# **SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION**

## Purpose

Atlantic County is susceptible to a number of different natural hazards. Each hazard event has the potential to cause property loss, loss of life, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety. The time and money required to recover from these events often strain or exhaust local resources. While an important aspect of emergency management deals with disaster recovery (those actions that a community must take to repair damages and make itself whole in the wake of a disaster), an equally important aspect of emergency management involves hazard mitigation - sustained actions taken to reduce long-term risk to life and property. They are things you do today to be more protected in the future. Hazard mitigation actions are essential to breaking the typical disaster cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. With careful selection, they can be long-term, cost-effective means of reducing risk and helping to create a more sustainable and disaster-resilient community. Hazard mitigation actions are most effective when they are based on a comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs. When community leaders, businesses, citizens, and other stakeholders undertake a joint process of evaluating the hazards that can affect their area, and use this knowledge to develop a strategy for reducing risk and the potential for future losses, this process is known as hazard mitigation planning. A hazard mitigation plan<sup>1</sup> describes an area's vulnerability to the various natural hazards that are typically present, along with an array of actions and projects for reducing key risks. This list of actions and projects is known as a mitigation strategy. While natural disasters cannot be prevented from occurring, the continued implementation of mitigation strategies identified in the plan will gradually, but steadily, increase community sustainability and disaster-resilience.

<u>Initial Plan.</u> The initial Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Atlantic County was prepared between 2008 and 2010 to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), which requires all states and local governments to have a hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to apply for certain types of federal hazard mitigation project grants. FEMA grant monies were received to cover the costs of the plan's development. Atlantic County used a 'multi-jurisdictional' approach, inviting all of the municipalities within the County to participate in the plan. At that time, 19 of the County's 23 jurisdictions participated<sup>2</sup> (and became eligible to apply to FEMA for hazard mitigation project funding, including monies that became available under the recent Federal disaster declarations for Superstorm Sandy. Participating jurisdictions have been working to implement their mitigation actions since the plan was initially approved by FEMA in 2010.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The four non-participating communities (Buena Vista, Egg Harbor City, Port Republic, and Somers Point) later went on to create their own, multi-jurisdictional plan as the "Atlantic County 4" (with that document being approved by FEMA on February 4, 2015).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Hazard mitigation plans are not intended to serve as a reference for immediate disaster response. They focus on actions that can be implemented prior to disaster events in order to reduce potential loss of life and property damage; however, they are referred to in the recovery process.

<u>First Update.</u> Hazard mitigation plans must be: (a) implemented on an ongoing basis, and (b) updated every five years to ensure that they remain applicable representations of local risk and locally preferred risk reduction strategies. Atlantic County and its jurisdictions initiated the first required plan update in August 2014. At that time, all 23 municipalities in the County opted to participate. Each jurisdiction attended meetings, provided feedback in a wide range of topic areas, reached out to the public and other key stakeholders in their community, and developed an updated mitigation strategy. The 2016 Plan Update was reapproved by FEMA February 2016 and adopted by all communities. It is maintained on the County web site at <a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/index.asp">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/index.asp</a>.

**Second Update.** In 2018, as the end of the second five-year update cycle approached, the County has, once again, obtained FEMA grant funding to cover costs associated with the update, and has opted to continue its multi-jurisdictional approach. Again, all 23 municipal jurisdictions participated in this latest plan update process and updated their respective mitigation strategies. To maintain eligibility to apply for mitigation project grants, each jurisdiction must formally adopt the plan and participate in the plan's ongoing maintenance and implementation. The second plan update began in 2021. Information is maintained on the County web site at: <a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/index.asp">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/index.asp</a>.

Note: While the plan update was deemed Approvable by FEMA in January 2022, the entirety of the planning update process took place during 2021, hence the text of this plan refers to the 2021 Plan Update rather than 2022.

For questions or other feedback, or to find out how you can become involved, contact your community's local elected officials or Emergency Management Coordinator. At the County level, please feel free to reach out to Mr. Vincent Jones, County OEM Coordinator, Atlantic County Office of Emergency Preparedness (ACOEP) at 609-407-6740 or via email to jones\_vincent@aclink.org; or Ms. Karen Koptic, Operations and Training Officer, ACOEP at 609-407-6767 or via email to koptic\_karen@aclink.org. More information about the plan is maintained on the County web site at: <a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/</a>

## **Document Organization**

This Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Atlantic County is organized into the following major sections.

- **Section 1 Introduction**. Plan purpose, overview of the planning area, summary of plan development process, document organization, and key terms.
- <u>Section 2 Identification of Potential Hazards</u>. Documentation of the Planning Committee's evaluation of a full range of natural hazards, and indication of which hazards were identified for inclusion in this plan (and why) versus those that were not identified (and why not).
- Section 3 Risk Assessment. Hazard profiles, identification and characterization of assets in hazard areas, damage estimates, summary of land uses and development trends in hazard areas, and key risk findings.

- <u>Section 4 Capabilities and Resources.</u> Overview of local, state, and federal resources for hazard mitigation.
- **Section 5 Mitigation Goals.** Summary of hazard mitigation goals for the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and also for this county-wide multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan.
- <u>Section 6 Mitigation Strategies.</u> Information about the hazard mitigation actions identified by each jurisdiction to address their key risk findings.
- <u>Section 7 Plan Maintenance and Integration.</u> Procedures selected for monitoring, evaluating, and updating this mitigation plan, including participation of the public and other stakeholders in plan maintenance, and plan integration.
- <u>Section 8 For More Information.</u> Contact information for questions, comments, or how to become involved in the plan's ongoing maintenance and implementation, and future updates.
- Section 9 Jurisdictional Annexes. For each jurisdiction, a municipality-specific annex has been prepared to capture key information from the main text, along with a summary of all feedback provided by each community for the purposes of the plan update. Key information from the main text that is incorporated into each annex includes things such as the community's highest hazards and key risks. Local feedback incorporated into each annex includes information such as: who participated in the process on the local Jurisdictional Assessment Team (JAT), internal activities of the JAT, the JAT's outreach activities to the public and other stakeholders, its updated assessment of local capabilities, feedback on growth and development trends, information regarding the community's local implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), its status of past projects from the prior version of the plan, its updated hazard mitigation strategy, and its intended plan integration approach for the next plan maintenance cycle.

## Key Terms

For the purpose of clarity throughout this document, the following definitions are briefly outlined:

- A natural hazard is any hazard that occurs or results from acts of nature such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes and coastal storms, to name a few. This plan addresses natural hazards only. It does not assess man-made / technological hazards or terrorism.
- A disaster is any catastrophic event that causes loss of life, injuries and widespread
  destruction to property. For the purpose of this document, a disaster is the result of a
  natural hazard, whether anticipated (such as flash floods with warnings) or fortuitous
  (such as earthquakes).

- Hazard mitigation is the method by which measures are taken to reduce, eliminate, avoid or redirect natural hazards in order to diminish or eradicate the long-term risks to human life and property.
- A hazard mitigation plan is a well-organized and well-documented evaluation of the
  natural hazards and the extent that the events will occur. In addition, the plan identifies
  the vulnerability to the effects of the natural hazards typically present in a certain area,
  as well as the goals, objectives and actions required for minimizing future loss of life and
  property damage as a result of natural hazards.
- Hazard mitigation planning is the process of managing actions taken by individual
  citizens and professional organizations involved in mitigation activities. The process
  involves carrying out plans to reduce loss of life, injuries and damage to property, as
  well as reducing the costs associated with losses from natural hazards. It is a long-tem
  process with benefits best realized over time.

## About the Planning Area

The planning area for this plan encompasses the whole of Atlantic County. Atlantic County is located in south-eastern New Jersey. It is on New Jersey's southern shore of the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic County is bounded by Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties (from Ocean County in the northeast and moving in a counterclockwise direction to Cape May County in the south). Eastern sections of Atlantic County are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic County has a land area of 561 square miles, making it New Jersey's third largest county in terms of area. As of July 2019, it had a population of approximately 266,105³, according to US Census Bureau estimates.

Atlantic County is the home to 23 municipalities each with its own distinct character, including 13 cities, three boroughs, six townships and one town. They are the Cities of Absecon, Atlantic City, Brigantine, Corbin City, Egg Harbor City, Estell Manor, Linwood, Margate City, Northfield, Pleasantville, Port Republic, Somers Point and Ventnor City; Boroughs of Buena, Folsom and Longport; Townships of Buena Vista, Egg Harbor, Galloway, Hamilton, Mullica and Weymouth; and the Town of Hammonton.

Atlantic County is approximately 100 miles to the south of New York City and is located 60 miles to the east of Philadelphia. The close proximity to urban areas has had a profound effect on the County's past and will no doubt influence its future. Located on the outer coastal plain of New Jersey, Atlantic County has significant natural amenities.

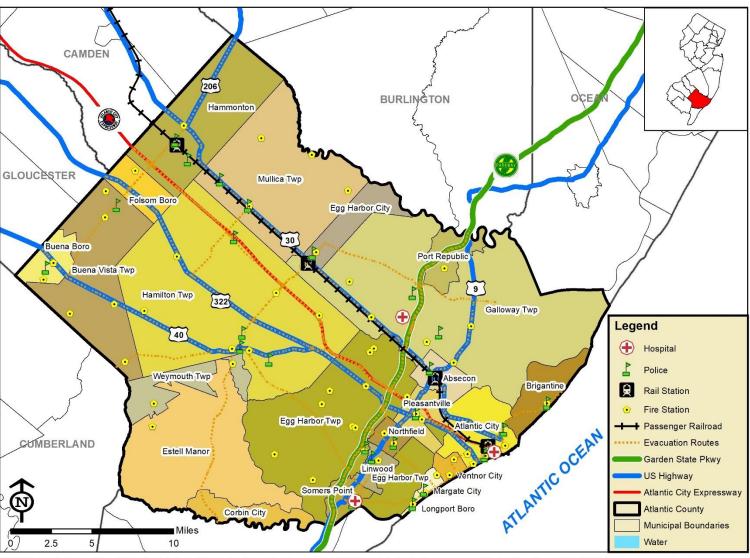
The coastal plain dips gently from west to east, so that most of the hills and highest elevations occur in the western part of the County. The soil of Atlantic County is sandy, with low clay content. As a result, it is low in natural fertility, buffering and filtering ability. It is also extremely permeable, being well to excessively drained in upland locations. The sand, along with layers of clay, forms a wedge a mile thick at the shore. Within this wedge are two aquifers: the Cohansey and Kirkwood Formations. These contain great quantities of pure, readily available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates and American Community Survey 2019 5-Year Estimates https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/atlanticcountynewjersey,US/PST045219



groundwater. Water from the Cohansey provides the base flow for all of the streams and rivers in the County.

On the east, the County borders the Atlantic Ocean and three narrow, flat, barrier beach islands: Little Beach, Brigantine and Absecon. The northern boundary is the Mullica River with the Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe Rivers forming the southern border. The estuaries of these rivers and the bays behind the barrier islands encompass wide areas of salt marsh. The western boundary is a man-made line separating Atlantic from Gloucester and Camden Counties, roughly halfway between the Delaware River and the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the interior of the County is part of the Pine Barrens region, a unique ecological area whose vegetation responds to soil and water conditions, and which has a history of forest fires. Upland is typically oak-pine forest on droughty soils, while lowland is often hardwood swamp, pitch pine or white cedar on saturated soil. Some lowland areas provide prime conditions for growing blueberries. Around the Borough of Buena, Buena Vista Township, Egg Harbor City, Hammonton and Galloway Township prime agricultural land is abundant supporting a significant area of upland agriculture including both row crops and orchards.



SOURCE: Atlantic County Office of GIS: Hospital, Police, Fire Station, Evacuation Route, 2021; US Highway, Atlantic City Expressway, and Garden State Pkwy, 2003. NJGIN: NJ Passenger Rail Station and Line, 2021; County Boundary, 2021; Municipal Boundary, 2021. NJDEP: Atlantic County Lakes (Open Water Areas), 2002.

Figure 1.1: Atlantic County Base Map

As noted in the County's Open Space Plan<sup>4</sup>, pressure to develop and redevelop land in Atlantic County remains strong due to the revitalization of Atlantic City and the subsequent secondary growth during the past two decades. The challenge in the County is to provide ample open space facilities for a growing population while facing growing competition for suitable land. A growing population, competition for diminishing land resources, escalating property values, and increasing public demand for control of growth and provision of recreation services point toward the importance of preserving open space. As of 2018, Atlantic County contains over 108,000 acres of publicly owned open space. Approximately 74,765 acres are preserved by the State, 19,400 acres consist of a Federal wildlife refuge, 7,435 acres are owned and managed by the County, and 6,475 acres are preserved by municipal governments. In total, these preserved open spaces account for approximately 27% of the County's total land area. Much of Atlantic County is flat and low-lying. Buena Borough contains the tallest point in the County at approximately 124 feet above sea level.

The City of Atlantic City has always been a major driving force in the overall development of the County. Historically, Atlantic City served as a seaside destination while today it is world renowned as a casino resort.

During the Great Depression and war years, growth slowed to a standstill in Atlantic County. After World War II and into the 1950s, Atlantic City retained its popularity as a resort and remained relatively prosperous. However, its population began to decrease while the rest of the County's population was increasing, reflecting the national trend of suburban growth and urban decline. In marked contrast to Atlantic City, the rest of Atlantic County continued to grow and prosper as its economy diversified and became less dependent on the resort/convention industry in the city.

During the 1970s, suburban growth moved out of the bay communities and into Egg Harbor and Galloway Townships. In November 1976, the New Jersey State Legislature was authorized to allow casino gambling in Atlantic City, bringing with it a spike in not only casino development and construction of new hotels but also condominium and housing development. A Casino Control Commission was established to revitalize Atlantic City without using public funds; to reduce unemployment in the area; and to allocate a percentage of the casino revenue in the form of aid to the elderly.

Atlantic County continued to grow substantially during the 1980s, and the County experienced explosive population growth from 1980 to 1990 as a direct result of the maturation of the casino industry. Substantial retail, warehousing, office, hotel, and residential development on the mainland bolstered the regional economy. Within Atlantic County the passage of the Coastal Area Facilities Review Act of 1973 (CAFRA) and the Pinelands Protection Act of 1979 has resulted in significant growth in CAFRA Coastal Centers and Pinelands Regional Growth Areas such as Egg Harbor, Galloway, and Hamilton Townships.

Throughout the 1990s there was generally a moderation in population growth. Many municipalities (including Somers Point, Absecon, Brigantine, Hammonton, and Hamilton Township) expanded through the addition of regional shopping centers. The County witnessed



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a surge in the popularity of golf due to the construction of the Galloway National, Blue Heron Pines, and Harbor Pines Golf Courses. In Atlantic City, growth was characterized primarily by casino improvements (addition of hotel rooms, construction improvements/expansions at existing facilities), though several new facilities were constructed such as the Atlantic City Convention Center, New Jersey Transit Bus Terminal, and the Renaissance Plaza -- a modem shopping center located in the heart of Atlantic City.

In the early part of this century, Atlantic County was in the midst of what was commonly referred to as the "second wave" of development spurred by a relatively strong economy, low inflation, and unyielding demographic trends. Traditional single-family developments tended to replace the 1980s multi-family development. Age restricted units (those limited to persons age 55 and above, for instance) and assisted living facilities for those needing varying degrees of medical assistance have also been on the rise as the nation's population ages. These housing developments have been predominately located in the Pinelands Regional Growth Areas of the County: Egg Harbor, Galloway, and Hamilton Townships. Over time, it appears residential and commercial growth will continue to move farther west while the Island and Bay communities will demonstrate slower growth because of their already developed condition.

The goal of Atlantic County and the communities in the County is to provide a safe place to work and live. Atlantic County Executive Dennis Levinson has noted that "Atlantic County services touch the lives of every family in providing access to health care services, job training, recreation and cultural activities, senior services, road improvements, human services, public safety and more. We are here to protect and enhance the lives of our residents and the communities in which they live."

**Population**. According to the US Census, the population of Atlantic County in 1990 was 224,327, whereas in 2000 it increased to 252,552 – an increase of approximately 12.6 per cent over ten years. The U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey (2009-2013) estimated the population of the County at 274,960 – approximately 9 per cent of increase since the year 2000. Current Census Bureau estimates (2019 ACS 5-year) give Atlantic County a population of 266,105 as of 2019, which represents a decrease of 3.2% from 2013. **Table 1.1** shows key County population changes (county-wide and for each municipality) as reported in the Atlantic County Master Plan and by the U.S. Census Bureau from 1970 to 2019.

Current publications from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJDLWD)<sup>5</sup> are in agreement with the Census Bureau that the population of Atlantic County has recently declined, but they also continue to project a future population increase in the County. By 2034, the NJDLWD <sup>6</sup> estimates that the county's overall population will increase by roughly 7,900 people over 2013 values to a total of 282,900 persons.

While the 2000 Atlantic County Master Plan divided the County into three areas (the Shore Area, the regional Growth Area, and the Rural Area), the 2018<sup>7</sup> version of the Plan now considers the County to be comprised of four distinct regions:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>atlantic-county.org/documents/planning/Master%20Plan\_5-1-18.pdf



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, June 2021). https://nj.gov/labor/lpa/pub/factbook/atlfacts.pdf <sup>6</sup>https://www.nj.gov/labor/lpa/dmograph/lfproj/lfproj\_index.html

- The Barrier Island Region: comprising the easternmost barrier islands in the County, and containing the municipalities of Brigantine, Atlantic City, Ventnor, Margate City, and Longport.
- The Back Bay Region: the portion of the County bound by Route 9 on its western edge and the Barrier Island Region at its eastern edge, containing the municipalities of Port Republic, Galloway, Absecon, Pleasantville, Northfield, Linwood, Somers Point, and Egg Harbor Township.
- The Suburban Region: three non-contiguous portions of the County sharing similar characteristics and coverage by various planning initiatives, and containing large sections of Galloway, Egg Harbor Township, Hamilton, smaller areas within Egg Harbor City, Mullica, and Hammonton, along with the portions of Absecon, Pleasantville, Northfield, Linwood City, and Somers Point that are not within the Back Bay Region.
- The Rural Region: consisting of the remainder of the County and including the entire municipalities of Folsom, Buena Vista, Buena, Weymouth, Estell Manor, and Corbin City, plus the portions of Hammonton, Mullica, Egg Harbor City, Port Republic, Galloway, Hamilton, and Egg Harbor Township that are not within the other Regions.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Atlantic County has a total area of 671 square miles, of which 561 square miles is land and 110 square miles is water.

The 1990 U.S. Census population density per square mile of land in Atlantic County was 312 persons per square mile; whereas, in the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 450 persons per square mile – an increase of 44.2 per cent. The 2010 U.S. Census<sup>8</sup> showed Atlantic County population density was 494 persons per square mile, while the 2019 Census estimates translate to a population density of 479 persons per square mile. By 2034, the population density based on NJDLWD data is projected to be 504 persons per square mile – an increase of 12 per cent over the year 2000 values.

Atlantic County's population is also aging. In 2000, the median age in the County was 37 and by 2010 this had increased to 40.5, according to the 2018 County Master Plan, with the 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 age cohorts the most rapidly growing segments of the population. This trend is expected to continue in the near future, with consequent policy and planning implications regarding the demand for healthcare services and facilities and flexible transportation options.

**Roads and Bridges.** The Atlantic County Department of Public Works maintains over 371 miles of county roads and rights of way, 254 bridges and over 100 traffic signals. Atlantic County has excellent access to all major modes of transportation. Major highways include the Garden State Parkway; The Atlantic City Expressway (toll road); U.S Routes 9, 30, 40, 206, and 322; and, State Routes 49, 50, 52, 54, 87, and 152.



Table 1.1  Key County Population Changes									
Municipality	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1990 Census	Population 2000 Census	Population 2013 Census	Population 2019 Census	Absolute Change 1970-2000	Absolute Change 2000-2013	Absolute Change 2013-2019
Atlantic County	175,043	194,119	224,387	252,552	274,960	266,105	77,509	22,408	-8,855
Absecon, City of	6,094	6,859	7,298	7,638	8,394	8,362	1,544	756	-32
Atlantic City, City of	47,859	40,199	37,986	40,517	39,591	37,999	-7,342	-926	-1,592
Brigantine, City of	6,741	8,318	11,354	12,594	9,480	8,832	5,853	-3,114	-648
Buena Vista, Township of	4,239	6,959	7,655	7,436	7,576	7,295	3,197	140	-281
Buena, Borough of	3,283	3,642	4,441	3,873	4,620	4,356	590	747	-264
Corbin City, City of	258	254	412	468	573	537	210	105	-36
Egg Harbor City, City of	4,304	4,618	4,583	4,545	4,232	4,100	241	-313	-132
Egg Harbor, Township of	9,882	19,381	24,544	30,726	43,403	42,714	20,844	12,677	-689
Estell Manor, City of	539	848	1,404	1,585	1,708	1,728	1,046	123	20
Folsom, Borough of	1,767	1,892	2,181	1,972	1,813	1,697	205	-159	-116
Galloway, Township of	8,276	12,176	23,330	31,209	37,356	36,094	22,933	6,147	-1,262
Hamilton, Township of	6,445	9,499	16,012	20,499	26,568	25,973	14,054	6,069	-595
Hammonton, Town of	11,464	12,298	12,208	12,604	14,781	14,139	1,140	2,177	-642
Linwood, City of	6,159	6,144	6,866	7,172	7,099	6,742	1,013	-73	-357
Longport, Borough of	1,225	1,249	1,224	1,054	1,001	869	-171	-53	-132
Margate City, City of	10,576	9,179	8,431	8,193	6,385	5,997	-2,383	-1,808	-388
Mullica, Township of	3,391	5,243	5,896	5,912	6,164	5,925	2,521	252	-239
Northfield, City of	8,646	7,795	7,305	7,725	8,608	8,153	-921	883	-455
Pleasantville, City of	14,007	13,435	16,027	19,012	20,391	20,301	5,005	1,379	-90
Port Republic, City of	586	837	992	1,037	1,016	1,121	451	-21	105
Somers Point, City of	7,919	10,330	11,216	11,614	10,807	10,321	3,695	-807	-486
Ventnor City, City of	10,385	11,704	11,065	12,910	10,681	10,095	2,525	-2,229	-586
Weymouth, Township of	998	1,260	1,957	2,257	2,713	2,755	1,259	456	42

**Rail.** New Jersey Transit provides passenger service on the Atlantic City Line between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, with additional passenger stations in Atlantic County serving Absecon, Egg Harbor City, and Hammonton. The Atlantic City Line also serves additional stations in neighboring Camden County, some of which incorporate connections to the Port Authority Transit Corporation (PATCO) Speedline rapid transit system which connects communities in the Philadelphia – Camden area. In addition, New Jersey Transit operates a weekend express service between Atlantic City and Penn Station in New York, in association with some of the Atlantic City casino owners.

**Bus.** Although rural parts of the County have minimal service provided to transit dependents, mass transit in Atlantic County has proven to be a highly successful mode of travel for day-visitors, work commuters and others. This is particularly true on Absecon Island communities of Atlantic City, Ventnor, Margate, Longport and the island of Brigantine. Given the high volume of ridership in these areas, it does have an impact on reducing traffic volume and vehicular pollution. There are high ridership volumes on all of the intracounty routes providing service between Atlantic City and the island communities, and the 553 route providing service between Cumberland County and Atlantic City has proven to be one of the most successful regional routes in the State. Franchise bus service to Atlantic City peaked in 1986/1987 and has gradually leveled off at approximately 515,000 visitors per year.

<u>Airports.</u> Air Travel has recently seen a marked increase at Atlantic City International Airport. This increase has been driven primarily by expansion of service by Spirit Airlines and increased charter activity. According to the 2018 County Master Plan, Atlantic City International Airport handled just over 1.2 million commercial and charter passengers in 2015. The only other airport in the County is the Hammonton Municipal Airport, which, at the time of writing, does not operate scheduled services.

**Public Water and Sewer.** Atlantic County communities rely on both surface and ground water supply sources for their water needs. According to the 2018 Atlantic County Master Plan, average water demand in the County in 2010 (when the County population was around 274,500) was approximately 60 million gallons per day (MGD), up from 44 MGD in 2000. Approximately 55 MGD was derived from groundwater sources such as the Kirkwood-Cohansey aguifer and the Atlantic City 800-foot sand aquifer, and 5 MGD from surface water sources including two reservoirs operated by the Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority (ACMUA). The NJDEP Water Supply Plan of October 2017<sup>9</sup> projects that while demand for water will continue to rise across the whole state, the demand due to population increases may be tempered by reductions in non-residential water use and the integration of more efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances. The NJDEP's report "The Status of the Water Supply in Southeastern New Jersey" dated September 2003 concluded that some aquifers supplying Atlantic County were already being over-drawn beyond sustainable yields, and that migration of salt water into coastal aquifers was a potential future problem. The NJDEP Water Supply Plan of October 2017 reported that water extraction from the confined Cohansey and Atlantic City 800-foot sand aguifers have lowered water levels and caused the intrusion of salt water inland in neighboring Cape May County.

For planning purposes, the County is divided into three regions to facilitate the design and implementation of County-wide sewage systems, based on the specific sewage treatment plant which is authorized to accept and treat wastewater from each region: Coastal Region, Lower Great Egg Harbor River region, and Mullica/Upper Great Egg Harbor River Region. Rural areas rely on individual septic disposal systems, but principal wastewater treatment plants for the sewer service regions are located in Buena Borough, the Town of Hammonton, and on City Island in the City of Atlantic City. The 2018 County Master Plan notes that since development trends in the County have slowed considerably since the mid-2000s, future impacts on wastewater demand are anticipated to be less than previously projected. The 2018 County Master Plan also identifies the City Island plant as particularly vulnerable to flooding from storm surges and states that the Atlantic County Utility Authority intends to use funds from the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust to implement resiliency projects including portable flood barriers, seawalls, and sumps installed in the lower elevated buildings of the plant.

Income. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, median household income in Atlantic County was \$43,933 and in the 2013 estimates the income had risen to \$54,235. By 2019 the median household income in the county had risen to \$62,110. In Atlantic County, the percentage of individuals below the poverty level was 11.3% in 2019 versus a State per centage of 9.2 per cent.

Employment. According to the U.S. Census Bureau data for 2019, 64.6 per cent of the population 16 years or over were in the labor force and 8.4 per cent were unemployed. The Census Bureau data records the three largest employment sectors of the County economy in 2019 as education, healthcare, and social services (23.8 per cent), arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation (22.5 per cent) and retail (11.6 per cent).

**Tourism.** While the 2018 County Master Plan recognizes that troubles in the casino industry have caused a recent decline in tourism to Atlantic County, tourism is still the dominant economic sector, accounting for approximately 73 per cent of the local economy in Atlantic County. The County also contributes 17 per cent of the entire State of New Jersey's overall tourism sales, including 33 per cent of the State's accommodation revenue and 13 per cent of food and beverage expenditures. In 2019<sup>10</sup>, more than 16 per cent of the tourism workforce in the State was employed in Atlantic County, more than double the share of any other county. The COVID-19 pandemic which began to affect the USA in early 2020 had a devastating impact on employment and the economy in Atlantic County: temporary closures of casinos and convention venues contributed to a loss of 33,000 jobs in the county in June 2020, compared to June of the previous year, which at 34% was the biggest decrease of any county in the Nation<sup>11</sup>. While the casinos and hotels in Atlantic City have subsequently reopened at or near full capacity, in the Spring of 2021 Atlantic County still had the highest unemployment rate in the state (11%<sup>12</sup>, down from a peak of 33% in the summer of 2020), and the long-term impacts of the COVID pandemic will not be fully known for some time.

<sup>12</sup> https://www.nj.gov/labor/lpa/content/maps/laus\_month.pdf



<sup>10</sup> Economic Impact of Tourism in New Jersey, 2019: https://www.visitnj.org/sites/default/files/2019-nj-economic-impact.pdf

<sup>11</sup> https://www.nj.com/atlantic/2020/11/this-nj-county-suffered-the-biggest-job-losses-in-america-this-year-new-studyshows.html

While the City of Atlantic City and its casinos are obviously the major attraction, visitors are also drawn to Atlantic County for golf, boating, fishing, camping, bird watching, wineries, shopping, and general beach recreation. There are almost 12,000 second or vacation homes in Atlantic County, ranking Atlantic County third in the state, behind Cape May and Ocean Counties.

**FEMA Disaster Declarations.** Disaster declarations, for the county or counties affected by a disaster, are declared by the President of the United States under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the "Stafford Act"). FEMA then manages the entire process, including making federally-funded Public Assistance (PA) and/or Individual Assistance (IA) available in declared areas; coordinates emergency rescue and response efforts; provides emergency resources; and provides other related activities/funding in the process of aiding citizens and local governments in a nationally-declared disaster. Tables 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 provide a summary of disaster and emergency declarations for the State of New Jersey (based on review of the FEMA web site and the New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan), with an indication as to whether Atlantic County was part of the declared area. Since the last version of this plan was updated during 2015, Atlantic County has been a part of three new major disaster declarations, and one new emergency declaration.

	Ne	<b>Table 1.2 ew Jersey State Major Disaster Declarations:</b> (Source: FEMA, online at <a href="http://www.fema.gov/">http://www.fema.gov/</a>		
Year	Date	DisasterType	Disaster Number	Was Atlantic County Declared?
2021	28-Apr	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	4597	No
2020	11-Dec	Tropical StormIsaias	4574	Yes
2020	25-Mar	COVID-19 Pandemic	4488	Yes
2018	8-Jun	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	4368	No
2016	7-Jul	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	4264	Yes
2015	23-Jun	Severe Storm	4231	Yes
2012	30-Oct	Hurricane Sandy 4086		Yes
2012	19-Jul	Severe Storms and Straight-Line Winds 4070		Yes
2011	30-Nov	Severe Storm 4048		No
2011	14-Oct	Remnants of Tropical StormLee	4039	No
2011	15-Sep	Severe Storms and Flooding	4033	No
2011	31-Aug	Hurricane Irene	4021	Yes
2011	4-Feb	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	1954	Yes
2010	2-Apr	Severe Storms and Flooding	1897	Yes
2010	23-Mar	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	1889	Yes
2010	5-Feb	Snowstorm	1873	Yes
2009	22-Dec	Severe Storms and Flooding Associated with Tropical Depression Ida and a Nor'easter	1867	Yes
2007	26-Apr	Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	1694	Yes
2006	7-Jul	Severe Storms and Flooding	1653	No
2005	19-Apr	Severe Storms and Flooding	1588	No
2004	1-Oct	Tropical Depression Ivan	1563	No
2004	16-Jul	Severe Storms and Flooding	1530	No
2000	17-Aug	Severe Storms, Flooding and Mudslides	1337	No

Table 1.2  New Jersey State Major Disaster Declarations: 1955 – 2021  (Source: FEMA, online at <a href="http://www.fema.gov/disasters">http://www.fema.gov/disasters</a> )							
Year	Date	Disaster Type	Disaster Number	Was Atlantic County Declared?			
1999	18-Sep	Hurricane Floyd	1295	No			
1998	3-Mar	Coastal Storm	1206	Unknown			
1997	23-Sep	Flooding	1189	Unknown			
1996	19-Nov	Severe Storms/Flooding	1145	Unknown			
1996	13-Jan	Blizzard	1088	Unknown			
1992	18-Dec	Coastal Storm, High Tides, Heavy Rain, Flooding	973	Unknown			
1992	3-Mar	Severe Coastal Storm	936	Unknown			
1985	15-Oct	Hurricane Gloria	749	Unknown			
1984	12-Apr	Coastal Storms, Flooding	701	Unknown			
1977	8-Feb	Ice Conditions	528	Unknown			
1976	21-Aug	Severe Storms, High Winds, Flooding	519	Unknown			
1975	23-Jul	Heavy Rains, High Winds, Hail, Tornadoes	477	Unknown			
1973	7-Aug	Severe Storms, Flooding	402	Unknown			
1971	4-Sep	Heavy Rains, Flooding	310	Unknown			
1968	18-Jun	Heavy Rains, Flooding	245	Unknown			
1965	18-Aug	Water Shortage	205	Unknown			
1962	9-Mar	Severe Storm, High Tides, Flooding	124	Unknown			
1955	20-Aug	Hurricane, Floods	41	Unknown			

	Table 1.3  New Jersey State Emergency Declarations: 1955 – 2021  (Source: FEMA, online at <a href="http://www.fema.gov/disasters">http://www.fema.gov/disasters</a> )							
Year	Date	Emergency Type	Declaration Number	Was Atlantic County Declared?				
2020	3-Mar	COVID-19 Pandemic	3451	Yes				
2012	28-Oct	Hurricane Sandy	3354	Yes				
2011	27-Aug	Hurricane Irene	3332	Yes				
2005	19-Sep	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	3257	Yes				
2003	23-Sep	Power Outage	3188	No				
2003	20-Mar	Snowstorm	3181	Yes				
2001	19-Sep	Terrorist Attack Emergency Declaration	3169	Unknown				
2000	1-Nov	Virus Threat	3156	Unknown				
1999	17-Sep	Hurricane Floyd	3147	Unknown				
1993	17-Mar	Severe Blizzard	3106	Unknown				
1980	19-Oct	Water Shortage	3083	Unknown				
1974	24-Dec	Severe Storms, High Winds & High Tides	3005	Unknown				

Table 1.4  New Jersey State Fire Management Assistance Declarations  (Source: FEMA, online at <a href="http://www.fema.gov/disasters">http://www.fema.gov/disasters</a> )									
Year	Date	Emergency Type	Declaration Number	Was Atlantic County Declared?					
2007	16-May	Warren Grove Fire	2695	No – fire was located in Burlington and Ocean Counties					
2002	2-Jun	Double Trouble Fire	2411	No-fire was located in Ocean County					

## Participating Jurisdictions

Atlantic County took a multi-jurisdictional approach to preparing its initial hazard mitigation plan and subsequent updates including this one, inviting all 23 of its municipalities to participate. County and local levels of government bring unique resources to the table. The County has personnel, funding, data, and capabilities that many local jurisdictions lack, while municipalities have the legal authority to enforce compliance with land use planning and development issues.

For the initial 2010 Plan, 19 of the County's municipalities opted to participate in, and were covered by, the Plan with the exceptions of Buena Vista, Egg Harbor City, Port Republic, and Somers Point. These four communities later went on to create their own, multi-jurisdictional plan as the "Atlantic County 4" (with that document being approved by FEMA on February 4, 2015). For the first Plan Update (2016) and the current Plan Update approved for adoption in January 2022), Atlantic County and all 23 of its constituent municipalities participated – including the "Atlantic County 4" communities.

Jurisdictions covered by this plan update are:

#### **County of Atlantic**

Absecon, City of	Estell Manor, City of	Mullica, Township of
Atlantic City, City of	Folsom, Borough of	Northfield, City of
Brigantine, City of	Galloway, Township of	Pleasantville, City of
Buena Vista, Township of	Hamilton, Township of	Port Republic, City of
Buena, Borough of	Hammonton, Town of	Somers Point, City of
Corbin City, City of	Linwood, City of	Ventnor City, City of
Egg Harbor City, City of	Longport, Borough of	Weymouth, Township of
Egg Harbor, Township of	Margate City, City of	

At the outset of the current plan update process in 2021, participation commitments were demonstrated through each jurisdiction submitting a fully executed **Statement of Authority to Participate** to ACOEP<sup>13</sup>. **Figure 1.2** shows a blank version of this letter of commitment. Completed statements are included in **Appendix 1.1 – Statements of Authority to Participate**.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Some municipalities opted to pass a formal resolution in lieu of, or in addition to, the referenced Statement of Authority to Participate. Either or both were deemed to be acceptable.



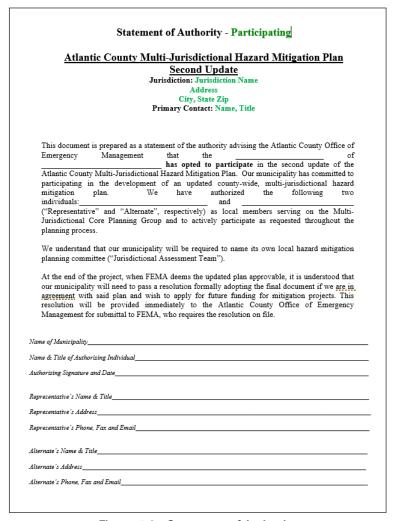


Figure 1.2 - Statement of Authority

## Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Organizational Structure

The Atlantic County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Atlantic County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (the "**Planning Committee**"), with support from outside consultants (AECOM Technical Services, Inc.<sup>14</sup> – Clifton, NJ, "AECOM") who guided all jurisdictions through the planning process and ultimately authored the initial plan in 2010, the 2016 Plan Update, and this current plan update.

As was the case with the initial plan's development and the first update, the overall Planning Committee for this plan update consisted of representatives for Atlantic County, each participating jurisdiction, and the public and other stakeholders. The Planning Committee did not meet together in one place during the planning process; instead, a team concept was used to more evenly distribute responsibilities and to make best of use of every participant's unique capabilities. The overall Planning Committee was divided into a Core Planning Group (CPG) and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The consultant for the original plan and the first update was URS Corporation, which merged with AECOM in 2015. The key URS personnel who authored the original plan and 2016 update were retained and also authored the 2021 update.



a series of Jurisdictional Assessment Teams (JATs), with one JAT for each participating jurisdiction (see **Figure 1.3**). The Core Planning Group includes representation of the participating jurisdictions.

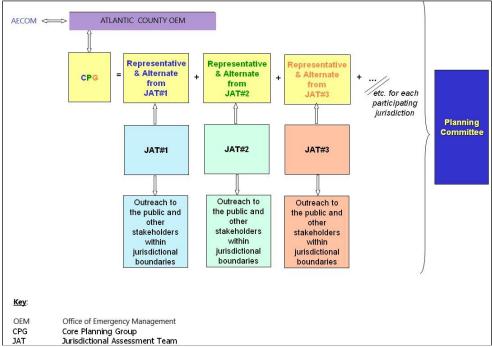


Figure 1.3 - Planning Committee Organizational Structure

The **County JAT** is the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, who is responsible for managing overall plan formulation activities under the direction of ACOEP's Vincent Jones and Karen Koptic. **ACOEP** was responsible for setting meeting dates and times and notifying all team members of upcoming meetings. They also played a very large role in reminding CPG members of certain project deadlines. The Consultant prepared meeting agendas, handouts, and PowerPoint presentations for delivery in the virtual meetings hosted via online webinar platforms. ACOEP ensured that all meeting materials and report deliverables were posted on the County web site.

Local JATs were identified for each participating jurisdiction, and included a range of expertise - from elected officials and administrators to staff in planning, public works, and engineering, for example. Each JAT was responsible for coordinating and facilitating local planning efforts; providing information and feedback to the contractor regarding a wide range of topic areas from land uses and development trends, to local capabilities and floodplain management initiatives through completing various worksheets; involving the public and local community stakeholders in the planning process; assessing mitigation alternatives; selecting a course of action to be followed for their community; adopting the plan; reviewing draft documents; and participating in plan monitoring and implementation. JATs fulfilled these responsibilities under the leadership of their CPG members (the "representative" and "alternate" designated on the Statement of Authority to Participate).

While the composition of each JAT demonstrated a wide range of relevant administrative, technical, legal, and fiscal professional experience and responsibility, FEMA also encourages the planning process to be more inclusive; that is, in addition to local governmental agencies and officials, it should also involve private sector and community organizations. It is acknowledged that outside participation in the 2021 plan update process was limited, and hence a greater effort will be made for future updates. This enhanced future effort is anticipated to include more concerted and targeted outreach to the public and other stakeholders, and also possibly the inclusion of JAT members who are not elected or appointed municipal officials, or who are not contracted by municipalities to provide professional services.

The **CPG** as a whole - made up of head members of each JAT – was the day-to-day planning team for the overall multi-jurisdictional planning process. CPG members were the primary local points of contact for both the County Steering Committee and the consultant and were the gobetweens between the local JATs and the larger CPG. CPG members were responsible for fulfilling their jurisdiction's plan update process obligations, with assistance and direct support from the members of their JAT. CPG members attended planning meetings; conveyed meeting information back to their JAT members; solicited information and feedback needed from JAT members for incorporation into the plan (typically, on an as-needed basis depending upon the nature of the information request as compared to JAT member areas of specialty), and had primary responsibility for providing opportunities for the public and other stakeholders within their jurisdiction to be involved in the planning process. Readers are invited to review the jurisdictional annexes of **Section 9** for a list of JAT members for each jurisdiction. CPG Representatives and Alternates are identified on the Statements of Authority of **Appendix 1.1.** 

At the end of the plan update process, each jurisdiction will formally adopt the Final Plan, documenting their commitment to strive to implement the actions and projects identified in the mitigation strategy to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from natural hazards and disasters in their community.

# Planning Team Meetings

The initial version of this plan was prepared between 2008 and 2010. It was approved by FEMA and adopted by local communities in 2010, and subsequently updated for re-approval by FEMA in 2016. Participating jurisdictions have been working since the approval of the initial plan to implement the actions that were listed in their respective mitigation strategies. FEMA requires ongoing plan implementation, regular monitoring of progress, and formal updates every five years thereafter. The 2016 Plan provided the details of the initial plan development process and the first update, which will not be reiterated here. Instead, this subsection will focus strictly on the process undertaken during the current (second) plan update.

For this update, the County advertised a Request for Proposals (RFP#202008.3) from qualified bidders for the hazard mitigation plan update in May 2020, and bids were received in June 2020. A resolution was passed by the Board of County Commissioners on March 2, 2021. A contract was executed in April, with AECOM in receipt of an executed contract on April 19, 2021. Key planning team meetings held during the plan update process are summarized in **Table 1.5.**<sup>15</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Local JAT meetings are not presented in this table. Individual JATs met on a fairly ad-hoc basis throughout the plan update process as they deemed necessary.



Meeting materials such as agendas, sign in sheets, and presentations are provided in **Appendix 1.3**.

		Table 1.5 Key Planning Team Meetings
Date	Title	Details
April 21, 2021	Project Initiation Meeting (Atlantic County OEP, AECOM)	Project Initiation Meeting – Atlantic County OEP met with AECOM to discuss the details of the scope of work and project approach and to work hand in hand with the County to establish a more definitive and mutually-achievable schedule (based on the ultimate date of the Notice to Proceed of April 19, 2021), tailoring the timing of execution of key tasks such as meeting dates based on the County's particular preferences and constraints where possible while working within the framework of the overall project timeline.
May 20, 2021	CPG Kickoff Meeting	Topics discussed included: the importance of the plan update, overview of the 2016 plan, benefits of continued participation in the plan update, key steps of the plan update process, participation requirements for the update, project timeline, near term actions items for participating jurisdictions, outreach to the public and other stakeholders, long term action items for participating jurisdictions, expanded mitigation strategies. The importance of their ongoing and future activities to reach out to the public and key stakeholders in their communities was stressed (using Guidance Memo 1 as a guide, and documenting their activities in the provided OutreachLog). Feedback would be provided on various worksheets. Atlantic County OEP distributed copies of the worksheets after the Kickoff Meeting on May 27, 2021.
June 14 – 19, 2021 (with one make-up session on each of June 22, June 23, and July 6)	Plan Update Worksheet Assistance Sessions for CPG Members	During the week of June 14, 2021, the AECOM project manager was available to meet virtually with each participating jurisdictions for up to one hour per community, individually, for Plan Update Worksheet Assistance Sessions. The purpose of these sessions was to provide guidance and support with plan update feedback required (worksheets) and additional outreach requirements. AECOM also provided an introduction to the new, password-protected CPG internal information website, online at www.atlantichmp2021.com, Signup Genius was used to distribute the dates and timeslots, and each municipality and the County had an opportunity to sign up for a time that was convenient for them. Five time slots were available per each of five days from June 14 <sup>th</sup> through the 19th (9:15 am, 10:30 am, 1:30 pm, 2:45pm, and 7pm). Make up sessions were scheduled as needed to accommodate municipal requests and availability, with one makeup session held on 6/22/21 at 1:30 pm, another on 6/23/21 at 9:15 am, and the last on 7/6/21 at 10 am. CPG members left their respective sessions with a clear understanding of the process and their role in it at both the CPG and JAT levels, as well as a clear picture of the updated information they would need to be providing to the consultant, the outreach that would be required, and the platform that would be used for information exchange during the update (CPG internal website, <a href="https://www.atlantichmp2021.com">www.atlantichmp2021.com</a> ).
July 15, 2021	CPG Progress Meeting	At this meeting of the CPG, AECOM presented an overview of the project timeline, key activities since the May 20 <sup>th</sup> CPG Kickoff Meeting, a reintroduction to the CPG internal website ( <a href="www.atlantichmp2021.com">www.atlantichmp2021.com</a> ) and its contents, and presented reminders of to-do actions for CPG members.
November 9, 2021	Review of Draft Plan	At this CPG meeting, AECOM presented the full draft plan (posted online at <a href="https://www.atlantichmp2021.com">www.atlantichmp2021.com</a> the previous day), highlighted findings and changes from the previous version, outlined the next steps in the process. AECOM also requested that the JAT members review the plan and return and submit comments for inclusion in in the draft version of the plan to be submitted for agency review. Immediately following the meeting ACOEP distributes a copy of the draft to all CPG members via email, posted the draft sections to the main Atlantic County OEM Hazard Mitigation website, and encouraged CPG members to similarly update their municipal websites, to be shared with the public and other stakeholders

## Roles and Responsibilities - County, Municipalities, and Contractor

**County**. In addition to acting as a participating jurisdiction in its own right, Atlantic County took on the role of lead agency and facilitator in the plan development and update processes. ACOEP secured the grant funding for the 2010 Plan, its 2016 and 2021 Plan Updates, and solicited the participation of all 23 jurisdictions. They selected the consultant and administered the contract; managed communications between the consultant and the CPG (principally through email); distributed deliverables and outreach materials to jurisdictions, the public, other stakeholders, and reviewing agencies; facilitated meetings; procured meeting venues and presentation equipment; distributed meeting invitations; and conducted an extensive outreach strategy for the public and other stakeholders. They continue to maintain a central hazard mitigation planning website and use social media (Facebook, Twitter) to solicit feedback.

Municipalities. Each participating jurisdiction contributed throughout the overall plan development and update processes under the support and guidance of ACOEP and AECOM. Municipal JATs conducted outreach to the public and other stakeholders within their respective jurisdictions, assessed risk and hazard mitigation alternatives, and ultimately developed a mitigation action plan for their community. Each JAT was responsible for providing staff to participate in the CPG, attending CPG meetings, and holding their own JAT meetings as they deemed necessary. JATs were responsible for reviewing information, data and documents; submitting feedback to the consultant; completing questionnaires/forms; reaching out to the public and other stakeholders in their respective jurisdictions; developing a unique updated mitigation strategy for their jurisdiction; and reviewing and commenting on draft documents. CPG members documented activities undertaken by their municipal JAT for AECOM incorporation into the document, and prepared the following written documentation at key junctures in the plan update process:

- Each municipality formally advised ACOEP of their desire to participate in the multijurisdictional hazard mitigation plan update process. Statements of "Authority to Participate" from participating jurisdictions are included in **Appendix 1.1**.
- Each CPG member was responsible for developing a local JAT for their community. "Worksheet 1 JAT Membership" documents, for a range of position titles, who was approached by the CPG member and when, and whether or not that person agreed to participate in the plan update (along with their contact information). In this worksheet, CPG members also tracked the activities of their respective JATs, including who was invited to which events and who attended. Information from the Worksheet 1 submittals has been incorporated into the jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.
- At the CPG project kickoff meeting on May 20, 2021, CPG members learned about the plan update process and their role in it. They also were asked to provide feedback on whether they felt any hazards should be added to or omitted from the list of hazards that were previously included in the updated 2016 plan. Meeting materials from this kickoff meeting and others throughout the plan update process are provided in Appendix 1.3.

- All of Atlantic County's municipalities participate in FEMA's NFIP. Each CPG member coordinated with their local floodplain manager to describe their community's participation in the NFIP and describe their floodplain management program for continued compliance with NFIP requirements. "Worksheet 2 NFIP Participation" documents this information, and copies of each response are included in jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.
- Each CPG member coordinated with their JAT to document changes in land uses and development trends since the last plan was prepared. "Worksheet 3 Land Uses and Development Trends Worksheet" documents this step. Each JAT's Worksheet 3 response has been incorporated into the jurisdictional annexes of **Section 9.**
- Each CPG member coordinated with their JAT to document changes in local capabilities since the last plan was prepared. "Worksheet 4 Capability Assessment" documents this step, elaborating on each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs. Each JAT's Worksheet 4 response has been incorporated into the jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.
- Each CPG member coordinated with their JAT to evaluate and demonstrate progress made in the past five years in achieving goals and implementing actions outlined in their community's 2016 mitigation strategy, including an explanation of if and how any priorities may have changed since the plan was previously approved; and a summary of all mitigation initiatives undertaken by the community since the last 2016 Plan was approved, regardless of whether or not they were in the plan at that time or whether they were completed with local or outside funding. "Worksheet 5 Status of Past Projects" documents this step, and copies of each JAT's response are included in jurisdictional annexes of **Section 9.**
- Each CPG member coordinated with their JAT to document the status of plan integration<sup>16</sup> activities over the first plan maintenance cycle, and jurisdiction-specific activities projected for the next plan maintenance cycle. "Worksheet 6 Plan Integration" documents this step, and copies of each JAT's response are included in jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.
- Each CPG member coordinated with their JAT to develop an updated mitigation strategy. "Worksheet 7 – Action Worksheets" document this step (with one worksheet for each action). Each JAT's action plan describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction. Copies of the action worksheets for projects comprising each jurisdiction's local mitigation strategy are included in jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.

<sup>16</sup> Plan integration is the process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.



• Each JAT provided opportunities for the general public and other stakeholders to be made aware of the plan update process, and to be given the opportunity for them to participate and provide feedback. Outreach to both public and stakeholder groups was undertaken throughout the plan update timeline, and was undertaken using various methods (such as in-person meetings, print media, website online, social media sites, etc.) Outreach Logs were completed by each JAT to document these opportunities as activities were undertaken. Comments Logs were completed by each JAT to document public/stakeholder feedback as a result of these efforts. Information from each jurisdiction's Outreach Log and Comments Log are included in jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.

A detailed summary of the participation demonstrated by each jurisdiction, including attendance at meetings and submission of requested deliverables, is presented in **Table 1.6** on the next page. **Please note: detailed information regarding each JAT member's activities are included in the jurisdictional annexes of Section 9.** 

Contractor. AECOM was contracted by the County to guide participating jurisdictions through the process and author the plan in a manner consistent with applicable regulations, criteria, and quidance. AECOM was the lead firm for this assignment for the 2010 Plan, the 2016 Plan Update and the 2021 Update. AECOM was the direct County point of contact, and assisted in all aspects of the plan update, guided local municipalities through their participation in key aspects of the update in a manner that would meet current requirements, led the hazard mitigation planning efforts, was the primary presenter at CPG meetings, authored the plan document, and provided overall contract administration. AECOM conducted the analyses necessary to provide team members with the information they needed to make sound decisions, and helped guide them through the necessary steps of the plan development and update processes. AECOM also prepared a project fact sheet; sample press release about the plan update for use by municipalities, at their option (in full or in part); also for use by municipalities, at their option (in full or in part) - both to facilitate consistent messaging across participating municipalities and for the sake of efficiency by ensuring that 23 different municipalities didn't have to each spend time generating separate presentation materials. These were provided to participating jurisdictions via the CPG Internal Website www.atlantichmp2021.com for their use throughout the project.

		At	lantic County J	Table 1.6: urisdictionsPla	n Participation									
		Planning Team Meetings							Wor					
Entity	Returned Statement of Authority to Participate	Project Initiation Meeting 04/21/21	CPG Kickoff Meeting 05/20/21	Worksheet Assistance Sessions (June 2021)	CPG Progress Meeting 07/15/21	County JAT meeting 7/22/21	CPG Plan Review Meeting 11/9/21	1	2	3	4	5	6	Outreach to Pu and Other Stakeholder
Atlantic County:	N/A	•	•	6/22/21	-	•	•	-	N/A <sup>17</sup>		•	•	•	
Office of Emergency Preparedness	N/A	•	•	6/22/21	•	•	•							
Department of Regional Planning and Development	N/A			-		•								
Department of Public Works	N/A					•		C	county ,	JAT men	ber	s pro	vided	feedback for various
Treasurer's Office	N/A					•								with outreach.
Manager/Administrator	N/A					•								
Elected Officials	N/A					•								
Municipalities														
Absecon, City of	•		•	6/15/21	- 1				•	-	- 1	•	-	
Atlantic City, City of	•		•	6/16/21	•							•	-	
Brigantine, City of	•		•	6/14/21	•							•	-	
Buena Vista, Borough of	•		•	6/16/21	•							•	-	
Buena, Township of	•		•	6/18/21								•	_	
Corbin City, City of				6/16/21	•					-		•	-	
Egg Harbor City, City of	•			6/14/21								•	_	
Egg Harbor, Township of	•		•	6/17/21						•		•		
Estell Manor, City of	•				•				-	•		•		•
Folsom, Borough of	•			6/17/21										
Galloway, Township of	•		•	6/15/21	•						•			
Hamilton, Township of	•		•	6/18/21	•					_				
Hammonton, Town of	•			6/18/21										
Linwood, City of	•		•	6/18/21	•									
Longport, Borough of	•		•	6/14/21	•									
Margate City, City of	•		•	6/18/21	•					_				
Mullica, Township of	•		•	6/21/21	•							•		
Northfield, City of	•			6/17/21	•							•	•	
Pleasantville, City of	•			7/6/21									•	
Port Republic, City of	•		•	6/15/21	•						•	•		
Somers Point, City of	•		•	6/15/21	•							_		<u> </u>
Ventnor City, City of	•		•	6/16/21	•							-		
Weymouth, Township of	•			6/17/21	•							-		
Stakeholders										<u></u>			-	
Atlantic County Utilities Authority	N/A													
NJOEM	N/A						•							
Red Cross	N/A													
Salvation Army	N/A													
Stockton College	N/A													
Consultant	•						•							
AECOM	N/A	•	•	•	•		•			N//	4			N/A
AECUM N/A I N/A N/A														

<sup>17</sup> Worksheet 2 regarding jurisdictional implementation of FEMA's NFIP is not an applicable document for the County as the County government is not a participating community in the NFIP (this is done at the municipal level in the State of NJ)

#### Outreach to the Public and Other Stakeholders

A key element in the mitigation planning process is the discussion it promotes among community members about creating safer, more disaster-resilient communities. To meet Federal requirements, opportunities must be provided for the general public and other stakeholders<sup>18</sup> to be involved throughout hazard mitigation planning and plan update processes.

Outreach to the public and other stakeholders was undertaken concurrently by both the County and each participating jurisdiction. County outreach activities were broader efforts aimed at a larger, county-wide scale; while each participating jurisdiction's JAT was responsible for providing outreach opportunities for the general public and other stakeholders within their municipal borders. Additionally, JATs provided additional opportunities at a more local level. While this subsection of the plan presents a general overview of County-led activities for outreach to the public and other stakeholders, details of the specific activities undertaken by the County and each participating jurisdiction are provided in each jurisdictional annex of Section 9.

 <u>Stakeholders on the County Jurisdictional Assessment Team (JAT)</u>. The County formed a JAT to provide feedback on the plan and on mitigation actions. A list of specific member names and position titles is included in the County's annex within **Section 9**. The County JAT consisted of the following entities:

Atlantic County Office of Emergency Preparedness
Atlantic County Department of Public Safety
Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development
Atlantic County Department of Public Works
Atlantic County Treasurer's Office
Atlantic County Administrator's Office

• Other Stakeholders Attending Key Planning Team Meetings. The following additional stakeholders also participated by attending one or more multi-jurisdictional planning team meetings (see **Table 1.6**):

NJOEM Salvation Army Red Cross

<u>Press</u>. Information regarding the plan update appeared in various news outlets over the
course of the project to provide opportunities for the public and other stakeholders to
be informed and to participate in the process. A press release was issued by the County

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> A stakeholder is any person, group, or institution that can affect or be affected by a course of action, such as neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests.

on May 21, 2021, discussing the plan update process (<a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/news/details.asp?ID=5073">https://www.atlantic-county.org/news/details.asp?ID=5073</a>); and August 3, 2021, seeking public input for the plan (<a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/news/details.asp?ID=5154">https://www.atlantic-county.org/news/details.asp?ID=5154</a>).

- The County also used social media posts on County Facebook and Twitter pages and the mitigation plan web site. Copies of County Press Releases and a sampling of local media 19 articles are in Appendix 1.3.
- <u>Public Meetings</u>. The plan update was included in the annual Downbeach Community meeting, held on July 22, 2021 to educate the public on municipal and county-level emergency services and mitigation plans.
- External Website. A public-facing hazard mitigation planning page was initiated by ACOEP in 2008 at the onset of development of the initial plan. The County maintained this web presence (<a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/</a>), and updated its content to reflect subsequent updates. Most recently, for the current plan update, the website was updated in May 2021. The purpose of the web content is to inform the public and other stakeholders about the purpose and need for the plan and the update and to solicit their feedback and participation. Content includes general information about the process, participating jurisdictions, planning group and meeting information, contact information, a link for the plan, and more. Figure 1.4 shows a screen capture of the main page for the plan update. Figure 1.5 shows a screen capture of the General Information page.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> News articles in **Appendix 1.4** do not represent comprehensive coverage of the plan update by local news media. Other articles may have been published that do not appear in the appendix. The appendix is intended to give a flavor for the type of articles that appeared throughout the update.

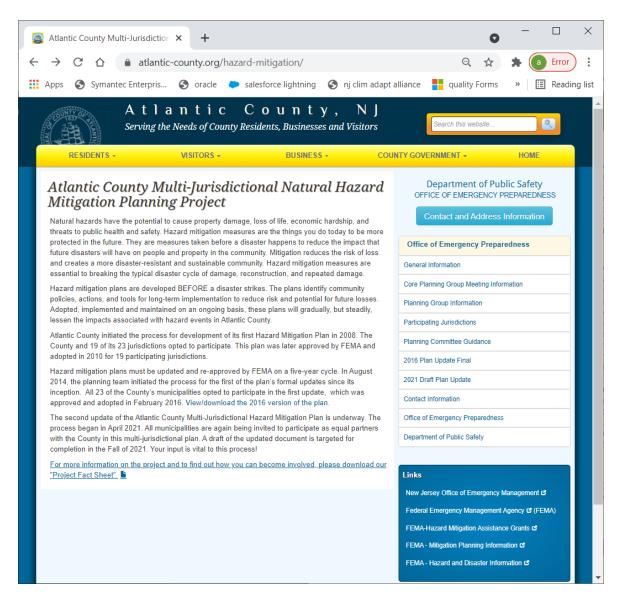


Figure 1.4 - Plan Update Web Content on https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/

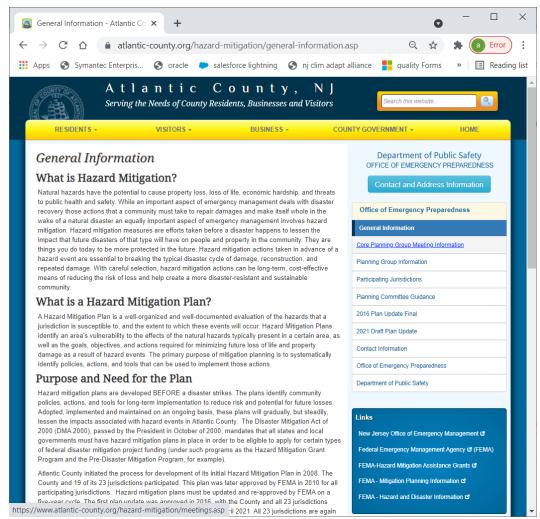
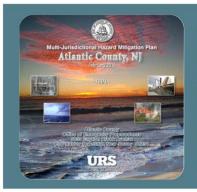


Figure 1.5 – Plan Update Web Content on <a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/general-information.asp">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/general-information.asp</a>

• <u>Fact Sheet</u>. Participating jurisdictions found the use of the plan update fact sheet to be of great use for getting the word out regarding the initial plan, and the CPG opted to use this as one component of its outreach strategy for the plan update as well. **Figure 1.6** on the next page shows the fact sheet used for the second plan update. In addition to describing the purpose and need for the plan, and information about the plan update, the fact sheet also gave ACOEP contact information for interested parties to reach out to for questions or other feedback, or to learn more about how they could become involved in the plan update process. CPG members distributed this fact sheet on notice boards and at various meetings with the public and other stakeholders. Some examples of ways the County, in particular, used the fact sheet for its outreach strategy include but are not limited to: ACOEP distribution of the fact sheet to interested parties at its various outreach meetings and events, including the Annual Downbeach Community Meeting on July 22, 2021.

The fact sheet was also distributed throughout the process by County staff and participating jurisdictions, and was posted on the plan update web site. Details are included in the Jurisdictional Annexes of Section 9.

# Atlantic County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update





Natural hazards are a part of life throughout Atlantic County. All of these hazard events have the potential to cause property loss, economic hardship, environmental degradation, and threats to public health and safety including loss of life. An important part of emergency management involves hazard mitigation

planning aimed at minimizing these impacts and improving resiliency. The Plan describes the hazard risks that can occur, identifies vulnerable community assets, and presents mitigation strategies comprised of actions and projects that will be implemented to reduce key hazard risks.

be in compliance with DMA 2000 and

#### Purpose and Need for the Plan

The Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Atlantic County was initially adopted in 2010 to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (or "DMA 2000"). Its development was led by the County under a FEMA planning grant that covered the costs of its preparation. Though it wasn't required, Atlantic County opted to use what FEMA calls a 'multijurisdictional' approach meaning that instead of the plan being limited in scope to the County government, every municipality was invited to participate as an equal partner with the County. Adopting a FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan opens the door for all participating jurisdictions to

eligible to apply for hazard mitigation project grants. To stay in compliance with DMA 2000, the plan must be updated every five years. The update ensures that the plan remains current in its discussion of local risks and risk reduction strategies. The County has once again obtained FEMA grant funding to cover the cost of this second plan update, and has opted to continue its 'multi-jurisdictional' approach. Each jurisdiction in the County is attending meetings, providing feedback in a series of topic areas, reaching out to the public and other key stakeholders, and updating their local mitigation strategy.

#### For More Information

For questions or other feedback, or to find out how you can become involved, please contact the Atlantic County Office of Emergency Management. Vincent Jones, Chief of Staff, can be reached at jones\_vincent@aclink.org and Karen Koptic,

Operations and Training Officer, can be reached at koptic\_karen@aclink.org. Information about the project is also maintained on our web site at: https://www.atlanticcounty.org/hazard-mitigation/

#### **Planning Timeline**

- The initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted in 2010
- Regular updates are required by FEMA
- The first plan update was completed in 2016
- This second plan update process began in April 2021 and is targeted for completion in 2022

Natural hazard events cannot be prevented from occurring. However, by implementing the hazard mitigation projects identified in the Plan, we can reduce vulnerabilities, risks, and future damage. Over time, our <u>hazards</u> will result in fewer disasters.



Figure 1.6 - Fact Sheet for the Second Plan Update

- Municipal OEM Coordinators Meetings: ACOEP hosted meetings of the Municipal OEM Coordinators on May 21, and September 23, 2021. At each meeting, coordinators were made aware of the plan update and invited to participate in the process.
- <u>Public Information Video on Hazard Mitigation</u>. A video about the hazard mitigation plan
  update was prepared jointly with the ACOEP and the County Public Information Officer,
  and posted in July 2021 on YouTube and on the County mitigation planning page at
  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wBlVo6STwts&t=7s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wBlVo6STwts&t=7s</a> and <a href="https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/">https://www.atlantic-county.org/hazard-mitigation/</a>, respectively.
- <u>Social Media: Facebook and Twitter</u>. Facebook and Twitter accounts registered to the County and various participating jurisdictions were used periodically throughout the plan update process to inform the public and other stakeholders about the plan update and solicit their feedback and participation. One such example includes an ACOEP Facebook and Twitter posts in May and July 2021.

It is acknowledged that outreach and participation of non-governmental stakeholders was limited for this plan update, in part due to constraints arising from the Coronavirus pandemic and the timeframe in which the update process was conducted. In accordance with FEMA guiding principles for inclusive participation at various levels, the Core Planning Group will place a high priority on an expanded effort regarding non-governmental stakeholder participation in future plan updates.<sup>20</sup>

#### Feedback from the Public and Other Stakeholders

As discussed in the preceding subsection and detailed in the Outreach Logs for each jurisdiction (as provided in municipal annexes of **Appendix 1.2**) the County and each participating jurisdiction collectively undertook many actions to raise awareness of the plan update process and provide the public and other stakeholders with a forum for participating in - and providing feedback throughout - the plan update. These activities ranged from web site and social media postings to use of print media, public meetings, and targeted outreach to key stakeholder groups.

#### Overview of Feedback Provided by the General Public

The feedback provided by the general public during the course of the second plan update resulted from outreach sessions conducted at various meetings/events throughout the County. Also, outreach to the public was conducted at local fairs and festivals, including the National Night Out August 3, 2021, and the County 4-H Fair on August 6-8, 2021. Comments and questions by the public regarding the plan from all outreach activities included the identification of locations of localized flooding that need to be addressed, facilities with a need for generators, and shoreline areas requiring beach stabilization. Other questions were related to the cost of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> In the comments provided with the FEMA review, suggested targets for expanded outreachin the next update include the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the New Jersey Forest Fire Service, the South Jersey Transportation Planning Organization, the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority, the New jersey Builders Association, the Builders League of South Jersey, private sector utilities, major healthcare facilities, and all five neighboring counties.



flood insurance premiums, the location of emergency shelters, and the availability of funding to elevate floodprone homes.

# Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, and Technical Information

In the process of preparing this hazard mitigation plan update, many other existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were evaluated. These sources are noted throughout this report as various topics are discussed. As shown in **Table 1.7**, the development of this hazard mitigation plan included the review and incorporation of data from existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information. Relevant information was referenced or included, as applicable, to form the content of this mitigation plan.

	Table 1.7
Review and Incorpo	ration of Data from Outside Sources
Data Source Data Source	How Incorporated
Readily available on-line information from federal and state agency web sites such as: FEMA, NJOEM, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, NJ Geological and Water Survey, US Forest Service National Avalanche Center, US Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (including National Weather Service, National Climatic Data Center, National Centers for Environmental Information, and the National Severe Storms Laboratory), University of Buffalo Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research (MCEER), USGS National Earthquake Information Center, NASA Space Environment Center, and the US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Authority.	Referenced throughout this report as various topics are discussed. Primarily, these sources were consulted to develop lists of historic occurrences of various hazards as well as areas at risk, probability of future occurrences, and impact information.
New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)	Hazard information including historic occurrences, areas at risk, probability of future occurrences, and impact information. Also: State capabilities that can support local hazard mitigation efforts, State goals and actions (to compare against local goals and actions to ensure that the two go hand-in-hand), etc.
FEMA Flood Map Data and Municipal Flood Insurance Studies	Areas susceptible to flooding. Also, FISs included information about local flood protection features. DFIRMs were combined with parcel data in GIS to evaluate the area of the floodplain in each municipality, the value of improvements in each area.
Atlantic County GIS data	Quantification of assets at risk from various hazards. County GIS data included: fire stations, police stations, hospitals, public works facilities, schools, and emergency shelters.
New Jersey Geographic Information Network (NJGIN)	Used to obtain GIS improved property parcel data (MODIV data, 2021) and additional critical facility data.
FEMA's HAZUS-MH	The database of assets from HAZUS was imported on a GIS platform to determine assets at risk from delineable hazards for: emergency operations centers, power generating stations,

	Table 1.7
Review and Incorpo	ration of Data from Outside Sources
Data Source	How Incorporated
	potable water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants,
	significant public works buildings, airports, and ferry ports
Atlantic County Master Plan (2018)	Used to describe historic land uses and development trends as
	well as overall future growth and development of Atlantic
	County, as well as current and expected future trends.
Atlantic County Open Space and Recreation	Used to describe historic land uses and development trends as
Plan (2018)	well as overall future growth and development of Atlantic County, as well as current and expected future trends.
Atlantic County Flood Insurance Study	Areas susceptible to flooding. Also, FISs included information
	about local flood protection features. DFIRM data was combined
	with parcel data in GIS to evaluate the area of the floodplain in
	each municipality, the value of improvements in each area.
USGS Earthquake History of New Jersey	Historic earthquake event occurrences
NJGS Earthquakes Epicentered in New Jersey	Historic earthquake event occurrences
NEHRP Soil Class Mapping	The severity of impact of an earthquake can be exacerbated by
	certain soil types, and soils mapping was used in the earthquake
	hazard profile to inform the degree to which soil type might exacerbate earthquake impacts.
New Jersey Geological Survey Landslide	Historic landslide event occurrences. Landslides are more likely
Event Database	to occur in areas where they have happened in the past.
USGS National Landslides Program Landslide	Historic landslide event occurrences. Landslides are more likely
Mapping	in areas where they have happened in the past.
USGS Fact Sheet 165-00, Land Subsidence in	Land subsidence hazard maps were evaluated to determine
the United States	whether land subsidence is a significant hazard
USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service,	Information regarding agricultural uses in the County to
Census of Agriculture, Atlantic County	characterize how widespread the potential impacts of some
	hazards might be (drought and hail, for example).
Stanford University National Performance of	Dam inventory data was used to quantify the number, type, and
Dams Program web site	hazard ranking of dams in the County (as applicable for the flood
	hazard).
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National	Dam inventory data was used to quantify the number, type, and
Inventory of Dams	hazard ranking of dams in the County. (as applicable for the flood hazard).
Atlantic County Department of Regional	Emergency Action Plans for High and Significant Hazard dams
Planning and Development, Division of	(Lake Lenape Dam (2020, 6th Revision), Bargaintown Mill Pond
Engineering	Dam (2020, 7th Revision), and Pleasant Mills Dam (2020)).
The American Society of Civil Engineers	Map used to determine which wind region the County is in; this
Standard 7-02, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures; and "Wind	informed the wind hazard profile.
Zones in the United States" map	
FEMA Publication 320 - Taking Shelter from	Typical damage for each Enhanced Fujita scale tornado and
the Storm: Building a Safe Room for your	hurricane category, as well as wind zones and tornado activity
Home or Small Business	maps
FEMA NFIP Community Status Book	NFIP participating communities, numbers of policies, historic numbers and values of paid claims, etc.
FEMA data for NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties	Numbers of losses, value of paid claims, communities with
and Community Rating System communities	repetitive loss properties, communities participating in the CRS (and their class), etc.
FEMA's "NFIP Floodplain Management	Types of mitigation measures, definitions of the different
Requirements: A Study Guide and Desk Reference for Local Officials (FEMA-480)"	categories of flooding for the hazard profile, and a table showing

	Table 1.7
Review and Incorpo	ration of Data from Outside Sources
Data Source	How Incorporated
	the odds of being flooded (for various time periods and flood
	events)
Rutgers University Science and Technical	Reviewed for projections of sea level rise under a range of future
Advisory Panel (STAP) Report (2019)	scenarios.
Stockton University Coastal Research Center	For information on sea level rise, coastal erosion, renourishment
	projects.
National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program	Incidence of tsunamis affecting New Jersey and Atlantic County
Maine State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Reviewed for information on tsunami risk
USGS Landslide Overview Map of the	Landslide incidence and susceptibility
Conterminous United States, prepared in hard	
copy format in 1982 by Dorothy H. Radbruch-	
Hall, Roger B. Colton, William E. Davies, Ivo	
Lucchitta, Betty A. Skipp, and David J. Varnes	
(Geologic Survey Professional Paper 1183),	
compiled digitally by Jonathan W. Godt (USGS	
Open File Report 97-289), as viewed on	
NationalAtlas.gov  American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)	Minimum design loads for wind
Standard 7-98: Minimum Design Loads for	Willimidit design loads for willd
Buildings and Other Structures	
FEMA's "Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk	Several hazard definitions and information to support the hazard
Assessment" (1997)	profile, as well as ideas for types of mitigation approaches
American Meteorological Society "Glossary of	Definitions of meteorological hazards
Meteorology"	Definitions of motoororogram nazaras
FEMA's "Mitigation Ideas"	Provided information to the CPG about a range of mitigation
	measures for various types of hazards.
Local plans, codes, and ordinances (such as	Jurisdictions were asked to review local plans and ordinances
building codes, zoning ordinances,	and consider all local capabilities when developing their
subdivision ordinances, special purpose	mitigation strategies as the enhancement of existing
ordinances, site plan review requirements,	capabilities, or bridging identified gaps in capabilities, can
growth management ordinances,	further mitigation goals and objectives. Responses were
comprehensive plans, capital improvements	recorded in the Capability Assessments of Section 4.
plans, economic development plans,	
emergency response plans, post-disaster	
recovery plans, post-disaster recovery	
ordinances, local waterfront revitalization	
plans, and real estate disclosure ordinances) US Census (2019 ACS)	Deputation people perhaps hald income age etc
New Jersey State Development and	Population, people per household, income, age, etc.  Areas envisioned for growth, limited growth, and conservation;
Redevelopment Plan (State Plan) and Atlantic	development trends.
County's Cross Acceptance Report	development trends.
USDA Understanding Soil Risks and Hazards	Reviewed for information regarding expansive soils
(2004)	
USGS Hydrologic Atlas 730-L (1997)	Reviewed to evaluate groundwater resources
New Jersey Drought Emergency Plan (1991)	Reviewed to determine how actions during a drought
]	emergency mitigate impacts
USDA Atlantic County Soil Survey	Reviewed for local potential for expansive soils
In the Wake of Doria (1971)	Reviewed for local event impacts
NJDEP Floods of August and September 1971	Reviewed for local event impacts
in New Jersey, Special Report 37 (1972)	

Daview and Income	Table 1.7
Data Source	ration of Data from Outside Sources  How Incorporated
USGS Open File Report 79-559, Flood of	•
November 8-10, 1977 in Northeastern and Central New Jersey (April 1979)	Reviewed for local event impacts
National Weather Service, Eastern Region, Disaster Survey Report, The Great Nor'easter of December 1992 (June 1994)	Reviewed for local event impacts
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office GIS shape files for state and federally listed historic and cultural resources	Used to identify historic and culturally significant assets in hazard areas
New Jersey Administrative Code 7:7E; Coastal Zone Management Rules	Reviewed for information about management of the county's coastal zones
FEMA's "NFIP Floodplain Management Requirements: a Study Guide and Desk Reference for Local Officials (FEMA-480)"	Used to evaluate the impact of future development in flood hazard areas on overall risk (i.e., how well do existing regulations provide protection for new development where new development is in compliance with current codes and standards
NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory's mapping – "Empirical Probability of a Named Storm"	Reviewed to report on annual probability of a named storm for the hurricane and tropical storm risk assessment
New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, County Community Fact Book, Atlantic County Edition, June 2013	Used to show change in exposure and potential vulnerability of people to natural hazards
Earthquake Risk in New Jersey, NJOEM	Used in the earthquake risk assessment
"Getting to Resilience" Recommendations Reports, New Jersey Resilient Coastal Communities Initiative, prepared by the Resilience Team at JCNERR	New Jersey Resilient Coastal Communities Initiative. The Resilience Team at JCNERR provides assistance to communities in New Jersey, guiding municipal leadership in discussing their community's current and future risk preparedness. Mitigation action recommendations are included in their "Getting to Resilience" Recommendations Reports. Atlantic County communities with Resiliency initiatives include Atlantic City, Somers Point, and Ventnor City (www.prepareyourcommunitynj.org/municipal-maps/atlantic-county/). Other work has been undertaken in Brigantine and Hamilton. Communities considered Resiliency Recommendations Report initiatives when formulating their mitigation strategies as part of this plan update

# Regulatory Compliance

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared in a manner consistent with applicable regulations, criteria, and guidance. The Plan's components address the local hazard mitigation planning requirements of the DMA 2000. The planning team used FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (March 2013) and its "Regulation Checklist" as a guide. Each element of the Regulation Checklist must be addressed satisfactorily for a plan to be approved by FEMA. **Table 1.8** summarizes the FEMA regulations, and where the regulation is addressed in this plan.

Table 1.8 FEMA Plan Review Criteria			
Regulation	Location in the Plan <sup>21</sup>		
Element A - Planning Process			
<b>A1.</b> Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction (Requirement 201.6(c)(1))	Section 1		
<b>A2.</b> Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interest to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 201.6(b)(2))	Section 1		
<b>A3.</b> Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement 201.6(b)(1))	Section 1		
<b>A4.</b> Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 201.6(b)(3)	Section 1		
<b>A5.</b> Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (requirement 2016(c)(4)(iii))	Section 7		
<b>A6.</b> Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(i))	Section 7		
Element B – Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment			
<b>B1.</b> Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement 201.6 (c)(2)(i))	Sections 2 and 3a		
<b>B2.</b> Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 3a		
<b>B3.</b> Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 2016(c)(2)(ii))	Sections 3b,3c, 3d, and 3e		
<b>B4.</b> Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 201.6(c)(2)(ii)	Sections 3a and 6		
Element C - Mitigation Strategy			
<b>C1.</b> Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 201.6(c)(3))	Section 4		
<b>C2.</b> Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 3a		
<b>C3.</b> Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(i))	Section 5		
<b>C4.</b> Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 6		
<b>C5.</b> Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Section 6		
<b>C6.</b> Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Section 7		
Element D – Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation (applicable to plan updates only	)		
<b>D1.</b> Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 201.6(d)(3))	Section 3d		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> "Location in the Plan" is referring to the primary plan Section where the requirement is met, and any appendices referenced in that section.



FEMA Plan Review Criteria  Regulation	Location in the Plan <sup>21</sup>
<b>D2.</b> Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 201.6(d)(3))	Section 6
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement 201.6(d)(3))	Section 6
Element E – Plan Adoption	
<b>E1.</b> Does the Plan include documentation that the Plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement 201.6(c)(5))	Page i <sup>22</sup>
<b>E2.</b> For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement 201.6(c)(5))	Page i <sup>21</sup>
documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement 201.6(c)(5))  lement F – Additional State Requirements	rage I-

# General Overview of Modifications to the 2016 Plan as part of the 2021 Plan Update

This section documents how the planning team reviewed and analyzed each section of the prior version of the plan (February 2016) and whether each section was revised as part of the 2021 Plan Update. As part of this update, every section of the earlier plan has been reviewed and comprehensively updated as needed to achieve compliance with FEMA mitigation planning requirements outlined in the Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide in October 2011 and the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook in March 2013.

The document has been streamlined, with a good deal of supporting documentation moved into appendices reproduced only on CD but not in hard copy in order to make the hard copy version of the plan more portable and user-friendly for those benefiting from its contents. Printed hard copies of all data and appendices reproduced on CD will be kept on file by ACOEP for inspection upon request. Applicable and relevant information from the last version of the plan has been carried through to the updated text on a case by case basis.

Highlights of some key additional information appearing in this updated document include:

- A description of the planning process and associated outreach activities (to the public and other stakeholders) that was undertaken as part of this update.
- A listing of historical occurrences of the identified hazards since the last version of the plan was prepared in 2016 (including but not limited to major disaster and emergency declarations).
- Current information regarding changes in development, progress on local mitigation efforts, and any changes in priorities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Participating jurisdictions will each be responsible for passing their resolutions after agency reviews are completed and FEMA indicates that the plan is "Approvable Pending Adoption". Each jurisdiction is responsible for providing a copy of their adoption resolution to ACOEP. ACOEP is responsible for providing a copy of all resolutions to FEMA, and inserting hard copies into the bound document following Page i.



- The status of past projects and plan maintenance activities, as well as identification of new mitigation strategies, for the County and each of the 23 municipalities who participated in the plan update.
- A full summary of local capabilities with local assessments of how their capabilities could be improved to foster mitigation goals.
- Incorporation of recently published information not available at the time of the 2016 Plan (such as the New Jersey State Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2019).

**Table 1.9** documents how each section of the plan was reviewed and analyzed, and whether each section was revised as part of the update process.

Table 1.9 Overall Summary of Plan Transition – 2016 to 2022				
Plan Adoption Resolutions Placeholder	Plan Adoption Resolutions Placeholder	Reviewed and updated to refer to the 2021 Plan Update, but presentation remains largely unchanged.		
Acknowledgements	Acknowledgements	Reviewed and updated to present details for the 2021 Plan Update.		
Executive Summary	Executive Summary	Reviewed and updated to reflect current conditions, detailed table of mitigation actions by jurisdiction added.		
Section 1 – Introduction Section 2 – Identification of	Section 1 – Introduction Section 2 – Identification of	Reviewed and updated to present details of the 2021 Plan Update process but presentation remains largely unchanged.  Reviewed and updated to present details for the 2016 Plan Update, and to align more closely with the setup of the 2019		
Potential Hazards Section 3a – Hazard Profiles	Potential Hazards Section 3a - Hazard Profiles	State HMP.  All hazard profiles were updated to incorporate the latest readily available data, including NFIP data, hazard occurrences and their impacts since the last plan update, plus information for hazards not previously profiled in detail.		
Section 3b – Identification and Characterization of Assets in Hazard Areas	Section 3b – Identification and Characterization of Assets in Hazard Areas	Updated for the latest asset data from Atlantic County GIS and HAZUS. Historical properties updated according to state and national sources.		
Section 3c – Damage Estimates	Section 3c – Damage Estimates	Damage estimates updated to incorporate current data. Also HAZUS-based damage analysis methodology used in place of previous approach for applicable hazards.		
Section 3d – Land Uses and Development Trends in Hazard Areas	Section 3d – Land Uses and Development Trends in Hazard Areas	Updated to reflect jurisdictional reassessments of current trends and developments.		
Section 3e – Conclusions on Hazard Risk	Section 3e – Conclusions on Hazard Risk	Priority Risk Index analysis updated to include additional hazards previously not included.		
Section 4 – Capabilities and Resources	Section 4 – Capabilities and Resources	Updated to reflect jurisdictional reassessment of capabilities.		
Section 5 – Mitigation Goals	Section 5 – Mitigation Goals	Updated to reflect current state plan goals, and to include plan vision statement and streamlined set of Atlantic County goals.		

Table 1.9 Overall Summary of Plan Transition – 2016 to 2022				
2016 Plan Section (s)	2021 Plan Update Section(s)	Comments		
Section 6 – Mitigation Actions	Section 6 – Mitigation Actions	Presentation changed to restructure and simplify the description of the strategy development process, and to present a revised array of potential mitigation actions in line with current FEMA reference literature. Overview of all jurisdictional strategies replaced with table presenting comprehensive list of all actions in the plan and the hazards they address.		
Section 7 – Plan Maintenance and Integration	Section 7 – Plan Maintenance and Integration	Reviewed and updated to reflect current conditions and jurisdictional preferences.		
Section 8 – For More Information	Section 8 – For More Information	Presentation remains unchanged; contact information was updated to reflect change in staffing at Atlantic County OEP since the prior update.		