulations with current standards, the City aims to better protect its residents, infrastructure, and environment from potential hazards. This proactive approach will ensure that the City's policies are robust, forward-thinking, and capable of addressing future risks effectively
Estimated Cost:	Staff time
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years
Goals Met:	1,2,4,5
Benefits:	Updating the municipal codes to reflect best management practices for hazard mitigation will significantly enhance the City's resilience to various risks. This proactive measure will ensure that the community is better protected against natural and man-made hazards, leading to increased safety and peace of mind for all residents.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will benefit greatly from updated municipal codes, as these changes will ensure that hazard mitigation measures are inclusive and effective. By addressing the specific needs of these groups, the City can reduce their vulnerability and enhance their overall safety and well-being.
Impact on Future Development:	Incorporating best management practices into municipal codes will set a higher standard for future development. This will encourage the construction of safer, more resilient buildings and infrastructure, fostering sustainable growth and reducing the risk of damage from hazards.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines will be better protected under the updated codes, ensuring their continued operation during and after hazard events. This will help maintain essential services, such as healthcare, emergency response, and utilities, which are vital for community resilience.
Impact on Capabilities:	The City's capabilities in hazard mitigation and emergency response will be significantly enhanced. Updated codes will provide a clear framework for implementing effective mitigation strategies, improving the City's preparedness and ability to respond to emergencies efficiently.
Climate Change Considerations:	By aligning municipal codes with best management practices, the City will be better equipped to address the impacts of climate change. This includes adapting to increased frequency and severity of weather events, ensuring that the community remains resilient and sustainable in the face of evolving climate challenges.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulation
CRS Category	Preventative Measures



Priority	High	
Alternatives:		
	No Action	-
	Use temporary measures to mitigate hazards as they arise.	Temporary measures do not provide long-term solution and may only offer limited protection during hazard events.
	Depend solely on state or federal regulations for hazard mitigation without updating local municipal codes.	State and federal regulations may not address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of the City, leading to inadequate local protection.



Action 2025-PassaicCity-009. Flood Outreach at Pulaski Elementary School

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Board of Education
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Number 8, Pulaski Elementary School, located on 140 Street, is situated within the 100-year floodplain, making it highly susceptible to flooding. This vulnerability poses significant risks to the safety of students, staff, and the school's infrastructure. As the school is owned and operated by the Board of Education, it is crucial to address these risks to ensure a safe learning environment and prevent potential disruptions to educational activities.
Description of the Solution:	To mitigate the flood risks faced by Pulaski Elementary School, the Floodplain Administrator (FPA) will initiate a comprehensive outreach program with the Board of Education. This program will focus on discussing the school's flood exposure and exploring possible mitigation actions. The FPA will provide expert guidance on flood risk management, including structural and non-structural measures, to enhance the school's resilience. Potential mitigation actions may include elevating critical infrastructure, improving drainage systems, and implementing flood barriers. By collaborating closely with the Board of Education, the FPA aims to develop and implement effective strategies that will protect the school community and ensure the continuity of educational services during flood events.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	City budget, PDM, FMA, HMGP
Implementation Timeline:	1-2 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,5
Benefits:	Mitigating flood risks at Pulaski Elementary School will ensure a safer environment for students and staff, reducing the likelihood of disruptions to educational activities. This proactive approach will protect the school's infrastructure, preserving valuable resources and minimizing repair costs after flood events.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By addressing flood risks at Pulaski Elementary School, the project will provide a safer and more secure learning environment for all students, including those from socially vulnerable populations. Ensuring the continuity of education during flood events is crucial for maintaining stability and support for these communities.
Impact on Future Development:	Implementing effective flood mitigation measures at the school sets a positive example for future development projects. It demonstrates the importance of incorporating resilience and sustainability into planning and construction, encouraging other institutions to adopt similar practices.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Protecting Pulaski Elementary School from flooding ensures that this critical educational facility remains operational during and after flood events. This continuity is vital for the community, as schools often serve as emergency shelters and hubs for relief efforts during disasters.
Impact on Capabilities:	The outreach and collaboration between the Floodplain Administrator and the Board of Education will enhance the City's overall capabilities in flood risk management. This project will build expertise and foster a culture of preparedness, improving the City's ability to respond to and recover from flood events.





Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change increases the frequency and severity of flooding, this project aligns with broader climate adaptation strategies. By proactively addressing flood risks, the City is taking important steps to ensure long-term resilience and sustainability, protecting the school and its community from future climate impacts.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:		
	No Action	-
	Move Pulaski Elementary School to a location outside the 100-year floodplain.	Relocating an entire school is extremely expensive, involving the acquisition of new land, construction of new facilities, and logistical challenges of moving students and staff.
	Depend solely on flood insurance to cover damages and losses incurred by the school during flood events.	Insurance policies may have limitations and exclusions that do not fully cover all damages, leading to significant out-of-pocket expenses for repairs and recovery.